

PARLIAMENTARY ENGAGEMENT IN NDCs 3.0

RESULTS OF A GLOBAL
STUDY
(January – August 2025)



G L O B E

The Global Legislators Organisation

Published by

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Acknowledgements

GLOBE Legislators acknowledges with appreciation the contributions and insights from all Members of Parliament, Parliamentary Aides, and staff of parliamentary networks who have supported this process by responding to the survey questions to date.

List of Acronyms

BTRs	Biennial Transparency Reports
CCCs	Climate Change Councils
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
COP	Conference of Parties
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
EU	European Union
GCLI	GLOBE Climate Legislation Initiative
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMP	Global Methane Pledge
GST	Global Stocktake
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbon
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MPs	Members of Parliament
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NCCC	National Council on Climate Change
SLCPs	Short-lived Climate Pollutants
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UKCCC	United Kingdom Climate Change Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GLOBE Legislators has brought together parliamentarians from around the world at UNFCCC COPs since the very early days. Founded in 1991, as GLOBE International, to provide the first platform for parliamentarians to engage in the UN Earth Summit (1992) process, GLOBE now serves as the UNFCCC Focal Point for the Parliamentary Group and brings together the world's leading parliamentary organisations and networks.

We are proud to launch this report at the inaugural Rio Climate Action Week in the city which gave the world Agenda 21 and the UN Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity in 1992. Since the Paris Agreement of COP21 in 2015, GLOBE has been championing parliamentary engagement in the INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) process, urging parliamentary hearings, greater oversight and scrutiny to build consensus and ambition for climate action. And, importantly, to hold governments to account for their climate commitments.

This study shows that much remains to be done. Parliaments remain an under-utilised resource and enabler for executive accountability and consensus building on climate action, in general, and NDCs in particular. GLOBE is committed to changing this.

Coming on the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement, this study builds on GLOBE's work over the past two years examining the process of parliamentary engagement in the first Global Stocktake (GST1) of 2023 mandated by the Paris Agreement.

Our previous survey on the first Global Stocktake, commissioned by the Westminster Foundation for Democracy and published in 2024, showed that parliaments were largely absent in the GST1 process. Few parliaments appear to have taken the initiative to engage and were largely overlooked by UN and other institutions tasked with the GST. Lack of awareness on point sides appears to have been a factor.

Since 2021, GLOBE has committed itself to systematically supporting parliamentary engagement in the Paris Agreement commitments, including through establishment as the first UNFCCC Focal Point for the – still informal – Parliamentary Group.

In January, we initiated this present study to bridge the information gap and gather credible data to help inform greater institutional awareness and alignment.

This year is a pivotal one for the NDCs. Parties to the Paris Agreement are due to submit their 3rd Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) detailing commitments for climate action ahead of COP30 in Brazil in November 2025.

The First Global Stocktake (GST1) mandated Parties to the Paris Agreement to develop updated and more ambitious NDCs (NDC 3.0) and 10-year plans through to 2035.

Originally intended for submission by February 2025, the reality is that most Parties are lagging behind – with less than 30 submissions to date – and the NDCs 3.0 deadline for submission has been set back to September 2025.

The First Global Stocktake (GST1) of 2023 called on countries to submit comprehensive and economy-wide NDCs 3.0 of higher ambition than those reflected in the 2nd NDCs submitted in 2020. GLOBE has been working to ensure that these NDC 3.0 plans engage and are shaped through informed dialogue with parliaments. The NDCs 3.0 must also be investible, with a clear finance plan; resilient, with an insurance plan; and inclusive, with a public engagement plan, to secure the public mandate needed for implementation. All aspects well within the domain of parliamentary scrutiny.

We believe that parliamentary engagement and leadership are key to the development of credible and implementable NDC 3.0 plans. Parliamentary powers of scrutiny, oversight, lawmaking and budgetary approval can create NDCs more fit for purpose and capable of driving implementation. Ambitious NDCs must be anchored in a comprehensive framework of national legislation to attract investment and build confidence in long-term delivery.

This present study, while not exhaustive, suggests evidence points to the need to improve parliamentary involvement in the NDCs process for their greater effectiveness, the emergence of national Climate Change Councils is a positive development, and that members of parliament and overall climate policy development can benefit from independent counsel.

The study concludes with the following recommendations:

The participation of MPs in climate change policy formulation, largely led by the Executive, can boost implementation given their constitutional roles to make laws; carry out oversight; in some constitutional settings, appropriate funds for implementation; and can lead engagements with the people they represent.

Where necessary, especially with developing democracies, capacity building training for MPs and their staff are necessary to help position them engage more effectively. Climate Change Councils should integrate regular engagement with MPs in their work.

Parliaments must make efforts to constantly legislate and update their legislative outputs in line with the changing times, scientific recommendations, and the changing needs of their people.

This study is presented as a work in progress. It is illustrative, not comprehensive as it reflects results obtained over a seven month-period from January to July 2025. Data for it was drawn from survey responses provided by Members of Parliament and their aides, and further through desktop review of sources.

The present results of the study will be shared at the Pre-COP30 Parliamentary Forum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil during the inaugural Rio Climate Action Week.

INTRODUCTION

WHY THIS STUDY

This study builds on GLOBE's work over the past two years examining the process of parliamentary engagement in the Global Stocktake (GST1) of 2023. Our previous survey, commissioned by the Westminster Foundation for Democracy and published in 2024, showed that parliaments were largely ignored in the GST1 process and few took the initiative to engage. This was largely due to lack of awareness on both sides and GLOBE has undertaken this current piece of work to bridge the information gap and create greater institutional alignment.

This year Parties to the Paris Agreement are due to submit their 3rd Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) detailing commitments for climate action ahead of COP30 in Brazil in November 2025. The First Global Stocktake (GST1) mandated Parties to the Paris Agreement to develop updated and more ambitious NDCs (NDC 3.0) and 10-year plans through to 2035. Originally intended for submission by February 2025, the reality is that most Parties are lagging behind and submission of the NDCs 3.0 has been set back to September 2025.

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We believe that parliamentary engagement and leadership are key to the development of credible and implementable NDC 3.0 plans. Parliamentary powers of scrutiny, oversight, lawmaking and budgetary approval can make NDCs which are more fit for purpose and capable of driving implementation. Ambitious NDCs must be anchored in a comprehensive framework of national legislation to attract investment and build confidence in long-term delivery.

The [Sixth Synthesis Report \(AR6\)](#) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released in 2023, prior to the conclusion of the first Global Stocktake (GST), was clear that unless ambitious efforts were made by governments, the Mission 1.5 degrees Celsius of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change would not be met.

AR6 Synthesis Report, backed by the first GST, set the stage for the development and submission of the third cycle of national climate commitments known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs 3.0) with ambitious targets expected by parties, in line with the results of the Synthesis Report, and the GST.

The development, submission, and implementation of NDCs 3.0 therefore represent key moments in global efforts at addressing climate change-- which must ensure all key stakeholders play a part in.

Conscious of this, it is important to evaluate the extent of participation of Members of Parliament, important stakeholders, in the development of their respective countries' NDCs 3.0.

Objectives of the Study

This study therefore seeks to achieve the following:

- foreground the important place of NDCs in driving climate actions
- using available information, show the important role of parliaments in attaining any country's climate commitments
- ignite conversations on why Members of Parliament must play important roles in the development and implementation of countries' NDCs 3.0.
- using available data, highlight the extent of MPs participation in their countries' NDCs 3.0

METHODOLOGY

Our review of parliamentary participation in NDCs 3.0 has explored three clear methods:

- Desktop review and research of available information on parliamentary engagement in NDCs 3.0
- Administration of a survey to Members of Parliament, parliamentary staff, and members of parliamentary networks, using our database as the Focal Point of the UNFCCC's informal Parliamentary Group
- Key Informant Interviews conducted bilaterally, and during the Parliamentary Group's monthly Road to COP30 Webinars.

It is important to highlight that the paucity of information on parliamentary activities in the official websites of most parliaments have limited the extent of this research and speaks to a gap negating the principle of accountability, openness, communication, and engagement, which should be the hallmark of all parliaments across the world. Consequently, while this study set out to review parliamentary involvement in NDCs 3.0 across all countries and all parliaments (apart from the subnational parliaments in Presidential democracies), the results shared here are of those with available information on their websites, news items online, and available MPs and parliamentary staff for bilateral conversations.

WHAT ARE NDCs?

