

Towards COP26: Global climate governance in the making

C.E.P. Seminar

25th August 2021




Welcome to join the Circular Expert Practitioners Club..!

This is our second C. E. P. seminar in 2021

Please, let us know if you are interested to join.

For more information: www.circularbusiness.academy

CIRCULARBUSINESS  ACADEMY

STATEMENT OF DECLARATION

Hereby I, _____ ,

acknowledge to be a part of Circular Business Academy (in the following CBA) in the capacity of Circular Expert Practitioner.

In this role, I will provide my best efforts to contribute to the adoption of the sustainable development goals and to the transition to the circular economy.

To the extent possible to me, I will promote the intent and the spirit of the CBA and will responsibly interpret benefits of its practice.

I will engage in various programmes and services offered to CBA clients in line with individually agreed terms with Gm (CBA holder), be it as a lecturer, coach, mentor, representative of best practices or case studies relevant to the CBA or as a consultant in the field relevant to my professional competences and experience.

As the Circular Practitioner I therefore agree to respect the following:

1. help participants understand the opportunities arising from circular transition and its impact on a more sustainable social development;
2. promote the mission and activities of CBA as well as provide constructive proposals for constant improvement of CBA training programmes and formats;
3. implement to my best knowledge the responsibilities undertaken in the design and the implementation process of CBA, in which case, these are to be individually agreed).

I undertake this role of Circular Expert Practitioner for the term of at least two years starting from the date of signing this agreement.

I give my full consent to publish my name and photo on the CBA website (www.circularbusiness.academy) and CBA social media channels for educational, research and stakeholder engagement purposes.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Question: Is the global climate governance finally falling into shape?

Let's take a look beyond the tipping points: business and climate change past 2021

The new global governance is in the making. Several parallel processes are bringing a the world toward an unprecedented new level of global governance.

Could this be enough to confront the inevitable impact of the accelerated climate change?

What does this mean for doing business beyond 2021?

What are you reading this summer?

- Are you fit for the new regulatory framework?

- What are the consequences after the 6th IPCC Report?

What comes after COP 26 in Glasgow in November?

Programme

Part1

9.00	Introduction	Jurij Giacomelli, Founder, CBA
9.15	COP 26, November 2021: The UN Climate Change Conference Goals, Glasgow, UK	Ben Stride 2nd Secretary, Embassy of the UK in Ljubljana
9.30	Debate	
9.45	Financing circular business models	Christoph Püntmann, HiBrook
10.05	Debate	
10:15	Evolution of consciousness in business	Katja Hleb, BE-Solutions
10.30	Other contributions and debate	

