INTERNATIONAL

NDCs 3.0: How Global Stocktake Targets and Signals Inform New National Climate Commitments

Discussion Paper

August 21, 2025

The third round of Nationally Determined Contributions (*NDCs 3.0*) will be informed by the first global stocktake (*GST1*), a core component of the Paris Agreement ambition cycle. However, the extent to which submitted NDCs 3.0 reflect the mitigation targets and signals from GST1 is unclear. This paper highlights the results of an analysis of NDC 3.0 submissions to determine how Parties are following up on the promise of the ambition cycle.

The 28th Conference of the Parties (*COP28*) marked the conclusion of GST1 and a pivotal moment when Parties agreed specific collective targets and signals.[1]

In accordance with the Paris Agreement, Parties shall specify how the NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the GST and provide this information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (*ICTU*) in NDC submissions. This requirement is a critical component of the Paris Agreement's "ambition cycle," and the third round of NDCs marks the first time Parties are expected to fulfill it.

This paper analyzes NDCs 3.0 submitted by August 21, 2025, showing inconsistent results in how GST1 has informed NDCs. Some NDCs use the GST1 outcome as a framework, while others barely mention it. The quality of references to GST1 also varies across NDCs and GST1 targets and signals.

83 percent of NDCs reference domestic policies or quantitative measures dedicated to achieving at least one of the GST1 mitigation targets and signals. The most explicitly referenced target across NDCs is accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport. Additionally, approximately one-third of NDCs explicitly reference: accelerating zero and low-emissions technologies; tripling renewable energy capacity by 2030; and transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems. However, only three percent of NDCs explicitly reference domestic policies or quantitative measures in line with halting and reversing deforestation by 2030. 76 percent of NDCs do not reference phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, and 59 percent do not reference accelerating efforts toward the phase-down of unabated coal power.

Despite the original February 10, 2025 deadline, the majority of Parties have yet to communicate NDCs 3.0, which are now expected in advance of the UN Secretary-General's summit in September 2025. This means that Parties yet to submit NDCs 3.0 still have an opportunity to clearly demonstrate how GST1 outcomes have informed their NDCs, providing information that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (*UNFCCC*) Secretariat can reflect in its upcoming NDC 3.0 synthesis report.

Looking ahead, strengthening the ambition cycle through future guidance and a robust and effective GST2 is essential to ensuring the Paris Agreement delivers on accelerating climate action. Learning the lessons from how GST1 impacts NDC 3.0 will be critical to that.

Contents

Questions for consideration

- How have Parties taken up the GST1 targets and signals in NDC 3.0 submissions?
- Which GST targets and signals have Parties explicitly considered in their NDCs?
- How can Parties yet to submit NDC 3.0 effectively consider the outcomes of GST1?

A. Context

The Paris Ambition Cycle

1. Every five years, Parties to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (*CMA*) are required to communicate a new or enhanced NDC reflecting a Party's "highest possible ambition."[2] Each Party shall pursue domestic mitigation measures with the aim of achieving the NDC.[3]

2. Parties also conduct a global stocktake to assess collective progress in achieving the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals, considering mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation and support (e.g., finance, capacity-building, and technology transfer), in light of equity and the best available science.[4] The outcome of the GST shall inform Parties in: (i) updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support (including their NDCs); and (ii) enhancing international cooperation for climate action.[5]

3. As mandated at COP24 in Katowice, Parties shall specify how the preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the GST, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement; and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans.[6] All Parties shall provide this material in the ICTU component of NDC submissions.[7] Achieving these targets and preparing, communicating, and maintaining successive NDCs with the aim of achieving the objectives of such NDCs is critical to the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.[8]

4. The incoming COP30 Presidency underscored the significance of the GST1 targets and signals in its *Fourth Letter from the Presidency* dated June 2025.[9] The letter envisions the GST as "the global guiding compass to amplify our multilateral ambition, joint action, and collective assessment of progress," and the GST1 outcome will serve as the basis of the COP30 Action Agenda.

