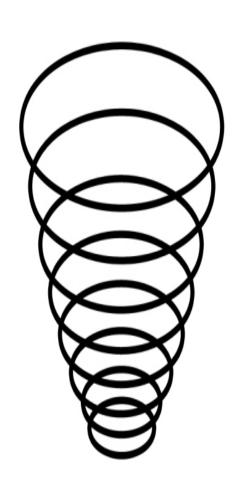
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Overview of NDC Progress and Guidance for 2025 NDCs



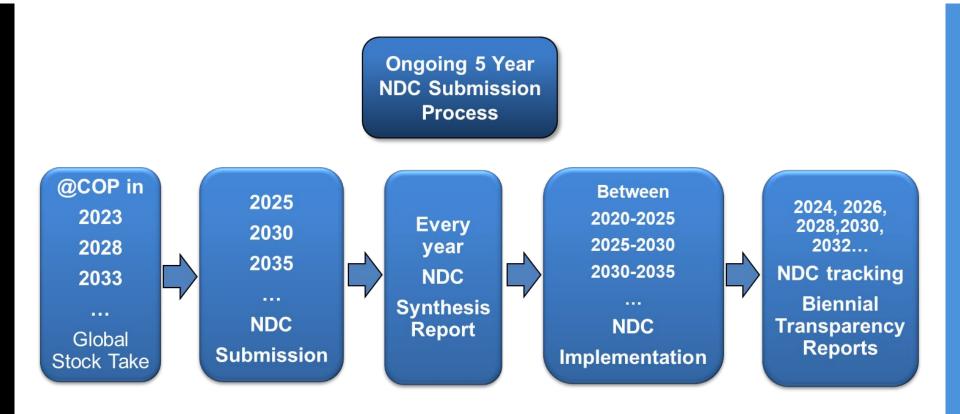
Increasing ambition over time - Reaching the long-term objectives



- The Paris Agreement recognizes that its objectives will be achieved through time
- It builds on aggregate and individual progression/ambition
- It establishes a mandatory cycle of NDCs:
 - First submission by 2020 with 2030 targets
 - Enhanced ambition submitted every 5 years
 - Next NDCs are due in 2025
- Feedback Mechanisms
 - Global Stocktake
 - Enhanced Transparency Framework



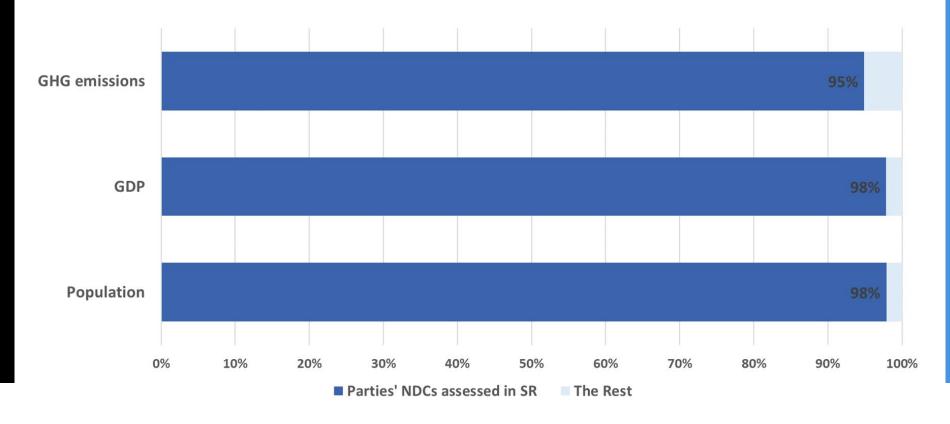
The NDC submission process





Progress on NDCs

The 2023 NDC Synthesis report, covering 166 latest available NDCs, **represents all 193 Parties to the Paris Agreement**. Amongst these NDCs are 142 new or updated NDCs communicated by 169 Parties.





Progress on NDCs



The latest available NDCs of 195 Parties imply an <u>increase</u> in global GHG emissions in 2030 compared to 2010 (<u>about 8.8%</u>) and a <u>decrease of 2.0%</u> in 2030 compared to 2019 levels.

This is in contrast with the reduction levels required by 2030 compared to 2019 identified by the IPCC AR6 WG III as compatible with keeping the global temperature increase below 1.5°C (-43%) or 2°C (-27%). We need to significantly increase efforts as current mitigation actions and policies are not sufficient.



Comparison with 2022 NDC synthesis report

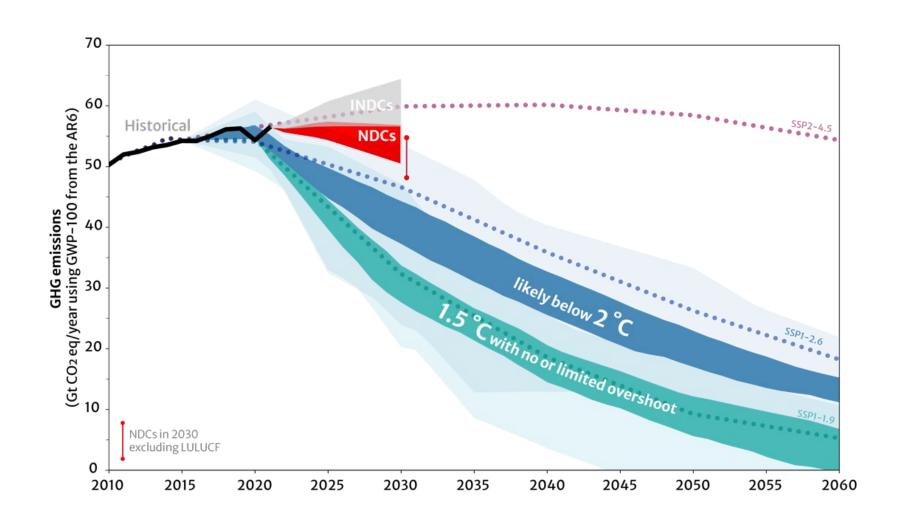
Almost stagnant ambition for 2030 – projected aggregate emission level for 2030 estimated this time is only 0.8 Gt (~2%) lower, compared to last year's report



