



The Paris Agreement Work Programme

- the accompanying decisions setting out the work needed to develop an operational transparency and governance regime prior to 2021 (rulebook)



EU negotiating objectives, a "rulebook" that is:

- consistent with what was agreed in Paris
- **Robust** and **applicable to all Parties** with **flexibility based on capacity**
- **tailored** to mitigation, support and adaptation
- **sufficiently detailed** for the Paris Agreement to **be operational**
- provide for a **continuous improvement** over time

Many Parties agreed with EU, but some:

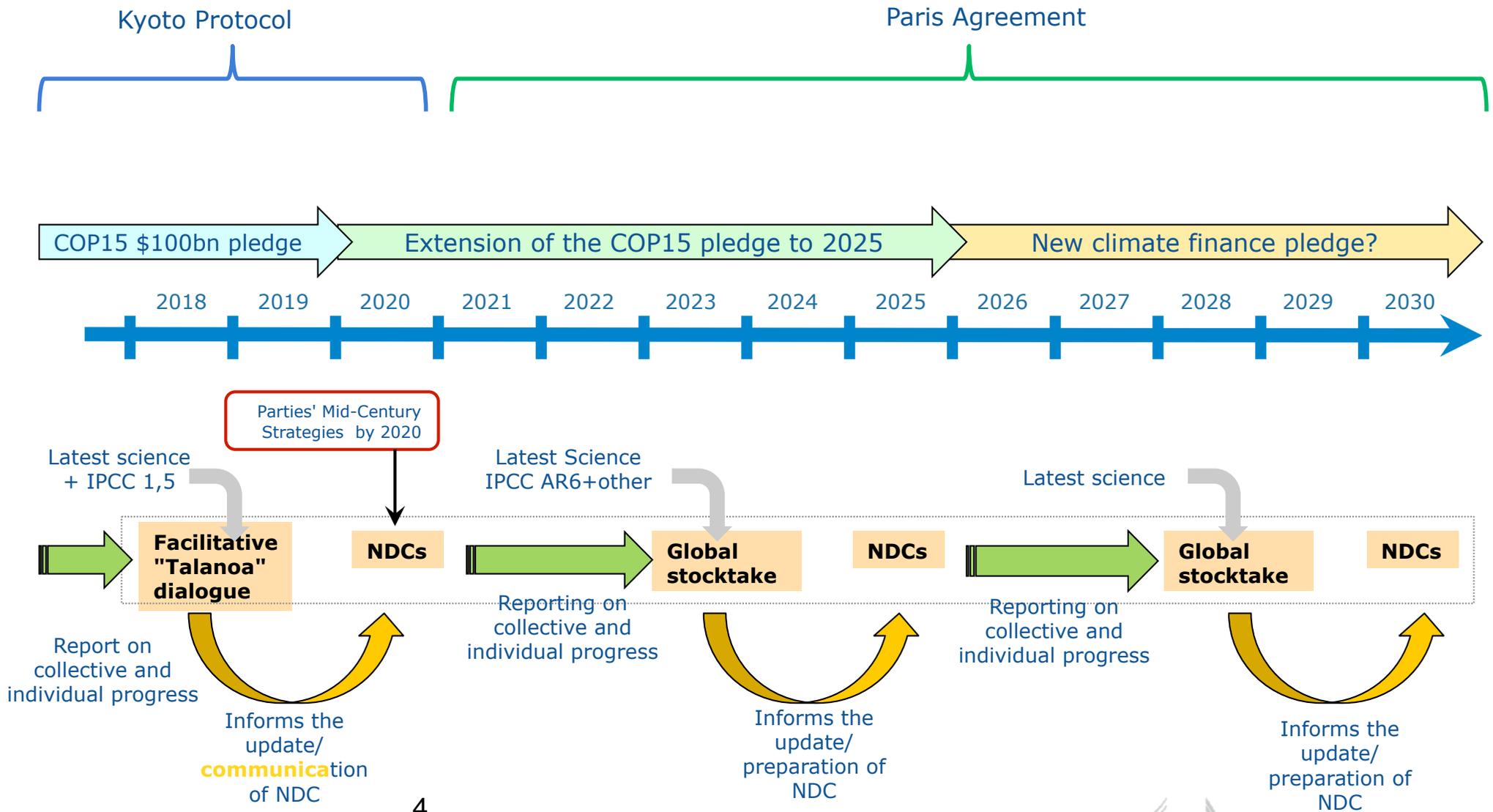
- resist robust rules to protect their **sovereignty**
- hold on to "**bifurcation**" between developed and developing Parties based on outdated Annex
- want equivalent rules for **tracking finance** as for tracking emissions
- **require more resources** to **build their capacity** to implement rules

Now what?



