



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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# Full NDC synthesis report (Sep.2021):

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13 October 2021

*UNFCCC Secretariat*

## Background

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- The NDC synthesis report was mandated by Parties (Paris, 2015)
- Because of COP 26 postponement of COP 26 and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the secretariat issues the report in two editions: an initial version (February 2021) and a full version (September 2021)
- An update of key findings of the report will be issued shortly before COP 26 (by 25 Oct.)



The [initial version of the NDC synthesis report](#) was issued on 26 February 2021. It synthesized information from 48 new or updated NDCs submitted by 31 December 2020, representing 75 Parties (about 40% of Parties to the Paris Agreement) accounting for about 30% of global GHG emissions.



The [full version of the NDC synthesis report](#) was published on 17 September 2021. It synthesized information from all 191 Parties to the Paris Agreement based on their latest NDCs available in the interim NDC registry as at 30 July 2021, including information from 86 updated/new NDCs submitted by 113 Parties (about 59% of Parties to the Paris Agreement, accounting for about 49% of global GHG emissions)\*



\* This version does not include the impact of recent high-level political statements (e.g., from China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and some others) which have not yet been formalized as an official NDC. If such NDCs are submitted by 12 October 2021, their content will be reflected in the update of the key findings before COP 26.

## Full NDC synthesis: good news

- ✓ The quality of the information presented in the NDCs, including the data underpinning Parties' commitments, has improved
- ✓ Most Parties have economy-wide targets in their NDCs, with more Parties having moved to absolute emission reduction targets
- ✓ Interlinkages and co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation are now better understood, also in the context of economic diversification and just transition
- ✓ NDCs are better aligning with broader long-term low emission development goals, achievement of carbon neutrality, national legislative/regulatory/planning processes, and other international frameworks such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- ✓ Non-State actors and other stakeholders are becoming more involved in the NDC planning and implementation processes
- ✓ The updated and new NDCs often demonstrate greater ambition in action on climate change, for both mitigation and adaptation; **this led to a decrease global GHG emissions projected for 2025 (-2%) and 2030 (-6%),** compared to earlier NDCs

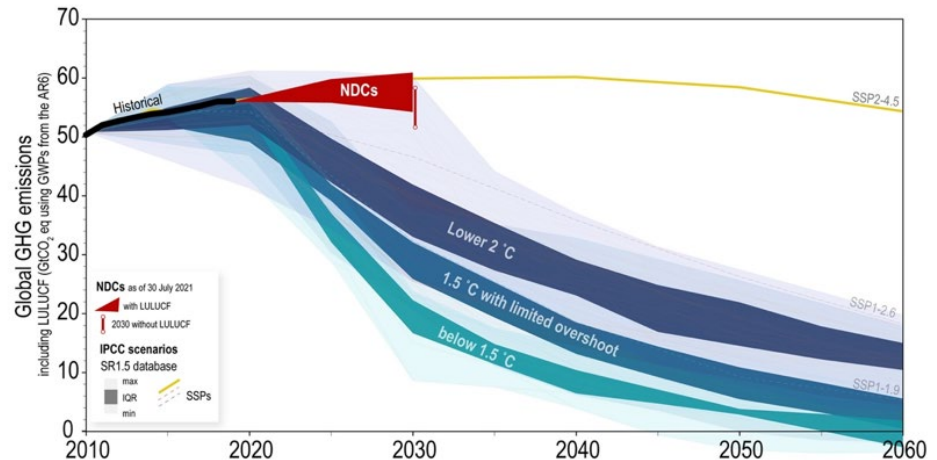
**On adaptation:** Adaptation is moving towards more integrated national frameworks, with national adaptation plans being established as the main instrument for national-level planning and implementation of adaptation; many NDCs identify time-bound quantified targets for adaptation...

**On mitigation:** Renewable energy is the most frequent mitigation option in the NDCs, followed by energy efficiency improvement of buildings and multi-sectoral energy efficiency improvements; quantitative targets for the share of renewables in electricity generation are now often provided...