5. Thirteen of the total of 195 Parties to the CMA communicated a NDC 3.0 in advance of the original February deadline.[10] Remaining Parties are now expected to publish their new and more ambitious NDCs 3.0 by September 24, 2025—the anticipated date of the UN Secretary-General's NDC focused summit.

B. Informed by the Global Stocktake: Analyzing NDCs 3.0

6. C2ES published a series of papers that: (i) examine some of the targets and signals agreed at GST1 at COP28; (ii) explore how international cooperation could be enhanced to deliver implementation and further raise ambition; and (iii) make a number of recommendations to that end.[11]

7. In this context, C2ES analyzed the 29 NDCs 3.0 published by August 21, 2025, to assess whether and how they have considered the GST mitigation targets and signals.[12] This paper sets out some key findings from C2ES's analysis, as well as the methodology used and some suggested recommendations.

Mitigation Targets and Signals

8. Given that Parties are required to address mitigation in their NDCs, this paper focuses on whether and how NDCs have considered the mitigation targets and signals from GST1.

9. As there are multiple vehicles through which Parties can reflect their commitments in line with the adaptation targets and signals from GST1, including NDCs and national adaptation plans (***NAPs***), a future analysis may look at Parties' commitments across NDCs 3.0 and updated NAPs due to be communicated in 2025.

The quality of references to the GST1 mitigation targets and signals from paragraph 28 of the GST decision were assessed. Paragraph 28 recognizes deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways and calls on Parties to contribute to the following global efforts, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches:[13]

- tripling renewable energy capacity globally [...] by 2030 (***3XRE***)
- doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 (***2XEE***)[14]
- accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power (***Unabated Coal***)
- accelerating efforts globally towards net-zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels, well before or by around mid-century (***NZE Systems***)
- transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly, and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science (***Fossil Fuels***)
- accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement, and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production (***Technologies***)
- accelerating the substantial reduction of non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, in particular methane emissions by 2030 (***Non-Carbon Dioxide***)
- accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways, including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero- and low-emission vehicles (***Road Transport***)
- phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible (***Subsidies***).

The quality of references to the GST1 target in paragraphs 33 and 34 of the GST decision, which are considered mitigation for the purpose of this paper, were also assessed:[15]

- enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 (***Deforestation***).

Categorizing References

10. References to each of these mitigation targets and signals were categorized as “explicit,” “implied,” “unclear,” or “none.” To achieve the high standard of “explicit,” the reference to the target/signal needed to satisfy multiple requirements that prove the NDC responds to and integrates the outcomes of GST1 into domestic measures. The NDC needed to use the language of the GST1 target/signal, include a quantitative indicator or domestic policy that contributes to the global target/signal, and, if mentioned in the GST1 target/signal, name the relevant date. For more information on categorization in this paper, see the annex below.