Interplay between the review mechanism and national action

TACKLING GLOBAL WARMING – THE PARIS AMBITION CYCLE



From now to 2020

➤ **Political issues: Ambition**

- Communicating and updating NDCs
- Communicating Long Term Strategies
- Progress towards the 100b Finance goal

➤ **Technical issues: Completion of Paris mandates**

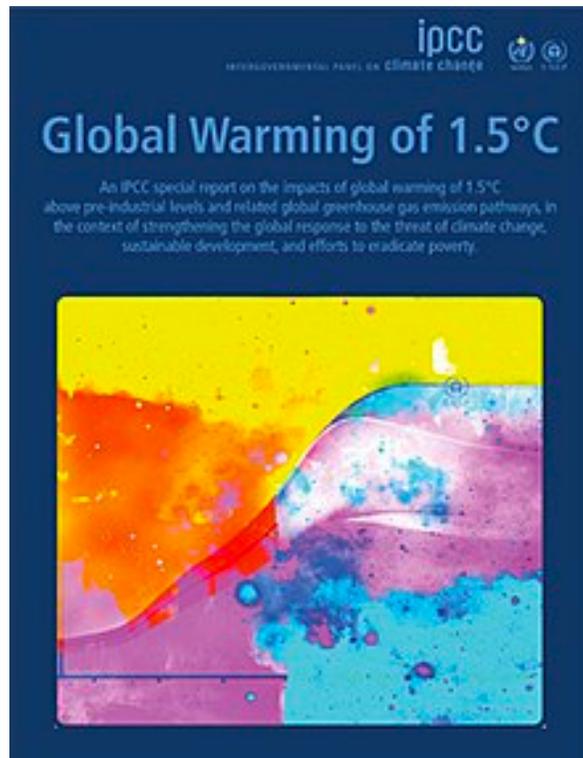
- Markets
- Capacity-building arrangements
- Registries
- Common timeframes
- Common tabular format in the Transparency Framework

➤ **Important milestones**

- MoCA 3 (Q2/3 2019)
- UN Climate Summit (Sept 2019)
- COP25 (? Jan 2020)



