



12.3.2019

MISSION REPORT

following the European Parliament ad-hoc mission to the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Katowice, Poland, 11-15 December 2018

Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Members of the mission:

Adina-Ioana Vălean	(PPE) (Leader of the mission)
Jo Leinen	(S&D) (Vice-Chair of the delegation)
Peter Liese	(PPE)
José Inácio Faria	(PPE)
Julie Girling	(PPE)
Seán Kelly	(PPE)
Miapetra Kumpula-Natri	(S&D)
Jytte Guteland	(S&D)
Jadwiga Wiśniewska	(ECR)
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy	(ALDE)
Bas Eickhout	(Verts/ALE)
Lynn Boylan	(GUE/NGL)

Introduction

On 19 October 2017, the Conference of Presidents endorsed the sending of a 15-Member delegation from the European Parliament to the high level segment (11-15 December 2018) of the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 14th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP14), as well as the 3rd session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA3).

In total 12 Members comprised the official mission. However, in addition a number of other MEPs attended COP24 and partly followed the EP delegation programme, among them Mr Jerzy Buzek (EPP), Mr Yannick Jadot (Greens/EFA), Mr Thomas Waitz (Greens/EFA) and Mr Florent Marcellesi (Greens/EFA).

The mission was accompanied by: Ms Sabina Magnano, Ms Aliette Carré and Ms Nora Kovacheva from the secretariat of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), Ms Nina Neumann and Ms Marie-Claire Uwizera from the secretariat of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), and Mr Baptiste Chatain and Ms Charlotte du Rietz from the Directorate-General for Communication.

The following group of political group agents also accompanied the delegation: Ms Vittoria Venezia (EPP), Ms Eleni Anna Dimitrakoudi (S&D), Mr Maciej Jan Brachowicz (ECR), Mr Yan Dupas (Greens/EFA) and Mr Roberto Lopriore (GUE/NGL)

II. Delegation activities

1. Preparation

On 25 October 2018, Parliament adopted a resolution on the 2018 UN Climate Change Conference in Katowice, Poland (COP24) (2018/2598(RSP)). This resolution served as the mandate for the European Parliament delegation at the Conference.

At the first constituent meeting of the delegation on 5 September 2018, Ms Adina Ioana Vălean (EPP) was elected Chair, and Mr Jo Leinen (S&D) Vice-Chair, of the European Parliament delegation to the COP24. At this meeting, Members discussed different options for the EP side event and agreed the EP side event would be entitled: “The role of carbon pricing in reaching the Paris objectives and EU’s long-term decarbonisation strategy”.

The second delegation meeting took place on 26 November 2018, and during this meeting Commissioner Arias Cañete provided a short briefing to the delegation, outlining the context of the negotiations and the objectives of the COP24 conference, which was focussed on the implementation of the Paris Agreement (completing the Paris Rulebook). The Commissioner emphasised the expected complexity of this COP, which was foreseen to be longer and much more intense than its predecessor. Not all of the preparatory work done throughout the year had been conclusive and still a lot of technical “cleaning” of text was needed. In addition, many very sensitive political issues were outstanding such the detailed guidance on NDCs in Article 4, the issue of transparency and finance.

2. Briefings on the negotiations in Katowice

In order to ensure that the European Parliament delegation was well informed, several briefings were organised during the Conference.

Daily briefings by the European Commission and the Council of the European Union

In the continued absence of authorisation for Members to attend the daily EU coordination meetings, the Commission and the Austrian Presidency were asked to brief the European Parliament delegation to ensure that the delegation had access to the most up-to-date information on progress in the negotiations.

The delegation was briefed on a daily basis by the Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, Mr Miguel Arias Cañete, and Ms Elisabeth Köstinger, the Minister for Sustainability and Tourism of Austria. They provided the delegation with their assessment of the latest developments on the COP24 ongoing negotiations.

