

Summary of GHG Reduction Pledges Put Forward by Developing Countries¹

Country	Change Relative to Baseline ²					Change Relative to Recent Level ³			Additional Observations
	Reduction % ⁴	Baseline		Target		Reduction %	Recent Level		
		Year	Amount	Year	Amount		Year	Amount	
Emissions Intensity Reductions		kgCO ₂ e/\$GDP		kgCO ₂ e/\$GDP					
China	-40 to -45%	2005	.85 1.01 ⁵	2020	.47 to .51 .56 to .61	Not applicable ⁷			Pledge is a decision from the Standing Committee of China's State Council and is domestically binding, but China characterizes it as voluntary under the Copenhagen Accord.
India	-20 to -25%	2005	.37 ⁶	2020	.28 to .30	Not applicable ⁷			Pledge is voluntary, not legally binding, and excludes agriculture. A compilation of 5 modeling studies published by the Indian government indicated that CO ₂ intensity would fall 24% to 59% between 2005 and 2030 absent new GHG mitigation policies.
Emissions Reductions		MTCO ₂ e		MTCO ₂ e		MTCO ₂ e			
Brazil	-36.1 to -38.9%	BAU	2703	2020	1651 to 1728	-21 to -25%	2005	2197	Pledge became law when Brazilian Law 12.187 was signed in December 2009, but is characterized under the Copenhagen Accord as "voluntary" and as the "expected" emissions reduction result if 11 specific actions are implemented.
Guyana*	-1500 MTCO ₂ e ⁸	BAU ⁹	N/A	2020	N/A	N/A	1994	1.4 ¹⁰	Pledge is contingent on "the right low-deforestation incentives" expected to be generated through interim forestry payments from partnership with Norway and REDD program.
Indonesia	-26 to -41%	BAU	N/A	2020	N/A	N/A	2004	1711	As articulated at the G20, the 26% pledge is unilateral and the 41% pledge is contingent on international support. Only the 26% pledge is included in Appendix II of the Copenhagen Accord.
Israel	-20%	BAU	109	2020	88	+16%	2007	76	
Marshall Islands	-40%	2009	N/A	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Pledge is subject to the provision of international support.
Mexico	up to -30%	BAU	882	2020	617	-14%	2006	715	Pledge is contingent on adequate financial and technological support from developed countries. Although it is not mentioned in Appendix II to the Copenhagen Accord, Mexico is retaining its long-term "aspirational" goal to reduce emissions by 50% from 2000 levels by 2050.
Papua New Guinea	-50%	N/A	N/A	2030	N/A	N/A	2010	82 to 99	Pledge is "preliminary and conditional," and also includes becoming carbon neutral by 2050.
Singapore	-16%	BAU	N/A	2020	N/A	N/A	1994	27	Pledge is "contingent on a global agreement in which all countries implement their commitments in good faith."
South Africa	-34% -42%	BAU ¹¹	N/A	2020 2025	N/A	N/A	2003	440	Implementation depends on finance, technology, and capacity-building support from developed countries.
South Korea	-30%	BAU	813	2020	569	-4%	2005	594	Prior to COP-15, President Lee Myung-Bak framed the target as a voluntary, unilateral measure.
Thailand*	-30%	BAU	280 to 315	2020	400 to 450	+37 to +54%	2008	204	Pledge and emissions estimates apply only to the energy sector.