The latest climate science

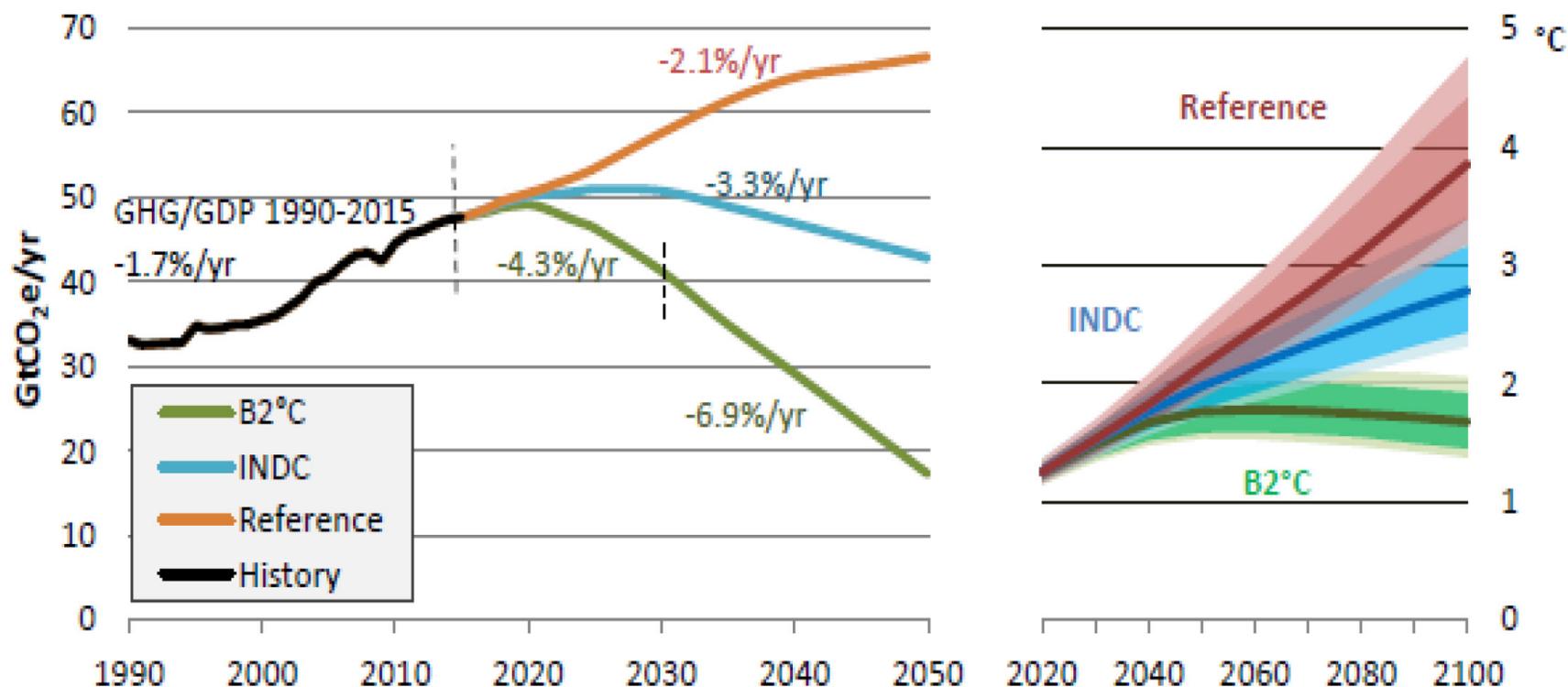


IPCC Special Report on 1,5°C– Key findings:

- **Human activities are estimated to have caused approximately 1,0°C of global warming.**
- **Impacts on natural and human systems have already been observed and will be more extreme at 1,5°C, but lower at 1,5°C than at 2°C.**
- **Limiting global warming to below 2°C or 1.5°C is still possible but requires greater global ambition than existing Paris Agreement pledges.**
- **Pathways to below 2°C require net zero CO₂ emissions around 2070 (and net zero for all greenhouse gases by around 2100).**
- **1,5°C pathways to below 2°C require net zero greenhouse gas emissions around 2070.**

