



Ms. Tzeporah Berman- Chair, Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative, Canada



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Introduction	on	2		
Extreme weather, fires ar	nd floods sw	eeping the globe		
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change shows us that we'll face considerably more, both economic and ecological damages and lives lost if we don't mitigate climate change and act quickly				
We have to face the crisis head on				
Environmental issues		Economic issues		

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# Climate Change Climate change is humanity's BIGGEST THREAT More people are now forced to leave their homes because of environmental disasters than war





### **Climate Change** We need to recognize that climate change is changing policy and investment around the world and having serious economic impacts Dramatic increase Estimate of total in refugees climate migrants 200 million 65 million by 2050 people a year



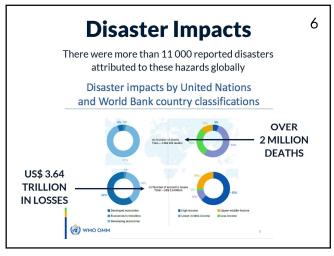


Disasters		 	
A disaster related to a weather, climate or water hazard occurred every day on average over the past 50 years	The number of disasters has increased by a factor of five over the 50-year period		
the past 50 years			
Related 70% increase in gr	eenhouse gas emissions		

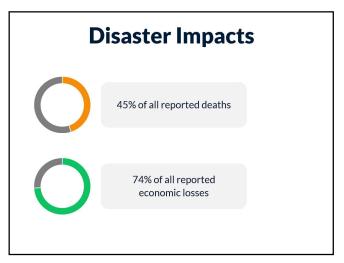


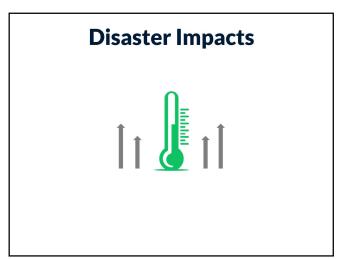


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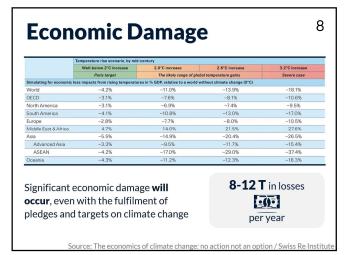




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Health	9	_
Air pollution from b		_
worldwide in 2018, t		_
	The costs to our health from	_
	fossil-fuel-generated air pollution and climate change	_
	surpass \$820 billion in health costs each year	_





# The Vicious Cycle of Debt and Climate Crisis Countries suffering from the worst impacts of climate change have contributed very little to it, yet they are facing more expensive borrowing costs because of their climate vulnerabilities

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# The Vicious Cycle of Debt and Climate Crisis



Countries that have accumulated unsustainable debt levels have reduced fiscal space and opportunities to invest in adaptation and mitigation, as well as to recover from loss and damage from increasingly severe climate extreme events, slow onset events and environmental hazards

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# The Vicious Cycle of Debt and Climate Crisis



Even before the Covid-19 outbreak, countries in the global south were facing an unfurling debt crisis, which has been fuelled by the economic impacts of the pandemic





# The Vicious Cycle of Debt and Climate Crisis



Lending to fund fossil fuel projects, by multilateral development banks, export credit agencies and other financial institutions in the global north, has added to the unsustainable and illegitimate debts in the global south

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# The Vicious Cycle of Debt and Climate Crisis



The cost of servicing debt has also largely affected women and children who are the most vulnerable groups in society in most countries in the global South

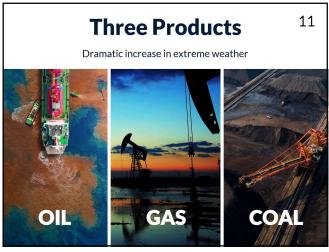
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# The Vicious Cycle of Debt and Climate Crisis

We know that climate change is resulting in the need for expensive adaptation and disaster response, at the same time it is increasing debt but the ability of countries to pay debt is decreasing and global economic instability is increasing







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## **Warming Projections**

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The world came together to commit to acting with urgency to put in place the policies and finance to mitigate climate, to give the next generation a fighting chance

