



United Nations Environment  
Programme

UNEP

*Topic: The Paris Agreement –  
Implication of Trade Policies in  
Developing Countries*

ALEXMUN 2017

## UNEP HANDBOOK

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### **Committee: UNEP (United Nations Environmental Program)**

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

#### **UN Environment work encompasses:**

- Assessing global, regional and national environmental conditions and trends
- Developing international and national environmental instruments
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment

#### **Mission**

"To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations." [1]

UN Environment headquarters were established in Nairobi, Kenya, in the late 1970s with a staff of 300, 100 of them professionals in a variety of fields and with a five-year fund of more than \$100 million. At the time, \$40 million were pledged by the United States and the rest by 50 other nations. [2]

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<sup>1</sup> "About UN Environment". UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM <http://www.unep.org/about/who-we-are/overview> [Accessed on: June 17 2017]

<sup>2</sup> Gladwin Hill (October 20, 1975), U.N. Environment Effort: A Start, a Long Way to Go *New York Times* <http://www.nytimes.com/1975/10/20/archives/un-environment-effort-a-start-a-long-way-to-go-un.html> [Accessed on: June 17 2017]

**Topic:** Paris Agreement: Implications of the trade policies on Developing countries

**Committee member nations:**

**Principal Members**

1. Canada
2. Commonwealth of Australia
3. Federal Republic of Germany
4. Federative Republic Of Brazil
5. French Republic
6. Islamic Republic of Iran
7. Italian Republic
8. Japan
9. Kingdom of Norway
10. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
11. Kingdom of Spain
12. New Zealand
13. People's Republic of China
14. Republic of India
15. Republic of Turkey
16. Russian Federation
17. South Korea
18. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
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21. Argentine Republic

22. Kingdom of Belgium

23. Kingdom of Denmark

24. Republic of Chile

25. Republic of Ecuador

26. Republic of Finland

27. Republic Of Indonesia

28. Republic of South Africa

29. Republic of Armenia

30. Syrian Arab Republic

## **General Context:**

The Earth's climate has changed throughout history. Just in the last 650,000 years there have been seven cycles of glacial advance and retreat, with the abrupt end of the last ice age about 7,000 years ago marking the beginning of the modern climate era — and of human civilization. Most of these climate changes are attributed to very small variations in Earth's orbit that change the amount of solar energy our planet receives.

## **The evidence for rapid climate change is compelling:**

### **Sea level rise**

Global sea level rose about 8 inches in the last century. The rate in the last two decades, however, is nearly double that of the last century.

### **Global temperature rise**

The planet's average surface temperature has risen about 2.0 degrees Fahrenheit (1.1 degrees Celsius) since the late 19th century, a change driven largely by increased carbon dioxide and other human-made emissions into the atmosphere.<sup>5</sup> Most of the warming occurred in the past 35 years, with 16 of the 17 warmest years on record occurring since 2001. Not only was 2016 the warmest year on record, but eight of the 12 months that make up the year — from January through September, with the exception of June — were the warmest on record for those respective months.

### **Warming oceans**

The oceans have absorbed much of this increased heat, with the top 700 meters (about 2,300 feet) of ocean showing warming of 0.302 degrees Fahrenheit since 1969.

### **Shrinking ice sheets**

The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have decreased in mass. Data from NASA's Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment show Greenland lost 150 to 250 cubic kilometers (36 to 60 cubic miles) of ice per year between 2002 and 2006, while Antarctica lost about 152 cubic kilometers (36 cubic miles) of ice between 2002 and 2005.

### **Declining Arctic sea ice**

Both the extent and thickness of Arctic sea ice has declined rapidly over the last several decades.

### **Glacial retreat**

Glaciers are retreating almost everywhere around the world — including in the Alps, Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, Alaska and Africa.

### **Extreme events**

The number of record high temperature events in the United States has been increasing, while the number of record low temperature events has been decreasing, since 1950. The U.S. has also witnessed increasing numbers of intense rainfall events.

### **Ocean acidification**

Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the acidity of surface ocean waters has increased by about 30 percent. This increase is the result of humans emitting more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and hence more being absorbed into the oceans. The amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by the upper layer of the oceans is increasing by about 2 billion tons per year.