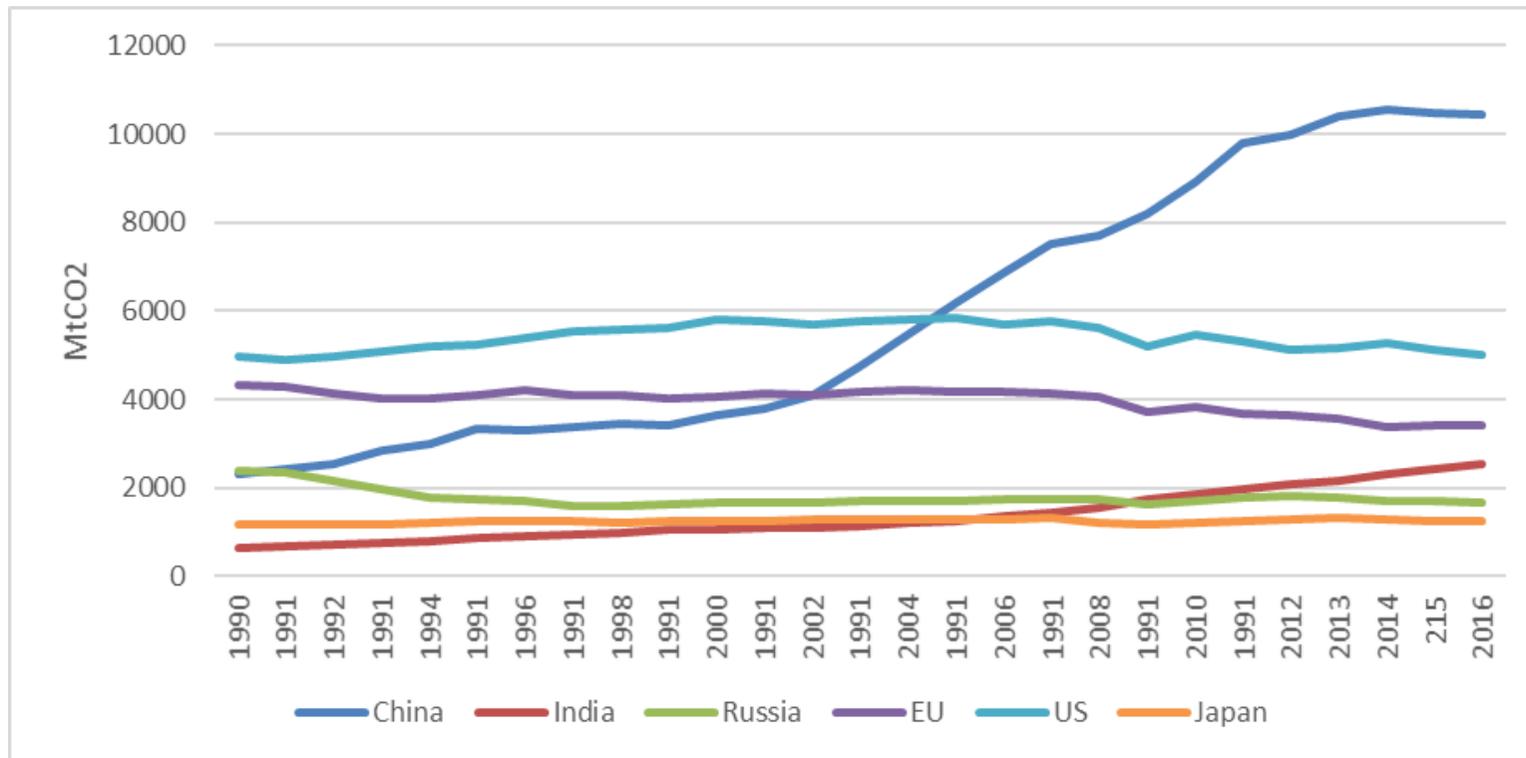
Where we are – current NDCs

Figure 1 ES1: GHG emissions, World, and average annual growth rates for GHG emissions intensity of the economy (left); global average temperature change (right)