## Full NDC synthesis: reasons for concern

✓ The latest available NDCs of 191 Parties imply a sizable increase in global GHG emissions in 2030 compared to 2010 (about 16%). This is in sharp contrast with the reduction levels by 2030 identified by the IPCC as compatible with keeping the global temperature increase below 1.5°C (-45%) or 2°C (-25%). For the 113 Parties with updated/new NDCs, GHG emissions are projected to decrease by 12% in 2010-2030

✓ The global trend in GHG emissions, estimated from the latest available NDCs, is close to scenario SSP2-4.5 from the IPCC AR6 WG1 report (2021) which is leading to the end-of-century warming of 2.7°C (5%-95% probability range between 2.1°C and 3.5°C).



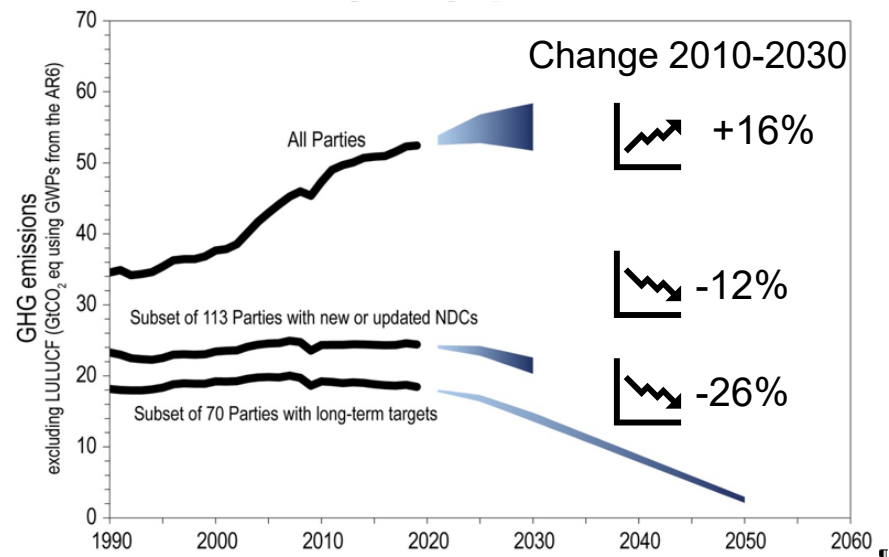
✓ In the context of the carbon budget with 50% likelihood of limiting warming at 1.5°C, cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are estimated to use up almost 90% of the remaining carbon budget by the end of 2030. With regard to a likely (67%) chance of staying below 2°C warming, cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are estimated to use up about 40% of the remaining carbon budget by 2030

## Full NDC synthesis: other key points

✓ Some progress has been made towards a path compatible with keeping the global temperature increase below 1.5°C or 2°C. But there is an urgent need for significant increase in the level of ambition of NDCs; otherwise, global GHG emissions will not be consistent with the relevant least-cost pathways identified by the IPCC

✓ The estimates indicate a possibility for global emissions to peak before 2030. For that to happen, implementation of the conditional components of NDCs is important. The NDCs show that the implementation of most conditional elements depends on access to enhanced financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation, and capacity-building support; and also on the availability of market-based mechanisms; and absorptive capacity of forests and other ecosystems

✓ The updated and new NDCs lead to greater emission reductions, especially for those Parties which indicated the intention to achieve climate/carbon/GHG neutrality or net zero emissions. **The approach of increasing ambition with time, put in place by the Paris Agreement, shows effect. But more needs to be done, with high urgency**

