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Matters relating to the global stocktake

**Reports for 2024 and 2025 on the annual global
stocktake dialogue referred to in paragraph 187
of decision 1/CMA.5**

Second annual global stocktake dialogue

Summary report by the secretariat

Summary

This report, prepared under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, summarizes the deliberations at the second annual global stocktake dialogue, held from 19 to 20 June 2025 in Bonn in accordance with paragraph 187 of decision [1/CMA.5](#). It presents the proceedings of the dialogue, which consisted of opening and closing segments and two round tables, and reflections by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies on the discussions at the dialogue.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BTR	biennial transparency report
CCUS	carbon dioxide capture, use and storage
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
EU	European Union
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gas
GST	global stocktake
GST NDC dialogue	dialogue on how the outcomes of the global stocktake are informing the preparation of nationally determined contributions
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITMO	internationally transferred mitigation outcome
LDC	least developed country
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. The first GST under the Paris Agreement concluded with the adoption of decision [1/CMA.5](#), in which the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies were requested to organize an annual GST dialogue starting at SB 60 to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices on how the outcomes of the GST are informing the preparation of Parties' next NDCs in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement and the secretariat was requested to prepare a report for consideration at the subsequent session.¹
2. On 30 April 2025, ahead of the second annual GST NDC dialogue, the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies convened virtual informal consultations with Parties and non-Party stakeholders to discuss modalities, scope and thematic areas, and the content of the summary report on the dialogue. Information on the dialogue, including links to the webcast, presentations and concept note prepared by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies prior to the dialogue, is available on the UNFCCC website.²

B. Scope

3. This report, prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, summarizes the proceedings of and deliberations at the second annual GST NDC dialogue. It also includes reflections by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies on the discussions at the dialogue.

C. Organization of the dialogue

4. The second annual GST NDC dialogue, held from 19 to 20 June 2025 in Bonn during SB 62, was organized under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and in line with the mandate outlined in paragraph A.11 above and the outcomes of the informal consultations referred to in paragraph 2 above.
5. The two half-day sessions of the dialogue were conducted in plenary format. The dialogue comprised opening and closing segments, and two round tables with thematic focus as follows:
 - (a) First round table: integrating GST outcomes into the preparation of NDCs;
 - (b) Second round table: advancing NDC implementation and enabling environments.
6. Each round table included scene-setting presentations by experts representing Parties, negotiating groups and non-Party stakeholders, an interactive discussion facilitated by the interactive online platform Mentimeter and interventions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders. Guiding questions for each round table were shared ahead of the dialogue to focus the discussions.
7. The dialogue was open to all Parties and non-Party stakeholders and was webcast live, enabling virtual participation. It featured 11 expert presentations and 41 interventions from participants.

¹ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 187.

² <https://unfccc.int/event/annual-gst-ndc-dialogue-mandated-event-0>.

II. Summary of the dialogue

A. Opening segment

8. Julia Gardiner, Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, recalled the mandate for the dialogue and noted the timely opportunity provided by the 2025 GST NDC dialogue for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to showcase ambition and share good practices relevant to enhancing NDCs and their implementation.

9. Adonia Ayebare, Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, introduced the thematic focus of each round table, namely exploring (1) how GST outcomes are informing the preparation and implementation of NDCs in terms of increased ambition across thematic areas and the incorporation of cross-cutting issues; and (2) opportunities to advance NDC implementation, including enabling environments related to finance, technology, capacity-building and international cooperation on climate action.

10. Iman Ustadi, representative of the COP 28 Presidency, noted that decision [1/CMA.5](#) provides a science-based compass for climate action and includes calls for raising NDC ambition and improving NDC implementation. NDCs should be aimed at translating GST outcomes into national ambition aligned with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, enhancing resilience and shifting finance flows towards low-emission and climate-resilient development.

11. Shaheen Shahyarov, representative of the COP 29 Presidency, noted the ongoing collaboration of the Troika of COP Presidencies and highlighted that outcomes of COP 28 and 29 have charted a science-based emission reduction pathway and strengthened the framework for climate finance and NDC implementation. Research indicates that ambitious NDCs can deliver economic benefits by helping to reduce loss and damage and stimulating innovation. Unity in seizing the shared opportunities of climate action is called for.

12. A representative of the secretariat noted that, as at 19 June 2025, 28 Parties had submitted updated or new NDCs, 23 of which include targets for 2035. Of the 28 Parties, 90 per cent indicated that GST outcomes informed the preparation of their NDCs. These NDCs reflect increased ambition across all thematic areas and attention on cross-cutting issues such as just transition and stakeholder engagement.

B. First round table: integrating global stocktake outcomes into the preparation of nationally determined contributions

1. Presentations

13. Richwell Musoma (Zimbabwe) described how Zimbabwe's NDC responds to GST outcomes and aligns with the national development strategy, which is aimed at achieving an upper-middle economy by 2030 while addressing climate resilience and energy poverty. Zimbabwe has committed to tripling renewable energy capacity and increasing the share of renewable energy in its power mix from the current 7.8 to 29.0 per cent by 2030, doubling energy efficiency by reducing transmission and distribution losses from 18 in 2020 to 11 per cent by 2025, decommissioning coal power plants, and expanding REDD+ and afforestation. Zimbabwe faces, among other challenges, limited access to concessional and results-based finance, barriers to technology adoption and gaps in MRV capacity; as such, enhanced international financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support will be needed for Zimbabwe to fully implement its updated NDC.

