

COP26 outcomes – Glasgow

HEADLINE OUTCOMES

- Re-visiting emissions-cutting plans next year to try to keep 1.5C target reachable
- The first ever inclusion of a commitment to limit coal use
- Increased financial help for developing countries

KEY POINTS

- The U.N. climate summit ended with calls on governments to return next year with tougher pledges to slash greenhouse gas emissions.
- Nations made new pledges on methane gas pollution, deforestation, coal financing, as well as a completion of long-awaited rules on carbon trading and a notable U.S.-China deal.
- Climate scientists, legal experts and politicians argue the final deal out of Glasgow resulted in incremental progress inadequate to address the climate crisis.

Media (BBC): A deal aimed at staving off dangerous climate change has been struck at the COP26 summit in Glasgow.

The Glasgow Climate Pact is the first ever climate deal to explicitly plan to reduce coal, the worst fossil fuel for greenhouse gases.

The deal also presses for more urgent emission cuts and promises more money for developing countries - to help them adapt to climate impacts.

But the pledges don't go far enough to limit temperature rise to 1.5C.

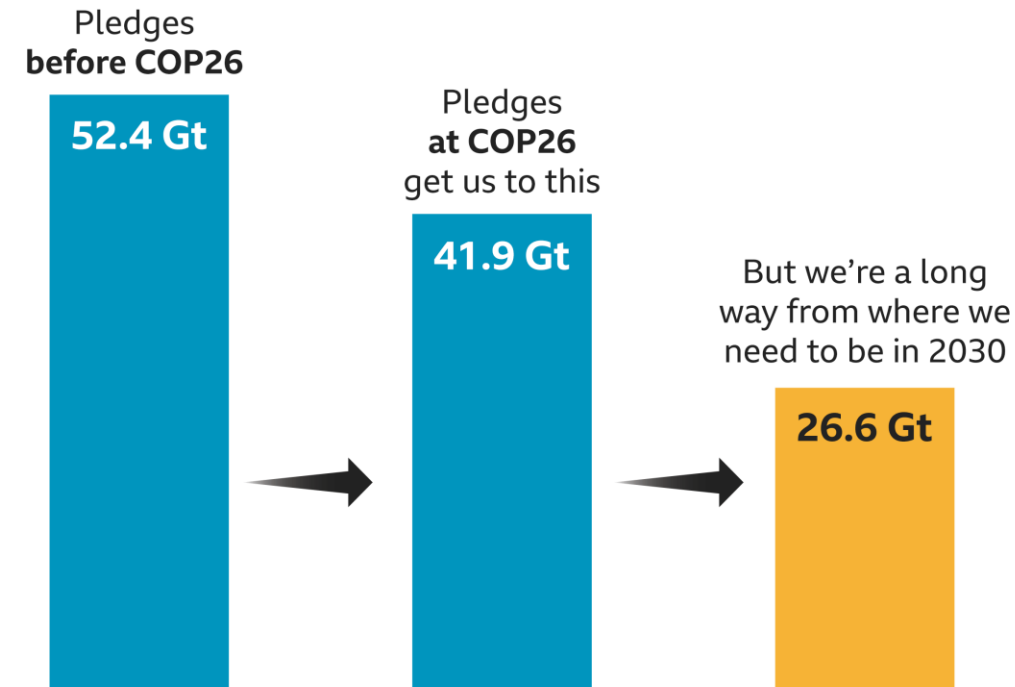
A commitment to phase out coal that was included in earlier negotiation drafts led to a dramatic finish after India and China led opposition to it.

India's climate minister Bhupender Yadav asked how developing countries could promise to phase out coal and fossil fuel subsidies when they "have still to deal with their development agendas and poverty eradication".

In the end, countries agreed to "phase down" rather than "phase out" coal, amid expressions of disappointment by some. COP26 President Alok Sharma said he was "deeply sorry" for how events had unfolded.

Big emissions cuts still needed to limit warming to 1.5C

Projected greenhouse gas emissions in 2030, gigatonnes



Source: Energy Transitions Commission

BBC