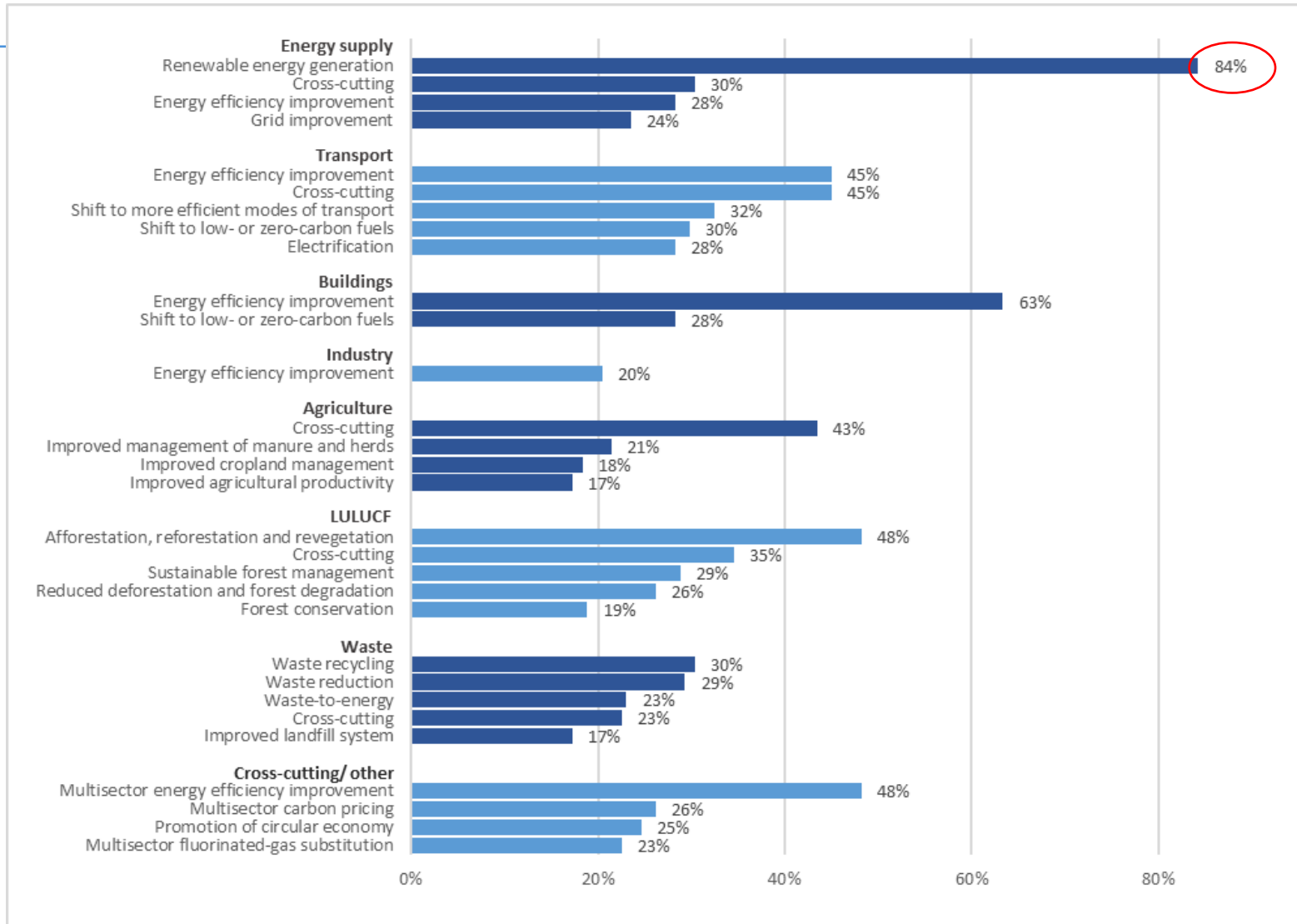


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# Renewable Energies in the NDCs



# Most frequently indicated mitigation options



## Mitigation options and targets for renewable energy generation

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- Renewable energy generation was **by far the most frequently indicated** mitigation option (**84%**) - cross-cutting (**55%**), solar (**39%**), hydro (**30%**) and wind (**27%**)
- Some (**19%**) communicated **RE quantitative targets** (ranging from 15 to 100%) in electricity generation by 2030 (e.g. *achieve 100% renewable electricity generation by 2030*)
- Some (**10%**) provided such targets falling **within or above the IPCC range of 47–65% (median 54%)** consistent with 1.5 °C emission pathways
- For 113 Parties that communicated new or updated NDCs, the share of Parties communicated:
  - a) Renewable energy generation has sharply increased **from 48 to 85%** since previous NDCs
  - b) **RE targets** has sharply increased **from 34 to 59%** since previous NDCs





## End-use electrification

- Parties most frequently communicated mitigation options for end-use electrification in **Transport (28%)** (e.g. *Increase total share of EVs to 60% of the total annual vehicle sales by 2035*)
- A few (**3%**) communicated mitigation measures for ending sales of fossil-fuel passage vehicles by 2035-2050
- Much less Parties communicated such mitigation options in **Buildings (9%)** and **Industry (4%)**
- For 113 Parties that communicated new or updated NDCs, the shares of Parties communicated such mitigation options were higher: **41%** in **Transport**, **12%** in **Buildings** and **6%** in **Industry**

