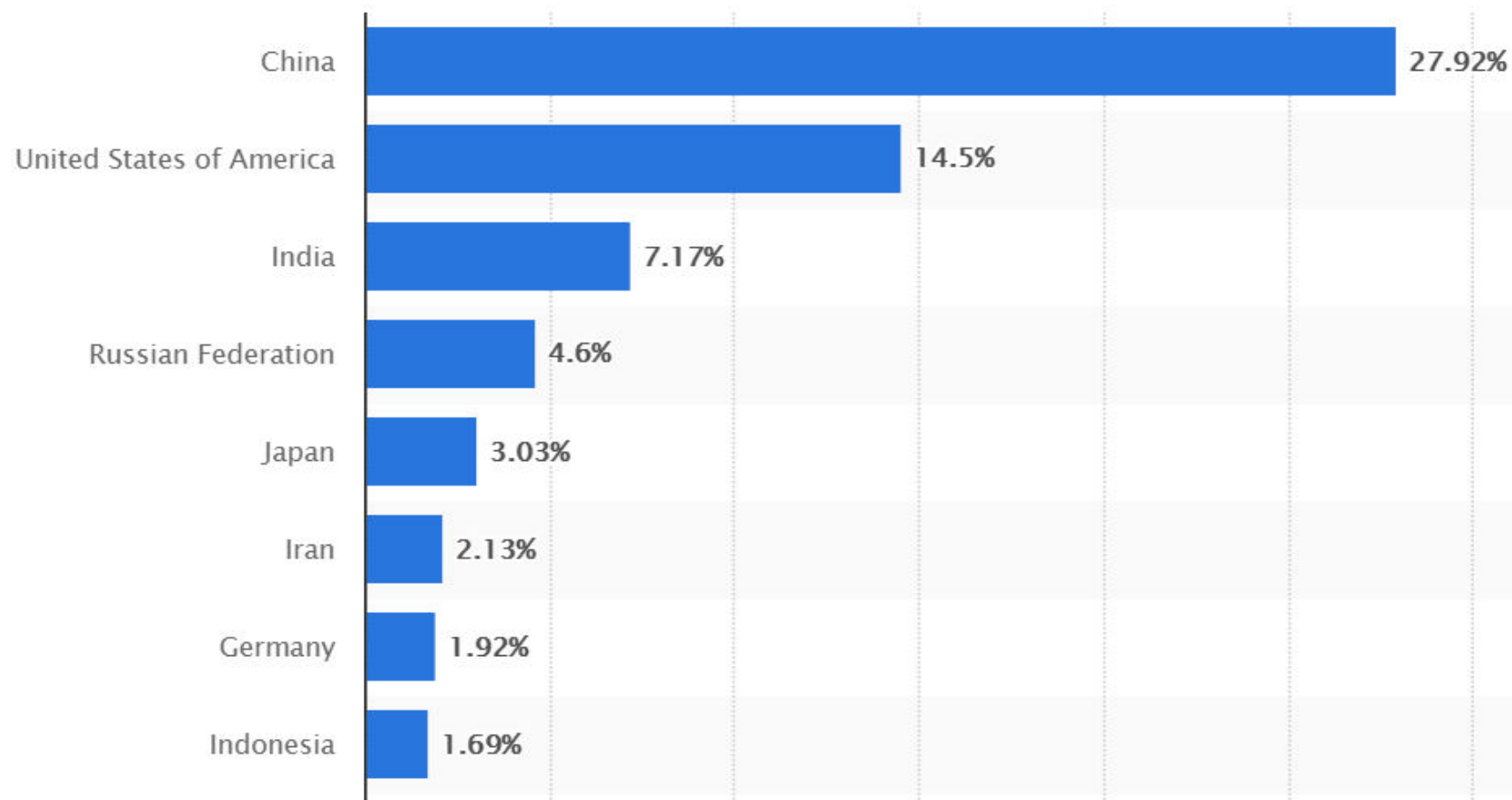




Amit **Varidhi** Kilhor

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# Largest producers of fossil fuel CO2 emissions worldwide



The 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, also known as COP26, is the 26th United Nations Climate Change conference.

It is scheduled to be held in the city of Glasgow from 31 October to 12 November 2021 under the presidency of the United Kingdom



**UN CLIMATE  
CHANGE  
CONFERENCE  
UK 2021**

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

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*The conference is set to incorporate the 26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 16th meeting of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP16), and the third meeting of the parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA3).*

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**United Nations** Framework  
Convention on Climate Change

*The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) established an international environmental treaty to combat "dangerous human interference with the climate system", in part by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.*

*It was signed by 154 states at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), informally known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992.*

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*A conference of the parties is the supreme governing body of an international convention.*

*It is composed by a representative of all Parties and accredited observers.*

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Conferences with a COP include:

- [Basel Convention](#)
- [Chemical Weapons Convention](#)
- [Convention on Biological Diversity](#)
  - [2012 Hyderabad Biodiversity Conference](#)
- [Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals](#)
- [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#)
- [Kyoto Protocol](#)
- [Minamata Convention on Mercury](#)
- [Ramsar Convention](#)
- [Rotterdam Convention](#)
- [Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)
- [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](#)
- [United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification](#)
- [United Nations Convention against Corruption](#)
- [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
  - [United Nations Climate Change conference<sup>\[2\]</sup>](#)



UNITED NATIONS  
**PARIS CLIMATE  
AGREEMENT**  
SIGNING CEREMONY  
— 22 APRIL 2016 —



*The Paris Agreement is an international treaty on climate change, adopted in 2015. It covers climate change mitigation, adaptation, and finance.*

*As of July 2021, 191 members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are parties to the agreement.*

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*The Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal is to keep the rise in mean global temperature to well below 2 °C (3.6 °F) above pre-industrial levels, and preferably limit the increase to 1.5 °C (2.7 °F), recognising that this would substantially reduce the impacts of climate change.*

*Emissions should be reduced as soon as possible and reach net-zero in the second half of the 21st century. Under the Agreement, each country must determine, plan, and regularly report on its contributions.*

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**India was the only one of 51 invited countries that didn't attend a two-day ministerial meeting in the U.K. capital, hosted by the incoming president of the COP26 United Nations talks**

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The conference was designed to lay the groundwork for a successful COP26, which is due to take place in Glasgow in three months time.

it will be the last chance to ensure global temperature increases don't exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius -- the lower limit of the Paris Agreement.

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India had been due to attend the conference the government had decided against attending in person as the country had already made its views known at the G-20 in Naples.

Then technical issues prevented it from taking part virtually.

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**India's failure to show was perceived as a snub by the COP presidency.**

**With all of the Group of Seven nations now having committed to eliminate their greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, the presidency is seeking to put pressure on emerging economies such as China and India.**

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**The main sticking points to achieving the goals of the Paris accord are agreeing on concrete actions and a firm timeline to phasing out fossil fuels and subsidies, as well as commitments to ditch coal, the people said.**

**The world's richest countries are also falling well short of financial pledges to support energy transitions in developing countries**

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India-- which has often taken the position that the richest countries should lead in cutting emissions -- criticized those that have promised to achieve net-zero carbon by 2050. It instead urged G-20 nations to make a pledge that focused on per-capita emissions.

While India is the third-largest emitter on a country basis, it is also the second-most populous. As a result, emissions per head are extremely low, ranking 134

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