### **Decreased snow cover**

Satellite observations reveal that the amount of spring snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere has decreased over the past five decades and that the snow is melting earlier. [3]

On Earth, human activities are changing the natural greenhouse. Over the last century the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). This happens because the coal or oil burning process combines carbon with oxygen in the air to make CO<sub>2</sub>. To a lesser extent, the clearing of land for agriculture, industry, and other human activities has increased concentrations of greenhouse gases. [4]

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<sup>3</sup> “Climate Change: How do we know?” NASA: Global Climate change, Vital Signs of the Planet. <https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/> [Accessed on: June 19 2017]

<sup>4</sup> Climate Change: How do we know?” NASA: Global Climate change, Vital Signs of the Planet. <https://climate.nasa.gov/causes/> [Accessed on: June 19 2017]

## **The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) conceive a new agreement for the climate change**

The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the framework of the UNFCCC that establishes measures for the reduction of GHG emissions, its applicability would be by the year 2020, when the Kyoto Protocol expires. The objective of the PA is to keep the temperature rise below two degrees Celsius with respect to the pre-industrial era, and it is expected that the compromise will allow a maximum temperature increase of 1.5 ° C. It is expected that by 2050, human CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be comparable to the levels that trees, soil and oceans can absorb naturally. Regarding continuity, the PA proposes to make an assessment of progress in 2018, with additional revisions every five years (one of the measures most discussed by the signatory countries). Finally, it indicates that rich countries should provide financial support to developing countries to help them reduce their emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change. These are the points that characterize the PA. [5]

*“1. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:*

*(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;*

*(b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and*

*(c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.*

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<sup>5</sup> “Acuerdo de Paris”. <http://jucomex.com/index.php/itemjcm/689-acuerdo-de-paris> [Accessed: June 20<sup>th</sup> 2017]

2. *This Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.*” [6]

## **Mitigation and adaptation strategies for global change**

Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change addresses a wide range of timely environment, economic and energy topics including global climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, acid deposition, eutrophication of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, species extinction and loss of biological diversity, deforestation and forest degradation, desertification, soil resource degradation, land-use change, sea level rise, destruction of coastal zones, depletion of fresh water and marine fisheries, loss of wetlands and riparian zones and hazardous waste management.<sup>7</sup>

### *Mitigation*

The amount of future climate change will largely be determined by choices society makes about emissions. Lower emissions of heat trapping gases mean less future warming and less severe impacts. Emissions can be reduced through improved energy efficiency and switching to low-carbon or non-carbon energy sources. Mitigation actions include lowering emissions of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane, and particles like black carbon (soot) that have a warming effect.<sup>8</sup>

### *Adaptation*

anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimize the damage they can cause, or taking advantage of opportunities that may arise.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> “Paris Agreement”

[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/convention/application/pdf/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf)  
[Accessed: June 20<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>7</sup> SJR: Scimago Journal and Country Park, Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change, <http://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=24083&tip=sid>. [Accessed on: August 29th 2017]

<sup>8</sup> Global Change, Mitigation, <http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/report/response-strategies/mitigation>, [Accessed on: August 29th 2017]

<sup>9</sup> European Commission, Adaptation to climate change, [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation_en), [Accessed on: August 29th 2017]



Governments have agreed to hold warming to below 2°C. The focus of emission reduction proposals to be submitted in INDCs during 2015 is for governments to put forward their proposed contributions to a “fair sharing” of effort to move global emissions downward in the period 2020-2025-2030.

The Climate Action Tracker rates INDCs, pledges and current policies against whether they are consistent with a country's fair share effort to holding warming to below 2°C.

The CAT “Effort Sharing” assessment methodology applies state-of-the art scientific literature on how to compare the fairness of government efforts and INDC proposals against the level and timing of emission reductions needed to hold warming to below 2°C. The main focus is on the period 2020, 2025 and 2030.

In 2017, the CAT rating system will be updated to reflect the Paris Agreement’s stronger 1.5°C limit.

## Ratings <sup>[10]</sup>

**Inadequate** If all governments put forward inadequate positions warming likely to exceed 3–4°C.

**Medium** Not consistent with limiting warming below 2°C as it would require many other countries to make a comparably greater effort and much deeper reductions.

**Sufficient** Fully consistent with below 2°C limit.

**Role Model** More than consistent with below 2°C limit.

## CANADA: INADEQUATE

On 5 October 2016, Canada ratified the Paris Agreement. Its NDC communicates its economy-wide target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30% below 2005 levels in 2030. After accounting for forestry, we estimate this is a reduction of 20% below 2005 levels and 3% below 1990 levels of GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF (Land use,

<sup>10</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: Rating Countries” <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries.html> [Accessed on: July 3rd 2017]



Canada believes that every country must do its part to address climate change. Canada will work with international partners to advance collective efforts. Canada’s aim is a durable and inclusive global agreement that will put in place a long-term framework for collaborative action. With this contribution Canada is affirming our continued commitment to developing an international climate change agreement that is fair, effective and includes meaningful and transparent commitments from all major emitters. [12]

For your research:

