



Helfen Klimakonferenzen, um den weltweiten Gebäudepark klimakompatibel zu machen? Ein- und Aussichten eines Insiders

19. IGE-Seminar, HSLU

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Agenda

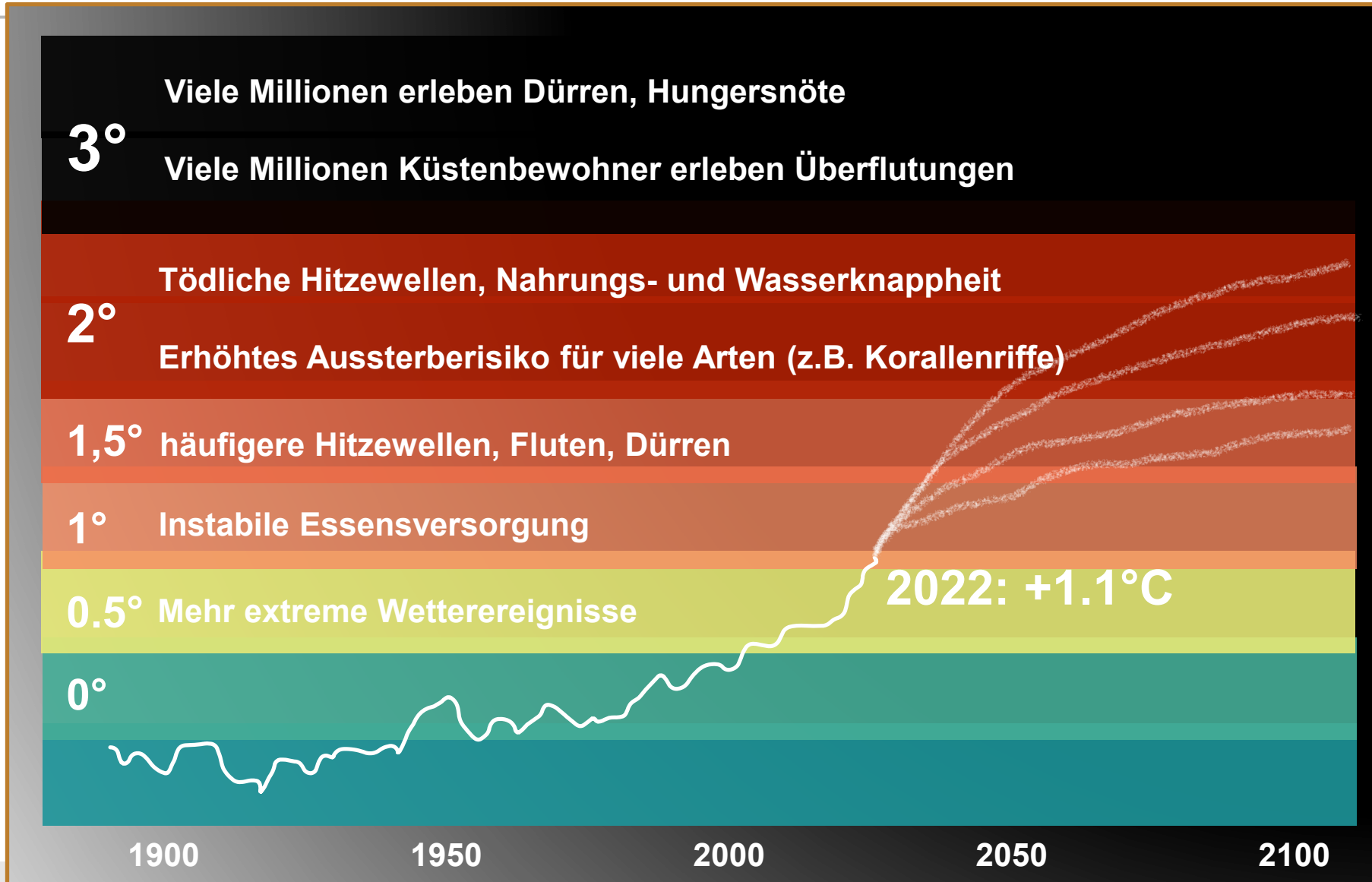
Herausforderung Klima

Herausforderung Klimakonferenz

Werden wir fossile Energien so los?

Und wie steht es mit den Gebäuden?

