

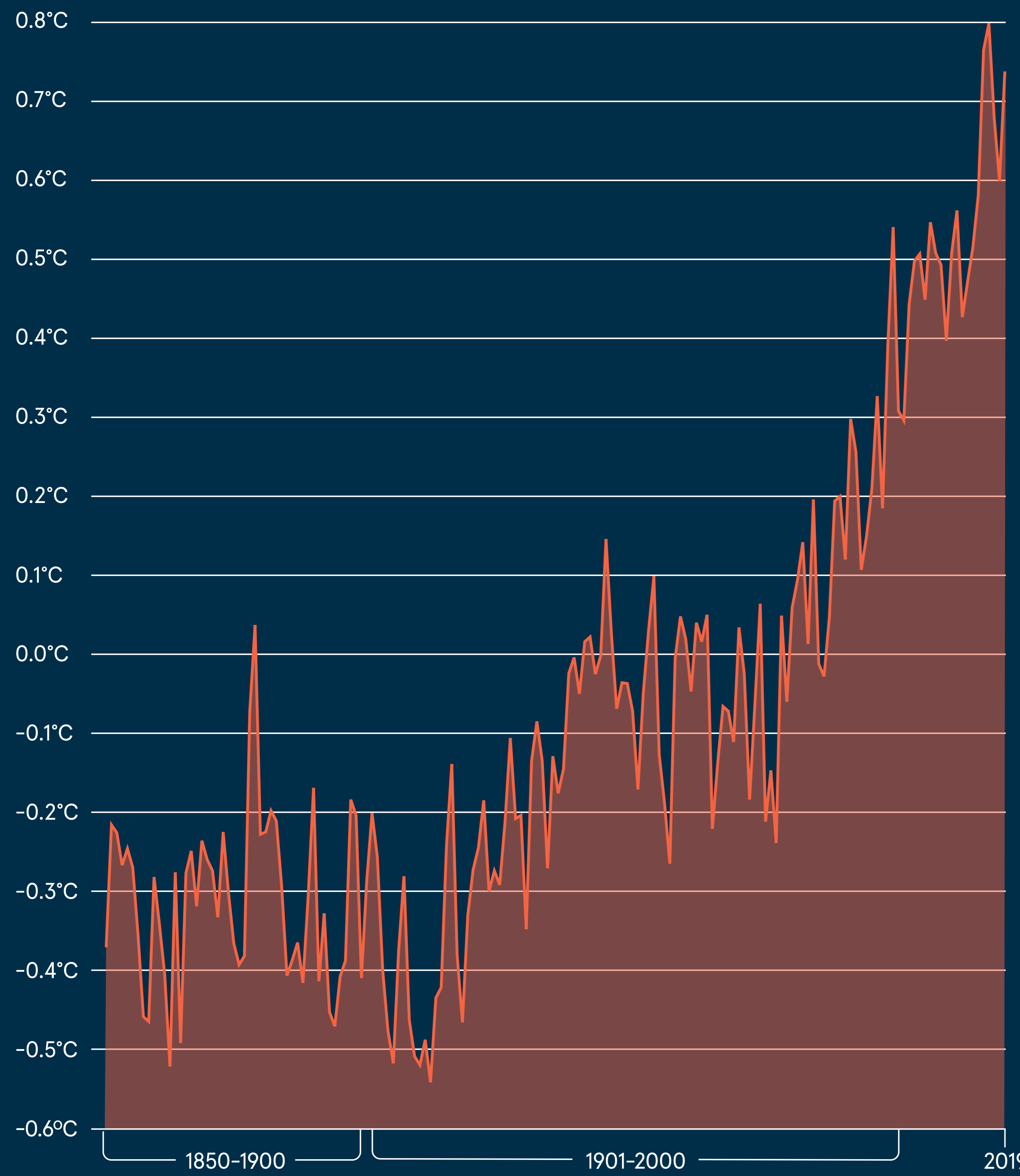
# COP26 AND GLOBAL EMISSIONS

The United Nations' 2015 Paris accord aimed to mitigate the effects of climate change by restricting global increases in temperature to no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Yet the planet is already at 1.2°C of warming, with very few countries enacting policies that will limit the increase. The UN's COP26 conference in Glasgow is seeking to find a route towards net-zero emissions and to set more stringent targets that could help to mitigate the problem

## GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURES HAVE INCREASED BY MORE THAN 1°C SINCE PRE-INDUSTRIAL TIMES

Climate Watch, World Resources Institute, 2020

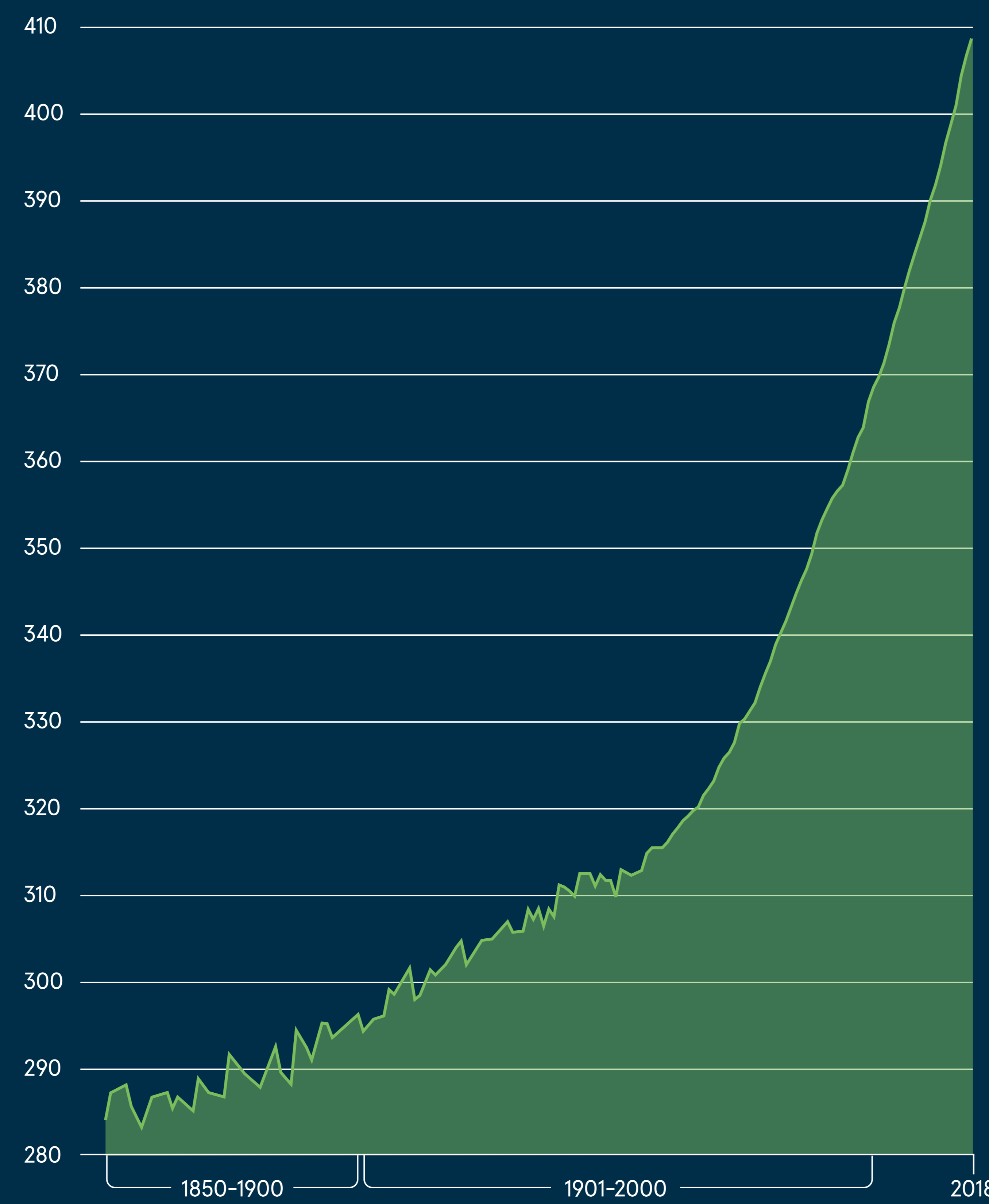
Global average land-sea temperature anomaly relative to the 1961-90 average temperature



## ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE ARE STILL RISING

European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica, 2015; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2018

