



Press Release

The Truth Behind the Climate Pledges is available at: <https://feu-us.org/behind-the-climate-pledges>

Dr. Robert Watson is available for advance interviews by phone and in person.

Dr. Pablo Canziani (Spanish) is available for advance interviews by phone and in person in Buenos Aires.

Prof. Nebojsa Nakicenovic is available for advance interviews by phone and in person in Vienna.

Authors of the report will do a media teleconference: Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time; 5 p.m. GMT

To join the teleconference via computer: <https://bluejeans.com/4168788712>

Via telephone +1.408.740.7256 or +1.408.317.9253, meeting ID: 4168788712

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Video B-Roll is available at: <http://bit.ly/2BMNXj2ClimatePledges>

The Truth Behind the Paris Agreement Climate Pledges

Almost 75 percent of 184 Paris Agreement pledges were judged insufficient to slow climate change

Only 28 European Union nations & 7 others will reduce emissions by at least 40 percent by 2030

China & India, top emitters, will reduce emissions intensity, but their emissions will increase

U.S., second top emitter, has reversed key national policies to combat climate change

Almost 70 percent of the pledges rely on funding from wealthy nations for their implementation

Almost three-quarter of the 184 climate pledges made under the Paris Agreement aimed at curbing greenhouse gas emissions are inadequate to slow climate change, and some of the world's largest emitters will continue to increase emissions, according to a panel of world-class climate scientists. It is these increasing greenhouse emissions, which are driving climate change.

The Truth Behind the Climate Pledges, a new report published by the Universal Ecological Fund, examines in great detail the 184 voluntary pledges under the Paris Agreement, the first collective global effort to address climate change.

“The comprehensive examination found that with few exceptions, the pledges of rich, middle income and poor nations are insufficient to address climate change,” says Sir Robert Watson, former chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and coauthor of the report. “Simply, the pledges are far too little, too late.”

Out of 184 pledges, almost 75 percent were judged as insufficient to stop climate change from continuing to accelerate in the next decade, according to the report and its coauthors.

Of the 184 pledges, only 36 were deemed sufficient based on commitments to reduce emissions by at least 40 percent by 2030; 12 pledges were considered partially sufficient for their commitments to reduce

emissions between 40-20 percent by 2030; 136 pledges were partially or totally insufficient. See annex for map and tables with the details of the ranking of the 184 pledges.

“Based on our meticulous analysis of the climate pledges, it is naïve to expect current government efforts to substantially slow climate change,” says Dr. James McCarthy, Professor of Oceanography at Harvard University and a coauthor of the report. “Failing to reduce emissions drastically and rapidly will result in an environmental and economic disaster from human-induced climate change.”

Slightly more than half of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions, the main driver of climate change, comes from four nations –China with 26.8 percent of global GHG emissions, the United States (13.1 percent), India (7 percent) and Russia (4.6 percent):

- China and India have both submitted pledges to reduce their emissions intensity relative to GDP by 2030, which are likely to be met, but their emissions will continue to increase in the next decade due to economic growth. The report ranks both of their pledges as insufficient as they will not contribute to reducing global emissions by 50 percent by 2030.
- The United States (U.S.) has given notice of its intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The Trump Administration has cut major federal regulations meant to curb emissions. Thus, the U.S. pledge submitted by the Obama Administration to reduce emissions by 26-28 percent by 2025 is in “limbo.” Because of the reversal in federal policy, the report ranks the U.S. pledge as insufficient.
- Russia has not even submitted a climate pledge.

Only the European Union (with its 28 Member States¹), one of the five top GHGs emitters at 9 percent of global GHGs, has taken an aggressive stand against climate change. The EU is expected to cut GHGs emissions by 58 percent below 1990 level by 2030. This exceeds the EU’s commitment of “at least 40 percent of GHG emissions below 1990 level.” The report ranks the EU pledge as sufficient.

The remaining 152 pledges are from nations responsible for 32.5 percent of global GHG emissions. Of that total, 127 countries or almost 70 percent have submitted conditional plans to reduce GHG emissions. The pledges of these nations rely on technical assistance and funding from wealthy nations, estimated at \$100 billion annually, for their implementation. Provision of this assistance has been more difficult than was anticipated in 2015. Both the United States and Australia have stopped making contributions.

All countries need to reduce emissions to meet the Paris Agreement targets, although not all countries have equal responsibility because of the principle of differentiated responsibility², historical emissions, current per person emissions and the need to develop. Some countries will require international assistance.

Another indicator that reflects the lack of action to fight climate change: 97 percent of the 184 climate pledges are the same as those initially submitted in 2015-2016 after the Paris Agreement was adopted. Only six countries have reviewed their pledges: 4 countries increased their plan to cut emissions; 2 nations weakened their pledges.

¹ The EU 28 Member States are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

² Based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, embedded in the Climate Change Convention and the Paris Agreement, which establishes that all countries are responsible for addressing global environmental degradation yet not equally responsible. This key principle acknowledges the different capabilities and differing responsibilities of individual countries in addressing climate change.

“Even if all climate pledges which are voluntary are fully implemented, they will cover less than half of what is needed to limit the acceleration of climate change in the next decade,” says Dr. Watson.

Global GHG emissions are projected to be 54 GtCO₂-eq (gigatons of all GHGs combined, expressed in CO₂ equivalent) by 2030, if all pledges are fully implemented. To stay below 1.5°C above pre-industrial times, a Paris Agreement goal, global GHG emissions in 2030 should be only about 27 GtCO₂-eq. This means that action to address climate change must double or triple within the next decade to reduce emissions by 50 percent by 2030.

“The current pledges will not solve the climate change challenge, because global GHG emissions need to be halved by next decade and net-zero by midcentury,” says Dr. Nebojsa Nakicenovic, Director of Director of The World In 2050 and coauthor of the report. “At best, they only postpone the problem by a few years.”

