

Press Conference:

Announcement of the 2035 NDC 3.0 & Establishment of the COP30 War Room



環境部
Ministry of Environment

November 7th, 2025

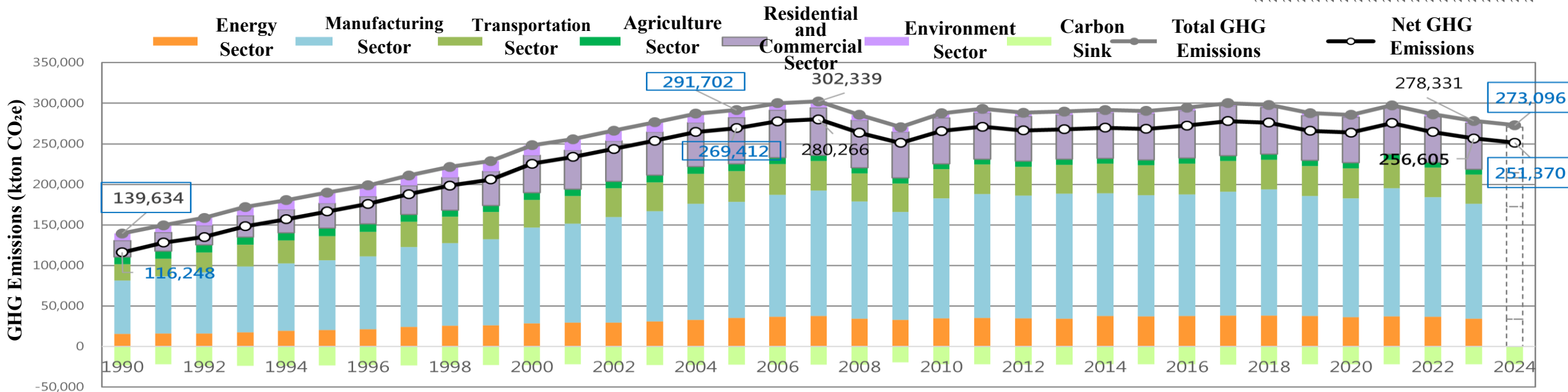
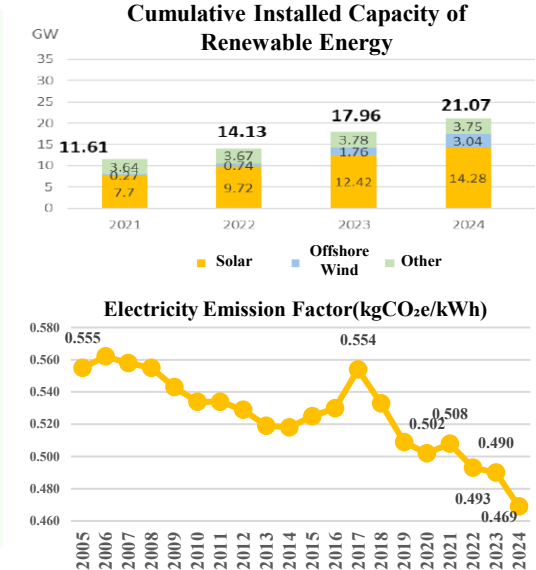
Greenhouse gas emissions in Taiwan continue to decline

Current GHG Emissions and Estimation of 2024

- 2022: 1.77% reduction
- 2023: 4.64% reduction
- 2024: **6.7%** reduction

(Compared with base year 2005)

