

The Cruel Joke of COP26: The Road to Zero Emissions Is Strewn with “Alternative Facts”

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In-depth Report: [Climate Change](#)

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Once again, the hopes of billions have been raised, only to be dashed, this time by the cruel joke of COP26, the reality being that “[By 2030, governments are planning to extract 110% more fossil fuels](#) than their [Paris Agreement](#) pledge to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels [would permit](#)”.

Misrepresentations abound:

- The United Nations upper global temperature target of [1.5°C](#) takes no account of the fact that, without the transient short-lived aerosols effect of [over 0.5 to 1.0 Watt/m⁻²](#), the mean global heating is nearing ~2.0°C.
- It is the cumulative concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which controls temperatures, triggering feedbacks from land and oceans, and which has reached a high level of combined CO₂+CH₄+N₂O of [>500 ppm CO₂-equivalent](#). Only sequestration / drawdown from this level may be able to lower terrestrial temperatures.
- Polar temperature changes are critical: The Arctic temperature anomaly reached [3°C above 1981-2010 in 2016](#) and the increasing similarity between polar and northern latitude temperatures leads to weakening of the jet stream boundary effect, allowing cold and warm air masses to [cross the boundary](#).
- The tropical climate zone is expanding and Mediterranean climate zone, where much of the world’s crops are grown, is shrinking and [shifting toward the poles](#).
- As the polar ice sheets are melting [sea levels are rising](#), initially on the scale of inches and subsequently toward as equilibrium with Pliocene-like temperatures equivalent to a sea level rise of ~25 meters, flooding extensive coastal zones and delta where billions live and grow food.

The development of hydrocarbon reserves is proceeding unabated (Figures 1 and 2). Since the Paris agreement in 2015, the world’s 60 largest banks have [poured \\$3.8 trillion into fossil fuel companies](#). In the US, auctioning has begun of drilling rights in Alaskan waters

and the Gulf of Mexico. In the UK, whose PM is talking about [one minute to midnight](#), 113 new licenses are offered to explore offshore reserves. Germany is developing new coal deposits. Australia, [accounting for about 29% of traded coal globally in 2016](#), has become the world's largest coal exporter and near-largest natural gas (LNG) exporter, currently representing [around 3.6% of global emissions](#).

Huge LNG projects were [planned in 2020](#) in Alaska (\$43 billion), Mozambique (\$33 billion), Kuwait (\$16 billion), Nigeria (\$11 billion), Australia (\$11 billion), Russia (\$10.8 billion, pipeline), Louisiana (\$10.8 billion), Greece (\$5.5 billion, pipeline) and elsewhere. According to [NES FIRCROFT](#)

"In terms of new projects, however, the outlook is wide open. According to sector research firm Rystad Energy, around 250 new Oil & Gas projects are likely to be sanctioned for development in 2020 – up from 160 in 2016. The number of floating production, storage and offloading vessels (FPSOs) is due to increase with as many as 28 currently on order or under construction, while around 4,000 km of subsea oil and gas flowlines are due for installation this year."

In India forecasts for 2024-2025 include utilization of [energy supplies](#) of 50% coal, 25% oil, 20% gas, 3% nuclear and 2% hydro.

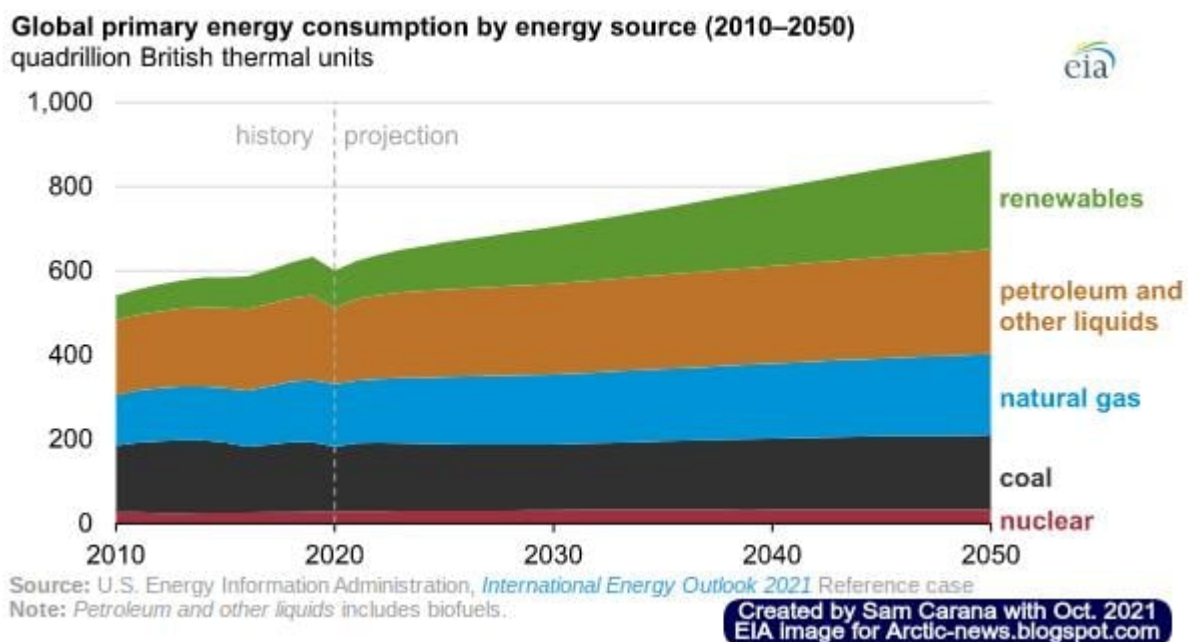


Figure 1. [EIA projects nearly 50% increase in world energy use by 2050](#), with no decline in fossil fuel use