Briefing by the Umweltbundesamt, Environment Agency Austria

On 12 December 2018 (the second day of the delegation), the Policy Department A Study “Issues at stake in view of the COP 24 UN Climate Change Conference in Katowice and beyond”, was presented by its authors, Mr Klaus Radunsky and Mr Henrik Neier from the Umweltbundesamt of Austria, to prepare the delegation for the week ahead, and discuss the developments that had taken place during the first week of the negotiations in Katowice.

3. Meetings

(See full programme in Annex I)

Tuesday 11 December

The activities of the EP delegation started with an **information session open to Members of National Parliaments** from EU Member States chaired by Mr Liese. Members from the German Bundestag, the Finnish parliament as well as the EESC and Committee of the Regions participated in the session. Commissioner Miguel Arias Cañete briefed all participants and discussed the developments that had taken place during the first week of the negotiations in Katowice.

The programme continued with a meeting with the newly appointed by President Putin Head of the delegation of the Russian Federation & Special Climate Envoy **Mr Ruslan Edelgeriyev**, He gave a detailed account of all the legislative and non-legislative action that the RU Federation takes and is planning to take with regards to its climate commitments. In 2019 a law will be passed on the GHG emissions reductions which will serve as the Russia’s NDC as well. In the discussion Members asked when Russia will ratify Paris Agreement and its plans for NDC update which are seen as critically insufficient. Mr Edelgeriyev stated that ratification is planned for the 1st half of 2019 depending as well on the outcome of COP24. He confirmed that Russia is committed to the process but given the size of the country it requires time to adapt its position and take all decisions necessary so he plead to his European partners for support and understanding.

A further meeting on the day was the now customary meeting with **South African Members of Parliament, headed by Hon. Cedric Thomas Frolick**, during which a number of topical issues were discussed, including future legislation to be adopted in 2019 in South Africa on climate change, carbon tax as part of the low carbon transition, as well as pre-2020 commitments and ambition levels, financial support. Just transition, retrofitting of factories and upskilling were also issues widely discussed within the group. Members also discussed their countries' energy mix, the need for a baseload to sustain energy demand, the need for social partners and other stakeholders to be involved in policy-making. MEPs insisted on the need for the COP24 to deliver a Rulebook, with a strong and robust compliance system.

The day concluded with an exchange with **Mr Dave Turk**, Director for Strategy, and **Mr Andrew Prag**, Head of the Environment and Climate Change Unit, International Energy Agency. Mr Turk joined the exchange only towards the end. Mr Prag presented the IEA's World Energy Outlook 2018. Among others, the 2018 Outlook focusses on flexibilities of the energy system, such as through energy storage and demand response, and on the reduction of air pollution brought about by decarbonisation measures. In the discussion with Members, issues such as the need for early retirement for existing coal plants, the role of CCS and CCUS and cleaner cooking in rural areas were addressed.

Wednesday 12 December

The full programme of the delegation continued on Wednesday with an hour-long meeting with **Dr Hoesung Lee**, Chair of the IPCC. Dr Lee has met with the EP delegation every year since his appointment as Chair of the IPCC for a lively discussion which is always highly appreciated. This time the debate of course focused on special 1.5C report, just published in October 2018, and all the urgent issues of timing, the level of ambition of action and financing required to meet the Paris targets.

The second meeting for the day was with the Indian Delegation, led by **Dr. A.K. Mehta**, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate. He underlined India's strong commitment to meeting its NDCs and pointed out that India is disproportionately affected by climate change because a large share of the world's poor lives in India. He also mentioned that India needs access to cheaper storage technology for an optimal use of renewable energies. The discussion with Members covered the extraction and use of coal in India, India's nuclear programme and CBDR.

An important discussion that the delegation had was with **Mr Michał Kurtyka** - COP24 President. He stressed the importance of the Katowice summit, which witnessed 33,000 participants registration, higher than the 28,000 in Paris in 2015. He described progress so far during the technical negotiations in the first week and explained the strategy of the Presidency for the political part in the second week and how it planned to organise the work so that the desired outcome is delivered. He pointed that all efforts were directed towards concluding the Rulebook, which was the key expected outcome from the summit.