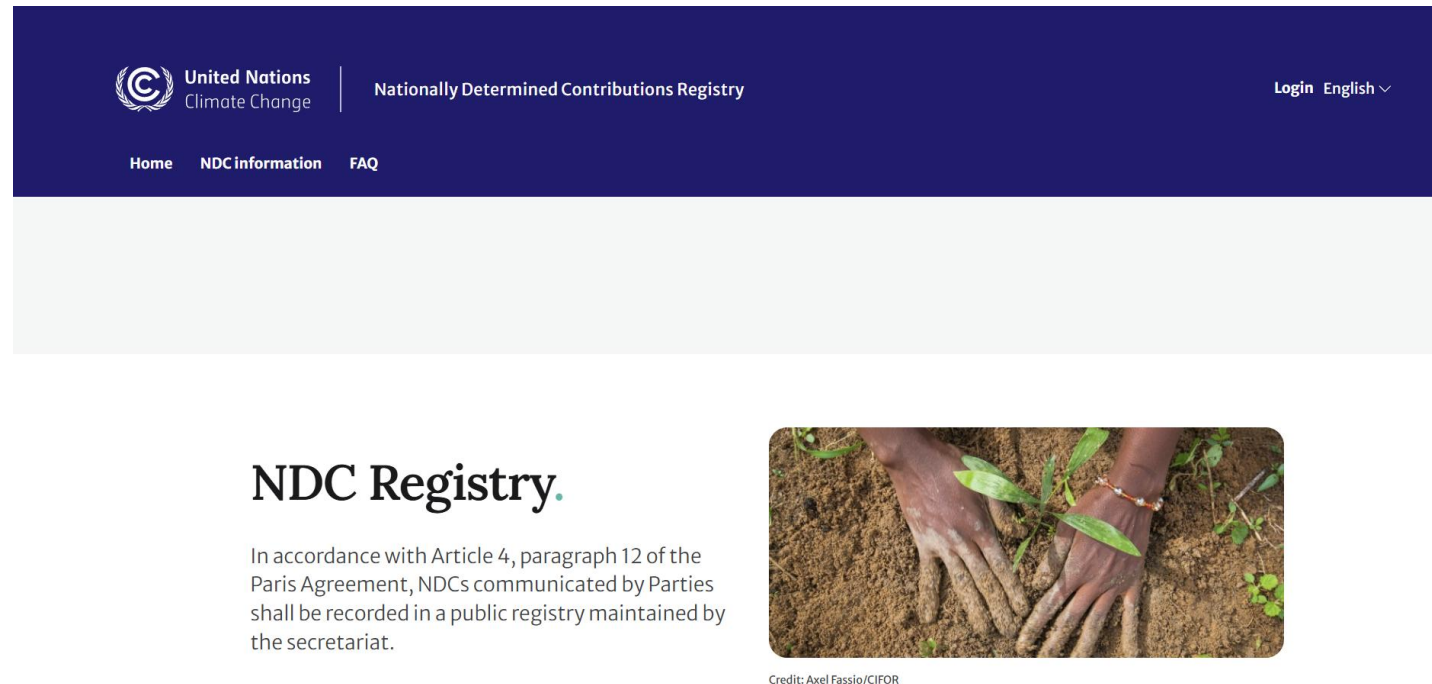
- **Accelerated Deployment of Renewable Energy:** Offshore wind capacity additions in 2024 are expected to rank 2nd globally.
- The electricity carbon emission factor has declined to **0.469 kg CO₂e/kWh**.
- **Implementation of the Phase Two Sectoral Action Programs:** Key sectors — energy, manufacturing, residential/commercial, and transportation — all show declining fuel combustion emissions as reduction actions take effect.



Taiwan's 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC 3.0)

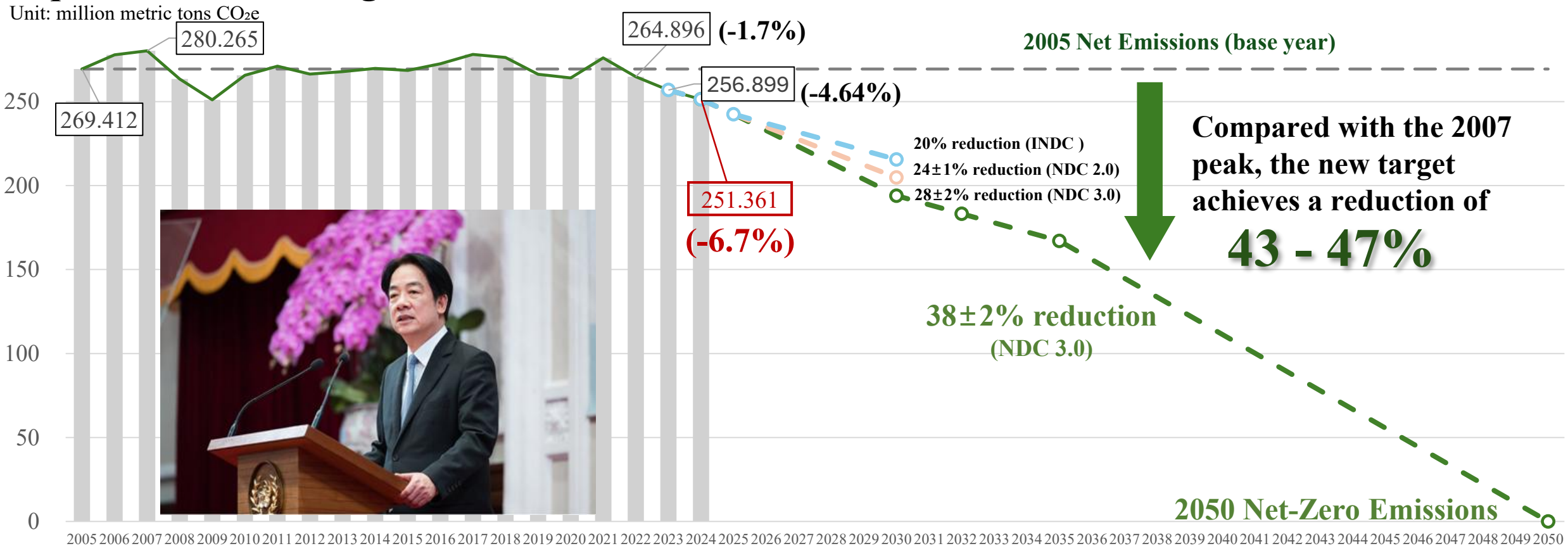
NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions)

