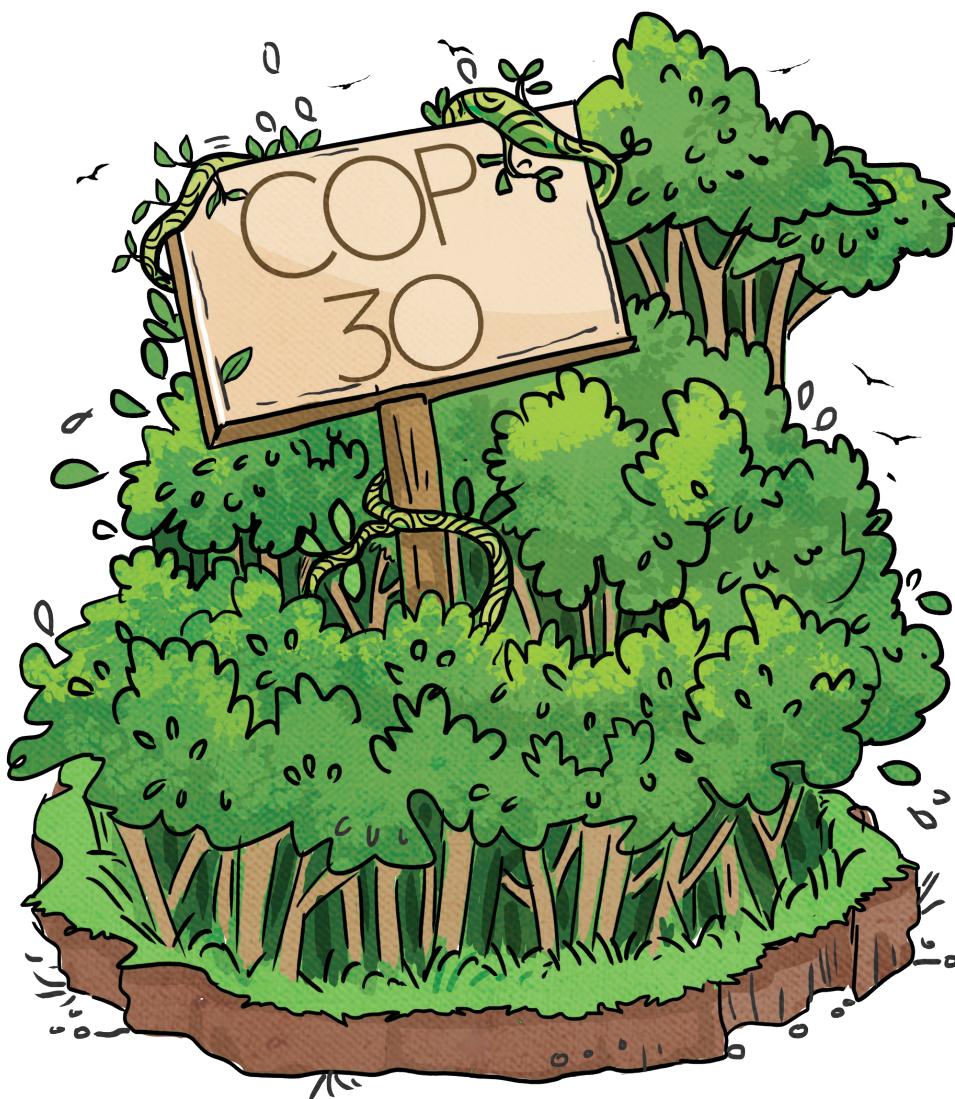


WHAT TO EXPECT AT COP30

A CSE FACTSHEET



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THE YEAR OF NDCs 3.0

2025 marks a pivotal year for climate action, as countries submit updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for 2026 to 2035.

According to the UNFCCC's 2025 NDC Synthesis Report, the 64 submitted pledges till September 30, 2025 would cut emissions by 17 per cent below 2019 levels through unconditional actions, and up to 24 per cent when conditional targets are included.

Our review of 65 new NDCs submitted between November 6, 2024 and October 2, 2025 representing over 30 per cent of global emissions¹, shows that 52 developing countries and 13 developed countries have submitted new pledges.

