

## November – December 2015

# Paris Briefing on Support for Operationalizing The Long-term Mitigation Goal

Countries, businesses, cities and youth groups have joined the call for the Paris Agreement to include an operational long term goal translating the commitment by Parties to keep below 2°C and to consider strengthening this to 1.5°C.

### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS: COUNTRIES

A year ago, at the ADP Ministerial Meeting held in Bonn in June 2014, around 60 countries expressed support for the long-term goal of ‘decarbonization’, ‘net zero emissions’ or ‘carbon neutrality’. As of November 2015, that number has grown to [124 countries](#), as detailed in the annex below.

**From Parties**, joint statements from [Brazil and Germany](#), [China and the US](#) and [China-France](#) have cemented the overarching narrative that shorter term Intended Nationally Determined Commitments (INDCs) should be complemented by a collective long-term commitment to decarbonize the global economy by mid-century. This element now forms one of the top priorities for progressive countries to include in the Paris Agreement.

In June 2015, the Group of 7 Countries (G7) - France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, USA, EU – [concluded a landmark agreement](#) that calls on the Paris Agreement to translate the internationally agreed 2°C target into a set of concrete long-term decarbonisation goals. These include:

1. The decarbonisation of the global economy over the course of the century
  2. A global emissions reduction target of 40 to 70% by 2050
- G7 Countries also offered their support towards achieving a low-carbon global economy through transformation of their energy sectors by 2050.

The G7 Communiqué was followed by the Joint Statement of two major economies, [Brazil and Germany](#) who showed they are now on the same diplomatic page in the lead up to the Paris Summit with both countries issuing a joint statement sharing a **clear long-term vision for the decarbonisation of the global economy:**

*“[Germany and Brazil] share the long-term vision of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above preindustrial levels, which entails a transition towards energy systems based on renewable energies and the decarbonization of the global economy in the course of the century”.*

The [China-US statement](#) similarly aligns two powerful countries agendas on the long-term goal with Paragraph 6 stating:

*“Both sides also emphasize the need for global low-carbon transformation during the course of this century.”*

This follows in the wake of both countries INDCs already containing a long-term orientation:

[China](#): “Together with other Parties, China will promote global green low-carbon transformation and development path innovation.”

[US](#): “Substantial global emission reductions are needed to keep the global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius, and the 2025 target is consistent with a path to deep decarbonization. This target is consistent with a straight line emission reduction pathway from 2020 to deep, economy-wide emission reductions of 80% or more by 2050. The target is part of a longer range, collective effort to transition to a low-carbon global economy as rapidly as possible.”

The [China-France Joint Statement on Climate Change](#) progressed the narrative in early November, stating:

*“3. China and France emphasize that the Paris agreement must send out a clear signal for the world to transition to green and low-carbon, climate-resilient and sustainable development.*

*4. With this in mind, they stress the importance of shifting the global economy onto a low carbon path in the course of this century, at a rhythm consistent with strong economic growth and equitable social development, and the below 2°C global temperature goal. They also recognize the importance of progressively transitioning towards clean energy systems...”*

Another major development came on the 18<sup>th</sup> of September 2015, when [the EU released its position statement for Paris](#) after a meeting of the Council of the European Union. The position stressed **all Parties should pursue transformative pathways towards a long-term vision of global and sustainable climate neutrality and climate resilience in the second half of this century.**”

The most vulnerable countries in the world met at the [Pacific Islands Development Forum](#) and signed the ‘[Suva Declaration on Climate Change](#)’ on 2-4<sup>th</sup> of September . Signed by 17 Pacific Islands - Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis & Futuna the Suva Declaration makes numerous references to long-term goals, noting:

*“...the continued increase in the production of fossil fuels, ... undermines efforts to reduce global GHG emissions and **the goal of decarbonising the global economy;**”* that they “*Reiterate our commitment to the advancement of our national mitigation strategies and low carbon economies and net carbon*

*sink status, as part of the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;” and “We the Leaders of the Pacific Islands Development Forum...call for the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement to limit global average temperature increase to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels in order to transition towards deep decarbonisation.”*

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS: LEADERS & MINISTERS

**The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the French and Peruvian Presidents hosted an informal working lunch on climate change**, attended by 35 world leaders in New York. The leaders present voiced their support for the conclusion of a Paris climate agreement that **operationalizes the globally agreed 2°C temperature limit** and to keep open the option of limiting average global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