NDCs and the Paris Agreement

According to Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Parties are mandated to prepare, communicate and implement a series of climate commitments known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). These are mitigation goals aimed at helping the world reach its Paris objective of 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Key information about NDCs

- NDCs are submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat by Parties to the Paris Agreement
- They follow a five-year cycle – 2020, 2025, etc.
- Successive NDCs must be progressive showing increase in ambition
- From 2023, NDCs are to take account of the results of the Global Stocktake which in turn influence the next cycle of NDCs.
- The UNFCCC website hosts an [NDCs Registry](#) with details of submitted NDCs. This is inline with Article 4, paragraph 12 of the Paris Agreement.
- [NDCs 3.0](#) is the third iteration of NDCs and the first after the Global Stocktake.
- The key objectives of NDCs are: limiting global temperature increase to 2°C with the view to keeping it at 1.5°C; boost global capacity to adapt to climate change, foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas development. The NDCs also aim at ensuring the flow of finance is also consistent with the ambitions outlined in NDCs.

Figure 1: Key information about NDCs

Immediately after the Paris Agreement came into force, the first set of NDCs were submitted by Parties between 2016- 2020, with the focus being on outlining countries' post-2020 actions. With the NDCs expected to be updated every five years, countries were expected to submit their NDCs 2.0 by 2020. This was later extended to 2021 following the COVID-19 pandemic. The next iteration of NDCs, known as NDCs 3.0 were then due for 2025.

2023 - The first Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement

As the world converged in Dubai for the 28th Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (UNFCCC COP28), what was topmost on the mind of everyone was the result of the first Global Stocktake on the Paris Agreement. Two key reports played a key role in framing this, viz, the 2023

[Synthesis report on GST elements](#) and the [Technical Report on the GST](#) which were expected to inform the next iteration of national climate commitments– Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Both reports were unanimous in affirming that “the world is significantly off track in meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement and urgent action is needed to combat the growing threats posed by climate change¹.”

These summations therefore led to a call for increased ambitions backed by implementation plans aimed at keeping Mission 1.5 degrees alive.

A key way of ensuring more ambitious NDCs that are backed by concrete implementation efforts is through a whole-of-society approach to stakeholder engagement. Every stakeholder has a role to play in this. In particular, financial institutions. A the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Simon Stiell, has underscored, NDCs 3.0 must also serve as investment tools. There appears to be a consensus on this, as this would help eliminate one of the key hindrances to effective NDCs implementation– finance. Parties therefore have to approach NDCs 3.0 with a different mindset.

How are NDCs 3.0 different from previous NDCs?

While all three iterations of NDCs are focused on the same thing– emissions reductions with an eye on the Paris goal– NDCs 3.0 are different in several ways.

The most glaring difference in all three is that NDCs 3.0 are and would be the first NDCs informed by the results of a Global Stocktake. This implies that targets to be set by countries are expected to reflect the call for increased ambition backed by the results of the first GST.

[Adolphsen et al](#) offer a detailed explanation of how NDCs 3.0 differ from the other two and the role the GST played in this. According to them, drawing from the GST, NDCs 3.0 are expected to include all greenhouse gases, be economy-wide, enhance sectoral precision, and serve also as investment plans².

In essence then, NDCs 3.0 are expected to be the world's final chance to align with the 1.5 degrees pathway. This makes it extremely critical and is the reason why global calls for parties to get it right have been amplified.

¹ "Global Stocktake reports highlight urgent need for accelerated action to reach climate goals."
<https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/global-stocktake-reports-highlight-urgent-need-foraccelerated-action-to-reach-climate-goals>

² Adolphsen , Ole, Jule Könneke, & Sonja Thielges. "Third Generation of Nationally Determined Contributions: The Heart of the Paris Agreement Is at Stake".
<https://www.swpberlin.org/10.18449/2024C33/>

List of Country Parties that have submitted their NDCs 3.0 and principal targets
***NDCs 3.0 Submissions**

S/N	Country	Target
1.	Andorra	63% reduction in GHG by 2035
2.	Brazil	59-67 % reduction by 2035
3.	Canada	45-50% reduction relative to 2005 levels, by 2035
4.	Cuba	Targets are sector-specific including 26% renewables in the electricity sector
5.	Ecuador	7% unconditional reduction by 2035 relative to 2010 baselines, and 8% conditional on international support.
6.	Japan	60% reduction by 2035 and 73% by 2040 relative to 2013 levels.
7.	Maldives	1.52 million CO2 equivalent of emissions by 2035 conditional on support
8.	Montenegro	55% GHG reduction by 2030 and 60% by 2035 relative to 1990 levels.
9.	New Zealand	51-55% reduction by 2035 relative to 2005 levels
10.	Marshall Islands	58% reduction by 2035
11.	Saint Lucia	22% reduction in the energy and transport sector
12.	Singapore	45-50 million tonnes CO2 equivalent by 2035
13.	Switzerland	65% reduction by 2035, compared to 1990 levels
14.	United Arab Emirates	47% reduction compared to 2019 baseline
15.	United Kingdom	81% reduction by 2035
16.	Uruguay	Retained NDCs 2.0 targets

17.	United States of America	61-66% economy-wide reduction of GHG emissions by 2035 relative to 2005 levels, and 35% reduction in methane emissions by 2035 relative to 2005 levels.
18.	Zambia	25% reduction by 2035 and 47% conditional on international support.
19.	Zimbabwe	40% GHG emissions reduction per capita by 2035 compared to BaU scenario.
20.	Kenya	35% commitment relative to BAU
21.	Cambodia	Economy-wide target of reducing GHG emissions by 55% by 2035, compared to the 2035 BAU scenario.
22.	Nepal	96% GHG emissions reduction by 2030 and 97% by 2035
22.	Somalia	34% reduction with 29% conditional while 5% is unconditional
23.	Norway	70-75% reduction in GHG emissions in 2035 compared to 1990 levels
24.	Moldova	75% below its 1990 level.
25.	Belize	Targets a cumulative emissions reduction of 6,234 ktCO ₂ e by 2035
26	Niue	Targets reducing emission by increasing the share of renewable energy to 80% of total electricity generation by 2030

Table 1: NDCs Submission by countries *This list reflects submissions as at the time of this research

To be able to achieve this innovative approach to NDCs development, Members of Parliament have a key role to play based on their constitutional responsibilities as representatives of the people, and the first arm of government.

WHY DOES PARLIAMENTARY ENGAGEMENT IN NDCs MATTER?

Parliamentary Engagement in NDCs: Why it Matters

Members of Parliament have critical roles to play in driving climate action and sustainable development. This has long been backed by several research works. Indeed, the key role of Parliaments in driving climate action has since been exhaustively dealt with by GLOBE in a series of work under its **The GLOBE Climate Legislation Initiative (GCLI)**.

These works, which cover legislative actions on climate change across several countries, and in different editions recognise the fact that:

Legislative action at the national level is fundamental to achieving the ultimate goal of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – the stabilisation of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system³. (pg.

Referencing the [GLOBE Climate Legislation Study](#), Agora: Portal for Parliamentary Development opines that one of the key findings of the study is that:

Since climate change is inexorably linked to many other issues, including agriculture, fishery and food production, energy, health, disaster risk management and water security, legislating on climate change goes far beyond emission and energy targets. It involves mainstreaming climate change into all aspects of development and national planning, and in doing so, touches upon many policy fields⁴.

GLOBE's seminal work, published in different editions and currently housed with the Grantham Research Institute, laid the foundation for further works on the important roles of Members of Parliament to climate action.

Accordingly, Wolstenholme, Ruth (2010). *The Role of Parliamentarians in Strengthening the Climate Change Agenda: Scotland Report*⁵ finds that Parliaments have a variety of roles to play in helping drive climate action, since countries are the hotspots for the implementation of climate action. She therefore identifies the several ways in which parliaments can play significant parts in this: legislation, scrutiny, policy development, risk assessments, review of impacts and actions, and engendering implementation.

³ GLOBE Legislators (2013). *A Review of Climate Change Legislation in 66 Countries* 4th Ed.
<https://globelegislators.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/IVCCL.pdf>

⁴ Agora. "Legislating & Climate Change." <https://www.agora-parl.org/resources/aoe/legislatingclimate-change>

⁵ Wolstenholme, Ruth (2010). *The Role of Parliamentarians in Strengthening the Climate Change Agenda: Scotland Report*

Parliamentary networks across the world, in various fora, have restated through concrete engagements, that parliaments are key to driving action on climate change. From Africa, to Asia, Australia through Europe, the Caribbeans and North and South America, several engagements have shown that parliamentary engagements boost action both by the government, citizens, and the private sector.

During a [Pan-Commonwealth Climate Forum held by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association](#), several participant MPs and other stakeholders emphasised that no holistic climate action can happen, without the active participation of Members of Parliament. Specifically, they identified the following as pathways for parliamentary engagement in climate action:

- Following up on agencies and ministries of government to ensure specific implementation
- Policy scrutiny
- Private member Bills
- Ensuring the establishment of Independent Climate Committees to provide Members of Parliament with data and advice on engagements with the executive
- Engendering the establishment of technical support offices to help guide decision by Members of Parliament, etc.

