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METHODOLOGY: NDC 3.0 ENERGY COMMITMENTS TRACKER

19th September 2025

This tracker assesses how countries' new or updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) incorporate **key energy-related commitments from Paragraph 28 of the Global Stocktake (GST) text agreed at COP28**. See Paragraph 28 below, with the tracked energy commitments in bold:

28. Further recognizes the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways and calls on Parties to contribute to the following global efforts, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches:

- a. **Tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;**
- b. **Accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power;**
- c. *Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century;*
- d. **Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;**
- e. *Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production;*
- f. *Accelerating and substantially reducing non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, including in particular methane emissions by 2030;*
- g. *Accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways, including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero and low-emission vehicles;*
- h. **Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;**

Specifically, the tracker examines whether NDCs reference:

1. Tripling global renewable energy capacity by 2030
2. Doubling the global rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 (we are measuring supply side and demand side)



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3. Transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, broken down into the following:
 - a. No new coal (plans for or against new coal-fired power)
 - b. Phase down of unabated coal power (plans to retire coal plants and reduce coal's share as a % of the electricity mix)
 - c. Pathways to wind down oil and gas production
 - d. Reducing fossil fuels' share of the electricity mix
 - e. Phase out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies

Each NDC is reviewed against a set of indicators, going from **lightest to darkest shade of blue** against the following criteria:

- Does not mention how the country will act on the commitment in question.
- Mentions how the country will act on the commitment, without giving a target or timeframe.
- Sets a quantified target or timeline towards meeting the commitment.
- Sets a quantified target or timeline towards meeting the commitment AND this is the highest level of ambition (either the country's first NDC or an enhancement of a previous one).
- Or if the commitment is not applicable to that country, e.g. a country has no coal in its electricity mix (marked as white/blank).

The resulting table acts as a visual aid that gives an overview of how much a country's NDC is actively addressing the GST energy goals.

For example: a country that does not mention reducing coal use in its NDC will have the lightest colour for that column (1). A mention of phasing down coal in the NDC will be the second darkest blue (2), as it has "mentioned (no specific target or timeframe)". If a country's new NDC quantifies its planned reduction in coal capacity or specifies a coal exit date, it will be the third darkest colour blue (3). Where this quantified target or timeline is included and is more ambitious than any previous NDC, it will be the darkest colour blue (4). A country that is already coal-free and therefore does not have a progression timeline in their next decade of planning will be marked as cream, with a popup hover label explaining that this metric is "Not applicable" (5).

The tracker also identifies whether a country's energy-related targets are **conditional on international finance or support**, which is especially relevant for developing countries. For commitments linked to conditional finance, a textbox captures the relevant NDC quote, outlining which targets are dependent on



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external financial or capacity-building support. When calculating what percentage of developing countries have conditional targets in their NDCs, the list **Emerging market and developing economies** from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was used to classify countries. Where a country is not a member of the IMF and therefore not on this list – such as Cuba and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea – categorisation was made based on the UNFCCC classification of countries into Annex I (developed) and Annex II (developing).

This is a live tracker that is updated as more countries submit their NDCs. It is hosted publicly on the E3G website to support diplomatic engagement, enhance transparency, and provide a quick and accessible reference point for assessing alignment with COP28 energy outcomes. The tracker is designed to guide officials and analysts in identifying leadership, gaps, and momentum in the global energy transition ahead of COP30 in Belem.

This tracker covers the latest round of NDCs, sometimes referred to as NDCs 3.0. The criteria used for inclusion in this tracker are NDC documents which contain plans up to 2035 (it does not assess any NDCs which set targets up to 2030, considered the previous round of submissions) and have been submitted to the official **UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions Registry**.

This tracker solely looks at a country’s latest submitted NDC and does not include ambitions or commitments referenced in other national energy planning documents. While NDCs provide a formal benchmark, they represent just one component of a broader climate policy landscape; governments have ongoing opportunities to pursue higher ambition pathways on fulfilling the GST energy goals, beyond the NDC submission.

The tracker measures policies and commitments that progress countries towards fulfilling these energy goals, not explicit achievement of these goals. For instance, counting policy commitments towards the target of tripling renewables capacity globally by 2030, not measuring whether a country has made commitments which explicitly mean they will have ‘completed’ the 3xRE target, or their share of this target.

The tool **FossilFuelSubsidyTracker.org**, created by **International Institute for Sustainable Development** (IISD) and data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) **and International Monetary Fund (IMF)**



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Fossil Fuel Subsidies database, was used to check if countries have existing **fossil fuel subsidies**.

Including mention in the NDC of country membership of a coalition or body which is developing national phase-out strategies and/or a methodological framework (such as **COFFIS**) will be recognised as setting a quantified target or timeline towards meeting the commitment.

While not directly covered by the E3G tracker, E3G has also been following mentions of ***economic transition or economic diversification plans*** in newly submitted NDCs. As of the latest methodology publication date (see top of document), the following NDC submissions **explicitly mention economic transition or diversification away from fossil fuels** (wording varies; I've cited the relevant passages):

1. **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** – frames climate action as tied to *economic diversification* and references the GST call to “transition away from fossil fuels,” plus policies to expand the non-oil economy. **UNFCCC**
2. **Republic of Moldova** – states: “**Economic diversification is expected to reduce the carbon intensity of the economy...**” and reduce exposure to trade shocks from global decarbonisation. **UNFCCC**
3. **Maldives** – commits to “**enhancement of the existing economic diversification plans, with an emphasis on just transition.**” **UNFCCC**
4. **Barbados** – discusses managing a **fiscal revenue gap from the transition away from imported fossil fuels**, detailing measures for a revenue-neutral transition. **UNFCCC**
5. **Kenya** – notes potential to **forego exploitation of fossil fuel resources** and calls for international support to compensate, i.e., an explicit economic transition choice. **IISD**
6. **United Kingdom** – NDC materials and analysis cite worker transition measures (e.g., energy skills passport for oil & gas workers) alongside ending new licensing—part of a managed **economic transition**. **IISD, Climate Action Tracker**
7. **Canada** – highlights a national **Sustainable Jobs Act** and funding for worker up-/re-skilling to support **economic transition** away from fossil fuels. **IISD**