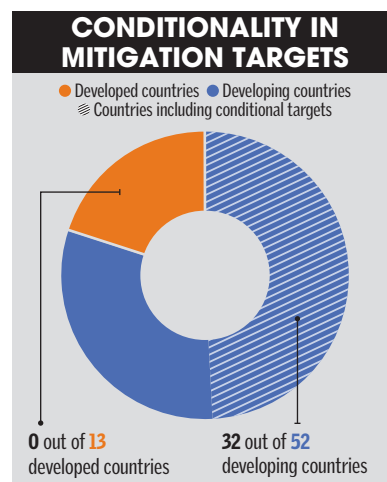
Pledges from developing countries focus on access to climate finance, renewable energy expansion, adaptation and loss and damage priorities, and just transition pathways.

Developed countries, on the other hand, focus on economy-wide emission reductions and net-zero pathways, emphasising clean energy transitions, technological innovation and domestic policy instruments rather than conditionality or external finance.

Over US \$1 trillion of climate finance demanded in conditional targets

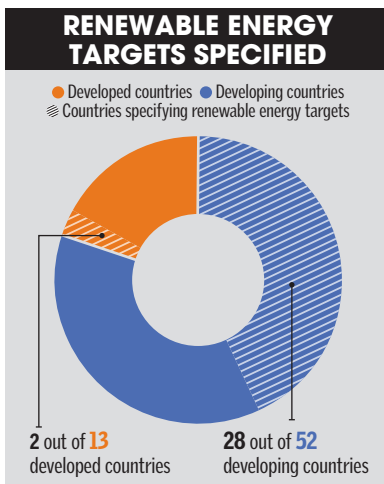
Developing countries have framed their mitigation targets as conditional on international support, stressing on the obligations of developed countries to provide resources for climate action.

- 32 out of 65 countries highlight conditionalities as part of their emissions reduction targets.



- The proportion of conditionality within emissions reduction targets ranges from 28.24 per cent to 100 per cent.
- The aggregate total of explicitly stated conditional climate finance stands at approximately US \$1.2 trillion until 2035.

Renewable energy targets specified by 28 developing countries and only two developed countries



- 30 countries – 28 developing, two developed – include quantified renewable energy targets measured either as a percentage share of the energy mix or as a capacity target.

- The renewable energy generation targets range from 25 per cent to 100 per cent of the electricity generated by 2035.

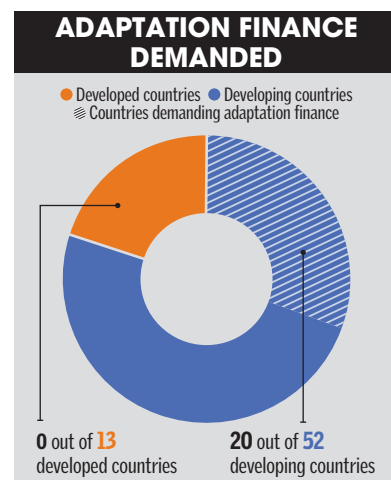
- Three developed countries (US, Canada, UK) emphasise broader “clean energy” transitions without mentioning

renewable energy targets.

Over US \$500 billion of adaptation finance needs specified

Countries have provided costing for adaptation actions alongside loss and damage finance estimates. The Adaptation Gap Report 2025 states that the adaptation finance needed in developing countries will reach US \$310 billion annually in 2035.

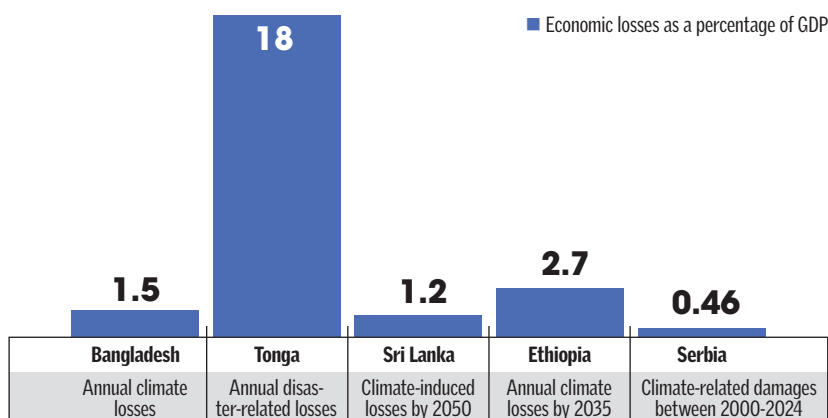
- 20 developing countries provide quantified figures for their adaptation needs, with the total needs reaching approximately US \$533 billion* till 2035. Further, 12 countries specify US \$41.54 billion as conditional adaptation finance needs till 2035 to be sourced externally. *Bangladesh provides an adaptation finance figure of



