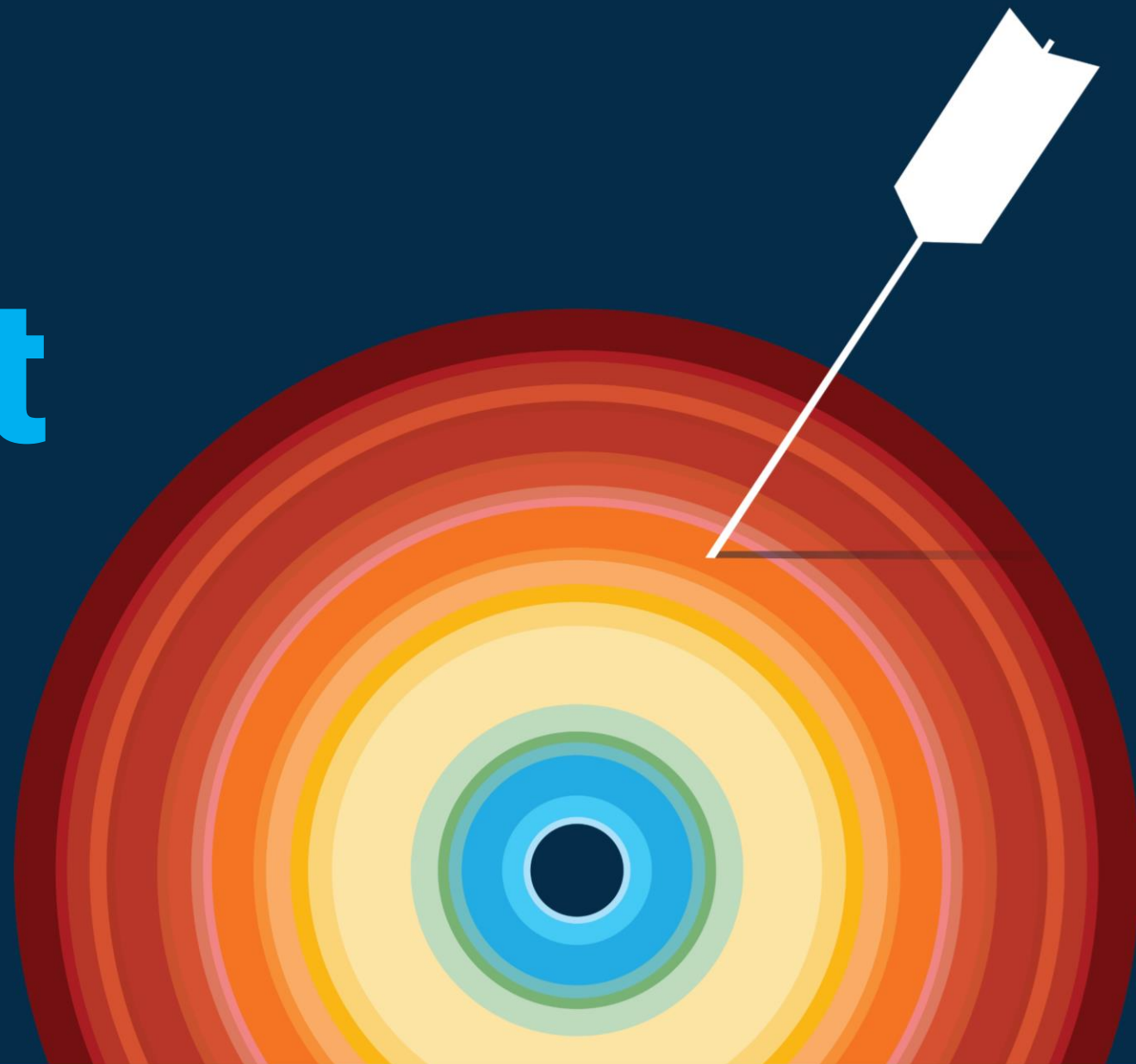


Emissions Gap Report 2025

Off target

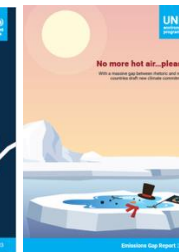
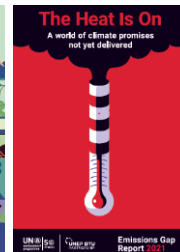
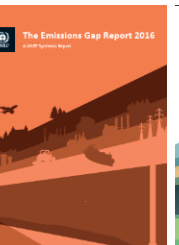
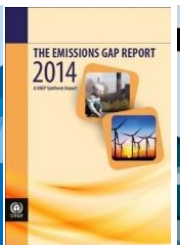
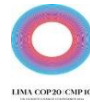
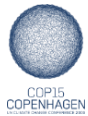
Continued collective inaction puts
global temperature goal at risk