**Leaders suggested three options that negotiators might consider in the negotiations for a collective long-term goal:**

1. The progressive decarbonisation of the global economy over the course of the century
2. The shift towards 100% clean energy systems; or
3. Green low carbon transformation during the course of the century

**In the wake of the lunch, President Hollande affirmed the importance of a long-term vision**, saying “none of the leaders had expressed any reservation or opposition to reaching an agreement in Paris. There was a will towards sticking to the 2 degree Celsius pathway.” The French Presidency is clear on the importance of operationalizing the long-term temperature goal and French Special Representative for the 2015 Paris Climate Conference, Laurence Tubiana, has publically stated that a **long-term goal is essential for Paris**, in order to operationalize the 2°C agreed temperature limit and translate the agreement into national policy-making.

Finally, ministers from 29 countries, including 16 major economies, met at **the most recent Major Economies Forum** met in New York on September 29-30<sup>th</sup> to discuss key issues to be resolved at the COP21 in December. **There was an important discussion about the inclusion of a long-term goal in the Paris agreement that would translate the 2°C threshold into an operational target that was clearer and more easily understood by actors in the real economy.** The MEF was able to consider the placement and language that might best give operational effect to the 2°C temperature limit: **some options included ‘decarbonisation’; ‘net zero’, ‘climate neutrality’ and ‘low emission, green economies’.**

## CONCLUSIONS

These developments evidence a growing consensus that the Paris will feature a long-term vision comprising a commitment to a climate resilient, decarbonized global

economy within the second half of the century. The question is how and where in the legal texts being negotiated this translation of the commitment to keep below 2 or 1.5°C will feature.

The **Annex** below summarises the statements of support for an operational long-term goal from countries across various UN forums and in joint and group statements.

### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS: BUSINESS, CITIES & REGIONS

**For the group collectively referred to as ‘Non-state actors’ which includes business, cities, regions and states, Climate Group have calculated that over 170 major non-state actors have committed to long-term goals of 80-100% greenhouse gas emissions reductions or 100% renewable energy.**

This figure includes, new commitments to 100% renewable energy from 9 Fortune 500 Companies: Goldman Sachs, Johnson & Johnson, Nike, Procter & Gamble, Salesforce, Starbucks, Steelcase, Voya Financial and Walmart; and international companies Royal DSM, Vaisala and Givaudan. Siemens have announced their target to be carbon neutral by 2030 and five global companies, spanning five continents and varying sectors, have pledged to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, including: Unilever, Virgin, Broad Group (Chinese construction company), Econet (African Telecoms) and Nature (Brazilian cosmetics company).

**Investors representing more than \$24 trillion in assets have placed adverts in top financial journals around the world calling for a ‘clear long-term goal’ from Paris.** Framing this discourse a group of business networks, including The B-Team, Carbon Disclosure Project, World Business Council for Sustainable Development and The Climate Group, wrote in the Huffington Post that Paris must deliver a ‘*collective long-term emissions goal*’, which for them translates into ‘*net zero greenhouse gas emissions well before the end of the century*’.

**During 2015 the commitments of cities and regions have steadily risen in number**, with Track 0 now recording over 100 cities and regions with some formulation of a long-term goal set at the sub-national level. Alongside this, towns in Australia have built a blueprint for implementing 100% renewable energy targets at the town and village levels.

### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS: FAITH GROUPS, THOUGHT-LEADERS & CAMPAIGNS

Thought leaders, cultural influencers, campaigners and young people have been increasingly vocal in their support for the long-term goal during September. At the outset **The Elders wrote a letter addressed to Heads of State** attending the UN Sustainable Development Goals summit reminding them of the urgency of their leadership in acting on climate change and urging them to “*establish a goal for all*”

*nations to reach carbon neutrality by 2050, agree a timetable to phase out fossil fuel subsidies with early action on coal”.*

**Islamic Leaders** from 20 countries authored a powerful climate change declaration calling on developed and oil-producing countries to phase out greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and for the people and leaders of all nations to commit to 100% renewable energy and/or zero emissions strategies as soon as possible.