The bilaterals programme continued with a meeting with **Ms Siti Nurbaya**, Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry. The Minister underlined the need for a transparent and robust Paris rulebook and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. In her opinion, during the negotiations, the EU should "exemplify" flexibility. Indonesia committed

to reduce its GHG emission by 29% by 2030, and the Minister explained that up to 41% was by financial support internationally. She then gave an overview of several issues including REDD+, circular economy, CITES, deforestation, palm oil and peatland management.

Following that, Members held an exchange with **Ms Fabiola Muñoz**, Peruvian Minister of the Environment. She reported that a large package of adaptation and mitigation measures had just been agreed in Peru. She also mentioned the large number of European investors in Peru and regretted that most of them invest in the mining sector, but not in clean energy. The debate with Members focussed on biodiversity, deforestation and illegal mining.

As organised at each COP, Members also held the customary exchange of views with representatives from **several NGOs**: Greenpeace, Care International, Push Sweden, DanChurchAid, Fingo, Finnish Nature Conservation Union, ECOLISE, Legambiente, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Oxfam, Carbon Market Watch and Climate Action Network Europe. The meeting covered the whole range of the COP24 topics, i.e. adoption of the rulebook, level of ambition and update of NDCs, rules on reporting and accounting, loss and damage, financing.

The last meeting for the day was with **Dr P. Taalas**, Executive Director of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), whom the EP has also already met twice before during all previous COPs since his appointment. Discussion focussed on the numerous tropical storms witnessed in 2018 (due to which the Caribbean lost big chunk of its GDP) and the rising sea levels. Changes in the Arctic and Antarctic were largely responsible for cold spells in winter and summer heatwaves. The latest GHG Bulletin of the WMO showed another increased of CO₂ emissions 2-4% by end of 2018 largely due to increases in India China and USA. Members discussed the summer fires emergencies in Europe, the financing of WMO given US withdrawal among other topics.

Thursday 13 December

The day began with a meeting with **Mr Rodolfo Lacy**, OECD Environment Director. It was a first meeting for the delegation with the OECD, which has an extensive array of activates in the field of climate. Mr Lacy explained the role of the OECD and the six policy areas related to climate that the organisation focuses on. He touched upon the issues of financing, the empowerment of citizens, retrofitting of infrastructure and the development of mid-century climate strategies by its member states.

Exchanges continued during another now customary meeting with **members of Business and Industry NGOs (BINGO)**, led by Ms Majda Dabaghi, Head of ICC Delegation, and including representatives of Arkema (France), the German Chemical Industry, Thyssenkrupp (Germany), Fortum (Finland), Fores Engineering (Sweden), ArcelorMittal (Belgium), Cefic, Global Policy Associates (USA), Inventec (France) and Dehon Group (Belgium). The discussion touched upon issues such as business support for binding climate targets, the expansion of renewables, enhanced emission reduction targets for 2030 and the role of businesses in the implementation of climate policy at local level.

The delegation then met **Mr Edson Duarte**, Brazilian Minister of the Environment. The Minister underlined that the completion of the Paris Rulebook was a priority for the then-current President Michel Temer (to be succeeded by Jair Bolsonaro as of 1 January 2019) and

that urgent global action to fight climate change was needed. The debate with Members focused on potential changes of Brazil's climate policy under the future President Bolsonaro and also addressed the important role of the Amazonian rainforest, and environmental accidents such as oil spills.