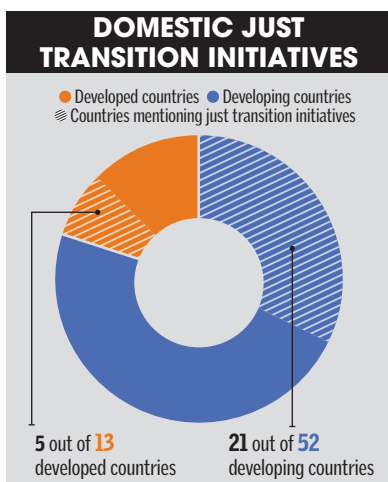
US \$12-14 billion annually by 2035. The lower bound of the annual target has been used to estimate their needs over 10 years (2026-2035).

- Three countries (Vanuatu, Tonga and Niue) provide estimates of the loss and damage finance required, ranging from US \$6.6 million till 2030 for Niue, US \$16 million till 2035 for Tonga and US \$1.15 billion till 2035 for Vanuatu.

Graph 1: Five countries detail their economic losses from loss and damage



Just transition emerging as a core principle



- 26 countries highlight their work on establishing a national legislative framework, programme or initiative around their domestic just transition.

- 15 countries provide domestic or international financial strategies aimed at enabling their domestic just transition. The proposals include sourcing international finance from multilateral development banks, global climate funds, green investment vehicles and carbon markets.

ARE THE DUBAI TARGETS ON TRACK?

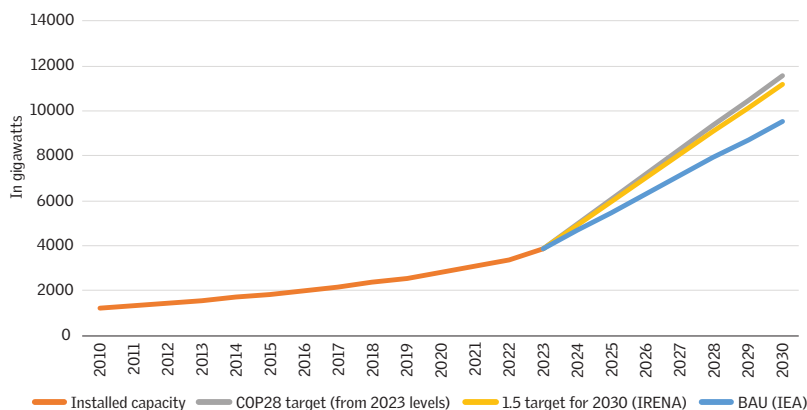
Adopted at COP28, the Global Stocktake (GST) is a mechanism to assess the collective progress being made towards the long-term goals of the Agreement: keeping the global temperature rise “well below 2°C” and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. To achieve this, paragraph 28 of the GST decision provided a series of mitigation-related indicators in order to close the gap between current efforts and the pathways consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C. But two years since the GST, is the world on track?

Tripling renewable energy capacity globally by 2030

Global installed renewables capacity increased by three times in 2023 from 2010 levels, showing accelerating deployment. Under the COP28 target, global renewable energy capacity is needed to reach 11,583 gigawatt (GW), nearly tripling from the 2023 levels.

