

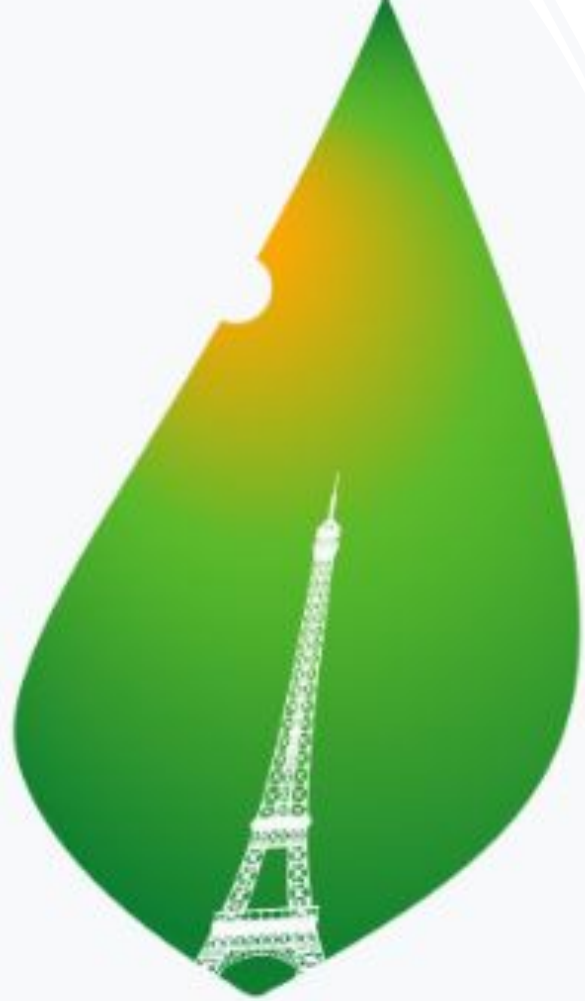
# Climate Change

## What is it and why is it important?

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Reidun Elise Vold, September 2023





PARIS2015

UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP21·CMP11

# The Paris Agreement

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- Legally binding international treaty on climate change
- Adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, 2015. It entered into force on November 4<sup>th</sup> 2016.
- Overarching goal:  
“is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.”

[Source: The Paris Agreement | UNFCCC](#)

