

Paris Briefing: Countries Supporting the Operationalisation of the Long-term Goal in their INDCs

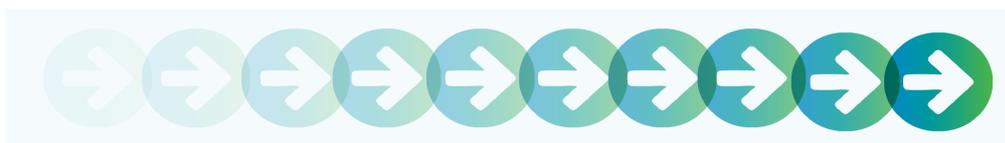
More and more countries, businesses and civil society groups want the Paris agreement to translate the 1.5/2°C temperature rise limit into a long-term goal that gives sets a common direction of travel acting as a “north star” of climate policy to reduce emissions and enhance resilience. Whilst their terminology and timeframes vary, the phasing out of fossil fuel emissions to achieve deep decarbonisation of the world’s economy are common points of reference.

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](#). An increasing number of leaders of some of the worlds largest economies are expressing their support for the long-term goal as evidenced by, for example, the [G7 communiqué](#) from the June 2015 Leaders Summit, the [US-China Joint Statement](#) and the Germany-Brazil [Joint Statement](#) on climate change, and the most recent [China-France Joint-Presidential Communiqué](#) on climate change containing multiple references to a ‘long term transition to a low carbon, climate-resilient sustainable development’.

Track 0 has analysed 135 intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) covering 162 countries, to see how long-term goals have been included in INDCs. **Our analysis shows that of the 162 countries, 122 have submitted INDCs with long-term goals for decarbonisation or a commitment to maximum temperature rise of 1.5 or 2°C.** There is a balance between developed and developing country commitments to long-term goals for decarbonisation and temperature limits. **Of the 162 countries, 40 have yet to include a long-term element in their INDC,** focusing only on the 2020 – 2030 timeframe. Perhaps, with appropriate guidance on the framework of information to be included in each INDC, all countries could consider inclusion of a global and national a long-term goal to provide context and reflect their longer-term development plans.

The table below details whether the INDCs submitted up to the 17th of November 2015 contain qualitative or quantitative visions for long-term efforts.

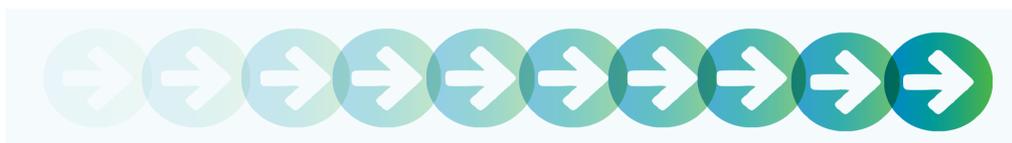
Visions for Long-term decarbonisation & Commitments to 1.5 & 2°C Temperature Limits in INDCs submitted to the UNFCCC	
Country & Date of Submission	Long-term Goal / Vision



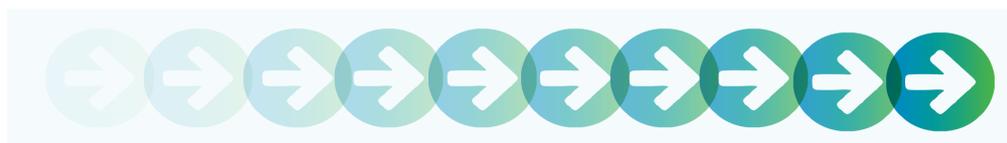
<p>1. Albania INDC submitted 24th September 2015</p>	<p>“The emission trajectory of Albania allows to have a smooth trend of achieving 2 tons of greenhouse gas emissions per capita by 2050, which can be taken as a target for global contraction and convergence of greenhouse gas emissions. Albania will take into account the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC in its future development and committed to decouple greenhouse gas emissions from its economic growth and embarks on a low emission development pathway.”</p>
<p>2. Andorra INDC submitted 30th April 2015</p>	<p>“For 2030, the planned contributions determined at national level (SCOND) of Andorra are in line with the evolution of representative pathway RCP2.6 concentrations, consistent with the preservation of the increase in global temperature below 2°C during the twenty-first century, compared to values from 1850 to 1900, and consistent with a scenario with stringent mitigation measures, and the maintenance of global concentrations of CO₂ eq. in the range 430-480 ppm.”</p>
<p>3. Antigua and Barbuda INDC submitted 15th October 2015</p>	<p>“Antigua and Barbuda’s INDC is fair, ambitious, and science-based, and is therefore a responsible contribution toward the global efforts of meeting the objectives of the UNFCCC to limit the average temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels”</p>
<p>4. Australia INDC submitted 11th August 2015</p>	<p>“Australia’s intended nationally determined contribution is an ambitious, fair and responsible contribution to global efforts toward meeting the objective of the UNFCCC with the goal of limiting global average temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius.”</p>
<p>5. Azerbaijan INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“Azerbaijan believes that the exchange of information between the Parties on the INDC will assist in streamlining joint efforts aimed at the prevention of global temperature increase above 2°C as it is stated in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)...”</p>
<p>6. Bangladesh INDC submitted 25th September 2015</p>	<p>“...this INDC sets out a number of mitigation actions that will help limit the country’s GHG emissions. These mitigation actions will play a key role in realising the move to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy and to becoming a middle-income country by 2021 whilst ensuring that it will not cross the average per capita emissions of the developing world. Bangladesh recognises that in order to meet the 2 degrees objective all countries will need to undertake mitigation in line with the IPCC conclusion that meeting 2 degrees requires global reductions to reduce by 40 to 70% global anthropogenic GHG emissions reductions by 2050 compared to 2010. Bangladesh’s approach is driven by the long-term goal announced by its Prime Minister that its per capita GHG emissions will not exceed the average for developing countries.”</p>



