Climate Ambition Summit, 12 December 2020

Leaders' speeches

United Nations
HE António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations

I am pleased to welcome you to the Climate Ambition Summit on the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement. Five years after Paris we are still not going in the right direction. Paris promised to limit temperature rise to as close as 1,5 degrees as possible, but the commitments made in Paris were far from enough to get there and even those commitments are not being met. Carbon dioxide levels are at record highs, today we are 1,5 degrees hotter than before the industrial revolution. If we don't change course, we may be headed for a catastrophic temperature rise of more than 3 degrees this century. Can anybody still deny that we are facing a dramatic emergency? That is why today I call on all leaders worldwide to declare a state of climate emergency in their countries until carbon neutrality is reached. Some 38 countries have already done so, recognising the urgency and the stakes. I urge all others to follow. Dear friends, we are not doomed to fail. The recovery from Covid-19 presents an opportunity, to set our economies and societies and economies on a green path, in line with our agenda for 2030 for sustainable development. But that is not yet happening. So far, the members of the G20 are spending 50 % in their stimulus and rescue packages on sectors linked to fossil fuel production and consumption than on low-carbon energy. And this is unacceptable. The trillions of dollars needed for economic recovery, is money that we are borrowing from future generations. And this is a moral test. We cannot use these resources that lock in policies that burden future generations with a mountain of debt and a broken planet. And so, the central objective of the UN for 2021 is to build a truly global coalition for carbon neutrality by the middle of the century. But that promise is not enough. To make it a reality we need meaningful cuts now to reduce global emissions by 45% by 2030 compared with 2010 levels. And this must be fully reflected in revised and strengthened NDCs that the Paris' signatories are obliged to submit well before COP26 in Glasgow. I commend those leaders that come forward today with new targets for 2025 and 2030. UK has pledged to cut emissions by 68% by 2030 compared to 1990. EU has agreed to cut their emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990. These decisions deserve to be emulated. Every country, city, financial institution and company needs to adopt plans to reach net zero emissions by 2050 and start executing them now including by providing clear short-term targets. Key emitting sectors such as shipping, aviation and industry, must also present new and transformational roadmaps in line with this goal. Technology is on our side. Sound economic analysis is our ally. Renewable energy is getting less expensive with every passing day. Climate action can be the catalyst for millions of new jobs, better health and resilient infrastructure. But let us remember that this transition must be just and also recognise that women's leadership is good for climate action. (In French): Dear friends, Global economic policies and finance must be aligned with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. It is time: To put a price on carbon. To phase out fossil fuel finance and end fossil fuel subsidies. To stop building new coal power plants. To shift the tax burden from income to carbon, from taxpayers to polluters. To make climate-related financial risk disclosures mandatory. And to integrate the goal of carbon neutrality into all economic and fiscal policies and decisions. The private financial sector must support companies

to transform their business models, align its investments with the net zero emissions goal and disclose its progress. Asset owners and managers must decarbonize their portfolios. International financial institutions and national development banks must help to mobilize private finance and private investment for developing countries. And developed countries must meet their commitment to provide $100 billion dollars a year to developing countries by 2020. We are not there yet. Our collective goal must be to surpass the $100 billion dollar a year target in 2021 and to scale up international public finance in the period after. But today, adaptation represents only 20 per cent of climate finance. We need a breakthrough on adaption and resilience. This is especially urgent for small island developing states, which face an existential threat. Adaptation must not be the forgotten component of climate action. (In English): Dear friends of our planet, this is a moment of truth. But it is also a moment of hope. More and more countries have committed to net zero emissions. The business community is getting on board the sustainability train. We see cities striving to become greener and more liveable. We see young people taking on responsibility – and demanding it of others. Mindsets are shifting. Climate action is the barometer of leadership in today's world. It is what people and planet need at this time. We have the blueprint: The Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. But we all need to pass a credibility test: let's make the promise of a net zero world a reality now. On the path to COP26, I urge everyone to show ambition, stop the assault on our planet -- and do what we need to guarantee the future of our children and grandchildren.

United Kingdom
Rt Hon Boris Johnson MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

Good afternoon from London, where we are coming to the end of an extraordinary and difficult year, I think with a sudden surge of scientific optimism. Because after barely 12 months of the pandemic, we're seeing the vaccine going into the arms of the elderly and vulnerable, vaccines that have been products each and every one of them of vast international efforts in laboratories around the world. And so, my message to you all, is that together we can use scientific advances to protect our entire planet, our biosphere against a challenge far worse, far more destructive even than coronavirus. By the promethean power of our invention we can begin to defend the earth against the disaster of global warming. And by that, I mean that together we can reduce our emissions, we can radically cut our dependence on fossil fuels, we can change our agricultural practices, and in short, we can reverse the process by which for centuries, humanity has been quilting our planet in a toxic tea-cosy of greenhouse gases. And at the same, we can create hundreds of thousands of jobs, millions of jobs across the planet as we collectively recover from coronavirus. If you doubt our ability to do that, let me tell you that when I was a child of six, this country depended on coal for 70% of our energy needs. That coal dependency is now down to 3% or less and since 1990, the UK has cut our CO2 emissions by 43% - more than any other G20 nation – and yet our economy has grown by 75%. Today, we're putting our foot to the accelerator – in a carbon friendly way of course – with a Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution. We want to turn the UK into the Saudi Arabia of wind power generation, enough wind power by 2030 to supply every single one of our homes with electricity. We're going ahead with massive solar programme, even though we can't hope to emulate the incredible things being done by India, Australia or Morocco for instance. Hydro of course - we're liberating the awesome potential of hydrogen, whether for homes or all sorts of uses. On electric vehicles we're going to ban ICEs, new internal

combustion engines by 2030, with a very ambitious programme. We'll continue to develop new nuclear power. We want to lengthen the lead of London, the UK, as the natural home of green finance. We want our homes to be emitting progressively less and less CO2 and doing more and more retrofitting of our homes. And wherever the UK may be accused of lagging, we won't be lagging my friends in lagging. We want to encourage all modes of green transport, cycling, walking and so on. We want to use the relatively new miracle of carbon capture and storage actually to take carbon from power generation and industrial processes and bury it in under-sea caverns created by the extraction of hydrocarbons. And we're now consecrating 30% of our waters, 30% of our land surface, to nature, because we think wild nature is the best way and most effective way of retaining carbon in a natural balance. We do all these things because they're right for the world, they're right for our country – but also because we know that this green industrial revolution will generate as I say hundreds of thousands of high skilled, high paying, good quality jobs for generations to come. And we're going to help our friends around the world by moving away from supporting drilling and mining for hydrocarbons but putting £11.6 billion of our overseas aid to support green technology and decarbonisation across the planet. We want to work with all of you on this call, on this conference – let's do it together. Let's make it our collective commitment, as Antonio has just said, to get to net zero by 2050. We in the UK, as he says, are going to do our bit, we're reducing our emissions by 68% at least on 1990 levels over the next decade. And I'm really awed and humbled by the efforts of other countries around the world to set their own targets. And I just want to repeat that key message. We're doing this not because we are hair shirt-wearing, tree-hugging, mung bean-munching eco freaks – though I've got nothing against any of those categories, mung beans are probably delicious. We're doing it because we know that scientific advances will allow us collectively as humanity to save our planet and create millions of high skilled jobs as we recover from COVID. So, thank you all very much for joining this conference, this Ambition Summit, thank you to Secretary General Antonio, thank you to my co-host Emmanuel Macron, who I know shares my keen interest in protecting the ecosystems of our seas and oceans, and I look forward to seeing you all in Glasgow face-to-face next year.

UK (Closing Remarks)
Rt Hon Alok Sharma MP, COP26 President, Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Friends. We have come to the end of the Climate Ambition Summit. And today we have seen countries from across the world making commitments of increased ambition towards tackling climate change. From Africa to Asia. From Europe to Latin America. The Middle East, the Caribbean, and Pacific Island states. Seventy five leaders have come together to announce new commitments to climate action.We have had 45 Nationally Determined Contributions, 24 net zero commitments, and 20 adaptation and resilience plans. Responding to the calls for action from youth, business, indigenous peoples and civil society. Leaders have put their countries on course for the green growth, which we have seen is possible. Creating jobs and prosperity. The commitment is truly global. And it encompasses all of society. Global companies such as Apple, Dalmia Cement and Movida have made net zero commitments. And the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative, launched just yesterday, already covers nine trillion dollars of assets.I am enormously grateful to all those who have come forward with announcements today. But of course, what really matters is what people across the world think of our ambitions.

And, in judging those ambitions, they will likely ask two questions. First. Have we made any real progress at this summit? And the answer to that is: yes, we have. But they will also ask, if have we done enough to put the world on track to limit warming to 1.5 degrees, and protect people and nature from the effects of climate change? To make the Paris Agreement a reality. Friends, we must be honest with ourselves, the answer to that, is currently: no. As encouraging as all this ambition is. It is not enough. And the clock continues to tick. As our Barbadian friends have said today: our window to end the crisis is closing. This is a fight for the very survival of our fragile planet. We are facing a scale of human tragedy and natural devastation the world has never seen. The choices we make in the year ahead will determine whether we unleash a tidal wave of climate catastrophe on generations to come. But the power to hold back that wave rests entirely with us. Now, if the Paris Agreement was the dawn of an age of hope for our planet, now can, and must, be the time for increased ambition and action. The coronavirus pandemic has demonstrated that our fates are intertwined. The progress on vaccines has shown what we can accomplish when the world unites against a common threat. And this should give us all hope. And over the next year, I want us to unite against climate change, build a consensus, and broker an agreement around four key goals. First, a step change in mitigation. Second, a strengthening of adaptation. Third, getting finance flowing. And fourth, enhancing international collaboration. Let me take these in turn. Firstly, a step change in emission reductions to keep 1.5 degrees within reach. Here we must remain guided by the science. Which tells us that urgent action is the only way to meet our goal. Over the next ten years we must halve our emissions and restore nature. And we have seen from the announcements today, we are making progress. But by COP26 we need every country to have stepped up, with Nationally Determined Contributions and Long-Term Strategies that put us on track to 1.5 degrees, plotting a course to net zero, that is fair for all. And clear policies, like phasing out coal, protecting forests, championing clean energy and clean transport, to make these targets a reality. The outcomes at Glasgow must respond to the ambition we have seen today. Including by resolving issues like transparency, common timeframes and Article Six. Secondly, we must address the vital issues of adaptation and loss and damage. As International Development Secretary I saw the transformative effect that clean, resilient infrastructure has on communities. I have witnessed the leadership shown by women in dealing with new climate extremes. And I've seen reassurance offered by early warning systems and robust action plans which ultimately save lives. That is why, to protect people, and nature from the effects of rising temperatures, adaptation and resilience must take centre stage at COP26. We are making progress. Our Call for Action on Adaptation and Resilience, that I launched with Egypt and other friends at the UN Climate Action Summit last September, has been signed by 120 countries. The Race to Resilience campaign, announced today, will drive action further among cities, business, investors and civil society. And the UK is doing our part, submitting our Adaptation Communication, alongside our NDC and Biennial Finance Communication. The aim being to address all three pillars of the Paris Agreement. I will continue to work with countries, donors, investors and civil society. To encourage faster action. This brings me to the third issue, finance. Simply put, we must deliver for those that are at the front line of climate change. We must collectively honour the $100 billion commitment. It is an act of faith. Of trust. And friends, I have to say, if we can mobilise trillions overnight, rightly to support our economies, why can we not reach this $100 billion dollar goal? So let me speak directly, and plainly, to leaders of my fellow donor countries. The UK is doubling its contribution to International Climate Finance, to £11.6 billion pounds