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# Warming Projections 2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies Warming projected by 2100 Warming projected by 2100 Warming projected by 2100 Policies & action +4.3 - 2.3 Gr. Co. P. 1.5 Consistent +1.3 °C 11990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090 2100

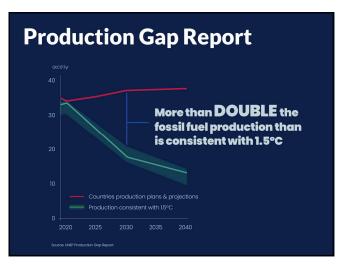


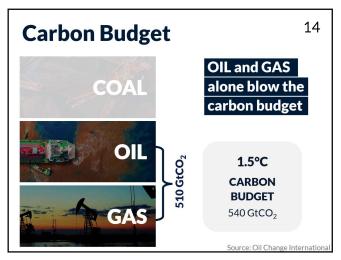


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<b>Carbon</b>	<b>Budget</b>
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For decades climate policy has been designed based on a theory that we can reduce demand for fossil fuels, increase the price of carbon and the market - turbocharged by alternatives such as wind and solar that are now cheaper than fossil fuels - will respond by constraining supply



But that's not happening Not fast enough to keep us safe

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## **The Risk of Climate Disruption**

The world is on track for heating above  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  by 2100, and higher thereafter

The Paris pledges are consistent with heating above 3°C by 2100, and higher thereafter

### IPCC has said that the world has a decade to take decisive action:

- To limit warming to 1.5°C requires emission reductions of 45% by 2030, and "net zero" emissions by 2050
- To limit warming to 2°C requires emission reductions of 25% by 2030, and "net zero" by 2070

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### The Risk of Climate Disruption

In 2018 the remaining carbon budget for 1.5°C is around 580 gigatonnes of  $\rm CO_2$ 

The world is emitting around 50Gt per year, so the 580Gt limit will be exceeded by 2030 in the absence of major emission reductions

Climate change, like nuclear weapons, is an existential threat



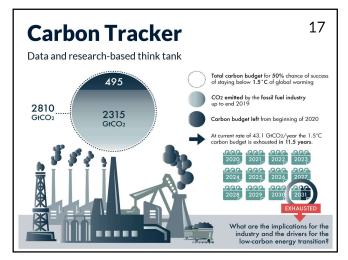


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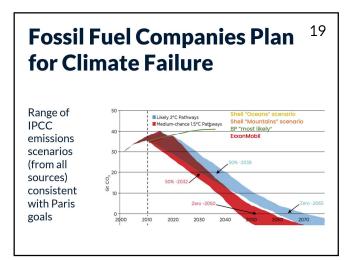
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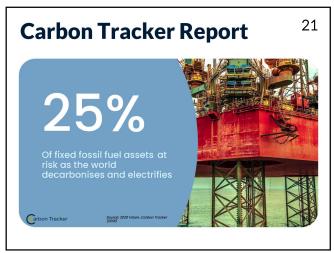


Banks and Rating Agencies <sup>20</sup> Write on Stranded Assets				
	"Carbon Tracker has changed the financial language of climate change." theguardian			
cîti	TOWERS WATSON EY	Standard Life Investments		
STANDARD &POOR'S	generationfoundation	HSBC 👁		





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2008-like climate financial crisis

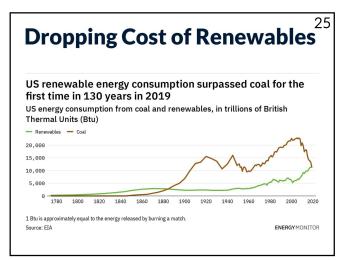






Cost of Capital	24
Fossil fuel companies having a harder time, costing twice as much, to access money to build their fossil fuel projects	
Cost of capital for fossil fuels doubled in the last decade, it's dropped for renewables	