In a subsequent meeting, the delegation met with **Mr Yasuo Takahashi**, Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs of Japan. The Vice-Minister highlighted two topics of specific importance: common transparency framework allowing flexibility for developing countries and the market mechanism of Article 6 with robust implementation guidelines to avoid double counting. He then underlined recent developments in Japan, such as the successful launch of the GOSAT II satellite to observe GHG emissions and generate data to support emission inventory for LDCs, the continuing decrease of emissions (Japan wishes to reduce GHG emissions by 26% by 2030 and by 80% by 2050), the current process of formulating its 2050 strategy. The Vice-Minister also explained that two days before the G20 in Osaka at the end of June, a G20 for Environment Ministers would be convened for the first time, focusing on innovation and expansion of market for environmental protection, resource efficiency and marine litter, climate adaptation and resilient infrastructure. The ensuing discussion touched upon carbon pricing and the Japanese carbon tax, international maritime emissions, the planned adoption of the Japanese long term strategy before the G20 and the possible update of its NDC.

The delegation did not manage to meet with the US Federal negotiators, however, Thursday ended with a lively discussion with **Ms Anukriti Hittle**, Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation Coordinator at Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources. That was a first meeting with individual US state, which in fact is member of the US Climate Alliance and has a strong stance on climate change, which Ms Hittle explained in detail in terms of all the adaptation and mitigation action undertaken especially with regards the establishment of the Hawaii High Level Commission on climate change. Members discussed the public attitude in Hawaii to measures taken as well as the relationship between the individual states and the federal level given the change in Presidential stance on climate with Mr Trump.

Friday 14 December

The Friday delegation programme started with a meeting with **Mr Mohamed Nasheed**, Special Envoy of the President, Maldives Head of Delegation and Chair of AOSIS, and discussed the impact of climate change on small-island states, the appropriateness of the UNFCCC framework to address climate change, the incorporation of loss and damage in the Paris Work Programme, the increasing relevance of renewables compared to commitments on emissions reductions. The Special Envoy insisted on the need to revamp mitigation and above all adaptation programmes to replace them with softer methods such as coral growth, mangrove re-implantation or reverse osmosis.

Bilaterals continued with a meeting with **Mr Dirk Forrister**, President and CEO of the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) and other members of IETA who outlined their position on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and provided insight on the different emissions trading systems in the world. In particular the Article 6 was discussed and the importance of transparency on national emission reporting. Of particular interest were the Chinese ETS, the idea of interlinking different regional clusters and the role of offsets.

The delegation programme concluded with a very insightful meeting with **Minister Xie Zhenhua**, Head of the Chinese Delegation at COP24. This was his seventh meeting with the EP delegation that he always sees to make some time to meet in spite of very busy agenda. Minister Xie gave a very detailed and sincere account on all political developments to date specifically on points such as CBDR, NDCs implementation, developing vs developed countries language, financing from 1st world countries, on transparency and flexibilities for the developing countries, on adaptation, and on ambition level. He stressed the importance of maintaining the multilateral model of negotiations. Members once again appreciated deeply the time they had to exchange with Minister Xie and expressed their wish for the next meeting at COP25.

4. Side Event

On Wednesday 12 December, the European Parliament hosted its side event on 'The role of carbon pricing in reaching the Paris objectives and EU's long-term decarbonisation strategy'. This side event focused on the role of carbon pricing in reaching the Paris Agreement objectives in context of the Union Strategy for long-term greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Two diverse panels of seven speakers analysed how pricing mechanisms will contribute to the Paris goals and to the different pathways and scenarios spelled out in the Union Strategy. The role of non-state actors in using market-based solutions to incentivise greenhouse gas emission reductions was also addressed. The presentations were followed by an animated discussion with the audience (*see full programme in Annex II*).

5. Communication activities

Press coverage

Delegation Members had bilateral interviews with UNFCCC accredited media.

A press kit with background information (also distributed in the COP24 Media centre) and two press releases were issued, based on the EP position.

A joint press conference with Ms Vălean and Commissioner Arias Cañete, which took place on Wednesday, 12 December, was organised.

