

2023年11月16日

NEW

G20からCOP28へー気候・エネルギー・成長

インドの外交・安全保障政策やエネルギー・気候変動政策に影響を持つ著名なシンクタンクであるオブザーバー・リサーチ・フ
アウンデーション（ORF）に招待され、アラブ首長国連邦（UAE）のアブダビエネルギーセンターにおいて11月12日に開催され
た「From G20 to COP28: Energy, Climate and Growth」に出席した。

この会議は、今年の20カ国・地域首脳会議（G20）ホスト国であるインドがその成功を広く内外に示し、国連気候変動枠組条約第
28回締約国会議（COP28）の開催を控えた議長国であるUAEへとバトンを渡す意味を持っていた。

会議の冒頭、COP28の議長を務めるスルタン・ジャベル産業・先端技術大臣が登壇した。スルタン大臣はアブダビ国営石油会社
（ADNOC）の最高経営責任者（CEO）でもあるため、気候変動を議論するCOPの議長就任を疑問視する声が欧米の一部に存在す
る。しかしスルタン大臣は同時に世界最大規模の国営再生可能エネルギー企業Masdar社の会長でもある。

UAEはエネルギー戦略2050を策定し、2050年までに排出をネットゼロにすることを表明している。さらに国家水素戦略を策定し、2050年までに年間1,500万ト
ンの低炭素水素を製造する世界でトップの水素輸出国になることを目指している。折しも2023年7月、岸田首相がUAEを訪れ、水素・アンモニアおよび再エ
ネ分野のエネルギー安全保障と産業の加速化枠組み（Establishment of the Energy Security and Industry Accelerator）の設立に関する共同関心宣言（Joint
declaration of interest）をムハンマド大統領との間に締結している。

Masdar社はグリーン水素を製造するパイオニアでもあり、世界規模のバリューチェーンを展開中であるため、この両社を統括するスルタン大臣のCOP28議長
就任は、化石燃料からクリーンエネルギーへと転換を図るUAEがホスト国を務めるCOP28の顔として適任と言える。

会議には、グローバルサウスと呼ばれる南半球に位置するアジアやアフリカの途上国・新興国より約100名の代表者が参加した。特に後発開発途上国では、気
候変動により豪雨や洪水、旱魃等の気候災害が発生し、不作による食料不足や住み慣れた土地を追われる強制移動により気候難民が発生している。こうした被
害を受けやすいのは、女性や子供、老人といった社会的弱者となる。こうした途上国の窮状を訴え、先進国の支援を求める声が会議の参加者から発せられた。

COP15においては、先進国が途上国の気候変動対策のために2020年までに官民合わせて年間1,000億ドルの気候変動資金を動員するとしながら未達になってい
る。COP27においては、気候変動の途上国への悪影響に伴う損失と損害を支援するロス&ダメージ基金の設置が決まり、詳細はCOP28へと持ち越しとなっ
た。

今年の11月30日から開催されるCOP28において、産油国のUAEが議長国としてリーダーシップを発揮してどこまで世界の脱炭素を進展させ、途上国支援に資
金提供する先進国の合意をどこまで取り付けられるかが注目される。

スルタン・ジャベル産業・先端技術大臣の発言の要旨：

- ・ COP28において我々は成長の機会として気候行動に努め、グローバルストックテイク（GST）を通じた野心的でバランスの取れた成果を目指す。
- ・ 気候変動資金がグローバルサウスにとって調達可能で無理のないように解決するために開かれた対話に従事する。
- ・ まだ果たされていない14年前の1,000億ドルの約束は、完全に実行されなければならず、適応策の資金を倍増してロス&ダメージ基金は完全に運用可能にする。

議題：<https://www.orfonline.org/research/from-g20-to-cop28-energy-climate-and-growth/>



滝澤 元

気候変動とエネルギー領
域
研究員



基調講演するスルタン・ジャベル産業・先端技術大臣

16 November 2023

From G20 to COP28: Energy, Climate and Growth

I was invited by the Observer Research Foundation (ORF), a prominent think tank influential in India's foreign and security policy, and its energy and climate change policy, to attend the international conference "From G20 to COP28: Energy, Climate and Growth" at the Abu Dhabi Energy Center in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on November 12.

