

# Australia's refusal to sign a global methane pledge exposes flaws in the term 'net-zero'

November 3 2021, by Mark Howden

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

At the United Nations climate summit in Glasgow, more than 90 nations signed a global pledge led by the United States and United Kingdom to cut methane emissions. However, Australia was not among them.

China, Russia, India and Iran also declined to sign the pledge, which

aims to slash [methane emissions](#) by 30% before 2030.

Methane is emitted in coal and [gas production](#), from livestock and other agricultural activity, and when organic waste breaks down in landfill.

Almost half of Australia's annual methane emissions come from the [agriculture sector](#). Defending the federal government's decision, Energy and Emissions Reduction Minister Angus Taylor [said](#) Australia had pledged net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and would not set specific targets for each sector.

Days out from COP26, National Party leader Barnaby Joyce had claimed signing the pledge would be a disaster for coal mining and agriculture, [saying](#) "the only way you can get your 30% by 2030 reduction in methane on 2020 levels would be to grab a rifle and go out and start shooting your cattle."

Australia's position on the pledge is inconsistent with methane reductions the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) says are required to keep Earth below 1.5 degrees Celsius warming this century.

The debate also highlights how the shorthand phrase "net-zero emissions" conceals and distorts the real challenges in avoiding dangerous climate change.

It focuses attention on the wrong time frame for action—the next decade is far more important for climate action than 2050. It also addresses the means of action—[emissions reduction](#)—rather than the desired goal, which is to avoid dangerous climate change.

And importantly, simply through delaying action, the world could feasibly reduce emissions to net-zero by 2050, but still fail to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement—keeping average global temperature rise

below either 1.5 degrees Celsius or 2 degrees Celsius this century.

## **Net-zero is both too much, and not enough**

The IPCC [report](#) released in August painted a clear picture of how different trajectories for various greenhouse gases translate to global temperature increases.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions last a very long time in the atmosphere so they accumulate. Consequently, net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions need to decline sharply as soon as possible if we're to limit temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius or 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

However, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions not only need to reach net-zero—the IPCC says CO<sub>2</sub> emissions need to go "net-negative." This will require a massive scaling up of methods and technologies to remove existing CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

In other words, when it comes to CO<sub>2</sub>, net-zero is not enough. It is a way point, not the end point.

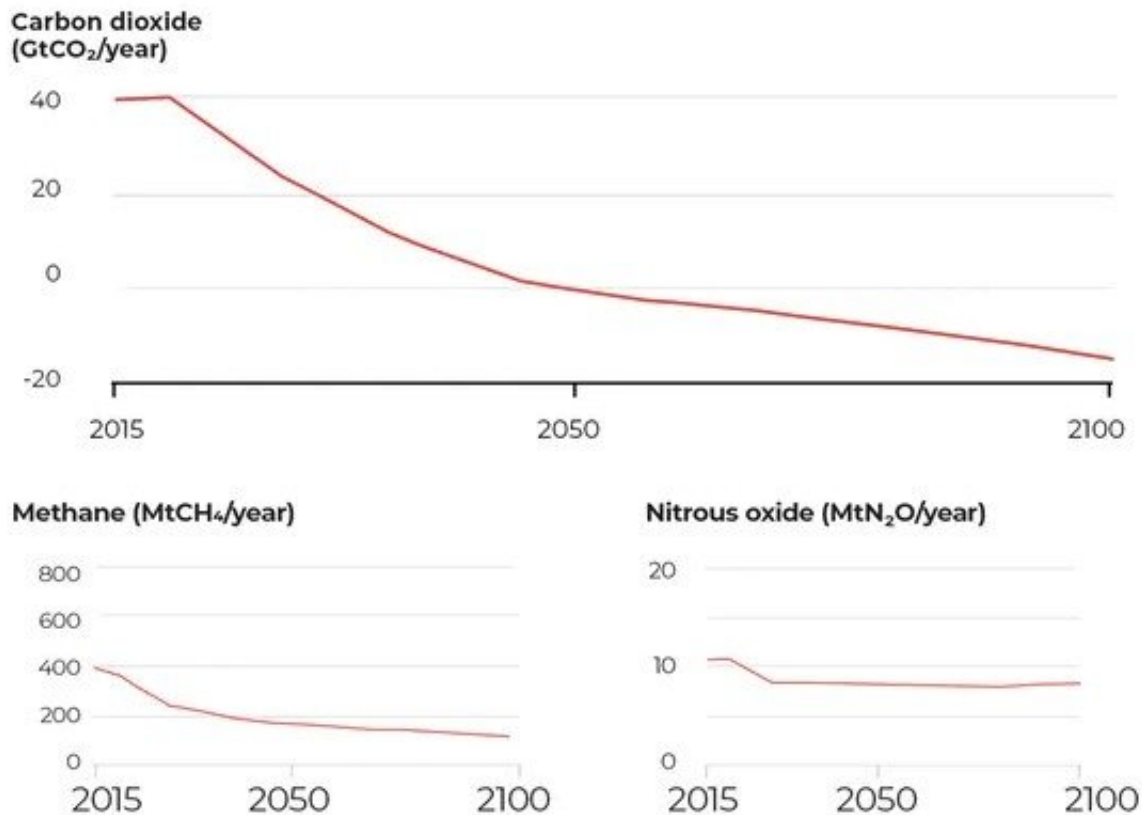
So how do we remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere? Some methods, such as mass tree planting, are already widely implemented. Some are difficult to implement at scale, such as substantial increases in soil carbon.