<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Canada%20First/INDC%20-%20Canada%20-%20English.pdf>

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: INADEQUATE

Australia ratified the Paris Agreement on 6 November 2016. Its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), includes a target of reducing GHG emissions, including land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), by 26–28% below 2005 levels by 2030. This target is equivalent to a range of around 9% below to 3% above 1990 levels of GHG emissions excluding LULUCF in 2030. We rate this target “inade

quate”. [13]

Australia will continue to play our part in an effective global response to climate change. Under a Paris Agreement applicable to all, Australia will implement an economy-wide target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26 to 28 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030. The details of Australia’s contribution are set out in the attachment to aid transparency, clarity and understanding. [14]

11 “Climate Action tracker: CANADA”. <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/canada.html> [Accessed on: June 29 2017]

12 CANADA’S INDC SUBMISSION TO THE UNFCCC <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Canada%20First/INDC%20-%20Canada%20-%20English.pdf> [Accessed on: June 29 2017]

13 “Climate Action Tracker: Australia” <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/australia.html>

14 “Australia’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to a new Climate Change Agreement | August 2015” <http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Australia/1/Australias%20Intended%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20to%20a%20new%20Climate%20Change%20Agreement%20-%20August%202015.pdf> [[Accessed on: July 7<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Australia/1/Australia%20Intended%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20to%20a%20new%20Climate%20Change%20Agreement%20-%20August%202015.pdf>

## **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: MEDIUM**

Germany is rated as part of the EU (European Union) next to: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia,

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom.<sup>[15]</sup>

On 6 March 2015, the EU submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 2015a, 2015b) formally putting forward a binding, economy-wide target of at least 40% domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction below 1990 levels by 2030.

The EU ratified the Paris Agreement on 5 October following the completion of its fast-track procedure. As a result, its INDC became the EU's NDC with the same emissions reduction target. We rate this target "*medium*." Individual EU countries are also in the process of completing their ratification (as of 3 April 2017, all member states, except Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Romania, have ratified the Agreement).<sup>[16]</sup>

The EU and its 28 Member States are fully committed to the UNFCCC negotiating process with a view to adopting a global legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties at the Paris Conference in December 2015 in line with the below 2°C objective.<sup>[17]</sup>

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>

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<sup>15</sup> "SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES"

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>  
[Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>16</sup> "Climate Action Tracker: EU" <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu.html> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>17</sup> "SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES" <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]



Brazil officially ratified the Paris Agreement on September 21, 2016, committing thus to reduce emissions to 1.3 GtCO<sub>2e</sub> by 2025 and 1.2 GtCO<sub>2e</sub> by 2030 (Government of Brazil,

2015), as stated originally in its INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution), which is equivalent to 37% and 43% below 2005 emissions levels including LULUCF.[<sup>18</sup>]

Contribution: Brazil intends to commit to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025.

Subsequent indicative contribution: reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43% below 2005 levels in 2030.

Type: absolute target in relation to a base year.

Coverage: 100% of the territory, economy-wide, including CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and SF<sub>6</sub>. Reference point: 2005. Timeframe: single-year target for 2025; indicative values for 2030 for reference purposes only [<sup>19</sup>]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Brazil%20First/BRAZIL%20iNDC%20english%20FINAL.pdf>

**FRENCH**

**REPUBLIC:**

**MEDIUM**

France as Germany is rated as part of the EU (European Union) next to: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain,

<sup>18</sup> "Climate Action Tracker: Brazil" <http://Climateactiontracker.Org/Countries/Brazil.Html> [Accessed On: July 9th 2017]

<sup>19</sup> Federative Republic Of Brazil Intended Nationally Determined Contribution Towards Achieving The Objective Of The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change <http://Www4.Unfccc.Int/Ndcregistry/Publisheddocuments/Brazil%20first/Brazil%20indc%20english%20final.Pdf> [Accessed On: July 9th 2017]



On 6 March 2015, the EU submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 2015a, 2015b) formally putting forward a binding,

economy-wide target of at least 40% domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction below 1990 levels by 2030. The EU ratified the Paris Agreement on 5 October following the completion of its fast-track procedure. As a result, its INDC became the EU's NDC with the same emissions reduction target. We rate this target "medium." Individual EU countries are also in the process of completing their ratification (as of 3 April 2017, all member states, except Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Romania, have ratified the Agreement). [<sup>21</sup>]

The EU and its 28 Member States are fully committed to the UNFCCC negotiating process with a view to adopting a global legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties at the Paris Conference in December 2015 in line with the below 2°C objective.[<sup>22</sup>]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>

## ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN: NOT RATED

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in recent decades, has always supported the international efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, on the basis of the principle of "Common But Differentiated Responsibilities" (CBDR). Despite various obstacles such as unjust sanctions, the eight year imposed war upon Iran (1980-1988) which put Iranian young and talented human resources at risk, as well as hosting millions of refugees from the neighboring countries; Iran has implemented comprehensive programs over the last three decades in the field of sustainable development. In the coming years, however, economic growth, social

<sup>20</sup> "SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES"

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>

[Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>21</sup> "Climate Action Tracker: EU" <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu.html> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>22</sup> "SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES" <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]



**alexander bain**

development, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability continue to be the main priorities of the national development agenda.



Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases

Time frame: 1st, January 2021 to 31st, December 2030

Base year of calculation (upon available information): 2010

The Islamic Republic of Iran has already included a program to mitigate GHGs emission in its "Fifth 5 Year National Development Plan" (2010 to 2015), targeting 30% reduction in energy intensity. Unfortunately, due to the unjust sanctions imposed on our economic, financial and technological sectors, not only this target was not achieved, but energy intensity was increased in recent years.<sup>[23]</sup>

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Iran/1/INDC%20Iran%20Final%20Text.pdf>

## **ITALIAN REPUBLIC: MEDIUM**

Italy is rated as part of the EU (European Union) next to: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom.<sup>[24]</sup>

On 6 March 2015, the EU submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 2015a, 2015b) formally putting forward a binding, economy-wide target of at least 40% domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction below 1990 levels by 2030. The EU ratified the Paris Agreement on 5 October following

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<sup>23</sup> Department of Environment Islamic Republic of Iran  
<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Iran/1/INDC%20Iran%20Final%20Text.pdf> [Accessed: July 20<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>24</sup> "SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES"  
<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>  
[Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

the completion of its fast track procedure. As a result, its INDC became the EU's NDC with the same emissions reduction target. We rate this target “*medium*.” Individual EU countries are also in the process of completing their ratification (as of 3 April 2017, all member states, except Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Romania, have ratified the Agreement).<sup>[25]</sup>

It is in line with the EU objective, in the context of necessary reductions according to the IPCC by developed countries as a group, to reduce its emissions by 80-95% by 2050

compared to 1990. Furthermore, it is consistent with the need for at least halving global emissions by 2050 compared to 1990. The EU and its Member States have already reduced their emissions by around 19% on 1990 levels while GDP has grown by more than 44% over the same period. As a result, average per capita emissions across the EU and its Member States have fallen from 12 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 1990 to 9 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 2012 and are projected to fall to around 6 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 2030.<sup>[26]</sup>

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>

## **JAPAN: MEDIUM**

Japan ratified the Paris Agreement on 8 November 2016, turning its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) into its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), without further changes to the text. The NDC includes an emissions reduction target of 26% below 2013 levels by 2030, equivalent to 18% below 1990 levels by 2030 (Government of Japan 2015a).<sup>[27]</sup>

Towards achieving the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC, in order to hold the increase in global temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius, it is indispensable to take measures for long-term emission reductions globally. Japan's INDC is consistent with the long-term emission pathways up to 2050 to achieve the 2 degrees Celsius goal as presented in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and with the goal the country upholds, namely, “the goal of achieving at least a 50% reduction of global GHG emissions by 2050, and as a part of this, the goal of developed countries reducing GHG emissions in aggregate by 80% or more by 2050”. Japan will contribute

<sup>25</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: EU” <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu.html> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>26</sup> “SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES” <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>27</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: Japan”. <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/japan.html> [Accessed on: July 10<sup>th</sup> 2017]



proactively to these long-term reductions, through its GHG emission reduction measures presented in its INDC, and through actions that will be continuously taken into the future such as development and diffusion of low-carbon technologies and transition to a low-carbon socio-economic structure.

Japan’s INDC towards post-2020 GHG emission reductions is at the level of a reduction of 26.0% by fiscal year (FY) 2030 compared to FY 2013 (25.4% reduction compared to FY 2005) (approximately 1.042 billion t-CO2 eq. as 2030 emissions), ensuring

consistency with its energy mix, set as a feasible reduction target by bottom-up calculation with concrete policies, measures and individual technologies taking into adequate consideration, inter alia, technological and cost constraints, and set based on the amount of domestic emission reductions and removals assumed to be obtained. [28]

*For your research:*

[http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Japan%20First/20150717\\_Japan%27s%20INDC.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Japan%20First/20150717_Japan%27s%20INDC.pdf)

### **KINGDOM OF NORWAY: MEDIUM**

Norway signed and ratified the Paris Agreement on 20 June 2016. Since Norway made no new submissions, its INDC automatically became its NDC, including the same target of reducing GHG emissions by “at least 40%” below 1990 levels in 2030, thus aligning itself with the European Union’s target. The inclusion of emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector was made dependent on the EU’s approach to this issue. We rate Norway “medium”, and hence not consistent with limiting warming below 2°C, let alone with the Paris Agreement’s stronger 1.5°C limit, unless other countries make much deeper reductions and comparably greater effort.