The conference was meant to globally showcase the success of this year's Group of Twenty (G20) host country, India, and to pass the baton to the UAE, which is chairing the forthcoming 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The meeting was opened by COP28 President-designate, and UAE's Special Envoy for Climate Change, H.E. Dr. Sultan Al Jaber, Minister of Industry and Advanced Technology. Since Minister Sultan is also the CEO of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), there are some in the West who question his appointment as COP President to discuss climate change. However, Minister Sultan is also the chairman of Masdar, one of the world's largest state-owned renewable energy companies.

The UAE developed its Energy Strategy 2050, which states that the country will achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. It has also developed National Hydrogen Strategy and aims to become the world's leading hydrogen exporter, producing 15 million tonnes of low-carbon hydrogen per year by 2050.

At the same time, in July 2023, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida visited the UAE and signed a joint declaration of interest with President H.H. Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan on the establishment of the Energy Security and Industry Accelerator framework for the hydrogen, ammonia and renewable energy sectors.

Masdar is also a pioneer in the production of green hydrogen and is developing a global value chain. The appointment of Minister Sultan, who oversees both companies, as COP28 President is an appropriate choice for the face of COP28, which will be hosted by the UAE, a country that is shifting from fossil fuels to clean energy transition.

The conference was attended by about 100 representatives from developing and emerging countries in Asia and Africa located in the southern hemisphere, known as the Global South. Especially in the least developed countries, climate change is causing climate disasters such as torrential rains, floods, and droughts, resulting in food shortages due to crop failure and the emergence of climate refugees due to forced displacement from their familiar lands. Those most vulnerable to such disasters are women, children, the elderly, and other socially vulnerable groups. Participants at the conference voiced their concerns about the plight of these developing countries and called for support from developed countries.

At COP15, developed countries committed to mobilize USD 100 billion a year in public and private climate finance by 2020 for developing countries to combat climate change, but this was not achieved; at COP27, a decision was taken to establish a loss and damage fund to support loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change on developing countries, with details carried over to COP28.

At COP28, to be held from 30 November this year, it will be significant to see how far the oil-producing UAE, as the presidency, can take its leadership in advancing global decarbonisation and how far developed countries can agree to provide funds to support developing countries.

Summary of remarks by Dr. Sultan Al Jaber:

- At COP28, we are committed to climate action as an opportunity for growth and aim for an ambitious and balanced outcome through the Global Stocktake (GST).
- We will engage in open dialogue to resolve climate finance to make it available, accessible and affordable for the Global South.
- The still unfulfilled 14-year old USD 100 billion commitment must be fully implemented. Adaptation finance must be doubled and the fund for loss and damage must be fully operational.

Agenda: <https://www.orfonline.org/research/from-g20-to-cop28-energy-climate-and-growth/>



Hajime TAKIZAWA

Policy Researcher
Climate and Energy



Keynote address by Dr. Sultan Al Jaber, Minister of
Industry and Advanced Technology



From G20 to COP28: Energy, Climate and Growth

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

November 12th, 2023

Concept Note

Context

There is a broad consensus today that swift and ambitious action is needed to avert the most catastrophic consequences of climate change. This consensus stems from a growing awareness of climate change's profound social, economic and environmental implications, which has galvanized support for climate action across diverse sectors, geographies and platforms. This global momentum for climate action has been reinforced by international accords such as the Paris Agreement, and further strengthened by the resolve of the Conference of Parties (COP) and the G20 coalition which have showcased remarkable commitment and aspiration towards fostering a future that is both low-carbon and resilient.

Within this context, India's G20 presidency and the UAE as the host of COP28 assume significant importance for representing and elevating the voices of the Global South within the global climate policy discourse. Both India and the UAE have emphasized advancing global climate action, all the while nurturing avenues for equitable green transitions, and sustainable and inclusive development.

The final stage of the Indian G20 Presidency will intersect with the COP28, and the overlap is fortuitous and presents a unique opportunity to align India's G20 Presidency's outcomes on climate action with the COP28 agenda. By pursuing such synergistic efforts, we can ensure that the outcomes and commitments of both platforms mutually reinforce each other, resulting in a more comprehensive and effective global response to the challenges posed by climate change. India's G20 presidency, coupled with the upcoming COP28, can strengthen global cooperation, enhance climate ambition, and advance sustainable development goals. By leveraging these platforms, nations can work together to accelerate the transition towards a low-carbon, resilient, and sustainable future for all.

Format

The forum will convene over 100 participants for a one-day conference in Abu Dhabi, UAE. We expect to see participation from high-level country delegations, international development agencies, business leaders, entrepreneurs and experts from across geographies.