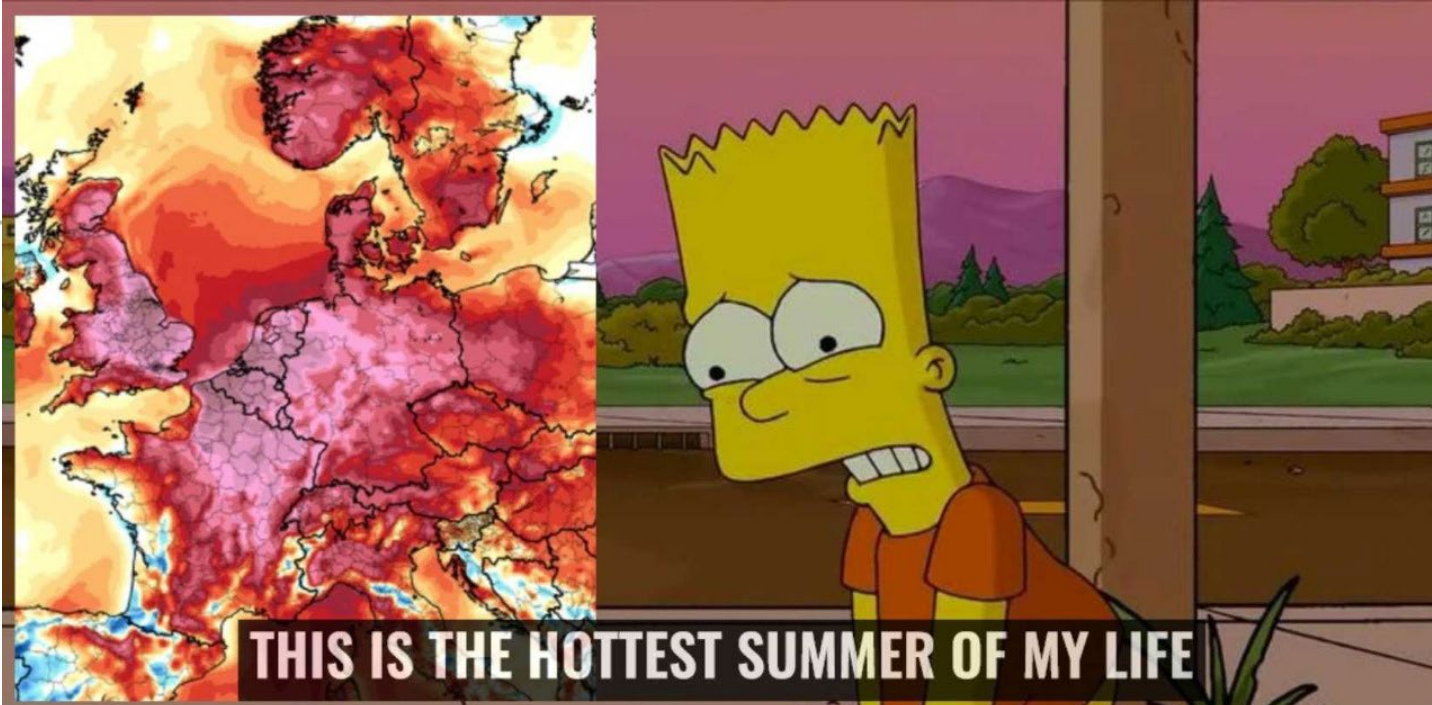
kleine Fortschritte, aber...



statt + 4.5° plus

- + 3.4°C
- + 2.7°C heutiger Pfad
- + 2.4°C nur Ziele 2030
- + 2.0°C Ziele 2030 +
- + 1.8°C sämtliche Versprechen

Grafik nach Gregor Aisch, Climate Action Tracker, Rogelj et al.





Es zählt jedes Zehntelgrad

Wie funktioniert eine Klimakonferenz? (COP = Conference of the Parties)

Social spaces, *participants/actors* and governance bodies/networks with different degrees of formalization

