



THE 2035 CLIMATE AMBITION GAP

AN EMISSIONS AND ENERGY
ANALYSIS OF 2035 G20 NDCs

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Ten years after the Paris Agreement, taking stock of 2035 climate action plans on the road to achieving the 1.5°C limit.

SUMMARY

Countries have made collective commitments to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C, to reduce emissions by 60% by 2035, to triple renewable energy and double energy efficiency by 2030, and to transition away from fossil fuels. But current targets, policies, measures, and financial support are not matching up and we are facing a substantial ambition and implementation gap. With all countries expected to bring in new 2035 targets by COP30, it was hoped that substantial progress would be made. By the middle of COP30 however many countries have not (yet) submitted new targets, and those who did have presented plans that collectively do not meet expectations. In particular, G20 countries - and especially the developed countries among them - who are responsible for the vast majority of global greenhouse gas emissions and the bulk of fossil fuel consumption, are failing to present adequate targets and measures.

The importance of the G20's contribution to global climate action cannot be overstated. These major emitters account for almost 80% of current emissions and around 85% of global GDP, giving their policies outsized influence on

global trade, investment and technology flows. In short, what G20 countries do - or fail to do - will determine whether the 1.5°C temperature limit remains in reach.

Yet taken together as a group, G20 countries' submitted and announced 2035 targets would only lead to a reduction of 23% to 29% of their emissions compared to their emissions in 2019. This represents a serious shortfall compared to the global 60% reduction agreed in the Global Stocktake only two years ago.

Within the G20, developed countries bear the greatest responsibility, given their historic and current contribution to global emissions and their far greater capacity to act. Their emission reduction commitments should therefore be well in excess of 60%, accompanied by the provision of adequate climate finance to support action in developing countries. Many fall far short of 60% and none meet their fair share of the action required to meet this collective target. Taken together, G20 developed country NDCs amount to only a 51% to 57% reduction in emissions compared with 2019 levels, representing a glaring failure to lead by the countries that should be driving global ambition.

Beyond the emissions gap, all G20 country NDCs are failing to adequately contribute to the agreed energy transition. They lack both the necessary commitment to phase out fossil fuels as well as quantified targets for progress related to renewables and energy efficiency developments. Overall, G20 countries - home to the world's largest producers and consumers of fossil fuels - offer NDCs that conspicuously lack credible, actionable plans to phase out the very fuels driving the climate crisis. Developed countries in particular stand out: though they bear the greatest responsibility to lead and move first and fastest, their NDCs come nowhere close.

At COP30, countries will need to adopt a Global Response Plan to tackle the mitigation ambition gap and ensure substantial and equitable progress is made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and phasing out fossil fuels. Progress on climate finance, especially the provision of significantly scaled up public finance by developed countries, will also be critical to unlock greater ambition from developing countries that need support.

The challenge to prevent dangerous climate change

2024 was the warmest year since observations started 175 years ago, with average temperatures going beyond 1.5°C (compared to the 1850-1900 average) for the first time.¹ Average warming over a 20-year period reached 1.25°C, which substantially increased extreme weather events, including destructive cyclones, floods,

¹ Please note that this refers to an annual average above 1.5°C which is different from the target under the Paris Agreement which refers to a 20 year average temperature rise.

droughts, forest fires and extreme heat, with devastating impact on human life.² And these impacts will only grow as we are on track to further substantial increases,³ with economists warning that the global economy could face a 50% loss in GDP after 2070, unless immediate policy action on risks posed by the climate crisis is taken.⁴

Temperatures will continue rising unless we drastically reduce emissions. Emissions have increased by 1.4% per year between 1990 and 2015, the year of the adoption of the Paris Agreement, and by 1.6% per year ever since.⁵ Emissions are highly concentrated in a limited number of countries. The 43 member countries of the G20, including the EU27 but excluding the African Union, made up for 77% of emissions in 2023. When adding the 55 members of the African Union, the share would increase by only 5%, highlighting the large discrepancy in the contribution of different countries (and continents). These disparities increase further when taking into account the historical responsibility of mostly developed countries for greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.

If we are to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to near zero, then the use of fossil fuels will need to be completely phased out. Currently fossil fuel use is responsible for around 70% of greenhouse gas emissions, and emissions from fossil fuel use have increased by more than 60% since 1990.⁶ In its recent Advisory Opinion on the obligations of states with respect to climate change,⁷ the International Court of Justice (ICJ) underlined the importance of phasing out fossil fuel use in order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement stating “that a state’s fossil fuel production, fossil fuel consumption, granting of fossil fuel exploration licenses, and the provision of fossil fuel subsidies may constitute an internationally wrongful act which is attributable to that state” (paragraph 427).

