



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Nationally Determined Contribution
2026

The Republic of the Philippines submits its 2026 Nationally Determined Contribution (2026 NDC) pursuant to Decision 1/CP.21, as further guided by Decisions 6/CMA.3¹ and 1/CMA.5², under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This submission is accompanied by an Appendix I for Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) of the NDC consistent with paragraph 28 of Decision 1/CP.21 and relevant guidance adopted by the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (Decision 4/CMA.1 and Annex 1).

Key considerations:
Evidence-based Approach, Low Carbon Development, and Climate Justice

The Philippines reaffirms its commitment to the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC and to climate justice, anchored on the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), in light of the country's high vulnerability to climate change and its minimal historical contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Consistent with the country's Instrument of Accession to the Paris Agreement, the 2026 NDC of the Philippines aligns with the national Sustainable Development Goals. It prioritizes sustainable industrial development, poverty eradication and inclusive growth, energy security, and social and climate justice, while safeguarding national development priorities and circumstances.

It aligns with the long-term vision of AmBisyon Natin 2040 and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, and has been formulated through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

The 2026 NDC is also aligned with key global frameworks, including the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Sustainable Development Goals. Coherence with the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) objectives is supported through alignment with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP). The valuation of ecosystem services and the integration of natural capital considerations into policy making are likewise strengthened through the Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS) law³.

Recognizing the country's vulnerability to climate hazards and escalating loss and damage, the Philippines continues to strengthen its institutional, policy, and analytical capacities to manage climate risks. These efforts also advance social inclusion, ecosystem integrity, and economic resilience.

¹ Common time frames for national determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement

² Outcome of the First Global Stocktake

³ Republic Act No. 11995, series of 2024. Retrieved through this link: https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2024/ra_11995_2024.html

The 2026 NDC reflects an integrated approach that supports low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways appropriate to a highly climate-vulnerable developing country.

Its formulation is informed by the best available scientific evidence and national planning instruments, including the NAP 2023-2050, NDC Implementation Plan 2020-2030, AmBisyon Natin 2040 and the PDP 2023-2028, National Security Policy 2023-2028, National Innovation Agenda, National Research and Development Agenda, and Sustainable Finance Policy Framework. Specifically, for the energy sector, the 2023-2050 Philippine Energy Plan guided the targets, policies, and measures.

The Philippines has also strengthened its commitment to global cooperation through participation in global initiatives, including the Global Methane Pledge and the Kigali Amendment on Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

Building on the 2021 NDC, the 2026 NDC incorporates updated GHG emission baselines, improved methodologies, expanded data coverage, and enhanced quantification of policies and measures. These improvements are supported by the Philippine Emissions Pathway Calculator (PEPC), which provides an integrated analytical platform for economy-wide and sectoral mitigation assessment.

Implementation of the 2026 NDC is guided by principles of equity, inclusion, and intergenerational responsibility, recognizing that climate impacts, transition costs, and development opportunities vary across sectors and levels of society, and therefore require targeted and context-specific solutions. This approach is anchored on a participatory, consultative, and multi-sectoral process involving national government agencies, local government units, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, development partners, and sectoral stakeholders, as well as regional partners, including within the ASEAN.

National Circumstances⁴

The Philippines is a developing country and among the most climate-vulnerable nations globally. Its vulnerability is driven by geographic, socio-economic factors, as well as its reliance on climate-sensitive coastal and other natural resources. As an archipelagic country located along the Pacific Ring of Fire and within the tropical cyclone belt, the Philippines is exposed to a wide range of geophysical and hydro-meteorological hazards.

Despite its minimal contribution to global GHG emissions, the Philippines bears significant economic and social costs from climate impacts. Losses and damages from extreme weather events have affected infrastructure, livelihoods, and productivity, particularly in the agriculture and fisheries sectors and in coastal, industrial, and urban areas. With an estimated population of 123.96 million by 2035 and longer term demographic projections extending beyond the NDC period, the Philippines faces increasing threats to economic growth, food security, water resources, and human well-being if left unaddressed.

These circumstances underscore the need for urgent, science-based mitigation and adaptation actions, supported by accessible, adequate, predictable, and country-driven means of implementation (MOIs) that prioritizes direct access. In this context, the Philippines continues to anchor its climate action on the principles of CBDR-RC and climate justice and equity.

⁴ Philippines First Biennial Transparency Report. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/646250>

Adaptation: Advancing as Anchor Strategy and Optimizing Co-Benefits and Complementarity

Adaptation remains a central and continuous priority under the 2026 NDC, anchored on the NAP. Given the national circumstances and sustained exposure to climate risks, mitigation actions under this NDC generate adaptation co-benefits that strengthen resilience, support green and climate-resilient communities, and safeguard people, health, livelihoods, ecosystems, and cultural heritage, including indigenous and local knowledge systems, consistent with gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) principles. This integrated approach, which engages non-state actors such as the private sector, civil society, and the development community, ensures that low-carbon development advances vulnerability reduction, addresses loss and damage, and supports inclusive and sustainable development objectives.

