



	INDC key elements	Climate action tracker rating
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -50% by 2030 from 1990 levels and -35% by 2025 is expected, but given only for international comparability • Only account for net emissions from the forest sector • Covers all KP CP2 GHGs • International credits will be used, anti-double counting measures listed • Uses AR4 GWPs for 100 year horizon 	MEDIUM
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -40% domestic economy-wide target for 2030 from 1990 levels • Covers all KP CP2 GHGs • 100% of emissions covered • LULUCF inclusion or assumptions undefined • No international credits • Uses AR4 GWPs for 100 year horizon 	MEDIUM
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -40% economy-wide by 2030, based on 1990 levels • Will be developed into a carbon budget • Intends to do collective delivery with the EU, including the ETS • Covers all KP CP2 GHGs • 100% of emissions covered • Will work towards a common framework for LULUCF accounting for all Parties • -40% includes LULUCF, but rules will not change Norway's ambition • Will continue to use UNFCCC MGMs • Aims to be carbon neutral by 2050 	MEDIUM
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unconditional 25% reduction for 2030 (possibly from 2000 levels?) compared to a BAU baseline, with possible increase to -40% subject to a global deal and means of implementation support • This means 22% GHG reduction and 51% black carbon • Net emissions peak from 2026 • Uses AR5 GWPs for 100 year horizon • Expects market mechanism will be essential, but unconditional INDC will not rely on international credits 	MEDIUM
US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -26-28% by 2025 from 2005 levels • Covers all KP CP2 GHGs • 100% of emissions covered • Includes LULUCF 	MEDIUM

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses AR4 GWPs for 100 year horizon • No international credits 	
Gabon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction against BAU, at least 50% by 2025 • Base year 2000, to cover 2010-2025, but is doing analysis for 2030 and 2050 • Covers CO₂, N₂O, CH₄ • Exclusion of carbon stock stored in forest biomass in the BAU scenario and INDC. • LULUCF is the largest source of emissions (63%). • No international credits • Assumes international financial assistance for adaptation strategy 	(not assessed)
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -70-75% from 1990 levels by 2030 “might be a long term indicator” [this allows emission growth] • Target subject to maximum possible account of absorbing capacity of forests • Covers all KP CP2 GHGs • Uses AR4 GWPs for 100 year horizon 	INADEQUATE
Liechtenstein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -40% economy-wide by 2030, based on 1990 levels • Covers all KP CP2 GHGs • Climate strategy will be revised in 2015/16 • Assumes being able to achieve emissions reductions abroad • Primary focus on domestic emissions 	(not assessed)
Andorra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute reduction against BAU, -37% by 2030 • Covers energy and waste sectors which accounts for 98.5% of emissions in 2011 • Covers CO₂, N₂O, CH₄ and SF₆ • Implementation period: 2016-2030 • No international credits • INDC will be reviewed if an important modification to the methodology for GHG accounting is made 	(not assessed)
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -30% on 2005 levels by 2030, economy-wide • May use international mechanisms to achieve the targets, subject to robust systems to ensure emissions are real and verified • Highlights importance of cooperative action in an integrated North American marketplace, especially cooperation with the US • Has CCS and CCS at a tar sands operation! • Covers all KP CP2 GHGs • Uses AR4 GWPs for 100 year horizon • Net-net accounting for the land use sector (estimated to create credits) 	INADEQUATE
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -32% by 2030 compared to BAU, economy wide, contingent on access to new sources of finance and support • -13% unconditional against BAU by 2030 	SUFFICIENT

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • = 401MtCO_{2e} for 2020-2030 • International market mechanism vital to reduce reduction costs, does not exclude possibility of using these mex for un/conditional targets • needing investment of around \$45bn, of which \$35bn is conditional on international support • has spent 64% of climate finance on adaptation: 9% of overall investment expenditure (2005-2010) • Broad stakeholder consultation process, including a national conference • Covers only CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O - F gases marginal in Morocco • LULUCF covers enteric fermentation and manure management, cropping systems and ag land, natural forests, reforestation, horticulture, firewood from forests and orchards • Respect for human rights and gender balance are 2 pillars of CC work • Includes adaptation 	
Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net GHGs emissions in 2030 to 145MtCO_{2e} or lower: -64% from BAU in 2030 • Long term goal of carbon neutrality • Covers only CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O - priority gases • INDC developed through an "inclusive and participatory process" • Focus on afforestation and land rehab, and clean and RES energy 	(not assessed)
Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -9.8% by 2030 on 1990 levels, economy wide • Does not cover NF₃ • Harmonizes with EU climate policies • Uses AR4 GWPs for 100 year horizon • Includes adaptation 	(not assessed)
Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of EU -40% by 2030 on 1990 levels - Iceland's specific contribution will be negotiated with EU • Will participate in EU ETS • Fairness based on EU methodologies • Covers all KP CP2 GHGs • Plans to use A&R and wetland restoration to meet goals • LULUCF accounting will be based on international agreements 	(not assessed, but if compared at same as EU, MEDIUM)
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peak emissions by 2030, making best efforts to peak early • Reduce CO₂ intensity by 60-65% from 2005 levels • Increase share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to ~20% and enhance clean use of coal • Increase forest stock by ~4.5bn m³ • "Resource conservation and environmental protection have become the cardinal national policy" • Promote low carbon way of life to all citizens • Includes adaptation/ resilience 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on existing carbon emission trading pilots, steadily implementing a national carbon emission trading system • strengthen the role of public supervision and participation in low-carbon development 	
Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -37% from BAU by 2030, economy wide • = 850 MtCO₂e • Decision on whether to include LULUCF will be take at a later stage • Does not cover NF₃ • Uses GWPs from the IPCC SAR (1995) • Intends to use credits from international market mechanisms • Technical analysis was reviewed by stakeholders, including business and civil society • Includes adaptation 	