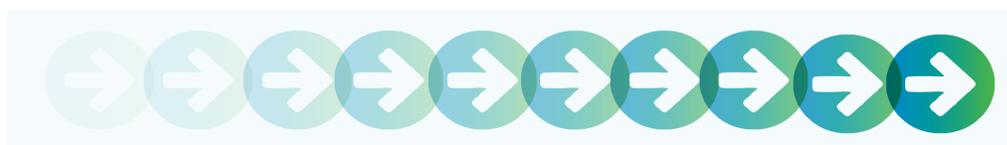
<p>7. Barbados INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“All of the country’s identified mitigation actions are being targeted by the INDC, which will result in per capita emissions of 4.8 tonnes CO₂e in 2030 (compared to 6.6 tonnes CO₂e in 2008), consistent with the projected global average emissions per capita in 2030 required to meet the 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels target. Barbados also reiterates its support for “the CARICOM Declaration For Climate Action, [which] calls for a legally binding commitment at COP21 for enhanced provisions for vulnerable countries and the adoption of the limiting of long-term the global average temperature increase to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels;”</p>
<p>8. Belarus INDC submitted 25th September 2015</p>	<p>“The Republic of Belarus supports the collective efforts of the Parties to the UNFCCC to achieve the major milestone of this century – keeping the average global temperature rise below two degrees celsius as compared to the pre-industrial period.”</p>
<p>9. Bhutan INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Bhutan intends to remain carbon neutral where emission of greenhouse gases will not exceed carbon sequestration by our forests, which is estimated at 6.3 million tons of CO₂. Bhutan remains committed to a globally collective effort in addressing climate change and keeping the planet safe for all life, and strives towards an ambitious and legally binding agreement to keep global temperature increase at safe levels of not more than 1.5 degrees Celsius.”</p>
<p>10. Bolivia INDC submitted 12TH October 2015</p>	<p>“Bolivia has proposed a fair and equitable sharing of atmospheric space, taking into account the capacity for regeneration and protection of the integrity of Mother Earth. To not exceed 1.5 degree temperature by 2050, the budget set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is 650 GtCO₂.”</p>
<p>11. Brazil INDC submitted 28th September 2015</p>	<p>“Consistent with the long-term vision of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, Brazil will strive for a transition towards energy systems based on renewable sources and the decarbonization of the global economy by the end of the century, in the context of sustainable development and access to the financial and technological means necessary for this transition.”</p>
<p>12. Burkina Faso INDC submitted 28th September 2015</p>	<p>“The entire international community expects this agreement is universal and sustainable. It will provide economic and political signals, so that the economic development model the planet agrees on is a new path, leading to carbon neutrality before the end of the century, as well as compliance with the objective of 2°C... While being fair and ambitious, this transparent INDC wants and aspires to achieve the objectives of the Climate Convention by aligning with the objective of 2°C and considering the need to limit cumulative emissions over time to almost zero.”</p>



