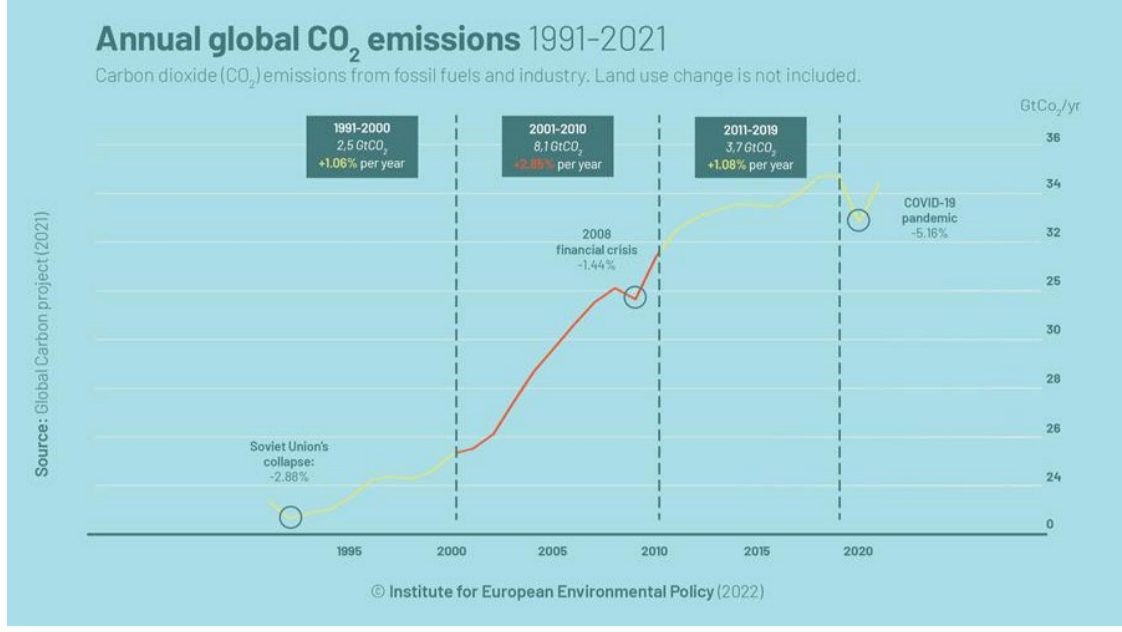


Global CO₂ emissions need to be reduced twice as fast as the rate at which they have gone up since 1990



This graph shows the increase in global CO₂ emissions from industry and fossil fuels over the last 30 years.

During Monday's ENVI Council, EU Environment Ministers approved the EU's negotiating position for next month's COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh. The Council set out to push for a substantial increase in global climate ambitions in order to keep temperatures from rising beyond 2°C, as per the 2015 Paris Agreement.

If measures need to be ambitious, they also need to be promptly implemented. As shown by new calculations by IEEP, global CO₂ emissions need to be reduced at least twice as fast as the rate they have increased since 1990. To stay below a 2°C increase, we need a 27% decrease by 2030, which translates into an average 3.4% annual reduction compared to 2019 levels. Between 1991 and 2019, emissions have increased at an average rate of 1.7% per year.

As shown by [this graph](#) adapted from 2020, measures put in place by countries since 1990 and the release of the first IPCC report have significantly failed in driving down global emissions. In fact, over half of the cumulative CO₂ emissions since 1750 were produced after 1990, a year after which policymakers can be considered responsible for containing human-induced climate change and limiting its consequences.

Decisions to be taken at COP27 will be crucial to whether we will be able to reverse the growth in time. At this pace, UNEP's 2021 Emissions Gap Report shows that we are on track for a global temperature rise of 2.7°C by the end of the century.

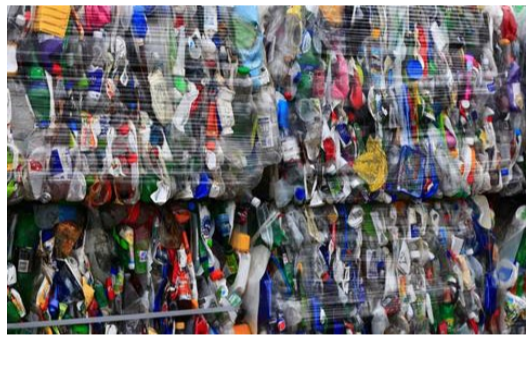
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