

## Summary of GHG Reduction Pledges Put Forward by Developing Countries

| Country                              | Reductions: Relative to Baseline <sup>1</sup> |                           |                     |                           |                     | Reductions: Relative to Recent Level <sup>2</sup> |              |                     | Additional Observations  |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------|---------------------|--|
|                                      | Reduction                                     | Baseline                  |                     | Target                    |                     | Reduction   | Recent Level |                     |  |
|                                      | % <sup>3</sup>                                | Year                      | Amount              | Year                      | Amount              | %   | Year         | Amount              |  |
| <b>Emission Intensity Reductions</b> |   |                           |                     |                           |                     |   |              |                     |  |
|                                      |   | kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/\$GDP |                     | kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/\$GDP |                     |   |              |                     |  |
| <b>China</b>                         | -40 to -45%                                   | 2005                      | N/A                 | 2020                      | N/A                 | Not applicable <sup>5</sup>                       |              |                     | Pledge is a decision from the Standing Committee of China's State Council and is domestically binding, but is being characterized by China as a "voluntary action" in the context of the international negotiations.   |
| <b>India</b>                         | -20 to -25%                                   | 2005 <sup>4</sup>         | .37                 | 2020                      | .28 to .30          | Not applicable <sup>5</sup>                       |              |                     | A compilation of 5 modeling studies published by the Indian government indicated that CO <sub>2</sub> intensity would fall 24% to 59% between 2005 and 2030 absent new GHG mitigation policies. India has indicated it is prepared to "do more" if Copenhagen produces a satisfactory agreement. |
| <b>Emission Reductions</b>           |   |                           |                     |                           |                     |   |              |                     |  |
|                                      |   | MTCO <sub>2</sub> e       |                     | MTCO <sub>2</sub> e       |                     |   |              | MTCO <sub>2</sub> e |  |
| <b>Brazil</b>                        | -36.1 to -38.9%                               | BAU                       | 2703                | 2020                      | 1651 to 1728        | -21 to -25%                                       | 2005         | 2197                | Pledge is included in a bill that has been passed by the House and Senate and is currently in mark-up.   |
| <b>Guyana</b>                        | -1500 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>6</sup>        | BAU <sup>7</sup>          | N/A                 | 2020                      | N/A                 | N/A   | 1994         | 1.4 <sup>8</sup>    | Pledge is contingent on "the right low-deforestation incentives" expected to be generated through interim forestry payments from partnership with Norway and REDD program.   |
| <b>Indonesia</b>                     | -26 to -41%                                   | BAU                       | N/A                 | 2020                      | N/A                 | N/A   | 1994         | 904                 | 26% pledge is unilateral and 41% pledge is contingent on international support.  |
| <b>Mexico</b>                        | -50%  | 2000                      | 644                 | 2050                      | 322                 | -55%  | 2006         | 715                 | The target is framed as "aspirational" and contingent on a multilateral regime that deploys significant financial and technological resources.   |
| <b>Singapore</b>                     | -16%  | BAU                       | N/A                 | 2020                      | N/A                 | N/A   | 1994         | 27                  | Pledge is "contingent on a global agreement being reached."  |
| <b>South Africa</b>                  | -34%  | BAU <sup>9</sup>          | N/A                 | 2020                      | N/A                 | N/A   | 2003         | 440                 | Pledge is conditional on a "fair, ambitious, and effective" international agreement and on international finance, technology, and capacity-building support. In addition to the 34% reduction by 2020, a 42% reduction is pledged for 2025.  |
| <b>South Korea</b>                   | -30%  | BAU                       | 813                 | 2020                      | 569                 | -4%   | 2005         | 594                 | President Lee Myung-Bak framed the target as a voluntary, unilateral measure.  |
| <b>Carbon Neutrality</b>             |   |                           |                     |                           |                     |   |              |                     |  |
|                                      |   |                           | MTCO <sub>2</sub> e |                           | MTCO <sub>2</sub> e |   |              |                     |  |
| <b>Costa Rica</b>                    | -100%   | Not applicable            |                     | 2021                      | 0                   | -100%   | 2005         | 9                   | References do not clarify whether target pertains only to CO <sub>2</sub> or also to other gases.  |
| <b>Maldives</b>                      | -100%   | Not applicable            |                     | 2019                      | 0                   | -100%   | 1994         | .2                  | References do not clarify whether target pertains only to CO <sub>2</sub> or also to other gases.  |

