

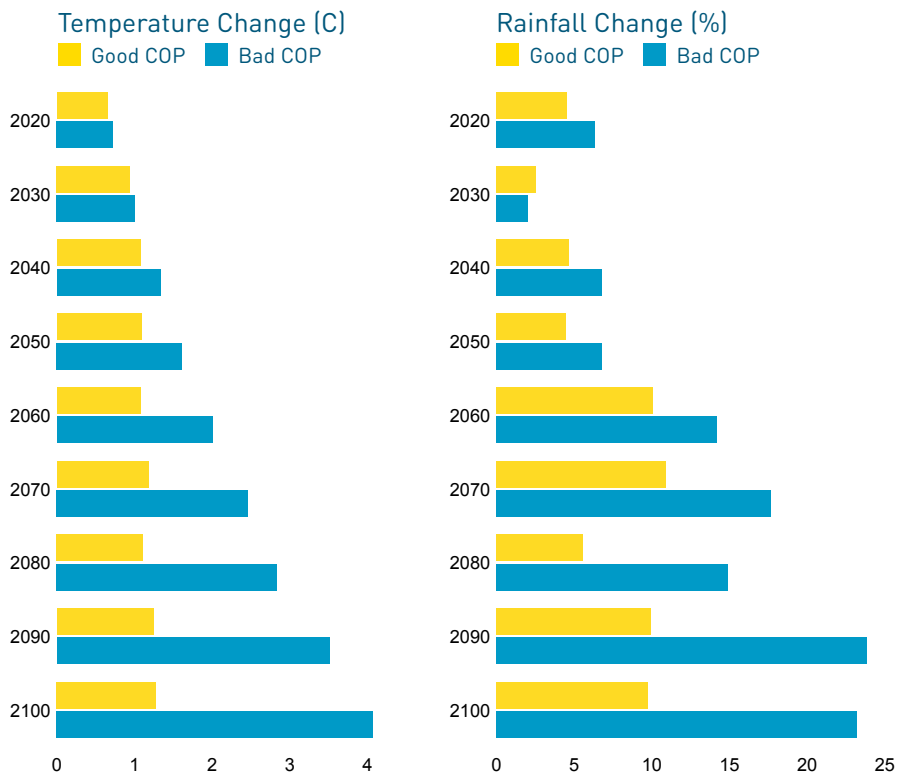
# GOOD COP, BAD COP...

## What difference could COP26 make?

### Winter (December – February)

Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018  
for the East Midlands

- Bad COP** represents an unsuccessful COP26, without agreement on carbon emissions, which continue to grow. **Good COP** reflects a successful COP26, with agreement on fast carbon emissions reductions, required by the COP21 Paris agreement: this would hold the global average temperature increase to about 1.5C by 2100.
- In a **Bad COP** situation, winters in the East Midlands by 2100 would most probably be 4.1C warmer and 23% wetter than the 1981–2000 average. This increases the chances of severe storms and flooding, causing disruption and damage for communities and businesses.
- In a **Good COP** situation, winters in the East Midlands by 2100 would instead most probably be 1.3C warmer and 10% wetter than the 1981–2000 average. This reduces the chances of increased storms and flooding and lessens the impacts of disruption and damage.



“Bad COP” is here represented by the IPCC’s Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5, and “Good COP” by RCP 2.6 (explained [HERE](#))

The projections are for Northern Leicestershire, based on the Hadley Centre Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018, and are expressed as changes compared to the 1981–2000 average (explained [HERE](#))

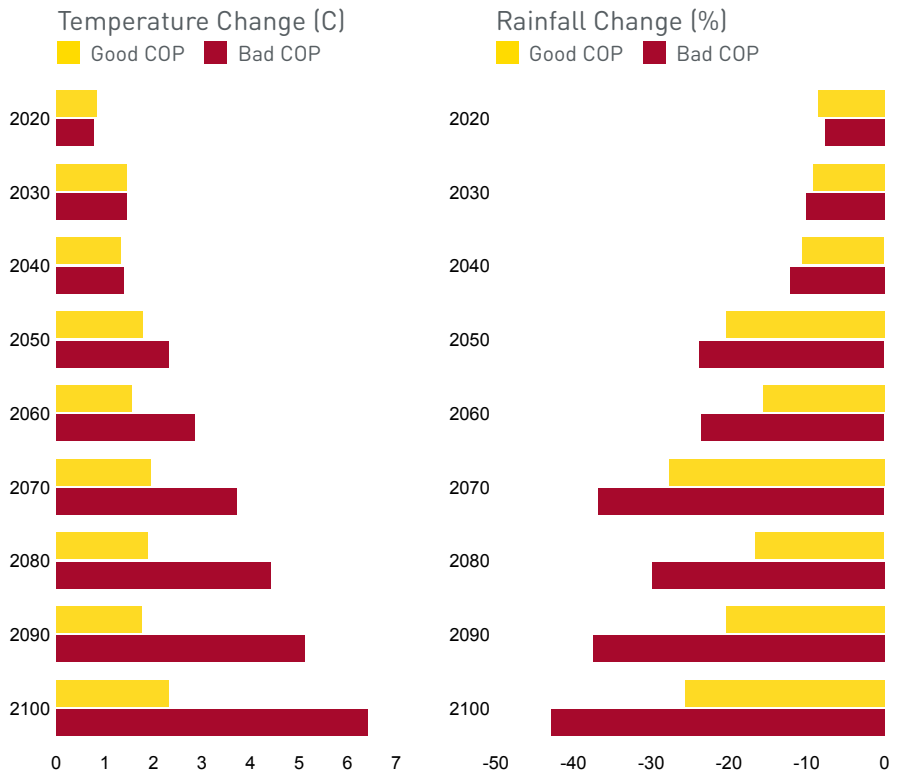
# GOOD COP, BAD COP...

## What difference could COP26 make?

### Summer (June – August)

Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018  
for the East Midlands

- Bad COP** represents an unsuccessful COP26, without agreement on carbon emissions, which continue to grow. **Good COP** reflects a successful COP26, with agreement on fast carbon emissions reductions, required by the COP21 Paris agreement: this would hold the global average temperature increase to about 1.5C by 2100.
- In a **Bad COP** situation, summers in the East Midlands by 2100 would most probably be 6.4C warmer and 43% drier than the 1981–2000 average. This increases the chances of heatwaves, droughts and wildfires, causing disruption and damage for communities and businesses.
- In a **Good COP** scenario, summers in the East Midlands by 2100 would most probably be 2.3C warmer and 26% drier than the 1981–2000 average. This reduces the chances of increased heatwaves, droughts and wildfires, and lessens the impacts of disruption and damage.



"Bad COP" is here represented by the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5, and "Good COP" by RCP 2.6 (explained [HERE](#))

The projections are for Northern Leicestershire, based on the Hadley Centre Met Office UK Climate Projections 2018, and are expressed as changes compared to the 1981–2000 average (explained [HERE](#))