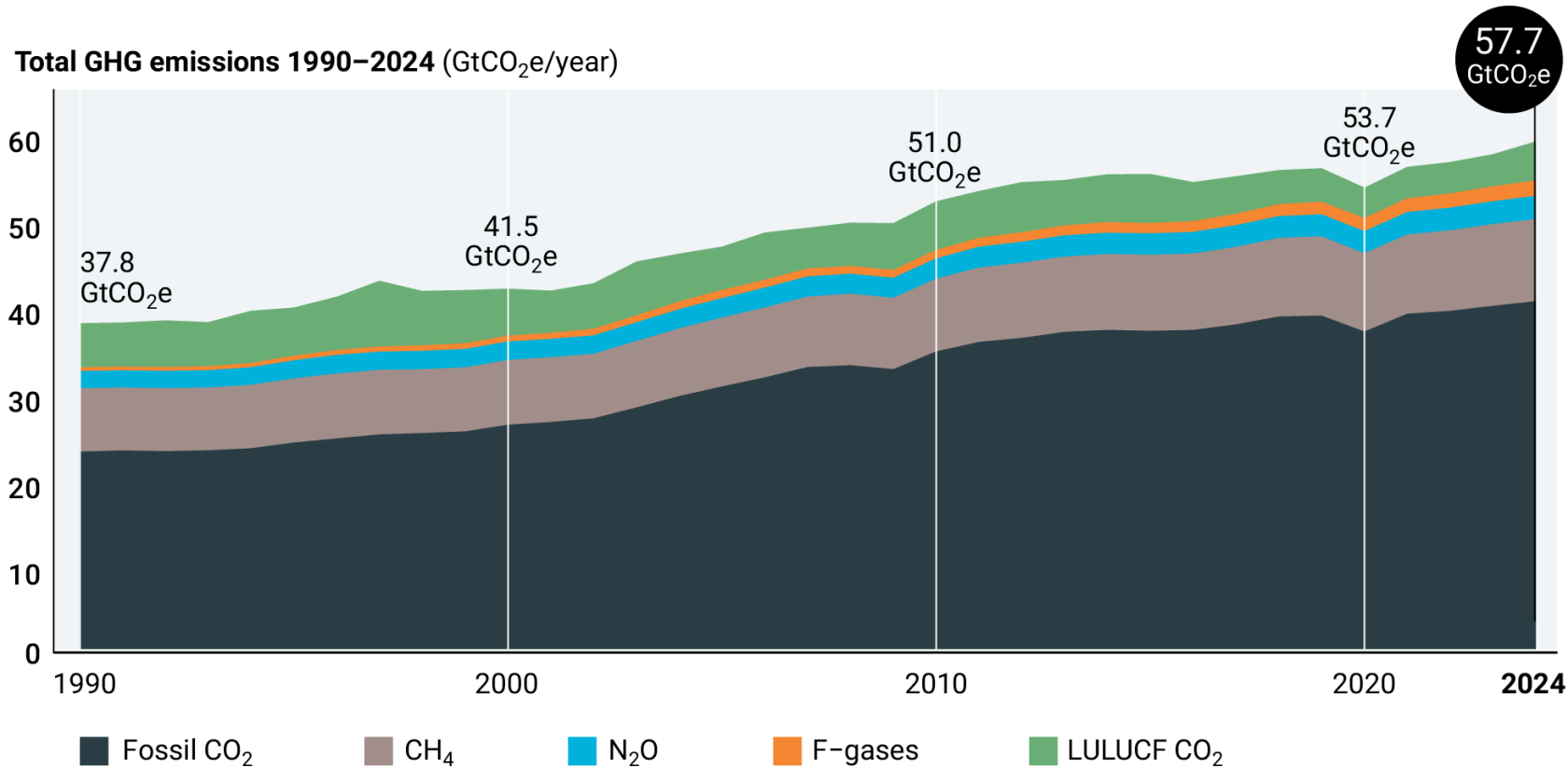
CPR Meeting | 6 November 2025

Emissions Gap Reports

Annual science-based assessment reports since 2010



Global greenhouse gas emissions set new record of 57.7 GtCO₂e in 2024

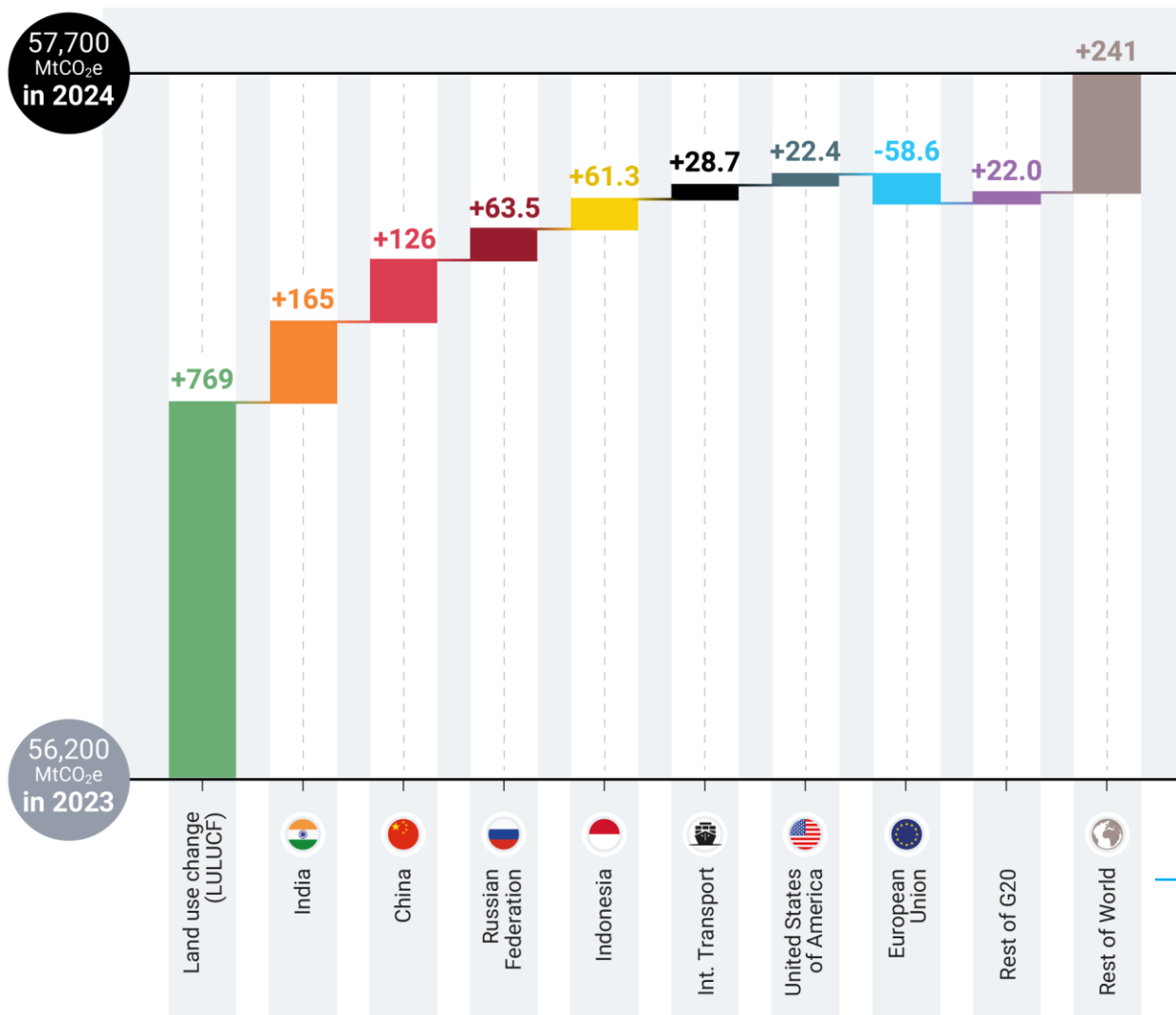


Increase in 2024 emissions from 2023 levels:

- Total GHG emissions: ▲ 2.3%
- Fossil CO₂: ▲ 1.1%
- Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF): ▲ 21%
- F-gases: ▲ 3.8%
- Nitrous oxide: ▲ 0.59%
- Methane: ▲ 0.39%

Emissions increased for all but one of the six largest GHG emitters

Contributions to the increase in GHG emissions in 2024 from 2023 levels (MtCO₂e)