International commitments to act

Already in 1992, when adopting the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, countries committed “to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous

² WMO (2025), “State of the Global Climate 2024”. March 2025:

https://library.wmo.int/viewer/69455/download?file=WMO-1368-2024_en.pdf&type=pdf&navigator=1

³ IPCC, “Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability”. February 2022:

<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii>

⁴ Trust, S et al. (2025), “Planetary Solvency – finding our balance with nature Global risk management for human prosperity”, Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and University of Exeter. January 2025:

<https://actuaries.org.uk/document-library/thought-leadership/thought-leadership-campaigns/climate-paper/planetary-solvency-finding-our-balance-with-nature>

⁵ EDGAR, “GHG Emissions of all world countries”. 2024: https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2024

⁶ United Nations, “Causes and effects of climate change”.

<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/causes-effects-climate-change>

⁷ International Court of Justice (ICJ)(2025), “Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change”, Advisory Opinion. July 2025: <https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/187/187-20250723-adv-01-00-en.pdf>

anthropogenic interference with the climate system”.⁸ In the 2015 Paris Agreement, countries further committed to “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change”.⁹ Subsequent agreements confirmed countries' commitment to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C by the end of the century.¹⁰

The Paris Agreement obliges countries to submit, at least every five years, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) indicating specific national objectives for the next 10 years. Through the first and second round¹¹ of NDCs, 195 countries set specific objectives for 2030.¹² The third round of NDCs which have to be submitted this year¹³ should include objectives for 2035.

As of 15 November 2025, 114 countries, covering 74% of global emissions have submitted an (economy-wide or sectoral) 2035 target.¹⁴ Some of the largest emitting countries are still to submit their NDC. As of now, twelve G20 member states have submitted an NDC. This includes the US, whose NDC is no longer supported by the current administration, and is not only withdrawing from the Paris Agreement, but also rolling back policies and measures that would implement the NDC. As a result, it is estimated that the US would only achieve half or even less of the emission reductions included in its 2035 NDC.¹⁵

The Paris Agreement also puts in place a 5-year Global Stocktake process to take stock of the progress of countries in reaching the collective objective to limit the global average temperature rise to 1.5°C. This process should inform the

⁸ United Nations (1992), “United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”. May 1992: https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf

⁹ United Nations (2015), “Paris Agreement”. December 2015: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

¹⁰ Such as in paragraph 21 of the Glasgow Climate Pact of November 2021: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_2_cover%20decision.pdf

¹¹ The first round of NDCs were submitted prior to the 2015 COP21 in Paris. Most of these NDCs targeted 2030, though a few also targeted 2025 emissions. A second round mostly consisted of an update of the first NDCs in the period 2021-2023, with pledges focusing on 2030.

¹² The UN received 168 NDCs, representing 195 countries. No less than 180 countries provided multiple (updated/improved) versions of their first NDC. Source: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/2024-ndc-synthesis-report>

¹³ In fact the Paris Agreement calls for these submissions to happen at the latest 9 months before COP30, meaning the 'official' deadline was February 10. As 90% of countries failed to submit their NDC in time, a second deadline was set for end September to allow the UNFCCC secretariat to include these NDCs in their annual Synthesis Report. Only 64 countries submitted an NDC in time for the Synthesis Report.

¹⁴ 123 countries (including all EU 27 Member States) have submitted a new or revised NDC since 1st of November 2024. Of these, 100 countries submitted an NDC with an economy-wide 2035 target. 14 countries submitted an NDC containing a sectoral target, while 9 countries (re-)submitted a 2030 target. A full overview can be found on the UNFCCC NDC Submission page: <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>

¹⁵ The Rhodium Group estimates the US is on track to reduce emissions by 26% to 35% by 2035, as compared to the NDC which aims at reducing emissions by 61% to 66%. B. King (2025), “Taking Stock 2025: US Energy and Emissions Outlook” <https://rhg.com/research/taking-stock-2025>

development of NDCs. The outcome of the first Global Stocktake, which ended in November 2023, was clear: more action is needed if we are to prevent dangerous climate change. Under the Global Stocktake, countries endorsed:

- deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 and 60 per cent by 2035 relative to the 2019 level and reaching net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050 (para 27);
- tripling renewable energy capacity by 2030 (para 28a);
- doubling the annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 (para 28a);
- transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade (para 28d);

The outcome of the Global Stocktake¹⁶ is a major achievement as it clearly puts the energy transition front and centre of the debate and contains specific commitments related to the promotion of renewables and energy efficiency and the phase out of fossil fuel use.



