

**COP 26: IT'S IMPLICATIONS
FOR THE FUTURE”**

2021



COP26

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Compiled by: Arbenita Sopaj**

Prof. Bauman- began his presentation by emphasizing that global warming is the greatest challenge humans have ever faced. In resolution 34.3, the UN General Assembly acknowledges that climate change poses a threat to human stability and recognizes that climate change threatens human stability. A factor that constantly occupied everyone's mind was the COP issue that was eventually recognized by the UN. In 1992 the United States President Bush, vowed to continue acting on climate change. However, since the industrial revolution, humanity has immunized itself more towards carbon dioxide. The COP26 is the 26th conference of the countries that meet within the framework of the UN to discuss climate change. The recent conference on COP in Glasgow, with 22 participants, was considered the largest meeting ever, demonstrating the importance of climate change and the fast and fuel industries. Thus, the question arises: Was COP26 a success or a failure? If you are a diplomat, an activist, or a fast-and-furious activist, your perspective will be very different. From a diplomatic perspective, I see it as a success, while from a scientific standpoint, I see it as a failure. The United States is one of the largest emitters of carbon dioxide. Prof. Bauman further states that in Glasgow, it was concluded that all countries must do more and be held accountable for their progress or lack thereof. Furthermore, developing country categories like Japan, Australia, Germany got rich by burning fuels and fuss, and now it's their turn to reduce poverty by reducing pollution. India argues that fuels and fuss was needed for development. Historical estimates show the US to be 29%, Europe 27%, Russia and China 8%, Japan 2%, and India 2%. This decade, more than 100 countries have pledged to reduce methane emissions by 30%. Unlike Australia, China, and Brazil, the government of the US and Europe has barely improved their climate change policies. In closing, Prof. Bauman stated that it is hard to justify how they have no commitment to improving on this aspect. Businesspeople cannot comprehend the danger, and emissions must be cut as soon as possible to keep climate change within 1.5 degrees of global warming. Even with all its compromises, COP26 marks the end of the era of fuss and fuels. His warning was that three options for countries in the world are left: Mitigation to reduce damage, Response to counter the damage and last Recovery. The latter means learning to cope with damage and suffering.

Commentators

Prof. Oki- in his comments started by saying climate scientists related to IPCC are neutral in their support of the COP26 position, which was neither a failure nor a success. Having worked for more than two decades, for IPCC, Prof. Oki further mentioned that IPCC is an organization that is striving to be police relevant and not prescriptive. Scientists' positions are also subject to change. Although there were very few commitments, they were specifically made for reducing dioxide carbon emissions by 45% by 2030. You may say the summit wasn't successful because very few additional commitments were made.

It is also important to make this a shared goal among all parties. He concluded his remarks by calling for humanities awareness that climate change is a concern for everyone. Providing a healthy environment is part of our obligation to protect humans.

Dr. Sherei- started his remarks about the recent COP26 conference at which 15 youth activities observed the conference along with him. As part of our focus on climate change, we have looked at the role that youth can play. History tells us that at that time, the world was in flames, but for military reasons, nevertheless, to prevent its continuation, the League of Nations was formed. One might wonder, how come the UN has not been successful in combating Climate Change? Simply because it lacks the authority, mandate, funds, and enforcement that would make enforcing it feasible. In addition, Dr. Sherei mentioned that it is vital that we create a UN parliament in which people will represent real issues, such as human rights and climate change. Until now, hardly any climate change conferences have succeeded. It is imperative that the UN obtain a concise mandate that addresses climate change. Currently, there is no coherent government in charge of climate change. He concluded his remarks by noting that the climate change emergency provides a suitable area for global governance, and it is now the right time to demonstrate our readiness. The recent COP26 event concluded with leaders expressing the need for a set of laws that can be applied equally to all of them.

Open Discussion

Mr. Nakayama- In his remarks addressed the issue of Myanmar Climate Change, which has been discussed extensively for being an impact of its own. According to him, Myanmar would have been better positioned to strengthen its partnerships with other countries if their government had been functional. Mr. Nakayama concluded his comment by saying that unfortunately, due to the current situation, Myanmar is unable to make significant progress.

Mr. Meyer addressed a question to Dr. Bauman: Would you agree that all the recent flooding and storms caused by climate change in the U.S. and Germany are among the reasons for stronger political action to reach the required outcome for 2022?

Dr. Hasegawa asked two questions to the speakers: What are the latest COP developments? What impact has had COVID-19 on carbon monoxide ammunition since its inception? As a conclusion, he proclaimed that we lack discipline among human beings, the rich aspire to become even richer, and the poor aspire to become wealthy.