**Youth in the UN Major Group for Children and Youth called for a long-term goal of #zeroby2050** at the UN Summit for the Sustainable Development Goals and at various events surrounding it. This mirrors actions by YOUNGO in the UNFCCC calling for Paris to deliver #zeroby2050 as a long-term goal at the August/September Bonn ADP session.

**A petition by the Earth Day Network** was launched during September, calling for leaders to “*keep global temperature rise under the unacceptably dangerous level of 2 degrees C, by phasing out carbon pollution to zero.*” The Avaaz, Change.org, and Sierra Club petitions and campaigns continue to call for a long-term goal and express support from civil society and citizens not represented directly by other non-state actors. Finally, a group of organisations, individuals and cultural influencers which include Mark Ruffalo and Moby, addressed a letter to President Obama saying “*It is with a deepening sense of dread over the fate of humanity that we call on you today to use the powers of your presidency to champion a U.S. goal of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2025.*”.

## CONCLUSION

The extent of the crystallisation of support for the operationalization of the temperature limit with a global long-term mitigation goal from a vast range of sectors and geographical spread is covered in this briefing and the Track 0 website. Whether Paris delivers an ambitious and universal long-term mitigation goal or not, the real-world is clearly responding and already acting on the need for ambition to tackle climate change, certainty and leadership in thinking beyond the short and medium term.

**ANNEX: Countries statements of support for operationalizing the long-term goal of 1.5/2°C**

<b>Total number of countries supporting operationalizing the long-term goal of 1.5/2°C</b>	
<b>Political Bloc / Country</b>	<b>Numbers of Countries</b>
AOSIS – Alliance of Small Island States	44
LDCs – Least Developed Countries	48 (9 members also in AOSIS)
EU – European Union	28
AILAC - Independent Association of Latin American and the Caribbean	7
G7 – France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, USA, EU	7 (5 countries also in EU)
Other countries: Brazil, China, Georgia, Iceland, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland	11
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>124 Countries (without double-counting)</b> Nearly two thirds of the 195 parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change support the inclusion of a long-term mitigation goal in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

Political Groups	Group Position
<b>AOSIS – Alliance of Small Island States (44 Countries)</b>	
<p>1.American Samoa 2. Antigua and Barbuda 3. Bahamas 4. Barbados 5. Belize 6. Cape Verde 7. Comoros 8.Cook Islands 9.Cuba 10. Dominica 11. Dominican Republic 12. Federated States of Micronesia 13. Fiji 14. Grenada 15. Guam 16. Guinea Bissau 17. Guyana 18. Haiti 19. Jamaica 20. Kiribati 21. Maldives 22. Mauritius 23. Marshall Islands 24. Nauru 25. Netherlands Antilles 26. Niue 27. Palau 28. Papua New Guinea 29.Puerto Rico 30.Saint Kits 31.Saint Lucia 32.Saint Vincent &amp; The Grenadines 33.Samoa 34. Sao Tome &amp; Principe 35. Seychelles 36. Singapore 37. Solomon Islands 38. Suriname 39. Timor Leste 40. Tonga 41. Trinidad &amp; Tobago 42. Tuvalu 43. US Virgin</p>	<p>“To ensure the survival of SIDs we have to keep the global rise in temperature by the end of the century to 1.5°C within this century, this will require significant cuts in emissions of GHGs, the only way to achieve this is deep decarbonisation of the economies of the major emitters of carbon dioxide. Help must be provided to countries like mine, which are keen to play their part in the march towards <b>carbon neutrality</b> to move away from our dependence on fossil fuels for energy.” <i>Prime Minister Anthony of St Lucia, UN General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015</i></p> <p>“Once we make our international commitments, we will take action at the national level. International agreements are the start but unilateral commitments on the INDCs - even by small island developing states in the Pacific region - are critical to our long-term goal of achieving the below 1.5 degree pathway. No country is too small or to big to make a contribution towards our shared objective of a global decarbonised economy by 2050.” <i>Prime Minister Bainimarama of Fiji, UN General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015</i></p> <p>“It is the position of SIDs that to put the world onto a 1.5°C pathway, the Paris agreement must establish a global legally binding framework with commitments strong enough to reverse present upward emissions trends by 2020 and to ensure fossil fuel CO2 emissions from the energy and industrial sectors are reduced to zero by 2050.” <i>Minister of Environment &amp; Housing for the Bahamas, UN General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 2015</i></p> <p>“Express grave concern that the continued increase in the production of fossil fuels, particularly the construction of new coal mines, undermines efforts to reduce global GHG emissions and <b>the goal of decarbonising the global economy</b>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reiterate our commitment to the advancement of our national mitigation strategies and low carbon economies and net carbon sink status, as part of the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>- We the Leaders of the Pacific Islands Development Forum, ...call for:- the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement</li> </ul>