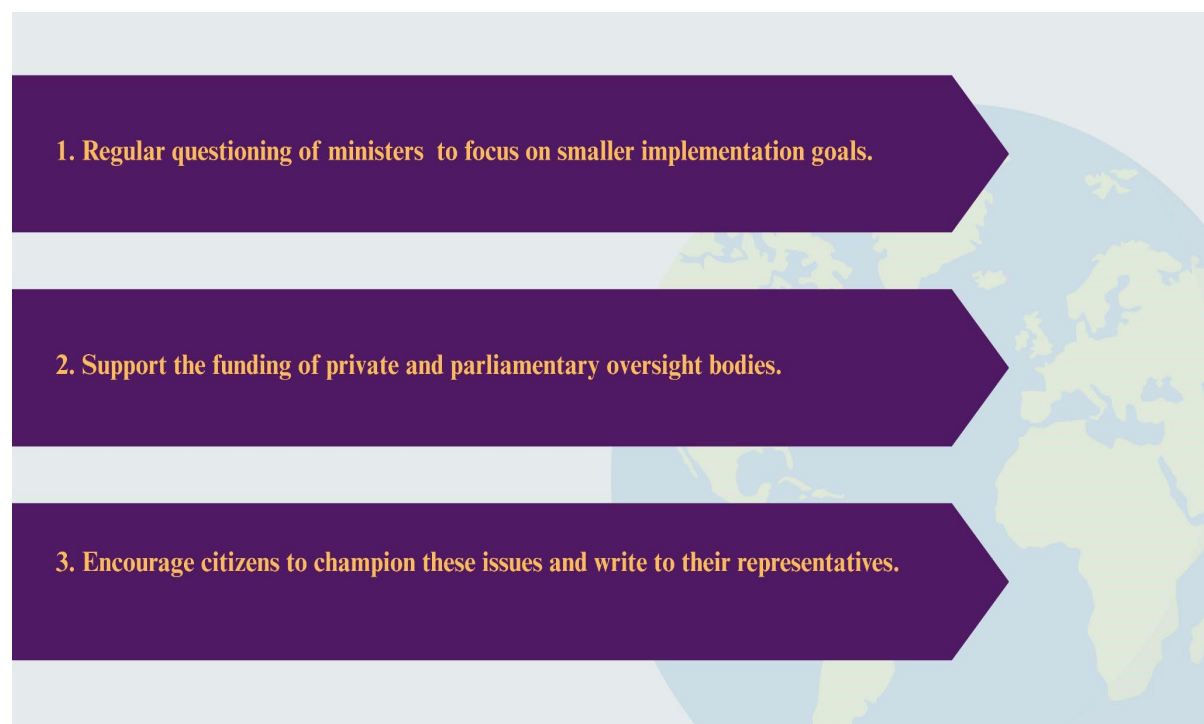


Figure 2. How parliaments can provide support for climate action, according to Lord Teverson of the UK House of Lords. **Source:** CPA

What we have done with this literature review is to highlight how parliaments have key roles to play in climate action. The media through which they can do this shows consequently that no country can effectively implement its national climate change commitments without the sign-off of Members of Parliament.

It therefore follows that the very process of developing these key Paris Agreement tools, must have the engagement and active participation of parliaments, especially in democracies.

As such, Parliamentary participation in the NDCs process is important for a number of reasons, namely:

- Co-ownership of the NDCs as an important stakeholder and representative of the people.
- Provision of oversight in monitoring each sector's efforts at meeting their targets under the NDCs.
- Implementation Finance: This entails support for the appropriation of funds to help address climate issues and meet the NDCs targets.
- Policy and Legislative Support: Members of Parliament can help with the draft, passage, and adoption of policies and laws that can help ensure implementation of the NDCs.

These key roles of Parliaments in the implementation of NDCs can only be easily embraced when they are part of the process, and thus co-own the final commitments.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

NDCs 3.0: How are Parliaments Engaging?

Considering how members of parliament have a critical role to play in approving appropriations, providing oversight to the implementation actions by the executive and the private sector, policy adoption, it is important that they are involved in the NDCs process. This way, they issue approval based on their knowledge of what the targets and implementation processes are; so they can then approve funding where necessary and also interrogate whole-of-society implementation efforts through their oversight functions.

It was therefore important to review the extent of engagement of parliaments in the NDCs 3.0 processes of different countries. We further interrogated the nature of the engagements in order to ascertain which of the parliamentary tools used.



Figure 3: Survey respondents by country

As pointed out earlier, the data for this was gathered using three different methodologies namely survey tool, desktop review, and key informant interviews.

It is pertinent to remark that although we reached out to Members of Parliament from 114 countries, we were only able to get responses from 22 Parliaments. This is reflective of the key challenge of parliamentary willingness to respond to critical issues such as the NDCs.

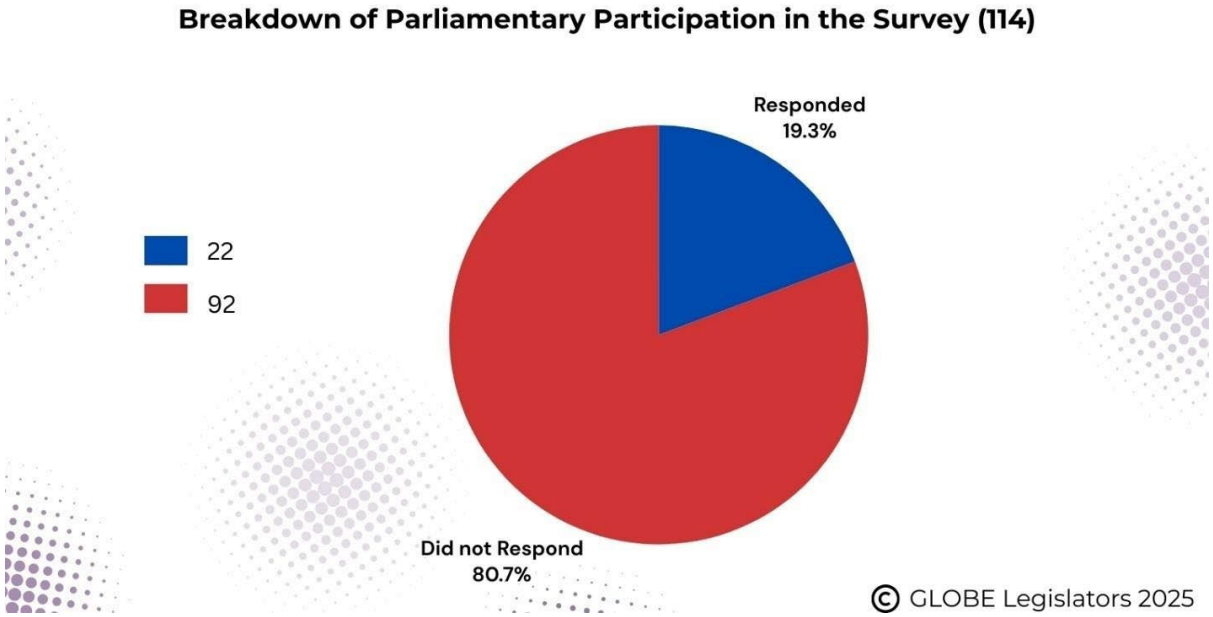


Figure 4: Breakdown of Parliamentary Participation in the Survey

Our survey tool was used to gather thirty-five responses from the following Parliaments:

Namibia	Sierra Leone	Senegal
Uganda	United Kingdom	Brazil
Ethiopia	Thailand	Kenya
Zimbabwe	Egypt	Mexico
Pakistan	South Sudan	Sweden
Bolivia	Canada	The Gambia
Grenada	Nigeria	Tuvalu
East Africa Legislative Assembly		

Respondents were drawn from several committees including:

Survey Respondents by Parliamentary Committee	
Climate Change	Environmental Audit
Water Resources	Agriculture
Gender	Legal affairs
Human Resources	Natural Resources
Budget and Finance	ICT and National Guidance
Trade	Health
Public Investment	Oversight
Economic Development Planning	Principal Officers of Parliament

Table 2: Survey respondents by Parliamentary Committees

Survey responses reflected various types of Parliaments including Upper and Lower Chambers, and Regional Parliaments.