“There is no easy way to compare the pledges because they have no common denominator. That is why we ranked the pledges based on their emission reduction commitments,” says Liliana Hisas, UEF’s Executive Director and lead researcher of the report. “We showed that many climate pledges would actually continue to increase emissions.”

The clock is ticking. The next decade is a test.

“Climate change is already adversely affecting human health, livelihoods, food, water, biodiversity, oceans and economic growth,” says Dr. Pablo Canziani, a Senior Scientist at the National Scientific and Technical Research Council, Professor at Argentina’s National Technological University and coauthor of the report.

If nations fail to halve GHGs emissions by the next decade, the number of hurricanes, severe storms, wildfires and droughts are likely double in number, intensity and economic losses. The cost: \$2 billion a day by 2030, a price tag that the world cannot afford.

Acting now to cut GHGs, 70 percent are CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels

About 70 percent of global GHGs emissions are from carbon dioxide (CO₂), due to fossil fuels. CO₂ emissions can be rapidly and drastically reduced in a cost-effective way.

Switching electricity generation from coal to renewables can rapidly reduce CO₂ emissions. This means phasing out and closing 2,400 coal-fired power stations globally within the next decade. This is viable and cost-effective. A barrier: 250-coal powered units are now under construction and represent huge potential stranded investment.

“Leaders need to adopt new policies to close coal-fired power plants and promote renewable and carbon-free power sources such as wind, solar and hydropower,” says Dr. McCarthy. “These are tasks which individuals can’t do, but can reasonably expect their leaders to.”

Secondly, it is imperative that we increase energy efficiency, which can reduce CO₂ emissions by 40 percent by 2040, according to the International Energy Agency. Individuals can be major contributors to those emission reductions. Globally, households will save more than \$500 billion dollars in energy bills annually.

“From cars and household electricity use to industrial processes, the potential of efficiency improvement in energy use is so large that current energy use levels would be sufficient to provide all energy services

by 2030,” says Dr. Nakicenovic. “This is a critical element, since world population is expected to be 8.5 billion within a decade or 1.2 billion additional people.”

“Activities each of us do every day contribute to climate change. By using energy more efficiently, we can all help solve it,” says Liliana Hisas. “This is something we can all do through smarter choices. Policies can accelerate the implementation of climate solutions.”

Climate change: who, what and how much

China

China is by far the largest GHGs and CO₂ emitter in the world, accounting for about 27 and 29 percent respectively. Historically, China’s emissions were much lower than most industrialized countries. Since 1990 its carbon emissions per person have increased fourfold, reaching 8 tons of CO₂ per person annually in 2018. However, this is still only about half of a person’s annual emissions or 16 tons of CO₂ in the United States or Canada. China’s per person CO₂ annual emissions are greater than 5.6 tons for the United Kingdom and 5 tons for France.

China made an unconditional climate pledge “to reduce CO₂ emissions per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 60-65 percent from the 2005 level by 2030.” This is called a carbon intensity target. China has reduced its emission intensity since 2005, which is indeed encouraging. It is likely that their pledge will be met.

The carbon intensity target is not a CO₂ emission reduction target, as long as GDP is growing faster than the intensity reduction rate.

Due to the rapid expansion of China’s economy, its CO₂ emissions have increased by 80 percent –from 6.3 GtCO₂ in 2005 to 11.3 GtCO₂ in 2018.

In its pledge, China also states that CO₂ emissions will “peak around 2030.” Thus, the increasing trend in CO₂ emissions will continue for at least one more decade, given its projected rate of economic growth.

The report concludes that China’s pledge is insufficient to contribute to reducing global emissions by 50 percent by 2030.

In its pledge, China also plans to increase the share of non-fossil sources in primary energy use to about 20 percent. In 2017, non-fossil sources accounted for 14 percent of China’s primary energy; 2 percent nuclear, 8 percent hydroelectric and 4 percent renewables. China’s domestic use of renewables has significantly increased, by more than six-fold, since 2010.

The target of increasing the share of non-fossil energy to 20 percent could be reached by 2030 by continuing to increase renewables at the current rate, without additional efforts.

However, fossil energy will still produce about 85 percent of the primary energy in China.

India

India is the fourth largest GHGs and CO₂ global emitter, with about 7 percent each respectively. India’s CO₂ emissions per person have doubled since 1990, but its historical emissions were very low. Current emissions are significantly lower than most industrialized countries. Right now, a person in India emits

only about 2 tons of CO₂ per year, which is less than half of what a person in Sweden or a third of what a person in Italy emits.

Its main pledge: “To unconditionally reduce the emission intensity of all GHGs of its GDP by 30-35 percent from 2005 level by 2030.”

As with China’s pledge, India has not pledged to reduce emissions. In fact, India’s GHGs emissions have increased by about 76 percent between 2005 and 2017 and are expected to continue to increase due to economic growth. Its CO₂ emissions have more than doubled over the period 2005-2018 –from 1.2 GtCO₂ in 2005 to 2.6 GtCO₂ in 2018.

India’s pledge was deemed insufficient as it will not contribute to the needed 50 percent reduction in global emissions by 2030.

India has also committed to achieve 40 percent of non-fossil fuels electric power installed capacity, with international funding.

Since 2005, India has increased its installed electricity generation capacity by three-fold. The share of non-fossil fuels electric power capacity has increased from 30 percent in 2005 to 35 percent in 2018 of which 20 percent are renewables. Thus, by continuing this increasing trend, India could achieve a 40 percent non-fossil-based power capacity earlier than 2030. However, 57 percent of India’s electricity generation is still dependent on coal.