- The 2015 Paris Agreement requires countries to submit climate action plans for the period after 2020, detailing measures including greenhouse gas reduction actions, reduction targets, and climate change adaptation efforts, with a mechanism for updating and strengthening these plans at least every five years.
- Following the first Global Stocktake decision at COP 28 in 2023, parties are requested to submit their 2035 NDC, referred to as NDC 3.0, in 2025.
- According to the UNFCCC Secretariat, as of the end of September 2025, 64 parties had submitted NDC 3.0, and a comprehensive NDC report was submitted by the end of October.
- As of November 6, 2025, a total of 72 parties had submitted NDC 3.0, representing approximately 62% of global emissions.



Taiwan's NDC3.0 : Long-Term Greenhouse Gas Reduction Pathway

- In February 2023, the Climate Change Response Act was promulgated, including the 2050 net-zero emissions target in line with the 1.5°C pathway of the Paris Agreement
- Taiwan aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 36% to 40% from 2005 levels by 2035, equivalent to reducing emissions to 172.4 to 161.6 MtCO₂e.



Planning the 2032 & 2035 Reduction Pathways

Implement diverse & aggressive measures to accelerate emission reduction efforts

1 Electricity Demand

Transition of high-emission industries, increase efficiencies to reduce electricity demand.

**Demand
<350 TWh
by 2035**

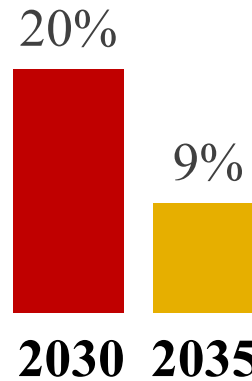
2 Non-Electricity Demand

Accelerate vehicle electrification, reduce industrial coal usage, promote low carbon fuels.

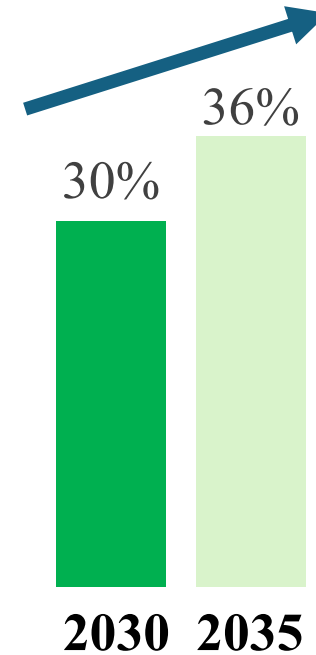


3 Coal Reduction

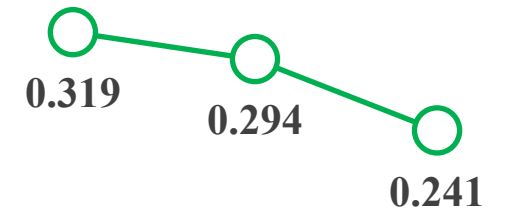
Transitioning away from coal power.



