



# Global South and Climate Ambitions Post-COP30

The Global South Climate Ambition Observatory is an initiative by the Socio-Environmental Platform of BRICS Policy Center, a PUC-Rio think tank. It provides in-depth analysis of climate policies and actions across developing countries.

## 2035 NDC targets (May 2026)

**194**

Paris Agreement Parties total

**138**

countries submitted updated NDCs

**85%**

of global emissions covered

**17%**

reduction in projected GHG emissions\*

### Thematic coverage in 2035 NDCs\*



### Submission timing:

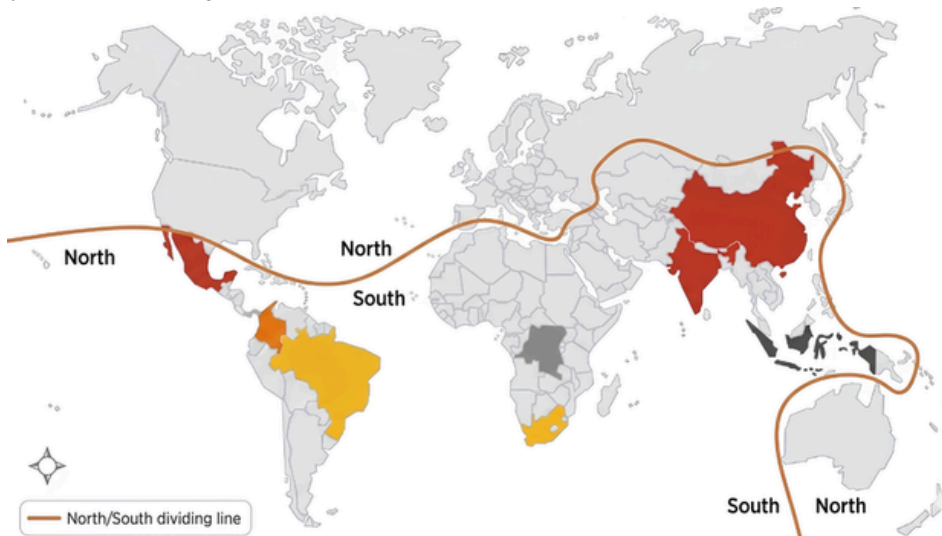


\*Considering only the NDCs submitted by September 2025, as reported in the UNFCCC's 2025 NDC Synthesis Report.

Sources: Climate Action Tracker (2026); UNFCCC (2025, 2026a).

## Global South NDC Assessments

The Global South Climate Ambition Observatory currently covers eight (8) countries: Brazil, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), India, Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa, with expansion to additional countries planned annually.



For in-depth country analyses, access the Observatory via the QR code below:



The DRC is the only country in the Observatory that, as of May 2026, has not submitted a new NDC with updated 2035 targets.

Country	Emissions Rank	2035 Target	CAT Rating	Net Zero
<b>China</b>	1st	-7% to -10% below peak (peak before 2030)	<b>Highly insufficient</b>	2060 (only CO <sub>2</sub> )
<b>India</b>	3rd	-47% emissions intensity/GDP (2005)	<b>Highly insufficient</b>	2070
<b>Brazil</b>	6th	1,050–850 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e (-59% to -67% below 2005)	<b>Almost sufficient</b>	2050
<b>Indonesia</b>	7th	1,250–1,480 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	<b>Critically insufficient</b>	2060
<b>Mexico</b>	14th	364–404 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e (unconditional)	<b>Highly insufficient</b>	2050
<b>South Africa</b>	18th	320–380 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	<b>Almost sufficient</b>	2050
<b>Colombia</b>	33rd	155–161 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e by 2035	<b>Insufficient</b>	2050

Sources: Climate Action Tracker (2026); Climate Watch (2026); UNFCCC (2026b).

## Climate Finance and the Global South

**US\$1.3 trillion**

needed annually for  
climate finance in  
developing countries  
(Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T, 2025)

VS

**US\$1.3 trillion**

spent on fossil fuel  
subsidies in 2022  
(Kaufman, 2023)

Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement establishes that developed countries shall provide financial resources to assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation. The term "Global South" is broadly synonymous with "developing countries" in the climate context. It refers to countries whose trajectories have been shaped by economic inequality, histories of colonisation or external dependency, and limited power within the international system.

In the climate arena, this framing is essential for understanding:

### Differentiated historical responsibility

The bulk of GHG accumulated in the atmosphere originated from Global North economies.

### Heightened vulnerability

Global South countries face droughts, floods, and extreme events, even where per capita emissions are far lower.

### Diversity of realities

Spanning large emerging economies, middle-income, and low-income nations; each with distinct capacities and priorities.

## Climate finance to implement NDCs

Countries such as Colombia, South Africa, India, and Mexico all underscore their dependence on international support to implement their NDCs.

"Finance, technology transfer, and capacity building support constitute the **foundational pillars** for the implementation of India's climate commitments under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. These enablers are particularly critical for developing countries like India, which face the dual challenge of climate vulnerability and development imperatives."

(India NDC, 2026)

## Climate Justice Financing

The Socio-Environmental Platform/BPC approaches climate finance through the lens of climate justice, recognising that climate finance and climate justice financing are not the same. Climate justice encompasses historical responsibility, but it also demands that the costs of climate responses do not continue to fall on those who bear no responsibility for the crisis and who already live under conditions of inequality and rights deprivation.

Therefore climate justice financing is a mechanism of reparatory justice, with a focus on historical responsibility and structural redistribution. The conventional mitigation/adaptation divide fails to capture its full dimensions. Resources should also flow to:

### Just transition & reparations

Support for workers, communities, and populations already affected by climate impacts, including through direct reparations.

### Land reform & conservation

Agrarian reform, conservation policies, and land demarcation for indigenous and local communities.

### Rights & recognition

Territorial rights, and recognition for indigenous and traditional communities.

## Sources

- Climate Action Tracker (2026), CAT 2035 Climate Target Update Tracker.
- Climate Watch (2026), Climate Watch Data.
- Kaufman, L. (2023), "Fossil Fuel Subsidies Hit \$1.3 Trillion Despite Government Pledges to End Them", Bloomberg, 24 August 2023.
- Report on the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T (2025).
- UNFCCC (2025), Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement: Synthesis Report by the Secretariat.
- UNFCCC (2026a), NDC 3.0.
- UNFCCC (2026b), Nationally Determined Contributions Registry.