

G20 Leaders Follow the Money

Campaign runs Friday, November 4 to Friday, November 18, 2022



Send a letter to the G20 leaders

G20 Leaders - Follow the Money

Campaign ends November 18



COP27 will take place in Sharm el-Sheikh
from 6 to 18 November.



Image: The Bali Sun

The 17th G20 Heads of State and Government Summit will
take place in 15 to 16 November 2022 in Bali.

#G20 #FollowTheMoney



Citizens' Climate International

The G20 is responsible for 80% of total carbon emissions



Who has contributed most to global CO₂ emissions?

Our World in Data

Cumulative carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions over the period from 1751 to 2017. Figures are based on production-based emissions which measure CO₂ produced domestically from fossil fuel combustion and cement, and do not correct for emissions embedded in trade (i.e. consumption-based). Emissions from international travel are not included.

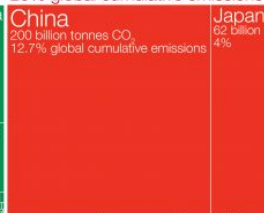
North America

457 billion tonnes CO₂
29% global cumulative emissions



Asia

457 billion tonnes CO₂
29% global cumulative emissions



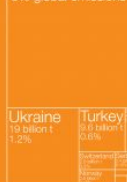
EU-28

353 billion tonnes CO₂
22% global cumulative emissions



Russia

101 billion tonnes
6% global emissions



India

48 billion t
3%



South Korea

16 billion t
0.6%



Taiwan

16 billion t
0.6%



Saudi Arabia

14 billion t
0.9%



Indonesia

12 billion t
0.8%



Iran

12 billion t
0.8%



Kazakhstan

12 billion t
0.8%



Europe

514 billion tonnes CO₂
33% global cumulative emissions



Ukraine

19 billion t
1.2%



Turkey

19 billion t
1.2%



South Africa

19 billion t
1.2%



Algeria

19 billion t
1.2%



Brazil

19 billion t
1.2%



Argentina

19 billion t
1.2%



Oceania

20 billion tonnes CO₂
1.2% global emissions



Figures for the 28 countries in the European Union have been grouped as the 'EU-28' since international targets and negotiations are typically set as a collaborative target between EU countries.

Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Data source: Calculated by Our World in Data based on data from the Global Carbon Project (GCP) and Carbon Dioxide Analysis Center (CDIAC).

This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

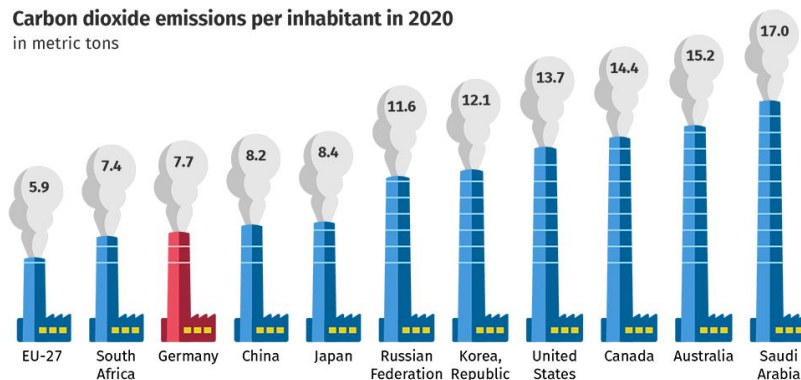
Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

<https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions>

Africa, an entire continent, is only responsible for 3%.

Carbon dioxide emissions per inhabitant in 2020

in metric tons



Source: EDGAR/JRC

© Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2021

https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Countries-Regions/International-Statistics/Data-Topic/Environment-Energy/Environment/G20_CO2.html

G20 Leaders Follow the Money

We can and must
tackle simultaneously
COVID recovery and
the climate emergency.



Citizens' Climate International

#G20 #FollowTheMoney

Indonesia G20 Presidency
**Recover Together
Recover Strong**



G20
INDONESIA
2022

At COP 27 the world must

1. Finance Loss and Damage
2. Finance Successful Adaptation
3. Cut GHGs by 45% in the next 86 months

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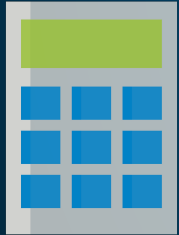
Citizens' Climate International

COP 27 Leaders



More fossil fuels burned

=



**More loss & damage
and adaptation costs**

#G20 #FollowTheMoney

G20 Leaders Follow the Money

How?

