



MODULE 1

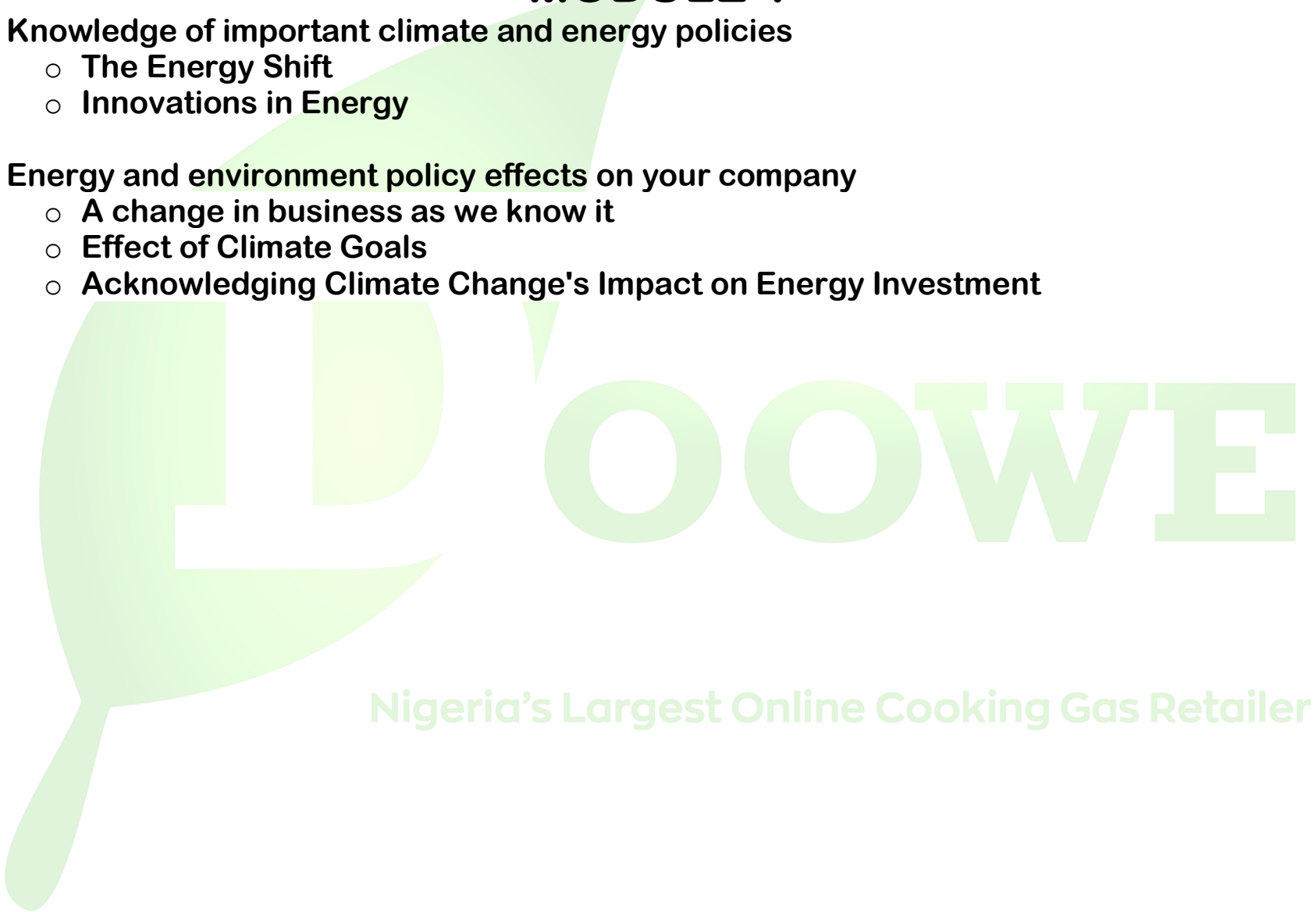
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DOOWE



MODULE 1

- ✓ Knowledge of important climate and energy policies
 - The Energy Shift
 - Innovations in Energy
- ✓ Energy and environment policy effects on your company
 - A change in business as we know it
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 - Acknowledging Climate Change's Impact on Energy Investment



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The Energy Shift

The continuous process of switching from fossil fuels to low-carbon energy sources is known as the energy transition. A major structural shift in an energy system affecting supply and consumption is known as an energy transition.