- Collectively, the G20 accounts for 77% of global GHG emissions*
- G20 emissions up 0.7% from 2023 levels
- Emissions increased in many countries outside the G20
- EU the only of the 6 largest GHG emitters to decrease emissions in 2024

*Excluding the African Union

Only 61 parties submitted new NDCs by 30 September

Uneven progress towards the sectoral efforts identified in the outcome of the first global stocktake



Tripling of renewable energy deployment by 2030 – getting closer:

- 73% of the new NDCs include renewable energy targets
- Market trends suggest a 2.7-times increase



Doubling annual energy efficiency rates by 2030 – off target:

- 49% of the new NDCs include energy efficiency targets
- Actual annual improvements currently just 1%



Transitioning away from fossil fuels – off target:

- 62% of new NDCs set a target to reduce fossil fuel use in the electricity mix
- 29% set a coal phase-down target
- No NDCs have set targets to reduce oil and gas production or phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies

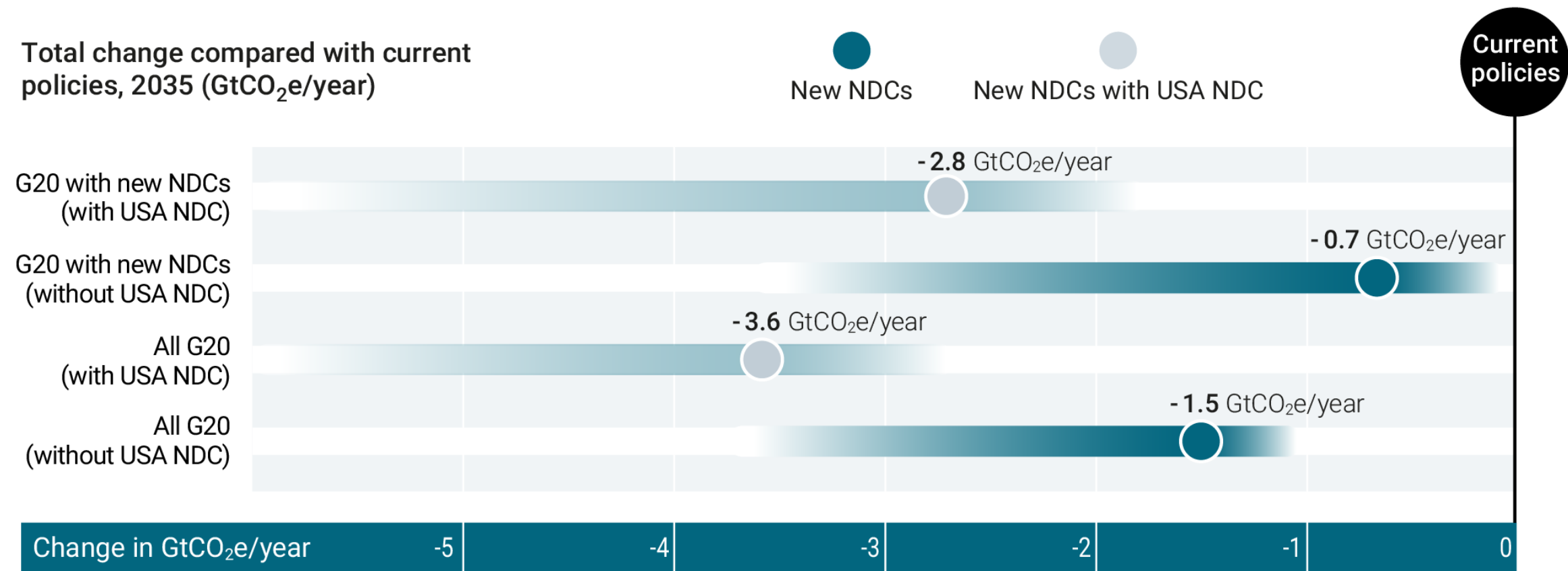
Sixty parties, including 10 G20 members, submitted or announced new NDCs containing GHG mitigation targets for 2035 by 30 September