4 Increase Renewables



5 Reduce Electricity emission factor



Unit : kgCO₂e/KWh

Taiwan's Action Plan on Comprehensive Carbon Reduction

National Vision

Green Growth and 2050 Net-zero Transition

Five Strategies for Project of Hope

Constructing Intelligent Strategies for Green Energy

Promoting Dual-axis Transformation of Industries in Digitalization and Green Development

Creating a Net-zero, Sustainable Green Lifestyle

Government as the Strongest Pillar for Net-zero Transition

An Inclusive and Just Transition for All

Action Plan

Re-optimization

New Flagship Initiatives

Intensifying Carbon Reduction Efforts

Flagship Carbon Reduction Projects Led by Six Major Sectors

Foundation-building

12 Key Strategies of Net Zero

Dynamic Adjustments

Implementing Self-directed Carbon Reduction

Six major innovative mainstays

Technological Innovation

Financial Support

Carbon Pricing

Regulatory Adjustment

Green-collar Professionals

Community-driven Approaches

Flagship Carbon Reduction Projects

To enhance and expedite carbon reduction efforts, through cross-ministerial coordination and integration, has submitted 20 Flagship Carbon Reduction Projects (as listed below), all of which have been approved by the Executive Yuan.

Energy

- Accelerating Renewables — Solar Photovoltaics
- Accelerating Renewables — Offshore Wind Power
- Renewable Energy Breakthroughs — Geothermal
- Renewable Energy Breakthroughs — Small Hydropower
- Advanced Energy Storage
- Decarbonized Combustion with Hydrogen
- Hydrogen (Including Ammonia) Supply Chain
- Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS)

Resident & commerce

- Net-Zero Buildings
- Deep Energy Efficiency — Residential and Commercial Sectors

Agriculture

- Agroecological Resilience and Carbon Sequestration
- Low-Carbon, Sustainable Agriculture

Environment

- Resource Circulation
- Net-Zero & Sustainable Green Living

Manufacturer

- Self-determined Emission Reductions
- Deep Energy Efficiency — Manufacturing Sector
- Decarbonization of State-Owned Enterprises — China Steel Corporation (CSC)
- Decarbonization of State-Owned Enterprises — CPC Corporation, Taiwan (CPC)

Transportation

- Commercial Vehicle Electrification and Decarbonization
- Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)



Formulation Process of Taiwan's NDC 3.0

2025.1.23

**President Lai presides over
the National Climate
Change Committee**



32±2% reduction by 2032
38±2% reduction by 2035
(compared to 2005 levels)

2025.4-9

**Launch of
Multi-Stakeholder
Dialogue Mechanism**

NDC3.0

Flagship Projects

- Engaged experts and stakeholders across human rights, gender, youth, technology, local governments, NGOs, and Indigenous communities.

32 conferences
4,300 participants



2025.11

**Executive Yuan
Approval of NDC 3.0**

- In compliance with the guidance of the Paris Agreement
- Taiwan's Ten Key Climate Actions

**Equity and
Ambition**

**Domestic Legal
Framework and
Climate Governance
in Taiwan**

**Twin Transitions
toward Digital and
Green Industries**

**Energy Transition
and Smart Green
Energy Strategy**

**Just Transition
and Green
Collar Talent**

**Green Finance
and Carbon
Pricing**

**Net-Zero Sustainable
Green Living and
Community-Driven Action**

**International
Cooperation**

**Climate
Change
Adaptation**

**Human Rights,
Gender Equality,
and the Rights of
Children and Youth**

Taiwan NDC 3.0: Ten Key Dimensions

I. Equity and Ambition

Taiwan has initiated enhanced mitigation ambition under the Paris Agreement, evolving from its initial 2030 target of a 50% reduction below BAU (20% below 2005 levels) to a self-updated range of 23%–25% reduction by 2022. In 2023, the 2050 net-zero target was enshrined in law, establishing a five-year phased regulatory framework. Through inter-ministerial coordination, the Presidential Office's “National Climate Change Committee” proposed new targets: a 26%–30% reduction by 2030 and a 36%–40% reduction by 2035. This was accompanied by 20 flagship carbon reduction projects and six major institutional innovations.

Flagship Carbon Reduction Projects



Energy

- Accelerating Renewables — Solar Photovoltaics, Offshore Wind Power
- Renewable Energy Breakthroughs — Geothermal, Small Hydropower
- Advanced Energy Storage, Decarbonized Combustion with Hydrogen
- Hydrogen (Including Ammonia) Supply Chain
- Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS)



Manufacturer

- Self-determined Emission Reductions, Deep Energy Efficiency
- Decarbonization of State-Owned Enterprises — China Steel Corporation (CSC), CPC Corporation, Taiwan (CPC)



Resident & commerce

- Net-Zero Buildings
- Deep Energy Efficiency — Residential and Commercial Sectors