Redirect financial flows and create a resilient and equitable future.



Indonesia G20 Presidency
**Recover Together
Recover Strong**



#G20 #FollowTheMoney



G20 Leaders Follow the Money

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

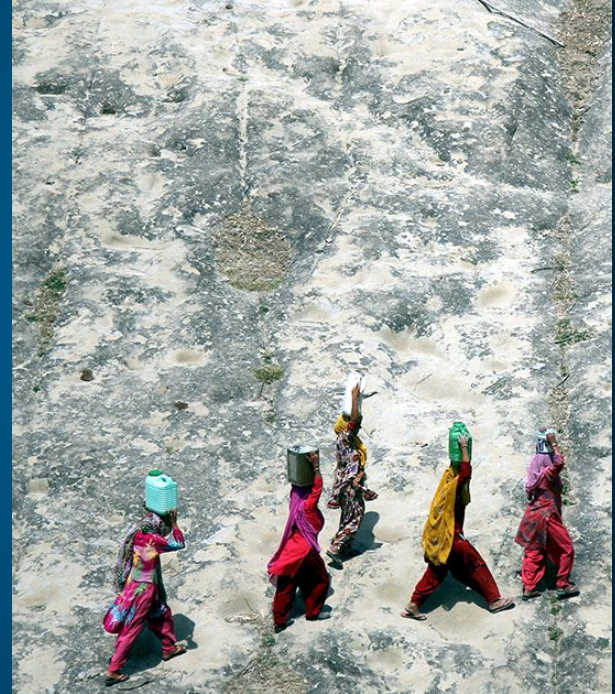
*Adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly
of the United Nations on the tenth day of
December 1948*



FINAL AUTHORIZED TEXT

The policies
must be rooted
in human rights
and
gender-justice.

#G20 #FollowTheMoney



<https://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/photo/climatechange/en/index.html>

Impose a Windfall Tax on Big Oil

'Polluters must pay': UN chief calls for windfall tax on fossil fuel companies

António Guterres said money raised should be diverted to vulnerable nations suffering losses caused by climate crisis



<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/sep/20/un-secretary-general-tax-fossil-fuel-companies-climate-crisis>

Biden paints oil firms as war profiteers, talks windfall tax

By ZEKE MILLER and SEUNG MIN KIM October 31, 2022



<https://apnews.com/article/biden-business-prices-government-and-politics-ba71f46a47c2be5a2ffd58a258796260>

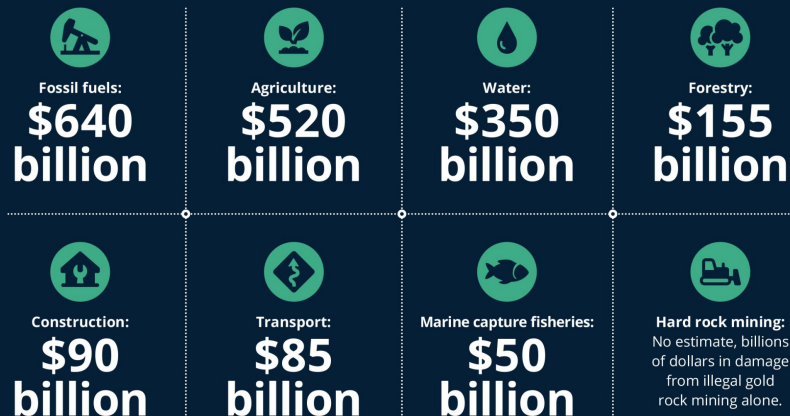
Redirect all harmful subsidies towards an equitable and resilient future

New research shows that the world is spending

\$1.8 trillion

per year, equivalent to 2% of global GDP, on environmentally harmful subsidies.

Industries in order of amount of subsidies received (in USD/year):



These subsidies are all contributing to air and water pollution, climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, and global inequality.

“Harmful subsidies must be **redirected** towards protecting the climate and nature, rather than financing our own extinction.”