C. Key Findings

Mitigation Results

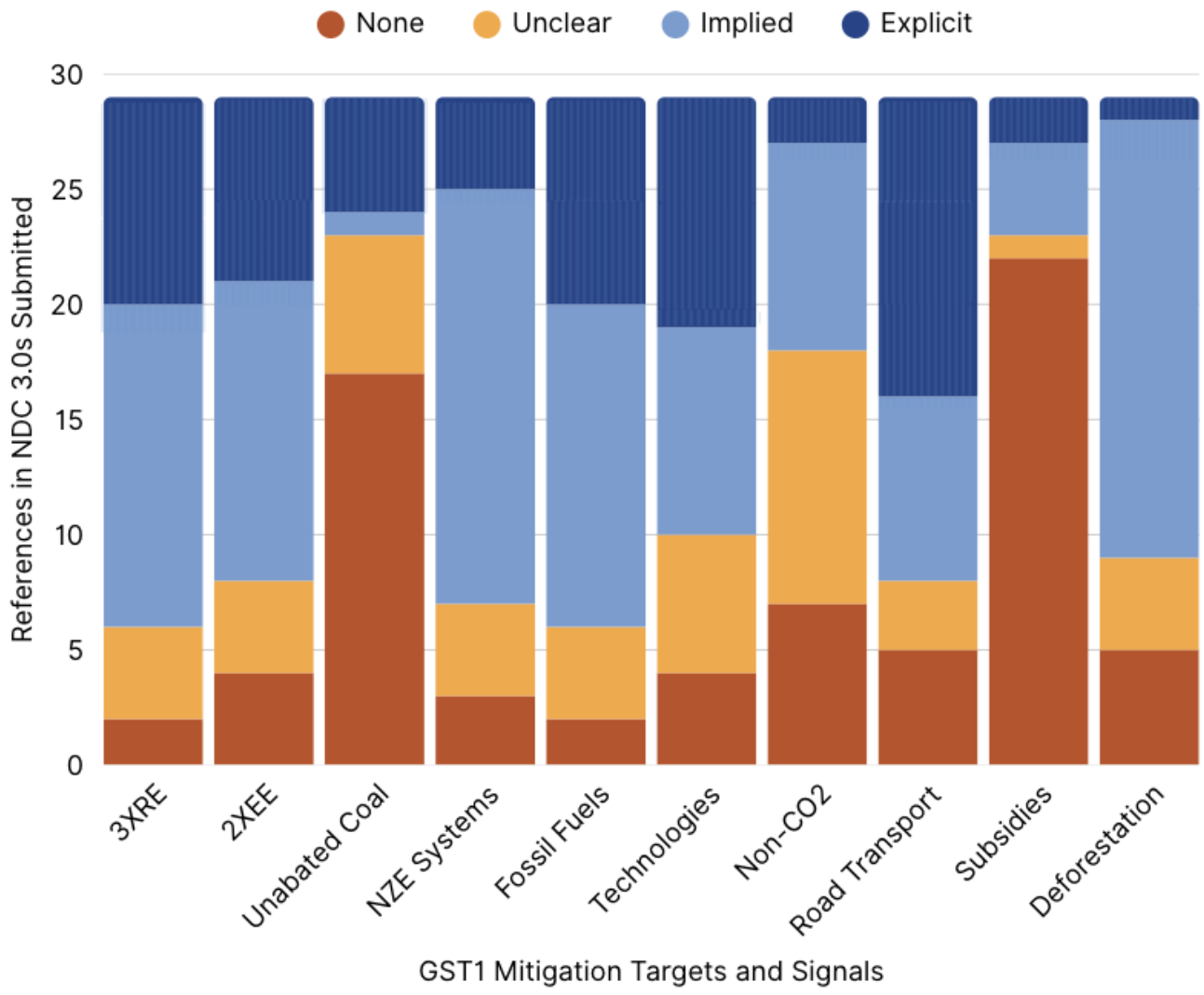

Figure 1. Quality of references to mitigation targets and signals from GST1 in NDC 3.0 submissions

11. Of the 29 NDCs analyzed, 24 (approximately 83 percent) include at least one implied or explicit reference to a GST1 target and signal. 17 NDCs (approximately 59 percent) include at least one explicit reference. However, when separated by target/signal, the quality of references to GST1 are not consistent across NDCs.

Table 1. Key findings from mitigation targets and signals from GST1 in NDC 3.0 submissions	
GST1 Target/Signal	**Key Findings**
3XRE	• Explicitly referenced by 31 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 7 percent of NDCs.
2XEE	• Explicitly referenced by 28 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 14 percent of NDCs.
Unabated Coal	• Explicitly referenced by 17 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 59 percent of NDCs.
NZE Systems	• Explicitly referenced by 14 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 10 percent of NDCs.
Fossil Fuels	• Explicitly referenced by 31 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 7 percent of NDCs.
Technologies	• Explicitly referenced by 34 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 14 percent of NDCs.
Non-Carbon Dioxide	• Explicitly referenced by 7 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 24 percent of NDCs.
Road Transport	• Explicitly referenced by 45 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 17 percent of NDCs.
Subsidies	• Explicitly referenced by 7 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 76 percent of NDCs.
Deforestation	• Explicitly referenced by 3 percent of NDCs • Not referenced by 17 percent of NDCs.