United States

The U.S. is the largest economy in the world. Globally, it is the second largest GHGs and CO₂ emitter, accounting for about 13 and 14 percent respectively. Its CO₂ emissions per person are among the highest globally, despite the transition from a manufacturing-based to a service-driven economy. The current carbon emissions per person annually are 16 tons of CO₂. That means that every person in the United States emits double what a person in Malaysia, or four times what a person in Mexico does.

In 2015, the U.S. committed to reducing GHG emissions by 26-28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025.

In 2017, the Trump Administration announced its intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The earliest date for the U.S. to withdraw from the agreement is November 4, 2020. Until then, the U.S. climate pledge stands.

The Trump Administration has suspended, revised or rescinded key federal climate change-related policies. The most significant one is the Clean Power Plan, the first-ever carbon pollution standards for U.S. power plants, which gave states flexible, cost-effective tools to cut CO₂ emissions from coal-fired plants by 32 percent from 2005 levels by 2030.

Due to the reversal in federal policy, the United States’ pledge was deemed insufficient.

Offsetting the reversal in federal policy, states across the U.S. are leading the renewable energy transition. For example, Iowa, South Dakota and Kansas are generating about 30 percent of their electricity from wind; California, Hawaii and Vermont are generating about 10 percent from solar. Cities are also transitioning to renewable sources of energy. More than 130 cities have committed to 100 percent renewable electricity. Six small cities have already achieved the target.

Some of these commitments are being implemented under the America's Pledge initiative. In addition, other initiatives and campaigns are focused on retiring coal-fired power plants. More than half of the 530 coal-fired power plants in the U.S. are retired or propose to be retired by 2030.

Almost half of the States have also been implementing fuel efficiency and CO₂ emissions standards for cars and light trucks. However, new and amended (weaker) nationwide standards have been recently proposed by the Administration for vehicles model year 2021 to 2026, which would further increase emissions from the transportation sector, currently accounting for the majority of CO₂ emissions, with almost 40 percent.

For the last two decades, the U.S. has been and still is producing 80 percent of its energy (for electricity, heating and transportation) from fossil fuels.

Until the share of fossil fuel use in the U.S. energy mix is significantly reduced, State and local efforts will not compensate for the lack of decisive federal action to reduce U.S. emissions.

Russia

Russia with 4.6 percent of global GHG emissions has not submitted a pledge to the Paris Agreement.

European Union

The European Union (28 nations) with some of the richest economies in the world is the third largest GHGs and CO₂ emitter globally, accounting for 9 and 10 percent respectively. CO₂ emissions per person in some European Union countries are relatively high. Currently, a person in The Netherlands emits 9.5 tons of CO₂, 9.1 in Germany, 8.8 in Finland and in Poland, and 5.6 in the United Kingdom. On average, a person in the European Union emits 6.8 tons of CO₂ annually or almost three times more than a person in Brazil.

The EU has already reduced its GHGs and CO₂ emissions by 17 percent and 22 percent respectively below 1990 level in 2018.

Some EU Member States are still dependent on fossil fuels for their electricity and heat generation. The largest CO₂ contributors in 2017 were Germany (22 percent), the United Kingdom (10.7 percent), Italy (10 percent), Poland (9.6 percent) and France (9.3 percent).

The EU and its 28 Member States put forward a legally binding climate pledge to “reduce GHG emissions by at least 40 percent below 1990 level” by 2030.

To meet this target, the EU has adopted a large package of measures in 2018 aimed at accelerating the reduction of GHG emissions:

- National coal phase-out plans.
- Increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Legally binding annual emission limits for each member state in the transportation, buildings, agriculture and waste management sectors.

These combined measures are expected to result in GHG emission reductions of 58 percent by 2030, exceeding the committed target of at least 40 percent from 1990 level. The EU pledge was deemed sufficient.

The remaining 152 climate pledges

The remaining 152 pledges account for 32.5 percent of global GHG emissions.

From these 152 pledges, 127 pledges or almost 70 percent are either totally or partially conditional. That means that they are dependent on funding from rich nations, plus technology transfer and capacity building for their full implementation.

All countries need to reduce emissions by half in a decade and toward net-zero by midcentury to meet the Paris Agreement targets, although not all countries have equal responsibility because of the principle of differentiated responsibility, historical emissions, current per person emissions and the need to develop.

The 152 climate pledges were categorized as follows:

Sufficient. Climate pledges commitments equal or above 40 percent emission reductions were ranked as sufficient. These pledges are in line with the need to half emissions by 2030. Besides the EU (and its 28 Member States), six pledges under this category are from: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, Switzerland and Ukraine.

The Republic of Moldova pledged unconditionally to reduce GHGs emissions by 64-67 percent below 1990 level; and an additional 11-14 percent conditionally. Because 80 percent of the pledge depends on national actions, this pledge was deemed sufficient.

Partially sufficient. Climate pledges commitments **between 20-40 percent emission reductions** were ranked as partially sufficient. The countries with pledges under this category need to do much better to reduce emissions. These 12 countries are Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Israel, Japan, Montenegro, New Zealand, San Marino and the Republic of Korea.

Japan and Brazil are the 6th and 7th largest GHGs emitters. Their share of global GHGs emissions is 3 and 2.3 percent respectively.

Japan committed to reducing GHGs emissions by 26 percent below 2013 levels by 2030, which may be met. Among other measures, Japan adopted a 22–24 percent renewable electricity target by 2030. However, Japan is still dependent on fossil fuels for 81 percent of its electricity and 88 percent of its primary energy.

Brazil committed to reducing GHGs emissions by 43 percent below 2005 levels by 2030. This climate pledge, however, was put forward by the previous administration. The current one, which took office last January, reversed key environmental and climate change-related policies and measures. This political reversal reduces Brazil's chances of meeting its climate pledge.