# World-class oil and gas portfolio

- Large scale, low risk assets on the Norwegian Continental Shelf

2P reserves<sup>1</sup>

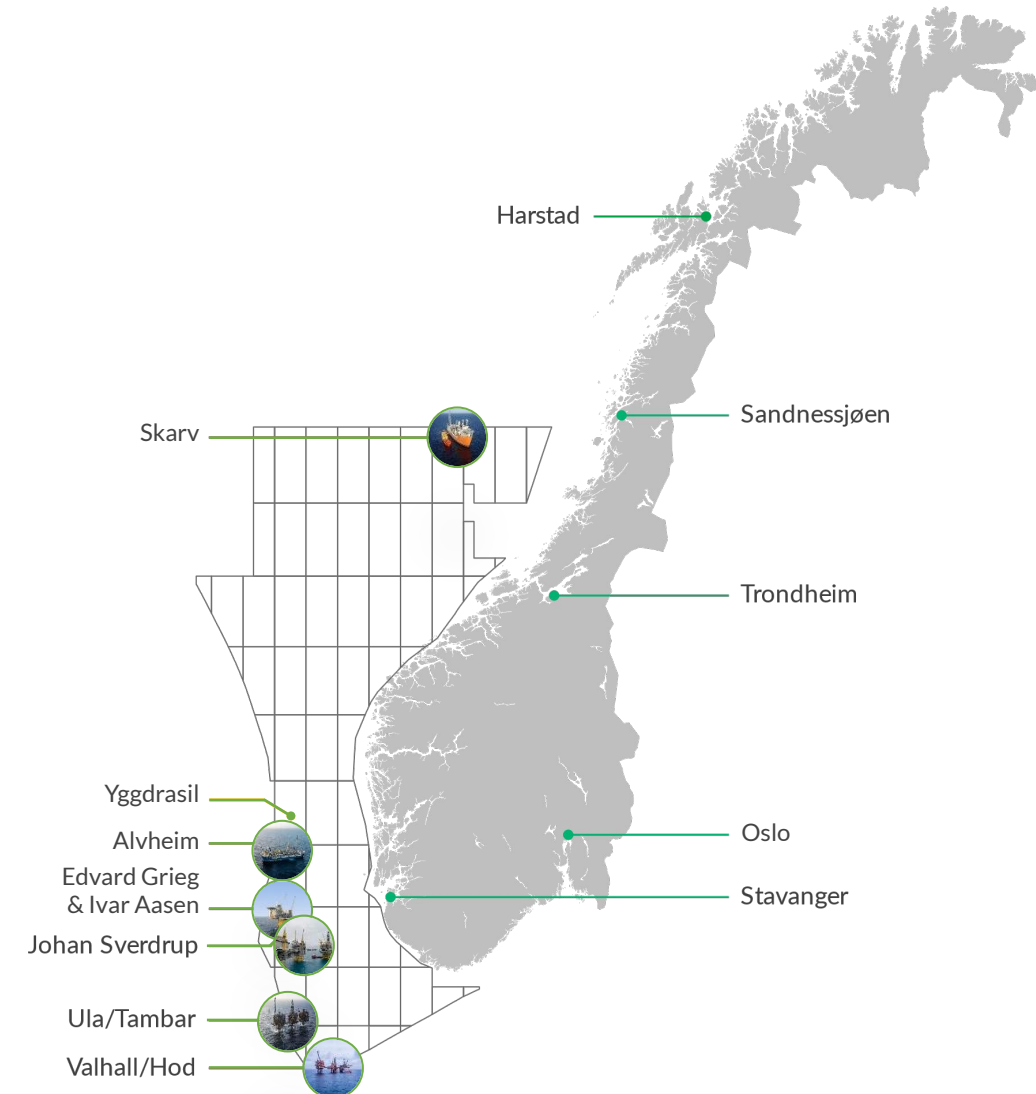
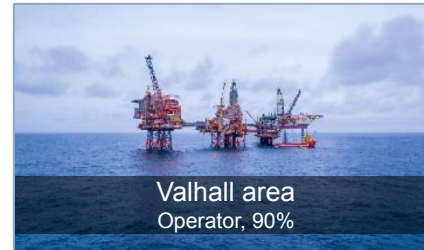
1.86bn  
boe