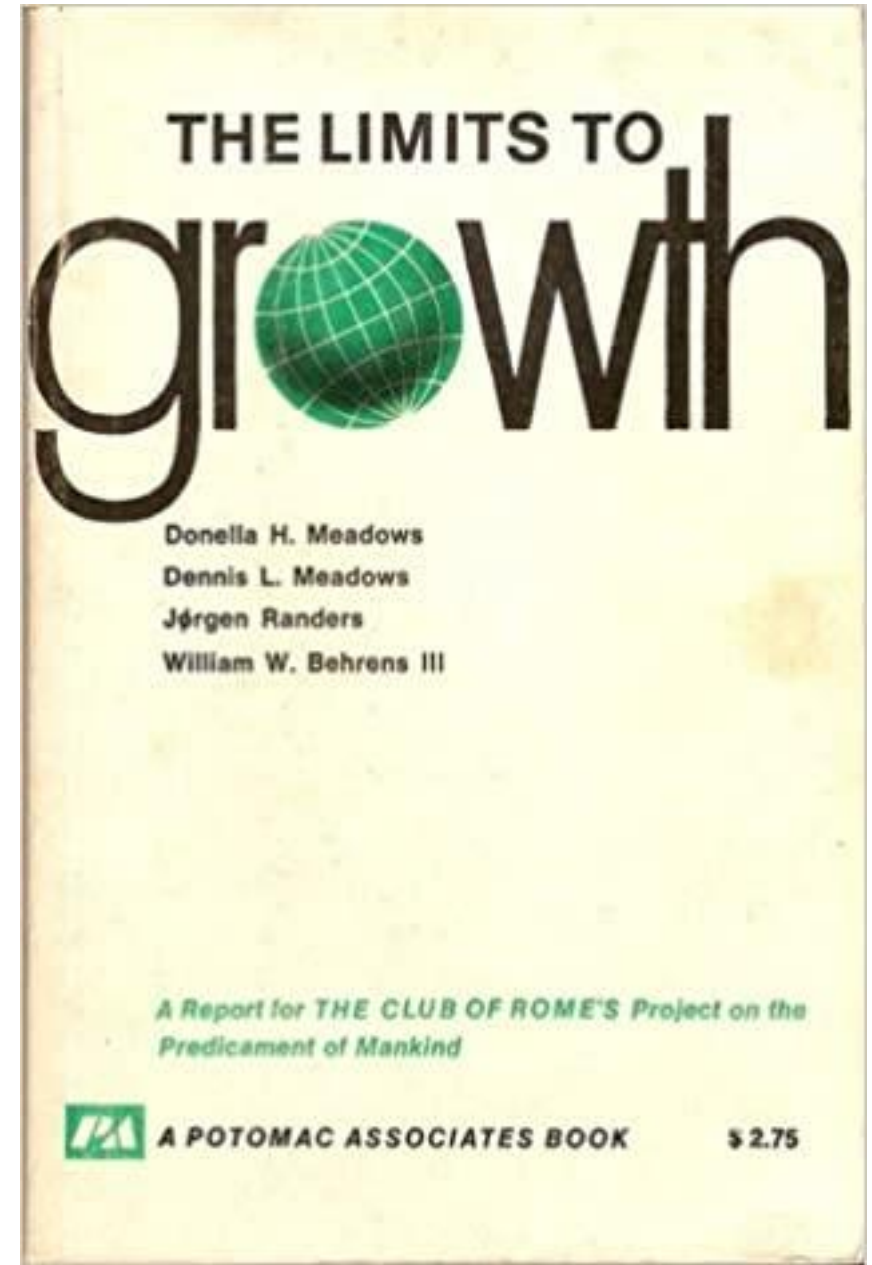
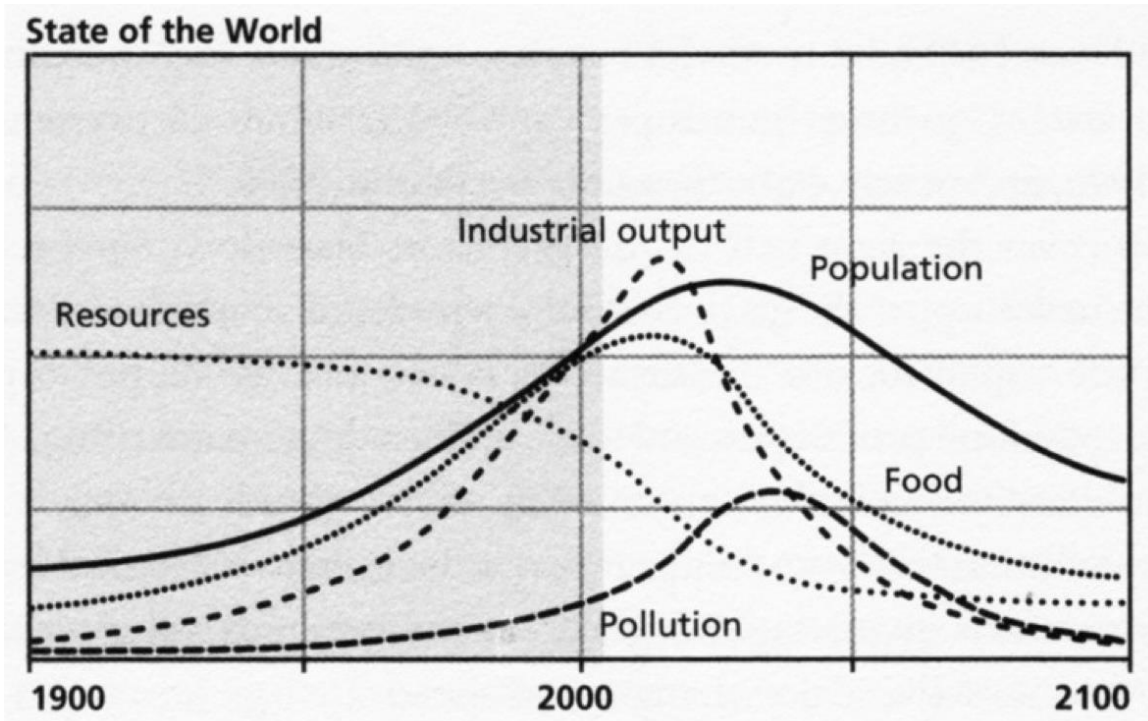
Programme