Concentric circles represent spaces and degree of formalization

The inner circle represents the formal diplomatic process

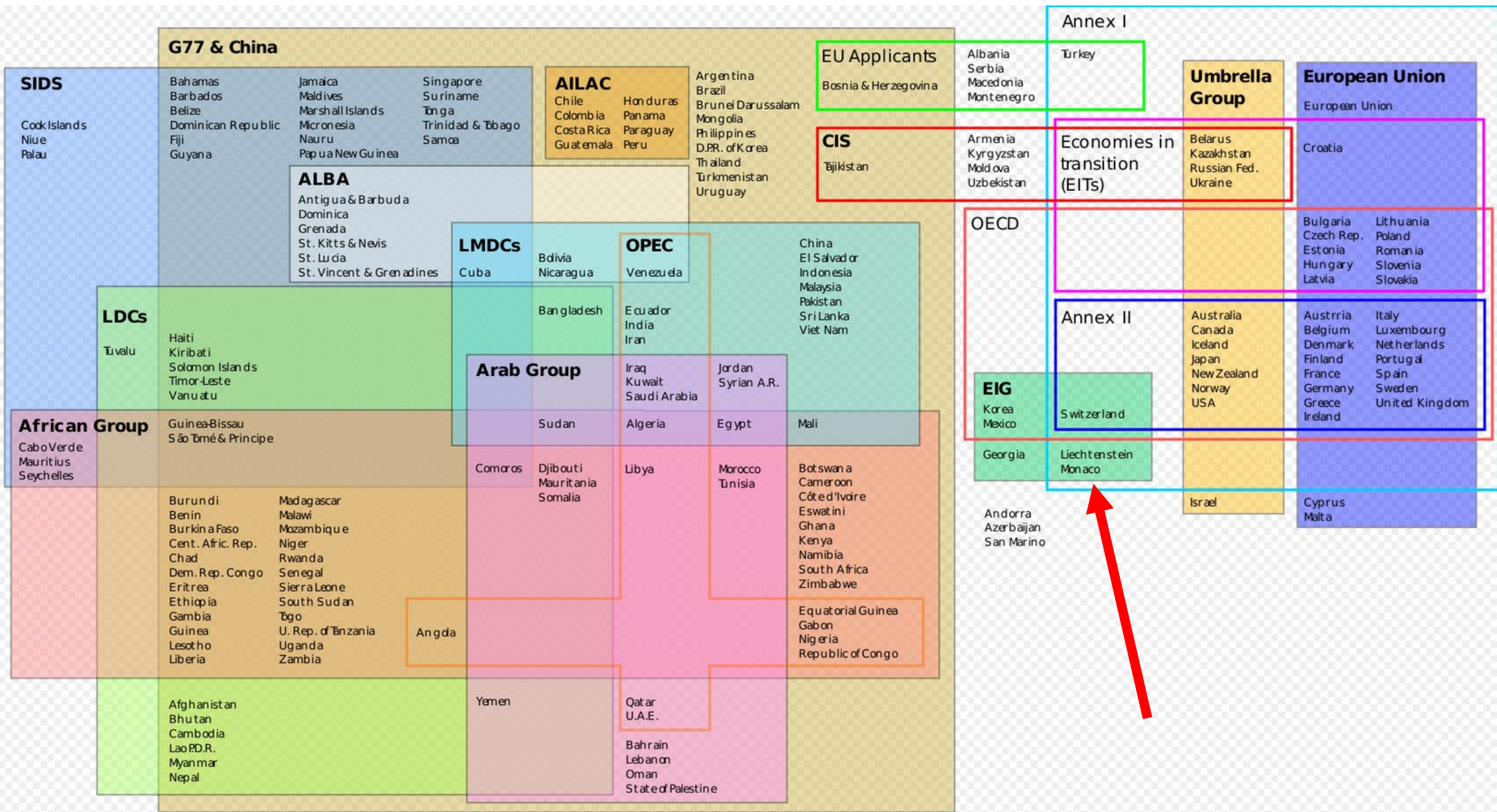
The middle circle represents the meeting places comprising side events and exhibits

The outer circle represents the meeting spaces in the Green Zone as well as “off-site events” and meetings beyond the perimeter of the UN conference



Key	
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
COP	Conference of the Parties
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Facility
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
LPAA	Lima-Paris Action Agenda

FIGURE 1 Schematic illustration of the layered structure of the UN climate conferences as transnational mega-events. Authors'



Schweiz an COP27 in Ägpten



Wie man den grössten gemeinsamen Nenner findet



- 3.11. Input der Environmental Integrity Group für Glasgow Climate Pact:
Recalls the importance of phasing out harmful coal, fossil fuels, plastic uses and fossil fuel subsidies;

- 7.11. UK Presidency element paper: **Specific measures for emissions intensive sectors**