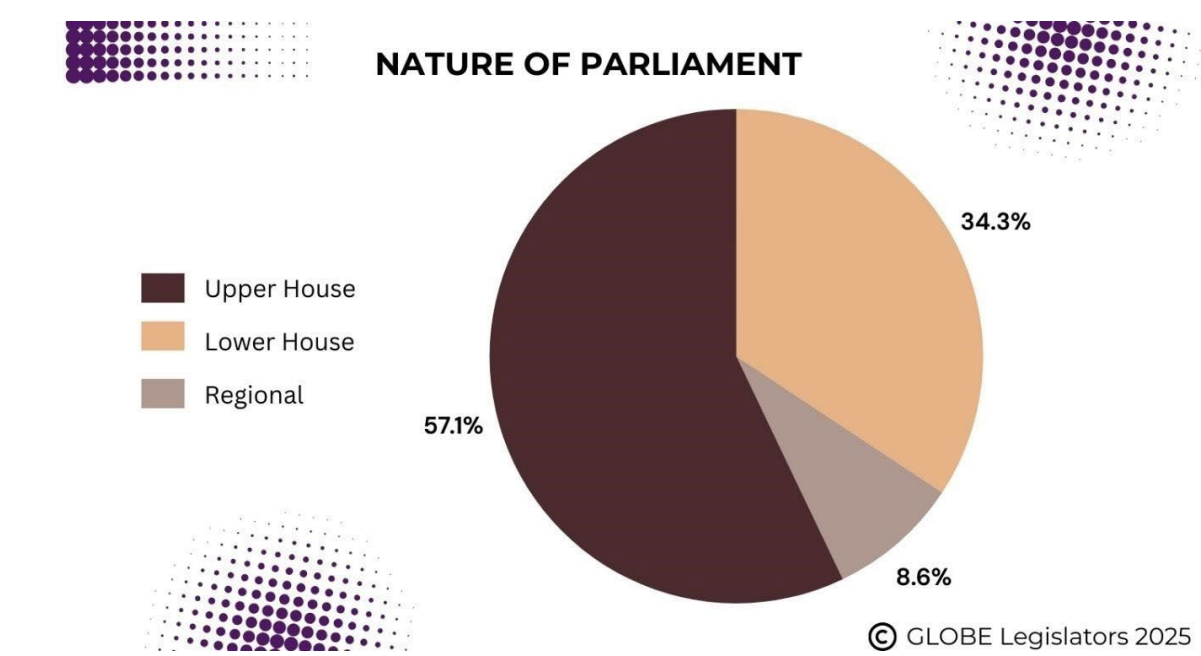


Figure 5: Nature of Parliament of respondents

As seen from the figure above, 57.1% of our survey respondents were from the Upper Houses, 34.3% from the Lower House, with 8.6% coming from regional Parliaments.

There was also a need to ensure that, in line with GLOBE's ethics, that responses were collated across party lines representative of democratic principles.

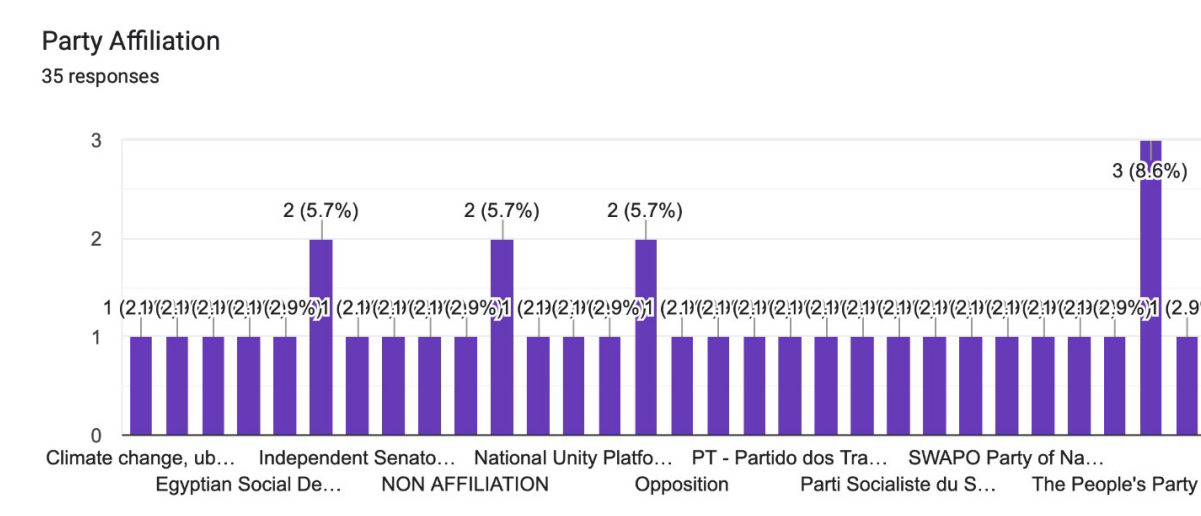


Figure 6: Party affiliation of respondents

Having determined the representative and cross-party nature of the responses, we then reviewed and analysed the responses to determine the extent of parliamentary involvement in the NDCs 3.0 process of different countries.

60% of the respondents stated that their parliament participated in the development of their countries' NDCs 3.0, while 40% said they did not.

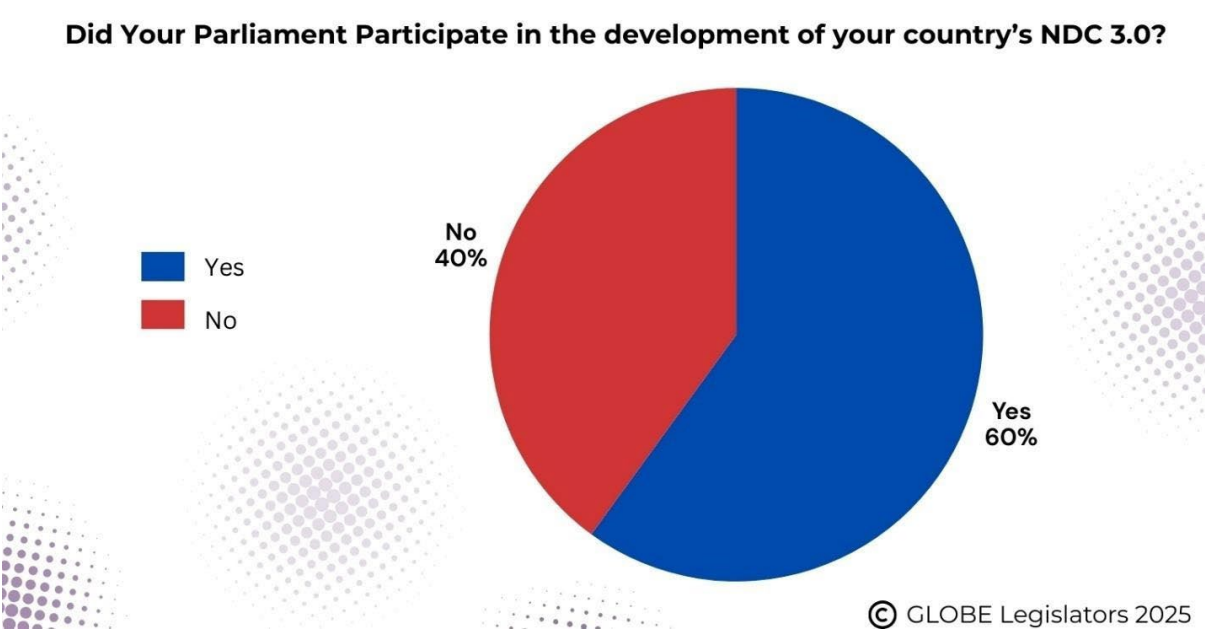


Figure 7: Parliamentary engagement in NDCs 3.0

The nature of the engagement ranged from: debate on the NDCs on the floor of Parliament; committee's review of the NDCs; presentation by the government agency/department responsible for the development of the NDCs; engagement with stakeholders; consultative or training workshops; etc.