The energy transition from wood and other biomass to coal, then to oil and, most recently, natural gas, was the driving force behind the industrial revolution. In the past, there has been a connection between rising energy demand and the availability of various energy sources.

The present switch to sustainable energy is different since it is primarily motivated by the realisation that greenhouse gas emissions must be eliminated. The Paris Agreement of 2015 places a cap on the number of fossil fuels that may be produced to keep global warming below 1.5 °C, as they are the single greatest source of carbon emissions. The energy sector, which includes industrial, transportation, and heating uses, is to blame for more than 70% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

“A worldwide agreement on climate change was reached in 2015 known as the Paris Agreement (French: Accord de Paris), sometimes known as the Paris Accords or the Paris Climate Accords. It encompasses financing, adaptation, and mitigating climate change. At the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in the vicinity of Paris, France, the Agreement was negotiated by 196 parties.”

The best options for reducing climate change are wind energy and solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. The switch to renewable energy has been fuelled since the late 2010s by both industries' accelerating rise in competitiveness. The reduction of the energy industry's various environmental impacts is another reason for the switch.

The transition to renewable energy involves moving away from internal combustion engine-powered automobiles in favour of more public transportation, fewer flights, and electric vehicles. Heat pumps are by far the most efficient technology in the building industry, which is another area

that is being electrified. Energy storage and super grids are essential for electrical grid-scale flexibility to support changeable, weather-dependent technologies.

The capacity of all renewable energy sources worldwide is expected to rise by 50% between 2019 and 2024, according to the International Energy Agency. Utilities have started a quick energy transition away from coal in reaction to this change. Pressure is rising on power providers to retire current assets that depend on coal supply and expand alternative sources of power generation, even if some market watchers anticipate that transition to lag. In response to growing worries about climate change, several large oil firms are increasing investment in and diversifying into renewable and low carbon energy.

In the area of the energy transition, global regulatory frameworks have been very disjointed. By establishing the EU's net-zero greenhouse gas emissions target for 2050, authorities in Europe have taken the lead in promoting a study on how to achieve a carbon-neutral economy. By openly announcing their goals in this area, several EU nations have been transparent about their objectives in energy and electrification. Emerging economies, largely led by China, are also attempting to figure out how to improve energy availability, maintain development, and make the switch to greener energy sources. A clean energy economy and reduced greenhouse gas emitting electricity generation are gaining political traction in the United States.

Together, approximately 200 countries have pledged to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions to slow global warming; nevertheless, the execution of these agreements has been uneven. The global economy has seen unequal regulation and commitment, with some countries continuing to increase their emissions despite commitments to greater decarbonization.

LPG Contribution to Energy Transition

Currently, LPG contributes just a modest but growingly significant amount to the world's energy demands. LPG is either extracted from natural gas or oil production streams or is produced as a by-product of crude oil refining (which accounted for 39% of global production in 2013); the proportion of LPG produced by gas processing has been rising for many years as natural gas

production has increased more rapidly than that of oil. LPG must be separated from the oil product or natural gas streams in both procedures.

Due to its significantly larger density as a liquid, LPG is often liquefied for bulk storage and transportation. Large amounts of LPG are often stored at receiving ports and transported by sea in chilled containers; lesser volumes are typically kept in pressurised vessels. Compared to conventional fuels and the majority of other oil products, LPG has a high energy content per tonne (in a liquid condition) and burns easily in the presence of air, producing a bright flame.

LPG is a very adaptable energy source that may be utilised for a variety of purposes, including cooking, space and water heating, and alternative transportation fuel. All of the main energy end-use sectors utilise LPG:

- **Residential market:** LPG works well for cooking, space heating, and water heating. Where electricity is unavailable, it is also utilised for illumination in some underdeveloped nations. It may be used for outdoor activities like camping and barbeques in industrialised nations.
- **Agriculture:** Through weed burning, crop harvesting, and crop drying, LPG is utilised to boost the output and quality of farm goods. In addition, it is utilised to power irrigation pump motors and heat pig and chicken breeding facilities.