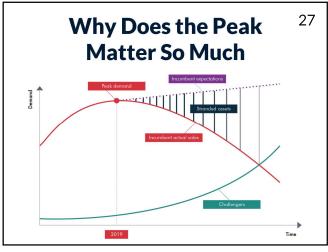
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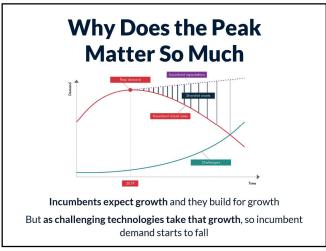
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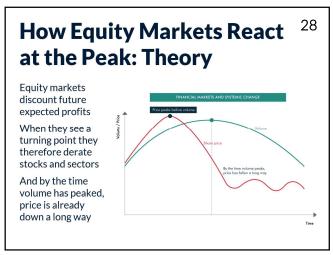


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# Why Does the Peak Matter So Much Therefore, you get a gap opening up between capacity and demand. That is overcapacity and hence stranded assets

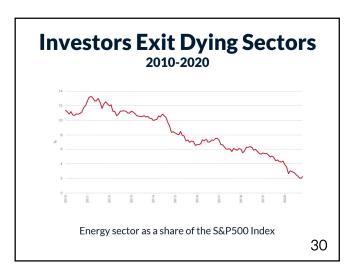






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# Overview: Big Oil and Gas Companies Big Oil and Gas Companies Are Vulnerable In Long-term Decline Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis IEEFA.org

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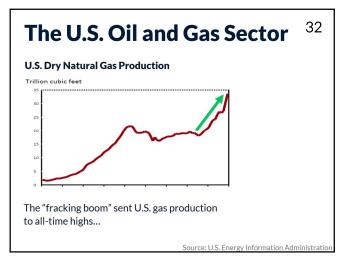
# Overview: Big Oil and Gas Companies

Oil & Gas companies have **underperformed the market** for a decade

Financially, the oil and gas sector has been a bust, despite a production boom

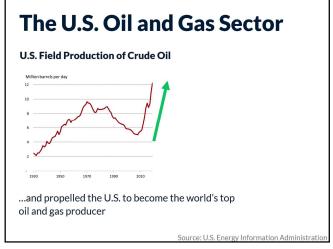
The energy sector is shrinking

Today, oil & gas companies are in **extremis** 

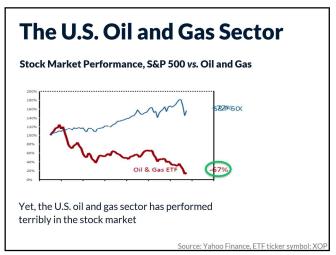


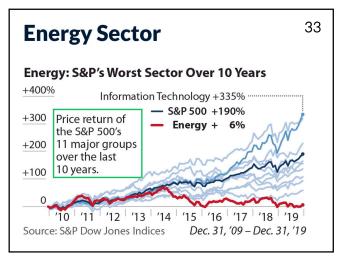






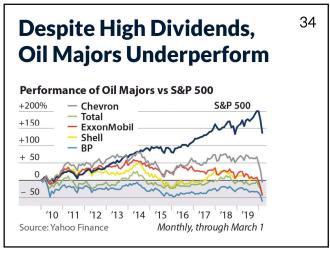
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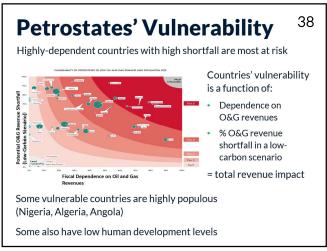
# The energy transition is accelerating, driving lower future demand for oil and gas This significantly impacts the fiscal sustainability of producing countries – public O&G revenues are halved CarbonTracker's Report identifies the most vulnerable petrostates, and quantify the % of total government revenues at risk





# Global Impact of O&G Demand Fall Governments face a \$13tn revenue shortfall vs. expectations | Compact |

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# "Emerging Petrostates" Fall Short of Hopes Short of Hopes Some countries planning significant O&G development Most find revenues <a href="https://doi.org/10.100/1





<b>Energy</b>	<b>Fransition</b>
The Big Pictur	'e

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### The energy transition is accelerating

- Growing policy ambition on climate change physical impacts disproportionately impact developing nations
- · Rapidly falling renewables costs
- Better air quality, etc.