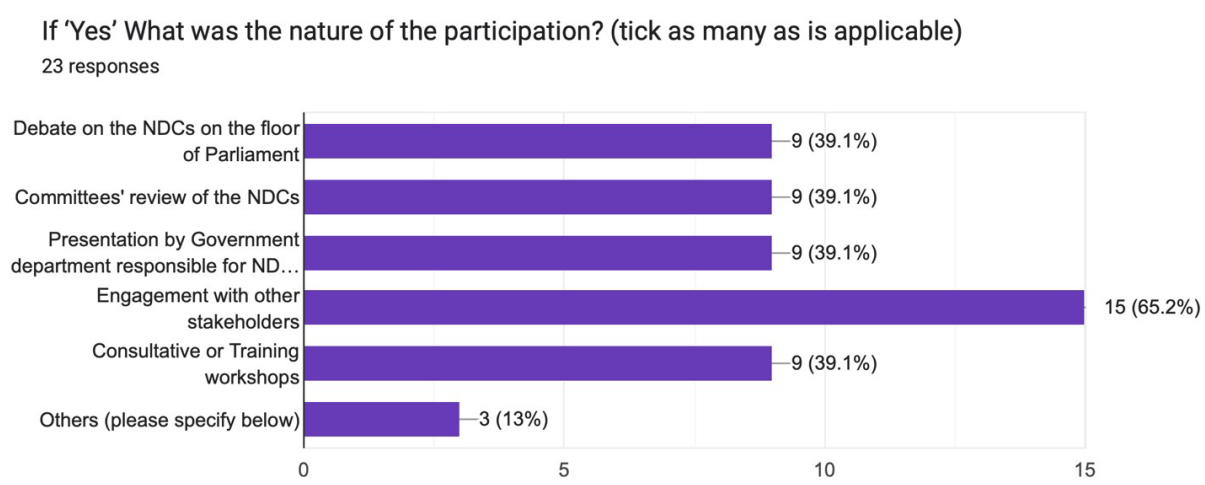


Figure 8: Nature of Parliamentary participation in NDCs 3.0

Unanimously, either through the survey tool, or KIs, Members of Parliament, Parliamentary staff, and members of parliamentary networks all agree that parliamentary engagement in the NDCs is critical and should be encouraged, explored, and maximised.

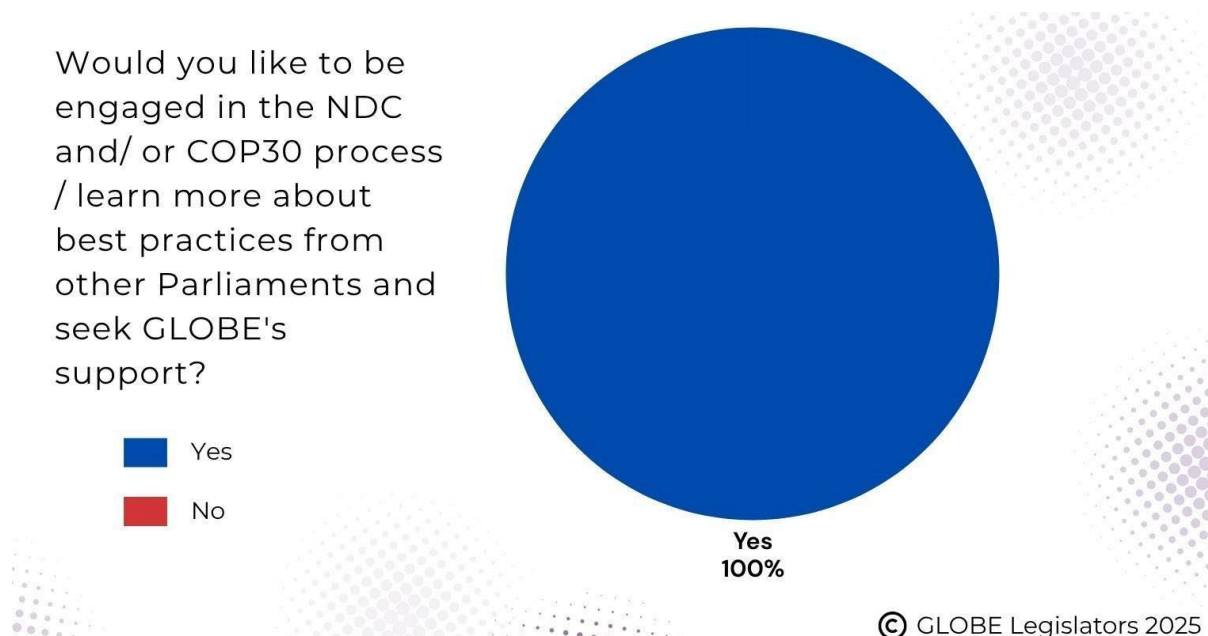


Figure 9: Parliamentary desire to participate in NDCs and COPs

Further information was also gathered using our desktop review and KIs. This effort revealed the following:

Brazil: Brazilian Members of Parliament have not been involved in the NDCs 3.0 process of the country.

Finland: Finland has established a **Parliamentary Monitoring Group for Climate Policy** to enhance parliamentary involvement in climate action. This group discusses and monitors plans related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and the land use sector, as well as their implementation. It also reviews scientific findings, particularly reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Finnish Climate Change Panel.

India: 41 Members of Parliament were hosted at an event organised by [Swaniti Global](#). The event looked at the country's Nationally Determined Contributions and its future climate commitments under the Paris Agreement and the critical role of Members of Parliament in bridging policy and practice, with the aim of driving the attainment of India's NDCs.



Image credit: Swaniti Global

There are also further conversations on holding parliamentary engagements on NDCs 3.0.

Malawi: Malawi's Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Climate Change was involved after the draft of NDC 2.0 during its post drafting review phase. Malawi has now secured funding for NDCs 3.0 and will start the development process, and there are plans to involve the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Climate Change during the development process.

Malaysia: Malaysia's MP Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad contributed to the conversation on NDCs during the preparation for a National Carbon Credit Policy in Parliament.

MP Ahmad reiterated that in line with their Constitution, it was important to note that the Federal Government via the [Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability \(NRES\)](#) is the focal point under the **UNFCCC** and is tasked with preparing the Nationally Determined Contributions.

Nepal: Plans are underway to hold a parliamentary engagement on NDCs 3.0 at the time of writing this report.

Nigeria: As part of efforts to ensure that the Nigerian National Assembly participates in the NDCs 3.0 process, and part of GLOBE's ongoing work to ensure that Climate Change Councils interact with Members of Parliament, GLOBE wrote to the Nigerian National Council on Climate Change, calling for them to include legislators in the NDC 3.0 process. This culminated in a briefing session at the National Assembly. There are also ongoing efforts by the House of Representatives Committee on Climate Change and Security to provide oversight for Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government, and big manufacturers, by asking them what efforts they intend to make to effect the implementation of Nigeria's climate commitments including NDCs 3.0.

Sweden: In Sweden, the Climate Policy Framework requires the government to present a climate policy action plan to the Riksdag (Parliament) every four years. The Climate Policy Council, an independent body, evaluates the government's progress toward its climate objectives and submits annual reports to both the government and Parliament, facilitating parliamentary oversight.

Sweden has actively involved its Parliament, the **Riksdag**, in the development and oversight of its climate policies, including the formulation of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

European Union: On 6 December, Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an EU certification scheme for permanent carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage in products entered into force following its publication in the Official Journal of the EU.

According to the document, all carbon removals and emission reductions generated under the scheme must contribute to the achievement of the EU's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and its climate objectives, and not to the NDCs of third parties or to international compliance schemes.

Egypt: The Egyptian Parliament had engagements in the form of Committees' review of the NDCs, and Consultative or Training workshops.

Cumulatively, we breakdown the extent and nature of parliamentary engagement in NDCs 3.0 in the following table:

THE NATURE OF PARLIAMENTARY ENGAGEMENT IN NDC 3.0			
S/N	PARLIAMENT	NATURE OF ENGAGEMENT	REMARKS
1	Brazil	None	This is worrying considering Brazil's position as the COP30 Presidency.
2	Ethiopia	Debate on the floor of Parliament on the NDCs; presentation by Government department responsible for NDC development, Consultative or Training workshops; Engagement with other stakeholders.	This information is from the Chief Whip and another MP.
3	European Union	Through Regulation	Sourced through desktop review
4	Finland	Contribution was through a Monitoring Group.	Finland set up a Parliamentary Monitoring Group for Climate Policy.