Applications in the commercial sector include cooking in restaurants and small- and large-scale catering, as well as space and water heating in offices and other commercial buildings.

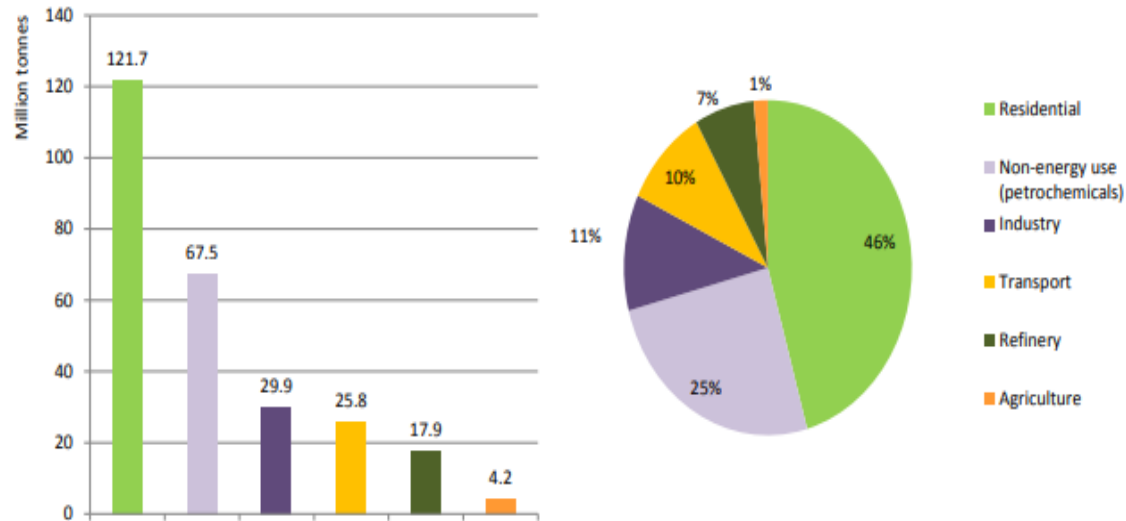
- **Industry:** LPG is employed in a variety of industrial operations and processes, particularly where a high level of accuracy and adaptability in process temperatures, as well as a powerful flame, are required. Furnaces for heat treatment, ceramic kilns used for direct firing, glassmaking, textile and paper processing, and paint drying are a few common uses. LPG can be utilised in distant regions as a backup fuel for electricity generators, including hybrid renewable energy systems.

- **Transport: LPG is being used more often as a low-emission substitute for gasoline and diesel in cabs, buses, and private vehicles.**

As a substitute for ethane, naphtha and middle distillates in the manufacture of ethylene, the major bulk petrochemical intermediate product utilised in the production of a variety of polymers and speciality chemicals, LPG is also employed as a feedstock in the petrochemical industry. It is also commonly used as a refrigerant and an aerosol propellant.

267 million tonnes of LPG were used globally in 2013. The residential sector, which accounts for about half of all LPG utilised, including for petrochemicals, is by far the largest consumer. The biggest residential LPG use is found in locations and regions where it is not cost-effective to deliver natural gas, either to the distance from and high cost of connecting with the pipeline network (remote towns and villages) or due to low population density (rural areas). With a quarter of the world's LPG usage, petrochemicals are the second-largest consumer industry. The remaining is absorbed by the transportation and manufacturing sectors.

LPG consumption has been increasing rapidly in recent years, expanding more quickly than overall oil consumption. This is primarily attributable to the fuel's enhanced price competitiveness and substantial expansion in supply from gas-processing facilities. Since the output is mostly influenced by oil-refinery throughput and flows to upstream gas-processing plants, the LPG market as a whole is essentially supply-driven. Although China and other rising nations, particularly those in Asia, have seen greater growth in demand than the United States, which continues to be by far the largest market.