Part2

14.00	Welcome back	Jurij Giacomelli Founder, CBA
14.15	Towards the Ecocivilisation after the 6 th ICEPP	Violeta Bulc, Curator of the Ecocivilisation
14.30	Debate	
14.45	The impact of energy transition on industrial value chains, what comes after COP 26 in Glasgow	Werner Kössler Senior sustainability expert
15.00	Debate	
15.15	International challenges in circular and sustainable business The case of Japan	Vesna Lavtižar, PhD Researcher, IGES Japan
15.30	Other contributions and aperitive networking	
15.50	End of programme	

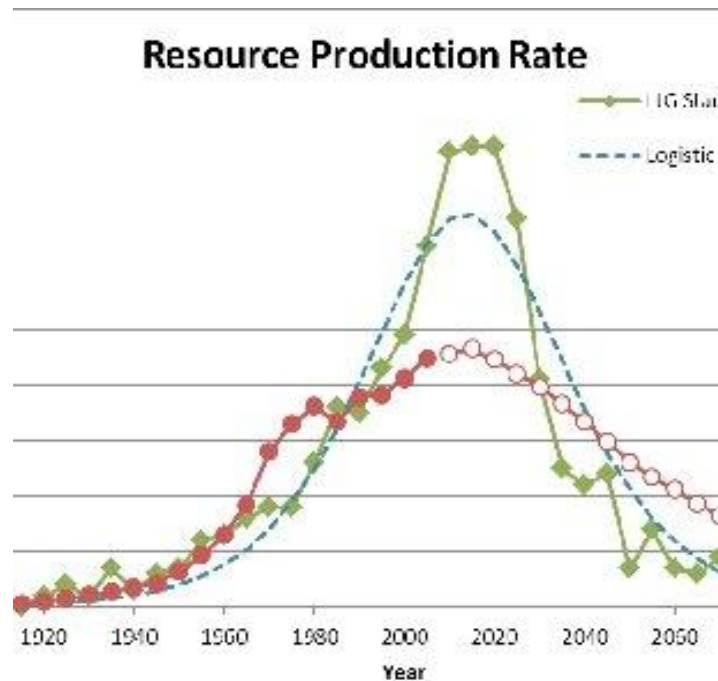
Tracing the tipping points

Meadows, D., Meadows, D., Randers, J., Behrens III, W. (1972). **The Limits to Growth**. A Report of the Club of Rome's Project on the pPredicament of Mankind. Universe Books, New York.



Tracing the tipping points

Turner, Graham (2014). **Is Global Collapse Imminent? An updated Comparison of the Limits to Growth with Historical Data.** Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute, The University of Melbourne Research Paper, No. 4, August 2014, 116-124.



What's the worst that could happen
Three degrees of global warming is quite plausible and truly disastrous

Rapid emission cuts can reduce the risks but not eliminate them

The Economist, July 24th 2021

BY THE STANDARDS of the 21st century as a whole, 2021 will almost certainly go down as a comparatively cool year. By the standards of the rest of human history its weather looks disconcertingly like hell.