5	India	Workshop	A workshop was convened by Swaniti Global with focus on NDCs 3.0
6	Nepal	Workshops	As Nepal prepares its NDCs 3.0 parliamentary networks have scheduled workshops with MPs to discuss the proposed NDCs.
7	Sweden	Formal engagements of the Riksdag especially through the Climate Policy Council.	
8	Malaysia	On the floor of the house.	This was through a contribution by an MP during discussions on the National Carbon Credit Policy.
9	Nigeria	Convening of engagement by GLOBE and the NCCC to brief MPs and get their inputs into the process.	GLOBE Legislators' intervention helped fast track this process.
10	Uganda	Engagement with stakeholders and consultative meetings.	
11	Kenya	Committees' review of draft NDCs.	
12	Sierra Leone	Presentation by Government department responsible for NDCs development.	Information provided by the Chairman of the Economic development Planning Committee.
13	United Kingdom	Debate on the NDCs on the floor of Parliament; presentation by the Government department responsible for NDCs development; engagement with other stakeholders.	
14	Egypt	Engagements in the form of Committees' review of the NDCs, and Consultative or Training workshops.	
15	Tuvalu	Committees' review of the NDCs	Information provided by the Speaker of Parliament
16	The Gambia	None	
17	Canada	None	

18	Namibia	Committees' review of the NDCs; Engagement with other stakeholders; Consultative or Training workshops	
19	Zimbabwe	Presentation by Government department responsible for NDCs development; Engagement with other stakeholders	
20	Mexico	Engagement with other stakeholders; Consultative or Training workshops	
21	Pakistan	Engagement with other stakeholders; Consultative or Training workshops	Response provided by a Legislative Aide and a Member of the Punjab Provincial Assembly
22	Grenada	There was no engagement on NDCs	Despite this non-engagement, The Granada Senate seeks to "permeate Parliament, including via Standing Committee work and parliament as a whole, with the NDC and other processes now, especially in the lead up to COP30 and meeting Grenada's obligations under Paris Agreement and UNFCCC more generally."
23	East Africa Legislative Assembly	Engagement with other stakeholders and Consultative or Training workshops.	
24	South Sudan	None	
25	Senegal	Presentation by Government department responsible for NDCs development.	
26	Thailand	None	

Table 3: Nature of Parliamentary engagements in NDCs 3.0

CLIMATE CHANGE COUNCILS: HOW HAVE THEY ENGAGED WITH MPS AND THE NDCs 3.0 PROCESS?

Climate Change Councils (CCCs) are government-established bodies tasked with guiding, advising, and overseeing a country's climate change policies and actions. They are often created by law to ensure accountability, and long-term stability.

The United Kingdom was the first to establish a CCC through its Climate Change Act– the first climate change legislation– which served as a template for other countries to establish their own climate change laws and councils.

Climate governance through CCCs is dynamic in every country where they exist. While some countries' CCC modeled after that of the UK are explicitly created by legislation, others such as the Hungarian Climate Council (Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Tanács) lack a clear statutory origin. Also, the UK's CCC is fully independent with statutory protections shielding it from political interference, while others like the South African and Nigerian CCCs have the president as their chairperson, are highly dependent on federal funding and their board can be dissolved by the president without parliamentary oversight. This constrains their autonomy and ability to critique federal policies, and thus leave them vulnerable to election cycles.

A large number of the CCCs solely provide scientific and advisory support. These include the UK Committee, Chile's Comité Científico de Cambio Climático, Germany's Expertenrat für Klimafragen, among others. However, there are other CCCs that serve as the policy formulation and implementation bodies of the government. Examples include Nigeria's National Council on Climate Change, Philippines's Climate Change Commission, among others.

Despite the governance structure, CCCs play a crucial role in shaping a country's climate change policies, including the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Their core mandate is to provide science-based advice to the government on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate impacts, and meeting international climate commitments such as the Paris Agreement. Other functions include policy development, monitoring and evaluation, and stakeholder engagement.

This central role played by the NCCCs highlights the need for a synergy between this body and parliamentarians, in order to ensure that parliamentarians are well informed to oversee climate policy. In recognition of this, Climate Change Acts in countries such as UK, Sweden, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Nigeria, and South Africa mandate their Climate Change Councils to legally report to or advise parliament directly, often through annual reports, progress assessments, or formal

assessments. This is in contrast with countries such as Denmark, Finland, Austria and Chile where there is no such direct mandate. Here, the legislation specifies that the council's reporting obligation is solely to an executive government who may wish to share this information with parliament or not.

Inserting that CCCs need to report to parliament strengthens parliamentary oversight by ensuring regular unfiltered updates from an independent advisory body. This level of access greatly improves Members of Parliaments' engagement in shaping their country's climate policies.

With regards to NDCs CCCs have played some role. For strictly independent Councils such as the UKCCC and the Chilean Climate Change Council, these contributions have come in the form of provision of technical insights and guidance. For instance, the UK's Climate Change Committee (CCC) was actively involved in the development of NDC 3.0 by providing emission targets and progress reports and statutory advice to Parliament. An example of this influence is the CCC's [advisory letter](#) which urged the government to adopt an ambitious 81% reduction target in territorial greenhouse gas emissions by 2035. This recommendation was subsequently integrated into the UK's NDC 3.0 framework. The Chilean Comité Científico de Cambio Climático on the other hand provided detailed guidance in its *Preliminary Report: Nationally Determined Contribution Update 2025*. For countries like Nigeria, where the CCC is also the UNFCCC Designated National Authority, the entire NDCs 3.0 process is being overseen by them.

CLIMATE CHANGE COUNCILS			
S/ N	COUNTRY	COUNCIL	WEBSITE
1	Australia	Climate Change Authority	https://www.climatechangeauthority.gov.au/
2	Canada	Canadian Climate Institute	https://climateinstitute.ca/
3	Chile	Comité Científico de Cambio Climático	https://comitecientifico.mincienclia.gob.cl/
4	Costa Rica	Consejo Científico de Cambio Climático (4C)	https://cambioclimatico.go.cr/4c-consejo-cientifico-de-cambio-climatico/
5	Denmark	Danish Council on Climate Change/Klimarådet	https://www.klimaraadet.dk/en
6	European Union	European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change	https://climate-advisory-board.europa.eu/
7	Finland	Finnish Climate Change Panel/Suomen ilmastopaneeli	www.ilmastopaneeli.fi/en/

8	France	High Council on Climate/Haut conseil pour le climat	www.hautconseilclimat.fr
9	Germany	The German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU)/Expertenrat	www.wbgu.de/en/fürKlimafragen
10	Greece	Special Scientific Committee for Tackling Climate Change	
11	Guatemala	Consejo Nacional de Cambio Climático/National Council on Climate Change	https://sgccc.org.gt/
12	Iceland	Loftslagsráð	https://loftslagsrad.is/english/climate-council/
13	Ireland	Climate Change Advisory Council	www.climatecouncil.ie
14	Korea Republic	2050 Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Commission	https://www.2050cnc.go.kr/eng/main/view
15	Mexico	Consejo Consultivo de Cambio Climático	https://cambioclimatico.gob.mx/consejo-de-cambio-climatico-2/
16	Netherlands	Wetenschappelijke Klimaatraad/Netherlands Scientific Climate Council	https://www.wkr.nl/
17	New Zealand	He Pou a Rangi/Climate Change Commission	https://www.climatecommission.govt.nz/
18	Nigeria	National Council on Climate Change	https://natccc.gov.ng/
19	Norway	Climate Policy Council (Klimautvalget)	https://klimautvalget2050.no/
20	Philippines	Climate Change Commission	https://climate.gov.ph/
21	Sweden	Swedish climate policy council	https://www.klimatpolitiskaradet.se/en/
22	South Africa	Presidential Climate Commission	www.climatecommission.org.za/
23	Ukraine	Green Transition Office	https://gto.dixigroup.org/
24	United Kingdom	Climate Change Committee	https://www.theccc.org.uk/

Table 4: Climate Change Councils

EVALUATING REGIONAL FORA ON NDCs 3.0

In a unique move in 2024, following the completion of the GST, the UNFCCC Secretariat, in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the NDC Partnership, convened a series of regional NDCs fora. The regional fora were aimed at "...help[ing] countries shape the next round of their climate pledges under the Paris Agreement⁶."

Accordingly, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC, Simon Still, affirms "We cannot afford to be stagnant: submitting new Nationally Determined Contributions is not just a reporting requirement, but a vital commitment to safeguarding our planet's future for future generations. The NDCs 3.0 Regional Fora will support all Parties to deliver on their commitments⁷."

These regional fora which present opportunities to advance conversations and actions on NDCs 3.0 in a manner that reflect the peculiar needs, focus, and challenges of each region, needed to have had strong parliamentary presence to galvanise further action by either regional parliaments, or national parliaments after the fora. There is yet no evidence of the official participation of MPs as key players, in any of these fora. Such participation was often at the level of casual presence.

In what follows, we look at the outcomes of these regional fora.

PACIFIC REGION (AUGUST 12-16, APIA, SAMOA)

The forum focused on three work streams—Article 6, NDCs and Transparency. All 14 Pacific Island Countries have submitted their first NDC, of these, 11 have followed up with updated, revised or second NDCs, and 5 have submitted their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Outcomes and Discussions:

Region-Specific Mitigation Efforts: A key takeaway was the insight into Pacific Islanders' way of life, which is critical to addressing the unique vulnerabilities of the Pacific Island to climate change impacts, and the importance of locally-driven mitigation strategies tailored to the Pacific context, by providing a platform for

⁶ "Regional fora aim to increase country ambition ahead of next round of climate plans".