Sector-specific final LPG energy consumption worldwide in 2013

Due to its mobility, it is especially well suited for applications in rural areas where natural gas cannot be affordably supplied by a pipeline network. Compared to other oil-based fuels, wood, and coal, its high calorific value in liquid form lowers transportation costs and makes it simpler to handle. For instance, a 13-kilogramme bottle may provide 180 kWh of energy, but 25 kilogrammes of coal and 91 kilogrammes of wood are required to produce the same amount. LPG has advantages similar to those of electricity and natural gas in usage. In contrast to kerosene or other traditional fuels, as well as fragile items like ceramics, it may be used in direct contact with food without running the danger of contamination because it is a clean-burning fuel.

Households are aware of these benefits and, if they can afford it and the fuel is readily available, are typically willing to pay more for LPG than other fuels.

Innovations in Energy

Top environmentally friendly innovations in the energy sector; The ecosystem and climate are progressively being harmed by fossil fuels.

The use of renewable energy sources is expanding. So here are some fresh, environmentally friendly ideas in the energy sector;

- **Glass Lithium Batteries**

These batteries have a much longer lifespan than conventional batteries. They have a capacity that increases with age and have two times the energy density of a typical battery. The batteries function at lower temperatures, charge more quickly than any other variety, and cost less.

- **Electricity from carbon nanotubes**

Carbon atoms are folded up into single sheet molecules to form carbon nanotubes. These can produce electricity and might be utilised in place of other energy sources in smaller electrical equipment.

- **Trees made of solar energy in 3D.**

Solar panel leaves are attached to wood-based stems in 3D-printed solar energy trees. Since most nations still burn wood for energy, they were developed to replace it with solar energy. These were made to resemble trees so they could be placed in gardens and other natural settings. Heat energy may also be harvested by solar energy trees.

- **Flowing Sunlight**

Solar energy transforms liquid sunshine into a fuel source. This liquid can be utilised in synthetic photosynthesis, which is why scientists have been attempting to exploit it as a sustainable source of energy.

- **Tyre electric**
Goodyear is developing a novel idea for electric tyres that would charge while being used. They would be propelled by the tire-on-road heat created by friction. Even when stationary, these tyres can still be charging.
- **Trains Powered by Solar**
Byron Bay developed and built a solar-powered train that is entirely powered by renewable resources. The train has 100 seats and covers a distance of 3 kilometres. Given that transportation causes some of the highest greenhouse gas emissions in many nations, this technique is regarded as being advantageous in cities with tram systems.
- **Synthetic Photosynthesis**
The method of harnessing and storing solar energy is known as artificial photosynthesis. Additionally, researchers are looking at how water may be transformed into hydrogen and oxygen, which could reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide levels.
- **Waste-powered aircraft**
Typically, fossil fuels—which are scarce and harmful to the environment—are used to power aeroplanes. These waste-powered aircraft are propelled by waste-derived fuels, such as wood and household trash that react with catalytic chemicals.
- **Tidal Power**
Similar to solar energy, tidal energy is a reliable source of power. Due to the position, which makes it challenging to transfer energy from the water to land, scientists have previously had difficulty using this. Now that it can be used directly, tidal energy has the potential to power up to 20% of the UK.

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- **Solar roof tile**

Typically, solar panels are found on residential rooftops. The same idea is applied in this invention, however, instead of installing panels on the roof, solar panels are built directly into the tiles. Due to the larger surface area, this not only makes more solar energy possible but also does away with the requirement for conventional tiles.

- **Electricity from carbon nanotubes**

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Energy and Environment Policy

A national energy policy consists of several actions including international agreements, domestic legislation, and government directives. To provide readers with a better understanding of the state of renewable energy policy, the Nigerian energy policies and strategies are compiled and listed in chronological order.

2001's National Electric Power Policy (NEPP)

In the aftermath of the Nigerian power sector reform, the National Electric Power Policy (NEPP) was the first of its type. Its growth was a result of the suggestions made by the Electrical Power Implementation Committee (EPIC), the organisation in charge of the power sector's reforms and transformation in 1999. The objective of overhauling the electricity industry was outlined in three audacious measures by the NEPP, which was established in March 2001. The initial move was to establish integrated power producers (IPPs) and privatise NEPA, which was formerly held by the

government. The following stage was boosting market competitiveness, progressively eliminating subsidies, and selling surplus electricity to DISCOs. In the final stage, it was anticipated that the market and competition would have increased, enabling full cost pricing of supplies and total deregulation of the energy market.