COP21: Arc de Triomphe Sun Action in Paris. © Greenpeace

¹⁶ United Nations (2023). Outcomes of the first global stocktake: <https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>

Failure to achieve the 1.5°C objective of the Paris Agreement

Having countries commit to the 1.5°C temperature target in the Paris Agreement was a major achievement, but one that needs to be followed by ambitious national targets as well as policies and measures to ensure the targets are met. Several reports assessing countries' current targets, policies and measures clearly indicate that the world faces a substantial gap between what is needed to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C and what is actually being done.

Current (2030) NDCs and policies

Both last year's UNEP 2024 Emissions Gap Report¹⁷ and the UNFCCC's 2024 NDC Synthesis Report¹⁸ were clear: a failure to increase ambition in 2030 NDCs combined with their weak implementation puts the world on track for a temperature increase of 2.6°C to 3.1°C over the course of this century. Current NDCs would lead to emissions of 51.5 GtCO₂-e in 2030, a level only 2.6% lower than in 2019. This is far from the 43% cut by 2030 agreed in the Global Stocktake. A 2.6°C increase in global temperature would lead to a significant escalation of climate change impacts compared to 1.5°C, including more frequent and intense heatwaves, droughts, and floods, widespread ocean impacts like the loss of tropical coral reefs, and severe consequences for water, agriculture, and human health. This level of warming, which current climate pledges put us on track to reach, would be marked by dangerous, compounding risks, and the likelihood of crossing multiple tipping points in the climate system, triggering severe, abrupt and irreversible changes.¹⁹

New (2035) NDCs and the central role of the G20

The importance of the G20's contribution to the achievement of a 60% greenhouse gas emission reduction by 2035 cannot be overstated. These major emitters account for almost 80% of current emissions and around 85% of global GDP, giving their policies outsized influence on global trade, investment and technology flows. In short, what G20 countries do - or fail to do - will determine whether the 1.5°C temperature limit remains in reach.

Of the G20 member states, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the EU, Indonesia, Japan, Russia, South Africa, Türkiye, the UK and the US have submitted a 2035 target. Two more countries (Mexico and South Korea) publicly announced their 2035 targets but did not officially submit this yet to the UN. Three G20 countries

¹⁷ UN Environment Programme (2024), "No more hot air ... please! With a massive gap between rhetoric and reality, countries draft new climate commitments". October 2024: <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2024>

¹⁸ UNFCCC (2024), "Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat". October 2024: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2024_10_adv.pdf

¹⁹ Armstrong McKay et al. (2022) "Exceeding 1.5°C global warming could trigger multiple climate tipping points". Science, 9 September 2022: <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.abn7950>

(Argentina, India and Saudi Arabia) have not (yet) submitted (nor announced) their NDC.

As Table 1 shows, based on the submitted and announced 2035 targets, G20 countries would reduce their emissions by -23% to -29% by 2035 compared to 2019 - far short of the trajectory required to limit warming to 1.5°C.²⁰