Discussion of Mitigation Results

12. Overall, there is little consistency in how NDCs 3.0 submitted by August 21, 2025, integrate the GST1 targets and signals. While some NDCs use the GST1 outcome as a framework to inform their domestic mitigation efforts, other NDCs hardly reference the GST, despite the ICTU and other mandates.

13. Trends emerged across NDCs. Accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport is the most explicitly referenced mitigation target, with 45 percent of NDCs 3.0 including domestic policies and quantitative measures in line with achieving the target.

14. Approximately one-third of NDCs 3.0 also explicitly reference accelerating zero- and low-emissions technologies (34 percent of NDCs); tripling renewable energy capacity by 2030 (31 percent of NDCs); and transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems (31 percent of NDCs). More than one-quarter of NDCs explicitly reference the doubling of annual energy efficiency rates by 2030. Each of these references similarly include policies or quantitative measures that contribute to achieving these GST targets and signals.

15. In contrast, only three percent of NDCs explicitly reference efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. Most deforestation references include domestic policies or quantitative measures that contribute to this target but do not commit to achieving it by 2030.

16. 76 percent of NDCs analyzed make no reference to phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and 59 percent make no reference to accelerating efforts toward the phase-down of unabated coal power. Almost one quarter of NDCs do not mention accelerating the substantial reduction of non-carbon dioxide emissions, in particular methane emissions by 2030, at all. Only two NDCs explicitly reference this target.

17. Apart from references to deforestation, more NDCs 3.0 impliedly reference the GST target of accelerating efforts globally toward net-zero emission energy systems well before or by around mid-century than impliedly reference other targets and signals. Despite including a domestic policy or quantitative measure in line with contributing to this target, the majority of NDC references do not specify a timeline or commit to a 2050 end date by which they would achieve net-zero emission energy systems.

D. Recommendations

Before COP30

18. The UNFCCC Executive Secretary has said that remaining Parties need to submit NDC 3.0 by September so they can be included in the UNFCCC synthesis report, which will inform COP30.[16] The UN Secretary-General is planning a high-level event on September 24, 2025, during the UN General Assembly and New York Climate Week to welcome new NDCs.

19. Parties yet to communicate their NDC 3.0 still have the opportunity to reference and respond to the GST1 outcome in their upcoming submissions. Demonstrating that the GST1 targets and signals have informed a NDC reaffirms the value and bolsters the impact of the ambition cycle.

20. The UNFCCC NDC synthesis report should include an analysis of GST1 signal and target integration into NDCs 3.0, pursuant to the critical importance of the GST1 outcome and the mandate that it informs Parties' NDCs.

Beyond COP30

21. While ICTU guidance mandates that Parties specify how the outcomes of the GST have informed the preparation of NDCs, Parties have inconsistently reported this information and few NDCs explicitly reference GST1 targets and signals in their NDCs 3.0. A uniform approach should communicate how the GST informs NDCs and how Parties' NDC implementation plans contribute to the achievement of the global GST targets and signals. ICTU guidance would benefit from further clarity to effectively align efforts to achieve future NDCs with the outcomes of future GSTs.

22. The next GST process begins in 2026 at COP31 and will be the last to take place in this critical decade. Parties should consider the uptake and impact of GST1 in developing guidance for and conducting the second GST. For that process to be robust and effective, it must produce clear targets and signals that Parties are prepared to integrate into the fourth round of NDCs through domestic policies and legislation as well as quantitative goals against which Parties can track progress. An effective and successful Paris Agreement depends on it.

E. Annex: Methodologies Used & Country Examples

Categorizing Other References

23. References to GST1 targets and signals were categorized as "explicit," "implied," "unclear," or "none." For mitigation targets and signals that refer to an end date (3XRE, 2XEE, NZE Systems, Non-carbon dioxide, Deforestation), Parties needed to use the language of the GST1 target/signal and include a quantitative indicator that contributes to the achievement of the global target/signal by the relevant date. If the reference did not explicitly name the target/signal as described in the GST1 decision but included a domestic policy or quantitative goal that aims to contribute to the target/signal by the relevant date, it was also considered an explicit reference.

