

How has Cop26 shifted the dial on the climate crisis?

A visual guide

Some progress has been made at Glasgow, but no major country's pledges are yet in line with holding global heating to 1.5C

- [Cop26 – latest updates](#)

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Cop26 will close without even one major economy aligned with keeping global heating to 1.5C, according to the world's most respected climate analysis coalition.

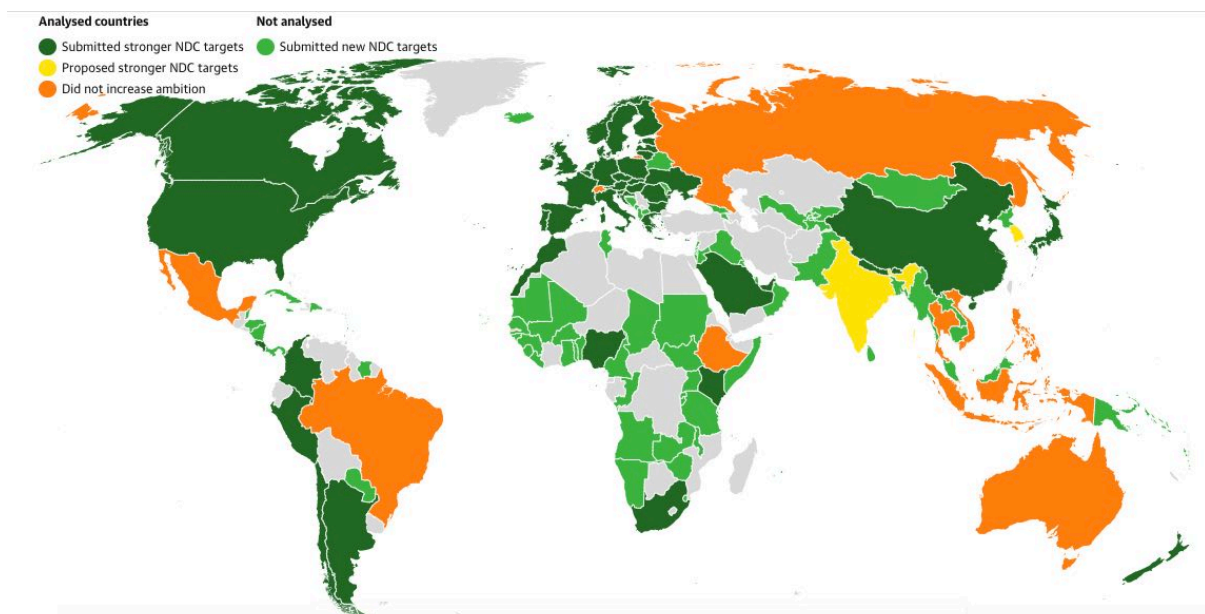
A study of 36 countries by [**Climate Action Tracker**](#) shows progress has been made at Glasgow, though not nearly enough to keep the world from dangerous levels of heating.

Major emitters such as Europe, the US and China have increased their ambition compared with two years ago,

but their emissions-cutting pledges remain insufficient to reach the Paris agreement's target.

Other nations, including Brazil, Australia, Saudi Arabia and Russia, remain so far off course that they are pushing the planet towards 4C above pre-industrial levels.

Majority of countries have improved pledges



According to the Climate Action Tracker, 22 countries out of 36 that were analysed submitted stronger NDC targets. This included some of the world's largest emitters.

US carbon cuts significant but insufficient

In what is described as a "significant step forward", the latest US plan would result in an annual CO₂ emissions reduction of 1.5-2.5 gigatonnes. But this is still about 5 to 10% short of a 1.5C compatible 2030 target, meaning the US's pledge is still insufficient.

China moving to net zero before 2060

Similarly, China has improved its pledge. It has said that it plans to peak emissions before 2030 and reach net zero by 2060. This is an improvement on its 2015 targets, but still deemed to be insufficient for the 1.5C target.

EU almost sufficient with emissions halving by 2030

The EU plans to cut emissions by 55% by 2030, which is deemed "almost sufficient" to hold warming below 2C. It falls short in the area of climate finance, which leaves it with an overall rating of insufficient.

India's new offer of 2070 net zero

India set a 2070 net-zero target at Glasgow and promised to generate half of its electricity from renewables by 2030. This helped to improve its rating, but it is still considered "highly insufficient."

No increased ambition from Brazil

Other major players, however, have not increased ambitions. Brazil is pushing the world towards a catastrophic 4C of warming because it is weakening forest protection policies. Brazil is in the most irresponsible category: overall, it is deemed highly insufficient.

Australia

Australia came to Glasgow with a new 2050 net-zero target but almost no detail on how that will be achieved. This leaves it as one of the world's worst climate laggards with policies on course for warming of 4C.

