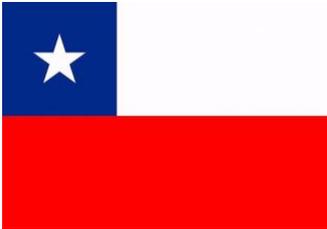


This fact sheet lists some of the measures that members of the Carbon Neutrality Coalition are implementing in order to deliver their long-term carbon neutrality objectives.



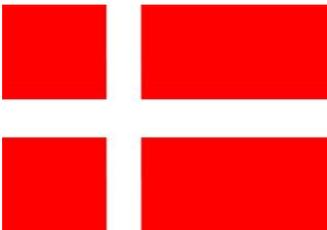
CHILE

- **A Climate Change Law which defines a carbon neutrality goal by 2050** and establishes economic instruments, such as an **Emissions Trading System**.
- **Phase-out of coal-fired power plants by 2040**, where a commitment between the government and the main energy utilities was recently adopted without the use of public funding. The first 8 coal-fired power plants are being withdrawn by 2024.
- **Energy Efficiency bill**, which incentivizes electromobility and energy consumption decrease in industry.
- **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** in which an emissions peaking will be committed.
- **National offsetting system** including a trading platform for certificates.



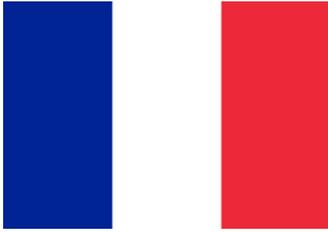
COSTA RICA

- **Adoption of a Decarbonization Plan (“Plan D”)** which sets the goal of reaching economy-wide, net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Plan D includes:
 - An objective to promote transport electrification: in 2035, 30% of the light vehicle fleet - private and institutional - will be electric
 - Nature-based solutions such as achieving and maintaining 60% of the national territory with forest coverage by 2030,
 - Green tax reform process to eliminate fossil fuel subsidies and consolidate incentives aligned with decarbonization
 - Establishment of fair transition and inclusion measures
 - Moratorium on oil exploration and exploitation to 2050



DENMARK

- Under the new leadership of Prime Minister, H. E. Ms. Mette Frederiksen, **Denmark has set a goal to reduce CO2-emissions with 70 percent by 2030**, and make this target legally binding with clear rules for follow-up.
- The Government plans to unveil a Climate Action Plan by next spring, which will outline concrete initiatives to reach the target. By doing so, **Denmark intends to reach climate neutrality with net-zero emissions by 2050 at the latest**.



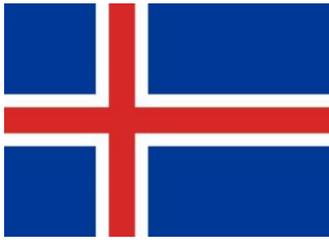
FRANCE

- **Recently adopted climate and energy law**, which enshrines the **carbon neutrality by 2050 target objective into law** and mandates:
 - **Closure of all coal-fired power plants by 2022**
 - Additional measures to **accelerate the pace of building retrofits**, completing the existing framework of financial incentives and regulatory measures.
 - Starting a **green budgeting approach**, aiming at evaluating the alignment of the national budget with the Paris agreement goals.
- **A ban on new fossil fuels exploration permits by 2040**
- Adoption of several roadmaps on imported deforestation, circular economy, development of hydrogen, etc.
- **A new transport law**, currently discussed in Parliament, which includes:
 - A target to **fully decarbonize land transport by 2050**,
 - **Ending the sales of new GHG-emitting cars by 2040**,
 - **Enhancing access to alternatives to individual cars**, including public transports, carpooling, bike, etc. through a mix of incentives, regulation and investments in infrastructures.
- **A revised climate governance:**
 - France is organizing a **citizens' assembly** with a set of 150 citizens randomly selected, representative of the French population, tasked to propose additional measures to ensure France meets its climate objectives for 2030,
 - Creation of a **High Council for Climate**, an independent body of experts that will advise the government on climate policy.