14. Natalie Turner (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) shared information on the United Kingdom's NDC target, which is a reduction in GHG emissions of at least 81 per cent from the 1990 level by 2035. The target is 1.5 °C-aligned, consistent with GST outcomes and economy wide, covering all GHGs and sectors. It builds on the country's legislated carbon budget for 2035 and net zero by 2050 target. The NDC responds to the calls in decision [1/CMA.5](#) related to mitigation, including those in paragraphs 28, 33, 39 and 40, and adaptation, including for strengthened adaptation measures and preparation

of the next NAP. The Party provides support to developing country Parties for NDC development and implementation through the NDC Partnership, bilateral cooperation and multilateral initiatives.

15. Kathy Jetñil-Kijiner (Marshall Islands) and Christopher Bartlett (Vanuatu) delivered a joint presentation on NDC preparation by Pacific SIDS. The NDC of the Marshall Islands includes the target of an absolute reduction in GHG emissions of at least 58 per cent from the 2010 level by 2035, in line with a trajectory to net zero by 2050. The NDC is based on previous NDCs, LT-LEDS and sectoral strategies and was informed by GST outcomes. Its development included engagement with multiple ministries and consultations with stakeholders. The Marshall Islands faces constraints on waste management and renewable energy deployment due to limited space for infrastructure and requires technical and financial support for climate actions.

16. Christopher Bartlett introduced Vanuatu's latest draft NDC, which sets out an economy-wide quantitative emission reduction target of 1,608.57 kt CO₂ eq by 2035 compared with 'business as usual'. The NDC aligns with the GST outcomes regarding phasing down use of fossil fuels, tripling renewable energy capacity, doubling energy efficiency and doubling adaptation finance. It features 204 measurable and time-bound commitments – 33 on mitigation, 126 on adaptation and 45 on addressing loss and damage – and identifies the financial requirements and sources for each.

17. Nino Tkhilava (Georgia) explained how Georgia incorporated consideration of GST outcomes and the 1.5 °C goal into its latest NDC. In developing its NDC, Georgia drew on guidance on the information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding and its previous NDC experience. It applied an inclusive, whole-of-society approach by engaging stakeholders through 11 working groups focused on mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting areas that it established for this purpose. Georgia is updating its 2030 target and setting a 2035 target, which will reflect increased ambition and Georgia's climate neutrality goal under its LT-LEDS.

18. Manjeet Dhakal (Nepal, on behalf of the LDCs) presented Nepal's NDC targets of reducing emissions by 17.12 per cent by 2030 and 26.79 per cent by 2035 compared with 'business as usual', with the majority of reductions being conditional upon international support. The estimated cost of achieving the targets is USD 73.74 billion, of which 85 per cent is expected to come from international climate finance. Its quantified targets and measures include increasing renewable electricity generation from 3,500 MW in 2024 to 28,000 MW by 2035 and increasing sales of battery electric vehicles to 95 per cent of private passenger vehicles and 90 per cent of public passenger vehicles by 2035. The NDC includes an adaptation component linked to the NAP, actions related to addressing loss and damage, measures to enhance means of implementation, and cross-cutting considerations such as just transition.

19. Leonardo Rodrigues (Brazil, on behalf of the constituency of local government and municipal authorities) highlighted the critical role of subnational governments in planning and implementing NDCs. The State of Minas Gerais has developed a subnational transition plan aligned with Brazil's national goal of achieving net zero by 2050, has launched the country's first subnational-level MRV platform and is strengthening climate adaptation strategies through federal–municipal collaboration. Subnational actors face barriers to implementing climate actions such as insufficient technical capacity, limited access to international climate finance and political diversity across levels of government.

2. Interactive discussions

20. Participants raised questions related to aligning NDCs with the 1.5 °C goal, actions for transitioning away from fossil fuels and cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

21. Regarding the 1.5 °C goal, the expert from the United Kingdom noted that the Party's NDC targets and the goal of achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050 align with the 1.5 °C pathways identified by the IPCC and highlighted the Climate Change Committee's role in advising the Government on NDC ambition. The expert from Georgia emphasized that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C is a collective goal, not determined by any single NDC,

and underscored the importance of multilateralism. The expert from Nepal noted that the Party's NDC targets are informed by the 1.5 °C goal and aligned with its LT-LEDS for achieving net zero by 2045 and emphasized that NDC formulation involves cost estimation of NDC implementation, requiring consultation with both the public and private sector. Regarding cooperation under Article 6, the expert from Vanuatu shared that the country has signed an Article 6 cooperation agreement with Switzerland, and explained that it has developed a carbon cooperation framework covering Article 6 and blue carbon commitments aimed at generating surplus emission reductions that are transferrable to other Parties.

22. Regarding transitioning away from fossil fuels, the expert from Zimbabwe noted that the country is decommissioning thermal power plants, including the Bulawayo, Harare and Munyati power stations. The expert from the United Kingdom emphasized the importance of consistent energy transition policies for mobilizing investment, engaging stakeholders and protecting workers. The expert from Vanuatu noted that some of the country's largest islands are fully powered by renewable energy, while the capital has reached 70 per cent renewable energy generation and the development of biodiesel from coconut oil is expected to address the remaining share. The expert from the Marshall Islands highlighted securing financial support for generator upgrades as a key barrier to renewable energy deployment. The expert from Georgia noted that hydropower constitutes a major share of the country's power generation and a small portion of coal production is set to be phased out.