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<p>Islands 44. Vanuatu</p>	<p>to limit global average temperature increase to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels in order to transition towards deep decarbonization;” <i>Suva Declaration on Climate Change, 2-4<sup>TH</sup> September 2015, Pacific Islands Development Forum (28 member states all existing members of AOSIS)</i></p> <p>“The findings from the recent technical report from the Structured Expert Dialogue of the 2013-2015 Review should give us all very serious cause for concern: 2 degrees of warming is associated with very high risks that are incompatible with the objectives of the Convention. That said, the report confirms that limiting warming to well below 1.5 degrees C is still feasible, but requires early peaking and sharp reductions in global emissions. The science of the IPCC WG3 and 2014 UNEP Gap Report further shows that zero global GHG emissions would be needed by 2060-2080. To that end, the view of the most vulnerable countries, and the majority of Parties to the Convention is the right one - a 1.5 degree limit must be a part of the Paris agreement for the sake of present and future generations.” <i>Opening Statement, ADP Bonn, 3 June 2015</i></p> <p>“Ensuring significant and rapid global greenhouse gas emission reductions of at least 70-95 per cent below 2010 levels by 2050 and negative emissions of CO2 and other long-lived greenhouse gases before 2080;” <i>Section C Para. 5, Option (d) of the ADP Paris negotiating text, February 2015, FCCC/ADP/2015/1</i></p> <p>“We find it very important and worthwhile that paragraph 13 (a) refers to the need for long-term decarbonisation pathways. These are critical for getting on track towards our agreed long-term goal. More specifically... <b>We are very keen and happy to see the reference to net zero emissions and/or full decarbonisation by 2050</b>, which the latest science is telling us is necessary to achieve our long-term goal.” <i>Statement delivered by Nauru, on behalf of the 44 members of the Alliance of Small Island States, at the Lima Conference Of the Parties (COP) 20, Ad hoc working group on the Durban Platform (ADP) negotiations, 3rd November 2014</i></p>
<p><b>LDCs - Least Developed Countries (48 Countries)</b></p>	
<p>1.Afghanistan 2.Angola 3.Bangladesh 4.Benin 5.Bhutan 6.Burkina Faso 7.Burundi</p>	<p>“A ‘Strong direction of travel’ preferences Art.2 of convention &amp; 1.5°C; <b>this pathway should take us towards net zero emissions by 2050.</b>” <i>Angola, on behalf on LDCs at UNFCCC ADP Session, September</i></p>