over the next five years. And I ask all donor countries to join us. Match our ambition, and together let us make the $100 billion dollars a reality. Of course, we must also address other public finance issues. Such as access. Gender-responsive financing. And increasing the share of adaptation and grant-based finance. So, the UK Presidency will shortly be publishing the key priorities for Public Finance. Setting out our approach to work with the international community to tackle them in the year ahead. Of course, private finance must also be mobilised. So we are working with multilateral development banks, investors and others to drive investment to developing countries. And encouraging investors to take climate risk into account and to capitalise on the shift to clean, resilient growth. We must also find long term solutions to deal with debt. And align all recovery packages with the Paris agreement. We will hold discussions as part of our G7 Presidency, and we'll convene other major economies on these critical issues. The outcomes of Glasgow must help to mobilise private capital. And agree that future climate finance will be fair, it will be predictable and accessible. Finally, we need enhanced international collaboration. Among policy makers, investors, business and civil society. That is the only way to deliver the transition at the pace required. On mitigation, on adaptation and on finance. By working together, we can innovate faster, we can create economies of scale, and drive stronger incentives for investment. But we will only access those gains, if we tailor our approach to every challenge, and to each sector. And our COP26 campaigns aim to do just that. Bringing people together around five key challenges: adaptation and resilience, clean energy and clean transport. Finance. And nature-based solutions. We have created new international forums: the Energy Transition Council. The Zero Emission Vehicle Transition Council. And the Sustainable Land Use and Commodity Trade Dialogue. All aimed to help reduce emissions while meeting other needs, like affordable energy, clean transport and green jobs. Targeted practical collaborations like these are vital. And they should form a central theme to our efforts over the next decade. My mission over the next year is to pursue each of these four goals. To secure the highest level of ambition that the world has to offer. Backed by the full force of UK diplomacy, by our partners, Italy, and our friends at the United Nations. I want the golden thread of climate action to weave through every international gathering next year. Including the G7, the G20 and other meetings. So that, together, we lay the foundations for a successful COP26, with increased, ambitious nationally-determined-contributions and long-term strategies. And give ourselves the best possible chance, of securing a comprehensive, balanced negotiated outcome in Glasgow. I will continue to meet with all of you, and hold regular negotiating group consultations. I'll meet Ministers at established events, like the Petersberg Climate Dialogue. I'll continue to consult civil society, youth, indigenous peoples and business. Including of course through Italy's Youth For Climate event. And I'll convene Presidency-led events. In March we are going to be bringing climate vulnerable and donor countries together. To address the connected challenges of climate change and development. My friends. I am aware of the scale and the gravity of the task that I have been given. As the custodian of this process. But I also recognise, that success in Glasgow will depend on all of us. It will not be easy. But it is possible. And it is urgent. As leaders of today, we carry a heavy responsibility.
Whether future generations look back at this time, with admiration, or despair, depends entirely on our ability to seize this moment. To build on the ambition we have seen today. And to work together over the next year, to forge a brighter future for us all. Because in decades to come, each and every one of us, will need to be able to look future generations square in the eye, and say, that together, when the

urgency of our time demanded it, we built a better world, for their sakes, and for their future generations.

France
In French (analysis directly)

Chile
In Spanish (analysis directly)

Italy
Giuseppe Conte, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic

Five years ago, in Paris our countries adopted a landmark agreement committed to strengthen the global response to the existential threat of climate change. Despite our efforts since that day, the world continues to face the rise of global emissions and temperature at an alarming rate. The pressure is even higher now, as we collectively plan our recovery from the damages caused by the global pandemic. However, in front of this huge challenge we have the opportunity to build back greener and better. The scientific community tells us that we are still in time to reverse the course of our future provided that we proceed with unprecedented determination. But we must act now to safeguard our planet, restore biodiversity and eco systems and ensure a sustainable future which belongs to the young generations more than to us. As 2021 G20 presidency and partner of the UK COP26, Italy is committed to give an important contribution to this common endeavour. We want to use our special responsibility next year to enable ambitious forward-looking agreements within the framework of the three Rio conventions on climate, biodiversity and desertification. The impact of the pandemic on our social and economic systems should not affect our determination to address these challenges through new and ambitious NDCs, long-term strategies and realignment of global financial flows to tackle mitigation and adaptation. As a founding and active member of the European Union we are proud of its leadership in the fight against climate change. Especially today, following yesterday's decision at the European Council for an enhanced NDC aimed at reducing emissions by at least 55% by 2030. But both nationally and as an EU member we are also fully committed to long-term strategies setting out pathways to net zero emissions by 2050. Therefore, we encourage the start of a race to reach net zero across major global economies. International climate finance will play a key role in achieving these objectives. We stay firm in the global commitment to deliver 100bn dollars by 2020 to support developing economies in reaching our shared climate goals. Climate change hits the most vulnerable first and hardest. Italy has always paid special attention to their need, to strengthen their resilience, to current and future climate impacts. This is why I am proud to announce Italy's pledge to donate 30 m. EUR to the UN adaptation fund. Our climate is one of the key components of the Italian G20 Presidency together with people and prosperity. The well-being of our common house is the first, essential step to ensure the well-being of humanity today and I conclude: In the fifth anniversary of the PA we need to show the leadership reminding that our actions will resonate loudly in the rest of the world.

EU Council
Charles Michel, President of the European Council

In French, transl. by EU Council:

Five years since the Paris agreements! I am pleased to join you virtually from Brussels to bring you good news, a strong message. Yesterday, the 27 European leaders met and made a specific, clear and ambitious commitment. The ambition to reduce our emissions by at least 55% by 2030. Exactly one year ago, in December 2019, we committed ourselves to climate neutrality in 2050. We are going to remain fully engaged because this is a total paradigm shift for us. That is also the idea behind the financial agreement that has been reached at European level. €1.8 trillion will be mobilised over the coming years, of which at least 30% will be earmarked to meet this climate change challenge. We see this as a project for society, a project for prosperity, which is being realised through the European Green Deal. It is a set of ambitious measures to develop innovation, support jobs, and improve the living environment. We also want to take diplomatic action. We know that multilateral mobilisation, international cooperation, will be key. And it is on that basis that, in economic partnerships and trade partnerships, we want to systematically encourage all of our partners around the world to join us in this same ambition. This is the challenge for our generation: to focus all of our collective intelligence, all of our determination, on rising to this challenge, on being equal to the task as a sign of our respect and regard for humanity. And for the generations that come after us.

European Commission
Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission

55% – That is now indeed Europe's calling card. I am glad that the 27 European Leaders have signed up to the European Commission's proposal for taking climate action to a new level of ambition. Together with the agreement on our next 7-year-budget, the 55% agreement is the go-ahead for scaling up climate action across our economy and society. We have already started. From boosting renewable energy, creating hydrogen valleys and producing the most sustainable batteries to launching a wave of building renovation, decarbonising transport and protecting and restoring our nature. We are serious about getting our economy on a more sustainable path. But this is not a task for Europe alone. Europe only accounts for less than 10% of global emissions. Climate change is more than a European issue. It is a human issue. And today, there is a global movement for climate action. A movement that counts on powerful nations but also on countless cities, NGOs, people of good will. Europe wants to contribute to the movement and make it grow. We want to work with all those who agree that we must put a price on carbon. We are ready for more ambitious commitments with like-minded countries. We are supporting developing countries to help them decouple their emissions and their economic growth. Just like we are doing in Europe. And it is more than cutting emissions. It is about green finance. It is about restoring biodiversity. It is about a new circular economy that creates jobs and prosperity while preserving nature. Many things have to change, so that our planet can remain the same for the next generation. 55% is Europe's contribution on the road to Glasgow. Let us walk this road together!

Afghanistan
Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

I want to thank the UN Secretary General, Mr Guterres, PM Johnson, Pres Macron, Pres Pineira and PM Conte for organising and hosting this virtual 2020 Climate Ambition Summit. The Summit itself is a crucial step for achieving a carbon-neutral

world. Afghanistan is one of the world's countries that is most vulnerable to climate change. For one the cycle of drought is drastically shortened from a 33-year cycle to now a five-year cycle. Our seasonal rainfall now comes in spring instead of winter and with-it lethal floods and destructive erosion. The South-Eastern part of our country is now believed to have gotten 1,5 degrees warmer than the last forty years. Deforestation has been rampant due to the last four decades of conflict. Afghanistan has tremendous potential for clean energy production and green industry. We have some of the most abundant supplies of sun, water and wind that if harnessed can collectively produce 300.000 MW of power. This green energy can power green industry in Afghanistan. Work is already under way. Multiple regional energy projects are underway, including the TAPI-pipeline and CASA-1000 transmission line. We are building hydropower stations across the country and scoping the potential for wind and solar. We recently signed an agreement with Siemens energy that positions us to become the regional hub for reliable, sustainable and affordable energy. We have the potential to serve as a platform for environmental cooperation and coordination across the region. Climate change is not a national problem but a global one, which requires regional and global problem-solving.

Andorra
In French (analysis directly)

Antigua and Barbuda
Hon Gaston Alfonso Browne, Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda

This meeting is convened as the world is engulfed by the Covid-19 pandemic that has spared no country. The damage has been felt mostly by the small and vulnerable, especially the tourism dependent countries in the Caribbean even though not one global disease has ever originated in any of them. Just as the small islands in the Caribbean have been amongst the pandemic in whose creation and spread they played no part, so are they the greatest sufferers from climate change to whose formation they are the least contributors. Covid-19 has not only taken our peoples' lives and livelihoods, it has also wrecked our economies and set back years of hard-earned growth. But pernicious and disastrous as the pandemic is, small island states know that the effects of climate change are far worse pointing a dagger at the heart of our existence. The need for funding to help small nations to adapt to the need to mitigate the effects of climate change is urgent. And so too is the importance of providing such funding on affordable terms, taking full account not only of their vulnerability but to the compensation they should be given for the damages suffered. It is a relief that the incoming administration in the United States has indicated its willingness to re-join the Paris Accord and that it will place priority on curbing climate change. In welcoming this development, my country calls on the governments of the US and the Peoples Republic of China to cooperate as global leaders to pilot the way to a safer world for all of humanity. They should recommit themselves to global warming of no more than 1,5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to a transparent plan of action. The survival of small island states depends on it. So too does the quality of life for our one planet and our common humanity. Let's increase our climate ambitions and global cooperation to save our planet earth.