3. Interventions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders

23. A representative of Brazil explained how GST outcomes provided a framework for aligning domestic policies in Brazil's NDC with global commitments. Brazil's NDC includes an economy-wide absolute emission reduction target of 59–67 per cent below the 2005 level by 2035, covering all GHGs and sectors; a transition away from fossil fuels through use of low-carbon hydrogen, sustainable aviation fuels and renewable energy; and a goal of zero illegal deforestation by 2030. Brazil has developed 16 sectoral adaptation plans under its National Adaptation Strategy. Brazil's NDC also serves to attract financial investment in climate action.

24. A representative of Samoa underscored the importance of integrating consideration of GST outcomes into NDCs for achieving the 1.5 °C goal. Pacific SIDS are developing NDCs with the support of the Regional Pacific NDC Hub. Five Pacific countries have developed NDC investment plans and pipelines amounting to USD 2.3 billion but face barriers to accessing finance. Adaptation and resilience are at the core of Pacific NDCs, accounting for 67 per cent of regional actions and leveraging the mitigation co-benefits. The region is pioneering approaches to addressing loss and damage that involve climate-resilient infrastructure, insurance solutions and community-led relocation. Pacific SIDS have unique circumstances and an urgent need for enhanced and targeted financial, capacity-building and technology support.

25. A representative of Norway emphasized the importance of new NDCs for keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach. Norway will soon submit its second NDC, in which it commits to reducing emissions by at least 70–75 per cent by 2035 compared with the 1990 level. The target is legally binding under the Climate Change Act, which sets out Norway's long-term goal of reducing emissions by 90–95 per cent by 2050 compared with the 1990 level. Its NDC was informed by GST outcomes, including those in paragraphs 28–36 of decision [1/CMA.5](#), and its target exceeds the global GHG emissions trajectory of a 60 per cent emission reduction by 2035 to be on track to the 1.5 °C goal. Norway has prepared a plan for NDC implementation up until 2035.

26. A representative of Singapore highlighted that the Party committed in its NDC to reducing its emissions to between 45 and 50 Mt CO₂ eq in 2035, building on its 2030 NDC and net zero by 2050 targets. Singapore has more than tripled its solar power capacity since 2020, from 0.43 to around 1.35 GW, and will continue to increase capacity. Low-emission technologies and international cooperation have a critical role in NDC implementation. Singapore is supporting regional decarbonization and participates in the ASEAN Power Grid initiative, which enables the trade of clean electricity across ASEAN member States.

27. A representative of Belgium, as co-facilitator of the ocean and climate change dialogue, introduced the topics of the 2025 dialogue: sustainable ocean-based measures in NDCs, the ocean in relation to the global goal on adaptation and ocean–climate–biodiversity synergies. The representative indicated that the dialogue highlighted sustainable ocean-based measures to enhance NDC ambition, including promoting sustainable management, conservation and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems; scaling up marine renewable energy; transitioning away from offshore fossil fuel production; decarbonizing shipping; and promoting sustainable fisheries and food systems.

28. A representative of New Zealand introduced the Party's second NDC, with an economy-wide target of reducing emissions by 51–55 per cent below the 2005 level by 2035. The NDC is consistent with the third emission reduction budget under New Zealand's Climate Change Response Act and its 2050 emission reduction target and is aligned with 1.5 °C pathways guided by the science of the IPCC and the United Nations Environment Programme. New Zealand achieved 88.1 per cent of electricity generation from renewables in 2023. It continues to expand use of geothermal and wind energy, explore forestry biomass as an energy source, make efforts to phase out coal-fired power stations by 2030, promote resilient infrastructure investment and provide financial support for renewable energy in Pacific countries.

29. A representative of Maldives (on behalf of AOSIS) emphasized the urgency of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C; noted the importance of action in response to the GST outcomes on transitioning away from fossil fuels this decade and strengthening 2030 NDC targets to avoid 1.5 °C overshoot; expressed the view that NDCs should include information on how GST outcomes, particularly those in paragraphs 28, 33, 34, 37, 63 and 64 of decision [1/CMA.5](#), have been reflected therein; and highlighted vulnerabilities of and barriers faced by SIDS, in particular small economies of scale, structural barriers to attracting finance and limited capacity for climate action.

30. A representative of India underscored the need for NDCs to align with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, take into account national circumstances and remain nationally determined; suggested that developed country Parties should take the lead in setting ambitious emission reduction targets and reflect in NDCs their obligations to provide means of implementation to developing countries; and highlighted the need for scientific modelling scenarios and mitigation pathways that incorporate consideration of equity, climate justice and sustainable well-being for developing countries.

31. A representative of the constituency of Indigenous Peoples organizations emphasized the importance of considering just transition in NDCs and involving Indigenous Peoples in developing and implementing NDCs, stressing that the protection of Indigenous territories should be considered a strategic climate action in NDCs; the right to free, prior and informed consent, particularly with regard to extractive activities; and that climate action must protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and incorporate social and environmental safeguards.

32. A representative of Switzerland noted that the Party has submitted its new NDC, with a target of reducing GHG emissions by at least 65 per cent by 2035 compared with the 1990 level, alongside a supplement to its LT-LEDS with a view to ensuring coherence between short- and long-term climate objectives. An annex to the NDC outlines Switzerland's contributions to the global action called for in decision [1/CMA.5](#), providing information on its energy transition (e.g. the target to reduce average energy consumption per person per year by 43 per cent by 2035 compared with the 2000 level) and contributions related to nature, ecosystems, forests, the ocean, sustainable lifestyles, and sustainable consumption and production.