Table 1: 2035 targets for all G20 members compared with 2019 emissions²¹

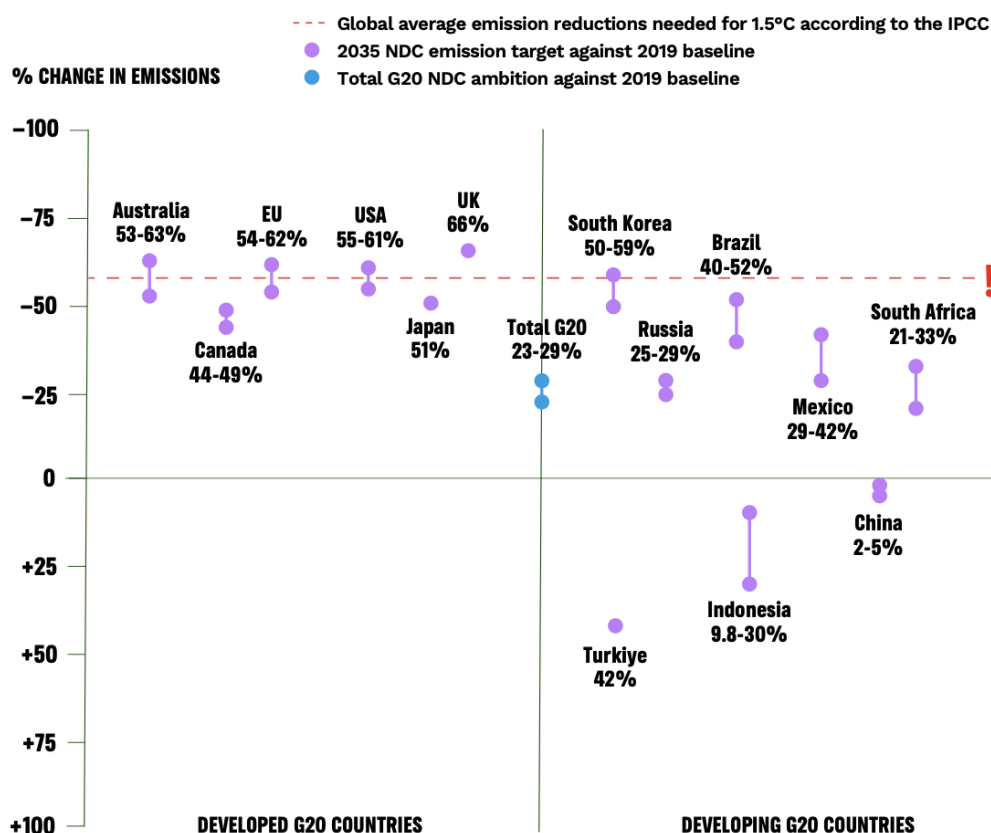
	2035 target in NDC	2035 target compared to 2019 emission levels
Argentina	na	-
Australia	-62%-70%/2005 (net)	-53%-63%
Brazil	-59%-67%/2005 (net)	-40%-52%
Canada	-45%-50%/2005 (gross ¹)	-44%-49%
China	-7%-10%/peak (net)	+2%+5% ²
EU	-66.25-72.5/1990 (net)	-54%-62%
India	na	-
Indonesia	+9.8%+30%/2019 (net)	+9.8%+30%
Japan	-60%/2013 (net)	-51%
Mexico	332-404 MtCO ₂ -e (net)	-29%-42%
Russia	-65%-67%/1990 (net)	-25%-29%
Saudi Arabia	na	-
South Africa	320-380 MtCO ₂ -e (net)	-21%-33%
South Korea	-53%-61%/2018 (net)	-50%-59%
Turkiye	643 MtCO ₂ -e (net)	+42%
UK	-81%/1990 (net)	-66%
USA³	-61%-66%/2005 (net)	-55%-61%
Combined total for G20 countries with a 2035 target		-23%-29%

1: Canada is the only G20 country that has submitted a gross emissions target, which only deals with emissions and not with land-based (LULUCF) nor industrial removals; 2: to calculate China's target we assumed emissions would peak in 2024 and based peak emissions on an increase of 670 Mt (as reported in the EDGAR database) above the 2021 emissions levels reported in China's Biennial Transparency Report (BTR); 3: based on the existing NDC from the Biden administration.

²⁰ All numbers based on data contained in countries' NDC, further added by data from countries' respective Inventory Reports to the UNFCCC and where needed additional data were used from the Climate Watch database: www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions

²¹ All target numbers in the table are based on official submissions. Not all countries use the same methodology to account for their emissions and actual emissions may differ substantially from those reported by governments.

G20 2035 NDC TARGETS



Note that developed countries, owing to their higher historical emissions and greater economic capacity, should aim for significantly deeper emissions reductions than the required global average.

The G20 and beyond: Assessing global ambition of 2035 NDCs

As of 15 November 2025, 100 countries submitted an economy-wide 2035 target. Furthermore, 14 countries submitted an NDC with sectoral targets for 2035. A preliminary assessment of all current 2035 economy-wide targets²² shows that the world is far off track from reaching the 60% reduction by 2035 (compared to 2019) that was agreed in the Global Stocktake. Current submitted (and announced) NDCs (G20 countries and beyond) would lead to a greenhouse gas reduction between 16% and 25%²³ compared to 2019 emissions²⁴.

²² Note that this assessment does not include NDCs with sectoral targets.

²³ This assessment includes both conditional and unconditional targets. A number of developing countries have submitted conditional targets (next to unconditional ones) whose implementation depends on the provision of adequate climate finance and other support from developed countries.