Transportation

- Commercial Vehicle Electrification and Decarbonization
- Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)



Agriculture

- Agroecological Resilience and Carbon Sequestration
- Low-Carbon, Sustainable Agriculture



Environment

- Resource Circulation
- Net-Zero & Sustainable Green Living

Taiwan NDC 3.0: Ten Key Dimensions

II. Domestic Legal Framework and Climate Governance in Taiwan

The Climate Change Response Act establishes the legal foundation for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, strengthening ministerial responsibilities, carbon fee mechanisms, climate adaptation, information disclosure, and public participation. The National Council for Sustainable Development and local governments jointly promote a central–local governance mechanism, while each ministry is required to regularly submit mitigation and adaptation action plans. At the same time, related laws and regulations in the fields of energy, industry, and land use and buildings are being reviewed and revised to align with the net-zero transition.

III. Energy Transition and Smart Green Energy Strategy

Since 2016, the share of renewable energy has grown from 4.8% to 11.7% in 2024. The second phase of the energy transition is being promoted through five key pillars: diversified green energy, deep energy conservation, technological energy storage, resilient power grids, and power decarbonization. It also strengthens the development and application of hydrogen energy, bioenergy, geothermal energy, and CCUS (carbon capture, utilization, and storage), aiming to build a new energy structure that is low-carbon, secure, and intelligent.

IV. Twin Transitions toward Digital and Green Industries

Promoting hydrogen energy, deep geothermal energy, and integrated offshore energy, while introducing AIoT technologies to enhance process energy efficiency and advance green manufacturing. Efforts are also being made to promote green factories and net-zero infrastructure, accelerate agricultural carbon sinks, reduce emissions from paddy fields, and electrify agricultural machinery, as well as to strengthen demonstration sites and the practical deployment of technologies.

Taiwan NDC 3.0: Ten Key Dimensions

V. Green Finance and Carbon Pricing

Launch the Green and Transition Finance Action Plan, introducing Taiwan Sustainable Taxonomy, green bonds, and a \$300 million “Green Growth Fund” to attract private capital. Initiate a carbon fee system in 2025 and prepare for ETS cap-and-trade mechanisms to establish a comprehensive carbon pricing framework aligned with international standards.

VI. Net-Zero Sustainable Green Living and Community-Driven Action

Promote green living and low-carbon choices among the public across aspects such as food, clothing, housing, transportation, education, and culture, establishing action guidelines. Strengthen local community energy autonomy and circular economies, building local net-zero ecosystems and civic participation platforms.

VII. Just Transition and Green Collar Talent

Establish a just transition mechanism to ensure the active participation of industries, workers, vulnerable groups, and indigenous peoples, while publicly disclosing outcomes of actions. Launch the “Green-Collar Talent Development Program” to enhance skills training, matching platforms, and transition employment support, incorporating global talent.

Taiwan NDC 3.0: Ten Key Dimensions

VIII. International Cooperation

Taiwan participates in multilateral/bilateral cooperation and the Paris Agreement Article 6 ITMOs mechanism, establishing a Taiwan Carbon Exchange while emphasizing the avoidance of double counting and sustainable development. Through energy and carbon credits cooperation, climate finance, and technological collaboration, Taiwan engages in global carbon reduction initiatives.