Argentina
In Spanish

Armenia
HE Dr Armen Sarkissian, President of Armenia

These are challenging times for my country. Declarations of more ambitious climate goals is also an opportunity for Armenia to rethink the whole national and economic development pattern and accelerate actions towards the transition towards a more sustainable resilient low-carbon economy. Our vision of resilient and low-carbon growth rests on solid and effective adaptation strategy based on the ecosystem approach for a station at scale, investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency. We target 15% of solar energy share in total energy production by the end of 2030 and a total of zero emission power generation in the total will come close to 55%. We also have come up with an idea which might be ground-breaking to resolving climate relating financial issues for the developed and developing countries alike. We would like to introduce a new approach to the debt for climate swap. The idea of potential scalability for different countries. This idea offers leveraging additional finance into climate action. These funds could be redirected towards timely and efficient fulfilment of communities taken under given country's NDCs. Dear friends, we are running out of time in addressing the challenge of climate change, thus, I appeal to all our international partners to look closely into this idea, evaluate it on its merits and make it, if possible, into a tool which will make it climate-related contributions more affordable, timely and efficient.

Austria
Sebastian Kurz, Federal Chancellor of Austria

I would first like to thank all responsible for organising this important event on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the PA. While we still cope with the impact of the Covid pandemic we must look forward and focus on a swift recovery including health, economic and environmental aspects. We firmly believe that economic strength and a successful green transition go hand in hand. We must set ourselves ambitious goals and count on innovation and digitalisation in order to succeed. Austria is willing to contribute this joint endeavour. At a national level we aim to become carbon neutral already by 2040. We intend to achieve this milestone without using nuclear energy which for us is neither safe nor sustainable. Instead our focus lies on renewables and energy efficiency. Currently we cover over 70% of our national electricity needs with renewables. Our goal is to cover all of our national electricity consumption with renewables by 2030. At international level Austria has substantially increased its contribution to the green climate fund. We are proud to contribute 100 m. EUR in fresh money, bringing our total share up to 130 m. EUR. This is five times more than our contribution to the first green climate fund. In addition, we also make sure that our bilateral development cooperation projects take into account climate impacts and add to the implementation of the SDGs. Ladies and gentlemen the green transition is a chance for all of us to come back from the current crisis healthier, stronger and more innovative. We must pull our efforts and promote energy efficiency, the massive expansion of renewable energy and digitalisation. Each and every one of us can contribute to make the green transition work but together we will be stronger.

Bangladesh
HE Hon Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Today we are observing the fifth anniversary of the historic Paris Agreement. Unfortunately, we are nowhere near to our goals set under the agreement. The reality is that the climate change is neither going to take a break nor will it spare us of its adverse impact for our inaction. Despite many constraint B has immersed as a global leader on adaption measures. In this regard, I would like to remind everyone that there is a limit to adaptation. As a President of the climate vulnerable forum we have launched the CWF midnight survival deadline for the climate initiated for every country to declare enhanced NDCs by the midnight of the 31st of December 2020. In Bangladesh, we are planting 11,5 m. settlings, nationwide marking the birth centenary of our father of the nation, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and also launched a programme called Mujibur climate prosperity plan to mobilise resources for a secured sustainable future. To substantially rise our NDCs and adaptation ambition we have further included few more potentially important sectors in addition to the existing energy, industry and transport sectors. In the mitigation process we are also finalising our national adaptation plan. Every year we are spending 2bn USD for climate change sensitive projects and 3bn USD for adaptation measures. I would like to conclude urging all developed countries to come forward with predictable and promised mitigation measures along with climate finance.

Barbados
Hon Mia Mottley, QC, MP, Prime Minister of Barbados

Fellow leaders and colleagues. I am honoured to speak at this climate ambition summit, five years after the world came together in Paris and embrace a solution to the climate crisis that included and I quote “1,5 to stay alive” unquote. That is the mantra you must know of small island developing states like Barbados. Our optimism and joy in Paris now seems short-lived. Global GHG emissions continue to rise unabated and our window to end the crisis is closing. As I speak the 30th named storm of this record-setting hurricane season has ripped through Latin America while Covid 19 related debt is consuming our resources - some that was intended for climate mitigation I might add. Barbados’ new NDC of becoming fossil fuel free by 2030 at best and carbon neutral at worst is an even more ambitious target than that of 2015. My government has created the enabling environment for this transition through legislation, incentives and empowering Barbadian citizens through participate in our energy revolution. Our vision is that by 2030 most Barbadian homes will have solar PV panels on their roofs and an electric vehicle in their garage. Despite our efforts the fact is that the level of mitigation ambition efforts contained in your NDCs will determine the fate of countries like my own. For unless the climate crisis is addressed there will be no build back better for countries and economies like mine. Frankly, at the global level we need to move from placatory rhetoric to real effective action or numerous nations across the world will be robbed of their future. I would like to believe that the major emitters are not capable of what would in essence be close to climate genocide. I would like to believe that we are visible and indispensable for them. Let us therefore together act on the responsibility which the climate crisis imposes on all nations and all peoples. The time is now.

Belize
John Briceño, Prime Minister of Belize

Belize is pleased to join the trailblazing small island developing states who pledged and delivered ambitious climate plans demonstrating once again said leadership and our commitment to doing more than our fair share to limit global warming to 1,5 degrees Celsius. In this spirit Belize enhanced NDC will endeavour to trigger tripping points that will catalyse systemic, domestic transformation in high carbon intensity sectors. In the forestry sector, Belize will finalise our REDD+ strategy, that will establish an environmentally credible and measurable approach to slow, hard and reverse forest loss and degradation and facilitating the absorption of an additional sixteen m t of carbon. In the energy sector, we will move steadily towards expanding renewable energy uptake to 85% by 2030. We plan to double Mangrove protection by increasing the areas under protection from 12826 hectares to 24826 hectares. Climate change is already one of the most serious threats to Belize. We constantly face destruction from natural hazards and incentious droughts, coastal erosion, flooding and variable precipitation patterns. Combined, these impacts, severely imperil our environmental, physical, social and economic system and our sustainable development as a whole. We have no choice but to work with urgency and with foresight so as to ensure the dignity of every Belizean and the preservation of our national heritage for future generation. A counsel of action and support, particularly from those with historical responsibility is critical to advert or minimise loss and damage. Today, as we commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, let us all recall our collective commitment and chose to act because the time to address the climate crisis was yesterday.

Bhutan
HE Dr Lotay Tshering, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bhutan

It is my pleasure to join you all today. As we continue to battle the pandemic, this is a timely dialogue and a reminder that we are all interdependent. But unfortunately, both climate change and Covid-19 affects the poorer countries more. As a practicing doctor, I know the damages, a rising temperature can cause to the body and mind. We call it fever. May I say that our mother earth is having a fever and the evidence is that Paris Agreement has the solution to it. For us, Bhutan's monarch has offered one of the most efficient and sustainable NDCs which is our sacred constitution. Our constitution mandates maintaining 60% of our country under forest cover at all times to come. We also have to ensure intergenerational equity when it comes to natural resources. We are carbon negative today. What other countries are trying to achieve by 2050 we are already there. But this does not mean that we will be complacent. Even though our main source of energy is hydropower we have already started investing in solar and wind energies. After knowing that primary emitters in our country is fossil fuel XX gas, we have already started a project to replace this gas with electric ones. Last year at the UN climate action summit I had the opportunity to launch the LDC vision of climate resilient development pathway by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050. Earlier this week, as a chair of LDC group, we hosted the Thimphu Ambition Summit. At least 19 LDCs are preparing to submit their new and updated NDCs by the end of this year. We are counting on the support from the international community to help implement these plans. Left up to us, because of the lack of resources and technical expertise, we cannot do too much, and this would remain a mere vision on paper. Therefore, today is an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to this cause. We see concrete and more interventions from big emitters, only then we can make a difference. Let us heal the world together.

Cambodia
Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

Climate change is real. Many countries have been impacted, including Cambodia that has recently experienced flooding. Less GHG at the global level highly committed to combat CC according to capacity and available resources. Update on NDCs Cambodia reducing GGH by 38 Mte 18% reduction compared to business as usual scenario by 2030; 25% electricity from renewable energy in the energy mix by 2030. Climate change is a cross cutting issue comprehensive solution package, social economic and environmental action; climate change addressing will contribute to socioeconomic and sustainable development in the future; common challenge and fulfil obligations agreed in the existing plans. High responsibility to minimise impact of climate change, CAM committed to carbon neutrality strategy LTS; CAM appeals to all developed countries to fulfil promised obligations in providing financial support and technology transfer

Canada
HE Mr Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, Premier ministre du Canada

Right now, all of us are dealing with the health and economic impact of the global pandemic but as we look to rebuild we must build back better and that must include an ambitious plan to take strong action against climate change. LTS net zero. Yesterday, action plan, 2030 – we will raise emission reduction ambitions together with provinces and territories we as a country will strive for the upper end of a range of 32% to 40% below 2005 levels by 2030. We will raise carbon price by 15 Dollars a ton by 2023 and 170 per ton by 2030. We will remain committed to making significant investment in international climate finance because to effectively fight climate change at home we must fight it everywhere. The pandemic has taught us the importance of global cooperation and we must translate this lesson to how we deal with the climate crisis because our kids and grandkids are counting on us.

China
HE Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China

To join you in climate ambition summit. Five years ago, world leaders showed utmost political resolve and wisdom and adopted the Paris Agreement on climate change. Since then, the implementation of the Paris Agreement has received extensive international support and participation. At present the international landscape is evolving more rapidly and COVID-19 is triggering deep reflections on the relationship between man and nature. The future of global climate governance is drawing greater attention. In this context, I wish to make three proposals. First we need to close ranks and make new advances in climate governance that features cooperation and win-win in meeting the climate challenge. No one can be aloof and unilateralism will get us nowhere. Only by upholding multilateralism, unity and cooperation can we deliver shared benefits and win-win for all nations. China welcomes all countries' support for the Paris Agreement and their great greater contribution to tackling climate change. Second, we need to raise ambition and foster a new architecture of climate governance where every party does its part. Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities all countries need to maximise actions in light of their respective national circumstances and capabilities. At the same time, developed countries need to scale up support for

developing countries in financing, technology and capacity building. Third we need to boost confidence and pursue a new approach to climate governance that highlights green recovery. Mountains and rivers green are mountains of silver and gold. It is important to encourage green, low carbon ways of life and production, and seek development opportunities and impetus from green development. China has made important contributions to adopting the Paris Agreement and has made active efforts toward implementing it. I announced in September that China would scale up its NDC and adopt more vigorous policies and measures. We aim to peak CO2 emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. Today I wish to announce some further commitments for 2030. China will lower its CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by over 65% from the 2005 level, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 25%, increase the forest stock volume by 6 bn. cubic metres from the 2005 level and bring its total installed capacity of wind and solar power to 1,2 bn. kw. China always honours its commitments, guided by our new development philosophy we will promote greener economic and social development in all respects while pursuing high quality development. We will take solid steps to implement the targets just announced and continue even more to the tackling the global climate challenge. As a Chinese poem reads: “Heaven does not speak and it alternates the four seasons, earth does not speak and it nurtures all things.” Earth is our only and shared home. Let us build on past achievements, work together to make steady progress in implementing the PA and launch a new journey for global climate actions.

