

# MILITARY SPENDING & CLIMATE FINANCE

CAN INTERNATIONAL MEETING

**TIPPING POINT** NORTH SOUTH  
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# MILITARY EMISSIONS

- On patchy data the global military and its supply chain – arms industry - are estimated to be responsible for 5.5% of total global GHG emissions.
- To give context to this, 1.4bn people of the 54 countries on the African continent are responsible for under 4%.
- This 5.5% is also more than civilian aviation and shipping emissions combined.
- This does not include conflict emissions nor post conflict reconstruction
- Tanks, warships and fighter jets in production and in operation cannot be manufactured or function without a very great deal of fossil fuel.
- For example, the brand new F35 fighters jet drinks 5,800 litres jet fuel per flying hour, will be in service for 30 years plus, beyond 2050, and costs more than \$100m per jet.

# MILITARY SPENDING VS CLIMATE FINANCE

- By 2030 we are meant to have cut emissions by 45%. In that time, the big military spenders of the world will have allocated approx \$13trillion to their utterly fossil fuel reliant militaries.
- By 2030, more than \$2.4 trillion climate finance will be needed every single year to address climate change.
- This is close to the current annual global military spending total of \$2.2tr

# ***Military Spending vs Climate Finance***

## **Climate finance in perspective**

(in \$ USD)

Global Military spending (2022)

**\$2208 billion**

Total financing needs – mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage

**\$2400 billion**

Promised Paris Agreement Climate Finance

**\$100 billion** (per year)

Required external climate finance for low-and middle-income countries

**\$1000 billion** (yearly IHLEG)

Climate adaptation costs for low- and middle-income countries

**\$387 billion**

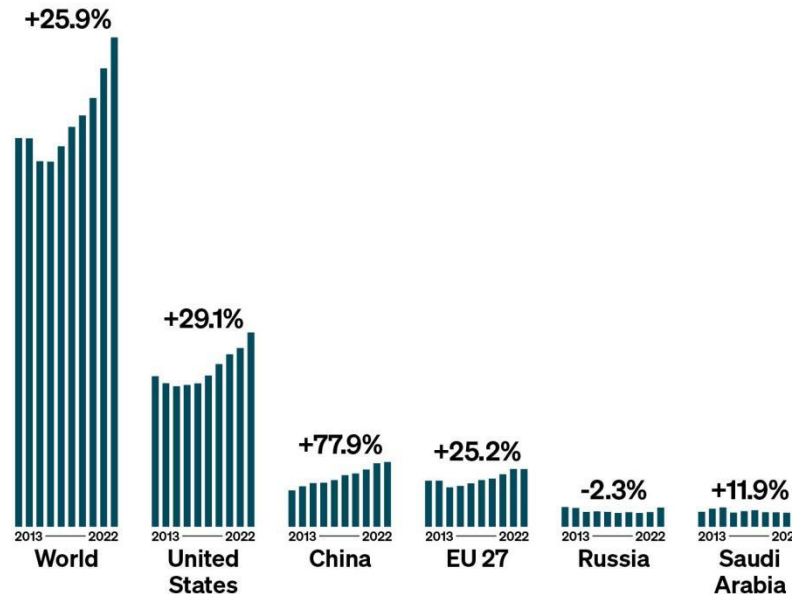
Source: SIPRI, IHLEG, UNEP

**COP28**  
Military & Climate

- Between 2013 and 2021, the richest (Annex II) countries spent \$9.45 trillion on the military, (56.3% of total global military spending (\$16.8 trillion) - compared to an estimated \$243.9 billion on additional climate finance.
- Military spending has increased by 25.9% since 2013.
- G20 nations account for 87% of global military spending.

### **Military spending growth 2013–2022**

(in current prices)



# NATO

- NATO's current spending at \$1.26 trillion would pay for 12 years of promised climate finance of \$100 billion a year.
- If all 31 NATO members were to meet its 2% of GDP military spending targets, between the 8 year period 2021 and 2028 it would need to find an additional US\$2.57 trillion.
- Nato spends 13 times more than Russia and its CSTO allies
- Nato spends 3 times as much as China and Russia combined

# POOR VALUE FOR MONEY – THE F35

- Had the \$2 trillion estimated global total lifetime cost of F-35 programme been redirected, the global community would receive any one of the following 10 items
- All ten items would be achieved with 10 years of military spending at \$2 trillion p/a (2020/21 figures):
  - Climate finance for 20 years
  - UN disaster response for the next 400 years
  - UN disaster risk reduction for the next 4,000 years
  - Global biodiversity conservation at \$100bn per annum for the next 20 years
  - WHO funding at \$2bn per annum for the next 1,000 years
  - WHO's COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund for 2,963 years
  - Global pandemic surveillance and control at \$8bn per annum for the next 250 years
  - Money for 4 years to lift the poorest people in the world above extreme poverty (UBI for the 700 million poorest)
  - UN peacekeeping operations at current \$5bn per annum for the next 444 years
  - UN peacekeeping at \$15bn per annum for the next 133 years

# UKRAINE

Nearly \$160 billion has been pledged in support of Kyiv since the war began, and the government expects a 2024 budget deficit of around \$43 billion that would further need to be covered by Western aid.

World Bank estimates the cost of rebuilding Ukraine today at more than \$400 billion.



# GAZA EMISSIONS

The vast majority (over 99%) of the 281,000 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) estimated to have been generated in the first 60 days following the 7 October Hamas attack can be attributed to Israel's aerial bombardment and ground invasion of Gaza, according to a first-of-its-kind analysis by researchers in the UK and US.



# ISRAEL

- In 2022, Israel spent \$23.4bn on its military - \$2,535 per capita over the 2018-2022 period, making it the world's second-largest spender on military per capita after Qatar.
- In 2022, Israel dedicated 4.5 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) to the military, the 10th highest percentage in the world.
- In 2020 Israel was the world's 12th largest exporter of arms, but relative to its size, Israel is the world's number one arms dealer.
- 80 percent of Israeli military production is exported. Weapons make up 25 percent of Israel's total industrial exports.
- Since Israel's 2008 Operation Cast Lead in Gaza, Israel has exported arms to more than 65 countries in the world.





## President Lula De Silva of Brazil

*“It is unacceptable that the promise of 100 billion dollars a year made by the developed countries will not come to fruition while, in 2021 alone, military spending reached 2 trillion and 200 billion dollars.”*

# President Gustavo Francisco Petro Urrego of Colombia

*“I propose to bring an end to war, to defend life from the climate crisis, which is the mother of all crises” in speech to the UN, September 2023.*



# Yasmine Sherif, Executive Director of Education Cannot Wait, the UN global fund for education in emergencies

*“Don’t tell me that there are no resources. If we took 5 per cent of military expenditures and move them towards a education and to address climate crisis... We would have \$100 billion a year to address climate change. So, the message is that you need to start reprioritizing.”*



# Mohamed Adow, Director of Power Shift Africa

*The war on Gaza is also affecting how much funding can be diverted to climate initiatives. Adow says wars and conflict are using up much needed climate cash that could have otherwise been very useful to help protect vulnerable communities from climate disaster. He used the example of Ukraine, where he says billions of dollars were sent at a time that the international community was struggling to mobilize a hundred billion for climate finance. "Demilitarization across the world must be a key component of climate justice."*





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