- Collectively, these parties account for 63% of global GHG emissions
- Seven G20 members submitted new NDCs with mitigation targets for 2035: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America
- Three G20 members announced such targets through statements of intent: China, the European Union* and Türkiye
- All new NDC targets of the G20 members show progress in terms of lowering expected emissions in 2035 compared with 2030 NDC targets

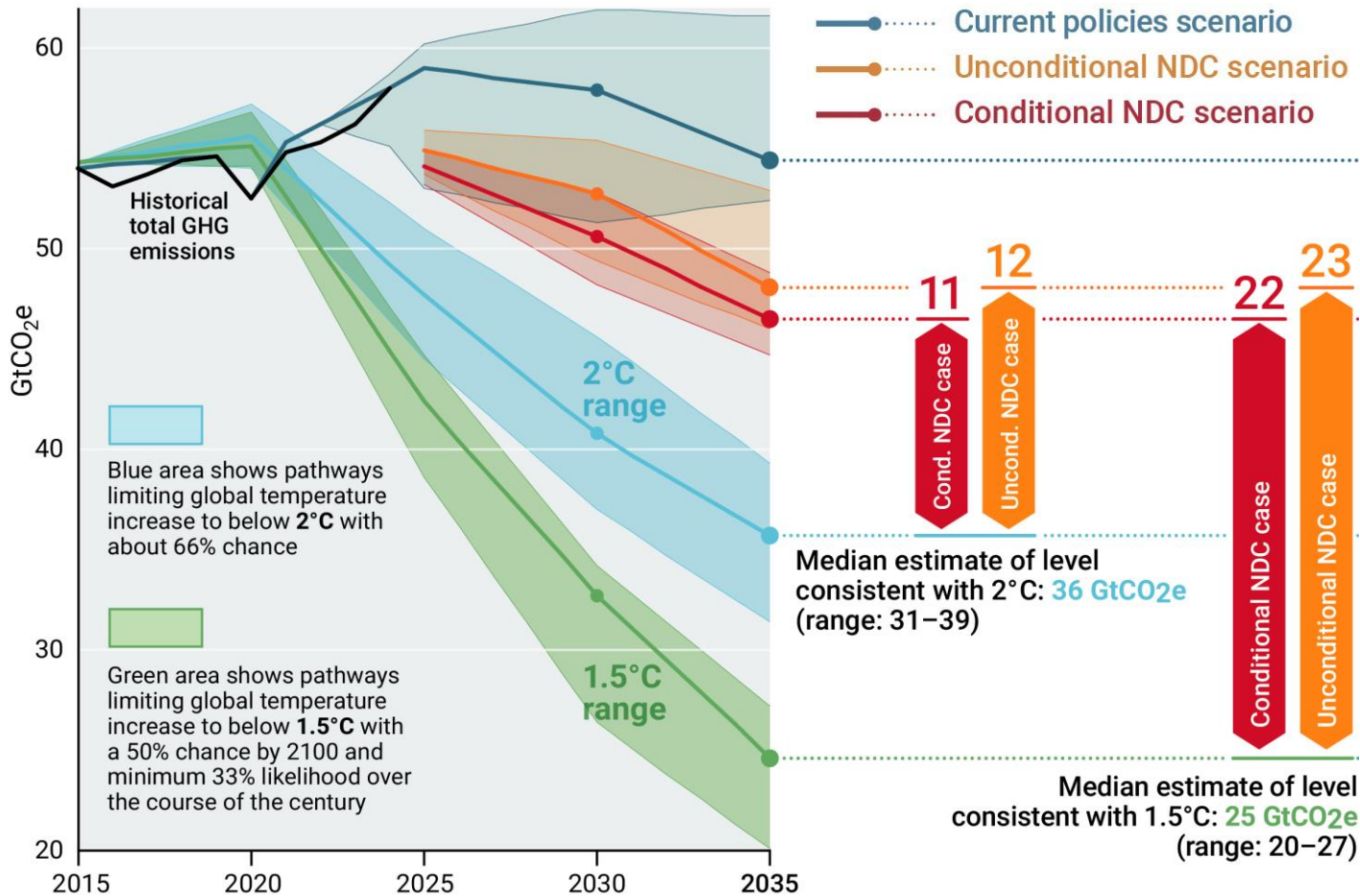
* The Gap report counts the EU as one party

