

THE STATE OF GLOBAL COAL POWER

The Paris Agreement crystallized the world's commitment to reducing emissions while limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Countries have advanced national targets, known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs), which identify their roadmaps towards lowering emissions. One of the largest contributors, and potential reduction opportunities, is coal-fired electric power capacity. Our assessment of proposed coal plants worldwide indicate that:



While coal power is slowing in some areas, growth is still apparent across the world and largely in many key countries. A total of over 860 GW of new coal capacity could potentially be added in the next few years, adding 4.6 GtCO₂e greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030.

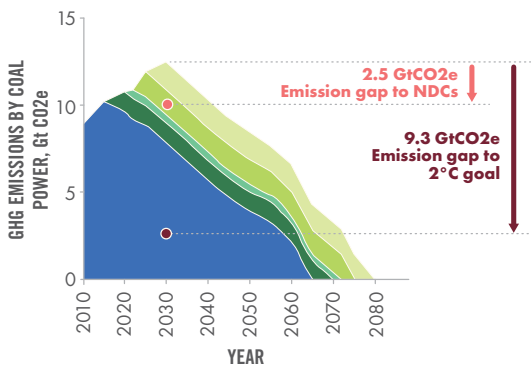


Reversing coal expansion means the world has a chance to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. This requires not only halting the construction of new plants, but also retiring existing plants – at a minimum, the US, India, China, Japan, and South Korea, must retire 10% of their existing fleet and cancel 1/2 of their proposed plants to meet their NDCs.



Canceling proposed plants is a necessary step, though not sufficient. We can limit warming to below 2°C if countries cancel all newly proposed coal-fired plants and accelerate retirement of existing capacity before 2030.

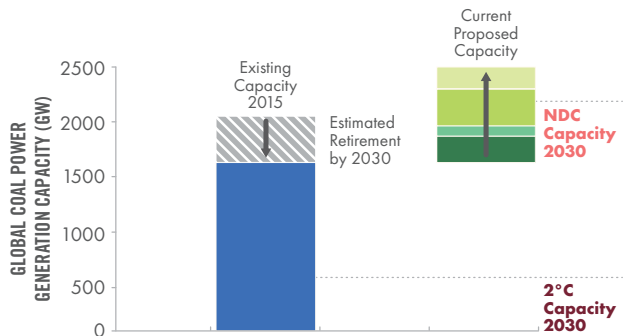
Completing Proposed Coal Plants Dramatically Increases Global Emissions



CATEGORY

■ Planning
 ■ Permitting
 ■ Permitted
 ■ Construction
 ■ Existing

Faster Retirement and Cancellation Are Necessary to Reach Our Climate Goals



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