The **Republic of Korea** pledged to reduce GHGs emissions by 37 percent below business as usual in 2030. By using their business as usual projection for 2030 and their latest reported level of GHG emissions, the Korean pledge equals a 22 percent GHGs reduction below 2014 level in 2030.

Partially insufficient. Eight climate pledges were ranked as partially insufficient, based on two criteria:

1. Pledges **below 20 percent** emission reductions. Commitments from these countries show limited ambition to address climate change. These are Albania, Jamaica and Serbia. Also in this category is Trinidad and Tobago, a high-income country.
2. Pledges with conditional commitments where the country is implementing more than **50 percent** of the pledge from their own resources. These pledges show some effort from the country to reduce emissions. The four countries under this category are Cook Islands, Kazakhstan, Micronesia and Solomon Islands.

Insufficient. The rest of the climate pledges, totaling 125, were ranked as insufficient based on four criteria:

1. Pledges with **no emission reduction target**. These 36 pledges cannot be quantified or measured. These include 30 pledges from Armenia, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arabic Republic, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Turkmenistan.

In addition, this category includes six high-income countries that lack emission reduction targets in their pledges. These are Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

2. Pledges with commitments that rely **more than 50 percent** on international funding for their implementation. Many of these countries have limited capacity to reduce their emissions and are reliant on financial and technical assistance, which may not materialize. These pledges, especially for the upper middle-income countries, show minimal effort from the country to reduce emissions. Among this category, 27 pledges made commitments ranging from 50-90% conditional. These include Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Jordan, Kiribati, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Togo and Viet Nam. Of these pledges, 33 percent are from upper middle-income countries, 30 percent from lower middle-income countries and 37 percent from low income countries.

In addition, 38 pledges are 100 percent conditional to international support for their full implementation. These are Afghanistan, Botswana, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo (Republic of), Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Honduras, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Pakistan, Palau, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, State of Palestine, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Of these pledges, 30 percent are from upper middle-income countries, 32 percent from lower middle-income countries and 26 percent from low income countries.

Five high-income countries also made totally conditional pledges: Bahamas, Barbados, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Seychelles.

3. Pledges with **intensity targets**. As with China and India, climate pledges based on intensity targets mostly equal an increase in emissions in 2030 above the current level. These six pledges using intensity targets are Malaysia, Tunisia, Uzbekistan and three high income countries –Chile, Singapore and Uruguay.

4. Pledges using **business as usual** (BAU) targets, as well as partially conditional using more than **50 percent** of their own resources. These pledges are based on emission reductions below a projected level of future emissions in 2030 **if** no actions or policies are implemented. Thus, these commitments mostly equal an increase in emission in 2030 above the latest level of emissions reported by each country.

There are 13 BAU pledges under this group.

For example, Indonesia, the eighth largest emitter, pledged to unconditionally “reduce GHG emissions by 29 percent below business as usual in 2030”, and an additional 12 percent conditionally. By using their business as usual projection for 2030 and their latest reported level of GHGs emissions, the Indonesian pledge equals a 40 percent GHGs increase above 2016 level in 2030.

The 12 additional countries using the same BAU target, which increases emissions in 2030, are Andorra, Argentina, Colombia, Djibouti, Georgia, Mali, Mexico, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Thailand.

Countries with no pledges. Thirteen countries have not yet submitted their climate pledges. These are Angola, Brunei Darussalam, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Libya, Lebanon, Philippines, Russia Federation, Senegal, South Sudan, Turkey and Yemen. They emit 9 percent of the GHG global emissions combined, with Russia at 4.6 percent.

“While the majority of the 152 countries which have submitted pledges are poor and only contribute small amounts of GHGs emissions individually, their total contribution at 32.5 percent is greater than any single country,” says Dr. Watson. “Secondly, it is these nations where both population and GHGs emissions are growing rapidly. Thus, it is important that they make ambitious pledges now.”

* * *

Authors

Sir Robert Watson (United Kingdom), former Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), World Bank's Chief Scientist for Sustainable Development, and a White House Senior Adviser.