²⁴ Note this assessment includes NDCs submitted after the cut off date for the UNFCCC's (updated) Synthesis Report as well as the announced targets of Mexico and South Korea which were not included in the Synthesis Report. Furthermore, the Synthesis Reports focuses on targets excluding LULUCF (land use, land use change and forestry) while only seven of the 102 countries assessed have targets excluding LULUCF. This indicates that for a large majority of countries the Synthesis Report is based on assumptions on the division of countries' efforts between emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector and emissions in the non-LULUCF sectors. Our report has not engaged in calculating such assumptions and focuses on countries' net targets as indicated in their NDCs.

While already far from the needed 60% reduction, this number might be rather optimistic as (a) possibly the countries that have not yet submitted a 2035 target will have below average targets; (b) China's target is calculated based on its 2024 emissions, assuming this could be their peak year, which may not be the case and in that case China's emissions in 2035 will be higher than in this exercise; and (c) the US NDC was submitted by the Biden administration and actions taken by the current administration will make achieving this target extremely challenging.

A key driver of this low ambition is weak commitments from most developed countries. As part of the equity principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, developed countries²⁵ are expected to take the lead in reducing emissions and should thus aim at emission reduction targets well beyond the average of -60%. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres called upon developed countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2040, which would need developed countries to reduce their emissions by at least 75% by 2035.²⁶ However, current pledges indicate developed countries are on track for emissions reductions of only -50% to -55% compared to 2019.

Although the overwhelming responsibility for the emissions gap rests with developed countries, whose historic and current emissions remain far above equitable levels, stronger ambition from some developing countries will also be essential to limit warming to 1.5°C. Even if developed countries were to commit to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as 2035, to achieve the agreed -60% reduction, developing countries as a whole would still need to reduce their 2019 emissions by at least 35% by 2035. Several major developing-country emitters have set targets that fall short of their fair share of what is required, further widening the global ambition gap.

It should be noted however that developing countries are not a homogenous group in terms of their emissions profiles, economic capacities, or development needs - and this shapes what can be expected of their 2035 NDC targets. For developing countries with lower incomes and significant development needs, substantial international support will also be critical to raising ambition.

As well as leading on mitigation efforts, the equity principles of the UN Framework Convention also require developed countries to provide substantial climate finance to support action in developing countries that need it. The inadequate New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) agreed at COP29 last year highlights that this is still far from being achieved.²⁷ It is both unjust and

²⁵ Developed countries in this assessment include all so-called Annex 1 countries, except for Türkiye, and all (non-annex 1) European countries.

²⁶ United Nations (2023). Secretary-General Calls on States to Tackle Climate Change 'Time Bomb' through New Solidarity Pact, Acceleration Agenda, at Launch of Intergovernmental Panel Report. 20 March 2023: <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sgsm21730.doc.htm>

²⁷ See Greenpeace International response to COP29 outcome <https://www.greenpeace.org/international/press-release/71474/cop29-ends-weak-climate-finance-goal-eyes-turn-belem/>

unrealistic to expect developing countries that need support to dramatically increase their ambition without it.



Wind Park in Feldheim, Germany. © Paul Langrock / Greenpeace

Off track from the energy targets of the First Global Stocktake

2030 NDCs (and policies)

Doubling, not tripling renewable energy:

To implement the renewables goal of the Global Stocktake renewable energy capacity in the power sector needs to be increased to at least 11,000 GW by 2030, which is a tripling as compared to 2022.²⁸ The IEA²⁹ assessed countries' renewables targets and measures in and outside of NDCs and its analysis indicates that tripling global renewable power capacity by 2030 is an ambitious but achievable goal. Countries' overall ambitions on renewable power capacity correspond to reaching almost 8,000 GW globally in 2030, which is 2.2 times the 2022 level and 30% short of tripling by 2030. Solar and wind make up most of the capacity explicitly identified by governments.

²⁸ IEA, "Net Zero Roadmap: A Global Pathway to Keep the 1.5 °C Goal in Reach. 2023 Update". September 2023: <https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-roadmap-a-global-pathway-to-keep-the-15-0c-goal-in-reach>

²⁹ IEA, "COP28 Tripling Renewable Capacity Pledge. Tracking countries' ambitions and identifying policies to bridge the gap". June 2024: <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/ecb74736-41aa-4a55-aacc-d76bdfd7c70e/COP28TriplingRenewableCapacityPledge.pdf>

A similar analysis by Ember³⁰ found that nearly two years after the agreement to triple renewable energy capacity, most countries have yet to reflect this ambition in their own national renewable energy targets. As of July 2025, only eight countries have updated their national renewable targets, with the global sum of national targets just 2% higher than at the time the Global Stocktake ended.