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<sup>28</sup> “Submission of Japan’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)”  
[http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Japan%20First/20150717\\_Japan%27s%20INDC.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Japan%20First/20150717_Japan%27s%20INDC.pdf)  
[Accessed on: July 10<sup>th</sup> 2017]



In June 2014 Norway ratified the Doha Amendment establishing the Kyoto protocol's second commitment period with a QELRC of 84, which is consistent with Norway's Copenhagen pledge of a 30 to 40% reduction by 2020. [29]

Type of commitment: Absolute emission reduction from base year emissions

Coverage: Economy wide; 100% of emissions covered

Base year: 1990

Base year emissions: About 52.0 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalents. The base year emissions estimated in line with decision 24/CP.19 will be reported in Norway's next national GHG inventory submission.

Time frame: 2021-2030

Reduction level: At least 40% reduction in 2030 compared to 1990. To be developed into an emissions budget for the period 2021 to 2030. [30]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Norway/1/Norway%20INDC%2026MAR2015.pdf>

## **KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA: MEDIUM**

On 3 November 2016, Saudi Arabia ratified the Paris Agreement. Saudi Arabia's envisioned emissions pathway towards 2030 is highly unclear, since it has not yet revealed the baseline corresponding to its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target. According to its NDC Saudi Arabia seeks to reduce its annual emissions by up to 130 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 through measures that have co-benefits in pursuing economic diversification from oil, while contributing to greenhouse gas abatement and adaptation to climate change. Achievement of this goal is not conditional on international financial support, but is contingent on the continuation of economic growth, and "a robust contribution from oil export revenues to the national economy." Saudi Arabia may choose

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<sup>29</sup> "Climate Action Tracker: Norway". <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/norway.html> [Accessed on: July 13<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>30</sup> Submission by Norway to the ADP Norway's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Norway/1/Norway%20INDC%2026MAR2015.pdf> [Accessed on: July 13<sup>th</sup> 2017]

to adjust its NDC between 2016 and 2020 if the Paris agreement creates an “abnormal burden” on its economy. [31]

Saudi Arabia will take the necessary actions to understand international policy measures to response to climate change, assess the implications of these measures on its economy, and take necessary steps to raise its resilience to these impacts. International

cooperation in addressing response measures is important for the Kingdom to achieve its sustainable development objectives and realize its ambitions in addressing climate change. [32]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Saudi%20Arabia/1/KSA-INDCs%20English.pdf>

## **KINGDOM OF SPAIN: MEDIUM**

Spain is rated as part of the EU (European Union) next to: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Italy, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom.[33]

On 6 March 2015, the EU submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 2015a, 2015b) formally putting forward a binding, economy-wide target of at least 40% domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction below 1990 levels by 2030. The EU ratified the Paris Agreement on 5 October following the completion of its fast-track procedure. As a result, its INDC became the EU’s NDC with the same emissions reduction target. We rate this target “*medium*.” Individual EU countries are also in the process of completing their ratification (as of 3 April 2017, all

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<sup>31</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: Saudi Arabia”. <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/saudi-arabia.html> [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>32</sup> The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the UNFCCC <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Saudi%20Arabia/1/KSA-INDCs%20English.pdf> [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>33</sup> “SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES” <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf> [Accessed on: July 8<sup>th</sup> 2017]



It is in line with the EU objective, in the context of necessary reductions according to the IPCC by developed countries as a group, to reduce its emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Furthermore, it is consistent with the need for at least halving global emissions by 2050 compared to 1990. The EU and its Member States have already

reduced their emissions by around 19% on 1990 levels while GDP has grown by more than 44% over the same period. As a result, average per capita emissions across the EU and its Member States have fallen from 12 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 1990 to 9 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 2012 and are projected to fall to around 6 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 2030.<sup>[35]</sup>

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>

## **NEW ZEALAND: INADEQUATE**

New Zealand ratified the Paris Agreement on 4 October 2016. We rate its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target of a 30% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 as “inadequate,” meaning that it is not in line with any interpretations of a “fair” approach to reach a below 2°C pathway, let alone with the Paris Agreement’s stronger 1.5°C limit.<sup>[36]</sup>

New Zealand has set an economy-wide target of 30 percent below 2005 levels by 2030 (which equates to 11 percent below 1990 levels). New Zealand also has a longer term target of reducing emissions to 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Time period: 2021 to 2030

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<sup>34</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: EU” <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu.html> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>35</sup> “SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES”<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>36</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: New Zealand” <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/newzealand.html> [Accessed: July 13<sup>th</sup> 2017]



Type of commitment: Absolute reduction from base year emissions managed using a carbon budget.