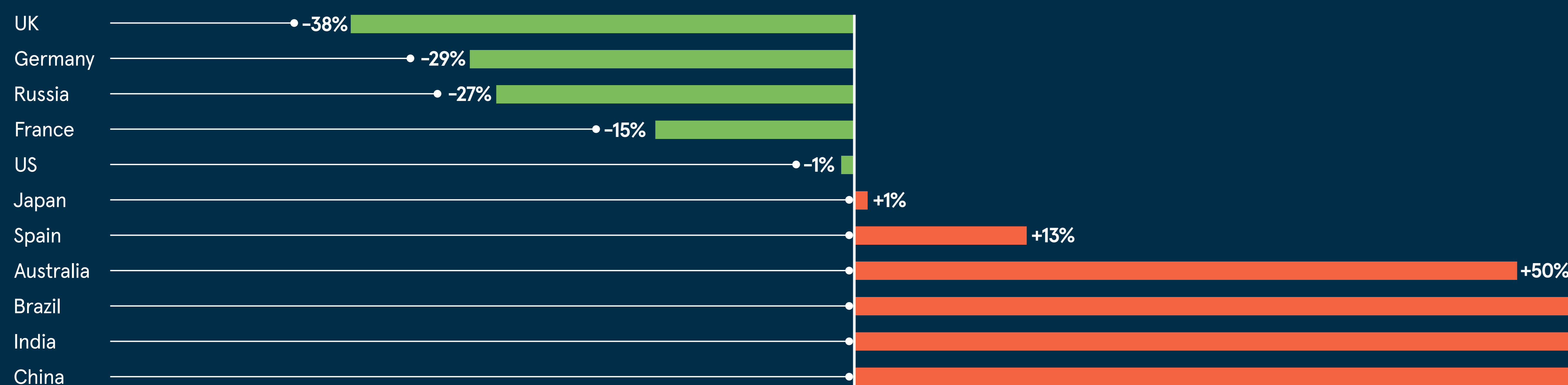
Global average atmospheric concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> (parts per million)



## THERE HAVE BEEN VARYING LEVELS OF SUCCESS IN CUTTING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AROUND THE WORLD

International Energy Agency, 2020

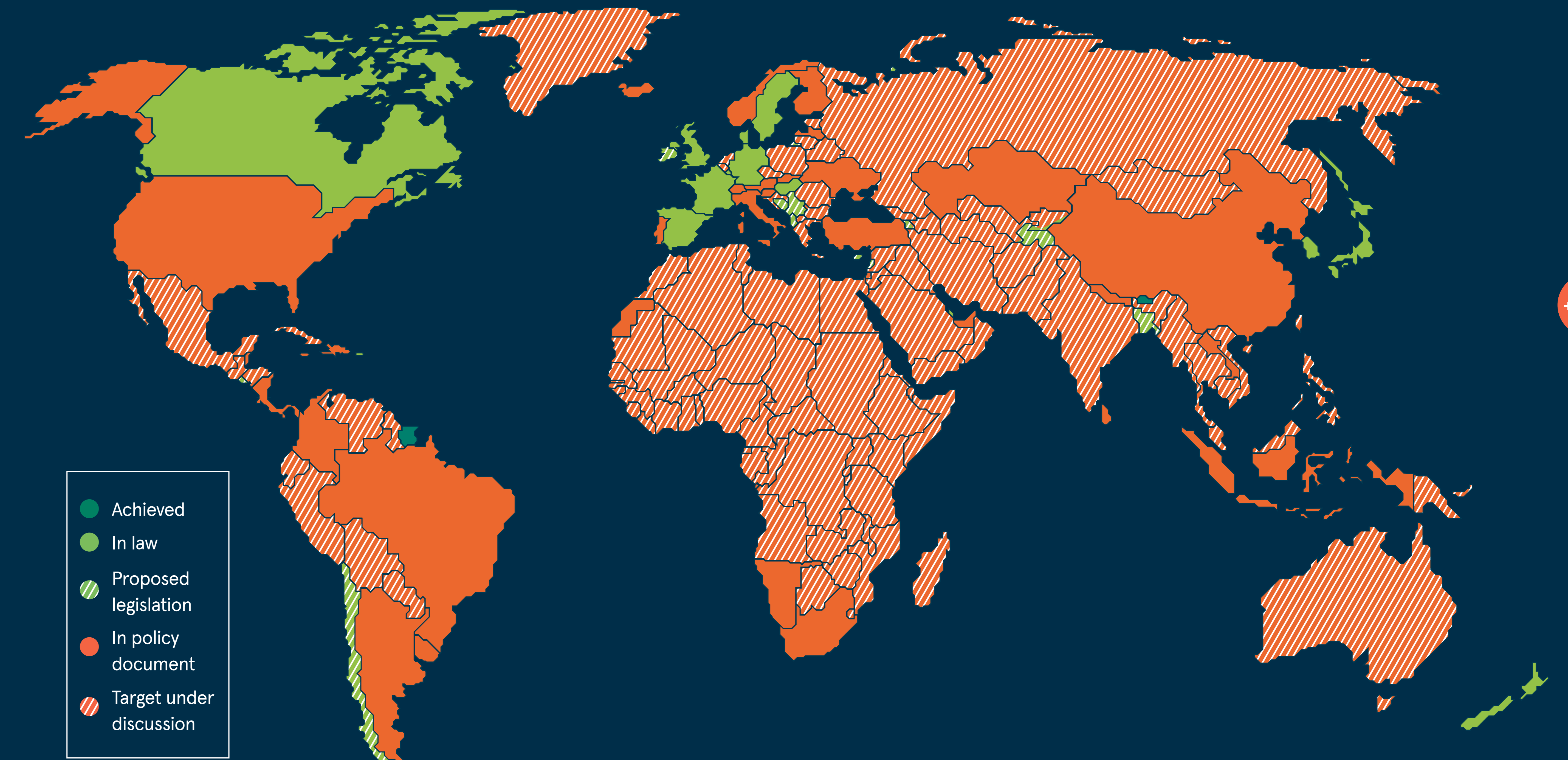
Change in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in selected countries from 1990 to 2019