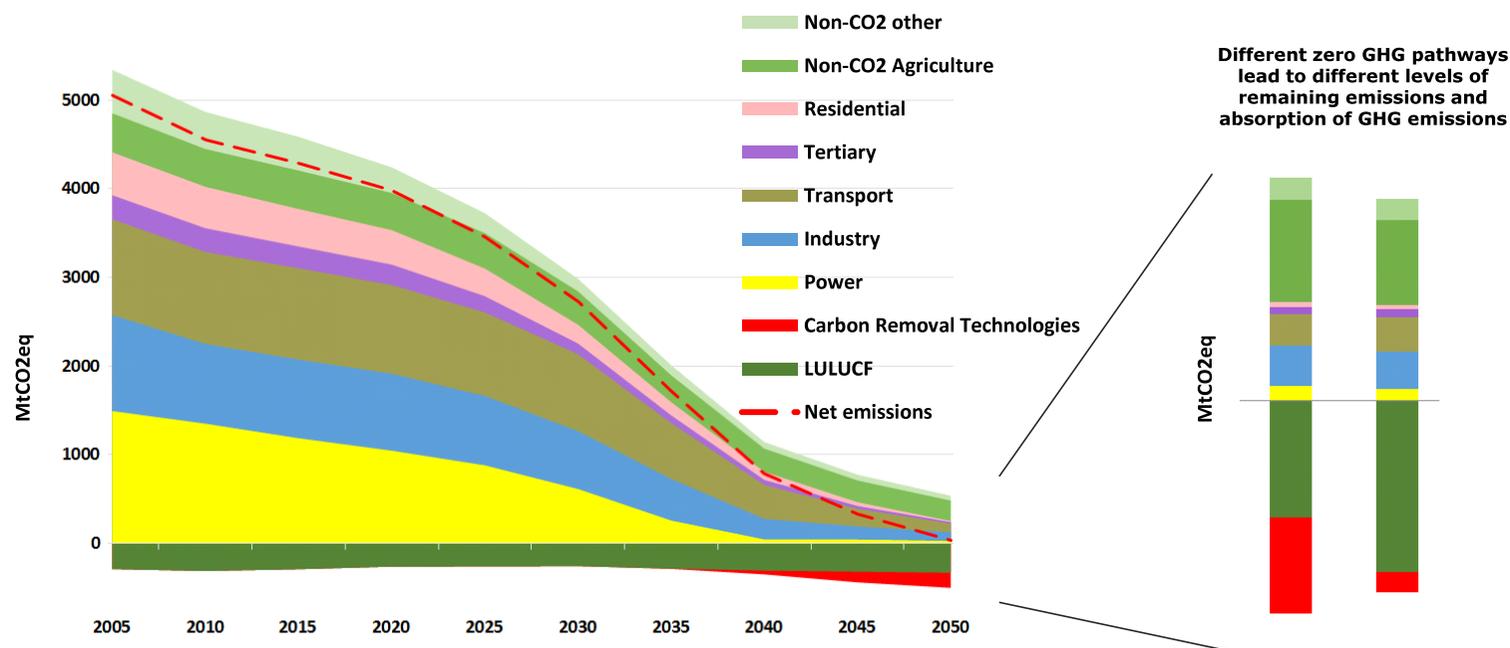
Emissions of major economies, 1990-2016 (fossil CO2)



(Source: JRC/PBL EDGAR database)