Additionally, IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency) also states the 1.5°C compatible target to be 11,174 GW. Graph 2 highlights that we are falling short of this target, reaching only 9,530 GW by 2030 under the BAU scenario: without accelerated

Graph 2: Installed electricity capacity from renewables under different scenarios



Source: IRENA, IEA

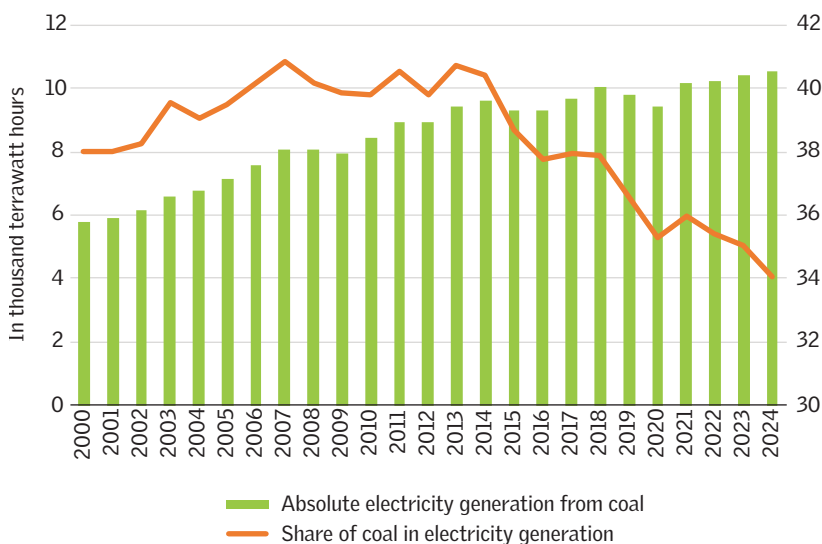
policy action and investments, global renewable capacity will fall short of what was outlined in paragraph 28 of the GST outcome.

Accelerating efforts towards phase-down of unabated coal power

The share of coal in total electricity generation fell steadily from approximately 40 per cent between 2010 and 2014 to 34 per cent by 2024. Even though absolute electricity generation from coal rose, its relative importance declined due to faster growth in renewables and other sources. This suggests a decoupling trend where total electricity generation is rising but with a cleaner energy mix.

According to Ember, the UK-based global energy think tank, in the first half of 2025, global electricity generation from renewables exceeded that from coal for the first time on record. Renewables generated about 5,072 terawatt-hour (TWh), while coal generated 4,896 TWh in the first half of 2025. The renewable share rose to 34.3 per cent of electricity generation, whereas coal fell to 33.1 per cent.

Graph 3: Global electricity generation from coal over the past 25 years

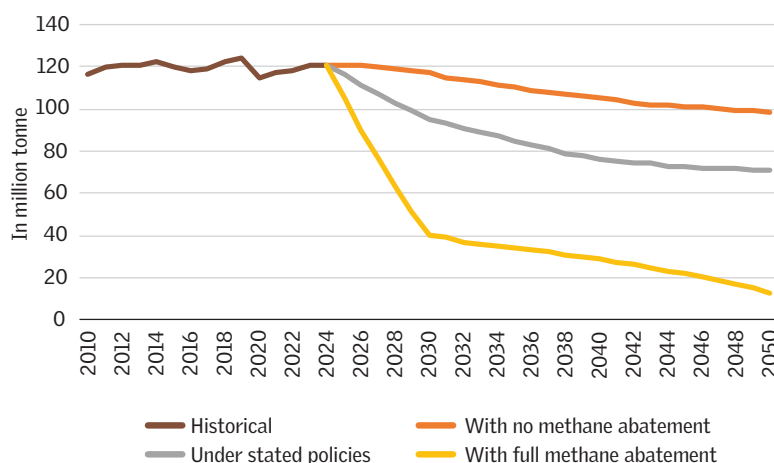


Source: Ember

Accelerating substantial reduction of non-carbon dioxide emissions globally, in particular methane emissions, by 2030

Between 2010 and 2019, global methane emissions increased from 116 million tonne (Mt) to a peak of 124 Mt, before experiencing a sharp decline to 115 Mt in 2020 – which is likely attributable to the pandemic-related slowdown. Post-2020, emissions have continued to increase gradually, hovering between 117 Mt and 121 Mt through 2024, thereby showing an increase of 3.4 per cent, reflecting a gap between the targets and the BAU emissions.