Strategy Session of the Climate Action Network



Wie man den grössten gemeinsamen Nenner findet



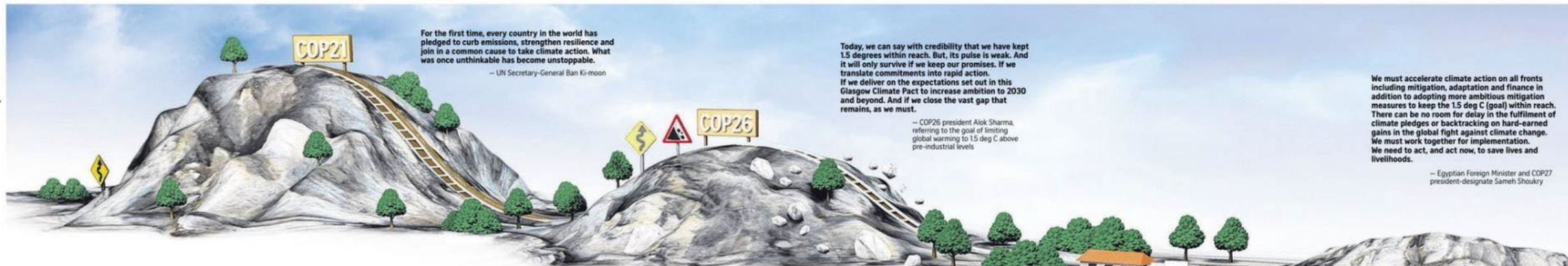
- 3.11. Input der Environmental Integrity Group für Glasgow Climate Pact:
Recalls the importance of phasing out harmful coal, fossil fuels, plastic uses and fossil fuel subsidies;
- 7.11. UK Presidency element paper: **Specific measures for emissions intensive sectors**
- 10.11. UK Presidency draft text: **Calls upon Parties to accelerate the phasing out of coal and subsidies for fossil fuels;**
- 12.11. UK Presidency draft text: **Calls upon Parties ...and accelerating the phase out of unabated coal power and of inefficient subsidies for fossil fuels;**
- 13.11. Glasgow Climate Pact (8:00): **Calls upon Parties ...accelerating efforts towards the phase-out of unabated coal power and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;**
- 13.11. Glasgow Climate Pact (20:00): **Calls upon Parties ...accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;**



Scott Morrison, Premierminister Australien: COP26 beschloss, dass Kohle Zukunft hat



Mick Tsikas/AAP



For the first time, every country in the world has pledged to curb emissions, strengthen resilience and join in a common cause to take climate action. What was once unthinkable has become unstoppable.

— UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

Today, we can say with credibility that we have kept 1.5 degrees within reach. But, its pulse is weak. And it will only survive if we keep our promises. If we translate commitments into rapid action.

If we deliver on the expectations set out in this Glasgow Climate Pact to increase ambition to 2030 and beyond. And if we close the vast gap that remains, as we must.

— COP26 president Alok Sharma, referring to the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 deg C above pre-industrial levels

We must accelerate climate action on all fronts including mitigation, adaptation and finance in addition to adopting more ambitious mitigation measures to keep the 1.5 deg C (goal) within reach. There can be no room for delay in the fulfilment of climate pledges or backtracking on hard-earned gains in the global fight against climate change. We must work together for implementation. We need to act, and act now, to save lives and livelihoods.

— Egyptian Foreign Minister and COP27 president-designate Sameh Shoukry

What's hot at COP27

Leaders from almost 200 nations will gather in the Egyptian resort town of Sharm el-Sheikh from Nov 6 to 18 to hammer out details of how countries can take climate action under the

Paris Agreement. **Audrey Tan, David Fogarty and Cheryl Tan** highlight six key issues that will be discussed at COP27, this year's United Nations climate change conference.

2015
The year countries adopted the Paris Agreement, the world's climate pact after the Kyoto Protocol.

2018
After three years of negotiations, nations adopted the Paris Rulebook – a guide on how the agreement can be implemented – at COP24 in Poland. The rulebook was like a near-complete jigsaw puzzle that was missing a few key pieces.

2019
At COP25, nations failed to reach an agreement on outstanding issues.

2020
COP26, the conference during which gaps in the Paris Rulebook were supposed to be plugged, was postponed due to Covid-19.

2021
COP26 was held in the Scottish city of Glasgow. The outcome from the conference, called the Glasgow Climate Pact, filled in many of the missing puzzle pieces.