33. A representative of the Russian Federation highlighted the country's actions for energy transition, noting that 445.4 MW new renewable energy was brought into operation in 2024 and that installed renewable capacity has more than tripled over the past decade. The Russian Federation is implementing the State Energy Saving and Increasing Energy Efficiency programme with the aim of reducing the energy intensity of GDP by 35 per cent by 2035 relative to the 2019 level, and the second phase of its NAP. The country issued its first climate transition bonds, worth 10 billion Russian roubles, in December 2024. It

participated in developing the methodological framework for transition finance within the BRICS Transition Finance Framework in 2024.

34. A representative of Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries) emphasized that NDCs are nationally determined, will differ significantly between Parties, reflecting national contexts and capabilities, and should be in accordance with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Developed country Parties' NDCs should reflect their historical and current responsibilities for climate change, recalling that decision [1/CMA.5](#) and IPCC assessment reports indicate that developed country Parties should have reduced emissions by 25–40 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. The representative noted the importance of the full operationalization of Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and stressed that developed country Parties should create a supportive international environment for climate action and refrain from taking unilateral measures.

35. A representative of Australia noted the importance for Parties to submit economy-wide NDCs aligned with the 1.5 °C goal, informed by GST outcomes and supported by domestic policies and plans. Australia is developing its NDC in parallel with six sectoral plans outlining pathways to net zero by 2050 and in conjunction with a new LT-LEDS. Under its energy sector plan, which includes investments of billions of Australian dollars to upgrade, expand and modernize Australia's energy system and a target to increase the share of renewable electricity in the grid from around 35 per cent in 2023 to 82 per cent by 2030, the Party is contributing to the global efforts called for in decision [1/CMA.5](#).

36. A representative of the constituency of environmental NGOs suggested that Parties consider both ambition and equity in their NDCs, recommended that countries with the highest levels of historical emissions and respective capabilities do their fair share by reducing emissions faster than the global average and by providing support to developing countries at a scale commensurate with needs, suggested that all Parties translate the GST outcomes into actions, and highlighted the need to fund adaptation and just transition plans in developing countries.

37. A representative of the EU stressed that NDCs should include absolute 1.5 °C-aligned targets and transparent net zero goals, as well as reflect national contributions in response to the calls in decision [1/CMA.5](#), particularly those in paragraphs 28, 33 and 36. The EU is preparing its new NDC, which includes specific policies and measures for instalment of renewable energy, industrial decarbonization and transition to sustainable fuels in the transport sector, thus supporting its targets to reduce final energy consumption and targets for renewable energy, in direct response to the call in paragraph 28, and presenting opportunities to achieve energy security and affordable energy.

38. A representative of Canada underscored the importance of the current ambition cycle under the Paris Agreement with the new NDCs. Canada has embedded the five-year ambition cycle of the GST in its domestic climate legislation process, legally binding the country to achieve net zero by 2050 and guiding the development of its NDCs. In developing its NDC, Canada engaged with a broad range of stakeholders and drew on advice from the independent Net-Zero Advisory Body. The representative stressed the importance of contributing to action in response to the calls in decision [1/CMA.5](#), such as paragraphs 28 and 33.

39. A representative of China emphasized that there are different pathways for aligning NDCs with GST outcomes considering different national circumstances. NDCs should be consistent with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and developing country Parties' NDC targets and implementation need to consider the availability of means of implementation. The representative emphasized the calls in decision [1/CMA.5](#) for sustainable development and shared information on China's philosophy and practice of "high-quality development" to promote green and low-carbon development.

40. A representative of Qatar (on behalf of the Arab Group) emphasized that each NDC is unique as it reflects national circumstances, capacities, technological choices and sustainable development needs, and that the GST outcomes reflect the importance of enabling NDC implementation by strengthening international cooperation. The updated NDCs must

remain nationally determined. Enabling environments, just transitions and adequate means of implementation, particularly finance, are needed to support their implementation.

41. A representative of Colombia described the Party's NDC target to reduce GHG emissions by 51 per cent by 2030 compared with the projected emissions in the baseline scenario and its commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, supported by national carbon budgets through to 2035, both of which align with the 1.5 °C goal. Colombia faces technical and financial challenges in estimating the cost of implementing its NDC and structural and financial barriers in transitioning away from fossil fuels. Colombia is harmonizing its biodiversity strategy with its NDC and integrating nature-based solutions and Indigenous and local knowledge into its NDC.

42. A representative of Türkiye described how the GST outcomes are guiding the Party's development of its second NDC, which is economy wide and multisectoral, covers all GHGs and aligns with its 2053 net zero target. Türkiye's NDC is anchored in a robust open-source modelling framework integrated with national development plans, microeconomic forecasts and relevant strategies, including its Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and Long-Term Climate Strategy. Türkiye is conducting a national needs assessment and policy mapping exercise and enhancing capacity-building, including by developing in-house modelling infrastructure for GHG emission projections.

43. A representative of the constituency of farmers and agricultural NGOs highlighted agriculture as a key thematic area of the GST. There is a need for meaningful participation of farmers in designing and implementing NDCs and NAPs as their expertise and experience can help in addressing barriers to accessing finance and scaling up local solutions. Connecting climate plans with farmers' knowledge is essential for a just rural transition and sustainable future.

44. A representative of the constituency of trade union NGOs stressed that just transition is a framework of rights and responsibilities grounded in international labour standards and encouraged Parties to outline in NDCs how a just transition of the workforce can be ensured. NDCs should set out 1.5 °C-aligned targets and plans for implementation and be supported by adequate finance. The financial support should be rooted in just transition, be based on international cooperation and avoid increasing debt burdens for developing countries.