CHRISTIANA FIGUERES
Founder, Global Optimism
Former Executive Secretary
UNFCCC;
Member, The B Team



 **BUSINESS
FOR NATURE**

THE B TEAM ▶

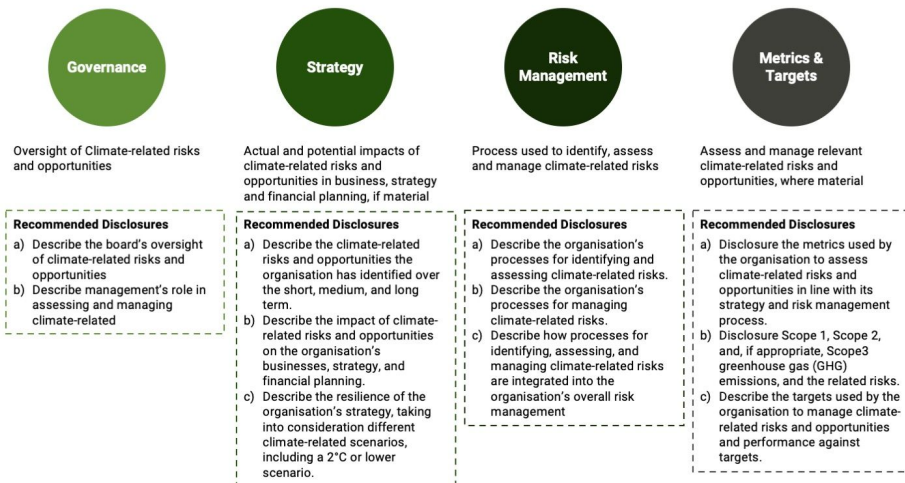
Image: Bret Hartman / TED

<https://bteam.org/our-thinking/news/reform-1-8-trillion-yearly-environmentally-harmful-subsidies-to-deliver-a-nature-positive-economy>

Be Like Aotearoa: Disclose climate risks

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

New Zealand's standard will be based on the Financial Stability Board's Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Framework. This framework has 11 key disclosures over 4 pillars:



Source: TCFD (2017)

Notes:

1. Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the organisation (eg. Emissions from company vehicles). Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from source owned or controlled by the organisation (eg. emissions resulting from generating the electricity that is then purchased by the company). Scope 3 emissions relate to all other organisational activities (eg. Waste disposal, employee commuting, or upstream or downstream distribution channels)(Carbon Trust, 2018b).

EXRB | Te Kōwhiri Arahui Pūrongo Mōwhiri
EXTERNAL REPORTING BOARD

Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards

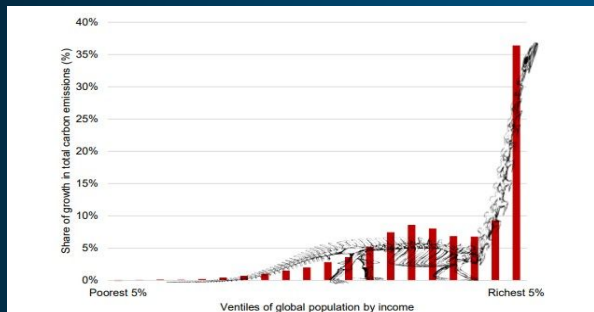
Climate-related Disclosures

Climate-related Disclosure Framework
Consultation Document

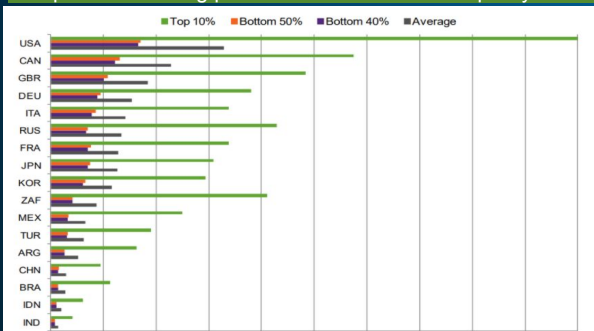
July 2022

Submissions due 26 September 2022

Price GHG pollution and reduce income inequality at the same time



<https://www.sei.org/publications/the-carbon-inequality-era/>



<https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/extreme-carbon-inequality-why-the-paris-climate-deal-must-put-the-poorest-lowes-582545>

