



# Long-term strategies: Lessons from the 2050 Pathways Platform

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# 2050 Pathways Platform

March 2021:  
33 country members



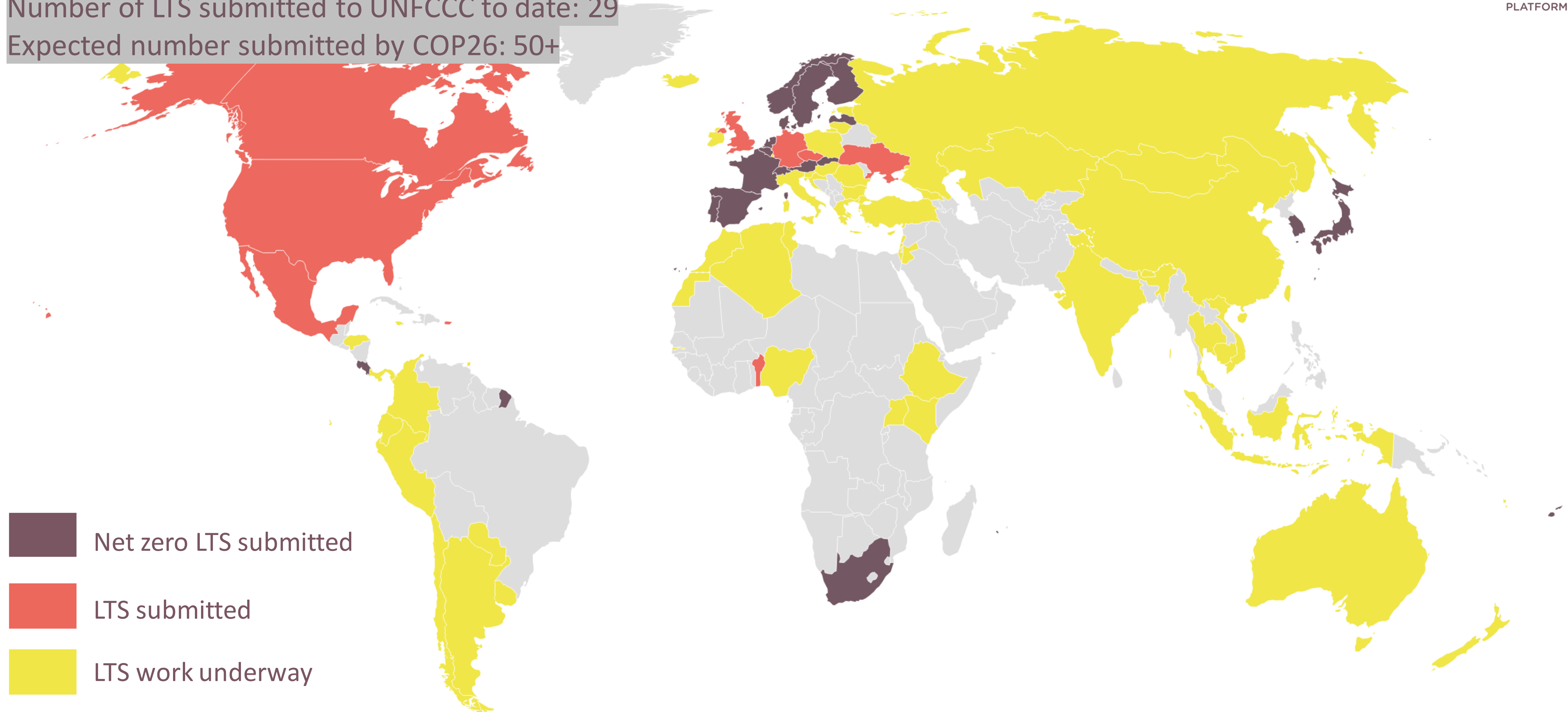
## 2050PP members:

- Argentina
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- European Commission
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gambia
- Germany
- Honduras
- Iceland
- Italy
- Japan
- Marshall Islands
- Mexico
- Morocco
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Peru
- Portugal
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- The Netherlands
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States

\*members

# Global state of play on LTS

Number of LTS submitted to UNFCCC to date: 29  
Expected number submitted by COP26: 50+