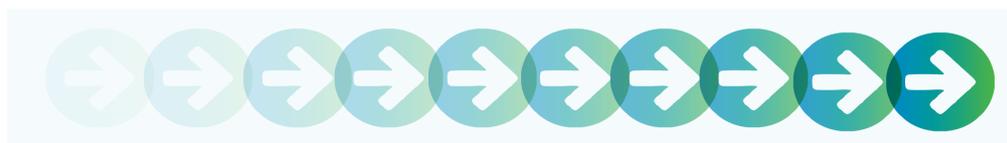
<p>13. Burundi INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“In the medium and long term, the government plans to initiate a transition to a green economy.”</p>
<p>14. Cabo Verde INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Cabo Verde is firmly committed to a global low-carbon transformation, which decouples economic growth from emissions, provides for the sustainable use of natural resources, limits average global warming to 2 degrees Celsius, with the ultimate goal of achieving 1.5 degree Celsius in the long-term. At the domestic level, Cabo Verde has laid the relevant groundwork to achieve energy independence on 100% renewable sources...”</p>
<p>15. Cameroon INDC submitted 1st October 2015</p>	<p>“Reducing GHG emissions by 32% compared to a scenario reference for the target year 2035”</p>
<p>16. Central African Republic INDC submitted 28th September 2015</p>	<p>“The Central African Republic aspires to reduce its emissions by 5% and 25%, respectively, in the 2030 and 2050 horizons in comparison to its reference BaU emissions and to increase its sequestration potential. [This is] A double approach (results and actions) optimising the Central African Republic’s approach to the objective of limiting the increase in the global temperature to 2°C.”</p>
<p>17. China INDC submitted 30th June 2015</p>	<p>“To act on climate change in terms of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing climate resilience, is not only driven by China’s domestic needs for sustainable development in ensuring its economic security, energy security, ecological security, food security as well as the safety of people’s life and property and to achieve sustainable development, but also driven by its sense of responsibility to fully engage in global governance, to forge a community of shared destiny for humankind and to promote common development for all human beings. Together with other Parties, China will promote global green low-carbon transformation and development path innovation.”</p>
<p>18. Colombia INDC submitted 9th September 2015</p>	<p>“...for Colombia to develop and ensure its peace, equity and education objectives, and to sustain them in the long term, it is essential to identify and utilize, opportunities to increase competitiveness, productivity and efficiency following a low-carbon pathway in the different sectors of the national economy. Structuring a resilient and low-carbon economy is aligned with national development priorities including overcoming poverty in all its dimensions. Colombia’s mitigation target seeks to achieve a per capita emissions level of nearly 4.6 Ton CO₂eq/capita by 2030. ... consistent with the pathway established by the United Nations Environment Program (Emissions Gap Report, 2014) which encourages countries to achieve the goal of avoiding a global temperature rise of more than 2°C.”</p>
<p>19. Comoros INDC submitted 17th September 2015</p>	<p>“Despite its low contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, Comoros wants to pursue the goal it set to be a carbon sink and participate in the global effort to decarbonise the planet.”</p>



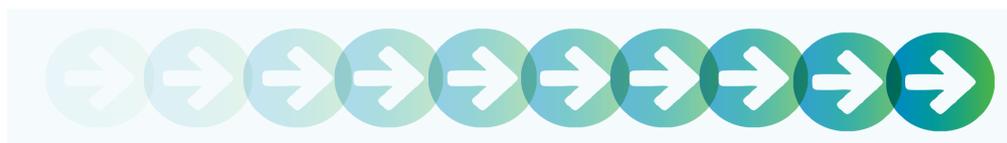
<p>20. Costa Rica INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“First, Costa Rica would like to reaffirm its aspiration of becoming a Carbon Neutral economy starting year 2021, as a culmination of its voluntary, pre-2020 action. In this National Contribution, the date of 2021 will become the turning point Costa Rica’s emissions, as a continuation of its voluntary action and a landmark in the path towards de-carbonizing the economy. Second, the country is committed to a maximum of 9,374,000 T CO₂eq net emissions by 2030, with proposed emissions per capita of 1.73 net tons by 2030, 1.19 Net Tons per Capita by 2050 and -0.27 Net Tons per Capita by 2100. This [sic] numbers are consistent with the necessary global path to comply with 2°C goal.”</p>
<p>21. Democratic Republic of Congo INDC submitted 18th August 2015</p>	<p>The DRC has a development vision spanning 2012-2060. By 2060 it aims to be a developed country with a green economy.</p>
<p>22. Djibouti INDC submitted 14th August 2015</p>	<p>“The planned unconditional level of emissions reductions, planned under the unconditional scenario, is 40% compared to the business-as-usual scenario for 2030. This ambitious commitment will support other country’s commitments so as to make a collective contribution to the global objective of limiting the global temperature rise to 2°C. For the Republic of Djibouti, upholding this objective will be essential, given the country’s heavy exposure to the impact of climate change.”</p>
<p>23. Dominica INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>National goal to transform Dominica into a ‘low-carbon, climate-resilient country’</p>
<p>24. Dominican Republic INDC submitted 18th August 2015</p>	<p>“As a highly vulnerable country, the Dominican Republic aspires to achieve a global agreement that limits the increase in global average temperature to 2°C, with progressive reduction to 1.5°C, based on the scientific consensus.”</p>
<p>25. Ecuador INDC submitted 13 October 2015</p>	<p>“In striving to reach the objective of keeping the global temperature rise below 1.5 or 2 degrees Celsius in comparison to preindustrial levels, Ecuador has initiated a process of decarbonizing its energy and productive matrices under which mitigation and adaptation actions are developed.”</p>
<p>26. El Salvador INDC submitted 17th November 2015</p>	<p>“The country is committed to the adoption of a new binding agreement applicable to all Parties, and hopes that under the new legal instrument the increase in global average temperature is limited to 1.5 °.”</p>
<p>27. Equatorial Guinea INDC submitted 21st September 2015</p>	<p>“Purpose of the Contribution: Establish mechanisms for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the long term; placing the progression of countries in combating climate change in the period 2030-2050 in line with the post 2050 history, in order to contain the increase in global warming below 2°C compared to the preindustrial period. Equatorial Guinea's ambition is to reduce emissions 20% by 2030, relative to 2010 levels; to achieve a reduction of 50% by 2050.”</p>