G20 members' new NDCs lower expected GHG emissions in 2035 compared with current policies

G20 emissions in 2035 implied by the new unconditional NDCs compared with current policy projections



The emissions gap in 2035 has narrowed slightly, but it remains large

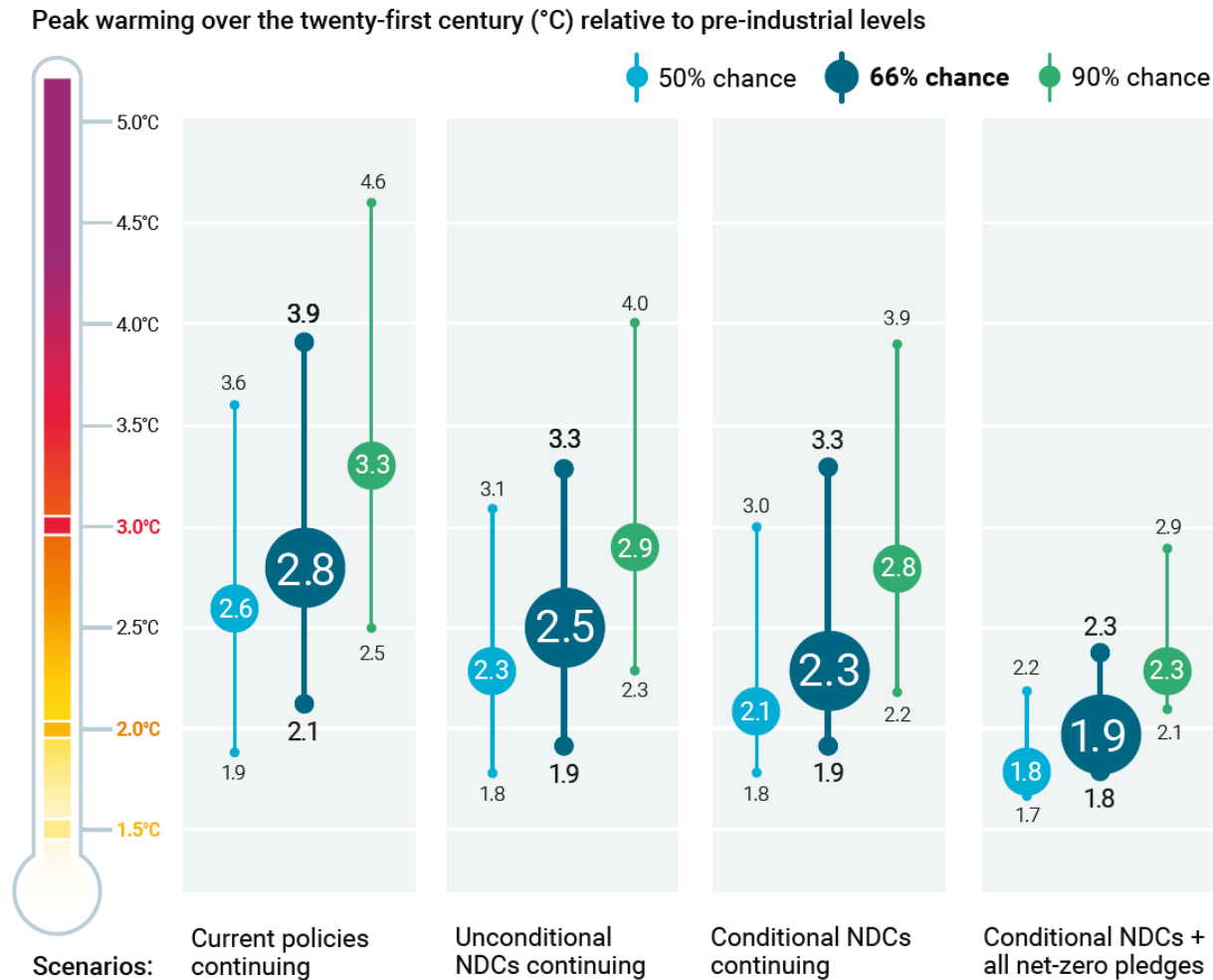


Unconditional and **conditional** NDCs reduce 2035 emissions by **12%** and **15%** respectively, relative to 2019 levels

Reductions required to align with 2°C pathways: **35%**

Reductions required to align with 1.5°C pathways: **55%**

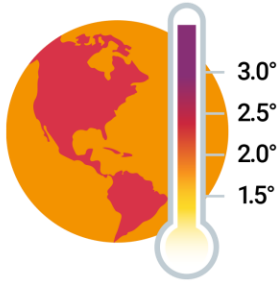
Temperature projections still far above the Paris Agreement goal



Immediate action and credible net-zero plans and implementation matter

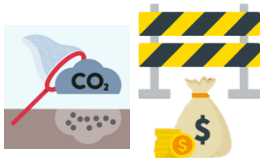
- Projections based on conditional NDCs are 0.5°C lower than under current policies
- Projections based on the most optimistic scenario are 0.9°C lower than under current policies

Pursuing efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C remains essential



- Global warming is approaching 1.5°C. Due to the continued delay in deep emission cuts, pathways to 1.5°C now entail larger overshoot but can still return global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century.
- The magnitude and duration of exceedance of 1.5°C must be limited to the lowest possible level