Policy Brief | Published: 29 November 2021

CLIMATE POLICY

Protecting the poor with a carbon tax and equal per capita dividend

[Mark Budolfson](#) , [Francis Dennig](#), [Frank Errickson](#), [Simon Feindt](#), [Maddalena Ferranna](#), [Marc Fleurbaey](#), [David Klenert](#), [Ulrike Kornek](#), [Kevin Kuruc](#), [Aurélie Méjean](#), [Wei Peng](#), [Noah Scovronick](#) , [Dean Spears](#), [Fabian Wagner](#) & [Stéphane Zuber](#)

Nature Climate Change **11**, 1025–1026 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

335 Accesses | 103 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

We find that if all countries adopt the necessary uniform global carbon tax and then return the revenues to their citizens on an equal per capita basis, it will be possible to meet a 2 °C target while also increasing wellbeing, reducing inequality and alleviating poverty. These results indicate that it is possible for a society to implement strong climate action without compromising goals for equity and development.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-021-01228-x>

ICYMI G20 Leaders

Recent reports and developments

#G20 #FollowTheMoney

An ominous warning: carbon dioxide , methane and nitrous oxide have reached new highs .

The values respectively are 149%, 262% and 124% of pre-industrial (before 1750) levels.

WMO GHG Bulletin October 26, 2022



WEATHER CLIMATE WATER
WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



GLOBAL
ATMOSPHERE
WATCH

WMO GREENHOUSE GAS BULLETIN

The State of Greenhouse Gases in the Atmosphere Based on
Global Observations through 2021

No. 18 | 26 October 2022

ISSN 2078-0796

In 2020 and 2021, the global network of the WMO Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) Programme detected the largest within-year increases⁽¹⁾ (15 and 18 ppb,⁽²⁾ respectively) of atmospheric methane (CH_4) since systematic measurements began in the early 1980s (Figure 1). The causes of these exceptional increases are still being investigated by the global greenhouse gas science community. Analyses of measurements of the abundances of atmospheric CH_4 and its stable carbon isotope ratio $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$ (reported as $\delta^{13}\text{C}(\text{CH}_4)$) (Figure 2) indicate that the increase in CH_4 since 2007 is associated with biogenic processes, but the relative contributions of anthropogenic and natural sources to this increase are unclear. While all conceivable efforts to reduce CH_4 emissions should be employed, this is not a substitute for reducing

CO_2 emissions, whose impact on climate will continue for millennia.

Atmospheric CH_4 is the second largest contributor to climate change. Its effective direct radiative forcing (EDRF)⁽³⁾ was 0.55 W m^{-2} in 2021 and over the past decade, it has been increasing by an average of $0.003 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$. In addition, because as CH_4 decays, it leads to the formation of tropospheric O_3 and stratospheric H_2O , in 2021, CH_4 led to an indirect radiative forcing of approximately 0.3 W m^{-2} . (For comparison, the EDRF from CO_2 was 2.22 W m^{-2} in 2021 and over the past decade, it has been increasing by an average of $0.03 \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$.) The budget of CH_4 consists of a diverse mix of sources and sinks, with many sources overlapping spatially, so it is difficult to quantify emissions

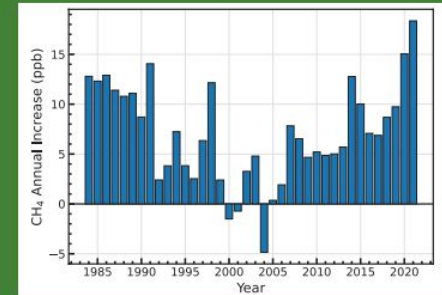


Figure 1. Within-year increases⁽¹⁾ of global average atmospheric CH_4 measured by the WMO GAW network over the period 1983–2021

The world is not on track to reach the Paris Agreement goals. Global temperatures can reach 2.8°C by the end of the century.

The world must cut emissions by 45 per cent to avoid global catastrophe. Solutions to transform societies exist. The time for collective, multilateral action is now.