C. Second round table: advancing implementation of nationally determined contributions and enabling environments

1. Presentations

45. Jo Tyndall (OECD) shared key messages from a joint OECD and United Nations Development Programme report on investing in climate for growth and development.³ The report found that enhanced, ambitious, implementable and investable policies in NDCs can help to strengthen economic growth. Under an 'enhanced NDCs' scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement goals, global GDP in 2040 would be 0.2 per cent higher than under the 'current policies' scenario. By reducing the risk of climate-induced events, an 'enhanced NDCs' scenario could prevent significant economic losses and increase global GDP by up to 13 per cent by 2100. Building blocks for effective NDCs include (1) clear signalling of ambition with sectoral pathways and cost estimates for implementation, (2) credible policies that translate targets into action, and (3) strong governance and inclusive stakeholder engagement. The report stresses that financing strategies must link NDC targets with investment pipelines, financing instruments and institutional reforms.

46. Nobuyuki Konuma (Japan) presented Japan's new NDC and implementation plans. Japan reduced GHG emissions by 27 per cent by fiscal year 2023 from its fiscal year 2013 level and has set targets of a 60 per cent reduction in emissions by fiscal year 2035 and a 73 per cent reduction by fiscal year 2040 from its fiscal year 2013 level, which place it on a

³ OECD and United Nations Development Programme. 2025. *Investing in Climate for Growth and Development: The Case for Enhanced NDCs*. Available at https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/investing-in-climate-for-growth-and-development_16b7cbc7-en.html.

linear path to net zero by 2050 and are aligned with the 1.5 °C goal. The NDC covers all GHGs and sectors and includes sectoral subtargets, progress in achievement of which will be tracked annually. The expert shared information on key mitigation policies and measures, including the green transformation policy and pro-growth carbon pricing system; a synergistic approach to linking net zero, circular economy and nature-positive actions; and international cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, the Joint Crediting Mechanism, the Asia Zero Emission Community and other frameworks.

47. Xiang Gao (China) shared information on the policies and actions in China's NDC. For adaptation, the country prioritizes agriculture, forestry and water resources and aims to establish early warning and disaster prevention systems. The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035 outlines the main adaptation action areas. For mitigation, China updated its NDC in 2021 with enhanced mitigation targets. Implementation of the NDC is guided by the 1+N policy framework, comprising overarching guidance for achieving China's peaking and neutrality targets, sectoral policies and supporting measures. Annual financial needs are estimated at 1.6 trillion yuan for adaptation and 6.5 trillion yuan for mitigation towards carbon neutrality. The expert noted that international support received in 2020–2022 amounted to only 0.6 per cent of China's domestic financial inputs and emphasized that open and fair global trade can reduce implementation costs and support NDC delivery.

48. Jake Werksman (EU) described approaches to NDC implementation and progress therein of the EU. The European Climate Law, which set a 2050 net zero target and a 2030 emission reduction target of 55 per cent below the 1990 level, underpins EU NDCs and policies. The Fit for 55 package guides NDC implementation using carbon pricing, through the European Union Emissions Trading System; targets, including for effort-sharing for sectors not covered by the System, for land use, land-use change and forestry and for renewables; and rules, such as standards for vehicle emissions. The EU governance regulation required member States to develop national energy and climate plans and the European Commission to publish annual reports on their implementation. The expert introduced the REPowerEU Plan for reducing fossil fuel dependence and noted that renewable energy accounted for 44.7 per cent of EU electricity production in 2023.

49. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) shared Trinidad and Tobago's experience of implementing its NDC, including a target to reduce overall emissions from power generation, transportation and industry by 15 per cent (equivalent to 103 Mt CO₂ eq) by 2030 compared with 'business as usual'. The estimated cost of implementation is USD 2 billion, to be financed with domestic resources and international support. The expert emphasized the importance of enabling environments for NDC implementation, achieved through policy, legislative, institutional and administrative frameworks. The country has constructed a 112 MW solar power plant, developed a green hydrogen road map and introduced fiscal incentives for purchasing electric vehicles. Further, it has established a national transparency mechanism aligned with the ETF and drafted a just transition policy, and is formalizing the national transparency system into law, developing a climate finance taxonomy and finalizing its new NDC.

2. Interactive discussions

50. Participants raised questions related to the consideration of the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in scientific modelling and research relating to NDCs; the amount of finance required to implement NDCs, in particular their energy transition aspects; and the signals needed from the UNFCCC process to promote the strengthening of NDC ambition and implementation.

51. The expert from OECD noted that fully addressing equity within NDCs in scientific modelling research requires conducting country-specific analyses reflecting national circumstances, while acknowledging the difficulty of covering all Parties in the research. The expert from China underscored that financial resources, technological solutions and infrastructure are required to achieve the global energy transition. China's rapid electric vehicle development is driven by technological advancements, which have also lowered production cost. The expert highlighted the importance of a fair, open and just global trade environment for reducing costs and promoting diffusion of low-carbon technologies and

technologies for adaptation and climate resilience. The expert from Trinidad and Tobago noted that the country is developing a net zero pathway for the energy sector with nature-positive approaches and the pathway will inform the development of a financial investment plan and the costing of transition. The expert from the EU emphasized that the Paris Agreement and the GST outcomes have already included calls for strengthening NDCs, particularly in the areas of energy transition, forest protection and resilience-building, and now the focus is on ensuring that commitments are fully reflected in NDCs. The expert from Japan highlighted that the interlinked NDC, BTR and GST processes provide a solid framework for Parties to showcase climate targets and actions, enhance transparency of implementation progress and raise ambition. The expert underscored the critical role of BTRs in enhancing the transparency of progress in NDC implementation.