[https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/regional-fora-aim-increase-country-ambitionahead-next-](https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/regional-fora-aim-increase-country-ambitionahead-next-roundclimate#:~:text=However%2C%20greenhouse%20gas%20emissions%20are,government%20of%20Samoa%20in%20Apia)

[roundclimate#:~:text=However%2C%20greenhouse%20gas%20emissions%20are,government%20of%20Samoa%20in%20Apia](https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/regional-fora-aim-increase-country-ambitionahead-next-roundclimate#:~:text=However%2C%20greenhouse%20gas%20emissions%20are,government%20of%20Samoa%20in%20Apia)

⁷ "Regional fora..." op cit

peer-to-peer exchange, the sharing of best practice and discussion of context-specific challenges and priorities.

Inclusion of Non-CO₂ Pollutants:

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Secretariat emphasised the importance of integrating SLCPs such as methane and black carbon into mitigation goals and measures and integrating air quality planning and implementation to increase climate and health benefits, as part of the economy-wide target in all relevant sectors. The CCAC provided insights and support to Pacific Island participants on sectoral approaches; rationales for NDC enhancement; co-benefits of connecting action in sectors for climate planning, action and reporting, as well as building institutional knowledge on country experiences, priorities and challenges.

Transparency: The Forum devoted a half-day session to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), aimed at building and reinforcing Pacific Islands' capacity to understand its requirements and to prepare their first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and national inventory reports, thereby meeting their Paris Agreement reporting commitments. Interventions highlighted the importance of these submissions for demonstrating progress under the Paris Agreement, addressing gaps and identifying support needs.

Capacity Building: They called for increased capacity building, finance and streamlined access to technical support, with a strong interest in leveraging NDCs to unlock finance and support climate action and sustainable development in the region.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC) (AUGUST 27-29, BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA) The Forum reaffirmed LAC countries' strong commitment to ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. The event provided a dedicated space for regional stakeholders to address challenges and opportunities as they prepare for the 2025 NDC submissions.

Outcomes and Discussions:

Ambition and Commitment:

LAC countries reiterated their dedication to setting strong, ambitious NDCs. However, they also acknowledged significant hurdles in the implementation process, particularly regarding the availability of finance and the credibility of monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) frameworks.

Focus on Adaptation:

Adaptation emerged as a critical focus, especially for small island developing states (SIDS). Delegates emphasized that NDCs should prioritize adaptation measures rather than solely relying on the co-benefits of mitigation actions.

Financing and Investability Challenges:

Delegates discussed difficulties in structuring bankable projects and the limitations imposed by internal fiscal rules, which restrict countries from obtaining credits. Participants highlighted the need for improved inter-institutional coordination—with finance, planning, development, and environmental authorities—to better position projects for access to international funds, including those provided by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).

Launch of the CCAC Guidance on Super Pollutants:

A notable highlight was the regional launch of the new Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Guidance on Including Super Pollutants in NDCs. This guidance aims to enhance the integration of non-CO₂ pollutants—such as methane and other shortlived climate pollutants (SLCPs)—into national climate plans, thereby addressing both air quality and climate mitigation objectives.

Agriculture and Sectoral Challenges:

Discussions revealed that integrating agriculture into the upcoming NDC 3.0 remains challenging. A major barrier is the difficulty in achieving effective coordination between different ministries, which hampers the identification of clear targets and the implementation of systemic shifts toward low-carbon and low-methane practices. They identified some opportunities to improve coordination, including establishing roundtables which connect stakeholders in the environment and agriculture sectors and empowering ministries of agriculture and livestock in NDC target setting.

Partnerships and Regional Collaboration:

The Forum also served as a platform to strengthen partnerships with key groups such as the CCAC and the Global Methane Pledge (GMP). Twelve coalition state partners—including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru—were in attendance, underlining the region's collaborative approach to tackling these challenges.

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (SEPTEMBER 3-5, ISTANBUL, TÜRKİYE)

Discussions centered on insights drawn from earlier NDC cycles, the findings of the COP28 global stocktake, and both sector-specific and regional prospects for the forthcoming NDC round. Participants also examined methods for tracking and assessing NDC implementation, explored funding and investment potential for NDC 3.0, and emphasized weaving social and economic factors into climate strategies to boost ambition and fast-track sustainable development.

Outcomes and Discussions:

Accelerating Ambition and Learning from Past Cycles: Delegates revisited lessons learned from previous NDC rounds and COP28 outcomes. A critical emphasis was placed on transitioning from sectoral targets to economy-wide approaches. Participants agreed that the Paris Agreement's progression mandate requires each new NDC to reflect the highest possible ambition, reinforcing the urgency noted in the UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2023 and IPCC assessments.

Investability and Innovative Financing: A core challenge identified was making NDCs more "investable." Specific discussions highlighted: The necessity for early and active engagement of finance ministries to align climate goals with national policy frameworks, and Innovative financing mechanisms—such as green bonds, blended finance, and leveraging private sector investments—were discussed as essential tools to overcome the persistent funding gaps. These discussions were supported by UNDP's regional efforts to mobilize international climate finance, as documented on their Eastern Europe and Central Asia news platforms.

Finance: It was acknowledged that securing finance is crucial for translating NDC ambitions into action, with calls for more financial support for the region. The UNDP and its partners stressed the need to make NDCs attractive to private investors in order to unlock the necessary resources.

Robust Monitoring and Transparent Reporting: The forum underscored the importance of establishing strong monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems to address data quality and transparency challenges. Participants stressed that timely submission of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and enhanced data collection mechanisms are vital for tracking progress and ensuring accountability in climate actions.

Integrated Social and Economic Considerations: Recognizing the region's dynamic economies and youthful demographics, the forum called on countries in the region to lead the global energy transition, leveraging their potential in renewable energy, young populations, and dynamic economies. They also advocated for not only a

“whole economy approach,” but also for a “whole-of-society approach approach”, which goes beyond technical emissions targets and includes:

- Social dimensions such as stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and the integration of equity considerations into climate policies.
- Sector-specific strategies that connect renewable energy transition with sustainable agriculture, water management, and other critical areas. Regional experts highlighted how these integrated measures are essential for ensuring that NDC ambitions are both actionable and aligned with broader development priorities.

Cross-Sectoral Collaboration and Regional Partnership: The event provided a dedicated space for cross-country dialogue. High-level representatives—including Professor Dr. Halil Hasar from Türkiye's Ministry of Environment and other key figures—emphasized the need for enhanced inter-ministerial coordination and multistakeholder partnerships. Specific partnerships were discussed, with contributions from organizations such as GIZ, IRENA, and the Asian Development Bank, to support technical and financial capacity-building. These efforts are highlighted in regional UNDP publications and press releases focused on the forum.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (SEPTEMBER 23-25, TUNIS, TUNISIA)

Outcomes and Discussions:

Balancing Development and Climate Goals:

The forum acknowledged that, within the MENA context, development imperatives remain paramount. Delegates reflected on the necessity of balancing development goals with ambitious climate targets in their NDC 3.0

Ambition and Implementation Challenges:

MENA countries acknowledged significant hurdles such as limited financial resources, insufficient and transparent data, capacity constraints for developing and tracking NDCs, and difficulties in setting ambitious economy-wide targets. They stressed the need for stronger inter-ministerial collaboration and broader stakeholder coordination to effectively share ownership and responsibilities in climate action.

Integration of Non-CO₂ Pollutants:

A major focus was on integrating non-CO₂ “super pollutants”—including methane, black carbon, tropospheric ozone, and HFCs—into NDCs. Experts and country representatives highlighted how doing so could simultaneously improve air quality

and contribute to climate mitigation, despite current gaps: while most MENA countries include methane reduction targets, few have quantified its mitigation potential or addressed other short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) adequately.

Several MENA countries have begun incorporating short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) into their recent NDCs. Notably, 86% of these countries include methane in their overall GHG reduction targets, and 73% have introduced measures addressing methane emissions—with specific targets in the agriculture (26%), fossil fuel (32%), and waste (63%) sectors. However, the quantitative integration of these measures remains limited: only 9% of MENA countries have actually quantified the methane mitigation potential or integrated methane fully into their GHG targets. Similarly, only 20% of countries in the region have included HFCs in their latest NDCs, and Black Carbon is absent from all. Delegates noted that while the enhanced inclusion of SLCPs offers a significant opportunity to boost NDC ambition—particularly in sectors such as waste, fossil fuels, agriculture, transport, household energy, and cooling—developing countries continue to face considerable challenges in securing the necessary support and financing to address these pollutants effectively.

Enhancing Partnerships and Technical Support:

The forum reinforced the importance of partnerships, notably with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and the Global Methane Pledge (GMP). The new CCAC Guidance on Including Super Pollutants in NDCs was regionally launched, underscoring the critical role of international support in bolstering technical capacities, data collection, and financial mobilization for SLCP actions.