24. In all cases, it needed to be clear that the NDC directly refers to the GST1 and a policy or measurement that can be used to track progress towards achieving the target/signal for it to be categorized as explicit. For example, general ambitions to increase renewable energy capacity by 2030 or policy commitments to triple renewable energy by 2050 did not meet the explicit reference standard. If the reference points to a later date or did not specify how an NDC would contribute to achieving the target/signal, it did not satisfy the threshold as an explicit reference.

25. For mitigation targets and signals that do not include an end date to be categorized as explicit (Unabated Coal, Fossil Fuels, Technologies, Road Transport and Subsidies), Parties must have unambiguously referred to two of the following three points: the language of the GST target/signal, a domestic policy focused on achieving the target/signal, and a corresponding quantitative goal. Policy commitments to phase-down coal power or phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies counted as referenced.

26. Similarly, emphasizing the importance of a just transition or the value of deploying zero- and low-emission vehicles did not equate to an explicit reference. For this categorization, the NDC needed to include mention of policies or a quantitative indicator to measure national progress on the GST1 targets and signals.

27. If a reference to the GST did not meet the threshold of an explicit reference because it does not refer to the correct date or any date at all, it was categorized as an implied reference as long as the NDC names a domestic policy or quantitative goal that could reasonably be interpreted as intended to achieve a GST1 signal or target.

28. If the NDC states that the Party is working toward a signal or target but does not mention a policy or quantitative goal to underpin that ambition and track progress against, then the reference was categorized as unclear. "Unclear" only means that it is not clear how the Party will work to achieve that GST1 outcome.

29. The last categorization is "none." It applied if the NDC has no reference to the GST signal or target and does not include relevant policies or quantitative goals to achieve that GST1 outcome.

Examples of Explicit References in NDCs 3.0

30. The chart below highlights explicit references made to GST targets and signals in NDC 3.0 submissions. These examples illustrate how Parties can demonstrate the consideration and integration of GST1 into their NDC, as is mandated by ICTU guidance.

GST1 Mitigation Target/Signal	Examples of Explicit References in NDCs 3.0
Tripling renewable energy capacity globally...by 2030	Solomon Islands' NDC 3.0[17] "As a part of the development of this NDC, it is estimated that 3.7 MW of grid-connected and off-grid renewable capacity has been installed prior to 2025, leading to 3.3 ktCO2e of annual mitigation. There is an additional 20 MW that is financed and/or under construction by the end of 2030, and an extra 35 MW that is planned at the concept and unfinanced stages that may be implemented by the end of 2035 with additional support. When supported and fully implemented, these planned actions are expected to mitigate 61.6 ktCO2e in 2035 (e.g. with measures excl. additional removals) and up to 139.9 ktCO2e in 2035 (e.g. with additional measures excl. additional removals)." The United Arab Emirates's NDC 3.0[18] "The UAE has implemented multiple policy levers to support and accelerate the decarbonization of its power sector. In July 2023, the UAE had updated its National Energy Strategy, setting ambitious targets to expand renewable energy capacity and increase the share of clean energy in the nation's energy mix. The strategy aims to triple the country's renewable power generation capacity and increase the proportion of clean energy to 30% by 2030. A key objective of the updated strategy is to increase renewable energy capacity to 19.8 GW by 2030, up from the current 3.7 GW. The strategy was revised to reflect greater climate ambitions removing the 12% target of clean coal from the energy mix and an updated power and water sector pathway. The Energy Strategy is currently being revised to consider the enhanced ambition."
Doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030	Moldova's NDC 3.0[19] "According to NECP 2025-2030, approved by the Government on 26 February 2025, a 45 percent reduction in energy intensity should be achieved by 2030, including: • Primary energy intensity: from 0.36 tons of oil equivalent (toe)/€1,000 in 2020 to 0.26 toe/€1,000 in 2030; • Final energy intensity: from 0.33 toe/€1,000 in 2020 to 0.24 toe/€1,000 in 2030." Nepal's NDC 3.0[2021] "*(v) Energy Efficiency in Buildings* • By 2030, energy performance guidelines and energy audits will be conducted in 1,500 government buildings. • By 2030, 30% of new school and education infrastructure construction will adhere to the comprehensive school safety guidelines and use carbon-offset and energy-efficient systems, increasing to 70% by 2035.