Audio-visual

A dynamic page with all different sources was published in advance. Interviews with delegation MEPs were made available to media professionals. A selection of more than 100 photos was uploaded to the page.

https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/cop-24_9404_pk

Web and social media

COP24 was covered on the website of the European Parliament and on several social media platforms. A Top story on climate change was regularly updated.

III. COP 24 NEGOTIATIONS AND OUTCOME

The two-week meeting focused on completing work on the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP), a set of decisions meant to operationalise the Paris Agreement on climate change. From the onset, COP24 was envisaged as a technical COP of paramount importance since the pre-COP negotiating sessions had not delivered enough clarity on the texts or a workable format for adoption at COP24. With the closing gavel, Parties adopted the Katowice Climate Package, which includes decisions on nearly all of the issues mandated as part of the PAWP.

Mitigation

On mitigation, the Katowice Climate Package provides guidance for the second round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that countries will submit by 2025. The guidance describes the contents of and approach to mitigation goals and activities to ensure comparability across NDC. The guidelines also address: mitigation co-benefits; capacity-building support to help developing countries produce their NDCs; a common timeframe for communicating NDCs; negative impacts of response measures on certain countries and sectors; and modalities for the operation and use of a public NDC registry. The UNFCCC Secretariat will make available a prototype public adaptation registry, together with the prototype NDC registry, through one portal with two parts: one for adaptation communications and the other for NDCs.

Adaptation

On adaptation, the implementation guidelines provide clarity on tracking efforts to enhance national capacities for adapting to climate change impacts. The UNFCCC Secretariat will make available a prototype public adaptation registry, together with the prototype NDC registry, through one portal with two parts: one for adaptation communications and the other for NDCs. The guidelines also include a review of institutions supporting adaptation, and a process for considering ways to mobilize greater adaptation support. The Katowice Climate Change Conference also agreed that the Adaptation Fund will serve the Paris Agreement. By 2022, the Adaptation Committee is expected to work with the IPCC on drafting supplementary guidance on communicating adaptation information.

Loss and damage

On loss and damage, the guidelines provide for the most vulnerable countries to report on climate-related damages and losses they have suffered, as well as projections of future losses and damages, and information on the kinds of support that are required.

Finance

On financing action in developing countries, the Katowice Climate Package, inter alia:

- confirms the mobilisation of more climate finance toward the USD 100 billion per year goal by developed countries by 2020 and through to 2025;
- underscores the importance of the Green Climate Fund, including its 2019

replenishment, and the Global Environment Facility in supporting developing countries;

- details arrangements for providing predictability and clarity on climate finance, including through the submission of biennial communications on expected levels of climate finance by developed countries (Article 9.5 ex ante finance transparency); and
- makes provisions to ensure that financial flows are consistent with low-emission and climate-resilient development.

Transparency

On building trust through transparency, the Katowice Climate Change Conference adopted procedures and guidelines to operationalise the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The guidelines define the reporting information to be provided, the technical expert review, transitional arrangements, and a “facilitative multilateral consideration of progress.” The conference requested the GEF to support developing countries in preparing biennial transparency reports.

In Katowice, countries also established a committee to facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement as well as compliance with its provisions in a non-punitive manner.

Global Stocktake

On evaluating global progress, governments will conduct a Global Stocktake (GST) every five years beginning in 2023 to consider all aspects of the Agreement. The implementation guidelines agreed in Katowice define the process of organising and conducting the GST more rigorously, and all stakeholders will provide inputs to the process.

Key announcements and pledges

Among the key announcements and pledges made during the Katowice Climate Change Conference were:

- US\$200 billion in climate action funding from the World Bank for the period 2021-2025;
- nearly US\$129 million for the Adaptation Fund;
- plans by Multilateral Development Banks to align activities with the goals of the Paris Agreement; and
- plans by the C40 Cities coalition to work with the IPCC to identify how the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (SR15) can apply to cities’ climate actions.

The implementation guidelines also establish a process for assessing progress on the development and transfer of technology. The first assessment will be initiated in late 2021.