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<p>8.Cambodia 9.Central African Republic 10.Chad 11.Comoros 12.D.R. Congo 13.Djibouti 14.Equatorial Guinea 15.Eritrea 16.Ethiopia 17.Gambia 18.Guinea 19.Guinea Bissau 20.Haiti* 21.Kiribati* 22.Lao P.D.R 23.Lesotho 24.Liberia 25.Madagascar 26.Malawi 27.Mali 28.Mauritania 29.Mozambique 30.Myanmar 31.Nepal 32.Niger 33.Yemen 34.Rwanda 35.Sao Tome &amp; Principe 36.Senegal 37.Sierra Leone 38.Solomon Islands* 39.Somalia 40.South Sudan 41.Sudan 42.Tanzania 43.Timor Leste* 44.Togo 45.Tuvalu* 46.Uganda 47.Vanuatu* 48.Zambia *These 6 countries are also members of AOSIS</p>	<p>2015</p> <p>Uganda called for “<b>a LTG for mitigation and adaptation in the Paris Agreement</b>”. <i>UN Presidents General Assembly June 29<sup>th</sup> 2015, New York</i></p> <p>Tanzania emphasised the importance of text on “<b>emissions peaking for developed countries in 2015, with an aim of net zero emissions by 2050</b> in the context of equitable access to sustainable development,”. Tanzania proposed text specifying these efforts be quantitative and time-bound for developed countries and aspirational for developing countries. <a href="#"><i>Statement to the ADP, Geneva, 16th Feb 2015</i></a></p> <p>“Mr. President.... the LDCs are still optimistic on <b>achieving a climate neutral future before the end of the century</b>. Our Group understands that, in our journey of combating the climate crisis and reaching a <b>climate neutral world</b>, we must make the right choices here in Lima and next year in Paris. We have a historical opportunity to make things right through the new Paris Protocol.” <i>Statement delivered by Dr. Govinder Raj Pokhrel, Vice Chair, National Planning Commission, Nepal on behalf of 48 countries of LDC Group, Dec 2014</i></p> <p>“<b>Total emissions need to reach zero between 2060 and 2080</b>. This means we need urgent actions by all countries to reduce emissions.” <i>Statement made by Uganda on behalf of LDCs, ADP Ministerial, June 2014</i></p>
<p><b>EU – European Union (28 Member States)</b></p>	
<p>1. Austria 2. Belgium 3. Bulgaria 4. Croatia 5. Cyprus</p>	<p>“The G7 summit in summer was an important step towards a low carbon development pathway with Paris in mind we agreed to strive for a decarbonisation of the global economy over the course of the century. Moving away from fossil fuels is a major transformation for Germany too but what have seen is that our LTG has become a major economic driver. We will need a long-term orientation for a successful Paris Agreement. Let Paris be the starting point for a low-carbon climate-resilient transition.” <i>German Minister for Environment, UN</i></p>

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<p>6. Czech Republic 7. Denmark 8. Estonia 9. Finland 10. France 11. Germany 12. Greece 13. Hungary 14. Ireland 15. Italy 16. Latvia 17. Lithuania 18. Luxembourg 19. Malta 20. Netherlands 21. Poland 22. Portugal 23. Romania 24. Slovakia 25. Slovenia 26. Spain 27. Sweden 28. United Kingdom</p>	<p><i>General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 26<sup>th</sup> September 2015</i></p> <p>“...we have set ourselves the goal of ensuring that the peak of emissions is in 2020, that there is a reduction by 50% in 2050, and close to zero by 2100, which will allow us to level the temperature rise at below 2 degrees.” <i>Prime Minister Bettel of Luxembourg, Statement at the UN General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 26<sup>th</sup> September 2015</i></p> <p>“In Paris at the end of the year we want to adopt an ambitious climate agreement which obliges all states to do more for climate protection. This agreement would fix the framework for a sustainable development path to keep global warming below 2 degrees. For this we need a shared global vision of how to obtain global decarbonisation at the global level before the end of the century.” <i>Chancellor Merkel of Germany, UN General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015</i></p> <p>“<i>The Council of the European Union,</i> STRESSES that, consistent with recent IPCC findings, in order to stay below 2°C, global greenhouse gas emissions need to peak by 2020 at the latest, be reduced by at least 50% by 2050 compared to 1990 and <b>be near zero or below by 2100</b>; in this context, WELCOMES the Leaders' declaration at the G7 Summit in June 2015 and EMPHASISES that <b>all Parties should pursue transformative pathways towards a long-term vision of global and sustainable climate neutrality</b> and climate resilience in the second half of this century.</p> <p><b>PROPOSES</b> that the internationally legally-binding Paris Agreement: provide <b>a long-term vision of the needed transformation towards low-emission and climate-resilient economies over the course of this century</b>;” <i>Statement of the position of the EU ahead of COP21, 18<sup>th</sup> September 2015</i></p> <p>Luxembourg stated the need for a long-term vision that will take place in stages: 60% by 2050 and net zero by the end of the century. <i>UN PGA June 29<sup>th</sup> 2015, New York</i></p> <p>“Scenarios consistent with a likely chance of achieving the below 2°C objective require GHG emissions in 2050</p>
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### Support for an Operational Long-term Goal