	• Incentive structures for renovations and new constructions of energy-efficient and inclusive buildings will be developed by 2030. Building certification standard guidelines will be developed by 2030. • Standardized labeling for household electrical appliances will be developed and implemented by 2030." "Nepal's NDC is informed by Decision 1/CMA.5 Outcome of the first global stocktake, such as consideration of 1.5°C decarbonization pathway, tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling the average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 [...]"
Accelerating efforts toward the phase-down of unabated coal power	Singapore's NDC 3.0[22] "Singapore is also accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power. • As a member of the Powering Past Coal Alliance, Singapore is committed to phasing out unabated coal in our electricity mix by 2040. We are also helping to accelerate the early phase-out of coal in our region. In 2023, the Monetary Authority of Singapore convened the Transition Credits Coalition to explore the use of high integrity transition credits to finance the early retirement of coal-fired power plants." The United Kingdom's NDC 3.0[23] • "Accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power: • In September 2024, the UK was the first G7 economy to achieve coal power phase out. We will continue to share our experiences internationally, particularly through the UK co-chaired Powering Past Coal Alliance. • The UK, Germany, France, Canada and the EU commission launched a Call to Action on No New Coal (CTA on NNC) where upcoming national policies and NDCs are developed on the basis of No New Coal given that the science sets out that new coal is not aligned with the Paris Agreement or response to the Global Stocktake. Both developed and developing countries have joined this CTA on NNC and coal pipeline countries are encouraged to join ahead of COP30. This sends an important signal that these countries are open to receiving support to scale up energy transitions and reduce emissions."
Accelerating efforts globally toward net-zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels, by around mid-century or well before	The Republic of the Marshall Island's NDC 3.0[24] "*Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century* RMI's 2030 NDC commits us to reducing GHG emissions economy-wide by 32% below 2010 levels by 2025, with additional targets of 45% by 2030, and net zero emissions by 2050. Assuming that we meet our sectoral emission reduction targets for waste, transport and other sectors, in order to meet our national emissions reductions targets RMI's electricity sector will need to reduce GHG emissions, and therefore diesel use, to at least 65% below 2010 levels by 2030. At the same time, demand for the services provided by electricity will be going up. The 2018 Electricity Roadmap developed technical options to get as close to RMI's net zero 2050 target as possible, although it found that current technologies meant this would be both difficult and expensive. It was expected that, over time, technologies would improve, and costs would decrease, putting these targets in closer reach. We