2022
The Egyptian COP27 presidency has said it will be an "implementation COP" and that it will urge nations to take action on prior agreements through all areas of climate change.

MITIGATION WORK PLAN



What it is

• Mitigation, or efforts to cut planet-warming greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, is a key prong of climate action. An example includes swapping fossil fuels for renewable energy.

• At COP26, countries agreed to establish a work programme – which is UN parlance for a planned series of activities over a certain period – to help countries set more ambitious climate targets and implement strategies to achieve them over the next decade.



Why is it important?

• The sixth assessment report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which was released in full in April 2022, had highlighted the urgency of taking climate action to avert the harshest impacts of climate change.

• In 2022, the spate of extreme weather events around the world – from floods to heatwaves – also highlighted the extent of the problem.



Key issues to be discussed

• Details of this mitigation work programme are expected to be hammered out at COP27, including how long it will be and who would be in charge.

• Negotiators are also expected to discuss its scope, for example which topics, sectors or measures it should focus on.

• The output of the work programme – whether in the form of reports, and/or recommendations – will also need to be decided. This can be tricky as some countries may view recommendations as being more prescriptive than reports, and consider this an infringement on their sovereignty.

• Developing countries are also expected to argue that there should be different expectations for the emissions they have to cut compared with developed countries, which have polluted more historically.



Wind turbines and a power plant in Germany.

CLIMATE FINANCE



• This refers to funding which should be channelled to poorer nations to help them cut their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change impacts that may be more severe and frequent.



• Many developing nations are facing mounting debts, made worse by the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic and rising oil prices in the wake of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Climate finance could help to reduce the burden they face and help them to meet their net-zero targets.



• Poorer nations want wealthier countries to make good on their pledge from over a decade ago to channel US\$100 billion (\$142 billion) per year by 2020 to green their economies and help them adapt to climate change.

Fire retardant being dropped over hillside homes during a fire in California.

ADAPTATION



• All nations face impacts from climate change and need to adapt to them, such as building sea walls and cooling centres or having better drainage. This issue has become urgent as climate impacts intensify.



• Adaptation builds resilience, reduces economic losses and saves lives. Investing in adaptation is especially important for the poorest and most vulnerable nations, which struggle to access enough finance to pay for these investments.



• COP26 urged developed nations to at least double their collective provision of adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025.

• At COP27, poorer nations and especially African nations will be pushing rich nations for more concrete pledges and to clarify when the money will be delivered.

• Current levels of adaptation finance are deemed far too low and this area of climate finance is potentially a make-or-break issue at COP27 after years of foot-dragging by wealthier states.

LOSS AND DAMAGE



• The issue of finance is also closely linked to that of loss and damage – a term used in climate negotiations to describe the irreversible consequences of climate change such as sea-level rise, that cannot be or have not been reduced by current adaptation efforts.



• Developing countries are often the ones bearing the brunt of climate change impacts, such as flooding and typhoons, despite contributing little to climate change in the first place. The issue, however, is a contentious one as richer countries do not want to accept the liability of climate impacts, and it may also be challenging to assign blame.



• At COP27, developing nations are pushing for the establishment of a loss and damage finance facility or fund, which would see vulnerable nations being compensated for the economic losses from these climate catastrophes.

• This year, Denmark said it will contribute 100 million Danish kroner (\$18.8 million) in funding for loss and damage. During COP26, Scotland pledged £2 million (\$3.2 million) and the Belgian region of Wallonia pledged €1 million (\$1.1 million).



A villager on the roof of a flooded home in Indonesia.

BIODIVERSITY



• Biodiversity refers to the richness of life on earth.



• Humanity cannot exist without nature, which provides food, oxygen and water. Nature also acts as a major carbon sink, with forests and the oceans soaking up planet-warming carbon emissions. This year, the UN's biodiversity panel also released two major reports that highlighted the importance of nature to humans and the importance of considering how different communities relate to nature.



• COP27 occurs just before another big UN biodiversity conference called COP15, which aims to set new targets to save nature, such as protecting 30 per cent of the planet's land and ocean areas.

• COP27 will likely reaffirm a pledge made at last year's climate conference in Glasgow, which recognised the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, and the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems.

CARBON MARKETS



• At COP26, countries agreed on the rules that would govern the international trade in carbon credits, so countries can use offsets to help meet their climate targets.