Our Vision for a Clean Planet by 2050

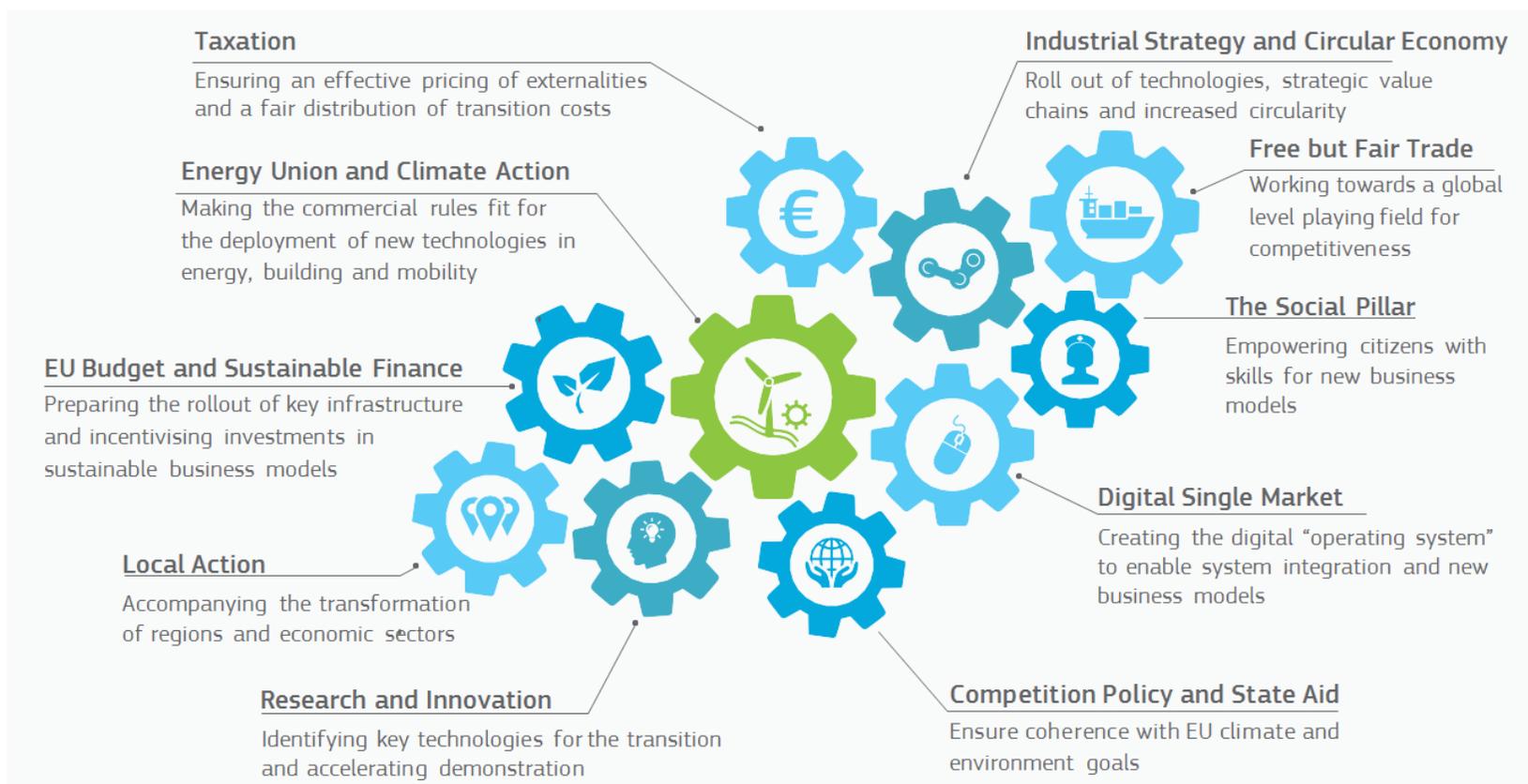
- EU leads in clean energy transition and GHG emissions reduction. Ambitious 2030 targets. 60% reductions in 2050 with current policies – not in line with the Paris Agreement.
- Radical transformations necessary: central role of energy system, buildings, transport, industry, agriculture.
- There are a number of pathways for achieving a climate neutral EU (net GHG emissions), challenging but feasible from a technological, economic, environmental and social perspective.