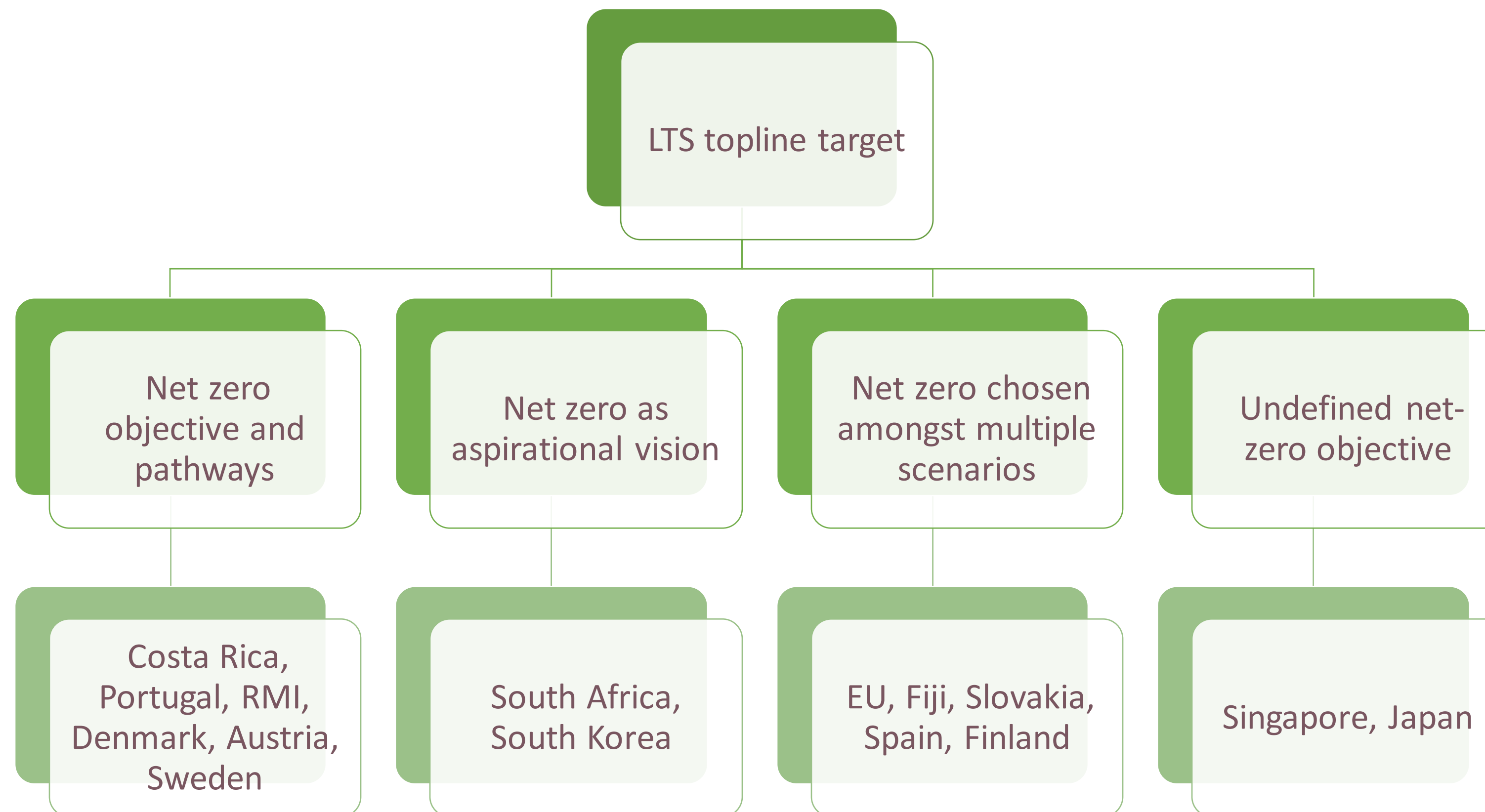


# Political context: Net zero & LTS

- LTS and net zero are priorities for UK COP26 presidency
- UNSG Antonio Guterres called on all world leaders to develop a plan to achieve net zero emissions by 2050
- All G7 countries have net zero by 2050 targets – many G20 countries as well
- China announced at UNGA carbon neutrality 'before 2060', Japan & South Korea in late 2020, new US administration, Canada establishing Net Zero Advisory Board
- Action at sub-national level:
  - Race to Zero: Growing global campaign, bringing together leading net zero initiatives, representing thousands of cities, regions, businesses, big investors, and universities committed to net zero by 2050 at the latest
  - Some sub-nationals setting net zero targets ahead of federal level:
    - California (2045)
    - Sakhalin region (2025)