2003, 2006, and 2013 iterations of the National Energy Policy

There was no comprehensive energy policy in place before the Federal Government of Nigeria established the programme in 2003. The National Energy Policy (NEP), created by the Nigerian Energy Commission, was the current energy strategy (ECN). The National Energy Policy (NEP), which reflects the government's overall requirements and possibilities, outlines government policy on the production, supply, and use of energy. The policy's primary objective is to establish energy security by diversifying the energy mix and energy carriers with the idea of "an energy economy in which modern renewable energy increases its share of consumed energy and offers Nigerians access to energy at affordable prices, thereby promoting sustainable development and environmental conservation."

National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), 2004

The National Planning Commission (NPA) created the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) in 2004 to advance and reduce poverty in the nation. To generate the items required to meet the community's economic demands, human resources must act on natural resources. Regarding infrastructure, NEEDS advocates for the privatisation of public infrastructure and was a crucial tool in obtaining a redesigned service delivery. However, the Nigerian government would support initiatives with extremely low investor appeal and significant investment costs, such as those in rural regions. Additionally, the NEEDS further supported the inclusion of a greater proportion of renewable energy sources in the country's energy mix. In this, it is proposed that a renewable energy agency be established, and that funding for related

technologies be provided via the National Power Sector Reform Act. This was a turning point in the use of renewable energy sources in the electricity sector and its application to rural electrification.

National Power Sector Reform Act (EPSRA), 2005

The Nigerian electricity industry was liberalised thanks to the National Power Sector Reform Act, which was enacted in 2005. The Act, which provided for a new legal and regulatory framework for the electricity sector, was a result of the NEPP, which was created in 2001. The Act allowed for the unbundling and privatisation of the power industry, which aims to increase rural electrification, provide competition to the energy market, safeguard consumer rights, and create performance criteria for the industry.

Renewable Electricity Policy Guidelines (REPG), 2006

The Nigerian government was required by the Renewable Electricity Policy Guidelines (REPG), created by the Federal Ministry of Power and Steel in December 2006, to increase the country's electricity generation from renewable sources to at least 5 per cent of all electricity generated and a minimum of 5 TWh (REPG, 2006). The Nigerian government's goals, policies, strategies, and objectives for promoting renewable energy in the electricity industry are presented in this policy paper.

Renewable Electricity Action Programme (REAP), 2006

The Renewable Electricity Action Programme (REAP), created in 2006 by the Federal Ministry of Power and Steel regarding the REPG, provided a framework for carrying out the REPG. The report gives a general overview of the Nigerian electrical industry and connects it to the growth of renewable energy sources. The materials also address government goals and offer solutions for the growth of renewable energy, including supply chain activities, multi-sector alliances,

demonstration projects, and levelling the playing field for producers of renewable electricity. The research addressed the responsibilities of government ministries and agencies, including finance provisions for renewable initiatives, and concluded with a risk assessment, monitoring, and evaluation.

Nigerian Biofuel Policy and Incentives (NBPI), 2007

The purpose of this programme was to use agricultural goods to build and promote the domestic fuel ethanol sector. This was by the August 2005 government instruction about an automotive biomass programme for Nigeria. The NNPC was tasked with fostering an atmosphere conducive to the growth of the ethanol sector. The strategy also planned to reduce environmental pollution, gradually lessen the country's reliance on imported gasoline, and create a financially viable sector that would provide long-term local employment. The advantages of this policy included the generation of additional tax revenue, the creation of jobs to combat poverty, the stimulation of economic growth and rural people's empowerment, the improvement of agricultural activities, and energy and environmental advantages due to the reduction of fossil fuel-related greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation sector.

Between 2005 and 2012, the Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN) together created the Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP), which was then evaluated in 2012. The REMP articulates Nigeria's goals and lays out a plan for enhancing the contribution of renewable energy to the achievement of sustainable development. The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), the National Energy Policy, the National Policy on Integrated Rural Development, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and international agreements to fight global poverty and stop environmental change all have values, principles, and goals in common with the REMP.