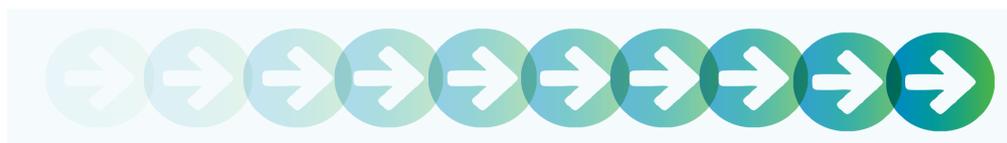
<p>28. Eritrea INDC submitted 24th September 2015</p>	<p>“The latest climate science indicates the total amount of emission reduction required to realise the likely chance of limiting global warming to less than 2°C, the goal adopted by the UNFCCC. To achieve this goal, global emissions must peak by 2020 and net GHG emissions must be phased out over the long term. ... Eritrea envisages achieving its goals of becoming climate change responsive country with equitable economic growth by ensuring a rapid transition to a low-carbon economy.”</p>
<p>29. Ethiopia INDC submitted 10th June 2015</p>	<p>“In the long term, Ethiopia intends to achieve its vision of becoming carbon-neutral, with the mid-term goal of attaining middle income status.”</p>
<p>30. European Union (Submitted by Latvia on behalf of 28 member states) INDC submitted 6th March 2015</p>	<p>“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. 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.”</p>
<p>31. Fiji INDC submitted 5th November 2015</p>	<p>“The target is for the renewable energy share in electricity generation to approach 100% by 2030 from around 60% in 2013.”</p>
<p>32. Gabon INDC submitted 31st March 2015</p>	<p>Gabon states its INDC is applicable to the period 2010 – 2025, but it will extend its analyses to 2030 and 2050 ahead of COP21.</p>
<p>33. Gambia INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“The Republic of The Gambia is fully committed to the multilateral process under the UNFCCC and will continue to work with all Parties to negotiate and adopt a New Climate Agreement in Paris in December 2015 that will be in line with keeping global warming below 2°C to 1.5°C.”</p>
<p>34. Georgia INDC submitted 24th September 2015</p>	<p>“Georgia is fully committed to the UNFCCC negotiation process with a view to adopting a global legally binding agreement at the Paris Conference in December 2015 applicable to all Parties in line with the below 2°C objective.”</p>
<p>35. Ghana INDC submitted 23rd September 2015</p>	<p>“The INDC is anchored in the anticipated 40-year long-term development, the GSGDA II, National Climate Change Policy as well as the Low Carbon Development Strategy. The inclusion of both mitigation and adaptation in the INDC resonate with the medium-term development agenda (Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II – GSGDA 2), the anticipated 40-year socio-economic transformational plan and the universal sustainable development goals.”</p>



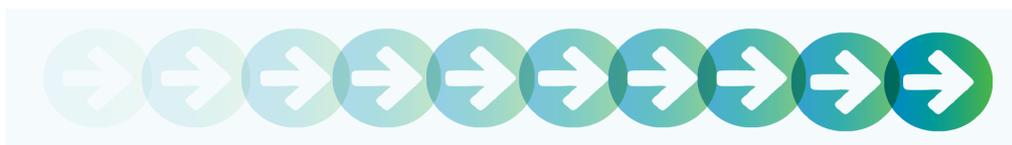
<p>36. Grenada INDC Submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Grenada is committed to a low carbon emission development pathway...”</p>
<p>37. Guinea Bissau INDC submitted 20th September 2015</p>	<p>“In the medium and long term Guinea-Bissau undertakes, provided there is financial, technological and capacity building support from the international community starting from the new climate agreement and green fund, to: [achieve] 80% renewable energy in the national energy mix by 2030...”</p>
<p>38. Haiti INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Through this contribution, Haiti means: (i) improve its resilience to disasters related to climate change; (ii) respond to loss and damage extreme weather events and (iii) contribute to the global effort limitation the increase in global temperature below 2°C.”</p>
<p>39. Honduras INDC Submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“The Republic of Honduras is committed to adopting a legally binding new agreement applicable to all Parties, and hopes that under the new legal instrument the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C limit.”</p>
<p>40. Iceland INDC submitted 30th June 2015</p>	<p>“Iceland is committed to the UNFCCC negotiation process towards adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention, applicable to all Parties, in line with the objective of keeping global warming below 2°C.”</p>
<p>41. Indonesia INDC submitted 24th September 2015</p>	<p>“Indonesia’s INDC outlines the country’s transition to a low carbon future by describing the enhanced actions and the necessary enabling environment during the 2015-19 period that will lay the foundation for more ambitious goals beyond 2020, contributing to the concerted effort to prevent 2°C increase in global temperature. For 2020 and beyond, Indonesia envisions achieving archipelagic climate resilience as a result of comprehensive adaptation and mitigation programs and disaster risk reduction strategies.”</p>
<p>42. Israel INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“Israel is committed to working towards an ambitious international agreement on climate change, applicable to all Parties and in line with the objective of an average global temperature increase below two degrees Celsius.”</p>
<p>43. Japan INDC submitted 7th July 2015</p>	<p>“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.”</p>