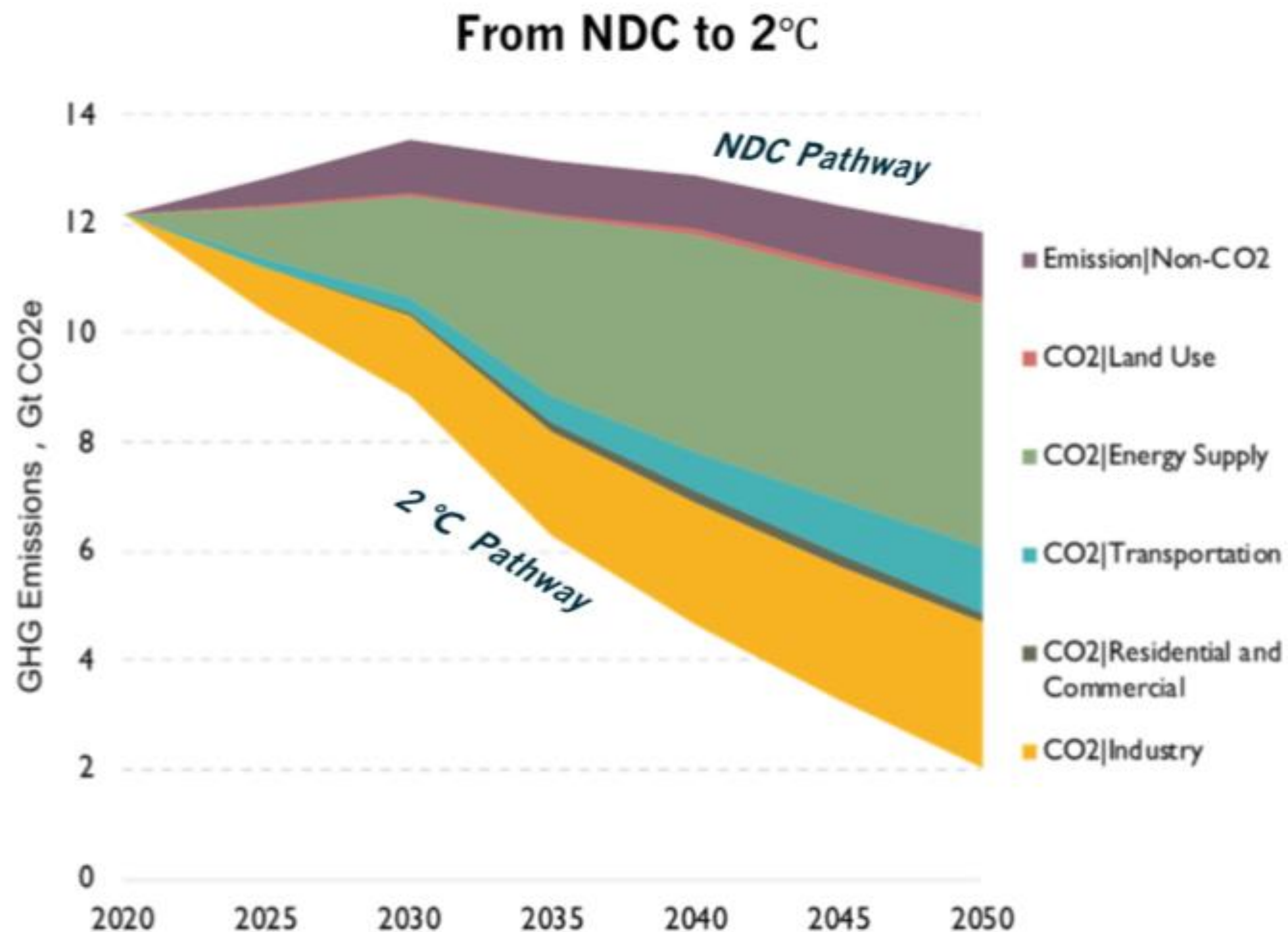
# Reflecting net zero emissions in LTS

- **Objective of the Paris Agreement:** "Achieve a balance of emissions between sinks and sources", aka getting to net zero emissions. Countries are pursuing this under different time frames based on CBDR and other consideration e.g. Finland (2035); Slovakia, Portugal, Costa Rica (2050); Japan and Singapore (as soon as viable in the second half of the century)



# Country examples: China

Source: Energy Foundation China



Demand reduction in the end-use sector by increasing resource and material efficiency and lifestyle changes