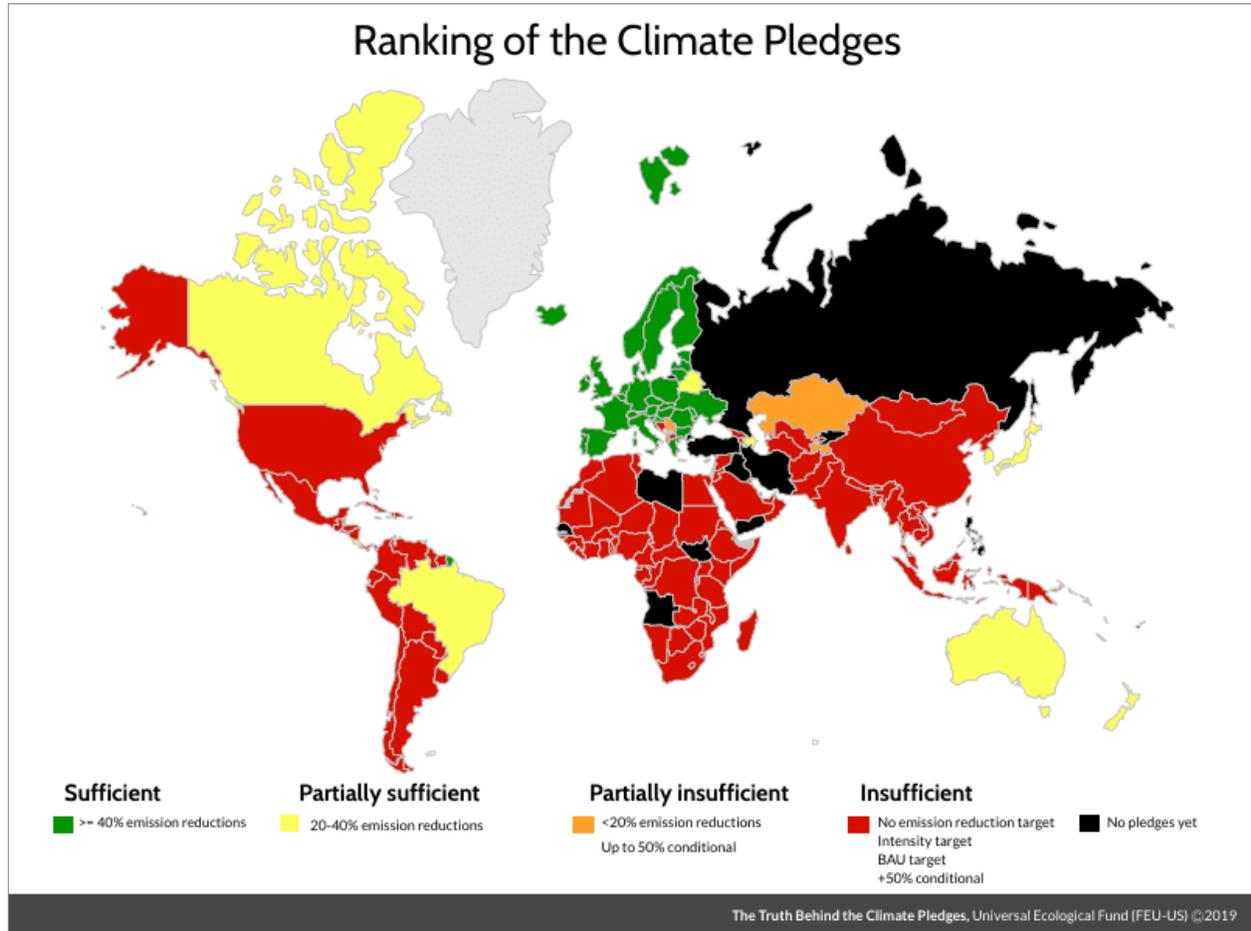
Dr. James J. McCarthy (United States), former Co-Chair of the IPCC Working Group II. He is Professor of Oceanography at Harvard University. He served as President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and as Chair of the Board of Directors for the Union of Concerned Scientists. He is the winner of the 2018 Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement.

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Prof. Dr. Nebojsa Nakicenovic (Austria), Director of The World In 2050. He was the Deputy Director General of IIASA and is a tenured Professor of Energy Economics at Vienna University of Technology (TU Wien). He was a Convening Lead Author of the IPCC Working Group III, Convening Lead Author of the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios, a Member of the United Nations Secretary General High-Level Technical Group and the Co-chair of the Global Carbon Project.

Liliana Hisas (Argentina), Executive Director of the Universal Ecological Fund and the coordinator of the project Acting on Climate Together (ACT). For the last decade, her main focus has been researching and writing about climate change in an accessible way. She holds a MA in Journalism from the Universidad del Salvador in Argentina.

Annex: Ranking of the Climate Pledges



The 184 climate pledges were categorized based on their emission reduction commitments into:

Sufficient

Climate pledges with commitments **equal or above 40%** emission reductions. These pledges are broadly in line with the need to at least halve emissions by 2030.

Partially sufficient

Climate pledges with commitments **between 20-40%** emission reductions. The countries under this category need to do much better to reduce emissions.

Partially insufficient

Based on two criteria:

1. Pledges **below 20%** emission reductions show some, but insufficient, ambition to address climate change.
2. Pledges with conditional commitments where the country is implementing more than **50%** of the pledge from their own resources (or 50% conditional). It shows some effort from the country to reduce emissions.

Insufficient

Based on four criteria:

1. Pledges with **no emission reduction targets**, which cannot be quantified or measured.
2. Pledges with commitments that rely **more than 50%** on international financial support show minimal effort from the country to reduce emissions.
3. Pledges with **intensity targets**. These commitments focus on emissions per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This metric is measured in CO₂ or GHG emissions per \$1000 dollar GDP. These pledges mostly equal an increase in emissions until 2030 above the current level due to economic growth outstripping the rate of decrease in carbon/GHG intensity.
4. Pledges using **business as usual (BAU)** targets. These pledges are based on emission reductions below a projected level of future emissions in 2030 **if** no actions or policies are implemented. These commitments mostly equal an increase in emission in 2030 above the latest level of emissions reported by each country.

Sources used to develop the ranking are:

- NDC Registry, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat³.
- Biennial Update Reports and National Communications to the UNFCCC⁴.

Additional columns are included with the categorization of countries used by:

- The Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), based on the 1992 categorization of Industrialized and Developing countries. Among the developing countries, 47 Least Developing Countries (LDCs) are also indicated⁵.
- The IPCC, indicating country classification by income⁶: high-income countries (HIC), upper middle-income countries (UMC), lower middle-income countries (LMC) and low-income countries (LIC). This categorization is based on the World Bank's classification of countries by income, and was updated using the latest ranking, where 23 countries changed categories⁷.

SUFFICIENT –36 pledges

Climate pledges above or equal to 40% emission reductions

Country / Party	Based on	Category		Unconditional Pledge
		UNFCCC	IPCC	
European Union (EU-28)	+40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Austria		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Belgium		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Bulgaria		Industrialized	Upper-middle income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Croatia		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Cyprus		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level

³ Nationally Determined Contributions: [NDC Registry](#), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

⁴ [Biennial Update Report](#) (BUR) and [National Communication](#) (NC) to the Climate Change Convention

⁵ There are [47 LDCs](#) under the Climate Change Convention.

⁶ The 2014 IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) analyzed global GHGs emissions categorizing countries based on their income into high-income, upper-middle income, lower-middle income and low-income countries: [AR5, WGIII, Annex II: Metrics and Methodologies](#).

