

An assessment of the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by Parties in order to achieve the LTGG in light of the ultimate objective of the Convention by Third World Network

The Context –

- 1. Decision 1/CP 16 (Cancun) acknowledged that the largest share of historical global emissions of the GHGs originated in developed countries and that, owing to this historical responsibility, developed country Parties must take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.**
2. Para 37 of the decision urged developed country Parties to increase the ambition of their economy-wide emission reduction targets, with a view to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other GHGs to a level consistent with the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.
- 3. The level of emission reductions for Annex 1 Parties by 2020 compared to 1990 levels that is referred to in the IPCC AR 4 was 25% to 40% reductions.** (Box. 13.7, Working Group III). This was also the reference in Doha decision 1/CMP, where it was decided that Parties included in Annex I of the KP will revisit their 2nd CP commitments latest by 2014, and for the aggregate reduction be in line with at least 25 to 40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020.

Historical and cumulative emissions responsible for current rise of temperature and cannot be ignored.

The latest IPCC report on the 'Physical Science' as part of the AR 6 reaffirms that there is a **linear relationship between cumulative emissions and rise in global surface temperature.**

It notes that from 1850 till 2019, approximately 2,390 (GtCO₂) were emitted, and this was responsible, along with lesser contributions from other GHGs, for an increase in global surface temperatures of about 1.07°C (likely range of 0.8-1.3 °C) compared with pre-industrial times.

It also provides detailed estimates of carbon budgets, with different probabilities for varying temperature targets. For instance, for a 50% probability of limiting temperature rise to below 1.5°C, the total carbon budget available to the world (from pre-industrial times till net-zero emissions are achieved) is 2,890 GtCO₂.

Given the cumulative emissions to date, this implies that more than 80% of the carbon budget for the 1.5°C target is already exhausted and that the world has only 500 GtCO₂ of emissions left at its disposal. Global emissions databases tell us that developed countries have been responsible for over 60% of these past emissions. (Source: www.twn.my/title2/resurgence/2021/348/cover03.htm)

Message: We cannot ignore past historical and cumulative emissions and just focus on future emissions.

The assessment is clear in relation to non-EIT Annex 1 Parties - Their aggregate emissions actually increased in the pre-2020 timeframe and have not gone below 1990 levels.

Message: The pre-2020 emissions gap must be closed by Annex 1 Parties consistent with the Cancun and Doha decisions. This is a matter of ensuring trust in the multilateral process.

Annex 1 Parties on aggregate achieved only about 13 % emissions reductions between 1990 and 2018.

Countries in Western Europe, United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada have not managed to reduce their aggregate emissions between 1990 and 2020.

Their aggregate emissions slightly increased from 13,227.97 MTCO₂eq in 1990 to 13,331.23 MTCO₂eq in 2020.

(Source:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2021_02E.pdf).



Realising \$ 100 billion per year goal vital

In Copenhagen in 2009, developed countries agreed to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020. In 2015 in Paris, the timeframe to meet this target was extended to 2025.

The summary of the BA revealed that the total public financial support provided by developed countries in their biennial reports (BRs) amounted to **USD 45.4 billion in 2017 and USD 51.8 billion in 2018.**

OECD report on 'Climate finance provided and mobilized by developed countries in 2013-18' revealed that the total climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries reached **USD 78.9 billion in 2018.**

Oxfam's "Climate finance shadow report 2020 on the \$ 100 b goal progress:

Of USD 59.5 billion in public finance reported by developed countries, **climate-specific net assistance may just be USD 19-22.5 billion in 2017-18.**

The report also states that around **20 per cent of the reported public finance was estimated to be grants, compared to 80 per cent reported as loans and other non-grant instruments, and that of all reported climate finance, about 40 per cent was non-concessional finance.** In issue is how climate finance is counted.

Needs expressed in NDCs of developing countries: USD 5.8-5.9 trillion by 2030.

UNCTAD says **about 2% of world GDP annually needed (upwards of \$ 1.7 trillion)** for developing countries to achieve PA and Agenda 2030 in the coming decades due to pandemic.

For further information and resources



We have produced several publications on the negotiations, including on aspects related to the climate change negotiations with the recent being:

- A Clash of Climate Change Paradigms: Negotiations and Outcomes at the UN Climate Convention
- Equitable Access to Atmospheric Space (reprinted).
- Green Deals and Implications for the Global South
- Rethinking Global Economic Policy
- Beyond the Gap: Placing Biodiversity Finance in the Global Economy
- “Nature-based Solutions” and the Biodiversity and Climate Crises
- Understanding the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the PA