The estimates indicate an even strong possibility of global emissions peaking before 2030, given the implementation of the conditional components of NDCs, depending on access to enhanced financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation, capacity-building support; and also, on the availability of market-based mechanisms; and absorptive capacity of forests and other ecosystems



Comparison with IPCC scenarios





Key findings of the NDC Synthesis Report

- The quality of the information presented in the NDCs, including the data underpinning Parties' commitments, has improved
- Most Parties have economy-wide targets in their NDCs, with more Parties having moved to absolute emission reduction targets
- Interlinkages and co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation are now better understood, also in the context of economic diversification
- NDCs are better aligning with broader development goals and priorities, achievement of carbon neutrality, national legislative/regulatory/planning processes, and other international frameworks such as the SDGs
- Non-Party actors and other stakeholders are becoming more involved in the NDC planning and implementation processes
- Parties are increasingly recognizing gender integration to enhance ambition and effectiveness of their climate action
- Just transitions is a key theme that drives the implementation of NDCs

On adaptation: Adaptation is moving towards more integrated national frameworks, with national adaptation plans being established as the main instrument for national-level planning

On mitigation: Renewable energy is the most frequent mitigation option in the NDCs, followed by energy efficiency improvement of buildings and multisectoral energy efficiency improvements

Guidance for NDCs: GST 1

NDC Implementation

- Para 31: Emphasizes the urgent need for accelerated implementation of domestic mitigation in the NDCs, as well as the use of voluntary cooperation, referred to in Article 6, paragraph 1;
- Para 171: Invites all Parties to put in place new or intensify existing domestic arrangements for preparing and implementing their successive NDCs;
- Para 178: Encourages Parties to implement climate policy and action that
 is gender-responsive, fully respects human rights, and empowers
 youth and children;



Guidance for NDCs: GST 1

2025 NDC preparation

- Para 39: Encourages Parties to come forward in their next NDCs with **ambitious**, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all GHGs, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances;
- Para 164-171: Recalls the NDC process for new 2025 NDCs:
 - Submission of **new NDCs by 2025** mandatory for all;
 - 2025 NDCs to be submitted **9 to 12 months in advance** of the CMA 7 (November 2025)
 - c) 2025 NDCs with an **end date of 2035**;
 - 2025 NDCs to be a **progression** beyond the Party's current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition
 - 2025 NDCs to provide **ICTU** information mandatory for all
 - 2025 NDCs to use adopted **accounting** approaches mandatory for all
 - 2025 NDCs to provide information on how the preparation of the NDC has **been informed by the outcomes of the GST** – mandatory for all



Guidance for LT-LEDS

- Notes the importance of aligning NDCs with LT-LEDS, and encourages
 Parties to align their next NDC with their LT-LEDS;
- Urges Parties that have not yet done so and invites all other Parties to communicate or revise, by CMA 6 (November 2024), their LT-LEDS towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances;



GST 1: Mitigation Outcomes

Progress to date

"Significant progress": At PA adoption temp. rise expected was 4°C and today 2.1-2.8°C
 → if NDCs fully implemented

Status

- NDCs by all and 68 LT-LEDS = 87 % of global GDP covered by neutrality/net-zero targets
 possibility to achieve below 2°C (if fully implemented)
- Fully implemented NDCs → 5.3% lower than 2019 by 2030
- There is an implemented gap (pre-2020) → need for urgent action to address the gap

What is needed?

- To achieve 1.5 °C:
 - Peak emissions by 2025
 - * Reduce GHGs by 43% by 2030 then 60% by 2035 rel. to 2019; and reach net-zero by 2050
 - Road map to Mission 1.5: enhance Intl cooperation and enable/stimulate ambitious NDCs (Troika)



GST1 | Mitigation | how to get there

Renewable energy and Energy efficiency

Triple RE...

Double annual rate of EE – by 2030

Road Transport

 Accelerate emissions reduction through dev. of infrastructure and deployment of zero/low-emission vehicles

Coal

Phase down of unabated coal power

Fossil fuels

Transition from Fossil fuels – just orderly and equitable manner – in this decade and net zero by 2050 → start of end to fossil F?

Cooperative approaches

Carbon market (Art. 6.2 and 6.4)

Subsidies

 Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or JT - ASAP

- Article 6: no substantive outcomes at COP 28
- JT & MWP: two dialogues each in 2024

AmbitiousNDCs by2025

•LT-LEDS by CMA6 (2024)



Thank you!

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