Colombia
In Spanish

Congo
In French

Costa Rica
Carlos Alvarado Quesada, President of the Republic of Costa Rica

Almost two years ago CR launched national decarbonisation plan to guide all public investment and development for next decades and become carbon neutral by 2050. It is possible to out an end to dependence on fossil fuels. Global laboratory of good environmental practices and to improve the quality of life with our citizens. In our updated NDC we increase CR adapted capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to CC, net emission target to 2030; this action is consistent with a 1.5-degree trajectory and in line with LTS presented by CR in 2019. Strengthen ambitions of social environmental and economic resilience to acclimate change. CC about human rights a fair, adaptive resilient decarbonised society and economy is the only way to achieve wide-spread well-being for all and fulfil 2030 agenda. CR has shown how a nature minded pathway not only possible but profitable. New efforts will bring 41 bn. USD in net gains over next three decades in addition to benefits of cleaner air, clean oceans and healthy soils. Part of global efforts as agreed in Paris: we will strive for even more ambitions during COP26.

Cuba
In Spanish

Denmark
Mette Frederiksen, Prime Minister of Denmark

Ask an important question: what do we leave for future generations? In Paris we promised to leave climate in better shape but not on the right track if we are to keep promise. First climate law with a legally binding target to reduce GGH by 70% by 2030. Our targets are ambitious and therefore our work to deliver is urgent. We have recently put plans in place to build world's first offshore energy island tripling our offshore wind capacity. More than doubled the funding for green research since 2019. Within one year we have made plans that come 25% of the way to reach our goal to 2030 but we need EU and the rest of the world to follow. Just adopted our first ever long-term global climate action strategy. Increase green development assistance budget with around 60% from 2019 to 2021. With decades of experience in developing a sustainable energy system we are very keen to share this knowledge with others. We made a promise in Paris. The children of the world trust we keep it and therefore all of us we need to act now.

Ecuador
In Spanish

Ethiopia
HE Abiy Ahmed, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Fifth anniversary of historic PA. Ethiopia has taken bold leadership on climate action by launching its ambitious climate resilient green economic strategy that aspires to build carbon neutral and resilient economy by 2030. Fully mainstreamed in 10 year development plan from 2021 to 2030. As part of PA commitment we launched 15 years national adaptation plan, aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the country to climate change. Identified 18 options across most vulnerable sectors. Recently identified our commitment in fight against CC by launching green legacy flagship initiative aimed to plant 20 bn. Settlings. As of next year my government is working to extent the green legers initiative into neighbouring countries. Also on the verge of finalising NDC as well as preparing 2050 low carbon development strategy despite the challenges posed by Covid 19. Unwavering commitment of Ethiopia in global fight against climate change and call upon all parties to enhance climate finance support for developing countries.

Fiji
Hon Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji

Here in Fiji we are among the first to see the new sun rise at day. I do know Fijian are already seeing life at the frontlines of rising seas, strong storms and other devastating impacts of climate crisis. Given the existential urgency Fiji was first nation in the world to ratify PA. Even in our worst ever economic recession during Covid 19 Fiji remains committed to reduction of 20% in energy emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by mid-century. Building on NDC specifically reducing emissions in waste sector to near zero and in the transport sectors. Also aim to plant 30 m. trees by 2035 and have partnered with fellow Pacific nations to decarbonise regional shipping. Soon pass ground-breaking climate change bill to cement net zero commitment across every aspect of governance and we will mainstream adaptation and ocean action as part of more ambitious NDCs. Our new national ocean policy supports sustainable management of every square kilometre of our ocean -- and through national adaptation plan we are raising public infrastructure to climate resilient standards relocating most climate vulnerable

communities and harnessing nature to protect our people and our national progress from climate impacts. Not even Fijians can see the future, but science tells us we still have the power to shape it. I call on every leader to summon ambitious and innovative spirit our children deserve for their future. See you and more importantly your plans to net zero in Glasgow.

Finland
Sanna Marin, Prime Minister of Finland

Finland aims to be the world's first climate neutral welfare society. Committed to become climate neutral by 2035. Commit an active role in the global green recovery and transition aligned with PA and the SDG. Already communicated LTS in line 2035 climate neutrality. As member of EU Finland is part of EU's joint NDC. Commit to scale up climate finance aiming at balanced mitigation and adaption. Last year our contribution was record high. Actively promote systemic approach. Climate aspects need to be part of economic and financial policies. Act as co-chair of coalition of finance ministers for climate action. For this we need climate science and forecasting services. Finnish Meteorological Institute and Government commit to collaborate globally towards strong EWS. We commit to promote sustainable food systems and biodiversity loss. Renewable energy, NBS, circular economy, innovation and shale transformation are all key areas in FIN climate action. There is a clear risk that inequality between nations will increase as a cause of the Covid-19 pandemic. We are to all implement green recovery measures in line with the UNSG six principles. We commit to share our experiences to facilitate the global green transition. By committing ourselves to a climate dialogue we can build a common green future for our children and their children.

Gabon
HE Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of the Gabonese Republic

Five years after Paris it is time increased ambitions. As chair for the African group of negotiators I call for immediate action to combat climate change. As champion of the African adaptation initiative it gives me hope that we can come together in the face of climate change – a threat far more grave than Covid 19. Adaptation is a key priority for our continent. Towards this end I am pleased to announce the strategic partnership between the African Adaptation Initiative and SG Ban Ki Moons Global Centre for Adaptation to accelerate adaptation ambition and action in Africa. To announce that a few days the green climate fund endorsed it is the largest readiness programme that brings together 25 African nations under the AAI. Africa emits just 4% of global emissions, yet we all publish our NDCs in 2015 and we are strongly committed to revising them before Glasgow. Continue to advance three global initiatives in the Sahel, the Congo Basin and the African island states. Congo forest basin crucial are irreplaceable. NBS allow us to adapt to climate change. Gabon absorbs three times more CO2, sustainable forestation allows CO2 absorption. Glasgow needs to bring this forward and we will bring NDC forward and tropical forestation forward.

Germany
Dr Angela Merkel, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

With the Paris Agreement the international community entered into binding commitments. Germany is aware of its responsibility and of the fact that ambitious

goals need ambitious national contributions. To that end we are phasing out not only nuclear energy but also coal-fired power generation and are further expanding renewables. We are committed to carbon pricing which is why we are introducing a national emissions trading scheme for the transport and heating sectors in 2021. All states must be able to finance necessary investment in climate change mitigation, so access to affordable capital should be assured worldwide. Germany intends to make available just under 500 m. EUR in additional funding for this. I am working for the launch at international level of a post-2020 climate financing process. We should conclude it before COP26. Germany will keep its pledge to double its budget for climate financing to four bn. EUR annually by 2020 and it will continue to make appropriate contribution in the future. In addition, we have launched the Green Recovery initiative along with the World Bank and other partners. The aim is to direct 160 bn. USD of World Bank economic assistance towards sustainability and climate change mitigation. Furthermore, Germany supports developing countries with ambitious climate pledges within the framework of the NAMA facility. The international community setting itself ambitious goals is one thing. Achieving them is another. We want both. That is the signal I would like to see from COP26.

Grenada
Rt Hon Dr Keith Mitchell, Prime Minister of Grenada

Celebrate 5th PA. Begin by offering words of congratulations to UK leadership and commitment to ambitious climate action. Grenada welcomes NDC for 2030 which reflects and respond to the climate science and the message that urgent action and ambitious actions are required to put as in a path to sustainable development. No secret that the impact of climate change is manifested and compounded everywhere especially among small island developing states. While disappointedly so the negotiators have failed to welcome the IPCC special report commissioned to guide and provide a basis for climate action, we welcome and call for ambitious actions by all to ensure that the most vulnerable have a fighting chance to avoid, adapt, reduce risks and build resilience to climate relate crisis. We welcome incoming Presidency of UK, assured that with your leadership we will advance negotiations, agree on the outstanding issues and catalyse global action to achieve the objectives of the Convention, the PA and 2030 agenda. Grenada is committed to playing its part despite its limited flexibilities and special circumstances, exacerbated by the pandemic. Indeed, we recently completed and submitted second NDC with ambitious economy-wide mitigation target. Also revised National Adaptation Plan and develop long term low carbon development strategy in line with our desire to be the first climate smart city in the region. We will do our part and we will welcome urgent and ambitious actions from everyone to adequately address the climate crisis that is before us.

Guatemala
In Spanish

Pope
In Italian

Honduras
Juan Orlando Hernández, President of the Republic of Honduras

Our country is located in a high-risk area regarding the effects of climate change and this past November, we have suffered the consequences of two devastating hurricanes, two hurricanes in the same month. The most productive area of the country, agricultural and industrial, is still flooded, the water level does not drop and there are still families waiting to be rescued and thousands and in shelters that need to be relocated. Today we know that almost 4 million people, almost 50% of Honduras population has been affected because of the devastation of this phenomena. This is the bill countries like Honduras are paying, of who's population has been severely affected and its productive infrastructure devastated because if we don't count with the international communities' support, all the work we have accomplished to rebuild during the last 22 years after the last tragedy that left hurricane Mitch, it will be very hard, not to say impossible, our country is on the verge of bankruptcy. Despite the gravity of the situation, we haven't lost hope and optimism, we are working on a reconstruction plan with the participation of different Honduran society sectors and the international community. We've worked to serve the 3 serious external crisis that have affected us this year, situation that never in history had occurred to Honduras. Once again, we make a call for action of the climate green funds, it is urgent, it is a topic that can't wait longer, that's why we request for rapid actions without bureaucracy. Honduras is already a serious victim of climate change who doesn't seem to improve but on the contrary to get worse, for what friends' solidarity and of the entire world will be very necessary, as well as the responsibility of who have signed the climate change agreements.

Iceland
Katrín Jakobsdóttir, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iceland

Iceland is here to announce increased ambition in climate mitigation regarding emission cuts, carbon removal and international climate finance. Iceland's current pledge under the PA is cutting emissions by 40% to 2030 by 1990 to be achieved under common efforts by the members of the EU under current rules. Today I would like to announce that Iceland is willing to increase its ambitions from the current 40% cuts to 2030 to 55% or more. Our recently updated climate action plan will be strengthened further to reflect this goal. Cutting emissions is not enough. To reach a net zero future we must also remove carbon from the atmosphere. Iceland sees itself as a frontrunner in carbon removal. It is a key factor in our goal of reaching carbon neutrality before 2040. We support the ongoing development of a highly innovative carbon capture and storage solution which turns CO2 into minerals in basaltic rock. We have recently significantly increased efforts from NBS in our forestation, revegetation and wetlands restoration. Today we announce further government funding for carbon removals, exceeding non-ETS emissions in 2030 or soon thereafter. Iceland will increase its climate finance commitment in development cooperation by increasing funding in climate related programmes and projects by almost half or 45%. New and strengthened climate actions will be part of a green recovery after a deep downturn due to Covid-19. Iceland wants to show a good example by fast forwarding a cleaner future by innovation, ambition, and good practices. Not only is it our duty to our Paris commitments, but more importantly to ourselves and future generations.