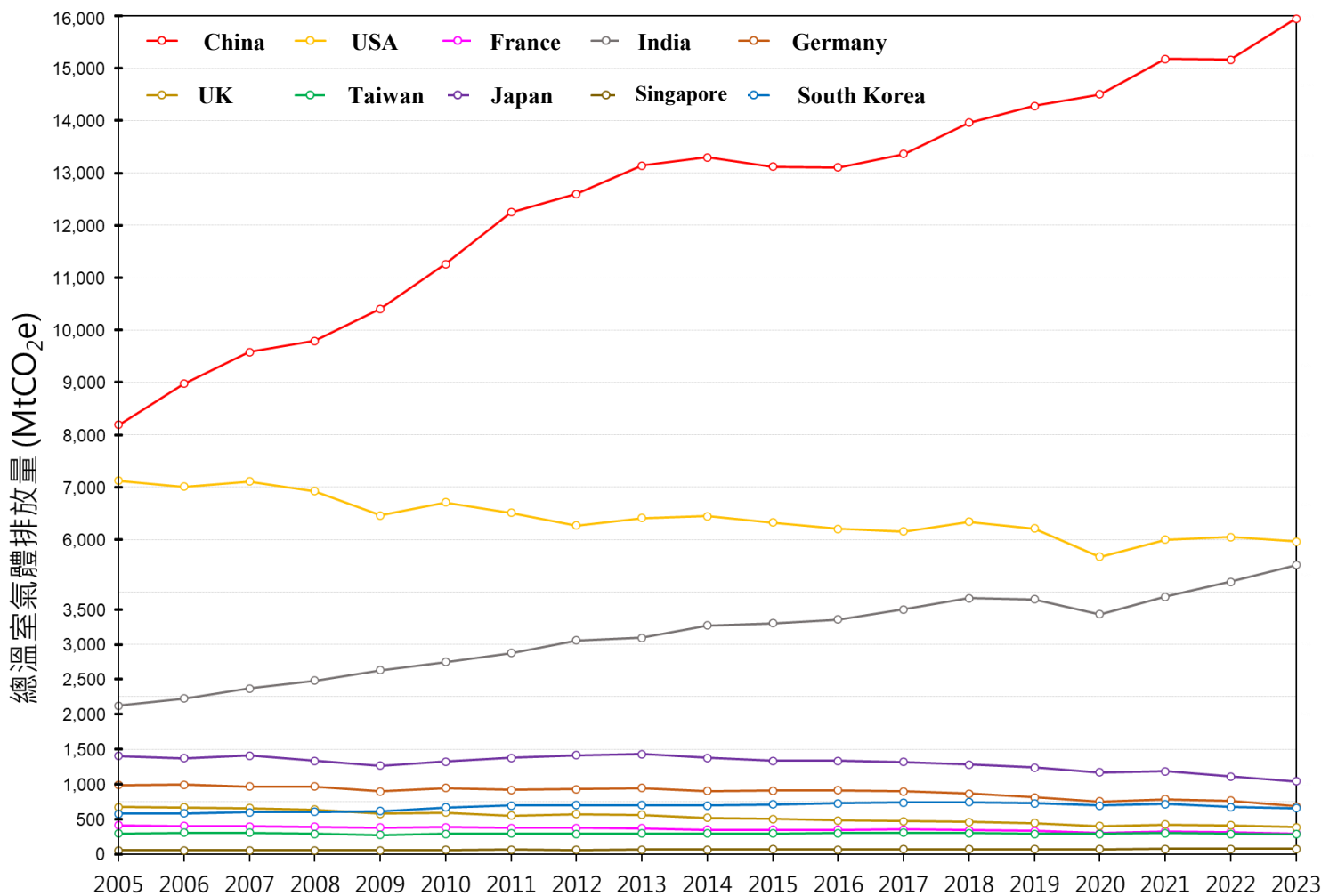
IX. Climate Change Adaptation

Based on IPCC reports, regularly publish local climate risk assessments and establish a four-year “Adaptation Action Plan” covering infrastructure, water resources, coastal areas, agriculture, biodiversity, health, and other sectors to strengthen national adaptive resilience.

X. Human Rights, Gender Equality, and the Rights of Children and Youth

Taiwan has incorporated climate and human rights into its national action plan, ensuring participation by vulnerable groups and decision-making justice. Gender equality policies are integrated into climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Children and youth policies emphasize educational communication and participatory mechanisms, practicing intergenerational justice and diversity inclusion.

Major Countries' Emission Trend and their 2030 and 2035 Targets



Source: 1. Joint Research Centre (JRC) EDGAR Total GHG in CO₂e (AR5)(EDGAR v8.0)
2. 2025 Taiwan Greenhouse Gas Inventory
3. UNFCCC NDC registry (2025) and UNFCCC National Inventory Submissions 2024

	(compared to 2005) Emission of 2023	(compared to peak total emission) 2030 NDC	2035 NDC
China	+ 94.7%	Peak Emission Achieved (No Reduction)	- 7 ~ 10%
USA	- 16.3%	- 56 ~ 58%	- 66 ~ 70%
India	+ 94.9%	Peak Emission Achieved (No Reduction)	Not Yet Submitted
UK	- 43.6%	- 68%	- 81%
EU			- 68 ~ 74%
Germany	- 30.7%	- 60%	(same as the EU)
France	- 29.0%	- 54%	(same as the EU)
Japan	- 25.7%	- 46%	- 60%
Taiwan	- 4.5%	- 34 ~ 38%	- 43 ~ 47%
South Korea	+ 24.6%	- 40%	Not Yet Submitted*
Singapore	+ 47.6%	Peak Emission Reached (<60 MtCO ₂) (No Reduction)	Reduce to 40-50 Mt

* South Korea has proposed four 2035 target scenarios (ranging from 48 to 65% reduction from the 2018 peak), which remain under assessment and consultation.