	have already seen huge global cost decreases in solar power, which RMI is starting to take advantage of, and we continue to work steadfastly towards net-zero energy systems by 2050." Switzerland's NDC 3.0 Annex[25] "(c) Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels, well before or by around mid-century The Federal Council published the Swiss hydrogen roadmap by the end of 2024 which sets measures to develop markets for hydrogen and low-carbon fuels (additional information under letter e). In addition, the Swiss government funds the Re-Fuel project (funded by the SWEET program) aimed at developing robust supply paths for sustainable fuels and base chemicals for Switzerland, notably for aviation and industrial processes. To incentivize research and innovation to support the energy transition, the Swiss government has launched the programme SWEET – SWiss Energy research for the Energy Transition", to accelerate innovations that are key to implementing Switzerland's Energy Strategy 2050 and achieving the country's climate goals. The programme was launched in early 2021. The funding programme runs until 2032. A follow-up program named SWEETER must take place for the period 2025-2036."
Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science	Andorra's NDC 3.0[26] "a) Producción energética Con la aprobación de la Ley 21/2018, de 13 de septiembre, de impulso de la transición energética y del cambio climático (Litecc), se estableció el incremento de producción de energía eléctrica nacional como una de las prioridades estratégicas nacionales. Según esta ley, se prevé que la producción eléctrica nacional cubra al menos el 33% de la demanda para el año 2030 y el 50% para el año 2050. Además, se establece que esta producción se base en un mínimo del 75% en energías renovables, porcentaje que se incrementa hasta el 80% en el contexto de la Declaración de emergencia climática nacional, acordada por el Parlamento en 2020. Así, la producción nacional renovable representa un pilar clave para alcanzar la neutralidad de carbono, la mejora de la autonomía y diversificación energética, y la reducción de la dependencia externa en el suministro de energía, contribuyendo a su vez a la reducción de la vulnerabilidad frente a los mercados energéticos y su volatilidad." The Kingdom of Cambodia's NDC 3.0[27] "Electrification of rural areas to switch from diesel battery charging or fossil-based energy sources to national grid electricity and renewable energy This measure tackles Cambodia's last-mile electrification gaps, where 120 unelectrified villages and 2 diesel mini-grids (647.5 kW) still rely on expensive, polluting energy. It transitions these communities to clean power through solar hybrid mini-grids, and solar home systems, eliminating, on average, around 1.3-2.0 $kgCO_2/kWh$ from diesel while cutting energy costs. "GHG ER: 6.949 $MtCO_2e$"

<table>
<tr>
<td>Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production</td>
<td>
Belize's NDC 3.0[28]
Table 7 -Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU) cross-cutting targets and actions
<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">NDC 3.0 Mitigation Targets and Actions – Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Description</td><td>2030</td><td>2035</td><td>Cond.</td><td>Focus</td><td>SDG</td></tr>
<tr><td>Targets</td><td>1. Enhance the carbon sequestration potential from the AFOLU sector (cumulative from 2020)</td><td>-2,555 kTonCO_2e</td><td>-5,110 kTonCO_2e</td><td>C</td><td>AFOLU</td><td>12
13
14
15</td></tr>
</table>
The United Kingdom's NDC 3.0[29]

"Accelerating zero and low-emission technologies:
On 4th October 2024, the government reached commercial agreement with the private sector and announced up to £21.7bn of available funding over 25 years to launch the UK's new carbon capture, usage and storage (CCUS) and hydrogen industries to make the UK an early leader in these two growing global sectors."

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<td>Accelerating the substantial reduction of non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, in particular methane emissions by 2030</td>
<td>
Canada's NDC 3.0[30]
"Accelerating the reduction of non-CO_2 emissions, especially methane.
Canada released its Methane Strategy in September 2022, with the objective of reducing domestic methane emissions by more than 35% by 2030. As part of the Strategy, Canada also committed to a 75% reduction in methane emissions from its oil and gas sector from 2012 levels by 2030. Canada is also developing policies to reduce methane emissions from landfills, such as the offset protocol for "Landfill Methane Recovery and Destruction" under Canada's GHG offset system published in June 2022, and draft regulations to reduce landfill methane emissions published in June 2024."