The 2026 NDC Commitment

Cognizant of adaptation as an anchor strategy and a priority of the country's climate action as mentioned above, the 2026 NDC of the Philippines covers emissions from the energy, transport, industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture, waste, and forestry and other land use (FOLU) sectors. This reflects an economy-wide scope in determining overall ambition and consistent with national greenhouse gas inventory arrangements.

The ambition level across these sectors is defined through specific policies and measures informed by scientific evidence and socio-economic considerations, with due regard to sustainable development priorities.

Based on updated analysis and modelling, the Philippines commits to a net emissions reduction and/or avoidance target (including FOLU) of **75%** (of which **7% unconditional** and **68% conditional** upon international support) for the period 2025-2035 against projected business-as-usual cumulative emissions, ensuring the potential of the sink is maximized over this NDC period and beyond.

The accompanying ICTU provides details on the baselines, sectoral coverage, and quantified policies and measures that support this commitment.

With all identified policies and measures, the Philippines is projected based on current analysis, to be a net sink over the 2025-2035 period. This demonstrates progression beyond the previous NDC in scope, analytical basis, and coverage, consistent with Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement and national circumstances. Details will be provided in the updated Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan (NDCIP).

Progression and Enhanced Ambition

The 2026 NDC reflects progression and enhanced ambition informed by the outcomes of the First Global Stocktake (GST). It integrates mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development, consistent with national circumstances and the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Crosscutting considerations, including children and youth, Indigenous Peoples, gender equality, social, disability and elderly inclusion, just transition, indigenous knowledge and nature-based solutions, circular economy and sustainable consumption and production (SCP), and climate-related capacity building, information, communication and advocacy, and education interventions are mainstreamed across policies and measures to maximize co-benefits. Institutional coordination and private sector engagement support implementation.

Through the implementation of the 2026 NDC, the Philippines advances a people-centered and country-led just transition that safeguards ecosystems and communities and creates pathways for decent work, social protection, and sustainable livelihoods, guided by a rights-based process, whole-of-economy and whole-of-society engagement, socio-economic resilience and transformation, strong governance and institutional coordination, and international cooperation.

The Philippines adopts a whole-of-ecosystem approach to climate action, through integrating nature-based solutions (NbS) and viewing blue carbon as a mitigation option that delivers community and ecosystem resilience co-benefits, recognizing that environmental integrity is essential for credible mitigation and effective transformation.

Means of Implementation and Climate Finance

The Philippines will access and maximize broad sources of public and private finance, including innovative financing instruments, to adequately support implementation of its 2026 NDC. Likewise, it is important to increase support for technology development and transfer, and capacity building, across all sectors, for robust climate mitigation actions.

The implementation of the NDC is contingent on the availability of accessible, predictable, adequate, and country-driven MOIs through accessing and maximizing broad sources of finance modalities and instruments.

This support must be highly concessional, non-debt creating, and provided through simplified, direct access modalities, consistent with national development priorities, fiscal frameworks, and the principle of CBDR-RC. The Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Plan (NDCIP) will serve as the framework to pursue the country's overall finance strategies and modalities, including on climate finance.

Article 6: Market and Non-Market Approaches

The Philippines recognizes market and non-market approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement as tools to support ambition, international cooperation, and resource mobilization in line with national circumstances and sustainable development priorities.

Guided by the principles of environmental integrity, CBDR-RC, and climate justice, Article 6 is approached with emphasis on transparency and credibility through a robust governance and Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system.

The engagement of the Philippines in voluntary cooperative approaches under Article 6.2, including authorization of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) will be subject to robust national governance arrangements, transparency requirements, and strict adherence to relevant CMA decisions, rules, and guidance on corresponding adjustments, and transparency, as applicable, ensuring environmental integrity and avoidance of double counting.

Participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism and engagement in non-market approaches under Article 6.8 will be guided by national priorities, safeguards and consistency with the NDC and relevant long-term national development objectives and plans.

Transparency, Accountability, and MRV

The implementation of 2026 NDC is supported by a strengthened MRV system and aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. With this, the 2026 NDC builds on existing sectoral MRV arrangements, the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, and the NDCIP, with progressive alignment to ETF modalities and Biennial Transparency Reporting requirements.

Implementation of the 2026 NDC of the Philippines will be enabled through coordinated action by national government agencies, local government units (LGUs), and non-state actors, consistent with their respective mandates and roles.

Concluding Note

The 2026 NDC of the Philippines reflects the commitment to low-carbon, climate-resilient, and sustainable development, consistent with national circumstances, climate justice, and CBDR-RC, along with other specific policy foundations as cited above. Implementation will continue to be informed by best available science and strengthened through multilateralism, international cooperation, and multi-stakeholder engagement, consistent with the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, and relevant Philippine laws.