Article 6

The UNFCCC notes that “issues still to be resolved” include the use of cooperative

approaches and the sustainable development mechanism, as contained in Paris Agreement Article 6, which would allow countries to meet, in part, domestic mitigation goals through market mechanisms such as carbon markets. The COP24 decision on Article 6 reads: “*Draft decision texts on these matters in the proposal by the president were considered, but...parties could not reach consensus thereon.*”

Outcomes highlighted during the high-level segment include declarations on e-mobility, and solidarity and just transition and forests and climate.

The conference included meetings of the three governing bodies of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, and the three subsidiary bodies.

ANNEX I: Delegation programme

TUESDAY 11 DECEMBER

	<i>Arrival of MEPs at the COP24 conference venue, accreditation and familiarisation with the venue</i>
16.00 - 17.00	Information session on COP24 by the European Commission and Austrian Presidency to MEPs, Members of National Parliaments, Members of the European Economic and Social Committee and Members of the European Committee of the Regions <i>(EU Coordination meeting room, EU Pavilion (area E, level 1 space 9))</i>
17.00 - 18.00	Meeting with Mr Ruslan Edelgeriyev, Head of the delegation of the Russian Federation & Special Climate Envoy <i>(EP room)</i>
18.00 - 19.00	Meeting with South African Members of Parliament <i>(EP room)</i>
19.00 - 19.30	Meeting with Mr Dave Turk, Director for Strategy, International Energy Agency <i>(EP room)</i>
19.30	<i>Internal debriefing</i>
19.45	<i>Departure of EP delegation and transfer to Sosnowiec - check into Hotel Centrum Sosnowiec</i>

WEDNESDAY 12 DECEMBER

08.30	<i>Meeting of EP delegation at hotel reception Departure of EP delegation for the COP24 conference venue in Katowice</i>
09.30 - 10.00	Short briefing by the Austrian Presidency after EU Coordination meeting <i>(EP room)</i>
10.00 - 11.00	Meeting with Dr Hoesung Lee, Chair of the IPCC <i>(EP room)</i>
11.00 - 11.30	Meeting with the Indian Delegation, led by Dr. A.K. Mehta, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate <i>(EP room)</i>
11.45 - 12.30	Meeting with Mr Michał Kurtyka - COP24 President <i>(Meeting room 10, area B)</i>
12.30 - 14.00	EP Side event: “The role of carbon pricing in reaching the Paris objectives and EU’s long-term decarbonisation strategy” <i>(EU Pavilion, Vienna Room)</i>
14.00 - 14.30	<i>Sandwich buffet & networking after side event</i>
14.45 - 15.15	Meeting with Ms Siti Nurbaya, Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry <i>(EP room)</i>
15.15 - 16.00	Presentation of the study “Issues at stake in view of the COP 24 UN Climate Change Conference in Katowice and beyond”, followed by Q&A with Klaus Radunsky and Henrik Neier, Umweltbundesamt, Environment Agency Austria <i>(EP room)</i>
15.30 - 16.00	Press conference <i>(Press Conference Room Warszawa, area B, level 1)</i>
16.00 - 16.30	Meeting with Ms Fabiola Muñoz, Peruvian Minister of the Environment

	<i>(EP room)</i>
16.30 - 17.30	Meeting with NGO representatives (e.g. CAN International, WWF, World Resources Institute, Global Forest Coalition...) <i>(EP room)</i>
17.30 - 18.30	Meeting with Dr P. Taalas, Executive Director of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) <i>(EP room)</i>
18.45 - 19.30	Briefing by the European Commission <i>(EP room)</i>
19.45	<i>Departure of EP delegation and transfer to Hotel Centrum Sosnowiec</i>