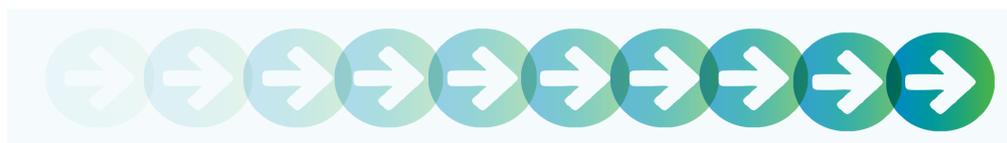
<p>44. Jordan INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Jordan’s very diverse spectrum of actions and outcomes of commitment with emphasis on those aiming at reducing its emissions by 14 % by 2030 relative to a business as usual levels puts this small country on a low carbon development track that is in line with the recommendations of the IPCC AR5 to reduce global emissions by minus 40 to 70 percent by 2050 below 2010 levels.”</p>
<p>45. Kazakhstan INDC submitted 28th September 2015</p>	<p>“Kazakhstan’s long term objectives is to become one of the 30 most developed countries in the world by 2050. Following a path of low carbon economy growth Kazakhstan adopted the law "On energy saving and energy efficiency", “On Supporting the Use of Renewable Energy Sources” aiming at greater use of renewable energy sources. The objectives set, will contribute to sustainable economic development and enable Kazakhstan to enter the path of low-carbon "green" development, and contribute to the achievement of the longterm global goal – to keep increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius.”</p>
<p>46. Kyrgyzstan INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“...the long term vision of the Kyrgyz Republic is to limit the per capita GHG emissions to a very low level of 1.58 t CO₂ by 2050 in line with 2°C objective.”</p>
<p>47. Lao PDR INDC submitted 1ST October 2015</p>	<p>“...the Government of Lao PDR intends to implement policies that support the long term goal of limiting global GHG emissions in line with the objectives of the UNFCCC and the findings of the IPCC’s 5th Assessment Report.”</p>
<p>48. Lebanon INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Lebanon aims to embark on a long-term low-emission and climate resilient development trajectory to ensure a sustainable future for its population, despite its current challenging national circumstances.”</p>
<p>49. Liberia INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Liberia’s INDC presents a context for the global effort to create a new international climate agreement by the end of the Paris Climate Summit in December 2015, in order to limit temperature increase to 2°C. The long-term strategy of Liberia is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.”</p>
<p>50. Mali INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“Mali is a carbon sink and will remain beyond 2030. But the Mali considers that it must contribute to its full potential to limit collective ambition by the end of the century the increase global temperature below 2°C compared to the industrial age to limit in the country, the negative impacts of climate change on agriculture and the occurrence of natural hazards (droughts, floods, bushfires).”</p>
<p>51. Mexico INDC, submitted 30th March 2015</p>	<p>“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. This INDC is consistent with Mexico’s pathway to reduce 50% of emissions by the year 2050, with respect to the year 2000, as mandated by the LGCC.” [LGCC: Mexico’s General Law on Climate Change]</p>



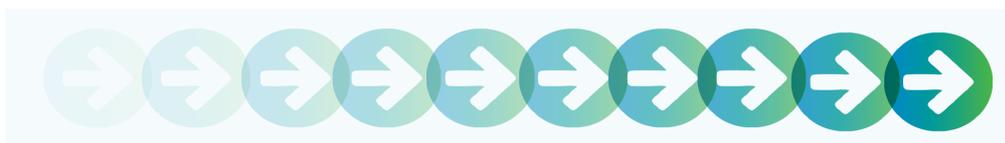
<p>52. Moldova INDC submitted 25th September 2015</p>	<p>“National commitments are well in line with the emissions pathways towards 2050 that correspond to keeping global warming below 2°C compared to preindustrial levels.”</p>
<p>53. Monaco INDC submitted 4th August 2015</p>	<p>“At the Climate Summit convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 September 2014, H.S.H. Prince Albert II recalled the target that the Principality of Monaco set itself to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2020 and 80% by 2050, compared with the reference year, while achieving carbon neutrality by that date. ...By adopting a target which goes beyond the reduction requirements stated by the IPCC at the global level and by supporting the development of the latest technologies, the Principality of Monaco wishes to demonstrate its full commitment to this collective process. The country’s hope is that through the commitment of all Parties, it will be possible to achieve the target consistent with restricting the average rise in global temperatures to less than 2°C compared with pre-industrial levels, and if possible, to less than 1.5°C.”</p>
<p>54. Mongolia INDC submitted 24th September 2015</p>	<p>“Mongolia is fully committed to the UNFCCC negotiation process towards adopting at COP21 a legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention, applicable to all Parties, in line with confining global warming below 2°C. Mongolia is committed to the decarbonisation of its growing economy and intends to reduce its emissions intensity...”</p>
<p>55. Montenegro INDC submitted 23rd September 2015</p>	<p>“Montenegro will take into account the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC in its future development and will be committed to decouple greenhouse gas emissions from its economic growth and embarks on a low emission development pathway. The INDC submitted by Montenegro is fair and ambitious because it aims to secure significant reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions while satisfies the country’s need for economic development, allowing a feasible pathway for long-term decarbonisation.”</p>
<p>56. Morocco INDC submitted 5th June 2015</p>	<p>“Morocco's vision to address climate change is as follows: Make its territory and civilization more resilient to climate change while ensuring a rapid transition to a low-carbon economy.”</p>
<p>57. Myanmar INDC submitted 28th September 2015</p>	<p>“...countries have the opportunity to lay the foundation for a new climate agreement that sets the path towards maintaining temperature change below 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels.”</p>
<p>58. Namibia INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“The global goal is to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention namely, the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system and limit global warming to below 2°C and Namibia is willing and strongly committed to contribute its fair</p>