Sixth Assessment Report of IPCC

The Current State of the Climate

A.1 It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred.

A.2 The scale of recent changes across the climate system as a whole and the present state of many aspects of the climate system are unprecedented over many centuries to many thousands of years.

A.3 Human-induced climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe. Evidence of observed changes in extremes such as heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and tropical cyclones, and, in particular, their attribution to human influence, has strengthened since the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

A.4 Improved knowledge of climate processes, paleoclimate evidence and the response of the climate system to increasing radiative forcing gives a best estimate of equilibrium climate sensitivity of 3°C , with a narrower range compared to AR5.

Sixth Assessment Report of IPCC

Possible Climate Futures

B.1 Global surface temperature will continue to increase until at least the mid-century under all emissions scenarios considered. Global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century unless deep reductions in carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades.

B.2 Many changes in the climate system become larger in direct relation to increasing global warming. They include increases in the frequency and intensity of hot extremes, marine heatwaves, and heavy precipitation, agricultural and ecological droughts in some regions, and proportion of intense tropical cyclones, as well as reductions in Arctic sea ice, snow cover and permafrost.

B.3 Continued global warming is projected to further intensify the global water cycle, including its variability, global monsoon precipitation and the severity of wet and dry events.

B.4 Under scenarios with increasing CO₂ emissions, the ocean and land carbon sinks are projected to be less effective at slowing the accumulation of CO₂ in the atmosphere.

B.5 Many changes due to past and future greenhouse gas emissions are irreversible for centuries to millennia, especially changes in the ocean, ice sheets and global sea level.

Sixth Assessment Report of IPCC

Climate Information for Risk Assessment and Regional Adaptation

C.1 Natural drivers and internal variability will modulate human-caused changes, especially at regional scales and in the near term, with little effect on centennial global warming. These modulations are important to consider in planning for the full range of possible changes.

C.2 With further global warming, every region is projected to increasingly experience concurrent and multiple changes in climatic impact-drivers. Changes in several climatic impact-drivers would be more widespread at 2°C compared to 1.5°C global warming and even more widespread and/or pronounced for higher warming levels.

C.3 Low-likelihood outcomes, such as ice sheet collapse, abrupt ocean circulation changes, some compound extreme events and warming substantially larger than the assessed very likely range of future warming cannot be ruled out and are part of risk assessment.

Sixth Assessment Report of IPCC

Limiting Future Climate Change

D.1 From a physical science perspective, limiting human-induced global warming to a specific level requires limiting cumulative CO₂ emissions, reaching at least net zero CO₂ emissions, along with strong reductions in other greenhouse gas emissions. Strong, rapid and sustained reductions in CH₄ emissions would also limit the warming effect resulting from declining aerosol pollution and would improve air quality.

D.2 Scenarios with low or very low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (SSP1-1.9 and SSP1-2.6) lead within years to discernible effects on greenhouse gas and aerosol concentrations, and air quality, relative to high and very high GHG emissions scenarios (SSP3-7.0 or SSP5-8.5). Under these contrasting scenarios, discernible differences in trends of global surface temperature would begin to emerge from natural variability within around 20 years, and over longer time periods for many other climatic impact-drivers (high confidence).

COP Glasgow, November 2021: UN Climate Change Conference

Goals

1. Secure global net zero by mid-century and keep 1.5 degrees within reach
2. Adapt to protect communities and natural habitats
3. Mobilise finance
4. Work together to deliver



[UK PRESIDENCY](#) ▾

[COP26 GOALS](#) ▾

[THE CONFERENCE](#) ▾

[PRE-COP](#) ▾

[NEWS](#)

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You can contribute to our summer reading list..!

We kindly invite you to fill out a short survey and send us your reading suggestions on the topics of circular economy and sustainable innovation.

Link to the survey: <https://bit.ly/3qfZBLF>

Thank you for your contributions in advance.