The REMP emphasises the necessity of incorporating renewable energy sources into buildings, electrical grids, and off-grid electrical systems. The policy statement also emphasised the value of solar energy in the nation's energy mix. Nigeria expects to expand the supply of renewable power from 13% of total electricity output in 2015 to 23% in 2025 and 36% by 2030, according to the REMP. By 2025, 10% of Nigeria's total energy consumption would be made up of renewable power. The National Assembly has not, however, given its approval for the REMP to become a law. Between 2005 and 2012, the Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP).

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NREEEP, the 2014 National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy

The strategies and procedures for promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency are outlined in the National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policy (NREEEP), which also serves as a worldwide framework. The NREEEP was created by the FMP in 2014, and it is now pending approval by the Federal Executive Council.

2008 and 2012 Multi-Year Tariff Orders (MYTO)

The Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission created the Multi-Year Tariff Order (MYTO 1) in 2008 as a 15-year path toward cost-reflective prices (NERC). The first two phases, 2008–2011 and 2012–2017 were intended to maintain relatively low consumer costs by still enacting the price rises gradually. The ultimate regime is designed to give power producers and investors the incentives they need to run and maintain the electrical grid.

The Multi-Year Tariff Order 2 (MYTO 2), which was announced by the NERC and will go into effect on June 1, 2012, and end on May 31, 2017, contains several elements in common with MYTO 1 but also makes some changes. The retail tariff in MYTO 2 will be reviewed every two years, and adjustments may be made for all electricity produced at wholesale contract prices, taking into account the rate of inflation in Nigeria, the exchange rate of the local currency with the US dollar, the daily generation capacity, and any actual CAPEX and OPEX requirements that differ from those used to calculate the tariff.

2014 Draught of the Rural Electrification Strategy and Implementation Plan

The Rural Electrification Strategy and Implementation Plan were first created by the Power Sector Reform team in 2006. (RESIP, 2006). The RESIP was revised and rewritten in 2014, nevertheless, by a group with connections to the electricity industry. It was anticipated that it would provide a clear institutional step-up for the industry and lay out a plan that would lead to

the creation of an environment that would facilitate Nigeria's rural electrification. The RESIP's main goal is to increase access to power as quickly as possible while being economically viable. This covers both the usage of on-grid and off-grid electrical supply methods. The draught is complete and is awaiting official clearance.

A Change in Business as we Know it Following the Policies

These policies are put in place to manage challenges related to energy production, distribution, and consumption in Energy businesses. The components of an energy strategy may include laws, international agreements, financial incentives, standards for energy efficiency, taxes, and other matters of public policy.

1. To hasten the process of acquiring and disseminating managerial and technological know-how in the energy sector, as well as local participation in energy sector companies for stability and independence.
2. To efficiently utilise the nation's plentiful natural energy resources to foster international cooperation.
3. To promote international collaboration in project development and the market for energy to create platforms for efficient development.
4. To guarantee an efficient and economical pattern of energy resource utilisation.
5. To ensure that the energy industry is fully integrated and has plans for active engagement.
6. To ensure the development of the nation's energy resources, with the choice of diverse energy resources, to achieve national energy security and an efficient energy distribution system with the right energy mix.

Climate Change

According to the UN, “*Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.*”

Fossil fuels, which include coal, oil, and gas, are by far the biggest cause of climate change, contributing more than 75% of all greenhouse gas emissions and almost 90% of all carbon dioxide emissions.

The heat from the sun gets trapped on Earth as a result of greenhouse gas production. Global warming and climate change result from this. The rate of global warming is presently higher than it has ever been. Weather patterns are shifting as a result of warming temperatures, which is also upsetting the natural order. This puts both ourselves and all other kinds of life on Earth in grave danger.



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Climate Goals

This is based on the Paris Agreement, which is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century. The Paris Agreement is a landmark in the multilateral climate change process because, for the first time, a binding agreement brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects. The finest available science-based economic and social change is required to implement the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement calls on countries to take progressively aggressive climate action over five years. Nationally Determined Contributions, or NDCs, are plans submitted by nations for addressing climate change by 2020. (NDCs).