Only 1%, not 2% energy efficiency improvements:

Global energy efficiency progress – measured by the rate of change in primary energy intensity – is set to see only a weak improvement of about 1% in 2024.³¹ This is the same rate as in 2023, and around half of the average rate over the 2010-19 period. While the energy crisis marked a possible turning point for energy efficiency in some countries, global energy intensity progress has been lacklustre in 2023 and 2024.

No organised transition away from fossil fuels:

Hardly any country has set a target for transitioning away from fossil fuels in their national policies, let alone in their NDC. This is supported by an analysis³² of 2030 NDCs from the top 20 biggest fossil-fuel-producing countries,³³ which together account for 93% of global coal production, 80% of oil, and 77% of gas. A third of these NDCs make no mention of fossil fuel production, while six stated an intention to continue or increase production.

New (2035) NDCs

Given the above findings that countries are currently not on track to achieve the collective energy targets of the first Global Stocktake, it is important to assess whether the 2035 NDCs provide new efforts to bridge the gap. As countries are asked to explicitly indicate how the first Global Stocktake has affected the development of the new NDCs, new commitments would be expected. However such commitments remain limited, including from developed countries who should be leading the way.

While all G20 NDCs, with the exception of Japan and Russia, give specific attention and support to at least one of the main three commitments of the first Global Stocktake: tripling renewables; doubling efficiency; and transitioning away

³⁰ Altieri, K., “What’s new with national renewable targets? Not much!”, Ember. July 2025: <https://ember-energy.org/app/uploads/2025/07/Ember-Whats-new-with-national-renewables-targets.-Nothing-much-1.pdf>

³¹ IEA (2024), “Energy Efficiency 2024”. November 2024: <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-2024>

³² IISD (2024): How the Transition Away From Fossil Fuel Production Can Be Included in New Climate Commitments and Plans. June 2024: <https://www.iisd.org/system/files/2024-06/fossil-fuel-transition-new-climate-commitments.pdf>

³³ This includes the following G20 countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Poland (as part of the EU), Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye and the United States. Additionally the research also covers: Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Norway, Qatar and United Arab Emirates and does not cover the following G20 members: Argentina, most of the EU27, United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea and Mexico.

from fossil fuels, few include specific qualitative and quantitative indications how they will contribute to the collective targets of the GST. Without quantified economy-wide renewables and efficiency targets and without clear indications of pathways to phase out fossil fuel use, it is impossible to assess the contribution of G20 countries to the achievement of the collective goals of the GST.

While most G20 NDCs (again with the exception of Japan and Russia) contain clear references to policies, measures and sometimes targets to increase the share of renewable energy, they generally provide limited detail on energy efficiency (with the EU as a notable exception). And overall, while G20 NDCs acknowledge the commitment to transition away from fossil fuels, they generally go no further than supporting the global transition and in a few cases the domestic phase out of coal. Only the NDCs of Brazil and the UK can be seen as going a bit further than the others.

Overall, G20 countries - home to the world's largest producers and consumers of fossil fuels - offer NDCs that conspicuously lack credible, actionable plans to phase out the very fuels driving the climate crisis. Developed countries in particular stand out: though they bear the greatest responsibility to lead and move first and fastest, their NDCs come nowhere close.

Table 2 provides an overview of energy commitments in G20 NDCs, and is followed by a compilation of elements from G20 NDCs on the three key energy commitments of the GST.



Global Climate March during COP30 in Belém, Brazil. © Filipe Bispo / Greenpeace

Table 2: Energy commitments in G20 NDCs³⁴

The table below indicates whether G20 countries reference policies, measures, or targets in their NDCs that support the commitments to triple renewables, double efficiency, or transition away from fossil fuels. It does not assess whether the NDC content or a country's policies are sufficient to achieve these objectives. As no G20 country mentions a target for transitioning away from fossil fuels, the subtarget column refers to targets related to either coal power plants and/or combustion engine phase outs.

	Tripling Renewables		Doubling Efficiency		Transitioning away from fossil fuels		
	Policies & Measures	Target	Policies & Measures	Target	Recognition /Support	Policies & Measures	Sectoral Target(s) (on coal and/or combustion engines only)
Argentina							
Australia	●	●	●				●
Brazil	●	●	●		●		
Canada	●	●	●				●
China	●	●	●				
EU	●	●	●	●	●		●
India							

³⁴ This assessment of the energy content of NDCs does not include Mexico nor South Korea. While they publicly announced their 2035 climate targets, without their NDC submission it is impossible to assess their energy commitments. Given the current US administration is taking opposite measures to those announced in the NDC, the US NDC is also taken out of this exercise of looking at the energy elements of the 2035 NDCs.

