

COP 26 will be held in Glasgow from Nov 1-12, 2021...

- The Paris Agreement is an international treaty to limit and cut greenhouse gases: goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.
- Countries agreed to provide voluntary targets called Nationally Determined
 Contributions (NDCs) for how they will limit or reduce emissions.
- They are expected to submit progressively more ambitious NDCs every 5 years. India has a target to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33-35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels – it had achieved 24% by 2016.
- They will meet in Glasgow in November to discuss how to collaboratively tackle climate change – but the process has more 'negotiation' than cooperation

Key milestones **ROUTE** in framing TO NDC Nationally Determined Contributions 2015 (NDCs)under Countries are the Paris invited to submit Agreement **Intended Nationally** Determined Contributions 2018 (INDCs); The Paris Talanoa Dialogue Agreement is takes stock of how adopted, 191 close the countries countries ratify the are to achieving Agreement the goals of the Paris Agreement 2020 Formal NDC cycle begins; countries must submit new or 2021 updated NDCs UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report 1 2023 (released in February) and Global Stocktake Report 2 (prior to will evaluate COP 26) will be collective progress published with towards achieveupdated NDCs ment of the Paris

Agreement's goals

What will be discussed in Glasgow?

Higher commitments from countries

Addressing net zero

Phasing out coal

The role of China

Rules for carbon markets

\$100 billion in climate finance for developing countries

Prioritizing climate change adaptation

Loss and damage

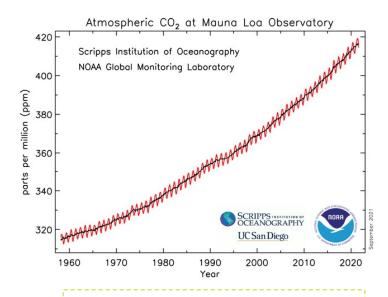
Nature based solutions

Finalizing the Paris Rulebook, enhanced transparency, common timeframes

Themes key for India and other developing countries

IPCC Issues 'Code Red' warning in its AR6 Report

- Almost 100% of global warming has been caused by human-driven burning of fossil fuels and deforestation
- Every additional 0.5 degree of warming will increase hot extremes, extreme precipitation, and drought
- For 1 degree Celsius of warming, Indian monsoon rainfall will likely increase by about 5%
- For India, heat extremes, extreme rainfall, droughts and flooding will become the new normal. India ranked 7th among the 10 countries most affected by extreme weather events in 2019 Global Climate Risk Index 2021
- In 2020, the first wave of COVID-19 occurred in India alongside two of the world's 10 most costly climate disasters: Super Cyclone Amphan (\$14 billion in costs), and flooding due to extreme rainfall (\$10 billion in costs)



"It is indisputable that human activities are causing climate change, making extreme climate events including heat waves, heavy rainfall, and droughts, more frequent and severe." – IPCC AR6, August 2021

PRE-COP26 ONLINE MEDIA BRIEFING

CLIMATE CHANGE: WHAT IS UP FOR DISCUSSIONS IN GLASGOW?

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2021 I 2.30-4.30 PM INDIA TIME



SPEAKERS







Avantika Goswami