	<p>share in this global objective.</p> <p>The country is geared towards a progressive decoupling of carbon emissions from economic growth to match the low carbon pathway embedded in its policies and strategies. Namibia aims at a reduction of about 89% of its GHG emissions at the 2030 time horizon compared to the BAU scenario.”</p>
<p>59. Nauru INDC submitted 17th November 2015</p>	<p>“With only around 10,000 persons, Nauru has very limited capacity to respond to a global threat of this magnitude. ... In this respect its main concern is adaptation. This concern is predicated on projected temperature increases due to existing and inevitable near term future levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere which will be sufficient to cause global warming well beyond the 1.5 degrees Celsius that is considered safe for SIDS. This temperature increase will put in place an inevitable sea level rise that will be an existential threat to the Nauruan population.”</p>
<p>60. New Zealand INDC submitted 7th July 2015</p>	<p>“New Zealand’s policy response to climate change is informed by a combination of its unique national circumstances, the level of its targets, and recognition that climate change is a global long-term issue necessitating a global response. New Zealand is committed to being part of this response and has gazetted a target of reducing emissions to 50 percent of 1990 levels by 2050.”</p>
<p>61. Niger INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>National Objectives: “...contribute to the reduction of global GHG emissions (objective 2°C by 2050)...”</p>
<p>62. Norway INDC submitted 27th March 2015</p>	<p>“According to the broad political agreement in 2012 on climate change, the aim is that Norway will be carbon-neutral in 2050. As part of an ambitious global climate agreement where other developed nations also undertake ambitious commitments, Norway will adopt a binding goal of carbon neutrality no later than in 2030. This means that Norway will commit to achieving emission reductions abroad equivalent to Norwegian emissions in 2030. Norway’s long-term goal is to become a low emission society by 2050.</p> <p>Norway’s commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 is well in line with the emissions pathways towards 2050 that correspond to keeping global warming below 2°C.”</p>
<p>63. Papua New Guinea INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“...PNG will opt for a national target in the electricity sector in terms of becoming carbon free by a 2030 target date.”</p>
<p>64. Peru INDC submitted 28th September 2015</p>	<p>“Peru has defined its mitigation commitment in order to participate in the collective effort to keep global warming below the 1.5°C – 2°C. With respect to the negotiation towards a new climate agreement for the post 2020 period, Peru supports a global agreement that is a short and concise document by which a long-term system is established with</p>



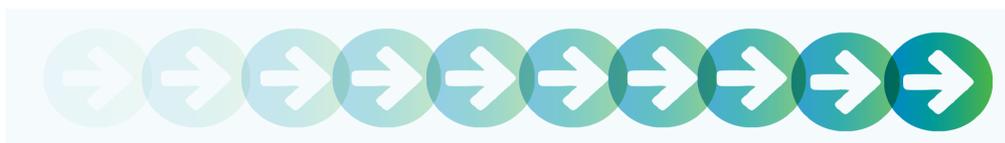
	legally binding obligations for all countries. Our country considers that the agreement should contain a global vision to be subscribed by all Parties and that is aimed to be achieved through individual and collective efforts in accordance with the principles of the Convention. A global goal for mitigation should be included. This goal will be met through the efforts of all countries in accordance to science and the principles of differentiated equity.”
65. Philippines INDC submitted 30 th September 2015	“The country however views the need to peak its emissions as an opportunity to transition as early as it can to an efficient, resilient, adaptive, sustainable clean energy-driven economy, and it is determined to do so with partners from the global community.”
66. Republic of Armenia INDC submitted 29 th September 2015	“INDC underlying principle: 1) Limit global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to such a level that the global average temperature does not exceed 2°C... The Republic of Armenia strives to achieve ecosystem neutral GHG emissions in 2050 (2.07 tons/per capita annual)...”
67. Republic of Congo INDC submitted 29 th September 2015	“A key objective of this conference is to achieve the adoption of a legally binding agreement covering all States Parties to limit the increase in global temperature below 2°C.”
68. Republic of Korea INDC submitted 30 th June 2015	“Despite the challenges, Korea has set a target for 2030, which is expected to be in line with the recommendations of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 40-70% from 2010 levels by 2050.”
69. Republic of the Marshall Islands INDC submitted 21 st July 2015	“These targets ... put RMI on a trajectory to nearly halve GHG emissions between 2010 and 2030, with a view to achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050, or earlier if possible.”
70. Russia INDC submitted 1 st April 2015	“Reducing GHG emissions by 25-30% from 1990 levels by 2030 will allow the Russian Federation to step on the path of low-carbon development compatible with the long-term objective of the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius.”
71. Rwanda INDC submitted 30 th September 2015	“By 2050, development will be achieved with low carbon domestic energy resources and practices, reducing the country’s contribution to climate change while allowing it to be independent of imported oil for power generation.”
72. Samoa INDC submitted 1 st October 2015	“Samoa is committed to reducing its GHG emissions from the Electricity sub sector through the adoption of a 100% Renewable energy target for electricity generation through to the year 2025.”
73. San Marino INDC submitted 30 th September 2015	“The Republic of San Marino, as a party of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is fully committed to the negotiating process aimed at reaching a global legally binding agreement applicable to all Parties at the Paris Conference in December