GERMANY

- “On 20 September 2019, the German Climate Cabinet adopted key measures for a climate program 2030, which comprises four elements: support programs, CO2-pricing in order to stimulate innovation and to incentivize mitigation, compensation measures for citizens, regulatory measures as well as a mechanism to readjust the elements if necessary”.



ICELAND

- **Increased efforts to support infrastructure for electric cars and other low-carbon vehicles.**
 - Measures targeted at **charging stations** and other infrastructure at geographical bottlenecks, the tourist industry and residential housing.
 - A parliamentary bill intended to strengthen a system of **tax incentives for electric and other low-carbon cars**, which along with a rapid build-up in infrastructure has helped boost the sales of electric cars in Iceland, so that they are now #2 worldwide on a per capita basis.
 - **Increased efforts for afforestation, revegetation and other measures in the land-use sector**, intended to increase carbon sequestration from the atmosphere.
 - Target to achieve carbon uptake from the atmosphere should be about 50% greater in 2030 with the new measures compared to business as usual.
 - Carbon emissions from drained wetlands should decrease with a planned programme to reclaim drained wetlands.
 - **New measures for the reduction of industrial emissions.**
 - The Government signed an MOU with leaders of industry in the summer of 2019 to look for ways to utilize the so-called CarbFix method to **neutralize emissions from industrial processes from metal industries**.
 - An experimental project has been successful in taking CO₂ fumes and pumping them down into porous basaltic rock, where it turns into minerals. Applying this method in industry requires innovation and development, but the first step towards this has been taken.
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NEW ZEALAND

- New Zealand is establishing the architecture and institutions for clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- Pending legislation to:
 - **Reduce all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to net zero by 2050,**
 - Reduce emissions of biogenic methane within the range of 24–47 per cent below 2017 levels by 2050 including to 10 per cent below 2017 levels by 2030.
 - Set a series of **emissions budgets to act as steppingstones** towards the long-term target.

- **An innovative governance approach:**
 - The Government will be required to develop and implement policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
 - **A new, independent Climate Change Commission** to provide expert advice and monitoring to help keep successive governments on track to meeting long-term goals.
 - **A Just Transition Summit** in May 2018, which kick started a national conversation about how people, government and business approach the change that is needed together.
 - The **One Billion Trees Programme**, which aims to see one billion trees planted by 2028.
 - Creation of a **Just Transitions Unit** to coordinate the work to support New Zealand's just transition to a low-emissions economy. This has included partnering with the Taranaki region, most affected by the decision to ban further oil and gas exploration permits, to produce a transition plan for a low-emissions future in 2050.
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PORTUGAL

- Portugal became the 13th country to officially submit its long-term strategy to the UNFCCC on 20 September 2019. **It aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.**
 - On that basis, Portugal has increased its **2030 target**, setting **GHG reduction targets between 45% to 55%**, **47% of renewable energy** in gross final consumption and **35% from energy efficiency**.
 - Doubling of the renewable electricity capacity by 2030, with recent auctions largely oversubscribed,
 - **Phase out of coal-fired power plants by 2030.**
 - **Creation of an Environmental Fund** to support mitigation and adaptation measures.
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SPAIN

- Adoption of a **Strategic Climate and Energy Framework**, with a target of **climate neutrality by mid-century** and **100% renewable electricity**.
 - The Framework is expected to create 250,000 and 364,000 new jobs between 2021 and 2030.
- **Additional investments in support of the increased target:**
 - Around 236,000 million Euro will be mobilised in public, private and public-private cooperation frameworks.

- Investments in renewable energy generation will reach 92,000 million Euro between 2021-2030.
- A pioneering **Just Transition Strategy** that aims at maximising employment opportunities in a transition toward a climate neutral world and a **National Strategy Against Energy Poverty**, showing the strong commitment with the most vulnerable.