Thematic Discussions on Ambition and Monitoring:

Through thematic sessions, participants revisited lessons from previous NDC rounds to inform the setting of economy-wide targets and robust monitoring frameworks. Discussions, supported by experts from the CCAC Scientific Advisory Panel and UNEP's International Methane Emissions Observatory, highlighted the urgency of accelerating emissions reductions—particularly for methane—by 2030, as emphasized in the 1st Global Stocktake.

AFRICA (OCTOBER 7-9, KIGALI, RWANDA)

The forum focused on the challenges and opportunities for African nations to implement and enhance their climate commitments for the third round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to be submitted in February 2025.

Outcomes and Discussions:

Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) Integration: Countries talked about the importance of integrating short lived climate pollutants like methane into NDCs to boost climate action and improve air quality, while aligning with development objectives.

Insufficient Finance: The forum noted the lack of technical skills, data availability and management, and technology transfer as significant barriers to effective NDC implementation. They examined ways to create an enabling environment for climate finance mobilisation, and called for better access to international financial mechanisms, clearer investment frameworks and stronger collaboration between central banks, finance ministries, and other stakeholders.

Lack of Data and Capacity Building: They also identified the lack of transparent and accurate data and technical capacity to monitor NDC progress as a limiting factor. Significant gaps in technical skills, data availability and management, and technology transfer, were highlighted as major barriers to effective project development. An additional obstacle is the limitations on intellectual property restrictions on essential technologies, which they said stunts the ability of African countries to access and scale innovations necessary for climate adaptation.

Cross-Sector Collaboration: The forum emphasized the need to strengthen collaboration across government ministries, clearer frameworks for private sector involvement, and regional cooperation and shared experiences. They identified the weak alignment across institutions, particularly between the finance and planning ministries as a major hurdle to integrating climate action into broader national development strategies.

ASIA (SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 2, BANGKOK, THAILAND):

The forum recognised that the successful implementation of NDCs hinges on addressing interconnected barriers related to capacity building, finance, and technology. They advocated tailored approaches, stakeholder involvement, capacity building, data management and sharing, finance solutions, technology and innovation, and clear regulatory frameworks as key areas.

Outcomes and Discussions:

Stakeholder engagement: The Forum recognized that stakeholder engagement is at the very core of the NDC development and implementation. Stating the importance for partners to be kept informed and updated to help in the mainstreaming of climate goals at different levels and across different sectors.

Enhanced Ambition and Urgency: Participants emphasized the need for countries to elevate their climate ambitions to align with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Discussions highlighted that current NDCs are insufficient, and more robust targets are required. Speakers called for an accelerated transition to renewable energy, the phasing out of coal, and the adoption of energy-efficient technologies.

Inclusivity and Just Transition: Ensuring that climate actions do not exacerbate inequalities was a central theme. The concept of a “just transition” was explored, emphasizing the need to support workers and communities affected by the shift from fossil fuels to green energy. Gender-responsive climate actions and the inclusion of indigenous knowledge and practices were also spotlighted as essential for comprehensive climate strategies.

Finance and Investable NDCs: Investible NDCs require the early involvement of the Ministry of Finance in the NDC development process. Participants identified the mobilization of financial resources as a critical enabler for NDC implementation. They discussed the role of international cooperation in providing financial and technical support to developing countries to help them meet their climate targets, and innovative financing mechanisms, including green bonds, climate funds, and private sector investments.

Transparency and Accountability: The forum advocated for transparent frameworks to measure emissions reductions and the effectiveness of climate actions, and for robust monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems as vital tools for tracking progress and ensuring accountability. They also highlighted the importance of peer review processes and international cooperation in enhancing transparency.

Lack of Data and Capacity: They recognized the need of shifting to economy-wide NDC targets, and identified challenges including a lack of comprehensive emissions data and how to oblige private sector actors to gather and share data; constraints in institutional capacities and resources which pose challenges to reporting processes; and the challenge of how to include informal economies into NDCs, where detailed economic data is often missing.

Regulatory Frameworks and Policy Instruments: The Forum recognized that the decentralization and localization of climate strategies involve sub-national governments, making climate actions more contextually relevant. They recommended institutionalization and coordination through national climate committees in order to facilitate cross-ministry coordination, and continuous consultative engagement to strengthen buy-in and improve alignment.

Technology and Innovation: Technological advancements and innovation were recognized as pivotal in achieving climate goals. Discussions covered the

deployment of clean technologies, digital solutions for climate monitoring, and the role of research and development. Participants also explored the potential of naturebased solutions, such as reforestation and ecosystem restoration in mitigating climate change.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The role of Members of Parliament in driving climate action has not always received enough attention. As the Focal Point of the UNFCCC's informal Parliamentary Group, and leveraging GLOBE's decades of experience on the role MPs must play in the global call for climate action, GLOBE has continued to initiate studies and even support efforts by parliaments and parliamentary networks to legislate for climate change.

In light of this, this work on parliamentary engagement in the NDCs 3.0 process has not only reviewed how countries have interacted and continue to interact with MPs in this process but has also attempted to draw attention to the gaps in these interactions as well as interactions between parliaments and Climate Change Councils.

This would ultimately serve as a seminal work which foregrounds the importance of parliamentary involvement in the entirety of the processes for all of the Paris and UNFCCC tools. Hopefully this can be built on.

Recommendations

This seminal work has not only looked at the extent of engagements by MPs with the NDCs 3.0 process in their countries, but has also identified actions that should be taken.

Consequently, the following are recommended:

- There is a need for an understanding that the participation of MPs in climate action can help boost implementation considering they are constitutionally empowered to make laws; carry out oversight; in some democracies, appropriate funds for implementation; and can lead engagements with the people they represent.
- Where necessary, especially with developing democracies, capacity building training for MPs and their staff are necessary to help position them to make the right decisions.
- Climate Change Councils should integrate constant engagement with MPs in their work.
- Parliaments must make efforts to constantly legislate and update their legislative outputs in line with the changing times, scientific recommendations, and the evolving needs of their people.

GLOBE Survey of Parliamentary Participation in NDCs 3.0

GLOBE Survey of Parliamentary Participation in NDCs 3.0

Introduction

2025 marks a key stage in the Paris Agreement cycle as Parties are required to submit the third cycle of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This third cycle of NDCs commonly known as NDCs 3.0 – are intended to be economy-wide with a focus on decarbonisation strategies for key economic sectors. [GLOBE Legislators](#) seeks to ensure that Members of Parliament, as key government stakeholders with a constitutional role to hold the executive to account, are involved at all relevant stages and provide oversight and approval of this key policy document to secure a broader mandate on behalf of the people.

GLOBE is dedicated to supporting Parliaments and Members of Parliament to raise their awareness of their country NDCs and to engage in the national process of NDC 3.0 formulation, financing, approval and implementation to gain the widest possible mandate.

Towards this, GLOBE, which serves as the [Focal Point of the UNFCCC's Informal Parliamentary Group](#) is carrying out a survey mapping Parliamentary involvement in NDCs 3.0. to identify current needs and engagement.

We would be grateful if you could kindly spare us a few minutes of your time to answer the following questions.

Kindly share the Survey with other Members of Parliament who might be interested in it and in engaging in the NDCs 3.0 and COP30 process.

Please submit the completed Survey by Monday 11 August, 2025.

Thank you very much for your time to help us complete this survey. We aim to share the final results in a report during our Pre-COP30 Parliamentary Forum on 27 August, 2025, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. With grateful thanks for your time and contributions.

GLOBE Legislators.

*** Indicates required question**

1. Name *

GLOBE Survey of Parliamentary Participation in NDCs 3.0

2. Name of Parliament

3. Nature of Parliament *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Upper House
- ☐ Lower House
- ☐ Regional

4. Party Affiliation *

5. Parliamentary Role

6. Committee Membership

GLOBE Survey of Parliamentary Participation in NDCs 3.0

7. Did your Parliament Participate in the development of your country's NDCs 3.0*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

8. If 'Yes' What was the nature of the participation? (tick as many as is applicable)

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Debate on the NDCs on the floor of Parliament
☐ Committees' review of the NDCs
☐ Presentation by Government department responsible for NDCs development
☐ Engagement with other stakeholders
☐ Consultative or Training workshops
☐ Others (please specify below)

Please list other ways your Parliament participated in the NDC 3.0 process, here.

9. Did you hold any pre- or post-COP29 sessions/ briefings in Parliament?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

10. Would you like to be engaged in the NDC and/ or COP30 process / learn more about best practices from other Parliaments and seek GLOBE's support?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

GLOBE Survey of Parliamentary Participation in NDCs 3.0

11. Any further thoughts or suggestions you would like to add



Report prepared by

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