Base year: 1990

Reduction level: Emissions will be reduced to 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. The 2005 reference has been chosen for ease of comparability with other countries. This responsibility target corresponds to a reduction of 11% from 1990 levels. [37]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/New%20Zealand/1/New%20Zealand%20INDC%202015.pdf>

## PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: MEDIUM

On 3 September 2016, China ratified the Paris Agreement, and it has policies in place to reach its NDC goals. These policies are currently centered around the targets set in its NDC, which include a commitment to peak CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2030 at the latest, lower the carbon intensity of GDP by 60%–65% below 2005 levels by 2030, increase the share of non-fossil energy carriers of the total primary energy supply to around 20% by that time, and increase its forest stock volume by 4.5 billion cubic meters, compared to 2005 levels. [38]

China attaches great importance to addressing climate change since long, making it a significant national strategy for its social and economic development and promoting green and low-carbon development as important component of the 3 ecological civilization processes. It has already taken a series of climate actions which represent a significant

<sup>37</sup> NEW ZEALAND Submission to the ADP New Zealand’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution 7 July 2015

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/New%20Zealand/1/New%20Zealand%20INDC%202015.pdf> [Accessed: July 13<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>38</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: China”. <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/china.html> [Accessed on: July 10<sup>th</sup> 2017]



contribution to combating the global climate change. In 2009, China announced internationally that by 2020 it will lower carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 40% to 45% from the 2005 level, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to about 15% and increase the forested area by 40 million hectares and the forest stock volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters compared to the 2005 levels. [39]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/China%20First/China%27s%20First%20NDC%20Submission.pdf>

### REPUBLIC OF INDIA: MEDIUM

On 2 October 2016, India ratified the Paris Agreement. India’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets to lower the emissions intensity of GDP by 33%–35% by 2030 below 2005 levels, to increase the share of non-fossil based power generation capacity to 40% of installed electric power capacity by 2030 (equivalent to 26–30% of generation in 2030), and to create an additional (cumulative) carbon sink of 2.5–3 GtCO<sub>2e</sub> through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. [40]

In recognition of the growing problem of Climate Change, India declared a voluntary goal of reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20–25%, over 2005 levels, by 2020, despite having no binding mitigation obligations as per the Convention. A slew of policy measures were launched to achieve this goal. As a result, the emission intensity of our GDP has decreased by 12% between 2005 and 2010. It is a matter of satisfaction that United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its Emission Gap Report 2014 has recognized India as one of the countries on course to achieving its voluntary goal. India has a definite plan of action for clean energy, energy efficiency in various sectors of industries, steps to achieve lower emission intensity in the automobile and transport sector, a major thrust to non-fossil based electricity generation and a building sector based on energy conservation. [41]

*For your research:*

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<sup>39</sup> “ENHANCED ACTIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE: CHINA’ S INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS” <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/China%20First/China%27s%20First%20NDC%20Submission.pdf> [Accessed on: July 10<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>40</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: India” <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/india.html> [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>41</sup> INDIA’S INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION: WORKING TOWARDS CLIMATE JUSTICE <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/India%20First/INDIA%20INDC%20TO%20UNFCCC.pdf> [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]



## REPUBLIC OF TURKEY: INADEQUATE

Turkey submitted its Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) on 30 September 2015, with a greenhouse gas reduction target (including land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)) of up to 21% below business as usual (BAU) in 2030. As of 9 May 2017 Turkey has not yet ratified the Paris Agreement. Excluding LULUCF emissions, the target in the INDC is equivalent to a 348% increase from 1990 levels, or a 97% increase from 2012 levels. [42]

Turkey aims to contribute to the collective efforts to combat climate change in line with its national circumstances and capabilities. With this perspective, National Strategy on

Climate Change and National Climate Change Action Plan were adopted in 2010 and 2011 respectively. National Climate Change Action Plan consists of emission control and adaptation policies and measures which are being implemented in all relevant sectors. The greenhouse gas inventory of the year 2012 revealed that the total emissions in 2012 expressed in CO2 equivalent were 440 million tons in Turkey. The energy sector had the largest share with 70.2 percent. Industrial processes with 14.3 percent, waste sector with 8.2 percent and agriculture with 7.3 percent followed the energy sector. Turkey’s per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emission for the same year was 5.9 ton CO2 equivalent, which is much lower than the EU and OECD average. [43]