A [2014 analysis by Katherine Keil](#) concluded that fossil fuels like they exist in the Arctic are expected to continue supplying much of the energy used worldwide.

Given that future emissions and temperatures may exceed what current policies would lead to (Figure 2. below), growth in the use of fossil fuels combined with the lack of effective methods of reducing the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere can only have catastrophic consequences. This means that unless civilization moves to a war-like footing, such as in pre-world war II, in an attempt to reduce carbon emissions from all sectors and to sequester greenhouse gas levels, large parts of the Earth may become [uninhabitable](#).

So much for the term “security” repeated through corporate reports.

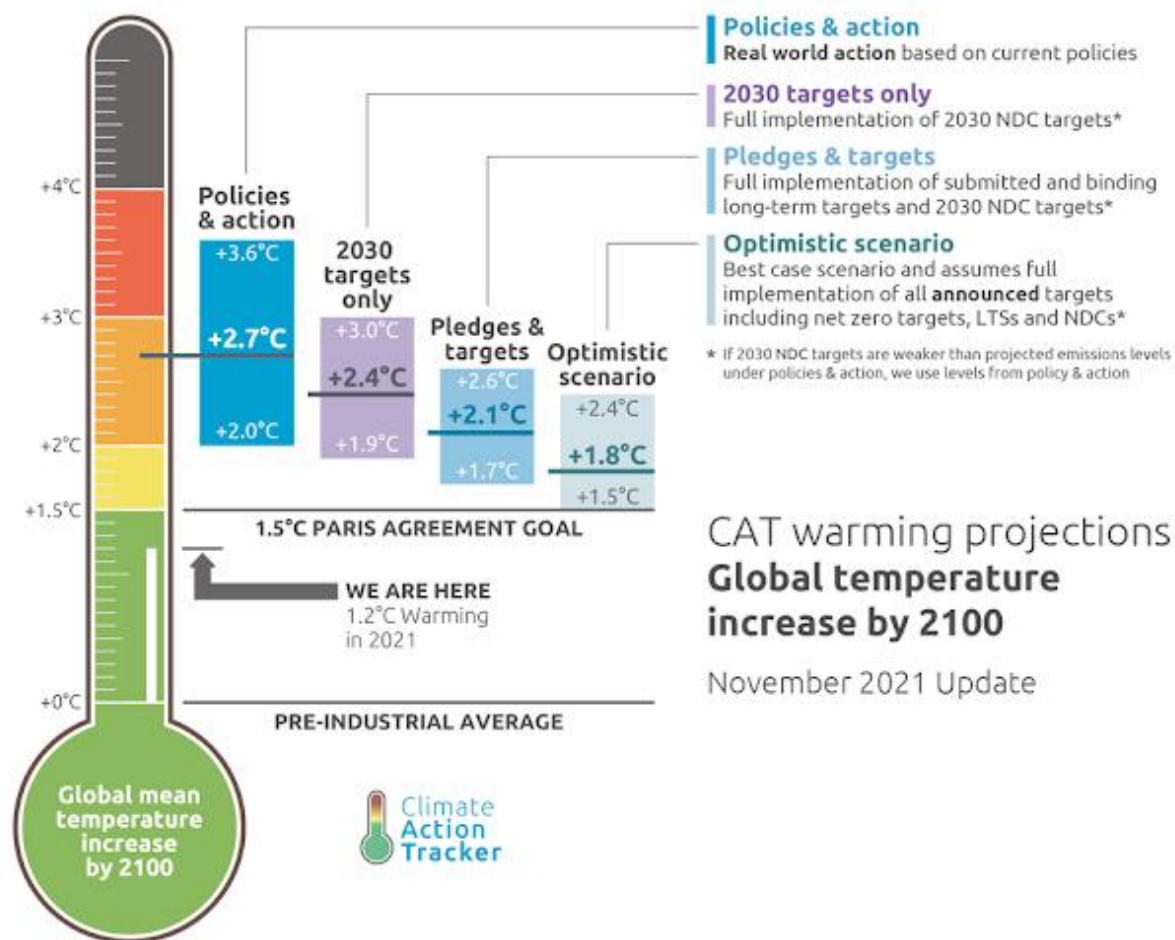


Figure 2. [Climate Action Tracker Thermometer](#) (Nov. 2021 update)

It is the children, led by an 18 years-old girl, who appear to have the perspective on what will determine the future of humanity and nature.

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