## TRACKING COUNTRIES' NET-ZERO EMISSIONS PLEDGES

Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit, 2021

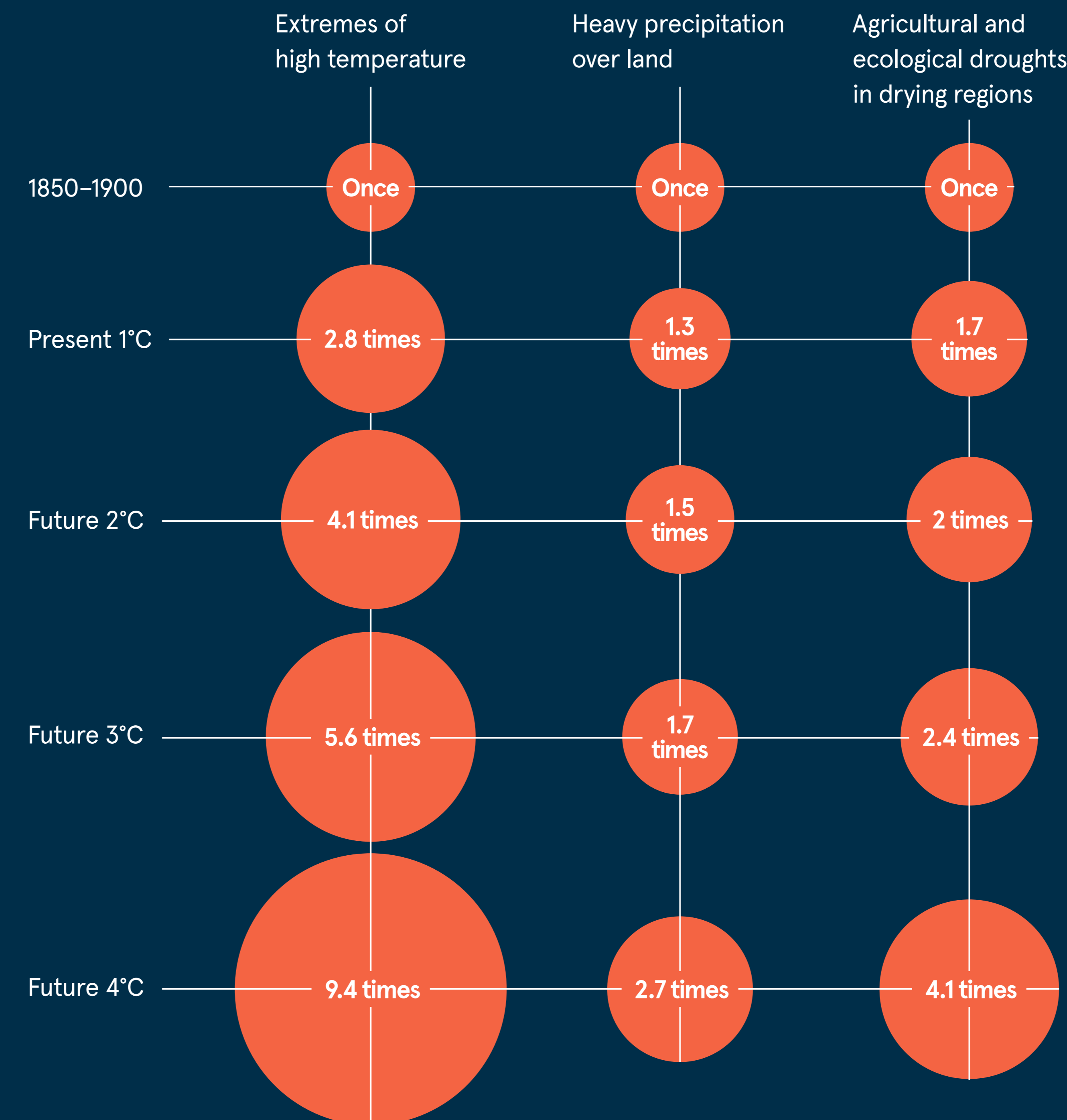
Countries grouped by their commitment to achieve net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