Notes

1. To date, 85 non-Annex I countries have formally associated with or supported the Copenhagen Accord. Of these, 37 have submitted Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). This note summarizes those NAMAs that take the form of emissions intensity reduction pledges or emissions reductions pledges, as well as similar pledges made by Guyana and Thailand, which have not submitted NAMAs under the Copenhagen Accord. It excludes carbon neutrality pledges such as those submitted by Costa Rica and the Maldives, as well as pledges that do not take the form of an emissions reduction target.
2. With regard to baseline, countries have framed their targets in two ways: as reductions below actual levels in a recent year, or as reductions below hypothetical “business as usual” (BAU) levels in a future year. 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.”
3. 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 “Enhancing Today’s MRV Framework to Meet Tomorrow’s Needs: The Role of National Communications and Inventories,” available at www.wri.org/publication/enhancing-todays-mrv-framework-to-meet-tomorrows-needs).
4. Unless otherwise indicated.
5. The 0.85 and 1.01 figures are based on IEA and EIA estimates of 2005 emissions, respectively, as presented in *China’s Carbon Intensity Goal: A Guide for the Perplexed* (available at www.chinafaqs.org/library/chinafaqs-chinas-carbon-intensity-goal-guide-perplexed). The IEA estimate is in 2008 dollars and the EIA estimate is in 2005 dollars. China has not yet announced its official baseline number. It is expected to do so either in connection with the announcement of its 12th Five Year Plan in March 2012 or upon the completion of its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC.
6. 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.
7. These data are not applicable for China and India because their targets are already based on a baseline of recent (2005) emissions intensity levels.
8. This figure reflects cumulative (not annual) reductions from the present to 2020.
9. Guyana defines its BAU as what “would have been produced by an otherwise economically rational development path” (see Guyana’s Low Carbon Development Strategy).
10. Guyana reports a net sink of 27 MtCO₂e in 1994.
11. South Africa’s Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios note BAU emissions of 1500 to 1600 MtCO₂e in 2050, and a chart in the same document appears to indicate BAU emissions of approximately 800 MtCO₂e 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 news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-11/26/content_12544181.htm and unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/chinacphaccord_app2.pdf. Information on China’s baseline emissions intensity is from www.ChinaFAQs.org.

India: Information on India’s pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/indiaphaccord_app2.pdf; information on baseline emissions 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: Information on Brazil’s pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/brazilphaccord_app2.pdf and www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2007-2010/2009/Lei/L12187.htm; BAU figures are from scenarios derived by the Ministry of Environment, available at www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/182/_arquivos.cenarioemissoes_182.pdf; 2005 emissions are from a draft of the National Communication prepared by the Ministry of Science and Technology, available at www.mct.gov.br/upd_blob/0207/207624.pdf.

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

Indonesia: Information regarding Indonesia’s pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/indonesiaphaccord_app2.pdf; 2004 emission figures are from *Summary for Policy-Makers: Indonesia’s Second National Communication Under the UNFCCC (Jakarta, 2009)*.

Israel: Information on Israel’s pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/israelcphaccord_app2.pdf; information on baseline emissions is from www.sviva.gov.il/Enviroment/Static/Binaries/ModulKvatzim/P0528_1.pdf; information on 2007 emissions is from www.sviva.gov.il/bin/en.jsp?enPage=e_BlankPage&enDisplay=view&enDispWhat=Zone&enDispWho=climate_mitigation&enZone=climate_mitigation.

Marshall Islands: Information on the Marshall Islands’ pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/marshallislandsphaccord_app2.pdf

Mexico: Emissions data are from www.semarnat.gob.mx/queesseamarnat/politica_ambiental/cambioclimatico/Pages/pecc.aspx; information on Mexico’s 2020 pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/mexicocphaccord_app2.pdf.

Papua New Guinea: Information on Papua New Guinea’s pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/pngcphaccord_app2.pdf.

Singapore: Information on Singapore’s pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/singaporecphaccord.pdf; 1994 emission figures are from Singapore’s National Communication to the UNFCCC, available at www.unfccc.int.

South Africa: Information on South Africa’s pledge is from http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/southafricaphaccord_app2.pdf; 2003 emission figures are from the Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios, available at www.environment.gov.za/HotIssues/2008/LTMS/LTMS.html.

South Korea: Information on South Korea’s pledge is from unfccc.int/files/meetings/application/pdf/koreacphaccord_app2.pdf; information on current and BAU emission levels is from the Presidential Committee on Green Growth, as cited at news.hankooki.com/lpage/economy/200911/h2009111721560621540.htm.

Thailand: Information on Thailand’s pledge and current emissions is from www.bangkokpost.com/business/economics/29289/goal-set-to-cut-energy-emissions-30.