



LES ATELIERS DU FUTUR

ADF

Quarterly Climate Review #3

**Public Policies: Recent
Developments & Outlook**

June 2025

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**Recent Developments
& Outlook**





CHINA NOW LEADING THE WORLD DECARBONIZATION JOURNEY, AHEAD OF EU, WHILE THE USA ARE EXITING



China leading the world decarbonization journey:

- CO2 emissions fell by 1.6% in the first quarter of 2025, mainly due to growth in renewable energy.
- Renewable energy growth has outweighed electricity demand growth, leading to a 2% reduction in emissions from the energy sector.
- Emissions from non-energy sectors increased, particularly in metal and chemical industries due to higher production.

China's clean-energy sectors have been "developing rapidly", China's tax bureau said, with the sectors' sales revenue growing 13.6% year-on-year – "11.5 percentage points higher than the national average".

If the reduction in emissions from the power sector continues, it could signal a structural decline in overall emissions. However, future policies and economic factors, such as the U.S.-China trade tensions, will heavily influence this path.

Chinese president Xi Jinping confirmed that the country's [2035 "nationally determined contribution"](#) (NDC) will cover the "entire scope of the economy, including all greenhouse gases" and be published before COP30.



EU getting late in implementing its green transition:

In December 2024, EU council and parliament reached an agreement to postpone by one-year EUDR regulation which imposes due diligence to prevent deforestation.

A growing need to reinforce its defense investments squeezing EU budgets, gradually diverting resources from the green transition. As an example, reduced government incentives have sapped customer interest electric cars.

Automotive industry lobby has resulted in EU postponing implementation of levies on car makers based on sold vehicles emissions by 3 years.

EU is late in delivering its NDC. But in its 02/2024 competitive Compass, Europe reiterated: « **Europe has set out an ambitious framework to become a decarbonized economy by 2050.** It will stay the course, including through the intermediate 2040 target of 90% »



USA now reversing its climate strategy. The new administration removed the US from the Paris Agreement, ordered the rewrite of fuel-economy rules, froze wind projects and stopped foreign aid. Key actions include

- The **Energy Department** resumed permitting LNG export projects,
- The **EPA** took widespread actions to undermine its own environmental protections,
- International cooperation by [NASA scientists](#), [UN diplomats](#) and more has been forbidden.

The US' withdrawal from the Paris Agreement directly impact domestic investment in transition plans. It also impacts finance for developing countries. Finally, it represents a negative signal to other countries formerly pulled by US traction.

NEW NDCS OFFICIALLY SUBMITTED IN 2025: SWITZERLAND, BRASIL, UAE, UK



Switzerland's updated and enhanced first NDC is in line with latest findings by the IPCC1 to reduce global CO2 emissions by about 45 per cent from 2010 levels by 2030 and to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 in order to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.



Brazil is setting an economy-wide target of reducing its net greenhouse gas emissions by 59 to 67 percent below 2005 levels by 2035, which is consistent, in absolute terms, with an emission level of 1.05 to 0.85 GtCO2e, according to the most recent inventory data



The UAE is committed to achieving a 47% reduction in GHG emissions by 2035, compared to the 2019 levels of 196.3 MtCO2e, thereby reducing the anticipated emissions to 103.5 MtCO2e. This target has been established in line with a 1.5 pathway in an effort to showcase the UAE's best efforts, effectively contributing to global mitigation efforts to deliver deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by 2035.



United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Halfway through this critical decade for tackling climate change, the world is off-track to limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

On 12 November 2024 at COP29, the Prime Minister announced the UK's ambitious and credible NDC target to reduce all greenhouse gas emissions by at least 81% by 2035, compared to 1990 levels (excluding international aviation and shipping emissions) – three months ahead of the 10 February deadline.

The target is in line with the advice from the Climate Change Committee who state that it is a credible contribution towards limiting warming to 1.5 °C and it sits within a range of Paris consistent equity metrics¹.

In December 2024, The UK published the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan. The UK has lifted the onshore wind ban, consented large amounts of solar, delivered a record-breaking renewables auction, launched Britain's carbon capture industry and set out plans to increase the energy efficiency of rented homes to take a million households out of fuel poverty.

The UK also has launched Great British Energy with £8.3bn, as well as committing £3.4bn for Warm Homes and a further £1bn for public sector decarbonization over the next three years.

NEW NDCS OFFICIALLY SUBMITTED IN 2025: JAPAN, CANADA, NEW ZEALAND



Japan aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 60 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2035 and by 73 percent in FY 2040, respectively, from its FY 2013 levels, as ambitious targets aligned with the global 1.5°C goal and on a straight pathway towards the achievement of net zero by 2050¹.

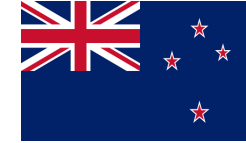
The details of the action policy as well as targets and estimates by greenhouse gases and other classifications are described in the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, which is a comprehensive implementation plan for achieving Japan's NDCs², and in its related materials.



Canada is committed and determined to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and to contribute to global efforts aimed at limiting the increase in global temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

Canada's 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) involves reducing emissions by 45 to 50 percent from 2005 levels by 2035, building on the 2030 target, which is a 40 to 45 percent reduction from 2005 levels.

Canada's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 is codified in law through the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act (the Act). The Act requires the Government of Canada to set national emissions reduction targets every five years, ten years in advance, to keep Canada on track to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.



New Zealand plan is to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to 51–55 per cent below gross 2005 levels by 2035.

Based on New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory (1990–2022), this target provisionally equates to reducing emissions to between 38.98 and 42.44 Mt CO₂-e by 2035.

New Zealand's relatively small population, high rates of renewable electricity generation, and economic reliance on primary industries are key factors that are reflected in its unique emissions profile, with emissions significantly coming from the agriculture sector

Who we are



LES ATELIERS DU FUTUR

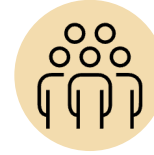


ATELIERS DU FUTUR, AN NGO OF EXECUTIVES WHO ACT TO ENHANCE BUSINESS MOBILIZATION FOR THE CLIMATE



Our purpose

In response to the interconnected challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss, the **mission** of the Ateliers du Futur is to **act for the Climate**



Who we are ?

A multidisciplinary group of business executives and senior managers
All volunteers, we are **experts in modeling** (trained in climatology), engineers focused on **energy** and **green technologies**, or **finance specialists**
Our experience facilitates their mastery of business climate strategies



Our strategy

A focus on the **Climate**
An international vocation, as key governance for the normative framework of businesses and citizens is at global and regional levels
An orientation towards corporations, as they alone meet the key conditions to successfully decarbonize our activities: Ability to do, know-how, and, to some extent, willingness to do



Our actions

Raising awareness - policy makers and governing bodies (public or private)
Challenging corporate strategies and public policies with a constructive, optimistic yet ambitious mindset. **Training** future generations through Universities/Schools



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**INDEPENDANT NGO
ACTING
FOR THE CLIMATE**



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