NDCs

To meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement, nations explain the steps they will take in their NDCs to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, nations outline in their NDCs the steps they will take to strengthen their capacity for adaptation to the effects of global warming.

Long-Term Approaches

The Paris Agreement calls on nations to create and submit long-term low greenhouse gas emission development plans by 2020 to better focus efforts toward the long-term objective (LT-LEDs).

The long-term horizon is provided to NDCs through LT-LEDs. They are not required, in contrast to NDCs. Nevertheless, they provide a vision and a course for future growth by setting the NDCs within the context of the nations' long-term planning and development aspirations.

Effect of Climate Goals

Countries built an improved transparency framework with the Paris Agreement (ETF). Starting in 2024, nations will be required to report openly on their progress in addressing climate change via reduction, adaptation, and support efforts. Additionally, it stipulates worldwide protocols for the evaluation of reports that have been submitted. The data obtained by the ETF will be incorporated into the global stocktake, which will evaluate how far humanity has come in achieving the long-term climate goals. This will result in suggestions for nations to make more ambitious goals for the following round.

Although there is still more work to be done to combat climate change, low-carbon technologies and new markets have already emerged in the years after the Paris Agreement came into force. A growing number of nations, regions, cities and businesses are setting carbon neutrality goals. In all economic sectors, which account for 25% of emissions, zero-carbon solutions are becoming more competitive. The electricity and transportation industries are where this trend is most obvious, and it has given early adopters numerous brand-new business prospects. Zero-carbon alternatives may be competitive by 2030 in industries responsible for more than 70% of world emissions.

Acknowledging Climate Goal's Impact on Energy Investment

The Paris Agreement will help increase business possibilities and risks overall, despite its many flaws. It will aid in expanding markets for low-carbon goods and services, which will be a

significant source of money and employment in the future. Fossil fuels will no longer seem like a safer, cheaper, or less risky choice, which will assist increase the dangers for organisations that don't adjust. So, it comes as no surprise that coal reserves have decreased since the Paris accord was concluded.

In the end, Paris should give companies and investors' confidence that the transition to a low-carbon economy will take place, spurring a significant realignment of investment towards low-carbon technology and potentially unleashing billions of dollars for clean energy. John Kerry, the US Secretary of State, emphasised the magnitude of the prize in Paris when he declared that the transition to a low-carbon economy was one of the "biggest economic possibilities the world has ever seen."

This significant development did not occur by chance. The French government successfully managed the negotiating process with the help of the UN climate secretariat. The greatest of French diplomacy was able to forge a way through 23 years of entrenched stances by foreseeing future obstacles and coming up with answers beforehand, holding conversations in small groups, and calling in heads of state at crucial junctures.

Perhaps more significantly, climate change politics have evolved. With continuous Presidential attention and unprecedented US leadership on the problem, there have been bilateral contacts that have yielded some notable victories ahead of Paris (particularly with China, which has committed to launching its national carbon trading scheme as early as 2017).

China has taken a more progressive stance in the UN climate negotiations. Also ensuring that Canada and Australia have departed the ranks of the laggards is the change in leadership in those two nations. Even Russia promised not to obstruct.

The EU also contributed positively by organising a coalition with great ambitions in Paris that included 100 nations. This coalition was crucial in achieving the results we have seen so far on matters like long-term objectives.

The major pillars supporting a strong agreement have been established by non-state actors, including cities (through initiatives like the C40), corporations (through initiatives like the UN Caring for Climate Initiative, in which 450 CEOs from 65 countries committed to targets), investors (through initiatives like the Breakthrough Energy Coalition), and multilateral development banks (several of which have pledged to double their spend on action on climate change), are also of crucial importance.

Governments are encouraged to sign the Paris Accord at the UN headquarters in New York in April of next year. After that, the agreement must be ratified by 55 parties, or nations that account for 55% of global emissions, to take effect by 2020.

Governments must, in the meanwhile, shift their attention to implementation to fulfil the commitments they made in Paris, implement the laws, and offer the assistance necessary to spur change. In that regard, organisations like the Carbon Trust continue to be willing and prepared to assist in putting promises into action, not just in the UK but all across the world, to bring the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement closer to realisation.

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