• Nations can establish bilateral agreements and buy carbon credits compliant with carbon market rules from another country, or with private developers of carbon credit projects based in another country. Alternatively, countries can also choose to buy credits from a centralised "marketplace" of carbon credits that will be set up and overseen by the UN.



• A well-designed carbon market could allow countries to offset their emissions in a cost-efficient way. Such markets can also unlock billions of dollars in investment in projects that reduce emissions, thereby helping nations meet their climate action plans.



A coal-burning power plant in China's Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

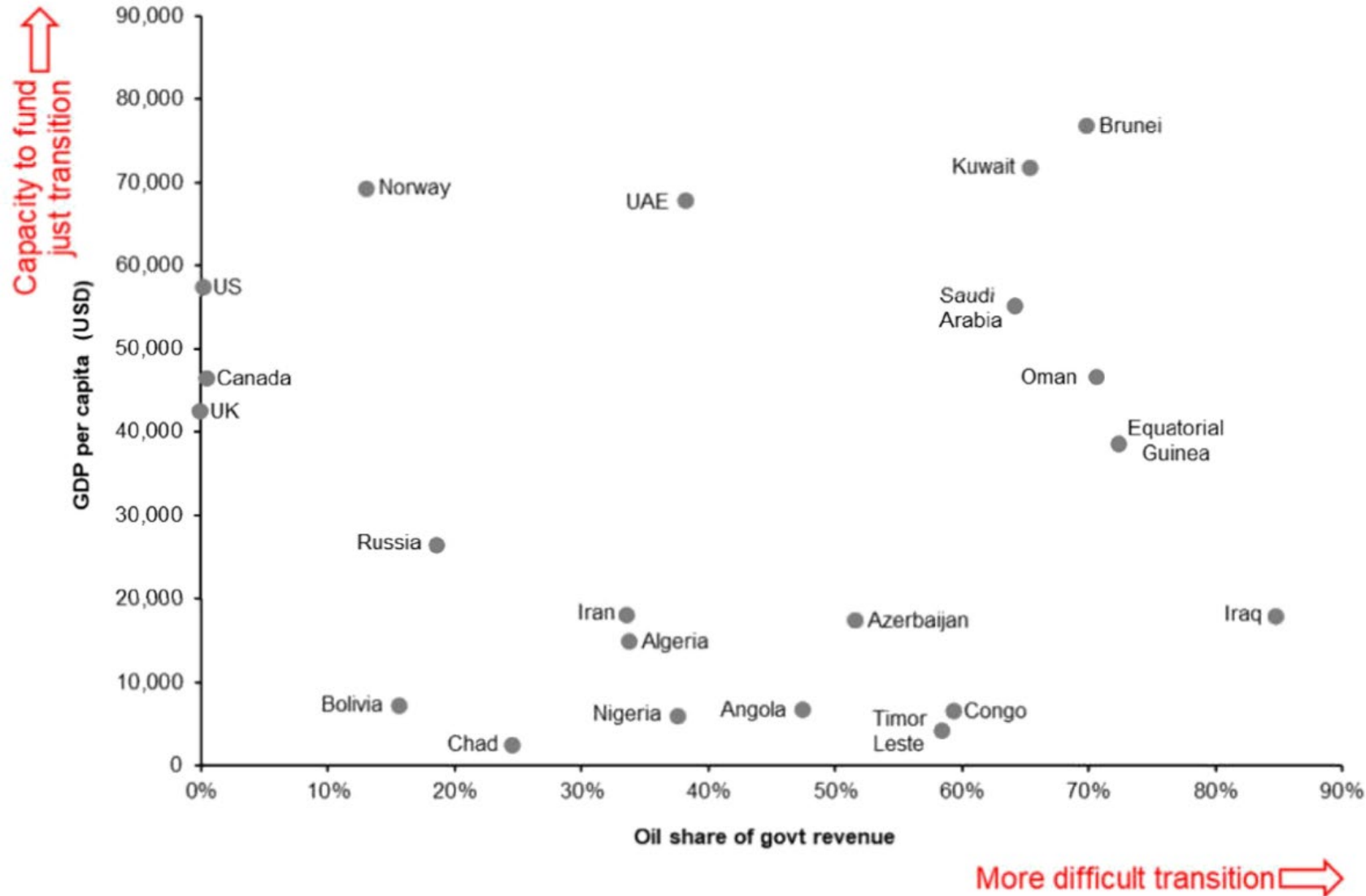


• The outcome at COP26 provided a broad plan for how the international trade in carbon credits would work, but details were left to future negotiations.