India
HE Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India

This Summit marks the fifth anniversary of the PA. The most ambitious type in the fight against cc. Today, as we are looking to set our sights even higher we must also not lose sight of the past. We must not only revise our ambitions but also review our regiments against targets already set. Only then can our voices be credible for future generations. I must humbly share with you that India is not only on track to achieve its PA targets but to exceed them beyond, beyond expectations. We have reduced our emission intensity by 21% over 2005 levels, our solar capacity has grown from 2,63GW in 2014 to 36GW in 2020. Our renewable energy capacity is the fourth largest in the world. It will reach 175GW before 2022 and we have an even more ambitious target now: 450 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030. We have also succeeded in expanding our forest cover and safeguarding our biodiversity and on the world stage India has pioneered two major initiatives: the int. solar alliance and the coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure. In 2047 India will celebrate 100 years as a modern independent nation. To all my fellow residents on this planet, I make a solemn pledge today: centennial India will not only meet its own targets but will also exceed your expectations.

Iraq
In Arabic

Ireland
Micheál Martin TD, Taoiseach Ireland

In 2020 Ireland has taken important steps towards a more sustainable and resilient future and meeting the Paris goals. We will more than half our carbon emissions this decade with an average of 7% annual reduction in overall GHG emissions. We are turning our ambition into law. By 2050 Ireland will achieve a climate neutral economy and that target is currently being enshrined in legislation. Our climate action bill provides a framework to guide our future action plans and policies. It introduces a legal requirement for economy-wide carbon budgets with emissions ceilings for each sector. Parliament and our independent climate change advisory council will play an important role in ensuring accountability. Our climate action plan will be reviewed annually, and long-term climate strategies will be prepared every five years. We will support projects and initiatives that remove GGH emissions, foster innovation, ensure climate justice is achieved and a just transition is delivered. We are also rolling out new and innovative ways of financing public and private climate action initiatives – sustainable finance of course, remains a strategic priority. This is a global challenge in which solidarity is vital. Supporting climate action in particular adaptation in least developed countries and small island developing states is a key priority for Ireland. We must reach the furthest behind first, especially the least equipped to cope. From January Ireland will work as a member for the UN Security Council to champion ways in which climate action can contribute to sustaining peace. We will scale up our financial contributions, at least doubling the percentage of official development assistance spending on climate finance by 2030. The situation is urgent. As leaders our responsibility is large. This year we have shown what we can do together in confronting a pandemic, the time has come to bring the same energy and focus to addressing the climate crisis.

Israel
Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of the State of Israel

Like the UK, Israel is totally committed to a successful transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy by 2050. We have already made crucial progress in two specific areas: In coal we have substantially reduced our dependency, in fact Israel is a global leader in cutting coal consumption. By 2025 – that is just five years from now – barring an emergency Israel will no longer be burning coal – any coal. In solar energy over the last five years we increased our generation from 2 percent to some ten percent. By 2030 solar energy will provide over a third of all Israel electricity. The challenge we still face in solar energy is storage. My government is pursuing policies that will overcome this challenge, we are fortunate enough to have hundreds of Israeli start-ups that are working on this and related issues in alternative energy. These companies have and will receive billions of dollars in investment. I am convinced that Israeli scientists and entrepreneurs with their unquestionable ingenuity will enable us to play our part in the global solar revolution. Cooperation in the field of solar energy is also an integral part in our new cooperation with the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. So not only is solar energy helping eliminate dependency on fossil fuels, it is helping us amend Arab / Israeli peace. Both these goals offer us a bright, clean and safe future.

Jamaica
The Most Hon Andrew Holness, ON, MP, Prime Minister of Jamaica

If ever there was a time to bring climate action to the forefront that time is now. These uncertain times test our resilience and the will to act decisively. However, our willingness to adapt to change, innovate, our way out of crisis and be bold in our ambition will be the measure of our success. For Jamaica ambition means action that speaks louder than mere words of commitment. We strive for actionable ambition. Jamaica submitted an ambitious and enhanced NDC with new targets to increase the use of renewable energy, advance energy efficiency and protect our forests and natural assets. We are updating our climate change policy framework, we are completing a national adaptation plan and we will our long-term, low-carbon climate resilient strategy in 2021. This is our clear pathway to net zero emissions by 2050, which will give rise to unprecedented legislation for social and economic changes for decades ahead. As we sprint to Glasgow I leave you with profound words of the fastest sprinter alive, our very own Usain Bolt, who asserted that the difference between the impossible and the possible lies in determination. Let us therefore be determined to make COP26 the turning point to what we know is possible. We have the technology, we have the capacity, we now need the will and the enabling finance.

Japan
Yoshihide Suga, Prime Minister of Japan

To begin let me express my deep respect for the leadership of PM Boris Johnson, President Emmanuel Macron and UNSG Antonio Guterres. I am delighted to have the opportunity to talk about Japans efforts at this Climate Ambition Summit. My administration declared that by 2050 Japan will aim to reduce GHG emission to net zero, that is, to realise a carbon-neutral society. I also decided to join the Climate Ambition Alliance. Addressing climate change is no longer a constraint on economic growth, rather it will lead to dynamic economic growth. Focusing on a virtuous cycle of the economy and the environment as a pillar of our growth strategy, Japan will devote itself to bring about a green society through revolutionary innovations such as next-generation solar cells, carbon recycling and the utilisation of hydrogen.

Regarding Japan's efforts toward 2030, we will proceed with discussions based on our new target, and we aim to submit them to the United Nations by COP26. Japan will also continue to engage in international cooperation to support the global transition towards decarbonisation. In 2020, Japan will provide public and private climate finance amounting to approximately 1,3 tn. Japanese yen, which is equivalent to approximately, 11,8 bn. USD. We are making contribution of up to 3bn. USD to the Green Climate Fund. Looking forward to COP26, next year, Japan is determined to lead the efforts to realise the decarbonised world that the PA aims for, in cooperation with other countries.

Kazakhstan
Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, President of Kazakhstan

As a landlocked and developing state Kazakhstan is highly vulnerable to climate change. IN the last 30 years we have come far in terms of our development. However, our economy still relies on fossil fuels. Therefore, we have no choice but to face the twin challenges of refocusing our economy away from fossil fuels and tackling climate change simultaneously. In that spirit we pledge to reach carbon neutrality by 2060. To reach this goal, K will develop and adopt an ambitious LTS to lower emissions and decarbonise our economy. We are also embracing NBS for both mitigation and adaptation. About half of emissions world-wide from the landsetter (?) come from deforestation and forest degradation. Therefore, in the next five years we will plant 2bn trees to increase carbon absorption and restrain looming desertification as a result of climate change. On adaptation we face a pressing need to strengthen the national adaptation capacity. For this reason, we are making climate change adaption a legal norm in the new environmental code for our sectoral and regional policy planning. It will reduce climate exposure and risks as well as prevent unnecessary damage and loss. As a country that has already launched its national emissions trading scheme we also hope that an agreement can be found at COP26 next year on the outstanding issues of the Paris climate package. This will help fully unlock the potential for joint action and increased cross-national greenhouse gas emissions mitigation. In closing I would like to express appreciation for the strong leadership of UNSG Guterres, on the climate imperative.

Kenya
HE Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya

I am delighted for the opportunity to articulate Kenya's position for this event, which marks the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement to rally much-needed greater climate action and ambition. Your Excellencies, Kenya just like other vulnerable countries is experiencing frequent and existential bouts of droughts and torrential rains leading to floods with far reaching consequences on communities, eco systems and infrastructure. It is estimated that the loss associated with these natural calamities could be as high as 3% of GDP annually. So, notwithstanding the challenges, we as a country are faced with because of the Covid-19 pandemic, we are still on schedule to update our NDC before the 31st of December this year which was the deadline. Our first NDC had set a 30% emissions reduction by 2030. Our updated NDC commits to abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 which is line with our sustainable development agenda and our national circumstances. The timeframe set for the implementation of the NDC is up to 2030 with milestones targeted in 2025. To implement the required mitigation, and adaptation actions in the updated NDC we will require approximately 62 m. USD between 2020 and 2030

broken down as follows: Mitigation 18 USD, adaptation 44 USD. Our first NDC was fully conditional to international support. However, for our updated NDC K commits to support to commit 20% of the mitigation budget from our domestic resources and seeks the international support for the balance. As countries around the world continue to rebuild their communities during the Covid 19 pandemic, my government commits to building back better in ways that are increasing resilience to future health and climate shocks and I am happy to announce that Kenya has commenced its process of developing its climate change and development long term strategy and in this regard my government is demonstrating leadership by being among the first in Africa to develop an LTS. Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, as I conclude my remarks it Is my hope and expectation that the G20 countries and large cooperation which collectively account for more than 80% of global emissions and 85% of global economy will announce ambitious NDCs and long-term strategies. Without these ambitious announcements, the race to 2030 and the 2050 Paris Agreement targets will be futile. IN this regard I wish to salute those countries and cooperation that have already made ambitious targets.

Kiribati
HE Taneti Maamau, President of Kiribati

As part of its ambitious commitments, Kiribati has developed an enhanced NDC to be formally launched and submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2021. That includes new sectors such as forestry, maritime and aviation and more prominent transport sectors related actions. We have also incorporated additional gases into the next NDC to scale up our efforts on mitigation as well as adaptation. One of our big achievements nationally is that Kiribati for the first time has passed its climate change and disaster risk management act in 2019. This act serves as our foundation for all action across all sectors and at a local community level as well. In addition, Kiribati has joined implementation plan for climate change and disaster risk management known as XXX? Has been revised to emphasise the need for adaptation, mitigation and resilient development to form part of the three pillars of implementation strategies aimed our vulnerabilities that exist and continue to be noticed by people now and in times to come. Furthermore, the climate change and disaster risk finance assessment have also been concluded in country, paving with it the recommendations, reforms and enhancements which need to be done at the national level to ensure that climate finance activities undertaken to inform processes and with enhanced capacities. Kiribati's ambition is both balanced and practical. We commit to ensuring that we are doing our part with regards to emission reductions. We are also taking ambitious steps to gather our collective efforts to go about and strategically implement our adaptation measures. Our climate change priorities are water and sanitation, coastal protection, and renewable energy and we continue to take bold steps in accessing climate finance to ensure we are taking actions accordingly. While Kiribati is a least developed country and small island state we want to reassure parties that we are doing our part, practically and strategically and we also call on our brothers and sisters in our honourable community to continue to do their part in ambitiously tackling climate change and disasters to emissions reductions and the implementation of their NDCs. As a global we need to ensure a forward-looking approach to the actions we take and where the target is for a prosperous and resilient future. I thank you ---

South Korea
HE Moon Jae-in, President of the Republic of Korea

I am incredibly pleased to take part in the Climate Ambition Summit, held on the 5th Anniversary of the Paris Agreement. I take my hat off to the SG Antonio Guterres and my fellow leaders of the UK, France, Chile, and Italy. For organising the summit in the midst of immense challenges posed by Covid-19. In order to build a carbon neutral society, Korea has devised an inclusive vision aimed at achieving carbon neutrality, economic growth, and higher living standards, all at the same time. The central and local governments we as well as the National Assembly have had various discussions on this issue and the Korean people all together committed themselves to carbon neutrality at a special event where we declared our vision for a net-zero future. Korea is planning to come up with different scenarios about how people can voluntarily practice their commitments in daily lives, draw and follow a systematic roadmap for every area of society. Moreover, we will develop green industries through Green New Deal policy combined with digital innovation. Taking the climate crisis as an opportunity for inclusive and sustainable growth, we will create new jobs and share our experience and achievements of Green New Deal policy with all other countries in the world. We will also stand with the international community in coordinating a joint global response. We will formulate our LEDS for achieving a 2050 net-zero target within this year and submit to UN our 2030 NDC newly converted into absolute terms. Furthermore, we will work towards presenting higher 2030 reductions target at an early date. In May next year, the 2nd P4G Summit will be held in Seoul. As a host, we will do our utmost so that the international community can work more closely together to overcome the climate crisis. I would like to ask for your profound interest and participation in the 2nd P4G Summit.