UNEP October 27, 2022

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The Closing Window

Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies



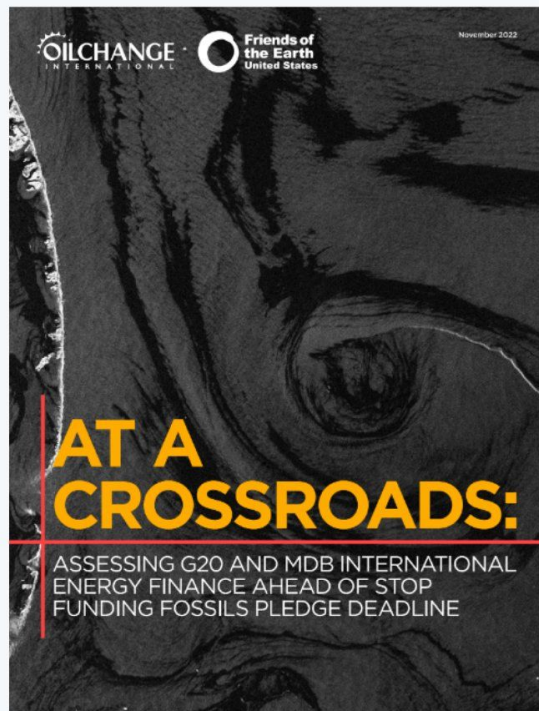
Public finance of fossil fuels

NEW REPORT:

AT A CROSSROADS:

G20 COUNTRIES & MDBS ARE
STILL BANKROLLING FOSSILS
AHEAD OF STOP FUNDING
FOSSILS PLEDGE DEADLINE.

November 1, 2022

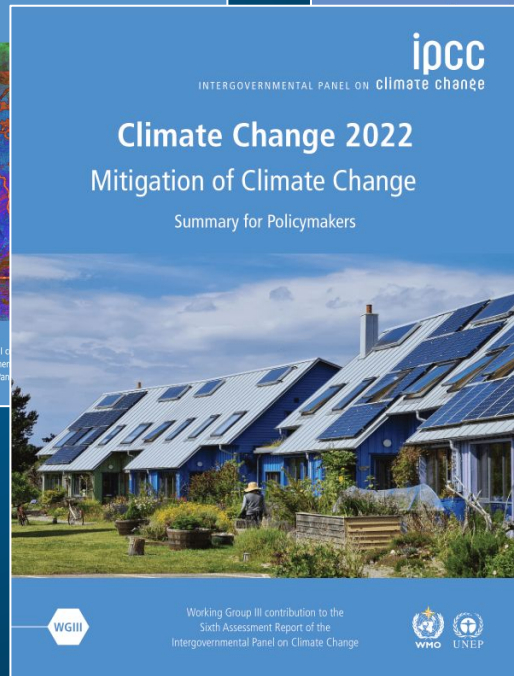
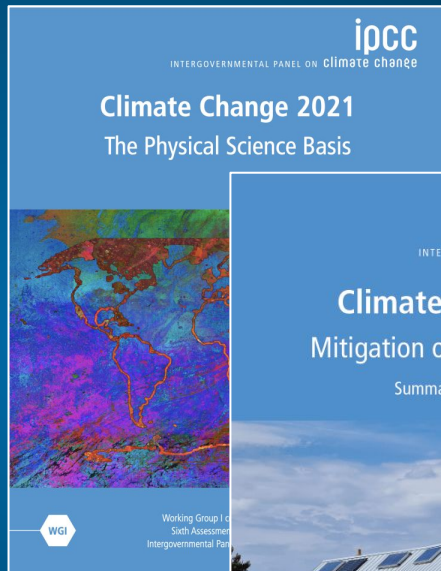


<https://priceofoil.org/2022/11/01/g20-at-a-crossroads/>



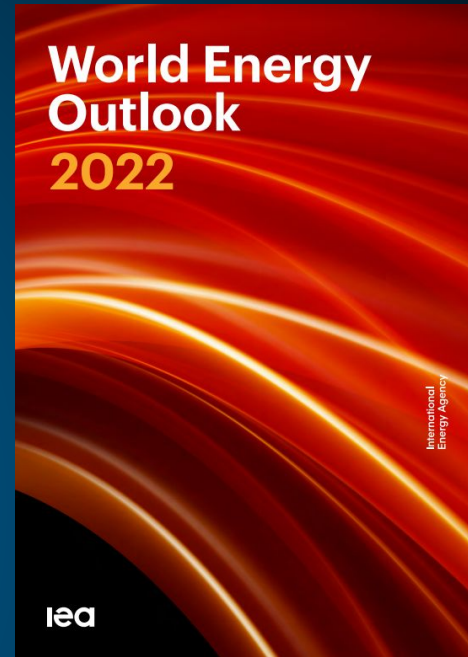
Recent IPCC Reports

The latest IPCC reports confirm that not only is a rapid pivot off of fossil fuels necessary, but **it's entirely possible.**



Developing any new oil and gas fields would prevent the world from limiting global warming to 1.5°C or create stranded assets.

