

Revised Saint Lucia proposal for an Annex to the Agreement, 22 October 2015

(all numbers drawn from INDCs communicated by Parties as of 15 October 2015)

Annex [X] - Nationally Determined Mitigation [Commitments][Contributions]

1(a) Quantified, economy-wide emission limitation or reduction target in relation to reference year

U = unconditional; C = conditional

Party	Reference year	Target year(s)	Absolute target(s) relative to reference year (% reduction in/by target year(s))
Australia	2005	2030	26-28%
Azerbaijan	1990	2030	35%
Belarus	1990	2030	28%
Botswana	2010	2030	15%
Brazil	2005	2025	37%
Canada	2005	2030	30%
Dominica	2014	2030	44.7% (C)
Dominican Republic	2010	2030	25%
Equatorial Guinea	2010	2030	20%
European Union	1990	2030	40%
Grenada	2010	2025	30%
Iceland	1990	2030	40%
Japan	2013	2030	26%
Kazakhstan	1990	2030	15% (U); 25% (C)
Liechtenstein	1990	2030	40%
Moldova	1990	2030	64-67% (U); 78% (C)
Monaco	1990 and 1995	2030	50%
Montenegro	1990	2030	30%
New Zealand	2005	2030	30%
Norway	1990	2030	40%
Marshall Islands	2010	2025	32%
Russian Federation	1990	2030	25-30%
San Marino	2005	2030	20%
Serbia	1990	2030	9.80%
Switzerland	1990	2025 and 30	35% by 2025, 50% by 2030
Tajikistan	1990	2030	10-20% (U); 25-35% (C)
Ukraine	1990	2030	40-60%
USA	2005	2025	26-28%

1(b) Quantified, economy-wide emission limitation or reduction target relative to a projection of emissions

Party	Starting year of Business As Usual (BAU) projection	Target year(s)	Percentage reduction from BAU emissions in target year(s) (%)
Afghanistan	2005	2025 and 2030	13.6% (C)
Albania		2030	11.5%
Algeria		2030	7% (U); 22% (C)
Andorra	2011	2030	37%
Argentina	2005	2030	15% (U); 30% (C)
Bangladesh		2030	5% (U); 15% (C)
Barbados	2008	2025 and 2030	21% by 2025, 23% by 2030
Benin	2020	2030	3.5% (U); 21.4% (C)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1990	2030	2% (U); 23% (C)
Burkina Faso		2030	6.6% (U); 18.2% (C)
Burundi	2005	2030	3% (U); 20% (C)
Cambodia		2030	27% (C)
Cameroon	2010	2035	32% (C)
Central African Republic	2010	2030	5%
Chad		2010	18.2% (U); 71% (C)
Colombia		2030	20% (U); 30% (C)
Comoros		2030	84% (C)
Congo	2000	2025 and 2035	48% by 2025, 54% by 2035 (C)
Costa Rica		2030 and 2050	44%
Cote d'Ivoire	2012	2030	28% (U)
Congo	2000	2030	17% (C)
Djibouti	2000	2030	40% U; 60% (C)
Ecuador		2025	20.4-25% in the energy sector (U); 37.5-45.8% (C)
Eritrea	2010	2025 and 2030	30.2% by 2025, 39.2% by 2030 (U); 61.1% by 2025, 80.6% by 2030 (C)
Ethiopia		2030	64%
Gabon	2000	2025	50%
Gambia	2010	2025 and 2030	44.4% in 2025, 45.4% in 2030
Georgia	2013	2030	15% (U); 25% (C)
Ghana	2010	2025 and 2030	12% by 2025, 15% by 2030 (U); 27% by 2025, 45% by 2030 (C)
Guatemala	2005	2030	11.2% (U); 22.6% (C)
Guinea	1994	2030	13%
Haiti	2000	2030	5% (U); 31% (C)
Honduras		2030	15% (C)
Indonesia	2010	2030	29% (U); 41% (C)
Jordan	2006	2030	1.5% (U); 14% (C)
Kenya		2030	30%
Kiribati	2000	2025 and 2030	13.7% by 2025, 12.8% by 2030 (U); 62.5% by 2025, 61.8% by 2030 (C)
Kyrgyzstan	2010	2030	11.49-13.75% (U); 29-30.89% (C)
Lebanon	2011	2030	15% (U); 30% (C)
Lesotho		2030	10% (U); 35% (C)
Liberia		2030	15% (C)
Madagascar	2000-2010	2030	14% (C)

Party	Starting year of Business As Usual (BAU) projection	Target year(s)	Percentage reduction from BAU emissions in target year(s) (%)
Maldives		2030	10% (U); 24% (C)
Mali	2015	2030	27%
Mauritania	2010	2030	2.7% (U); 22.3 (C)
Mauritius		2030	30%
Mexico		2030	22% (U); 36% (C); emissions to decrease from 2026
Mongolia		2030	14%
Morocco	2010	2030	13% (U); 32% (C)
Namibia	2010	2030	89% (C)
Niger	2000	2020 and 2030	2.5% in 2020, 3.5% in 2030 (U); 25% in 2020, 34.6% in 2030 (C)
Paraguay		2030	10% (U); 20% (C)
Peru	2010	2030	20% (U); 30% (C)
Philippines	2000	2030	70% (C)
Republic of Korea		2030	37%
Republic of Macedonia		2030	30-36% reduction of CO2 emissions from fossil fuels combustion
Sao Tome and Principe	2005	2030	24% (C)
Senegal	2010	2025 and 2030	4% in 2025, 5% in 2030 (U); 15% in 2025, 21% in 2030 (C)
Seychelles	2010 (electricity and transport), 2012 (solid waste management)	2025 and 2030	21.4% in 2025, 29% in 2030
Solomon Islands	2015	2025 and 2030	12% in 2025, 30% in 2030 (U); 27% by 2025; 45% by 2030 (C)
South Africa	2020	2030	Peak, plateau and decline GHG emissions, emissions in period 2025 to 2030 at 398-614 Mt CO2-e (U)
Tanzania		2030	10-20%
Thailand	2005	2030	20% (U); 25% (C)
Togo	2010	2030	11.14% (U); 31.14% (C)
Trinidad and Tobago	2013	2030	30% in the public transport sector (U); 15% in transport, power and industry sectors (C)
Turkey		2030	Up to 21%
Vanuatu		2030	100% reduction in electricity sector; 30% reduction in energy sector
Viet Nam	2010	2030	8% (U); 25% (C)
Zambia	2010	2030	25% (U); 47% (C)