Indonesia	●	●	●				
Japan							
Mexico							
Russia							
Saudi Arabia							
South Africa	●	●			●		
South Korea							
Turkiye	●		●				
UK	●	●	●		●	●	●

Tripling renewable capacity

Australia	We have policies in place to support a further doubling of our proportion of renewables by 2030, increasing renewable electricity generation to a target of 82% by 2030. The Australian Government has introduced the Rewiring the Nation program to support the modernisation of the electricity grid, alongside the Capacity Investment Scheme, a national framework to support greater investment in renewables, to deliver 40 GW of renewable energy generation capacity by 2030.
Brazil	In the energy sector, where the country already stands out for the high share of renewable sources in its energy matrix - 89.2% electricity mix and 49.1% in energy mix - Brazil will seek to expand electricity generation with an increased share of technology and clean sources.
Canada	Canada has one of the cleanest electricity mixes in the world – over 80% of electricity generated is non-emitting. However, Canada is driving towards an even cleaner electricity grid through the Clean Electricity Regulations.

China	The combined installed capacity of wind and solar power generation will be more than six times that of 2020, striving to reach 3.6 billion kilowatts.
EU	The EU agreed to a target to ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 42.5%, with an additional endeavour to increase the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 to 45%.
Indonesia	Government Regulation No. 40 Year 2025 on National Energy Policy, set out the ambition to transform by 2030, 2040 and 2060, the primary energy supply mix with shares of new and renewable energy as follows: (i) 19% - 23% in 2030, (ii) 36% - 40% in 2040, and (iii) 70% - 72% in 2060.
South Africa	Our electricity plan envisages adding significant green energy sources to the South African power system. The IRP 2025 indicates that a total of 44 GW of new renewable energy capacity will be installed by 2035, thus contributing to green industrialization and helping to achieve the mitigation targets in this second NDC.
Türkiye	The Long Term Strategy, which is aligned with the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST), outlines key sectoral policies for 2035 and 2053, including an increase in the use of renewable energy sources and technologies, the development of battery and hydrogen infrastructure, the reduction of energy intensity.
UK	The UK is fully committed to the outcomes of Paragraph 28 and 33 of the GST, including contributing toward these global goals, commitments and efforts, and this is reflected in the action taken to achieve our NDC. The government will work with the private sector to radically increase the deployment of onshore wind, solar and offshore wind so that electricity generated by renewables and nuclear power will be the backbone of a clean electricity system by 2030.

Doubling energy efficiency

Australia	While increasing renewable energy supply, the Australian Government has introduced measures to reduce energy demand through the National Energy Performance Strategy, working with state and territory governments and local councils.
Brazil	Brazil will also prioritize the expansion of energy efficiency actions. The Pact for Ecological Transformation includes commitments to implement management measures to increase energy efficiency.
Canada	The Canada Green Buildings Strategy includes several aspects important for improving energy efficiency, such as delivering the Canada Greener Homes Affordability Program (CGHAP), modernizing the Energy Efficiency Act; and

	developing a suite of common labelling standards, tools, and guidelines to support home labelling initiatives across Canada.
China	Strictly control fossil fuel consumption, prioritising reductions in non-power coal use and dispersed, inefficient coal combustion, while enhancing the clean and efficient utilisation of fossil fuels.
EU	The EU agreed to increase ambition on energy savings through an enhanced target to reduce final energy consumption at EU level by 11.7% in 2030 compared to the projections of the 2020 EU Reference Scenario.
Indonesia	Government Regulation No. 33 Year 2023 concerning Energy Conservation, represents a concrete step taken by the government to regulate the efficient and rational use of energy resources, energy sources, and energy usage. This regulation establishes various programmes and mechanisms to promote the implementation of energy conservation across different sectors (energy provider, industrial, transportation, building, and household).
South Africa	South Africa continues to enhance our mitigation efforts, with the implementation of policies, programmes and plans with significant mitigation outcomes, including our Integrated Resource Plan for electricity, Green Transport Strategy, draft post-2015 National Energy Efficiency Strategy.
Turkiye	The Long Term Strategy, which is aligned with the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST), outlines key sectoral policies for 2035 and 2053, including an increase in the use of renewable energy sources and technologies, the development of battery and hydrogen infrastructure, the reduction of energy intensity.
UK	This government has also committed to the Warm Homes Plan to improve energy efficiency and to support the conversion to low carbon heating in British buildings.

