



Wealthy Countries Met Global Climate Finance Goal Two Years Late, OECD Says

Developed countries achieved their pledge to provide \$100 billion to help poorer countries cope with climate change in 2022, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said, confirming the target was met two years late.

In 2009, developed countries pledged to provide \$100 billion annually from 2020 to help poorer nations cope with the mounting costs of climate change—driven disasters

They provided \$115.9 billion in climate finance in 2022, meeting the goal for the first time, the OECD said in a report. The total also includes private finance mobilised by public funds.

The \$100 billion is far less than the trillions developing countries need to invest in clean energy fast enough to meet climate goals and protect their societies from extreme weather.



China's New Climate Target 'Falls Well Short,' EU Says

China's new climate pledge "falls well short" and will make it harder to reach global targets to slow climate change, the European Union's climate chief said.

China led several countries in announcing climate plans at the U.N. last week. Chinese President Xi Jinping said that by 2035 his country would cut greenhouse gas emissions by 7%-10% from their peak.

"Unfortunately, the NDC they have submitted falls well short of what we believe is both achievable and necessary. This level of ambition is clearly disappointing, and given China's immense footprint, it makes reaching the world's climate goals significantly more challenging," EU Climate Commissioner Wopke Hoekstra said in a statement.

China's target marked the first time it pledged to reduce emissions. But the reduction was far less than the 30% cut by 2035 that some scientists had said was needed to align China with globally-agreed goals.



World's Major Cities Hit by 25% Leap in Extremely Hot Days Since the 1990s

The world's biggest capital cities are now sweltering under 25% more extremely hot days each year than in the 1990s.

From Washington DC and Madrid to Tokyo and Beijing, new analysis shows a marked rise in hot days as the climate crisis intensifies. Overall, the assessment by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), found the number of days above 35C in 43 of the world's most populous capital cities rose from an average of 1,062 a year from 1994-2003 to 1,335 from 2015-2024.

\$100 billion

Developed countries achieved their pledge to provide \$100 billion to help poorer countries manage climate change for the first time

7-10%

China pledged to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 7%-10% from their peak by 2035

25%

The world's biggest capital cities have 25% more extremely hot days each year than in the 1990s