Every fraction of a degree of global warming avoided matters:



- Minimizes the increased reliance on uncertain, risky and costly CO₂ removal methods

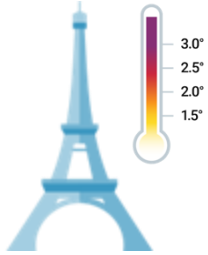


- Limits the escalation of risks, damages, losses and adverse health impacts



- Lowers the risks of irrevocable impacts and of triggering climate tipping points that would lead to abrupt and irreversible climate changes

Progress since the Paris Agreement – Opportunities for accelerated climate action and ambition



Global temperature projections based on existing policies have dropped from just below 4°C in 2015, to just below 3°C today

Temperature projections based on the conditional and unconditional NDCs have fallen from 3–3.5°C to 2.3–2.5°C



In 2015, no countries had pledged net-zero emissions. Now, around 70% of global GHG emissions are covered by net-zero emission pledges



Proven solutions are available at low cost and sufficient for course-correction
Global deployment of solar, wind and electric vehicles continues to increase exponentially, driven by cost declines and manufacturing capacity growth



Climate action can deliver stronger economic growth, lower pollution, better human health, more jobs, energy security and resilience.

Thank you

on behalf of the authors,
the steering committee members
and the production team of the report

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