⁷ This categorization of countries by income was updated using the [2020 ranking](#). Compared to the 2014 IPCC assessment, 23 countries changed categories: Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, Nauru, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Samoa, Seychelles, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen and Zimbabwe

Czechia		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Denmark		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Estonia		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Finland		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
France		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Germany		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Greece		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Hungary		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Ireland		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Italy		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Latvia		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Lithuania		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Luxembourg		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Malta		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Netherlands		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Poland		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Portugal		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Romania		Industrialized	Upper-middle income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Slovakia		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Slovenia		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Spain		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Sweden		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
United Kingdom		Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Iceland	40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Liechtenstein	40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Monaco	+40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	50% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Norway	+40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	At least 40% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Switzerland	+40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	50% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Ukraine	+40% emission reduction	Industrialized	Lower-middle income	Not to exceed 60% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Republic of Moldova	+40% emission reduction	Developing	Lower-middle income	64-67% of GHG emissions below 1990 level ⁸

PARTIALLY SUFFICIENT –12 pledges				
Climate pledges between 20-40% emission reductions				
Country	Based on	Category		Unconditional Pledge
		UNFCCC	IPCC	
Australia	20-40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	26-28% of GHG emission below 2005 level
Azerbaijan	20-40% emission reduction	Developing	Upper-middle income	35% of GHG emissions below 1990 level

⁸ The Republic of Moldova also made a conditional pledge to reduce an additional 11-14% of GHG emissions below 1990 level (total up to 78%). Because 80 percent of the pledge depends on national actions, equal or above 40% emission reductions, this pledge was deemed sufficient.

Belarus	20-40% emission reduction	Industrialized	Upper-middle income	At least 28% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
Brazil	20-40% emission reduction	Developing	Upper-middle income	37% of GHG emissions below 2005 level (by 2025)
Canada	20-40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	30% of GHG emissions below 2005 level
Costa Rica	20-40% emission reduction	Developing	Upper-middle income	25% of GHG emissions below 2012
Israel	20-40% emission reduction	Developing	High income	26% of GHG emissions per capita below 2005 level
Japan	20-40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High-income	26% of GHG emissions below 2013 level
Montenegro	20-40% emission reduction	Developing	Upper-middle income	30% of GHG emissions below 1990 level
New Zealand	20-40% emission reduction	Industrialized	High income	30% of GHG emissions below 2005 level
Republic of Korea	20-40% emission reduction BAU target	Developing	High income	37% of GHG emissions below BAU <i>(equals a 22.4% reduction below 2014 level by 2030⁹)</i>
San Marino	20-40% emission reduction	Developing	High income	20% of GHG emissions below 2005 level

PARTIALLY INSUFFICIENT –8 pledges

Climate pledges below 20% emission reductions and/or up to 50% conditional

Country	Based on	Category		Unconditional pledge	Conditional pledge
		UNFCCC	IPCC		
Albania	Below 20% emission reduction	Developing	Upper-middle income	11.5% of CO ₂ emissions below 2016 level	
Cook Islands	Up to 50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	38% of CO ₂ emissions from electricity generation below 2006 level	43% of CO ₂ emissions from electricity generation below 2006 level (total 81%)
Jamaica	Below 20% emission reduction	Developing	Upper-middle income	7.8% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 2.2% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 10%)
Kazakhstan	Up to 50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	15% of GHG emissions below 1990 level	Additional 10% of GHG emissions below 1990 level (total 25%)
Micronesia	Up to 50% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income	28% of GHG emissions below 2000 level (by 2025)	Additional 7% of GHG emissions below BAU (by 2025) (total 35%)
Serbia	Below 20% emission reduction	Developing	Upper-middle income	9.8% of GHG emissions below 1990 level	
Solomon Islands	Up to 50% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income	30% of GHG emissions below 2015 level	Additional 15% of GHG emissions below 2015 level (total 45%)
Trinidad and Tobago	Below 20% emission reduction	Developing	High income	30% of GHG emissions in public transportation below BAU	15% of GHG emissions below BAU

⁹ Republic of Korea NDC (2016) and BUR (2017)

INSUFFICIENT – 128 pledges

Climate pledges with **no emission reduction target**, more than **50% conditional**, with **intensity target** and/or with **Business as Usual (BAU) target**

For pledges with BAU targets, the percentage of actual emission reduction or increase below the latest level of emissions is included under each pledge, indicated in *italics*. Sources are included in footnotes.

Country	Based on	Category		Unconditional pledge	Conditional Pledge
		UNFCCC	IPCC		
Afghanistan	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income		13.6% of GHG emissions below BAU
Algeria	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	7% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 15% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 22%)
Andorra	BAU target	Developing	High income	37% of GHG emissions below BAU (<i>equals a 14% reduction below 2017 level by 2030¹⁰</i>)	
Antigua and Barbuda	No emission reduction target	Developing	High income	Policies and measures below BAU	Policies and measures below BAU
Argentina	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	18% of GHG emissions below BAU (<i>equals a 31% increase above 2014 level by 2030¹¹</i>)	Additional 19% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 37%)
Armenia	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Bahamas	100% conditional	Developing	High income		30% of GHG emissions below BAU ¹²
Bahrain	No emission reduction target	Developing	High income		Policies and measures
Bangladesh	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income	5% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 10% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 15%)
Barbados	100% conditional	Developing	High income		44% of GHG emissions below BAU
Belize	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income		Policies and measures
Benin	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	3.6% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 12.5% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 16%)
Bhutan	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures towards carbon neutrality	Policies and measures towards carbon neutrality
Bolivia	No emission reduction target	Developing	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Bosnia and Herzegovina	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	2% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 21% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 23%)
Botswana	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		15% of GHG emissions below 2010 level
Burkina Faso	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	6% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 11.6% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 18%)
Burundi	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	3% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 17% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 20%)
Cabo Verde	No emission reduction target	Developing	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Cambodia	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	Policies and measures	27% of GHG emissions below BAU
Cameroon	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income		32% of GHG emissions below 2010 level (by 2035)
Central African Republic	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	Policies and measures	5% of GHG emissions below BAU
Chad	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	18.2% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 53% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 71%)
Chile	Intensity target	Developing	High income	30% of emissions per unit of GDP below 2007 level	Additional 5-15% of CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP below 2007 level (total 35-45%)
China	Intensity target	Developing	Upper-middle income	60-65% of CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP below 2005 level	