With the participation of distinguished speakers and delegates from around the world, this forum will serve as a platform for robust discussions, innovative ideas, and insightful debates on pressing global climate imperatives, with a particular focus on Global South perspectives.

The forum will feature a series of 8 - 10 discussions across a range of formats. The event aims to facilitate and promote engagement with impactful research and knowledge products while simultaneously nurturing and sustaining new communities throughout the process.

Thematic Pillars:

1. Energy Prosperity for All

As global economies prime themselves to transition towards green and clean sources of energy, the principles of energy equity and justice must remain central to the energy transitions agenda. Escalating geopolitical tensions have strained an already delicate energy landscape marked by market volatility, surges in energy prices, and disruptions across energy value chains. These issues continue to jeopardize the availability and access to affordable energy resources, and such shocks on fuel, fertilizer, and food disproportionately impact the Global South countries. The Indian G20 Presidency underscored the importance of ensuring modern, sustainable energy access for all, a core focus of the ETWG. Similarly, the President-Designate of COP28 has accentuated the intrinsic link between environmental action and social justice, advocating for more equitable and inclusive energy transitions. Notably, the two nations have jointly committed to prioritizing cooling on the global energy agenda. This pillar will seek to address key challenges to affordable energy access including issues of power supply adequacy, quality, and reliability; promoting access to clean cooking fuels and technologies; enhancing the efficiency, availability, and deployment of renewable energy; and fostering the formulation, execution, and adherence to energy regulations, standards, and policies.

2. Climate - Health - Gender Nexus

The intersection of climate, health, and gender is a crucial focus at COP28 and within the context of India's G20 presidency as well. Recognizing that climate change affects vulnerable populations differently, particularly in terms of health outcomes and gender disparities, addressing these issues becomes paramount. How can we better integrate health and gender considerations into climate policies and actions? The health implications of increased heatwaves, extreme weather events, air pollution, changes in disease patterns etc., are dire; what efforts should be made to promote resilient healthcare systems and incorporate health adaptation strategies into national climate plans? Acknowledging the differentiated impacts of climate change and its health outcomes across genders, how can we ensure gender-responsive climate policies and integrate gender perspectives into climate actions, health programs, and funding mechanisms?



3. Climate and Technology

Technological innovation plays a crucial role in combating climate change and achieving SDGs. The G20 endorses and promotes international cooperation, investment, and policy frameworks to accelerate the adoption of climate-friendly technologies. However, challenges persist in scaling up and deploying these technologies, such as securing financing, ensuring accessibility, and facilitating technology transfer to developing countries. The role of COP negotiations is, therefore, vital in facilitating global technology transfer, protecting intellectual property rights, and building capacity in developing nations. What policy frameworks, incentives, and regulatory mechanisms are necessary to accelerate the adoption of climate technologies on a global scale? How can we create a more conducive environment for MSMEs to enable them to take the lead in the climate-tech industry? The potential of emerging technologies such as renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, sustainable aviation fuel, and digital solutions in transforming the climate landscape is immense, but how can we be more mindful of equity considerations as well as the potential risks associated with the deployment of these technologies?

4. Climate Finance

The current scale of global climate finance falls significantly short of the investments required to support emerging and developing economies in pursuing net-zero trajectories. Moreover, the distribution of climate finance exhibits biases that put emerging and developing economies at a disadvantage. The majority of mobilized climate finance remains within the country of origin. Furthermore, a notable proportion of climate finance is directed towards mitigation efforts, while adaptation funding is disproportionately limited. This discrepancy is concerning since low- and middle-income countries are most in need of adaptation funding, leaving them vulnerable to climate-related shocks. What regulatory frameworks and incentives are required to nudge pools of global private capital towards sector agnostic green investments in the Global South? Will the global stocktaking outcomes, including the assessment of financial contributions, be influential in shaping international perceptions and expectations and as a result, determine the fate of foreign policy and trading relationships between countries? Market-based financial instruments, including carbon markets and nature markets, have gained significant attention within the G20 and COP deliberations as effective tools to address climate change. How can the G20 and COP promote the establishment of reliable accounting standards and robust governance frameworks for carbon markets? How can we prioritize equity and climate justice in global carbon market discussions and mechanisms? And lastly, while COP 27 closed with a breakthrough agenda agreement to provide “loss and damage” funding for vulnerable countries hit hard by climate disasters, how can the upcoming COP28 ensure its effective implementation?