The burning of coal has actually cooled the planet by about 0.17°C

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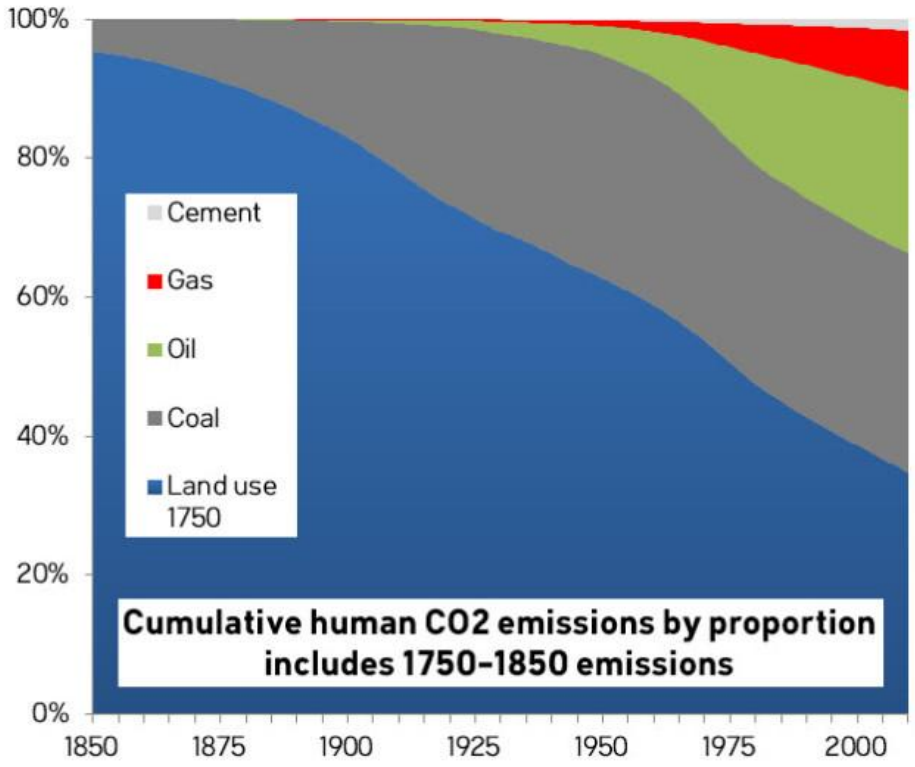
(http://ccdatacenter.org/documents/BurningCoalCoolsPlanet.pdf)

That the burning of coal would lead to a decrease of the Earth's atmospheric temperature may seem counterintuitive, but it is a result of the many ways in which the emissions from the burning of coal interact with the Earth's atmosphere. It is well known that the CO2 from coal-fired plants acts to warm the atmosphere, and it is estimated that the CO2 that has accumulated in the atmosphere from the burning of coal since 1750 would likely raise the atmospheric temperature by about 0.33°C. However, the burning of coal also releases significant particulate pollution (aerosols), which interact both with the incoming radiation and with clouds, thereby having a cooling effect. Since the estimated cooling effect from the aerosols is about 0.5°C, the net effect of burning coal is about 0.17°C of cooling.

The following figure shows the cumulative human CO2 emissions by proportion, and indicates that about 32 percent of the historical CO2 emissions have come from the burning of coal:



Data source: http://cdiac.ornl.gov/

Web site: https://critical-angle.net/2015/04/01/emissions-history-and-the-great-acceleration/

Figure 1 – Cumulative human CO2 emissions by proportion

While greenhouse warming [from CO2] would abate, the cessation of coal burning (if we were truly to go cold-turkey on all fossil fuel burning) would mean a disappearance of the reflective sulphate pollutants ("aerosols") produced from the dirty burning of coal. These pollutants have a regional cooling effect that has offset a substantial fraction of greenhouse warming, particularly in the Northern Hemisphere. That cooling would soon disappear, adding about 0.5°C to the net warming.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michael-e-mann/how-close-are-we-to-dangerous-planetary-warming_b_8841534.html

Note: The above was reported on several blogs but I was not able to track down the original source. However, the IPCC reported that the total radiative forcings of sulfates, nitrates, and organic carbon was about -1.4 W/m^2, so if half of that is due coal, then the aerosols from coal reduce the radiative forcing by about 0.7 W/m^2; and if more than half is due to coal then the aerosols could easily be masking 0.5°C

The following table shows the calculations used to determine the temperature change due to the CO2 from the burning of coal:

Component	**Value**
CO2 (all)	1.68 W/m^2 (IPCC AR5)
CO2 (Coal)	0.54 W/m^2 (1.68 x .32)
Equivalent PPM increase	42 (275 * POWER(2.718,(0.54+2)/5.35) – 400)
Temperature change due to coal	0.33°C (=3.1*(42/400) – for Climate Sensitivity = 3.1 and starting concentration of CO2 around 400 PPM)
Temperature change due to aerosols from coal	-0.50°C
Net impact of temperature of CO2 from burning coal	-.17°C