Despite improvements, no pledges are sufficient yet

Overall, despite improved pledges from 22 countries, Climate Action Tracker shows that none of them actually have sufficient

targets to limit global warming to 1.5C and hit the Paris target. Their research shows the world is still on course for 2.1C of global heating.



The total effect of countries' 2030 pledges and long-term targets will put the world on track for global heating of 2.1C by 2100.

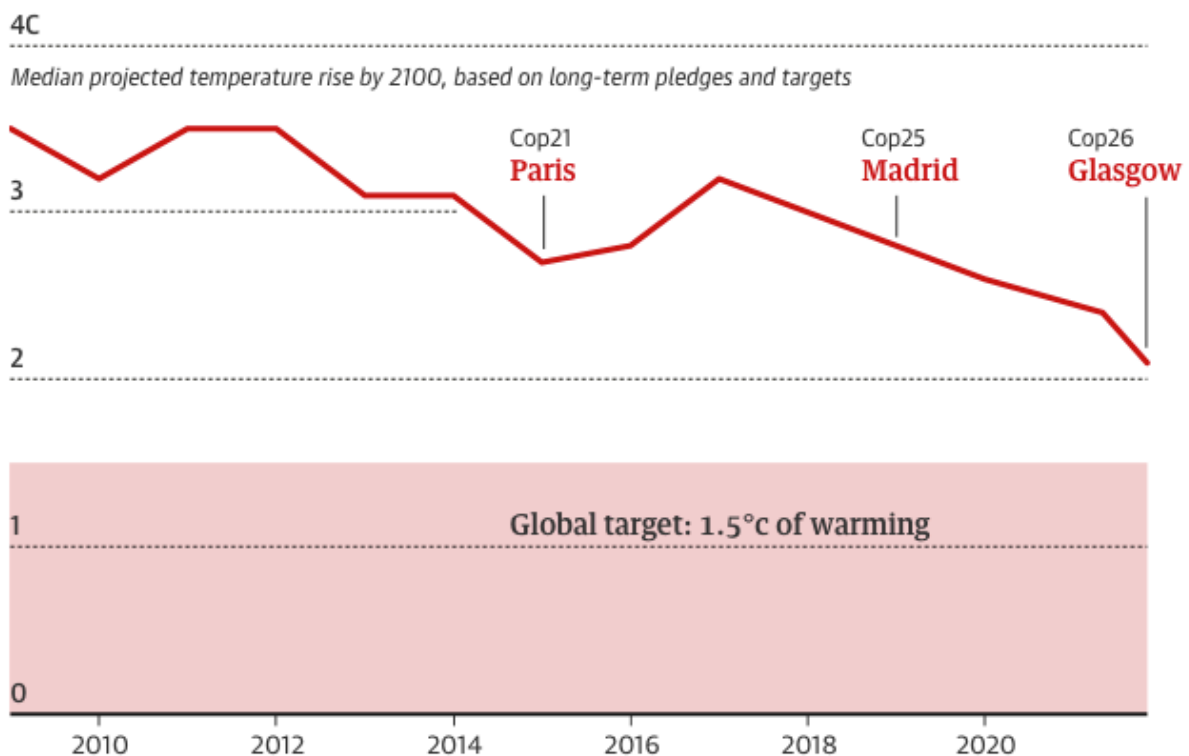
This represents a step forward, albeit with caveats. When Climate Action Tracker began analysing the effects of targets and pledges in 2009, it estimated the world was on course for 3.5C of heating. By the time the Paris agreement was adopted in 2016, this had fallen to 2.8C.

After Donald Trump took power and began reversing US climate policies, the global outlook worsened to 3.2C. Advances at Glasgow, however, have taken it down to its lowest point, albeit still dangerously outside the Paris agreement targets, with time running out, and heavily dependent on long-term political promises that may or may not be fulfilled.

A stricter assessment, which looks only at the impacts of near-term 2030 targets, projects the world to be on course for a disastrous 2.4C of heating – a figure that made **headlines** earlier this week.

The impact of Glasgow will not be determined by these projections. If negotiators can agree on a final statement, it should oblige nations to take more ambitious actions. The only metric that matters is whether emissions start to fall in the next couple of years.

Recent Cop pledges have brought projected global warming down from 2.7C in 2015 to 2.1C today



Guardian graphic. Source: Climate Action Tracker. Median projections used, based on the latest long-term pledges and targets

Methodology

Source: **Climate Action Tracker** and the **World Bank**. All EU countries are assessed collectively. India's rating reflects India's first NDC: if submitted, the announced NDC update would be rated "insufficient". Brazil's rating reflects Brazil's first NDC: its updated NDC submitted on 31 October is not yet included in the CAT analysis.