Lao PDR
Thongloun Sisoulith, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR

Lao PDR has attached great importance to the climate change issue. The LAO government has mainstreamed the goals of the PA into its national, social, economic development plan as well as its national green growth strategy. The government has set an ambitious target of reaching 70% of forest coverage of the country's total land area by 2020. In addition, the government has also adapted policies and measures particularly on land and forest use behaviour change and agriculture, which is a main sector responsible for GGH emissions in the Lao PDR. The government has set the target from 2020 to 2030 to reduce CO2 at the average of 1100 kt per year, of which compared to the achievement reached during the period of 2000 to 2015 is threefold reduction. In this spirit the government has updated its NDC which in its second version is to be submitted soon to the UNFCCC aiming at strengthening Lao PDRs response to the threat of climate change and contribute to the countries post-Covid19 economic recovery by increasing resilience in the most vulnerable sectors and accelerating decarbonisation. The Lao PDRs NDC introduces a new unconditional greenhouse gas mitigation commitment by reducing greenhouse gas at the rate of 34% of the 2020 baseline by 2030 of which the average abatement of almost four thousand kt Co2 from 2020 onwards can we reach net zero emissions by 2050. In this regard Lao PDR requests development partners and the international community to extend their support and assistance to the Lao PDR in this endeavour. The Lao PDR also calls for concerted efforts from all countries to consume natural resources in a sustainable manner, employ clean energy and follow the commitment under the Paris Agreement on reducing the GHG emissions that significantly contribute to the rising

of the world temperature. In conclusion I would like to reiterate the commitment of the Lao PDR to continue close cooperation with the international community in achieving the Paris Agreement.

Luxembourg
Xavier Bettel, Prime Minister, Minister of State, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
In French (transl. by author)

Five years after our fruitful encounter in Paris, we have arrived at a determining crossroads. The dereglement climate is irrefutable and science tells us that the next ten years will be crucial for our climate action. I praise this Summit at which I seek to announce three firm commitments by Luxembourg: Firstly, the Luxembourg parliament has passed a new climate law which foresees particularly ambitious objectives including achieving climate neutrality by latest 2050 if not before and additionally, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. Luxembourg has been one of the first countries in the world to write these objectives into national legislation. We are also the first country in the world to make public transport for the entirety of Luxembourg's territory free since March 1st of this year. The second commitment, likewise enshrined in law, consists of setting up inclusive climate governance structures, in association with all participating actors to work together to assure that measures to achieves necessary transformation of our mode of transport, production and consumption are met. Our civil society and youth wait for us. Thirdly, an engagement of solidarity: my government decided to double the resources to support the efforts of developing countries to around 200 m. EUR. Those financial means are additional to public development aid, in which Luxembourg continues to provide 1% of its national GDP. Finally, the voluntary action taken by the government has allowed Luxembourg to become a global leader and of international reputation in climate finance and to sustainably reorient the financial flows toward green development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and to mobilise even more action that are indispensable in the private sector.

Malawi
HE Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera, President of the Republic of Malawi

It is an honour for me to address you on this auspicious occasion of commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement. We are focusing on revising the NDC to raise ambition and carbon emissions reduction and climate resilience building in key economic sectors. This will include new and ambitious adaptation targets in the tourism sector, biological diversity, social protection, disaster risk reduction and early warning systems. Secondly, restoring 4,5 m hectares of degraded forest landscapes by 2030. Thirdly, in reducing the carbon levy on fuel in the national budget as a preliminary measure to mitigate the effects of climate change. This has required tremendous political commitment on the part of my administration. Considering the economic restraints, and the 3,8m Dollar costs of climate change management. We do so because we see the economic and environmental rewards as greater than the costs. Fourthly, replacing old power generators with solar plants for the national grid. But we have been using emergency diesel generators to supplement the 98% of hydropower generation. We will phase this out within a year. Fifthly, reviewing the evidence on effective adaptation resilience that add value to the existing climate adaptation policy and planning processes in line with Malawi's position as a signatory of the least developed countries initiative for

effective adaptation and resilience programme (XXX): In conclusion I affirm my government's aspiration to obtain climate resilience, improved adaptive capacity, improved food security and nutrition, restored ecosystems and landscapes. In short: we are moving towards carbon neutrality by the year 2050.

Maldives
HE Ibrahim Mohamed Solih, President of the Republic of Maldives

The Maldives is among the most vulnerable countries to the impact of climate change. We want our ambition to meet the full scale of this challenge and to be a leader in reducing carbon emissions. With the current assistance and resources available we are on track to reduce a quarter of emissions by 2030. While this is a positive start we believe we have a responsibility to take a more transformational economic and environmental path. That is why we aim to reach net zero by 2030 on the condition we receive the extensive support we need. To reach this goal we need the realisation of the financial and technical assistance that has been pledged to countries such as ours (inaudible). We will continue to work towards our long-term strategy of net zero by initiative such as increasing the percentage of renewable energy for power generation and exploring alternative solution to reduce our emissions encouraged through stronger incentives in legislation. The Maldives will do all that it can to address the climate emergency. We call on the international community to do the same and provide access, especially through seeds to much needed (inaudible) financial assistance so that we can meet our targets and secure a 1.5-degree world.

Marshall Islands
Selina Neirok Leem, Climate Warrior from the Marshall Islands

My country is known as one of the most vulnerable in the world. As a low-lying atoll nation, the Marshall Islands is a country made up entirely of coastline, exposed to the ocean each way that you turn. That though our territory may be vulnerable I know that my country men and women are not. The seas of history have not always been smooth for our atoll nation. Our communities have withstood colonialism, displacement and war. They have faced more than a decade of devastating nuclear tests whose effects we continue to live with today. Form our earliest history, my people have built a nation on atolls and islands, spread across 750 m. square miles of ocean but bound by an identity that is strong, compassionate and resilient. Drawing on the strength imbued by our history and heritage, we will complete an adaptation communiqué this year and deliver our national adaptation plan next year ahead of COP26. This plan will be driven by an unrelenting commitment to self-determination. At its heart will be the preservation of human rights, gender equality and our sovereignty. We will look to (? Inaudible) that science and our own regional knowledge has to offer and develop the plan in close coordination with our local communities. This is a plan for our collective survival and we will develop it together. We will not look inwards but also continue to lead internationally. As we celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, we also celebrate the genesis of the high coalition ambition which we are proud to lead. Last month they have launched a statement on resilient recovery that sets the bar for what a green and sustainable recovery can be. We welcome the support and leadership of the nine other countries that have signed the statement with RMI and I urge those that have not yet done so, particularly major emitters to sign on now and show the commitment to a recovery that is lasting, sustainable and that leaves no one

behind. We have faced fierce headwinds before, the ones ahead may be greater still, but I am emboldened by my faith that together with compassion and commitment we can all emerge from the present storm transformed. There are after all no better navigators in the world than the Marshallese People.

Mauritius
Hon Pravind Kumar Jugnauth, Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius

As we celebrate the fifth anniversary of the PA I am pleased to share the following strategic measures initiated by the government of Mauritius aimed at limiting global temperature rise to 1,5 degrees Celsius. First, in accordance with the draft master plan for the environment for the period 2020 to 2030 the long-term objective of Mauritius envisaged in its NDC revision progress is to achieve the status of a low emission economy while aiming at carbon neutrality by 2070. Second the climate change bill adopted last month sets out the framework for enhancing resilience and acceleration mitigation measures on our pathway to carbon neutrality. Third, an amount of 50 Mio USD has been earmarked to fund various adaptation and mitigation projects for the period July 2020 to June 2021. Fourth, ten kilometres of eroded beaches at 16 critical sites will be rehabilitated during the period 2020 to 2024. Fifth by 2030 40% of our national energy requirement should come from renewable sources. Sixth, 12.000 climate resilient and ecologically sustainable housing units will be constructed over the next three years and seventh a low carbon electric public transport programme has been initiated with the introduction of the light rail transit system in October 2019. With these measures, Mauritius hopes to contribute to a greener, more resilient and sustainable path for our future.

Monaco
In French tbd

Mongolia
HE Mr Khaltmaa Battulga, President of Mongolia

Appreciation for organising summit in these difficult times of global pandemic. As the pandemic is sweeping all over the world, there is a need to call more attention to climate change and take strong and decisive action to mitigate its negative impacts. Developing solutions to combat and overcome climate change is the most pressing issue for Mongolia owing to its harsh continental weather and nomadic pastoralism. Therefore, the Government of Mongolia approved its NDC which incorporates targets to reduce GHG emissions identifying risks of all the sectors of the economy and all the walks of life and submitted the NDC to the UNFCCC secretariat. The mitigation target was recalculated from 14% to 22,7% in total national greenhouse emissions. Moreover, it is my great pleasure to announce that it is possible to further increase our commitment to 27,2%. Mongolia developed a specific action plan to achieve its determined contribution target and is planning to carry out concrete measures. The implementation of some measures has been started given the time constraints. Namely, all he feasibility studies on the construction of a 1000 km irrigation pipeline to the Cobi region, which is under threat of rapid desertification due to climate change, have been completed and it is ready to start the construction. We, Mongols, are ready to mobilise all our resources because efforts and diligence from the whole of humanity is crucial to

save Mother Earth, slow the pace of global warming and combat adverse effects of climate change.

Montenegro
Milo Đukanović, President of Montenegro

Five years after the Paris climate agreement that yet again emphasises that the only possible response lies in efficient multilateralism, cooperation and shared responsibility. Post-pandemic recovery requires development of a greener, more resilient, more sustainable (inaudible). Meeting the obligations from the climate agreement has become a condition without which it cannot be possible and without raising our national ambitions we will not be able to achieve the Paris target. That is why I welcome the initiative to organise today's leaders' summit. Montenegro's share in global emissions is only 0,009 percent, in spite of that settings its national determined contribution in 2015, Montenegro committed to ensure minimum 30% emission reduction by 2030. Montenegro has already achieved that goal thanks to efficient measures focused on industrial technology improvements, increasing the share of energy from renewable sources and energy efficiency measures further rise international level of climate ambition has to be based on complex structural changes in all key sectors with a high projected investment level. In its updated NDC Montenegro sets a new target value, 35% emission reduction by 2030 without land use in agriculture and forestry, which is a reduction of 2117 kt. Our estimates show that by further improvements the targeted level can be increased to 39%. Certainly, parallel in this sense with the EU integration process, will provide some room for Montenegro to update its national targets further (…) by 2035. Development of the national energy climate plan, national adaptation plan and strategy for low carbon development will provide more reliable forecast of Montenegro's development and capabilities in the context of EU efforts to increase its emission reduction target from 40% to 55% in the following ten years. Montenegro remains determined to seek for optimum responses to climate change and the implementation of the set targets.