• For example, the trade in credits from carbon projects entails the setting up of administrative infrastructure that involves the creation of a centralised database and accounting framework and registry.

• Negotiators will also need to fine-tune the criteria for carbon projects and determine the methodologies for which carbon projects are approved, to ensure that they truly benefit the climate.

Ölförderung trägt in 15 Länder mehr als 20% zum Staatshaushalt bei!



Oil's share of central government revenue versus per-capita GDP (PPP), selected countries, 2016 (or nearest year for which data available). Source: Greg Muttitt and Sivan Kartha, "[Equity, climate justice and fossil fuel extraction: principles for a managed phase out](#)," *Climate Policy*, May 2020.

Schmähpreis der NGOs: Fossil of the Day



Druck der NGO via Demo auf dem Konferenzgelände



Reguliert Klimakonferenz bald weltweiten Gebäudepark?



Regulierungs-Pipeline EU zu Bau(produkten)



Lifecycle stages	Modules	EU policy instruments								
		EPBD	EED	CPR	Ecodesign	WFD	GPP	ETS	Level(s)	Taxonomy
PRODUCTION	A1 Raw material supply	(*)	(*)	(*)	•	-	•	•	••	(*)
	A2 Transport	(*)	(*)	(*)	•	-	•	(*)	••	(*)
	A3 Manufacturing	(*)	(*)	(*)	•	-	•	•	••	(*)
CONSTRUCTION	A4 Transport	(*)	(*)	-	-	-	•	(*)	••	(*)
	A5 Construction installation process	(*)	(*)	-	-	-	•	-	••	(*)
USE	B2 Maintenance	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	-	•	-	••	(*)
	B3 Repair	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	-	•	-	••	(*)
	B4 Replacement	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	-	•	-	••	(*)
	B5 Refurbishment	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	-	•	-	••	(*)
	B6 Operational energy use	••	••	-	•	-	•	(*)	••	••
END-OF-LIFE	C1 Deconstruction	(*)	(*)	-	-	•	•	-	••	(*)
	C2 Transport	(*)	(*)	-	-	-	•	(*)	••	(*)
	C3 Waste processing	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	••	•	-	••	(*)
	C4 Disposal	(*)	(*)	(*)	•	••	•	-	••	(*)
BEYOND LIFE	D Reuse/recycle	(*)	(*)	(*)	•	•	•	-	••	(*)

* - partially covered, ** - fully covered, (*) - under revision

Source: BPIE - [Whole-life Carbon: Challenges and solutions for highly efficient and climate-neutral buildings](#).

Absenkpfad graue Treibhausgase (kg CO_{2eq}/m²)



Table 1: EU countries with regulations to reduce embodied emissions

Country	Regulation
DENMARK	Regulation from 2023 sets WLC limits for new buildings, encompassing both operational and embodied emissions, based on LCA. Carbon dioxide limits will also be progressively tightened, starting at 12 kg CO _{2e} /m ² per year. ²³
FINLAND	Finland plans to announce carbon limits for different building types from 2025. ²⁴ It has developed an assessment method and created a generic emission database. ²⁵
FRANCE	France's RE2020 came into force in January 2022. It addresses both operational and embodied emissions, and plans for progressively tightening up carbon requirements in 2025, 2028 and 2031. It requires a dynamic LCA, which weights current emissions more heavily than future emissions. ²⁶
NETHERLANDS	Since 2018, new residential and office buildings have been subject to limits on whole life cycle emissions. The embodied impacts are assessed based on a national LCA method and are converted into monetary value. ²⁷
SWEDEN	Sweden requires for the developer to prepare and submit a climate declaration for the construction of a new building from 1 January 2022. The regulated methodology according to EN 15978 is limited to modules A1-A5. Sweden has developed and launched a public generic climate database. There are plans to introduce limit values for climate emissions from buildings before 2027 and a climate declaration with climate emissions from all life cycle stages compared to 2022. ²⁸

- 1. Klimakonferenzen sind wichtig (Allmend)**
- 2. Konsensus => «nur» grösster gemeinsamer Nenner möglich**
- 3. Klimaschutz beginnt zu Hause**
- 4. Globale Standards für Gebäude wenig sinnvoll und unwahrscheinlich**
- 5. Rahmenbedingungen für klimakompatiblen Gebäudepark werden und müssen JETZT gesetzt werden**



Danke