## Notes

1. With regard to baseline, countries have framed their targets in three ways: as reductions below actual levels in a recent year, as reductions below hypothetical “business as usual” (BAU) levels in a future year, or as carbon neutrality targets. For BAU targets, this summary presents the estimated BAU level identified by the country in question, without evaluating the robustness of the estimate. It does not consider BAU estimates presented by other sources. If the country has not specified its BAU estimate, this summary lists it as “N/A.”
2. This summary presents recent levels based on National Communications submitted by each country to the UNFCCC, or, when available, on more recent estimates published by the government of the country in question. The weaknesses of reporting rules for non-Annex I National Communications are well documented (see Fransen 2009).
3. Unless otherwise indicated.
4. This figure is based on 2001 – 2004 estimates presented in *India’s GHG Emissions Profile: Results of Five Climate Modelling Studies*, Climate Modelling Forum and Ministry of Environment and Forests, September 2009. It could not be confirmed at the time of publication whether India’s pledge was based on this figure.
5. These data are not applicable for China and India because their targets are already based on a baseline of recent (2005) emission intensity levels.
6. This figure reflects cumulative (not annual) reductions from the present to 2020.
7. Guyana defines its BAU as what “would have been produced by an otherwise economically rational development path” (see Guyana’s Low Carbon Development Strategy).
8. Guyana reports a net sink of 27 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 1994.
9. South Africa’s Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios note BAU emissions of 1500 to 1600 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2050, and a chart in the same document appears to indicate BAU emissions of approximately 800 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e for 2020 to 2025, but it could not be confirmed at the time of publication whether South Africa’s pledge was based on these figures.

## References

*China:* Information on China’s pledge is from [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-11/26/content\\_12544181.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-11/26/content_12544181.htm) and [http://www.gov.cn/dhd/2009-11/26/content\\_1474016.htm](http://www.gov.cn/dhd/2009-11/26/content_1474016.htm).

*India:* Information regarding India’s pledge is from remarks by Minister of Environment and Forests Jairam Ramesh before Parliament, available at <http://164.100.47.132/textofdebates/15/III/03122009.pdf>; information on baseline emission intensity is derived from Climate Modelling Forum and Ministry of Environment and Forests, *India’s GHG Emissions Profile: Results of Five Climate Modelling Studies*, September 2009.

*Brazil:* Pledge and BAU figures are from scenarios derived by the Ministry of Environment, available at [http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/182/\\_arquivos.cenarioemissoes\\_182.pdf](http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/182/_arquivos.cenarioemissoes_182.pdf);

## References (continued)

2005 emissions are from a draft of the National Communication prepared by the Ministry of Science and Technology, available at [http://www.mct.gov.br/upd\\_blob/0207/207624.pdf](http://www.mct.gov.br/upd_blob/0207/207624.pdf); information regarding the status of the bill under consideration by Congress is from <http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/folha/ambiente/ult10007u657568.shtml>.

*Guyana:* Information regarding Guyana’s pledge is from Guyana’s Low Carbon Development Strategy, available at <http://www.lcds.gov.gy/>; 1994 emission figures are from Guyana’s National Communication to the UNFCCC, available at <http://www.unfccc.int>.

*Indonesia:* Information regarding Indonesia’s pledge is from an intervention by H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia, at the G20 Leaders’ Summit, 9/25/09, Pittsburgh, PA, available at <http://redd-indonesia.org/publikasi/detail/read/indonesia-presidents-speech-on-climate-change-at-2009-g-20-meeting-1/>; 1994 emission figures are from Indonesia’s National Communication to the UNFCCC, available at <http://www.unfccc.int>.

*Mexico:* All information presented is from Mexico’s Special Program on Climate Change, available at [http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/queessemarnat/politica\\_ambiental/cambioclimatico/Pages/p ecc.aspx](http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/queessemarnat/politica_ambiental/cambioclimatico/Pages/p ecc.aspx).

*Singapore:* Information regarding Singapore’s pledge is from remarks by Senior Minister S Jayakumar, 12/2/09, available at [http://app.mfa.gov.sg/2006/press/view\\_press\\_email.asp?post\\_id=5653](http://app.mfa.gov.sg/2006/press/view_press_email.asp?post_id=5653); 1994 emission figures are from Singapore’s National Communication to the UNFCCC, available at <http://www.unfccc.int>.

*South Africa:* Information regarding South Africa’s pledge is from a statement by the South African Presidency, available at <http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/show.asp?include=president/pr/2009/pr12061648.htm&ID=1930&type=pr>; 2003 emission figures are from the Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios, available at <http://www.environment.gov.za/HotIssues/2008/LTMS/LTMS.html>.

*South Korea:* Information regarding South Korea’s pledge and current and BAU emission levels is from the Presidential Committee on Green Growth, as cited at <http://news.hankooki.com/lpage/economy/200911/h2009111721560621540.htm>.

*Costa Rica:* Information on Costa Rica’s pledge is from the national climate change strategy, available at <http://cglobal.imn.ac.cr/estrategia.asp>; 2005 emission levels are from Costa Rica’s National Communication to the UNFCCC, available at <http://www.unfccc.int>.

*Maldives:* Information regarding the Maldives’ pledge is from remarks by President Mohammed Nasheed, as cited in <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/mar/15/maldives-president-nasheed-carbon-neutral>; 1994 emission figures are from the Maldives’ National Communication to the UNFCCC, available at <http://www.unfccc.int>.

Fransen, T. 2009, “Enhancing Today’s MRV Framework to Meet Tomorrow’s Needs: The Role of National Communications and Inventories,” WRI Working Paper, Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, available at <http://www.wri.org>.