Graph 4: Methane emissions from fossil fuel industry in the Stated Policies Scenario, 2010-2050



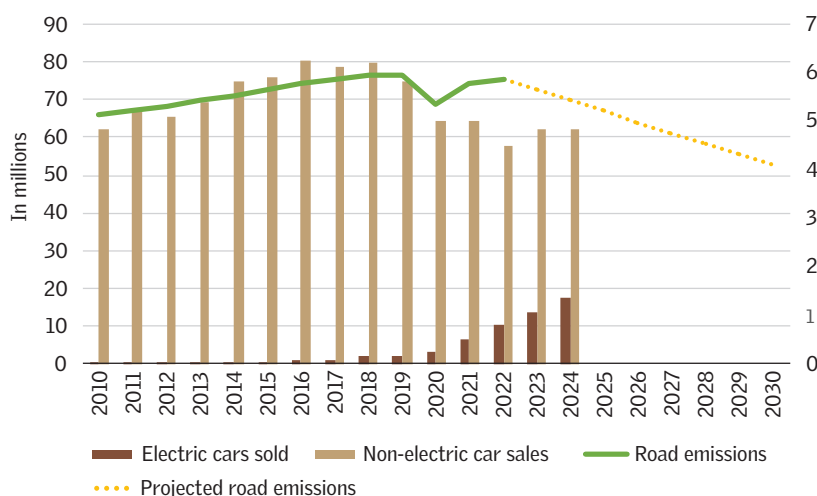
Source: IEA

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

After peaking at roughly 5.9 GtCO₂ (gigatonne of carbon dioxide) between 2018 and 2019, road transport emissions fell to 5.43 GtCO₂ in 2024. They are required to be 4.09 GtCO₂ by 2030 under the IEA's Net Zero scenario.

Global electric car sales soared from 7,450 units in 2010 to 17.5 million units in 2024, a more than 2,300-fold increase, thereby marking a clear turning point for deployment of low-emission vehicles. While EV adoption is beginning to reduce transport carbon intensity, the large fossil fuel vehicle stock and rising mobility demand continue to limit near-term emission reductions.

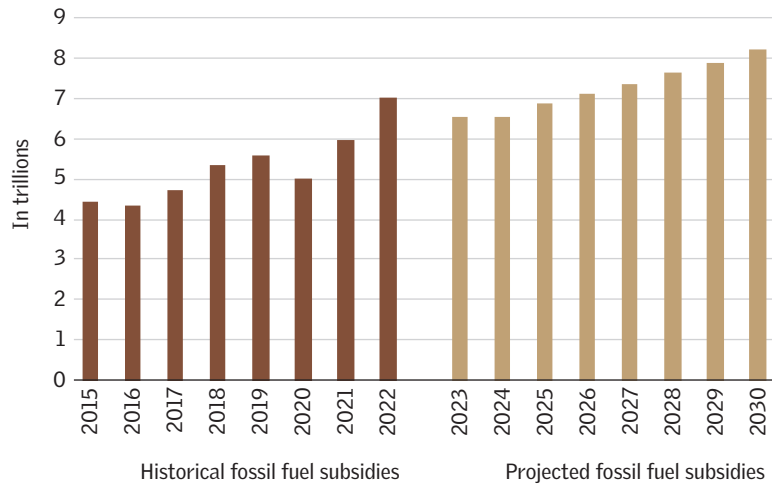
Graph 5: Global CO₂ emissions (in GtCO₂) from the road sector in conjunction with number of electric cars sold worldwide



Source: IEA, Our world in data

Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible

Data indicates that historical fossil fuel subsidies rose sharply from about US \$4.4 trillion in 2015 to US \$7 trillion by 2022, a roughly 60 per cent increase in seven years. Projections indicate a continued rise to over US \$8 trillion by 2030, suggesting that global subsidy reform remains off-track despite climate commitments, especially under the GST outcomes.

Graph 6: Global fossil fuel subsidies

Note: The data includes explicit subsidies (i.e. production and consumption) and implicit subsidies (i.e. externalities such as air pollution, climate change, road use).
Source: World Bank, IMF

INSIDE THE NEGOTIATIONS: WHERE DO WE STAND?