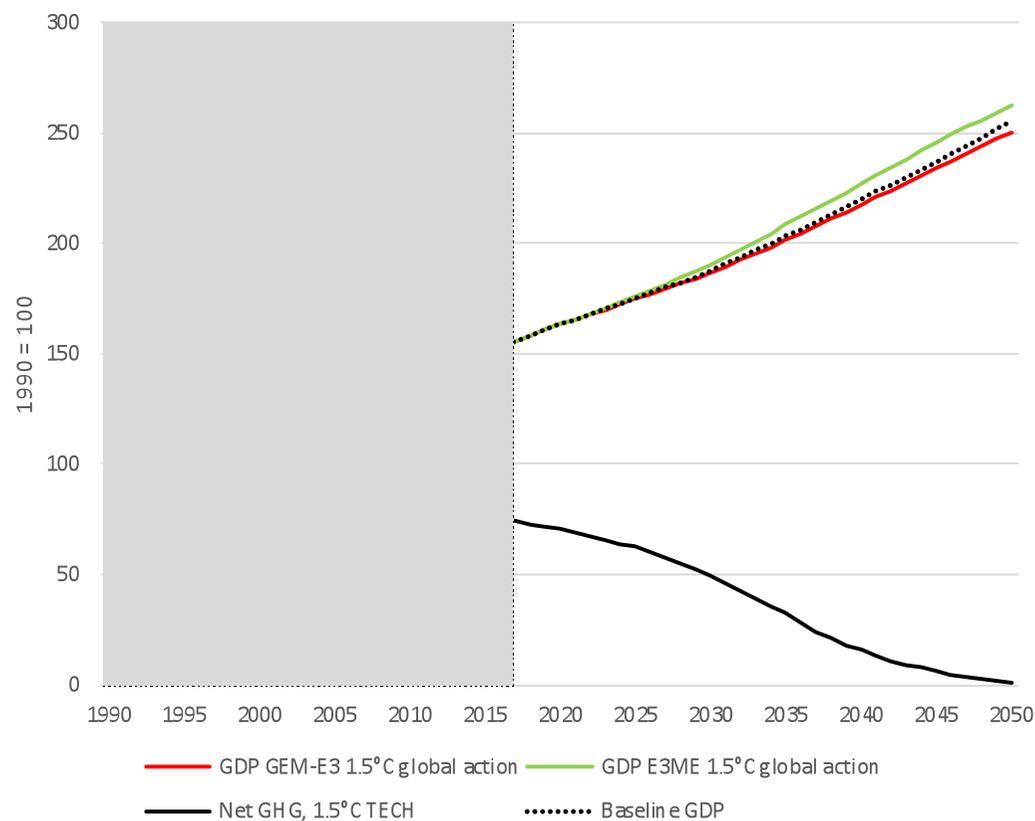
European
Commission

Enabling framework crucial to deliver transformation



Increased Investment in the EU economy

- Modernising and decarbonising the EU's economy will stimulate significant additional investment
- From 2% of EU GDP invested in the energy system today to 2.8% (up to € 575 bn per annum) to achieve a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy
- Positive for growth and jobs, with GDP impacts moderate and some projections showing growth up to 2% in 2050
- Co-benefits: energy imports down, public health, etc.



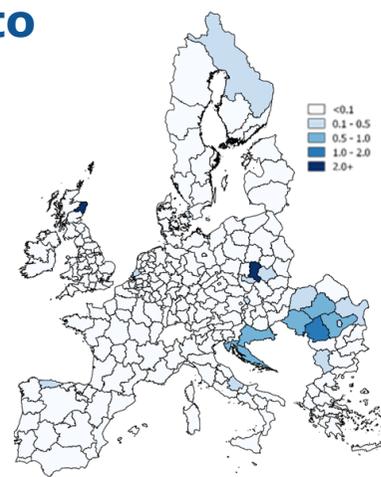


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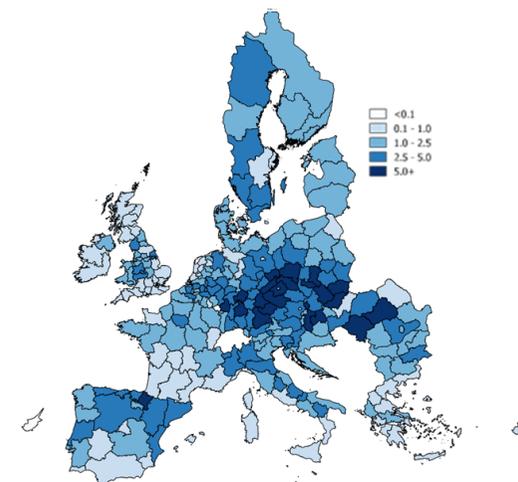
Just transition – a priority for the EU

- Overall economic impacts of the deep transformation are positive.
- The transition will spur growth in new sectors. 'Green jobs' already represent 4 million jobs in the EU.
- But some sectors will face challenges (e.g. coal mining and fuel extraction) and others will transform (e.g. energy-intensive industries and automotive sector).
- **Modernisation process has to be managed, no-one left behind, relevant policies must be deployed to the fullest. EU budget, employment and cohesion policies have a role.**
- **E.g. Platform and pilots for coal and carbon-intensive regions to be reinforced.**
- **Skill training is key**

Share of employment
fossil fuel extraction and mining



Share of employment
Energy Intensive Industries &
Automotive Manufacturing



Global Climate Action Agenda

- The Marrakesh Partnership benefited from a good momentum after the GCAS in San Francisco.
- At COP24 the High-level event was a big success and opened by UNSG Antonio Guterres under the motto "inclusive multilateralism".
- The **Yearbook** and **Climate Action Platform** showcased expanding voluntary action by cities, regions, businesses and other non-state actors, including in the Global South (currently 20,000 individual and collaborative actions are registered).
- Parties and non-party stakeholders are committed to scale up global climate action in 2019 and put in place an effective Action Agenda, as the UNFCCC process is increasingly moving towards implementation.



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