Myanmar
HE Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, State Counsellor the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

As we speak today the world is struggling with the unprecedented challenge of a global health crisis. Another, even more ominous crisis, which we will have to manage is the climate crisis which can threaten the very survival of mankind. To avert this crisis the world must come together urgently to take effective steps to reduce GHG emissions and expand carbon sinks in line with the PA. Despite our low levels of industrialisation, Myanmar is one of the countries, most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Today I would like to take this opportunity to reassure you that we are committed to take concrete actions in three areas. First, M will submit its NDC to the UNFCCC by the end of this year. The NDC will reflect M aspiration to reduce over 240 Mio. t of CO2 by increasing the share of renewable energy to 39% and reducing emissions from the forestry sector by 25%. Our set target is to decrease 105 Mio t of CO2e in the energy sector and 123,6 Mio toco2e in the forest subsection. Myanmar's national adaptation plan for climate change is projected to be completed by 2024. Second, under the green recovery scenario M is taking concrete steps to expand carbon sinks. The Myanmar reforestation and rehabilitation programme 2017 to 2027 aims to conserve 0,59 m hectare of reserved forest and to engage in the management of 0,25 m. hectares of

plantations in public and private land. Our goals are set to increase the protected area systems to cover 10 % of the total national land by 2030. Third, M has set the targets for the improvement of energy efficiency to 7,8% in the residential sector, 6,6% in the industrial sector, 4% in the commercial and 1,36% in other sectors to be reached by 2030. In addition, a total of 5,1 m. of fuel-efficient tools (?) will be distributed across the country to achieve a cumulative emission reduction of approximately 5,99 tco2e during the years of 2021 to 2030. May I conclude by reaffirming our commitment to work together with all our partners to realise the global ambition.

Nauru
HE Lionel Aingimea, President of the Republic of Nauru

Today we mark the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement. After five years it is evident that our current climate action is still far from adequate and our trajectory is off the 1,5-degree goal. The Covid-pandemic should not hinder our efforts to meet the Paris Agreement goals for addressing climate change is ensuring our very existence. I am pleased to announce that Nauru's revision of an enhanced NDC is being finalised to be submitted to UNFCCC this month. The updated NDC is a significant enhancement from our initial NDC 2015 enumerating specific targets and actions which Nauru plans to implement for our climate and sustainable development objectives that will deliver significant benefits. The enhanced NDC sets the beginning of a path for Nauru to progress towards our aspirations of achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2050. Nauru has made significant strides in achieving our goal of 50% renewable energy by the end of 2030 and further commit to 100% of renewable energy by 2050. Achieving this aspirational goal will be contingent the mobilisation of sufficient international financial, technical and capacity building support. This ambitious mitigation effort must be ensured in tandem with national adaptation actions. Our NDC sets out six goals to address multiple sectors and at the same time contribute to the overall national sustainable development goals aligned with the 2030 agenda. These were one productive land and coast, two health and productive people, three water security, fourth food security, fifth energy security and sixth healthy environment. The new goals are good governance and loss damage. Nauru is committed to work with partners in further promoting and advocating progress to the UN response and security implications of climate change.

Nepal
Rt Hon Mr K P Sharma Oli, Prime Minister of Nepal

I commend the leadership of Chile, France, Italy, the UK and the United Nations for convening this Summit. Covid-19 has forced us to postpone the COP26. However, our request for a cleaner and greener earth cannot be pushed forward (inaudible) strongly so the Paris Agreement and the call to limit global warming to 1,5 degrees. We are committed to the promotion of climate resilient development and aim to move ours to a zero-carbon economy. To promote green growth and green economic recovery, we prioritise clean and green renewable energy, promoting e-mobility, low carbon infrastructure and eco-tourism. We aim to extend protected area from 23% to 30% by 2030 and (inaudible) biodiversity. I urge the world to recognise the value of the Himalayas to maintain ecological balance in the oceans and control global warming. Nepal will submit enhanced NDCs by the end of this year and develop an ambitious long-term strategy to reach net zero scenario by

2050. We are developing a national adaptation plan and corresponding climate finance strategy and roadmap by 2021. We will introduce climate resilient adaptation plans in all 753 local levels by 2030. Easy and adequate access to climate finance becomes critical for us to implement these ambitions. We seek hands of all countries to march ahead for a greener journey together.

Netherlands
Mark Rutte, Prime Minister of the Netherlands

Ladies and gentlemen, it has been five years since the Paris Agreement was signed and the need for climate action has only become more urgent: there is no time to lose. That is why the Netherlands was one of the first countries to embrace the goal of a climate neutral EU by 2050. This means making our energy supply a 100% carbon neutral and that is why we want to create more scope for offshore windfarms in the North Sea and that is not all: We are rolling out infrastructure that will make charging your car as easy as charging your phone and we aim for all new cars to be zero emission by 2030. And recently we set out a strategy for making out our basic industries climate neutral by 2050. The Netherlands is also acutely aware of the importance of climate adaptation, so we are proud to be hosting the climate adaptation summit on the 25th and the 26th of January 2021 - the first ever dedicated platform of global leaders aimed at accelerating adaptation and resilience. The climate adaptation summit 2021 will see the launch of an adaptation action agenda, a roadmap to 2030, identifying several milestones including COP26 and concrete activities and resources to accelerate adaptation action around the world. Finally, the Dutch financial sector has committed itself to bring its entire portfolio worth more than 3thn EUR in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Incidentally, one of the main instruments used by the financial sector to measure its climate impact is the PCAF approach, which was developed by Dutch financial institutions. There is so much more that I could tell you, but it is time now to turn our words into actions.

Niger
In French

Norway
Erna Solberg, Prime Minister of Norway

The Paris Agreement sets out our shared path to reduce emissions together, to build resilient and robust societies and to mobilise finance and support. While Covid-19 demands our attention this year, our promise from Paris has not changed. Five years ago, we agreed on the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals. Best available science tells us to reach the temperature target – deep cuts in global emissions are needed and fast. Norway submitted its enhanced NDC in February as one of the first countries. We will cut emissions by at least 50% by 2030 aiming towards 55% percent below 1990 levels. We seek to cooperate with the EU to accomplish this. We are in process of strengthening our national policy to reducing emissions. We are thinking to build a general carbon pricing as one of our most important measures. This will give a strong and predictable signal to reduce emissions across sectors. More than 80% of Norway are covered by the ETS or subject to carbon taxes. We recently submitted our low emissions strategy and our goal is to become a low-emissions society by 2050. The strategy sets out our path together. Norway is proud to lead on climate action but enhanced NDCs are

required from all especially big emitters. Through we can deliver the goals of the Paris Agreement together.

Pakistan
HE Imran Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan

Pakistan is the country whose contribution to global emissions is less than one percent. Yet, and sadly we are fifth most vulnerable country to climate change. We have decided firstly, that we will have NBS to mitigate the effects of climate change, first by planting 10 m. trees in the next three years and secondly, we have increased the number of national parks, protected areas from 30 to 45. At the same time, we have decided that we will not power based on coal. We have already scrapped new coal power projects, which was poised to produce 2600 MW of energy and have replaced it by hydroelectricity. As far as our indigenous goals go, we have decided to look for green, produce energy either by coal to liquid or coal to gas so that we do not have to run coal-produced energy. At the same time, we have also decided that by 2030 60% of all energy produced energy in Pakistan will be green energy, through renewables and also 30% of all our vehicles will be on electricity. I assure you that Pakistan will be doing its best to make its contribution to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Panama
In Spanish

Peru
In Spanish

Portugal
António Costa, Prime Minister of Portugal

Earth is humanity's only home. Five years ago, we joined hands in Paris to preserve it for current and future generations out of a sense of urgency and shared destiny. Portugal was among the first to ratify the Paris Agreement and the first to commit to achieving carbon neutrality b 2050. To all that we have recently added new commitments. First, we are ending coal fired electricity generation in 2021, earlier than original plan and strengthening our commitment to renewables. Second, we believe that climate action should be at the heart of the economic policy as we recover from the pandemic. Thus, 85% of our national investment programme will be allocated to sustainable infrastructure and to climate action. Third, as one of the European countries most affected by climate change, Portugal will start its critical work on its national roadmap for adaptation which will constitute Portugal's adaptation communication under the Paris Agreement. Fourth, we are therefore committed to strengthen Portugal's contribution to financing climate action in developing countries by 20 m. EUR over the next decade. With this new commitment, Portugal reiterates its support for the Paris Agreement and fight against climate change.

Rwanda
HE Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda

I am pleased to address todays CAS. I'd thank the leaders of Chile, France, Italy and the UK for convening this event. IN May 2020 Rwanda submitted a revised, more

ambitious NDC under the Paris Agreement. This plan reflects Rwanda's vision to become a developed low carbon economy by 2050. We also intend to reduce GHG by 38% by 2030 compared to the business as usual scenario. This will be achieved by increasing energy efficiency in energy production. Industrial processes, waste management, transportation and agriculture. These efforts will mitigate an estimated 4,6 m t of CO2e. We are also strengthening the resilience of our economy and ecosystems through green urbanisation and nature conservation. NBS offer the best return on investment in terms of growing down carbon and protection biodiversity. Recent advances in renewable energy, including battery technology and green cooling provide assurance that it is possible to build net zero economies. Rwanda intends to take full advantage of these technologies, ambitious action on climate change will make our world more resilient and healthier and also more prosperous. We should not miss out on the opportunity.

Saint Lucia
Hon Allen Chastanet, Prime Minister of Saint Lucia

As a fossil fuel dependent country, Saint Lucia's approach to the revision of our NDC has taken a sectoral perspective, which focuses our efforts on the energy sector. While our emissions remain miniscule, the energy sector contributes the most of our emissions. Our interventions will give priority to improving our legislation for power generation regulation and ramping up electric vehicle penetration in our government fleet in the first instance. Further, I wish to indicate that we have demonstrated our intentions by aligning our NDC implementation, with our national adaptation and sectorial planning procedures. SDG implementation, loss and damage, gender mainstreaming and by ensuring the voices of our youth are heard. In order to support our efforts to meaningfully implement our NDC, St Lucia calls upon the international community to help us raise ambition by making climate finance available. Thereby helping us to realistically deliver by 2030. We cannot continue being stuck in a planning project preparation or assessment phase. I implore you to support us in our implementation efforts and at the same time play your part in contribution to the global emissions reduction. We look forward to the deliberations on the transparency and Article 6 components of the Paris Agreement, as these provide greater clarity on the NDC implementation for parties and contribute to enhance support for adaptation.