2C resources<sup>1</sup>

0.74bn  
boe

Production<sup>2</sup>

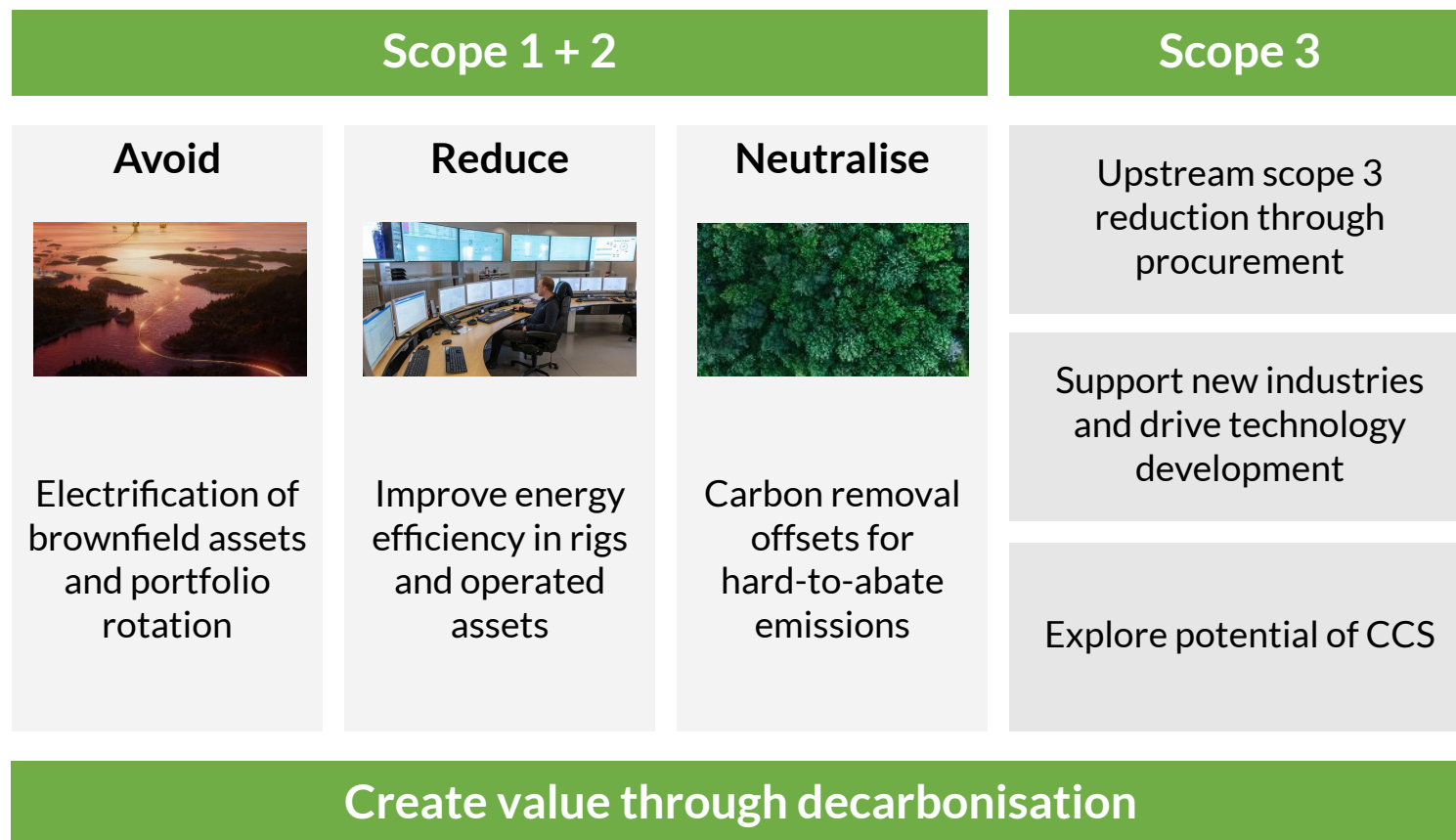
453  
mboepd



# Aker BP's decarbonization strategy to net zero

- Net zero across operations by 2030

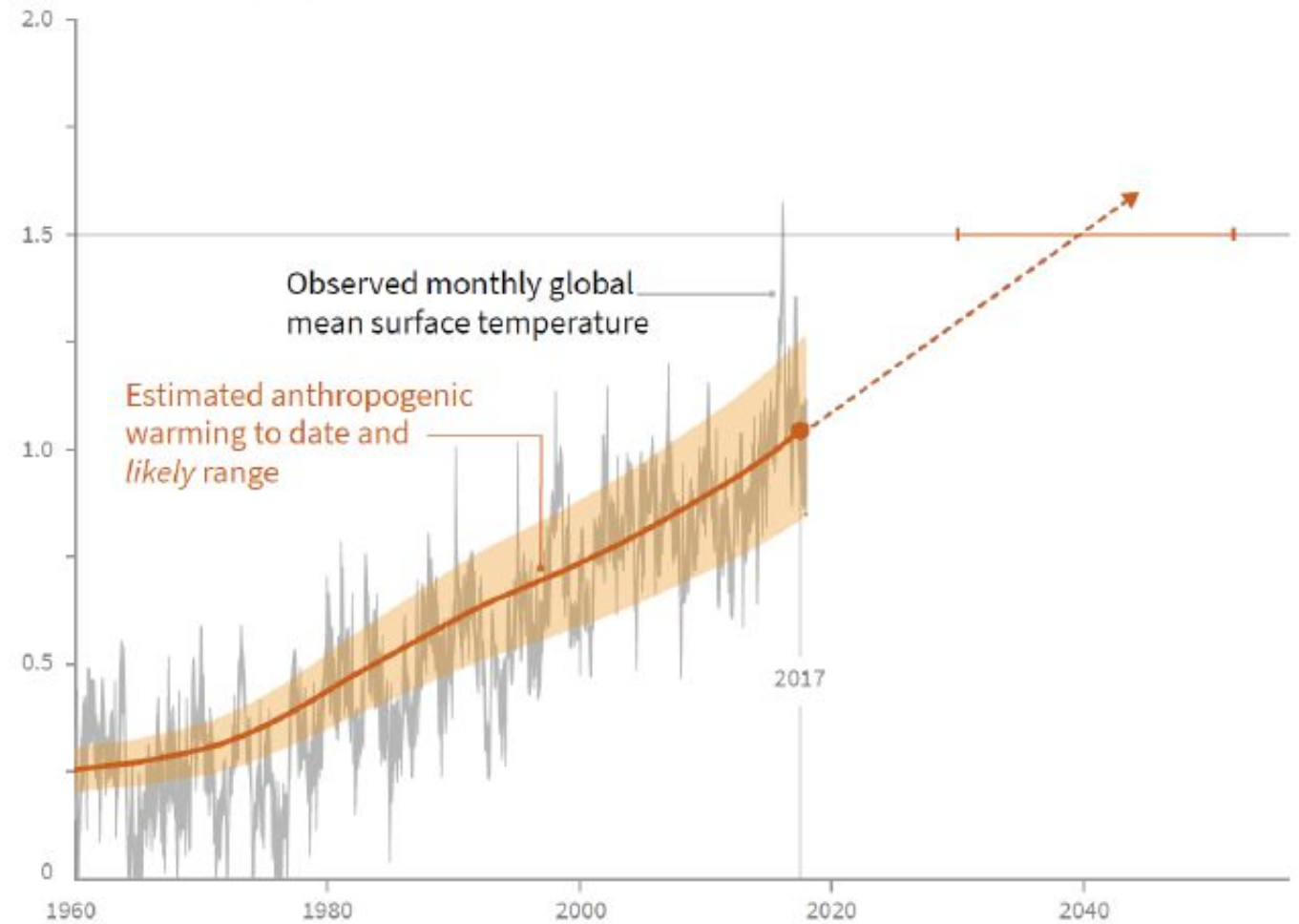
## Aker BP's targets



1. Carbon intensity <4 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/boe
2. Methane intensity < 0.1 %
3. Scope 2 emissions ~0 from 2023
4. Absolute CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduced with 50% by 2030 and ~100% by 2050
5. Net zero across operations by 2030

**Global  
warming:  
1.1-1.3 °C  
today**

Global warming relative to 1850-1900 (°C)





**196 membering  
countries**

- Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nation's Environmental programme (UNEP)
- IPCC is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change
- Does not conduct its own research. Consider scientific publications and gather data into assessment reports
- Leading experts volunteer their time as IPCC authors to assess the thousands of scientific papers published each year to provide a comprehensive summary of what is known about the drivers of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and how adaptation and mitigation can reduce those risks.

Source: [IPCC — Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#)

**Climate  
change**





WHAT IS  
CLIMATE CHANGE?



# Global issue – need to work together!



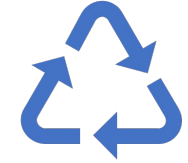
**5 ice ages**  
**12 000 years since**  
**the last one**  
**Temperature**  
**fluctuations**



**Industrial**  
**revolution** □  
**increased**  
**temperature** □  
**greenhouse effect**



**Earth**  
**temperature**  
**16 °C**



## **SMART Choices**

- Switch to ren. energy
  - Reduce emissions