COP30 Main Themes: Goals, Ecology, and Finance



Brasil /Belém



Global Mutirão (Mobilization)

The government, communities, Indigenous peoples, youth, businesses, and civil society are all participating.

Key Observations

Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

2025 is the deadline for countries to update their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), while also reviewing the implementation progress of the Paris Agreement over the past decade.

Advancing Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

The initiative focuses on protecting the Amazon and the rights of Indigenous peoples, conserving tropical rainforests, forests, and biodiversity, and advancing nature-based solutions.

Progress on Climate Finance

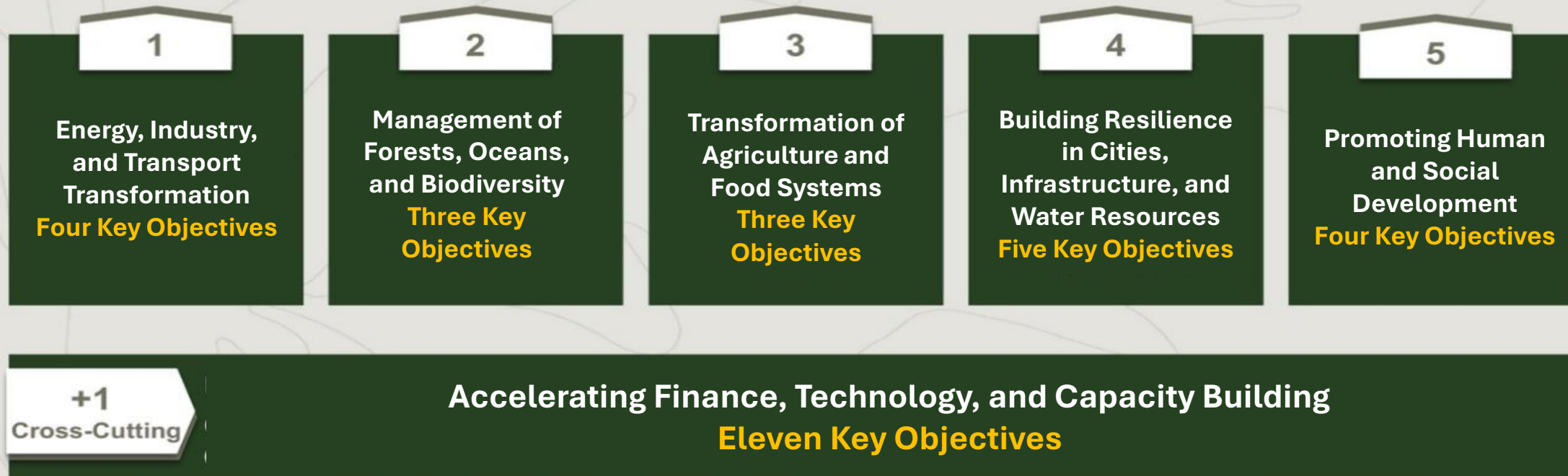
Wealthy countries have pledged to provide USD 300 billion annually to support developing countries by 2035. Continuous monitoring is needed following the United States' withdrawal from the Paris Agreement.

COP30 Action Agenda

The COP30 Presidency has proposed translating the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST-1) into six thematic axes and 30 concrete key objectives, and advancing their implementation through various solutions and cross-sectoral collaboration among society, businesses, investors, and cities.

Six Thematic Axes

Under the guidance of the Global Stocktake, it covers mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation.



Three Strategic Pillars of Taiwan's Participation in UNFCCC COP30

Pragmatic Participation

1

- **The Government** Seeks Opportunities to Participate in the Intergovernmental Organizations in "Professional, Pragmatic, and Constructive" Ways.
- **The Ministry of Environment, Together With The Ministry of Education's** Taiwan Global Pathfinders Initiative, Helps Taiwan's Youth Step Onto The International Stage.
- Taiwan's Academia, Industry and Research Communities (Think Tanks, NGOs, And Enterprises) Actively Engaged In COP30 (Side-Events, Exhibitions and Pavilions).