3. Interventions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders

52. A representative of Fiji (on behalf of AOSIS) emphasized that NDC ambition must be matched by an enabling international environment. NDC implementation by SIDS remains largely conditional upon receiving international finance, technology and capacity-building support, which have consistently not met requirements. The Standing Committee on Finance's sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows indicated that only about 1 per cent of global climate finance (USD 13 billion) reached SIDS in 2012–2022, with access constrained by complex procedures and limited capacity.⁴ International support is needed to prioritize sustained capacity-building, strengthen data and MRV systems, enhance technology transfer and equip institutions for effective NDC implementation.

53. A representative of the Republic of Korea explained that the country's NDC implementation is underpinned by the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth for Coping with the Climate Crisis. The Government adopted the first National Framework Plan for Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth in April 2023, establishing sectoral targets and policies that are aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and which were developed through consultations with a broad range of stakeholders. A monitoring and assessment system has been in place since 2021, under which annual assessment of sectoral emission reduction targets is conducted and progress of mitigation actions is tracked through performance indicators.

54. A representative of the constituency of business and industry NGOs emphasized that the development and implementation of 1.5 °C-aligned NDCs requires the engagement of the business community. Clear and coherent policy and market frameworks are essential to unlock private sector contributions. NDC implementation requires adequate finance; involvement of the private sector in a complementary role; subsidies being directed towards low-carbon and nature-positive activities; climate-aligned taxonomies to guide investment; and enhanced cooperation among government, business and stakeholders.

55. A representative of Chile (on behalf of AILAC) explained that science and participation underpin AILAC countries' approach to NDC preparation, with countries translating IPCC pathways into national trajectories, conducting dialogues with a broad range of stakeholders, and considering equity and social inclusion. Adaptation efforts are advancing, particularly through the development of measurable indicators for early warning coverage and water security and ecosystem restoration. Efforts to address loss and damage are progressing through alignment of AILAC countries' disaster risk measures with their national risk management systems and new funding arrangements. Climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, energy efficiency, the bioeconomy and sustainable forestry are driving economic diversification and creating quality jobs, but challenges remain, including limited capacity of subnational actors to translate NDCs into bankable projects and insufficient allocation of public budgets to climate priorities.

56. A representative of Australia emphasized that, while NDCs are nationally determined, their implementation is a collective endeavour requiring domestic policies, international cooperation, and diverse finance and investment sources. Australia is developing a new net zero plan and six sectoral decarbonization plans to provide policy and investment certainty.

⁴ UNFCCC, *Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows: Technical Report* (2024). Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/641834>.

It has also established the Net Zero Economy Authority to support workers and communities affected by the energy transition. Climate change is at the core of Australia's international development policy, with 80 per cent of development finance to carry climate objectives by 2028. Australia aligns its bilateral development programmes with partners' NDCs and adaptation plans and supports the Regional Pacific NDC Hub.

57. A representative of the United Arab Emirates underscored the need for translating climate ambition into implementation and for transitioning to sustainable development with a systemic approach. The clean power capacity of the United Arab Emirates is on track to reach 20 GW by 2030. The country has established the region's first commercial-scale CCUS network and committed USD 400 million for supporting clean energy projects, including USD 100 million for 27 island nations. The United Arab Emirates was the first Party to submit an updated NDC aligned with GST outcomes, raising its 2030 emission reduction target to 40 per cent compared with 'business as usual' and including sectoral decarbonization pathways for energy, transport, industry and waste.

58. A representative of Colombia underscored that the Party faces structural barriers, challenges and gaps in securing the finance, technology and capacity needed for updating and implementing NDCs. While Colombia has mobilized USD 5.9 billion for climate action over the past decade, 72 per cent from public sources, it estimates USD 3.7 billion is needed to meet its mitigation targets, representing an annual investment of 1–2 per cent of national GDP. Moving from aggregate budget estimates to concrete financing instruments linked to specific mitigation and adaptation measures is a particular challenge, as is strengthening governance for coordinating technology transfer and financing.

59. A representative of Nepal (on behalf of the LDCs) highlighted that, despite their minimal emissions and limited resources, the LDCs have submitted ambitious NDCs aligned with the 1.5 °C goal. While many LDCs are still in the process of preparing and updating NDCs owing to domestic challenges and constraints, the ambition reflected in the NDCs submitted in 2020 is high, and 93 per cent include renewable energy targets. A total of 42 LDCs provided in those NDCs partial cost estimates, with 37 estimating the cost of mitigation, 31 adaptation and 17 addressing loss and damage, and 82 per cent of finance needs require international support to be met.

60. A representative of Mexico reported that, in updating its NDC, the Party is modelling optimal decarbonization pathways for eight sectors and working towards an economy-wide mitigation target for 2035, consistently with achieving net zero by mid-century. The updated NDC will include strengthened adaptation measures and, for the first time, measures for preventing and addressing loss and damage. Mexico is committed to expanding renewable energy, building resilience, and promoting sustainable agriculture, reforestation and water management. The representative emphasized the value of the GST outcomes in informing NDCs and ensuring their alignment with science and the SDGs.