- More efficient forms of agriculture –vertical farming
- Recycling and composting
  - Eat less meat
  - Save electricity
- Buy things that will last longer

# Findings from the 6<sup>th</sup> assessment report– 9.august 2021



- Global avg. temperature has increased with 1.1 °C and is caused by human activity resulting in greenhouse gas emissions
- Glaciers are melting □ sea level rising
- Oceans warm up □ more extreme weather: heat waves, extreme precipitation, and floods □ crops destroyed
- Increase in wildfires
- Migration of animals
- Climate changes will increase in all regions of the world

Kilde: [Hovedfunn i første del i sjette hovedrapport - Miljødirektoratet \(miljodirektoratet.no\)](#)

# How does climate change affect us?

- Poor people will be hit the hardest as they are not set up to deal with the changes.
- IPCC states:
  - More difficult to obtain clean water and food
  - Poorer physical and mental health
  - Greater economic differences
  - Conflicts and humanitarian catastrophes
  - Biodiversity losses and extinction of species
  - Damage to nature, infrastructure and buildings

# Zonta Says NOW to Gender-Equal Climate Action

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Women are less likely than men to recover after severe weather events such as extreme heat, drought, fires, storms, and floods.

**Why?** Because systemic gender inequality has led to women having fewer resources and choices than men. With each climate-related disaster, the gender gaps in education, pay, digital technology and legal rights widen, and violence against women increases.

***The climate crisis is a human rights crisis—and a women's rights crisis***

**UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, ANTONIO GUTERRES, 2022**