1 (c) Quantified, economy-wide emission limitation or reduction target per unit of GDP or per capita

Party	Reference year or BAU	Target year	Reduction target
Armenia	2010	2050	Total aggregate emissions of 633Mt, or cumulative emissions of 189t/capita over 2015-2050, or annual average of 5.4t/capita over this period
Chile	2007	2030	30% reduction in GHG intensity (U); 35-45% (C)
China	2005	2030	60-65% reduction in CO2 intensity; peaking emissions around 2030
India	2005	2030	Reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 33-35% (C), 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuels by 2030, create an additional sink of 2500-3000Mt
Israel	2005	2030	Emissions per capita in 2030 of 7.7t/capita, (or a 26% reduction below 2005)
Malawi	BAU	2030	Emissions per capita targets of 0.7-0.8t/capita by 2030 (vs. 1.5t/cap BAU)
Singapore	2005	2030	36% reduction in GHG intensity; peaking emissions around 2030
Tunisia	2010	2030	13% reduction in carbon intensity (U); 41% (C)
Turkmenistan	2000	2030	Reduction in GHG emissions per unit GDP (not quantified), zero growth emissions (stabilisation), or reducing emissions by 2030 (C)
Zimbabwe	BAU	2030	Per capita emissions 33% below BAU (C)

1(d) Other quantified targets, actions and/or policies from those countries not listed in 1(a)-(c)

Party	Reference year or BAU	Target year	Reduction targets, actions and/or policies
Belize		Various	Reduce deforestation, degradation and manage forests sustainably; reduce conventional transport fuel use by 20% by 2033, improve EE, increase RE share in electricity mix by 85% by 2027 (leading to a 62% reduction in CO2 emissions vs. BAU).
Bhutan			Remain carbon neutral (C), maintain at least 60% total land under forest cover, and make efforts to maintain current level (70.46%) through sustainable forest management and conservation of environmental services. Plans to offset up to 22.4Mt per year by 2025 by exporting hydroelectricity.
Bolivia	2010	2030	Water, energy and AFOLU targets, e.g. increase share of RE to 79% or 81% by 2030 (from 39% in 2010) (without and with international support respectively), increase the share of alternative energy in the electricity sector from 2% in 2010 to 9% in 2030; zero illegal deforestation by 2020, reforest 4.5m ha by 2030, increase area of sustainably managed forest to 16.9m ha; and various other adaptation and mitigation / conservation measures.
Cape Verde	BAU	2025 and 2030	10-20% reduction in energy demand from BAU by 2030; 30% RE penetration into electric grid by 2025 (U), 100% with international support; A/R campaign area of ~10,000ha by 2030 (U), or 10,000 with support, by 2030 - could reach 7.2Mt for 20,000ha after 30 years; removing three-stone stoves to remove demand for firewood.
Guinea-Bissau		2030	Quantifiable emissions reductions not possible yet. Various measures are given: e.g. establish a forestry policy, conduct studies into energy potential, develop a legal framework through a national strategy for long-term low-carbon development. The period to 2020 will be used to study the forestry and energy sectors in order to analyse mitigation potential.
Guyana		2025	Avoided deforestation (48.7Mt reduction); reduced impact logging (1.2Mt reduction); land reclamation in the extractive sectors (2.1Mt).
Lao		Various	Increase forest cover to 70% land area by 2020; increase RE share to 30% of energy consumption by 2025, excluding large plants.
Mozambique		2030	Total cumulative reduction of 76.5Mt over 2020-30.
Myanmar	Not supplied	Not supplied	Increase forest land and protected area systems, increase RE, improve industrial EE, and introduce energy efficient cook stoves.
Papua New Guinea	Not supplied	2030	Series of measures in different sectors: carbon free electricity sector by 2030, increase EE and public transport, implement REDD+ activities.
Rwanda		2030	A low carbon energy supply to support the development of Green Industry and Services while avoiding deforestation (C).
Samoa		2025	100% RE for electricity generation (C).
Sierra Leone	1990	2035	Emissions at around 7.58Mt.

Party	Reference year or BAU	Target year	Reduction targets, actions and/or policies
Swaziland	2010	2030	Double RE share, introduce 10% ethanol blend in petrol, phase out HFCs, PFCs and SF6 gases.
Uruguay	1990 (except for LULUCF and power generation)	2030	Energy emissions intensity reduced by 25% (U) - 40% (C); Industry emissions intensity kept at the reference value (U) or reduced by 40% (C); Beef CH4 emissions intensity reduced by 33% (U)-46% (C); Waste CH4 emissions intensity reduced by 44% (U)-68% (C); Other CH4 sectors reduced by 45% (U)-60% (C); Beef N2O intensity reduced by 31% (U)-41% (C); Other N2O sectors reduced by 40% (U)-55% (C).