Others are in the exploratory stages including incorporating captured CO<sub>2</sub> into [building products](#) and [high-value materials](#) or in [the ocean](#).

Each option has advantages, disadvantages and limits. The "net-zero by 2050" terminology obscures this complexity. It also conceals the need for crucial discussions about feasibility, governance and support for research and development that's needed now.

## Implication for non-CO<sub>2</sub> gas reductions

Low emissions trajectories of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, based on IPCC report 2021



Source: IPCC

Credit: The Conversation

Meanwhile, the situation is quite different for shorter-lived gases such as methane and nitrous oxide. In those cases, going all the way to net-zero is not needed to meet the Paris goals.

According to the IPCC report, an illustrative scenario consistent with 1.5 degrees Celsius warming would involve methane [emission](#) reductions of

about 30% by 2030, 50% by 2050 and just over 60% by 2100.

This is consistent with the global methane pledge signed at COP26 overnight. For nitrous oxide, the illustrative reductions would be about 30% by 2050.

So, for methane and nitrous oxide, net-zero is too much.

## **Targets based on science**

It should be noted, to keep temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius, there are many possible combinations of emission-reduction trajectories for various greenhouse gases. The extent to which CO<sub>2</sub>, methane or nitrous oxide is reduced is interchangeable and the final mix will be a function of political decisions.

A clear and integrated assessment of the economic, environmental and social consequences of different emission-reduction pathways is needed to inform those decisions. Without that, inefficient and inequitable economic responses may result.

For example, methane ([from livestock](#)) and nitrous oxide (from [fertilizer use](#)) make up a high proportion of agriculture emissions. But options for completely stopping these emissions are limited.

Farmers could offset their emissions by planting trees or rehabilitating vegetation on their properties to increase carbon stores. But this would prevent them from selling those emissions reductions on carbon markets, thus removing a potential source of farm income.

So an economy-wide target of net-zero for all key greenhouse gases might mean agriculture must make far more effort in emissions reduction, at much greater cost, than other sectors which largely emit

CO<sub>2</sub> and where decarbonisation options are more readily available.

New Zealand has recognized this, and treats agricultural emissions [separately](#).

Carving agriculture out of national emissions-reduction goals would place a greater requirement to act onto other sectors. For example, emission reductions in the transport sector may have to be greater than otherwise, to compensate for the lack of progress in agriculture.

But is isolating agriculture from emission reductions necessary? A [recent study](#) assessed new emission reduction options for livestock, including several approaches that together may reduce emissions at the rate required by the methane pledge. They involve more efficient production, technological advances, changes in demand for livestock-related products and land-based carbon storage.

These are approaches already being adopted by [industry groups](#) and [farmers](#).

## **Toward 'Paris-aligned'**

Targets for [methane](#) and [nitrous oxide](#) reductions should be set using the IPCC science—and don't have to be set at net-zero. That would leave sectors emitting these gases with a feasible (but still challenging) pathway to reducing emissions in line with the Paris goals.

And where appropriate, we should start describing effective climate action as being "Paris-aligned." Clearly, over-use of the term "net-zero emissions" misdirects attention from where it's needed.

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