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## **Energy Transition**

The Big Picture

### Lower demand for oil and gas will impact fiscal sustainability for producer countries

- · Diversification will be challenging
- · No "one-size fits all" solution
- This analysis attempts to identify most vulnerable to help focus efforts
- Mitigation actions will need to start now, rather than waiting for steeper declines

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## **Summary from Carbon Tracker**

We know demand will weaken as the policy response to the climate crisis and deployment of new technologies accelerates. For companies to effectively manage this transition, they must resist the temptation to invest heavily on short-term price signals. Failure to acknowledge the sea change risks wasting huge amounts of capital, delivering sub-par returns to investors, and locking-in emissions that take the world beyond Paris goals."

MIKE COFFIN, HEAD OF OIL & GAS CARBON TRACKER

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### **Summary from Carbon Tracker**

Oil demand and pricing are currently rebounding, triggering calls for significantly increased investment into new oil – a narrative at odds with the immediate global production reductions required within most "well below 2°C" scenarios

Short-term demand growth would see even greater reductions required subsequently to keep the goals of the Paris Agreement alive. Policy action is likely to strengthen post-COP26, while the rapid adoption of EVs will potentially further weaken demand

Companies basing sanctioning decisions on bullish short-term signals thus risk significant over-investment, seriously impacting shareholder value. It wouldn't be the first time that the industry has fallen into this trap

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# **Dropping Demand** for Fossil Fuels

"Exxon Mobil Exits: The Dow Drops Its Oldest Member" "Oxford announces historic commitment to fossil fuel divestment"

"Nations Must Drop Fossil Fuels, Fast, World Energy Body Warns

"Fracking Firms Fail, Rewarding Executives and Raising Climate Fears" "Over 100 oil and gas companies went bankrupt in 2020" "Five Years Out of Oil, the RBF Isn't Looking Back"

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"Harvard University Will Stop Investing In Fossil Fuels After Years Of Public Pressure" "New Study Shows Oil, Coal and Gas Investments Drove Over \$19 Billion in Losses for Major Pension Funds"

Fossil fuels are a losing bet for our climate, communities, and economy

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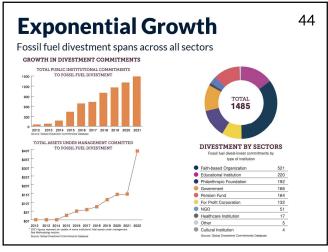
# Renewable Energy Sector RENEWABLES VS FOSSILS IN THE MARKET Comparison of stock market gains for the clean energy sector, foseil fuel sector, and the overall stock market, per SAP indices. Renewable energy sector returns outpacing overall market, fossil fuels SAP 500 SaP 500 Sergy (Sector)

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## **Engagement vs. Divestment** 45

It is far more important, if the investors want to see change, for those investors to engage with companies that they invest in rather than move their money out to fossil fuels

Oil and gas companies claim that they are addressing climate change

We are not going to see these fossil fuel incumbents designing their own demise

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### Engagement vs. Divestment a a a a a a a a a **AAAAAAAAA** a a a a a a a a a a AAAAAAAA Big Oil only spent A 1% AAAAAAAA of its combined budget a a a a a a a a a on green energy schemes in 2018 a a a a a a a a a a

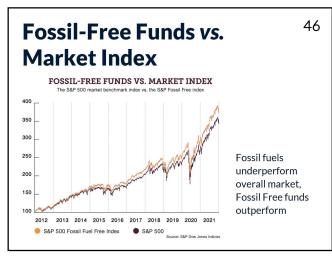




### Engagement vs. Divestment

When these companies say that they are working on solutions, they mean solutions that will continue to support fossil fuel consumption and development

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## **Divesting Works**

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Study finds ditching fossil stocks lowers corporate footprints

Research from the University of Augsburg found that over a four-year period, divested firms reduced their carbon emissions, while non-divested firm emissions grew by 10%





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# Clean Energy Boosted RE100: a global initiative of companies committed to 100% renewable energy, pledging to offset all their electricity demand 363 TWh of power a year Cost savings from fixed-price renewable power Corporate renewable energy targets are a more powerful incentive