*For your research:*

[http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Turkey/1/The\\_INDC\\_of\\_TURKEY\\_v.15.19.30.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Turkey/1/The_INDC_of_TURKEY_v.15.19.30.pdf)

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION: INADEQUATE

The Russian Federation is one of the world’s largest emitters and fossil fuels producers. As a consequence, it has a large mitigation potential, and could play a major role in international climate policy. However, Russia is the only big emitter that has not yet ratified

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<sup>42</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: Turkey”. <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/turkey.html> [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>43</sup> “REPUBLIC OF TURKEY INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION” [http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Turkey/1/The\\_INDC\\_of\\_TURKEY\\_v.15.19.30.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Turkey/1/The_INDC_of_TURKEY_v.15.19.30.pdf) [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]



the Paris Agreement, and instead has presented a national strategy that may delay ratification until at least 2019. President Putin also appears to have backtracked on his concern around climate change during the run-up to the Paris Agreement, recently reverting to more sceptic comments. [44]

The Russian Federation, recalling the statements of the Russian Federation at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014 and at the 20th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Lima in December 2014, as well as the Decision 1CP/.20 of the Conference *Lima Call for Climate Action*, i.e. para 13, which contains the invitation to all Parties to communicate their intended nationally determined contributions well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so), presents its intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) and clarifying information.

However, the final decision of the Russian Federation on the INDC in the framework of the new climate agreement will be taken pursuant to the outcome of the negotiating

process underway throughout the year of 2015 and the INDCs announced by major emitters of greenhouse gases. [45]

For your research:

[http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Russia/1/Russian%20Submission%20INDC\\_eng\\_rev1.doc](http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Russia/1/Russian%20Submission%20INDC_eng_rev1.doc)

### **SOUTH KOREA: INADEQUATE**

On November 3 2016, South Korea’s ratified the Paris Agreement. Its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target replaces its previous 2020 Copenhagen pledge. Given that its 2020 pledge was more ambitious—aiming for a similar emissions level ten years earlier—the NDC actually represents a weakening of South Korea’s climate plans. South Korea has this year weakened its ETS, adding another 17 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> to the cap on allowances, and doubled the allowances companies can borrow. Under current policies, South Korea is unlikely to meet its NDC target, which the CAT rates “inadequate.” We project that the growth rate of South Korea’s emissions will slow from 4% per year in the period 1990–2012 to 0.3–0.4% in the period 2012–2030. However, to reach the NDC

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<sup>44</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: Russian Federation”. <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/russianfederation.html> [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>45</sup> Russian Submission INDC. [http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Russia/1/Russian%20Submission%20INDC\\_eng\\_rev1.doc](http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Russia/1/Russian%20Submission%20INDC_eng_rev1.doc) [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]

target, emissions need to peak and start declining. To achieve this, more stringent policies are required. [46]

Korea plans to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 37% from the business-as-usual (BAU, 850.6 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq) level by 2030 across all economic sectors. In accordance with the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth, Korea has made continued efforts to address climate change across all economic sectors and will strengthen its efforts to achieve the 2030 mitigation target.

Korea announced its voluntary mitigation target in 2009 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% from the business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2020. The target was stipulated in the Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth which came into effect in April 2010. Furthermore, Korea has continued its efforts to provide a legislative framework and national plans for addressing climate change. The Korean government finalized sectoral and annual targets in July 2011, and announced the National Greenhouse Gas

Emissions Reduction Roadmap in January 2014 for sectoral action plans and their implementation. [47]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Republic%20of%20Korea/1/INDC%20Submission%20by%20the%20Republic%20of%20Korea%20on%20June%202030.pdf>

## **UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND: MEDIUM**

UK is rated as part of the EU (European Union) next to: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Italy, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, Spain.[48]

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<sup>46</sup> "Climate Action Tracker: South Korea" <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/southkorea.html>  
[Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>47</sup> Submission by the Republic of Korea Intended Nationally Determined Contribution.  
<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Republic%20of%20Korea/1/INDC%20Submission%20by%20the%20Republic%20of%20Korea%20on%20June%202030.pdf> [Accessed on: July 11<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>48</sup> "SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES"  
<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>  
[Accessed on: July 8<sup>th</sup> 2017]