	<p>to be 40% to 70% lower than levels in 2010, and with <b>net emissions levels near zero, or below, in 2100.</b>” <i>The EU on behalf of 28 countries at the UNFCCC ADP in Geneva, February 2015</i></p> <p>“The 2015 agreement should...set out a long-term goal that, in line with the findings of the IPCC ensures an aggregate emission pathway consistent with having at least a likely chance of ensuring that the 2°C objective is achieved.” <i>EU Submission 28<sup>th</sup> May 2014</i></p>
<p><b>AILAC – Independent Association of Latin American and the Caribbean (7 Countries)</b></p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chile</li> <li>2. Colombia</li> <li>3. Costa Rica</li> <li>4. Guatemala</li> <li>5. Panama</li> <li>6. Paraguay</li> <li>7. Peru</li> </ol>	<p>“Commitment cycles, as well as a specific long-term emissions trajectory in line with the latest recommendations of the IPCC, a definition of a long-term qualitative goal on finance and a global adaptation goal will also be critical to securing an ambitious and durable agreement.” <i>Guatemala on behalf of AILAC, UNFCCC ADP Session, September 2015</i></p> <p>AILAC has expressed support for the inclusion of a long-term goal in the Paris Agreement, along the lines of setting a goal to achieve low carbon “<b>and possibly carbon neutrality</b>” by <b>mid-century to stay below 2°C.</b></p>

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G7 (7 Countries)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. France</li> <li>2. Germany</li> <li>3. Italy</li> <li>4. Japan</li> <li>5. UK</li> <li>6. USA</li> <li>7. EU</li> </ol>	<p>“The agreement should enhance transparency and accountability including through binding rules at its core to track progress towards achieving targets, which should promote increased ambition over time. This should enable all countries to follow a low-carbon and resilient development pathway in line with the global goal to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C.</p> <p>Mindful of this goal and considering the latest IPCC results, we emphasize that <b>deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions are required with a decarbonisation of the global economy over the course of this century</b>. Accordingly, <b>as a common vision for a global goal of greenhouse gas emissions reductions we support sharing with all parties to the UNFCCC the upper end of the latest IPCC recommendation of 40 to 70 % reductions by 2050</b> compared to 2010 recognizing that this challenge can only be met by a global response. We commit to doing our part to achieve a low-carbon global economy in the long-term including developing and deploying innovative technologies striving for a transformation of the energy sectors by 2050 and invite all countries to join us in this endeavor. To this end we also commit to develop long term national low-carbon strategies.” 7-8<sup>th</sup> June 2015 <a href="#">Statement</a></p>
Bhutan	<p>“Six years ago, in 2009, Bhutan made a pledge to remain carbon neutral. We have kept this promise. In fact, we have exceeded it, as in reality we are carbon negative. We are perhaps the only country in the world to be a net carbon sink.” <i>Prime Minister Tobgay, UN General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 2015</i></p>
Brazil & Germany ( <a href="#">Joint Statement</a> )	<p>“They emphasize that <b>both countries share the long-term vision of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above preindustrial levels, which entails a transition towards energy systems based on renewable energies and the decarbonization of the global economy in the course of the century</b>, bearing in mind needs in terms of adaptation, access to finance, technology and capacity-building as necessary elements to undergo such transition, mindful of the specific needs of developing countries.” <i>Brazilian – German Joint Statement on Climate Change, 20<sup>th</sup> August 2015</i></p>

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<p>China &amp; France (<a href="#">Joint Statement</a>)</p>	<p>“3. China and France emphasize that the Paris agreement must send out a clear signal for the world to transition to green and low-carbon, climate-resilient and sustainable development.</p> <p>4. With this in mind, they stress the importance of shifting the global economy onto a low carbon path in the course of this century, at a rhythm consistent with strong economic growth and equitable social development, and the below 2°C global temperature goal. They also recognize the importance of progressively transitioning towards clean energy systems, taking into account different natural resources endowments and social preferences. They also underscore the importance of formulating 2050 national low-carbon development strategies.</p> <p>14. ... Both sides also intend to make available their respective 2050 national low-carbon development strategies as early as possible in the next 5 years.</p> <p>16. France and China underscore the critical role of cities, regions, provinces and businesses in addressing climate change and encourage actions by non-state actors in promoting the long-term transition to a low-carbon, climate resilient and sustainable society.” <i>China-France Joint Statement on Climate Change, 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2015</i></p>
<p>France &amp; Germany (<a href="#">Joint Statement</a>)</p>	<p>“In particular, <b>Germany and France call for action in the following areas:</b>  <b>Establishing a shared vision and concrete action for a profound transformation of the world economy and society, to achieve full decarbonisation over the course of this century and reduce emissions by 2050 to a level compatible with the recommendations of the IPCC’s Fifth Assessment Report,</b> while taking into account the concerns voiced by many vulnerable countries that global warming should be maintained under 2°C or 1.5°C in accordance with the Durban mandate.  Our countries will continue to show leadership in this <b>profound transformation of our economies and our societies towards full decarbonization.</b> We are committed, through the Energiewende in Germany and the “transition énergétique” in France, to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 80 to 95 % in 2050 compared to 1990.” <i>Petersburg Dialogue, May 19 2015</i></p>