61. A representative of the United Kingdom shared the Party's experience in NDC implementation. Developing clear policies and plans, such as the United Kingdom's energy and industry guidelines, Net Zero Strategy, Energy Security Strategy and Carbon Budget Delivery Plan, is central to implementation. Tracking progress towards NDC targets is key, and the United Kingdom has included measures within its institutional arrangements for collecting and reporting relevant data. The country overachieved its third carbon budget (2018–2022) by 15 per cent and is on track to overachieve its fourth (2023–2027). The United Kingdom is providing funding support to up to 40 countries through the NDC Partnership and co-launched the Global Clean Power Alliance with Brazil in 2024.

62. A representative of the constituency of research and independent NGOs highlighted the role of international carbon markets under Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, of the Paris Agreement in generating revenue for NDC implementation and enabling sellers and buyers of ITMOs to raise ambition. The high-level integrity of the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, is expected to generate higher credit prices, which highlights the need for continued fine-tuning of its rules. Detailed disaggregation of NDCs into specific actions, differentiating between unconditional and conditional components, increases their attractiveness for ITMO transactions.

63. A representative of Zimbabwe underscored the mitigation potential of protecting and restoring ecosystems, emphasized the importance of nature-based solutions in NDCs and greater investment in those solutions, and noted that conserving and enhancing natural sinks and reservoirs could provide more than 30 per cent of the mitigation needed by 2030 to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. Zimbabwe is strengthening its legal and policy frameworks across the environment, forestry, agriculture, energy and biodiversity sectors, and parts of it are included in six transfrontier conservation areas. Implementation of the NDC remains conditional upon the availability of tools, technologies and other means of implementation.

64. A representative of New Zealand shared the Party's NDC implementation approach. It has enshrined its domestic emission reduction targets for 2050, established emission budgets and reduction plans, set an adaptation policy cycle for assessing and addressing climate risks, and created an independent Climate Change Commission to provide advice and monitor progress of implementation. The third emission reduction plan, for 2031–2035, will be published in 2029. The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme is also a key tool for implementing the NDC, with auction settings being reviewed annually to align with targets. Monitoring and review of policy implementation progress are likewise conducted annually, with the results reported in New Zealand's BTR.

65. A representative of the EU emphasized that well-designed NDCs that are aligned with the Paris Agreement goals and informed by GST outcomes can provide substantial economic and social opportunities. The representative highlighted the experience of the EU with its Fit for 55 package, a legally binding policy framework connecting targets and long-term vision with policy options; stressed that NDCs must be gender-responsive, respect human rights, empower youth and children, and integrate knowledge of local communities and Indigenous Peoples; and underscored mainstreaming GST outcomes in national policies, including aligning finance flows with the 1.5 °C goal, as a key enabler for NDC implementation.

66. A representative of UNICEF underscored that children remain largely overlooked in climate action, with fewer than half of NDCs addressing children's needs and only 2.4 per cent of multilateral climate funds being directed to child-responsive programmes in 2003–2023. The representative highlighted the support UNICEF is providing to enable Parties to integrate consideration of children into NDCs. Examples include the NDCs for Every Child data platform, the Children's Climate Risk Index, and a forthcoming Children's Climate Risk Report based on a new global climate hazard database.

67. A representative of Saudi Arabia highlighted the central role of economic diversification in shaping climate strategies. The Saudi Green Initiative sets a target of reducing emissions by 278 Mt CO₂ eq annually by 2030 and serves as a national platform for coordinating climate action and mobilizing public and private finance. Emission reduction involves achieving a 50 per cent share of renewables in the power sector by 2030 and scaling up energy efficiency, hydrogen production, methane abatement and CCUS (with the goal of capturing 44 Mt CO₂ eq annually by 2035). Saudi Arabia's NDC has strong adaptation components, including an afforestation target of 10 billion trees by 2030. The country values regional and international cooperation, and engages in the Middle East Green Initiative, the Global Methane Pledge and the International Drought Resilience Alliance.

68. A representative of the women and gender constituency emphasized that gender-responsiveness in NDCs is a human rights obligation requiring the participation of women and girls throughout NDC planning and implementation; stressed the need for gender-responsive measures, fair and inclusive gender-just finance and recognition of grass-roots gender-just initiatives; stressed the importance of the GST and NDCs in delivering tangible impacts through not only participation but also power-sharing and accountability; and suggested that Parties deliver transformative, just and equitable climate policies.

69. A representative of UN-Habitat noted that, although cities account for 70 per cent of global GHG emissions and are home to more than 55 per cent of the world's population, only 27 per cent of NDCs have strong urban-related content. UN-Habitat has developed a methodology for strengthening the urban dimension of NDCs and is supporting Parties in preparing NDCs in collaboration with partners under the COP 28 Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships. UN-Habitat is also committed to assisting Parties in

developing plans for urban climate action that support sustainable urban development, including resilient low-carbon housing and basic services.

70. A representative of the World Health Organization reiterated the importance of integrating health considerations into the development of NDCs and highlighted that adoption of the Global Action Plan on Climate Change and Health at the 78th World Health Assembly demonstrates global commitment to addressing climate-related health impacts. While most NDCs refer to health, continued integration of health into NDCs as well as national climate strategies, NAPs, LT-LEDS and health-related policies is crucial.

71. A representative of the constituency of children and youth NGOs expressed concern over insufficient climate action and the limited engagement of children and youth in climate governance; encouraged Parties to submit 1.5 °C-aligned economy-wide NDCs covering all GHGs and consistent with IPCC guidance and to adopt measures to follow up on GST outcomes, notably the transition away from fossil fuels; and suggested that Parties include in NDCs measures and finance requirements related to children and youth, gender, health, and peace and security and to ensure NDCs are gender-transformative and inclusive of health and psychosocial well-being.