On 6 March 2015, the EU submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC (UNFCCC 2015a, 2015b) formally putting forward a binding, economy-wide target of at least 40% domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction below 1990 levels by 2030. The EU ratified the Paris Agreement on 5 October following the completion of its fast-track procedure. As a result, its INDC became the EU's NDC with the same emissions reduction target. We rate this target “*medium*.” Individual EU countries are also in the process of completing their ratification (as of 3 April 2017, all member states, except Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Romania, have ratified the Agreement).<sup>[49]</sup>

It is in line with the EU objective, in the context of necessary reductions according to the IPCC by developed countries as a group, to reduce its emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990. Furthermore, it is consistent with the need for at least halving global emissions by 2050 compared to 1990. The EU and its Member States have already reduced their emissions by around 19% on 1990 levels while GDP has grown by more than 44% over the same period. As a result, average per capita emissions across the EU

and its Member States have fallen from 12 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 1990 to 9 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 2012 and are projected to fall to around 6 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. in 2030.<sup>[50]</sup>

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf>

## UNITED MEXICAN STATES

On 21 September 2016, Mexico ratified the Paris Agreement and its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) became its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), covering targets for both, emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and black carbon. At the same time Mexico is currently undergoing a process that further details what the NDC means at the sectoral level. Within its NDC, Mexico proposes to unconditionally reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and black carbon (BC) combined by 25% below business as usual (BAU) in 2030. Mexico's BAU is a scenario of emissions projections based on economic growth in the absence of climate change policies, from 2013.<sup>[51]</sup>

<sup>49</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: EU” <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/eu.html> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>50</sup> “SUBMISSION BY LATVIA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES” <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Latvia/1/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf> [Accessed on: July 8th 2017]

<sup>51</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: Mexico” <http://climateactiontracker.org/countries/mexico.html> [Accessed on: July 12<sup>th</sup> 2017]



Mexico is a country committed to address climate change, as demonstrated by the mitigation and adaptation actions undertaken over the last few years in a systematic way and supported mainly with national resources. In the international arena, Mexico has expressed its willingness to achieve a legally binding agreement with the participation of all Parties in order to keep the global average atmospheric temperature below 2°C

Mexico is committed to reduce unconditionally 25% of its Greenhouse Gases and Short Lived Climate Pollutants emissions (below BAU) for the year 2030. This commitment implies a reduction of 22% of GHG and a reduction of 51% of Black Carbon. Baseline: 2013. [52]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Mexico%20First/MEXICO%20NDC%2003.30.2015.pdf>

## **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: INADEQUATE**

On 3 September 2016, the US ratified the Paris Agreement and its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution became its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Under its NDC, the US aims to reduce net GHG emissions by 26–28% below 2005 in 2025 including land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) (equivalent to 21–28% below 2005 levels excluding LULUCF, and equivalent to 9–16% below 1990 levels excluding LULUCF). Positive aspects of the US NDC are the 2025 timeframe, a clear description of accounting rules and other assumptions, and the coverage of the complete economy and all gases.

President Trump’s announcement from 1 June 2017 that the US will pull out of the Paris Agreement is a severe backwards move and an abrogation of its responsibility as the world’s second largest emitter. The US move comes at a time when more, not less, commitment is needed from all governments to avert the worst impacts of climate change.

Under the Trump Administration, significant and highly adverse rollbacks of climate policy are now underway at the federal level in the USA. In his “America First Energy Plan,” President Trump committed to eliminating “burdensome regulations on our energy industry” and to reviving America’s coal industry. [53]

Energy is an essential part of American life and a staple of the world economy. The Trump Administration is committed to energy policies that lower costs for hardworking

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<sup>52</sup> “MEXICO INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION”

<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Mexico%20First/MEXICO%20INDC%2003.30.2015.pdf>

[Accessed on: July 12<sup>th</sup> 2017]

<sup>53</sup> “Climate Action Tracker: USA” [Accessed on: July 13<sup>th</sup> 2017]



President Trump is committed to eliminating harmful and unnecessary policies such as the Climate Action Plan and the Waters of the U.S. rule. Lifting these restrictions will greatly help American workers, increasing wages by more than \$30 billion over the next 7 years.

The Trump Administration is also committed to clean coal technology, and to reviving America’s coal industry, which has been hurting for too long. [54]

*For your research:*

<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/United%20States%20of%20America%20First/U.S.A.%20First%20NDC%20Submission.pdf>

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/america-first-energy>

**Questions on which the debate will be based on:**

- What is the percentage of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of your delegation?
- Has your delegation signed the Paris Agreement?
- How can the policies of the agreement help the fight against climate change?
- What successes in negotiations have occurred?
- What failures in negotiations have occurred?
- How can the delegations assure that they will follow the agreement?
- How does your delegation can contribute to the successful committee participation on the fight against climate change?
- How does the agreement of develop countries influence on the success of the agreement?

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