Moldova's NDC 3.0[31]
"As a participating country in the Global Methane Pledge, launched at COP26, Moldova's absolute economy-wide target is to reduce its net methane emissions by 64 percent below its 1990 level by 2030 and by 68 percent below its 1990 level by 2035. The National Short-Lived Climate Pollutants Plan and National Methane Roadmap is currently under development to support Moldova's commitments under the Global Methane Pledge."
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<tr>
<td>Accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a</td>
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Monaco's NDC 3.0[32]
"Aussi, la Principauté poursuit deux axes d'action en matière de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre du transport routier, que sont la décarbonation des moyens de transport et la réduction du trafic sur le territoire.
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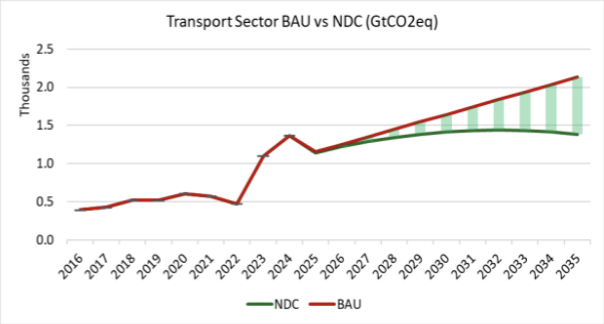
range of pathways, including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero- and low-emission vehicles	Le Gouvernement Princier soutient fortement la substitution des véhicules thermiques par des véhicules électriques au travers de primes à l'achat et d'un important développement des infrastructures de recharge. Les véhicules électriques bénéficient de la recharge gratuite dans les parkings publics et en voirie, d'un prix avantageux sur l'abonnement de stationnement, ainsi que de la gratuité de l'estampille annuelle d'immatriculation. Début 2025, les véhicules écologiques (électriques et hybrides) représentent 19% du parc monégasque. Les bus thermiques urbains sont progressivement substitués par des bus électriques, avec un objectif de substitution complète d'ici 2030. Une mutation similaire a été initiée pour les camions-bennes à ordures ménagères." Somalia's NDC 3.0[33] **5.4 Transportation sector** The transport sector's contribution to national GHG emissions is relatively low. The mitigation actions in the sector are focused on the adoption of cleaner fuels, promoting electric and energy efficient vehicles (tuk tuks), and improvements in public transport which will result in a reduction of 0.7 $MtCO_2e$, with an associated cost of USD 63.7 million. **5.5 Solid Waste Management** The Solid Waste Management (SWM) contributes minimally to GHG emission, mainly from landfill. The mitigation measures proposed here include Baseline GHG Emission 2024: 1.4 $MtCO_2eq$ BAU Emission 2035: 2.1 $MtCO_2eq$ Mitigation Target 2035: 1.5 $MtCO_2e$ GHG Reduction (%) Relative to BAU in 2035: 33% 
Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible	Canada's NDC 3.0[34] "Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. In December 2022, the Government of Canada ended new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector. In July 2023, Canada became the first country to develop a comprehensive framework towards phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. Canada has also committed to develop a plan to phase out public financing of the domestic fossil fuel sector." Singapore's NDC 3.0[35] "Singapore is contributing to the 1st GST's call to triple global renewable energy capacity and double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. We are also supporting efforts to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. • Singapore was an early mover in switching its energy system from fuel oil to natural gas, the cleanest form of fossil fuel for power generation. Natural gas made up around 95% of our fuel generation mix in 2023, compared to around 18% in 2000. • We do not subsidise the use of fossil fuels and instead tax the use of fossil fuels (e.g., through petrol duties) to reflect their negative externalities."

Enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030	Moldova's NDC 3.0[3637] "The NFERP 2023–2032 will ensure: • Expansion (through afforestation) – activities to create new forestry crops, with the primary objective of social (energy, economic) and ecological safety (forest habitats, biodiversity shelter) by creating forests with production functions on an estimated area of approximately 110 kha; and • Rehabilitation (mainly through reforestation) – restoration or reconstruction of lands with forest vegetation heavily affected by various forms of degradation, where forest vegetation is practically absent or in an unfavorable condition, with the primary objective of restoring natural forests and ensuring predominantly ecological functions (carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, etc.); until the state of massif is achieved, it will also consider young trees and/or forest crops that have not achieved the optimal parameters established in the establishment projects and/or according to seasonal conditions (composition, consistency, success, etc.) on an estimated area of approximately 35 kha." "Accordingly, while formulating its NDC 3.0, Moldova has considered the good practices and opportunities identified during the technical dialogue of the first GST, as well as its guidance, requirements, and/or encouragements for the Parties, including: • [...] to achieve net-zero emissions in the energy sector by mid-century and halt deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 [...]"

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