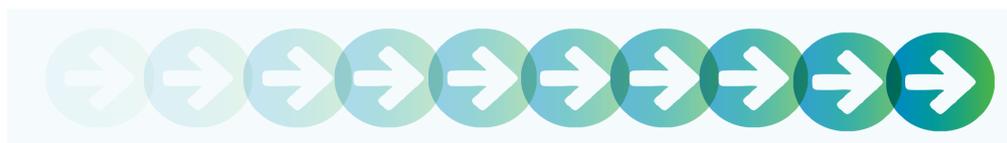
	2015 in line with keeping global warming below 2°C.”
74. Seychelles INDC submitted 25 th September 2015	“Seychelles’ long-term vision is to minimise the impacts of climate change through concerted and proactive action at all levels of society. This vision is nested in the country’s broader aspiration of sustainable development: finding strategies to realise the nation’s economic, social and cultural potential through an innovative, knowledge-led and gender-sensitive approach. The Energy Policy that was proposed in 2010 has set a target for 15% of energy supply to be met from renewable energy sources in 2030. In the long term, the Policy envisages that 100% of energy supply will be from renewable energy sources.”
75. Sierra Leone INDC submitted 1 st October 2015	“...this INDC intends to maintain the emission levels of Sierra Leone relatively Low (close to the world average of 7.58 MtCO ₂ e) by 2035 or neutral by 2050 by reducing her carbon footprint and by following green growth pathways in all economic sectors.”
76. Solomon Islands INDC submitted 30 th September 2015	“With appropriate international assistance, Solomon Islands can reduce its emissions by more than 50% by 2050.”
77. South Africa INDC submitted 25 th September 2015	“With regard to an ultimate solution to the global challenge of climate change, South Africa is firmly committed to working with others to ensure temperature increases are kept well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, which could include a further revision of the temperature goal to below 1.5°C in light of emerging science, ... Near zero emissions of CO ₂ and other long-lived GHGs are needed in the second half of the century to avoid even greater impacts that are beyond adaptation capability. The solution must lie in collective action.”
78. Sudan INDC submitted 10 th November 2015	“Sudan’s INDCs is depended on various conditions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaching the long-term temperature goal that is currently set at below 2°C and subject to be revised at COP 21;”
79. Suriname INDC submitted 29 th October 2015	“‘The Republic of Suriname is committed to playing its part in the global fight against climate change. As a developing country with a total population of 541,638 and abundant natural resources, Suriname has remained carbon negative.”
80. Swaziland INDC submitted 29 th September 2015	“Swaziland remains committed to the transition towards a low carbon and climate resilient future.”



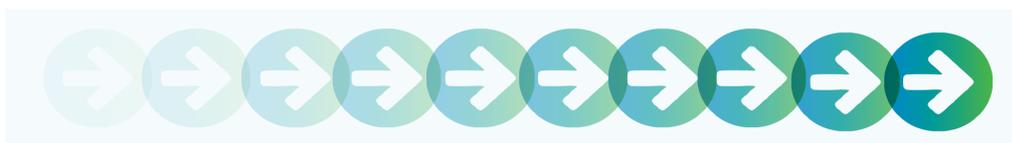
<p>81. Switzerland INDC submitted 27th February 2015</p>	<p>“The Government of Switzerland has formulated an indicative goal to reduce emissions by 2050 by 70 to 85 percent compared to 1990 including use of international credits as well as the vision to reduce per capita emissions in Switzerland to 1 – 1.5 t CO₂eq in the longer term. Switzerland’s commitment to reduce emissions by 50 percent by 2030 relative to 1990 levels puts Switzerland on an emission development pathway that corresponds with the recommendations of the IPCC AR5 to reduce global emissions by minus 40 to 70 percent by 2050 below 2010 levels.</p> <p>Switzerland is committed to continue to contribute its fair share in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in view of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius and to continue to act on the forefront of climate change.”</p>
<p>82. Tanzania INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“For the global effort to avoid dangerous anthropogenic climate change, a below 2°C scenario requires serious mitigation actions including a “substantial deviation from baseline” by 2050 in all developing countries.”</p>
<p>83. Tajikistan INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, as compared to 1990, by its own and ongoing joint efforts, as well as at the expense of additional new funding and technology transfer on the part of the international community, will enable the country to take the path towards sustainable “green” development which is consistent with the Convention’s goal – to prevent global warming of more than 2°C.”</p>
<p>84. Thailand INDC submitted 1st October 2015</p>	<p>“...recognizing that long-term and continuous effort is required to address climate change, Thailand has formulated the National Strategic Plan on Climate Change B.E. 2551-2555 (2008- 2012) and the Climate Change Master Plan B.E. 2558-2593 (2015-2050), providing a continuous framework for measures and actions in the long-term. The Climate Change Master Plan has laid out a vision to achieve climate-resilient and low-carbon growth in line with sustainable development path by 2050...”</p>
<p>85. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia INDC submitted 4th August 2015</p>	<p>“The Republic of Macedonia, as a party of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is fully committed to the negotiating process aimed at reaching a global agreement applicable to all Parties at the Paris Conference in December 2015. According to this Agreement, all Parties should be able to give their contribution on a fair and equitable basis and in line with their national circumstances, towards achieving the global objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which would prevent an increase in the global temperature of more than 2°C.”</p>
<p>86. Togo INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Although it is one of the least developed countries and has high needs in terms of development and adaptation, Togo nonetheless wants to contribute to international efforts to limit the temperature rise to 2°C by implementing mitigation measures.”</p>