Restructuring the economy and energy efficiency improvement

Fuel switching on the demand side (e.g. electrification, hydrogen and E-fuels)

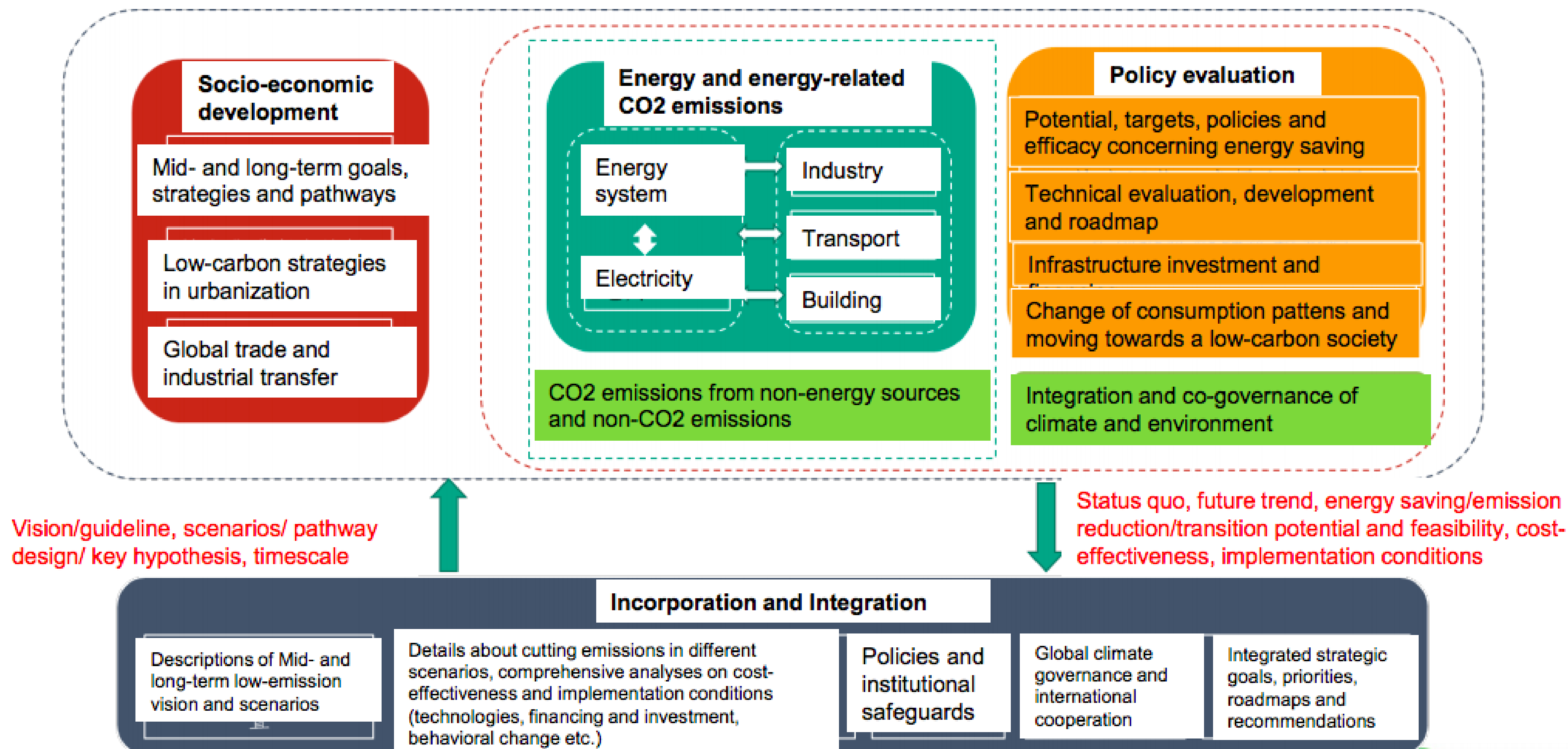
Zero-carbon electricity supply system with high penetration of VRE

Negative emissions from the agriculture, forestry and other land-use change sectors (AFOLU)

Ambitious reduction of other non-CO<sub>2</sub> and deployment of CDR

# Country examples: China

Source: Energy Foundation China



# Country examples: Colombia







2050  
PATHWAYS  
PLATFORM

[2050pathways.org](http://2050pathways.org)

*Thank you for your attention*

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