

	2015 NDC: Targets for 2030	CAT 'Fair-Share' Evaluation
Argentina	To not exceed a net emission of 483 MtCO ₂ e (unconditional) and 369 MtCO ₂ e (conditional) by 2030	Critically insufficient
Australia	To implement an economy-wide target to reduce GHG emissions by 26-28% below 2005 levels by 2030 (incl. LULUCF)	Insufficient
Brazil	To achieve a 37% GHG emissions reduction compared to 2005 by 2025 and a 43% reduction by 2030 (decarbonisation of the economy by the end of the century)	Insufficient
Canada	To reduce GHG emissions by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030	Insufficient
China	To achieve the peaking of CO ₂ emissions before 2030, and make best efforts to peak earlier To lower CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP by 60-65% of the 2005 level by 2030 To increase non-fossil-fuel share of electricity to 20% by 2030 To increase forest stock volume by 4.5 billion cubic metres by 2030 compared to 2005	Highly insufficient
EU*	EU-wide target: At least 40% reduction in domestic GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990	Insufficient
France	EU-wide target: At least 40% reduction in domestic GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990	Insufficient
Germany	EU-wide target: At least 40% reduction in domestic GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990	Insufficient
India	To reduce the emissions intensity of GDP by 33-35% by 2030 from the 2005 level	2°C compatible
Indonesia	To unconditionally reduce 26% of its GHG emissions against the business-as-usual scenario by the year 2020 and 29% by the year 2030	Highly insufficient
Italy	EU-wide target: At least 40% reduction in domestic GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990	Insufficient
Japan	To achieve 26% emissions reductions by 2030 compared to 2013 (25.4% reduction compared to 2005)	Highly insufficient
Mexico	To unconditionally reduce 25% of GHG and short-lived climate pollutant emissions below business-as-usual by 2030. This commitment implies a reduction of 22% of GHG and a reduction of 51% of black carbon. Net emissions are to peak in 2026, and emissions intensity per unit of GDP will be reduced by around 40% from 2013 to 2030	Insufficient
Russia	To decrease emissions by 25-30% below 1990 levels (incl. land use) by 2030	Critically insufficient
Saudi Arabia	Annually abate up to 130 MtCO ₂ e by 2030 through contributions that have co-benefits that diversify the economy and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.	Critically insufficient
South Africa	To achieve emissions by 2025 and 2030 in a range between 398-614 MtCO ₂ e (incl. land use), as defined in national policy	Highly insufficient
South Korea	To reduce its GHG emissions by 37% from the business-as-usual level (850.6 MtCO ₂ e) by 2030 across all economic sectors, equivalent to 20% below the 2010 level by 2030 (excl. LULUCF)	Highly insufficient
Turkey	To achieve a reduction in GHG emissions of up to 21% from business-as-usual level by 2030	Critically insufficient
UK	To reduce emissions by 57% below 1990 levels (national 2030 target not yet included in NDC)	Insufficient
USA	To achieve an economy-wide target of reducing GHG emissions by 26-28% below the 2005 level by 2025, and to make best efforts to reduce emissions by 28% (incl. land use)	Critically insufficient

The Climate Action Tracker (CAT) quantifies and evaluates climate change mitigation commitments and assess whether a government is doing its “fair share” compared with others towards the global effort to limit warming consistent with the Paris Agreement. Although there are no internationally agreed guidelines on what would constitute a fair level of contribution to the global effort, beyond the general understanding to reflect the “highest possible ambition” and “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances” (Paris Agreement, Article 4.3), governments are expected to provide some justification of their proposed efforts. The CAT’s analysis is based on published scientific literature regarding what a country’s total contribution would need to be to make a fair contribution to implementing the Paris Agreement.

* CAT ratings for France, Germany, and Italy refer to the 2015 EU NDC, to which all EU countries committed. Having left the EU, the CAT rating for the UK is based on its national target.