D. Closing segment

72. Carol Franco, Vice-Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, thanked Parties and non-Party stakeholders for their engagement in the dialogue. She summarized the key points raised, noting that participants discussed how GST outcomes are informing the development of low-emission, climate-resilient plans and policies; opportunities for and barriers to NDC implementation; and the consideration in NDCs of cross-cutting issues such as equity, human rights and gender equality. The importance of diverse stakeholder engagement and enhanced international cooperation in advancing the ambition and implementation of NDCs was underscored.

73. Tulio Andrade, representative of the incoming COP 30 Presidency, noted that Brazil has taken a whole-of-government, whole-of-society and whole-of-economy approach to developing and implementing its NDC. COP 30 will be associated with the implementation not only of GST outcomes but also of NDCs. The COP 30 Action Agenda has been launched to encourage the international community to support the full implementation of the GST outcomes.

III. Reflections by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies on the dialogue

74. The Chairs of the subsidiary bodies prepared under their own authority reflections on the discussions at the second annual GST NDC dialogue. The reflections are presented without prejudice to any other views held by Parties and non-Party stakeholders and do not represent consensus among participants on the discussions at the dialogue.

A. How global stocktake outcomes are informing nationally determined contributions

75. Many Parties noted that the current NDC cycle represents a critical opportunity to keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach. The NDCs should reflect the highest possible ambition; include economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all GHGs, sectors and categories and aligned with the 1.5 °C goal, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances; and demonstrate national contributions to action in response to the calls in decision [1/CMA.5](#).

76. Many Parties reiterated that NDCs are nationally determined and should reflect national circumstances, capacities, priorities and development pathways. Some Parties stressed that NDCs should be aligned with the principles of equity and common but

differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and that developed country Parties should take lead in reducing emissions.

77. Many Parties are incorporating GST outcomes into their new or updated NDCs, across mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation, loss and damage, response measures, international cooperation, and the integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues. Practices include aligning targets with 1.5 °C pathways, net zero targets and LT-LEDS; revisiting and strengthening 2030 targets; strengthening mitigation sectoral targets and measures; enhancing adaptation and resilience-building; integrating loss and damage and just transition considerations; and scaling up the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support.

78. Many Parties acknowledged that measures taken in response to the GST outcomes can generate economic opportunities and deliver co-benefits, including for energy security, technology development, job creation, ecosystem protection and human well-being.

79. The current and updated NDCs set out a wide range of mitigation measures across sectors. Efforts to transition away from fossil fuels are being made by many Parties, including by scaling up renewable energy, enhancing energy efficiency, phasing down coal-powered plants, promoting electric mobility and developing zero- and low-carbon technologies. Expanding the use of nature-based solutions, including forest- and ocean-based, and promoting sustainable lifestyles present further opportunities for reducing emissions.

80. Adaptation and loss and damage are receiving more attention in the current NDC cycle, particularly by countries most vulnerable to climate change impacts. Relevant efforts include setting adaptation targets, developing risk management systems and aligning NDCs with NAPs.

81. Means of implementation and international cooperation are essential for formulating and implementing NDCs and enhancing NDC ambition, especially for developing country Parties, whose technical capacity for developing NDCs is limited and achievement of conditional NDC targets relies on financial, technology and capacity-building support.

82. Consideration of equity, just transition and meaningful engagement of communities and groups, including local governments, businesses, academia, Indigenous Peoples, women, children and youth, can enable greater ambition in and improve implementation of NDCs.

B. Implementation of nationally determined contributions and enabling environments

83. Experience and scientific research show that ambitious and implementable NDCs and clear and stable climate policies can draw investment and support economic growth, while also contributing to SDG achievement, poverty eradication and economic diversification.

84. Many Parties emphasized the importance of translating NDC ambition into implementation by establishing consistent domestic plans and policies, ensuring sufficient and accessible means of implementation and strengthening international cooperation.

85. Many Parties have mainstreamed NDC targets in national policy frameworks and development strategies. Parties noted efforts to disaggregate NDCs into sectoral targets and plans to advance NDC implementation.

86. Some Parties stressed that transparent monitoring and reporting systems are vital for assessing implementation progress and informing future NDC cycles.

87. A whole-of-government, whole-of-society and whole-of-economy approach is essential for implementation of NDCs to ensure policy coordination and broad stakeholder engagement and to catalyse investment from the public and private sector.

88. Many Parties stressed that means of implementation are key enablers for NDC implementation, while noting the persistent gaps in finance, technology and capacity-building support available to developing countries. Some Parties highlighted barriers to accessing financial resources and low-carbon technologies, and underscored that developed

country Parties should provide sufficient and accessible means of implementation to developing country Parties.

89. Regional and international cooperation continue to support NDC implementation, including collaboration under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, regional clean grid development, multilateral initiatives on the energy transition and nature-based solutions, and cooperation on climate finance and through the NDC Partnership.

90. A supportive, open and fair international economic system can enable countries to better address climate change while achieving sustainable economic growth and development, including by promoting technology innovation and deployment.

C. Annual global stocktake dialogue

91. The second annual GST NDC dialogue was commended by participants as a platform for sharing knowledge, good practices and information in relation to reflecting GST outcomes in the new or updated NDCs.

92. Some participants expressed interest in continuing the dialogue to facilitate exchanges on the planning and implementation of NDCs, while others suggested that the 2025 dialogue should be the last given that Parties will have submitted the new and updated NDCs before the next dialogue.