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<p>France-Saudi Arabia (<a href="#">Joint Communiqué</a>)</p>	<p>"The agreement should aim to be in line with keeping the likely increase in global average temperature below 2°C from pre-industrial levels, taking into account the need to ensure sustainable development for all, and recognizing the importance of both mitigation and adaptation. Pursuing this, the agreement should promote the long-term transition of all countries towards low-greenhouse-gas-emitting development, in a manner that is comprehensive, cost-effective, diversified and resilient in the face of the expected impacts of climate change." <i>France-Saudi Arabia Joint Commission Joint Communiqué, 14<sup>th</sup> October 2015</i></p>
<p>Georgia</p>	<p>"Through all these activities – developing renewable energy resources, promoting energy efficiency, proper management of forests and supporting local climate, action, <b>Georgia will strive to become a carbon neutral country by 2050.</b>" <i>Statement by the Prime Minister of Georgia at the UN Secretary General Climate Summit, 2014</i></p>
<p>Iceland</p>	<p>Reaffirmed goal of national carbon neutrality by Prime Minister Gunlaugsson of Iceland, <i>UN General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015</i></p> <p>"<b>Iceland is aiming to become a fossil fuel free economy</b>, with almost all of our stationary energy coming from renewables, and our efforts towards reaching this goal are underway." <i>Statement by Prime Minister Sigmundur Davíð Gunnlaugsson at the UN Secretary General Climate Summit, 2014</i></p>
<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Supports the inclusion of a long-term goal to drive emissions to zero in the second half of the century. <i>Various statements by Mexico in the ADP negotiations, 2014-2015</i></p>
<p>New Zealand</p>	<p>Favours the inclusion of a long-term goal of net zero emissions by 2100. <i>Various statements by New Zealand in the ADP negotiations, 2014-2015</i></p>

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Norway	<p>“In regards to a <u>net zero or climate neutrality long-term goal</u>, they are a tangible output that the public is asking for in their work towards transformational change.” <i>Statement during UNFCCC ADP session, September 2015</i></p> <p>“We have to listen to the IPCC. <b>The long term goal of the [Paris] Agreement should be to reach zero net emissions by 2050.</b>” <i>Statement by PM Solberg of Norway at the UN Secretary General Climate Summit, 2014</i></p>
South Africa	South Africa supports the phase out of emissions with some degree of differentiation and support and that developed countries take the lead and phase out fully by 2050.
Sweden	Swedish Prime Minister Löfven reaffirmed the country’s goal of becoming fossil fuel-free to “help break the link between development and fossil fuels”. <i>UN General Assembly Sustainable Development Summit, 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 2015</i>
Switzerland	Switzerland supports the inclusion of a long-term goal which in Paris that would capture... “the vision of a carbon neutral future is widely shared...” <i>Various statements by Switzerland in the ADP negotiations, 2014-2015</i>
US-China ( <a href="#">Joint Statement</a> )	“The two sides recognize that Parties’ mitigation efforts are crucial steps in a longer-range effort needed to transition to green and low-carbon economies and they should move in the direction of greater ambition over time. Further, the United States and China underscore the importance of formulating and making available mid-century strategies for the transition to low-carbon economies, mindful of the below 2 degree C global temperature goal. Both sides also emphasize the need for global low-carbon transformation during the course of this century.” <i>US-China Joint Presidential Statement on Climate Change, 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015</i>
<p><b>Total 124 countries</b> (Without double-counting members in multiple blocs)</p>	