<p>87. Turkey INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Up to 21 percent reduction in GHG emissions from the BAU level by 2030 will enable Turkey to step on low-carbon development pathways compatible with the long-term objective of limiting the increase in global temperature below 2°C.”</p>
<p>88. Turkmenistan INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Stabilization or beginning of reducing GHG emissions by 2030 will allow Turkmenistan to enter the trajectory of low-carbon development, compatible with long-term global goal - not exceeding the 2-degree rise in temperature levels.”</p>
<p>89. Uganda INDC submitted 16th October 2015</p>	<p>“The actions reflected in this Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) have been derived through a consultative process and reflect a national resolve to respond to the call by the global community to initiate domestic preparations for nationally determined contributions towards curbing temperature rise to below 2°C by the end of the century.”</p>
<p>90. USA INDC submitted 31st March 2015</p>	<p>“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.”</p>
<p>91. Uruguay INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“Uruguay expects to be a net CO2 sink by 2030.”</p>
<p>92. Vanuatu INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“The mitigation contribution for the Vanuatu INDC submission is a sector specific target of transitioning to close to 100% renewable energy in the electricity sector by 2030. This target would replace nearly all fossil fuel requirements for electricity generation in the country and be consistent with the National Energy Road Map (NERM) target of 65% renewable energy by 2020.”</p>
<p>93. Vietnam INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Viet Nam supports achieving a legal agreement with the participation of all Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in order to keep the global average atmospheric temperature increase, since pre-industrial times, at below 2°C.”</p>
<p>94. Zambia INDC submitted 29th September 2015</p>	<p>“During implementation of these programs, Government will engage all relevant stakeholders to achieve the emission reduction target as part of the country’s contribution to attainment of 2 degree goal.”</p>
<p>95. Zimbabwe INDC submitted 30th September 2015</p>	<p>“Zimbabwe seeks to contribute to an ambitious goal of limiting temperature rise to below 1.5°C.”</p>



INDCs Submitted to the UNFCCC <u>Without</u> Long Term Goal/Vision	
96. Afghanistan	INDC submitted 13 th October 2015
97. Algeria	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
98. Argentina	INDC submitted 1 st October 2015
99. Belize	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
100. Benin	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
101. Bosnia & Herzegovina	INDC submitted 8 th October 2015
102. Botswana	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
103. Cambodia	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
104. Canada	INDC submitted 15 th May 2015
105. Chad	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
106. Chile	INDC submitted 8 TH October 2015
107. Côte d'Ivoire	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
108. Egypt	INDC submitted 11 th November 2015
109. Guatemala	INDC submitted 29 th September 2015
110. Guinea	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
111. Guyana	INDC submitted 29 th September 2015
112. India	INDC submitted 1 st October 2015
113. Kenya	INDC submitted 23 rd July 2015
114. Kiribati	INDC submitted 26 th September 2015
115. Lesotho	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
116. Liechtenstein	INDC submitted 22 nd April 2015
117. Madagascar	INDC submitted 24 th September 2015
118. Malawi	INDC submitted 8 th October 2015
119. Maldives	INDC submitted 29 th September 2015
120. Mauritania	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
121. Mauritius	INDC submitted 28 th September 2015dsa



122. Mozambique	INDC submitted 1 st October 2015
123. Oman	INDC submitted 19 th October 2015
124. Pakistan	INDC submitted 12 th November 2015
125. Paraguay	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
126. Sao Tome & Principe	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
127. Saudi Arabia	INDC submitted 10 th November 2015
128. Senegal	INDC submitted 26 th September 2015
129. Serbia	INDC submitted 30 th June 2015
130. Singapore	INDC submitted 3 rd July 2015
131. Somalia	INDC submitted 17 th November 2015
132. Trinidad and Tobago	INDC submitted 21 st October 2015
133. Tunisia	INDC submitted 16 TH August 2015
134. Ukraine	INDC submitted 30 th September 2015
135. United Arab Emirates	INDC submitted 20 th October 2015
Total of 135 Submissions Covering 162 countries*	
*28 EU Member States submit 1 INDC	