¹⁰ Andorra NDC (2017) and BUR (2019)

¹¹ Argentina NDC (2016) and BUR (2017)

¹² Bahamas NDC indicates a 30% GHG emission reduction below BAU target (on page 4) and a 30% GHG emission reduction below 2010 level (on page 11)

Colombia	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	20% of GHG emissions below BAU (equals a 13% increase above 2014 level by 2030 ¹³)	Additional 10% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 30%)
Comoros	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income		84% of GHG emissions below BAU
Congo (Republic of)	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income		48% of GHG emissions below BAU (by 2025)
Cote d'Ivoire	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income		28% of GHG emissions below BAU
Cuba	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income		Policies and measures
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	+50% conditional	Developing	Low income	8% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 32% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 40%)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income		17% of GHG emissions below BAU
Djibouti	BAU target	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income	40% of GHG emissions below BAU (equals a 36% increase above 2010 level by 2030 ¹⁴)	Additional 20% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 60%)
Dominica	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		44.7% of GHG emissions below 2014 level
Dominican Republic	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		25% of GHG emissions below 2010 level
Ecuador	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	9% of GHG emissions below BAU (by 2025)	Additional 11.9% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 20.9%) (by 2025)
Egypt	No emission reduction target	Developing	Lower-middle income		Policies and measures
El Salvador	No emission reduction target	Developing	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Equatorial Guinea	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		20% of GHG emissions below 2010 level
Eritrea	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	12% of CO ₂ emissions below BAU	Additional 26.5% of CO ₂ emissions below BAU (total 38.5%)
Eswatini	No emission reduction target	Developing	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Ethiopia	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income		64% of GHG emissions below BAU
Fiji	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	10% of CO ₂ emissions below BAU	Additional 20% of CO ₂ emissions below BAU (total 30%)
Gabon	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures	At least 50% of GHG emissions below 2000 level (by 2025)
Gambia	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	Policies and measures	45.4% of GHG emissions below BAU
Georgia	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	15% of GHG emissions below BAU (equals an 85% increase above 2015 level by 2030 ¹⁵)	Additional 10% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 25%)
Ghana	+50% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income	15% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 30% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 45%)
Grenada	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		30% of GHG emissions below 2010 level (by 2025)
Guatemala	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	11.2% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 11.4% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 22.6%)
Guinea	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income		13% of GHG emissions below 1994 level
Guinea-Bissau	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Low income		Policies and measures
Guyana	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures for CO ₂ emission reduction (by 2025)	Policies and measures for CO ₂ emission reduction (by 2025)
Haiti	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	5% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 21% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 26%)
Honduras	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income		15% of GHG emissions below BAU
India	Intensity target	Developing	Lower-middle income	33-35% of CO ₂ emission intensity of GDP below 2005 level	40% of non-fossil fuels electric power installed capacity
Indonesia	BAU target	Developing	Lower-middle income	29% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 12% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 41%)

¹³ Colombia NDC (2018) and BUR (2018)

¹⁴ Djibouti NDC (2016)

¹⁵ Georgia NDC (2017) and BUR (2019). Georgia's GHG emissions have been reduced by 60% below 1990 level in 2015

				<i>(equals a 40% increase above 2016 level by 2030¹⁶)</i>	
Jordan	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	1.5% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 12.5% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 14%)
Kenya	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income		30% of GHG emissions below BAU
Kiribati	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income	12.8% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 49% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 61.8%)
Kuwait	No emission reduction target	Developing	High income		Policies and measures
Lao People's Democratic Republic	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income		Policies and measures
Lesotho	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income	10% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 25% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 35%)
Liberia	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income		15% of GHG emissions below BAU
Madagascar	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income		14% of GHG emissions below BAU
Malawi	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Low income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Malaysia	Intensity target	Developing	Upper-middle income	35% of GHG emissions intensity below 2005 level	Additional 10% of GHG emissions intensity below 2005 level (total 45%)
Maldives	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	10% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 14% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 24%)
Mali	BAU target	Developing LDC	Low-income	GHG emission targets by sector below BAU ¹⁷	GHG emission targets by sector below BAU
Marshall Islands	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		At least 45% of GHG emissions below 2010 level
Mauritania	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income	2.6% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 19.6% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 22.3%)
Mauritius	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		30% of GHG emissions below BAU
Mexico	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	22% of GHG emissions below BAU <i>(equals a 9% increase above 2015 level by 2030¹⁸)</i>	Additional 14% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 36%)
Mongolia	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income		14% of GHG emissions below BAU
Morocco	+50% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income	17% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 25% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 42%)
Mozambique	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Low income		Policies and measures
Myanmar	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income		Policies and measures
Namibia	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		89% of GHG emissions below BAU
Nauru	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Nepal	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Low income		Policies and measures
Nicaragua	No emission reduction target	Developing	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Niger	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	3.5% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 31% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 34.6%)
Nigeria	+50% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income	20% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 25% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 45%)
North Macedonia	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	30-36% of CO2 emissions below BAU <i>(equals a 34-47% increase above 2014 level by 2030¹⁹)</i>	
Niue	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	38% share of renewable electricity (by 2020)	Additional 42% share of renewable electricity (total 80%) (by 2025)
Oman	100% conditional	Developing	High income		2% of GHG emission below BAU
Pakistan	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income		Up to 20% of GHG emissions below BAU

¹⁶ Indonesia NDC (2016) and BUR (2018)

¹⁷ Mali GHG emission reductions by sector: 29% agriculture, 31% energy and 21% forest. The percentage of conditionality is expressed in US dollars, not GHG emission reductions.