Serbia
Mr Aleksandar Vučić, President of the Republic of Serbia

I am honoured that at the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement I can share with you that the Republic of Serbia developed its long-term, low-carbon development strategy reduction plan, targeting GHG emissions reduction between 2030 and 2050 and we are ready to increase our ambition by more than three times until 2030 in line with our revised NDC. Expressed in numbers: 13,2% reduction of GHG compared to 2010 and 30,33% compared to 1990. We will publish this NDC before COP26. Conditionally, with additional support we can increase our ambition by almost more than five times. In order to achieve this goal, we are committed to continue our efforts to improve energy efficiency and use larger shares of renewable energy resources in electricity generation in industry, household, heating and transport. The danmicy of the realisation of the aforementioned goals is the fine-vowed draft low carbon development strategy action plan and the future energy and climate plan intended to be adopted soon. In the long-term, by 2050,

Serbia will be a low-carbon society with a competitive and resource efficient economy which provides citizen new and green jobs and a quality life in a climate resilient society. We have a huge task ahead and we have to aim high, despite the challenges of the pandemic. By implementing the law on the climate change we will ensure energy security and resource efficiency, increase competitiveness and economic green growth, while reducing vulnerability to climate change and ensuring social development and protecting the environment. All mentioned measures allow us to improve air quality and through this there will be even greater positive impact on human health. Long-term cost of not taking any action in the future in the field of climate change of 53bn. EUR higher than the cost of implementing the strategy. Besides, loss and damage of climate change exceeds 5bn EUR from 2000, climate extremes projected to intensify. This is why we incorporated adaptation into our NDC and are working on our national adaptation plan.

Singapore
Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

Climate change is an existential threat for all of us, but especially for a small island state like Singapore. This global challenge requires global response. Singapore will do our part, together with other countries. We will meet our commitments under the Paris Agreement. We have submitted an enhanced NDC and despite our alternative energy constraint we are taking bold steps to achieve our long-term, low-emissions development strategy. This includes quadrupling solar energy production by 2025. Phasing our ICE vehicles by 2040, actively investing in low carbon solutions and promoting green financing solutions, for instance through our 2bn USD green investments programme. These will help Singapore transition to a low carbon economy but ultimately, Singapore will not be able to stop climate change on our own. All countries, big and small must join hands and do our shares. Not only to fulfil what he have agreed to under the PA but to continue to push the envelope on climate ambition so that we minimise the risk of a climate catastrophe destroying our children's world.

Slovakia
Mdm Zuzana Čaputová, President of the Slovak Republic

We have a wealth of scientific knowledge and unprecedented resources at our disposal – and yet we are creating an ecological calamity. To change the current trajectory, we need greater climate ambition. This is not just about another number, nor about soft diplomacy. For Slovakia, it is a firm decision to act. Slovakia has inherited heavy and energy intensive industry, just as others in our region. For us climate action means a whole of society transformation. It is an investment into future generations, an investment we cannot not make. Slovakia is stepping up: we will further reduce GHG emissions by 55% until 2030 and will reach national climate neutrality by 2050. Our electricity will be fully decarbonised at the latest by 2030: we will close down coal production by 2023. Our energy mix currently relies on nuclear sources while we are increasing the share of renewables and decarbonised gases. From next year on, every new house built in Slovakia will have the highest renewable and energy efficiency standards. Per capita, Slovakia is the biggest car producer in the world. Our way forward is innovation. Cleaner mobility through locally developed and produced greener battery solutions, will help decarbonise transport sector not just in our country but worldwide. Slovakia will also provide

new and additional 2 m. EUR to the Green Climate Fund. My fellow leaders, we must act fast and in solidarity.

Spain
In Spanish

Suriname
HE Chandrikapersad Santokhi, President of the Republic of Suriname

The fifth anniversary of the PA is indeed an auspicious occasion. We believe that Suriname's contribution to the ongoing discussion on climate change and the way forward is essential as we as a country with a low-lying coast are particularly vulnerable to the impact of sea-level rise and climate change, with more than 80% of the population living along the coastal line. The threat of displacement of a significant part of our people is very real and is becoming more urgent. Despite these realities we are strengthened in our resolve and ambitions to take further actions to increase our resilience. Mr. Chair, Suriname was the second country to submit an updated NDC, to the UNFCCC in December 2019. This NDC outlines the need for a cost-effective way to decarbonise our economic development. Suriname also submitted a national adaptation plan with implementation to start in 2021. XXX30 (?) is the initiative of Suriname and hosting in February 2019 the first conference on climate finance for high forest low deforestation countries. Countries with a percentage of forest of global significance pledge to uphold their position as biodiversity hotspot and net carbon sink while taking into account national circumstances and capabilities. Suriname's national development plan 2017-2021 priorities the utilisation and protection of the environment. As we face a new cycle of development planning we ensure that the efforts of environmental protection will be more ambitious than ever before. Ambitious commitments for a small carbon neutral country like Suriname are being challenged by the lack of access to concessional climate financing. We therefore call for a global mechanism for direct and accessible financial support. As we stand here ready to embark on the sprint to Glasgow, Suriname wishes to remind every country, both those who have committed to leadership roles and those that need a helping hand that the concept of leaving no one behind is no more crucial than ever before.

Sweden
Stefan Löfven, Prime Minister of Sweden

The Paris Agreement was a triumph for multilateral cooperation. It gave us hope that we could curb climate change and rising temperatures. During these five years we have seen progress. But science never lies because current measures under the Paris Agreement are not enough. So, the clock is ticking. We need to step up the pace. Sweden will do its part. Internationally providing finance and innovative technology and nationally by increasing measures to become the world's first fossil free welfare state. Last week we presented our national long-term strategy. By 2045, Sweden is to have net zero emission of GHG and thereafter achieve negative emissions. This autumn our first global pilot plan for fossil free steel production was launched hybrid. This is one of the biggest technological shifts in steel manufacturing in a thousand years. In addition, a Swedish mining company LKAB will invest a further 40 bn. EUR to lower its emission, which could help their customers worldwide reduce their emissions by 35 m. tons per year – its equivalent to two thirds of Swedish national emissions. The government's budget bill for 2021

includes up to 1,5 bn. EUR in green credit guarantees on export finance in addition to the existing ban on financing export to coal power plants. By the end of 2020, no more export credit guarantees will be given for deals linked to the exploration, extraction, and transportation of coal. By 2022 we will end Swedish export credits for the investment for fossil fuel prospecting and extraction. Last week we hosted the second summit of the leadership group for industry transition which we launched together with India last year and I am happy to announce that Sweden will provide a multi-annual contribution over three years to the climate investment fund amounting to 30 m. EUR. We are the first country to provide multiannual financial contributions to both the adaption fund and the least developed countries fund amounting to 100 m. EUR for the period 2019 to 2022. We need to step up our ambition and action. It is a responsibility for all countries. Let's walk the talk.

Ukraine
Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine

Thank you for today's important event which unites the efforts of global leaders who are coming together in the fight against climate change. This year Ukraine has felt the sharp impact of climate change in a number of regions, long-lasting droughts, has killed many of our crops. In the East we have witnessed the most dramatic forest wildfires in recent decades. Meanwhile, in the West of Ukraine we have experienced severe destructive floods. While we expect mankind to overcome the Covid19 pandemic in the coming years, the problems arising from climate change require more time and even more sustained collaborative efforts among nations. Ukraine is firmly adhering to its obligation concerning the effective implementation of the 2030 SDG and international climate agreement. As we prepare for the COP to the Paris Agreement in Glasgow we are working through our second NDC. We are currently performing recalculations based on existing and additional policies. On that basis we are aiming for the reduction in the GHG of between 36% and 42% by 2030 compared with 1990 baseline. Ukraine aims to align its climate policy and legislation with the European Green Deal, in particular in such areas as energy efficiency, hydrogen and renewable energy development, the transformation of our coal sector and building a national emissions trading system. Achieving carbon neutrality is a long-term goal for Ukraine. We will make every effort to shorten the time it will take to achieve this goal. We have started preparing the framework strategy for adaptation to climate change in Ukraine until 2030, which will coordinate the work of authorities of national and local levels. Ukraine is and will continue to be one of the most active and responsible participants in the global fight against climate change and environmental protection.

Uruguay
In Spanish

Vanuatu
Hon Bob Loughman Weibur, Prime Minister of Vanuatu

The Republic of Vanuatu's long-term vision on climate change and aspirations are embedded within the fundamental duties within its constitution to protect the Republic of Vanuatu and to serve the national wealth, resources and environment and in the interest of the present generation and the future generations. As you know this is made difficult by the impact of Covid 19 and our existing vulnerability

to natural disasters. The reasons category 5 cyclone tropical Harold, struck Vanuatu, during the Covid 19 border closure this year, clearly demonstrates this. The threat of CC makes it difficult to attend our sustainable development goals. Our extreme vulnerability means the importance of resilience and the multilateral system will continue to heighten. Vanuatu's current NDC mitigation in transitioning close to 100% renewable energy in electricity sector by 2030. Achieving this target would replace nearly all fossil fuel requirements for electricity generation in the county. Implementing the current NDC includes serval challenges and the major challenges being the financial support to implement the key interventions. Our revised NDC captures the potential GHG emission sectors including land transport, waste, forestry and agriculture. The updated NDC is also capturing adaptation and definable targets, specifically for the two priority sectors of agriculture and water, which is also highlighted as a priority for Vanuatu's national adaptation plan of action. Vanuatu is planning to submit its revised NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat by the end of 2020. However, Vanuatu is calling on all countries to increase their climate ambitions to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change. SO, climate financing needs to increase to insure the recapitalisation of financial instruments such as the Green climate fund. The processes of these funds should be simplified and made easier (inaudible). I would like to call on the UN, the government of UK alongside the government of Chile and the government of Italy to support seats to help to access potential funding to address the impact on climate change in the respective jurisdictions. For states like Vanuatu climate change remains a biggest challenge and addressing this ahead will be paramount for our future.

Zimbabwe
HE Dr Emmerson D. Mnangagwa, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has given itself an ambitious target of greening its economy by 2030. Our national development strategy which will run from 2021 to 2025 is mainstreamed climate change adaptation in all sectors. Zimbabwe has also crafted its long-term low emission development strategy which provides a range of costed climate change mitigation options that Zimbabwe can undertake to contribute to the global goal of limiting the temperature increase to less than 2 degrees Celsius above industrial levels. These initiatives include the US 2.6 bn. Hydroca hydro power project – a joint venture with Zambia – the US 13,2 m. City of Harare biogas plant and the US 250,8 mio off-grid solar electrification programme. When fully financed and implemented our long-term low emission development strategy will by 2030 result in a 40% reduction in Zimbabwe's current GHG emissions. Zimbabwe's access to the US 3 m. grant from the green climate fund has been instrumental in our efforts to develop our national adaptation plan. The key to our addressing the impact of climate change. My government has also mobilised its own resources for this process. Excellencies, the UNFCCC and the PA call for developed to countries to provide adequate means of implementation for climate change programs in developing countries. I therefore urge our patterns to contribute more to the green climate and adaptation funds and to double their bilateral support towards enhancing climate action in developing countries in line with their international commitments.