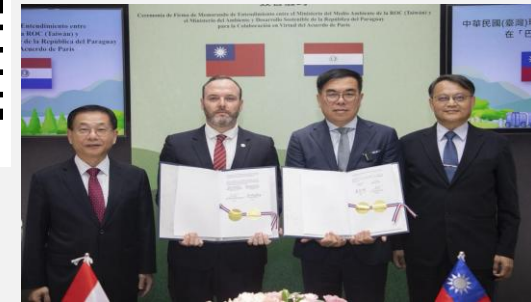


Self-driven Compliance

2

- 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)
- *Paris Agreement* Articles 3 & 4
- First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)- *Paris Agreement* Article 4
- National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report (NIR)- *Paris Agreement* Article 13
- Taiwan and Paraguay signed the "Memorandum of Cooperation under the Paris Agreement"
- *Paris Agreement* Article 6

NDC3.0、BTR、
NIR Report:



Public Action

3

- **The Ministry of Environment** has established the COP30 War Room
- **The Climate Change Administration** will launch the "Participating in International Climate Action" Page on its official website



CCA's "Participating in International Climate Action" Page

Participating in international climate action



Republic of China (Taiwan) National Self-Determined Contribution (NDC3.0) for 2035

Keep track of the progress of the climate convention

In response to the challenges of global climate change, the annual Conference of the Parties (COP) under the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement continues to promote various decisions and actions, forming the core process of global climate governance.

[READ MORE](#)



Actively participate in the climate convention

Climate change is redefining the pulse of global development, becoming a core issue affecting national security, economic transformation, and social resilience. Faced with this shared challenge, Taiwan, as a responsible member of the international community, actively participates in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) mechanism with a forward-looking vision, and continues to respond to global carbon reduction goals with concrete actions.

[NDC 3.0](#)

[READ MORE](#)



Comparison of International Climate Action

Faced with the shared goal of net-zero emissions globally, countries are actively promoting carbon reduction policies and energy transitions to implement climate action and strengthen international cooperation. To promote information transparency and policy comparison, several international climate assessments and databases have been established to monitor the progress of countries in emissions management, energy use, and policy implementation.

[Comparison of greenhouse gas emissions](#)

[Climate Assessment and Response](#)

[READ MORE](#)



Expanding international cooperation and exchanges

As Taiwan moves toward a net-zero transition by 2050, it continues to deepen international cooperation, with "Connecting by World, Creating Sustainability" as its core spirit, and actively works with global partners to promote climate action and green transformation.

[Global Climate Partnership Exchange](#)

[my country's international cooperation actions](#)

[READ MORE](#)



Theme 1: Keep track of the climate convention progress

Theme 2: Actively participate in the climate conventions

Theme 3: Comparison of International Climate Action

Theme 4: Expanding international cooperation and exchanges

Key topics and outcomes of COP 26-29

COP30 War Room

Self-Aligned climate convention document download

- ◆ Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0
- ◆ Biennial Transparency Reports
- ◆ National Inventory Report

Comparing and responding to international climate

- ◆ Environmental Performance Index
- ◆ Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research
- ◆ Climate Change Performance Index

Taiwan's exchange results and cooperation records

- ◆ International forum on carbon capture and storage
- ◆ Taiwan-Brazil memorandum of understanding
- ◆ Asian carbon pricing forum

Operation of the COP30 Task Force Center



Daily video conference schedule

8:00 – 9:00 p.m. (Taipei Time)

9:00 – 10:00 a.m. (Belém Time)

- ✓ The entire video conference will be recorded.
- ✓ After each conference, recordings will be uploaded to CCA's website on the "Participating in International Climate Action" Page



Considering time zone differences, deliver real-time audiovisual updates via digital platforms.

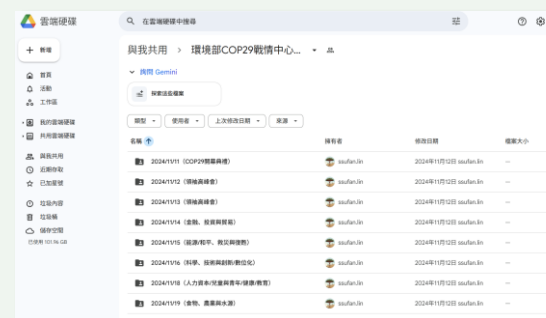


Enabling journalists to access real-time, first-hand updates on COP30 anytime and anywhere!

Daily texts and video content provided for nationwide use!

Text Materials :

- ✓ Cloud folder for press



Audio-Visual Materials :

- ✓ Video conference link





Thank you for listening.
Your feedback is appreciated.