Finance

- **Baku to Belem Roadmap to US \$1.3 trillion:** The Baku to Belem Roadmap is intended to detail out the “aspirational” US \$1.3 trillion annual climate finance target by 2035. Emerging from COP29’s weak US \$300 billion per year NCQG (New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance) decision, it has been spearheaded by the Brazil and Azerbaijan Presidencies – though it is not a negotiated outcome. A Circle of Finance Ministers report to provide inputs was published in October 2025, with the final Roadmap released in November ahead of COP30. Civil society views it as a diversion, shifting developed countries’ obligations on to the private sector and developing countries.
- **Tropical Forest Forever Facility:** The Brazilian Presidency is advocating for the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) to finance forest conservation in tropical forest countries (TFCs). The TFFF aims to raise US \$125 billion through a blended finance model and invest the capital mostly in emerging and developing economies. The profits obtained after paying back the original funders is expected to pay TFCs for conservation, with 20 per cent of the total share allocated to indigenous communities. However, the market-based mechanism remains fraught with uncertainties, particularly in its exploitation of credit ratings and higher borrowing costs that may be leading the Global South to finance its own conservation.

- **Article 2.1(c):** Discussions under the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue on Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement concluded in September 2025. The final workshop saw broad alignment on the need to continue discussions on the 'Paris Alignment' of finance flows, and some divergence on the mode and scope of the conversation. A co-chair annual report is expected by COP30.
- **Article 9.1:** Dealing as it does with the provision of finance from developed to developing countries, Article 9.1 has become a point of contention. At the Bonn conference in June 2025, the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) bloc proposed a stand-alone agenda item on Article 9.1 to hold developed countries to the obligation of providing finance that is additional, predictable, concessional and transparent. Developed countries resisted, arguing the issue is already covered under existing finance discussions. Article 9.1 is still on the provisional agenda for COP30 in Belem, and if objections to its formalisation arise, it may spark an agenda disagreement at the opening plenary.

Just Transition Work Programme

Many are advocating for a clear decision and outcome on the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) at Belem. Some Parties and civil society are in favour of creating a mechanism that would coordinate global just transition efforts and mobilise finance for it. The contentious issue of unilateral trade measures (UTMs) has also been central to the negotiations, as reflected during the 62nd Subsidiary Body meeting at Bonn this year. UTMs are viewed as a barrier in advancing just transitions in the developing world and a call to discuss their impacts in the JTWP has been championed by the G77 and China.

Mitigation Work Programme

The Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) held two global dialogues in 2025 on enabling mitigation solutions in the forests and waste sectors. Both dialogues showed that the nature of financing to implement solutions is pivoting towards

a mix of public and private investments. Furthermore, the lack of established monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems in developing countries emerged as a key barrier to access finance and ensure transparency. During the mid-year Bonn conference, MWP discussions centered on creating a 'safe space' for dialogue, developing a digital platform, and deliberating on the draft decision that will be adopted at COP30.

Adaptation and Loss and Damage

Work on adaptation and loss and damage this year has centered on operationalising agreed frameworks. Under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)⁶, countries are developing a proposed set of 100 measurable indicators⁷ to track progress on adaptive capacity, resilience and means of implementation (including finance). Adaptation finance continues to lag: less than one-third of total climate finance goes to adaptation⁸. 67 developing countries have submitted their National Adaptation Plans (NAP) so far, with India also expected to submit its NAP in 2025. The COP26 outcome of doubling adaptation finance by 2025 remains unfulfilled. Meanwhile, the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) has entered its operational phase⁹, but funding remains far below needs. At COP30, Parties are expected to discuss and adopt the GGA indicators, work towards a clearer governance architecture, and scale up financing commitments for both adaptation and loss and damage. Developing countries are expected to continue advocating for a tripling in adaptation finance from 2022 levels by 2030¹⁰.

Article 6: Carbon Markets

As the Article 6 Rulebook was finalised and adopted at COP29 in Baku last year, there is no formal negotiation process scheduled on Articles 6.2 and 6.4 until 2028. However, as Parties move ahead with operationalising the mechanisms, several themes will feature in the background at COP30. This includes the Article 6.2 Ambition Dialogue where the mechanism will be informally discussed by Party and non-Party stakeholders; the presentation of Technical Expert Reviews; and Parties' consideration of the work done this year by the Supervisory Body on Article 6.4.

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