¹⁸ Mexico NDC (2016) and BUR (2018). Mexico also pledged to unconditionally reduce 51% of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (black carbon)

¹⁹ North Macedonia has already reduced CO₂ emissions by 10% below 1990 level in 2014: NDC (2015) and BUR (2018)

Palau	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		22% of CO ₂ emissions in the energy sector below 2005 level (by 2025)
Panama	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Papua New Guinea	No emission reduction target	Developing	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Paraguay	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	10% of GHG emissions below BAU (equals a 61% increase above the projected 2020 level by 2030 ²⁰)	Additional 10% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 20%)
Peru	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	20% of GHG emissions below BAU (equals a 27% increase above 2012 level by 2030 ²¹)	Additional 10% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 30%)
Qatar	No emission reduction target	Developing	High income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Rwanda	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Low income		Policies and measures
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100% conditional	Developing	High income		35% of GHG emissions below BAU
Saint Lucia	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		23% of GHG emissions below BAU
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	22% of GHG emissions below BAU (by 2025) (equals a 15% increase above 2010 level by 2025 ²²)	
Samoa	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income		100% renewable electricity (by 2025)
Sao Tome and Principe	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income		24% of GHG emissions below BAU
Saudi Arabia	No emission reduction target	Developing	High income	Policies and measures	
Seychelles	100% conditional	Developing	High income	Policies and measures	29% of GHG emissions below BAU
Sierra Leone	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Low income		Policies and measures
Singapore	Intensity target	Developing	High income	36% of GHG emissions intensity below 2005 level	
Somalia	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Low income		Policies and measures
South Africa	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Sri Lanka	+50% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income	7% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 23% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 30%)
State of Palestine	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures	12.8% of GHG emissions below BAU (under Status Quo of Israeli occupation) (by 2040)
Sudan	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income		Policies and measures
Suriname	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures (by 2025)	Policies and measures (by 2025)
Syrian Arabic Republic	No emission reduction target	Developing	Low income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Tajikistan	+50% conditional	Developing	Low income	15% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 65-75% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 80-90%)
Thailand	BAU target	Developing	Upper-middle income	20% of GHG emissions below BAU (equals a 39% increase above 2013 level by 2030 ²³)	Additional 5% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 25%)
Timor-Leste	No emission reduction target	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income		Policies and measures (by 2025)
Togo	+50% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	11.14% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 20% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 31.14%)
Tonga	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Tunisia	Intensity target	Developing	Lower-middle income	13% of carbon intensity below 2010 level	Additional 28% of carbon intensity below 2010 level (total 41%)

²⁰ Paraguay NDC (2016)

²¹ Peru NDC (2015) and NC (2015)

²² St. Vincent and the Grenadines NDC (2016) and NC (2016)

²³ Thailand NDC (2016) and BUR (2017)

Turkmenistan	No emission reduction target	Developing	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures	Policies and measures
Tuvalu	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Upper-middle income	Policies and measures	60% of GHG emissions from energy sector below 2010 level (by 2025)
Uganda	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	Policies and measures	22% of GHG emissions below BAU
United Arab Emirates	No emission reduction target	Developing	High income	Policies and measures	
United Republic of Tanzania	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Low income	Policies and measures	10-20% of GHG emissions below BAU
United States of America	Reversal in federal policy	Industrialized	High-income	26-28% of GHG emissions below 2005 level (by 2025)	
Uruguay	Intensity target	Developing	High-income	Emission intensity targets by GHGs below 1990 level ²⁴ (by 2025)	Emission intensity targets by GHGs below 1990 level (by 2025)
Uzbekistan	Intensity target	Developing	Lower-middle income	Policies and measures	10% of GHG emissions by unit of GDP below 2010 level
Vanuatu	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income		30% of CO ₂ emissions in the energy sector below BAU
Venezuela	100% conditional	Developing	Upper-middle income		At least 20% of GHG emissions below BAU
Viet Nam	+50% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income	8% of GHG emissions below BAU	Additional 17% of GHG emissions below BAU (total 25%)
Zambia	100% conditional	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income		47% of GHG emissions below 2010 level
Zimbabwe	100% conditional	Developing	Lower-middle income		33% GHG energy emissions per capita below BAU

NO CLIMATE PLEDGE		
Countries that have signed and/or ratified the Paris Agreement but have not yet submitted their climate pledges		
Country	Category	
	UNFCCC	IPCC
Angola	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income
Brunei Darussalam	Developing	High income
Iran	Developing	Upper-middle income
Iraq	Developing	Upper-middle income
Kyrgyz Republic	Developing	Low income
Lebanon	Developing	Upper-middle income
Libya	Developing	Upper-middle income
Philippines	Developing	Lower-middle income
Russian Federation	Industrialized	Upper-middle income
Senegal	Developing LDC	Lower-middle income - LDC
South Sudan	Developing LDC	Low income
Turkey	Industrialized	Upper-middle income
Yemen	Developing LDC	Low income

²⁴ Uruguay: 24% reduction in CO₂ emission intensity per GDP unit, 57% reduction in methane (CH₄) emission intensity per GDP unit, and 48% reduction in nitrous oxide (N₂O) emission intensity per GDP unit