Transition away from fossil fuels

Australia	Alongside the exit of coal from our energy system, the Australian Government is accelerating the deployment of renewable resources to deliver cleaner, more reliable energy for Australia. Australia is rapidly shifting to a modern, cost-effective electricity system based on renewable energy, with coal-fired power-generation phasing out, and gas playing a firming role alongside hydro and batteries. ³⁵
Brazil	Brazil would welcome the launching of international work for the definition of schedules for transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, with developed countries taking the lead, on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity. In the energy

³⁵ Note that this commitment covers only Australia's domestic use of fossil fuels. The vast majority of Australian fossil fuel production is for export.

	sector. The National Climate Plan will provide details about the expansion of electricity generation and, in the medium to long term, the gradual replacement of the use of fossil fuels with electrification solutions and advanced biofuels.
Canada	In 2016, Canada became the first country in the world to introduce regulations on coal-fired powerplants and announced a phase-out of coal-fired electricity by 2030.
China	China's NDC adheres to the principles and provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, taking full account of the findings of the first global stocktake.
EU	The EU and its Member States highlight the importance of achieving the global phase out of unabated fossil fuels and a peak and decline in their consumption already in this decade to deliver the necessary mitigation as indicated by IPCC. The EU and its Member States agreed that the energy sector should be predominantly free of fossil fuels well ahead of 2050 underlining the importance of aiming to achieve a fully or predominantly decarbonised global power system in the 2030s, leaving no room for new coal power.
South Africa	This structural transformation requires diversifying our economy away from a dependence on fossil fuels, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, and informed by best available science and sustainable development priorities.
Türkiye	Türkiye is committed to contributing the global goals outlined in the first GST.
UK	In December 2024, the UK published the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan setting out a pathway to a clean power system by 2030. We will consult on our commitment to not issue new oil and gas licenses to explore new fields. The UK is committed to clean power by 2030 and we have already made significant progress in transitioning away from fossil fuels. In September 2024, the UK was the first G7 economy to achieve coal power phase out.

Recommendations for COP30

In order to ensure the collective climate and energy commitments of the Paris Agreement and the first Global Stocktake are upheld, countries must urgently take additional action to ensure the 1.5°C target remains in reach and the transition away from fossil fuels is accelerated.

Greenpeace is calling on G20 countries to raise their ambition - with developed countries taking the lead - and to work together to coordinate global action grounded in equity and shared responsibility to achieve much deeper emissions reductions. The world cannot wait for the next Global Stocktake to agree and advance the collective action needed. COP30 must be a turning point where countries commit to a credible Global Response Plan to keep 1.5 alive.

This Global Response Plan must include:

- A recognition of the collective shortfall in emission reduction commitments and an agreement to peak global greenhouse gas emissions in 2025 and decline rapidly thereafter on a path to 60% reduction by 2035 (compared to 2019);
- A commitment to revise and strengthen 2035 NDCs by COP31, which must include national plans and timelines to transition away from fossil fuels, aligned with equity and each country's fair share, and which contribute to the global goals on renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- An agreement on a (existing or new) process where countries can discuss and deliver accelerated action to tackle the mitigation ambition gap and the implementation of the Global Stocktake including sectoral action;
- The adoption of a dedicated work programme on a roadmap for a just, orderly and equitable transition away from fossil fuels; and the adoption of a Forest Action Plan and measures to address the emissions caused by the agriculture and land-use sector by 2030;
- An agreement on expanding the mandate of the annual NDC Synthesis Report to track and assess collective progress towards the mitigation related goals of the first Global Stocktake.

Integral to the success of a Global Response Plan, progress on climate finance is vital to ensure enhanced ambition in developing countries is supported by the necessary means of implementation, including critically, the urgent scaling up of public finance by developed countries. Affirming progressive environmental taxation in line with the polluter pays principle and CBDR-RC (Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities), and committing to tax corporate polluters - such as profit taxes on oil and gas corporations - will be key to mobilising the additional resources needed for mitigation action, and protecting communities from climate impacts.

COP30 must also deliver a Belem Action Mechanism on just transition - to coordinate, support, and scale up just transition efforts worldwide, particularly in developing countries - ensuring that actions to reduce emission do not leave affected communities behind or worsen existing inequalities.