IISD (October 2022) and IEA (May 2021 and October 2022)



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2022 Lancet Countdown



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Campaign ends November 18





The European Parliament

has just called for nation-states to "work on developing a **Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty**" in a resolution passed ahead of COP27.



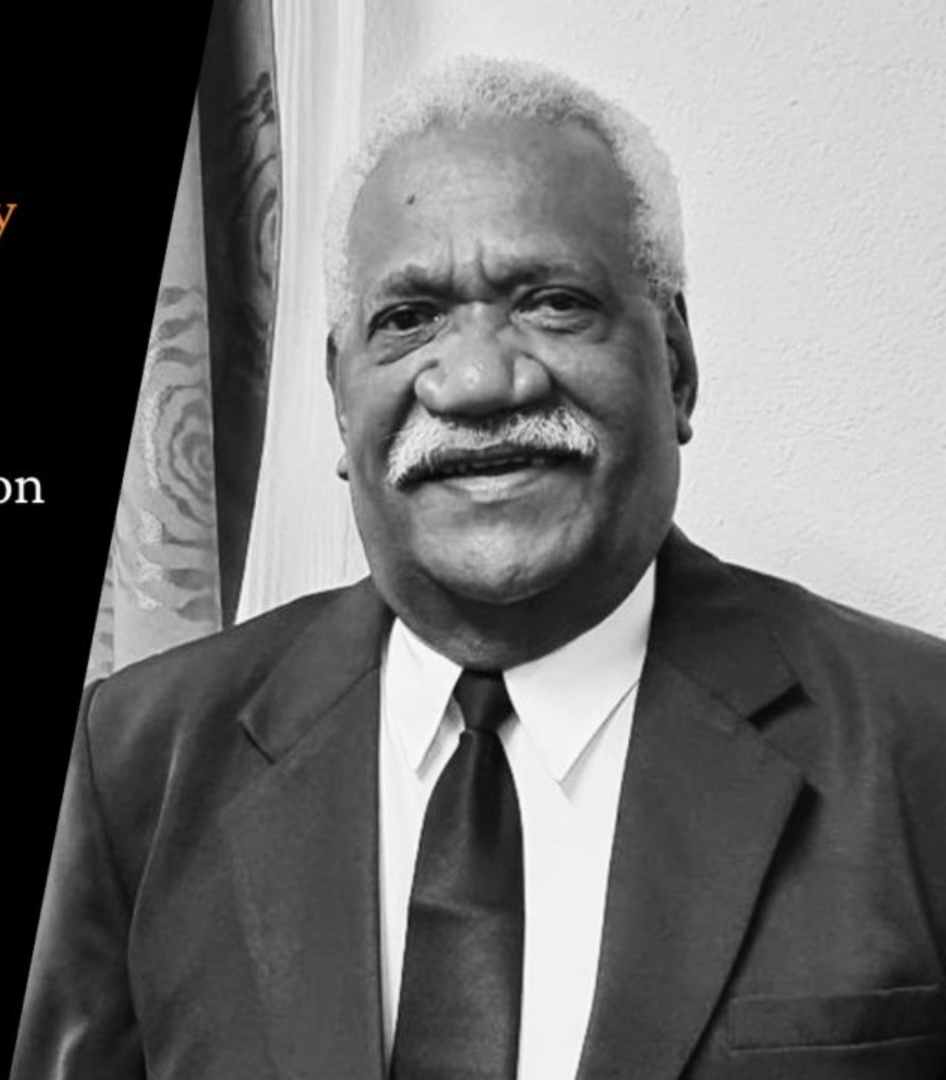
www.fossilfueltreaty.org/eu



“
We call for the development of a
Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty
to phase down coal, oil and gas
production in line with 1.5°C, and
enable a global just transition for
every worker, community and nation
with fossil fuel dependence.

His Excellency Nikenike Vurobaravu

The President of Vanuatu, speaking to the
United Nations General Assembly



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Image: The Bali Sun

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