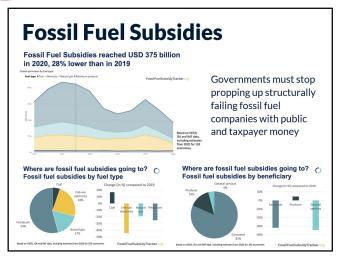




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Clean Energy Boosted	
RE100: a global initiative of companies committed to 100% renewable energy, pledging to offset all their electricity demand	
363 TWh of power a year	
Growing corporate presence in power markets will boost clean energy NATHANIEL BULLARD - BLOOMBERG.COM	4
	7
Clean Energy Boosted	
EMPLOYEE RETENTION	
amazon Faced a climate walkout	
By taking steps to address climate change, companies are adding value to their brand, or they risk losing brand value	
Fossil Fuel Subsidies 49	
Fossil fuel subsidies total \$11 million a minute	







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# Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative



Markets cannot do this alone

Every company and country wants to be the last barrel sold

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# Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation <sup>5</sup> Treaty: Three Pillars

### Non-proliferation

Preventing proliferation by ending all new exploration and production

### **Global disarmament**

Phasing out existing production in line with 1.5C

### **Peaceful transition**

Fast-tracking real solutions through scaled up access to renewable energy and a just transition for every worker, community and country

Source: Peter Newell & Andrew Simms (2020) Towards a fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty, Climate Policy, 20:8, 1043-1054





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# Functions of a Fossil Fuel Treaty

Strengthen demands on governments by setting obligations and global norms on:

- Ending all exploration and expansion
- · Phasing-out fossil fuel supply

Strengthen transparency and accountability

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# Functions of a Fossil Fuel Treaty

Fast-tracking the just transition through support for developing countries for:

- The energy transition
- Economic diversification
- Just transition for workers & communities

Î	60,000	●USA		4000
Capacity to fund just transition	50,000 -	Germany	Australia 🚳	thousands
Cape	40,000 -			Coal mining workers
Coll. Allows	30,000 -	Russia	Kazakhstan	Poland
å	20,000 -			
	10,000 -	Indonesia	South Africa	China
	0	1 2	3	4 5 6
		Coal min	ng share of employ rs per 1000 worker	ment s)
			More diff	ficult transition

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# Functions of a Fossil Fuel Treaty

LESS stranded assets LESS economic instability

### Having an international agreement on fossil fuels could:

- Create obligations and set global norms around the need to end expansion and phase out fossil fuels
- Ensure greater transparency around fossil fuels reserves and production plans
- Disrupt business as usual and increase risks, costs and uncertainty even for those countries that aren't members to the treaty
- Facilitate knowledge transfer between countries
- And provide support for a global just transition for those countries and communities that need it

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The	Risl	ks of	Del	ay
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### Further delay tackling fossil fuel supply presents major risks:

- · It makes the inevitable transition harder
- · It creates stranded assets and risks financial turmoil
- It increases risks to workers and communities
- It delays the expansion of renewable energy
- It delays economic diversification into more sustainable sectors
- It consolidates powerful pro-fossil fuel political constituencies
- It increases risk of technical, economic, legal and political lock-in
- It increases the risk of dangerous geo-engineering
- It risks warming well above 1.5 and 2°C

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### **Nobel Laureates**

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101 Nobel laureates call for global fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty



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## **Passed Motions**

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Los Angeles first city in the US to endorse the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty

Barcelona just endorsed a treaty to end fossil fuels

Sydney unanimously endorses the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty

to endorse the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty

Toronto Endorses Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty

Vancouver first city in the world



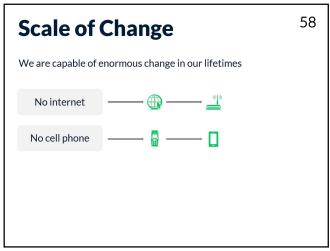


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Fossil Fuel Free Future	56
170+ nationally elected officials from more than 33 countries  PARLIAMENTARIANS' CA FOR A FOSSIL FUEL FREE FUTU.	

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<b>HSTalks</b>	
By leading world experts	
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