## REDUCING GLOBAL WARMING IS IMPORTANT FOR LIMITING EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021

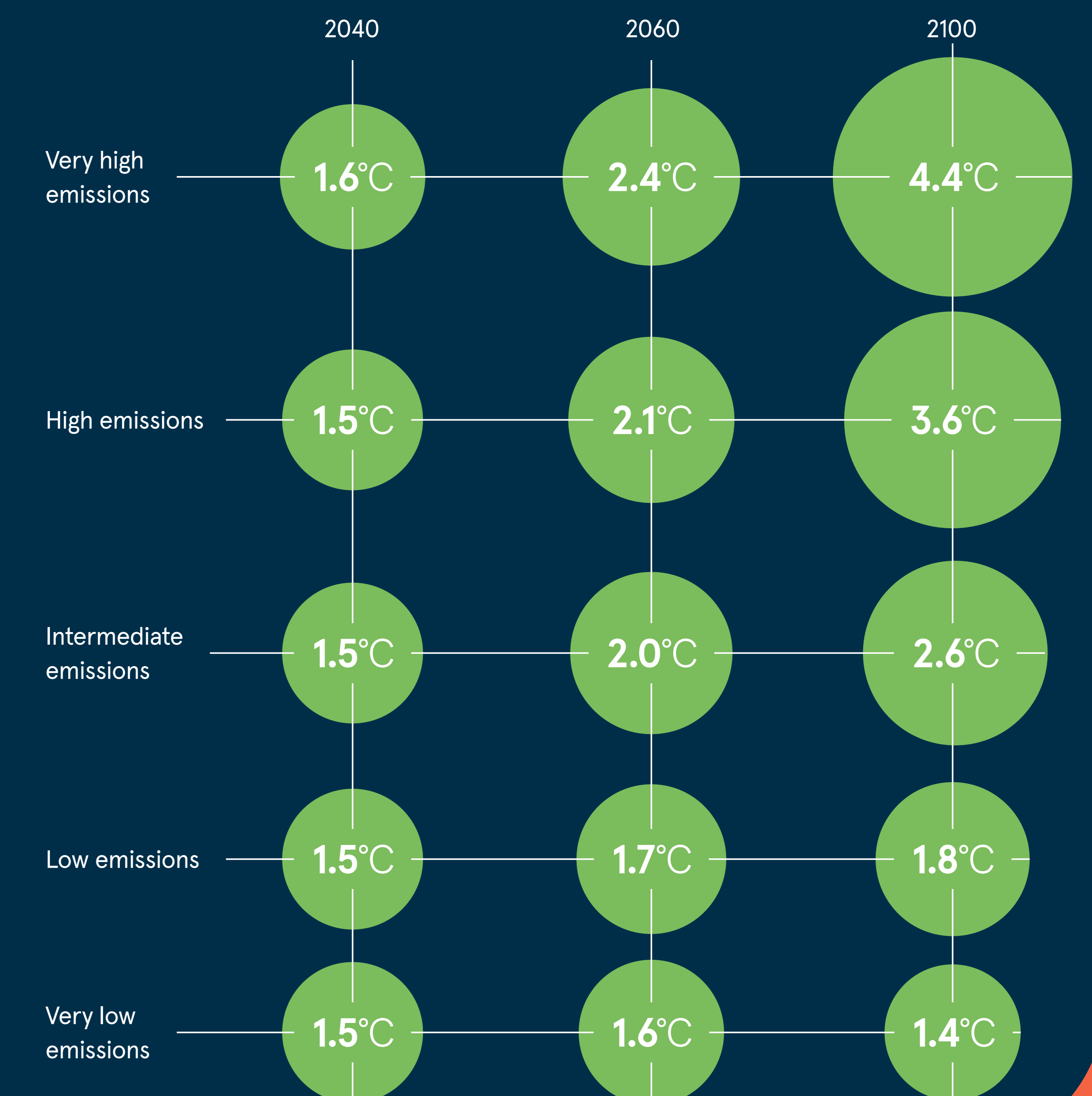
Projected changes in 10-year extreme weather with every additional increment of global warming



## ACTING ON CARBON EMISSIONS CAN REDUCE AND EVEN REVERSE LONG-TERM GLOBAL WARMING

Epica, 2015; NOAA, 2018

Best estimates of potential future global warming based on five scenarios



+370%

+336%