THURSDAY 13 DECEMBER

08.30	<i>Meeting of EP delegation at hotel reception Departure of EP delegation for the COP24 conference venue in Katowice</i>
09.30 - 10.00	Short briefing by the Austrian Presidency after EU Coordination meeting <i>(EP room)</i>
10.00 - 11.00	Meeting with Mr Rodolfo Lacy, OECD Environment Director <i>(EP room)</i>
11.00 - 12.00	Meeting with members of Business and Industry NGOs (BINGO), led by Ms Majda Dabaghi, Head of ICC Delegation <i>(EP room)</i>
12.15 - 12.45	Meeting with Mr Edson Duarte, Brazilian Minister of the Environment <i>(EP room)</i>
12.45 - 13.00	Family photo
13.00 - 14.00	<i>Lunch break</i>
16.00 - 16.45	Meeting with Mr Yasuo Takahashi, Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs of Japan <i>(EP room)</i>
17.00-18.00	Meeting with Ms Anukriti Hittle, Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation Coordinator at Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources <i>(EP room)</i>
18.50 - 19.30	Briefing by the European Commission <i>(EP room)</i>
19.45	<i>Departure of EP delegation and transfer to Hotel Centrum Sosnowiec</i>

FRIDAY 14 DECEMBER

08.30	<i>Meeting of EP delegation at hotel reception Departure of EP delegation for the COP24 conference venue in Katowice</i>
09.30 - 10.00	Short briefing by the Austrian Presidency after EU Coordination meeting <i>(EP room)</i>
10.00 - 10.45	Meeting with Mr Mohamed Nasheed, Special Envoy of the President, Maldives Head of Delegation <i>(EP room)</i>
10.45 - 11.15	Meeting with members of the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) <i>(EP room)</i>
11.15 - 12.30	<i>Lunch break</i>
12.30 - 13.15	Briefing by the European Commission <i>(EP room)</i>
13.15 - 14.00	Meeting with Minister Xie Zhenhua, Head of the Chinese Delegation at

	COP24 <i>(EP room)</i>
14.00-00.00	COP24 negotiations
	<i>MEPs individual departures</i>

SATURDAY 15 DECEMBER

00.00 - 09.30	COP24 negotiations
09.30	<i>Internal debriefing</i>
09.30 - 22.30	COP24 negotiations and adoption of COP24 decision
	<i>MEPs and staff individual departures</i>

European Parliament Side Event at COP24

The role of carbon pricing in reaching the Paris objectives and EU's long-term decarbonisation strategy

Wednesday 12 December 2018, 12:30-14.00

Room Vienna, EU Pavilion

Putting a price on carbon is becoming increasingly common within corporations and governments as the impact of climate change - and related economic losses - is becoming more tangible. Since the latest revision of the EU ETS, and in anticipation of the start of the Market Stability Reserve, the price of European carbon allowances has increased significantly. Recent research indicate however that the rates are too low to achieve the Paris Agreement goals and that the pricing gap is declining too slowly - at the current pace, the gap between carbon prices and real climate costs may not close before 2095.

This side-event will focus on the role of carbon pricing will play in reaching the Paris Agreement objectives in context of the Union Strategy for long-term greenhouse gas emissions reductions. A diverse set of speakers will analyse how pricing mechanisms will contribute to the Paris goals and to the different pathways and scenarios spelled out in the Union Strategy. The role of non-state actors in using market-based solutions to incentivise greenhouse gas emission reductions will also be addressed.

- **Adina-Ioana Vălean** , Chair of the European Parliament delegation to COP24
Welcome and introductory remarks
- **Miguel Arias Cañete**, EU Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy
Keynote speech
- **Eric Theroux**, Assistant Deputy Minister, Québec Ministry of Sustainable Development, the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change
- **Femke de Jong**, Policy Director, Carbon Market Watch
- **Kristian Ruby**, Secretary General, Eurelectric
- **Dirk Forrester**, President and CEO International Emissions Trading Association
- **Angela Churie Kallhauge**, Senior Climate Change Specialist, World Bank Group

- **Anthony Cox**, OECD Environment Directorate, Deputy Director

Questions & Answers