

Information to support research on carbon emissions

Link: [The Guardian, 10 Dec 2015 Paris climate deal: key points at a glance | The Guardian](#)

At the Glasgow Cop26 climate summit of 2021 “all of the world’s major economies committed to net zero (carbon emission) goals... (and) to limit global heating to 1.5C...failure to act (now) would be an act of monstrous harm”

Although fossil fuel extraction is ruled out theoretically, in practice it is not illegal so it continues alongside renewable resources. For example, new fossil oilfields openly explored off the coast of Guyana, are expected to earn that country U.S \$150 billion over 30 years of its life limit.

Alok Sharma Cabinet Minister UK host of Glasgow summit. The Guardian 16/05/22. In the same issue, Faith Birol, Executive Director: International Energy Agency points out that the “world now has cheap alternatives to fossil fuels in the form of solar and wind power ... the most suitable projects are those with short lead times and quick payback periods, such as expanding production from existing fields, using existing sources more efficiently (and) governments must reduce demand through home insulation, cutting speed limits, making public transport cheap or free, and car free days in cities”. The UN World Meteorological Organisation claimed (29/05/22) “droughts and flood triggered food price rises.” Extreme weather ... wreaked a heavy toll on human lives and led to hundreds of billion dollars in damages.”

The Guardian 19/5/22 financial. “Huge profits for fuel in Oil and Gas Industry... “The scale of the climate challenge requires a broad coalition encompassing governments, investors, companies and everyone else who is genuinely committed to reducing emissions,” said Dr Birol. Profits (still continue to) come from trading as well as extraction.” Estimated profits for one such typical company for gas and liquids trades for the first quarter of 2022... \$ 2.3 billion ... Whereas there was a 400% rise in wholesale gas prices since (the last two months of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and Sanctions on Russian supplies) leading to fuel poverty.

The WMO has warned that “global sea levels have increased by 10 cm since 1993 and the rise is accelerating driven by melting glaciers and thermal expansion of the ocean. The rise imperils hundreds of millions of coastal dwellers and increases damage by hurricanes and cyclones.” Reported in The Guardian 19/05/22.

Evaluate real actions taken and consider their effectiveness. For example campaigns recently launched, by young people in particular:

1. Extinction Rebellion, a non-violent and civil disobedience environmental movement launched in 2018. It aims to pressure governments to legally commit to reducing carbon emissions to net zero by 2025 to prevent failure of crops because of floods and/or excessive heat resulting in famine and hunger, destruction of social and economic systems, displacements of communities.
2. Greta Thunberg; activist born 2003 in Sweden and an inspiration to young people globally. She has been challenging world leaders since she was a teenager, campaigning by openly using school time to protest outside Swedish parliament.

She inspired Schools Strike for Climate also known as Fridays for Future, a youth-led and -organised international movement that began in August 2018 to protest against the lack of action on the climate crisis and consequences for global communities.

3. Choked Up: campaign launched in 2020 by 'black and brown young people' from South London aiming to draw attention to the dangers of air pollution.

5. Ocean Rebellion; a protest group set up in 2020 and linked to Extinction Rebellion. Ocean Rebellion uses disruptive, non-violent actions aimed at tackling marine biodiversity loss, overfishing, the impact of the climate emergency on the ocean and deep-sea mining.

6. Students claim they aren't being prepared to face the effects of climate change, or taught to understand the solutions. Their campaign Teach the Future (2021) asks that sustainability and climate change need to be taught across the curriculum, equipping students with the skills and knowledge needed for the green jobs of the future.

Bills going through both Houses of Parliament (2022) include The Education Environment & Citizenship Sustainable Bill (2021) Aimed at installing "the ethos and ability to care for oneself and others and the natural environment for present and future generations."

Climate Education Bill (2022) - teacher training colleges should deal with issues of climate change.

A new Centre for Climate Change and Sustainability Education was launched at the end of April (UCL Centre for Climate Change and Sustainability Education | IOE - Faculty of Education and Society - UCL – University College London)