

**Contribution H.E. Mr. Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, European Commission during Session I: Ministerial stocktake on mitigation efforts of Parties up to 2020 at COP 24 stocktake on Pre-2020 implementation and ambition**

- Pre-2020 action is vital for putting the world on a path towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. As shown by the recent IPCC special report on 1.5 degrees, time is of the essence. We need to collectively build on pre-2020 action in order to build a solid basis for achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
- The EU has not only committed formally to pre-2020 action under the Kyoto Protocol, but is exceeding its 2020 emission reduction target. The EU and its Member States have all ratified the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and we encourage the Parties that have not yet ratified it to do so as soon as possible.
- The EU has put in place an ambitious mix of pre-2020 targets and structural policies in the field of climate and energy. Our actions have resulted in the EU already exceeding our 2020 target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions by 20% from 1990.
- By 2017, we had already cut emissions by 22%, projecting 26% by 2020. The EU ETS puts a price on carbon since 2005, providing incentives for investments in clean, low-carbon technologies, and delivering emissions cuts cost-effectively. The intra-European coverage of the ETS has delivered around 100m tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> of reductions/offsets between 2012 and 2018.
- Beyond 2020, the EU has already put in place all the legislative framework to deliver on its Paris agreement commitment for 2030. In this context the EU has recently adopted two new objectives on renewable energies and energy efficiency: new regulatory frameworks which include a binding renewable energy target for the EU for 2030 of 32% and an energy efficiency target for the EU for 2030 of 32.5% with an upwards revision clause by 2023.
- We remain committed to the collective goal of developed countries of mobilizing \$100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020 and through to 2025 for climate action in developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. This goal will be reached through a variety of sources – both public and private. Combined, the EU and its Member States are the largest provider of public climate finance and the largest contributor to key climate funds such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund.
- EU mobilization of climate finance for developing countries has systematically and coherently increased. In 2017, contributions from the EU, its Member States and the European Investment Bank totalled €20.4 billion – around a 50% increase from 2012.
- Non-state actors, of their own initiative as well as encouraged by governments, can and should join in pre-2020 action and complement action by states.
- We should open the door to all solutions and initiatives, including from regions, cities, companies, trade unions, civil society and faith-based organisations.
- To unlock this potential, we all need to raise awareness of the benefits of climate action, draw out the good examples, learn from each other, and work together on

enhancing implementation.

- Furthermore, the Global Climate Action Agenda is playing a strong supporting role in by bringing together Parties and non-Party stakeholders.
- More can be done to enable all stakeholders to take climate action. That's why we support high-impact, scalable initiatives such as the EU Covenant of Mayors and the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, Mission Innovation, the International Solar Alliance, the African Renewable Energy Initiative, the Transport Decarbonisation Alliance, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, the Global Alliances for Water and Climate....
- Creating mechanisms to engage all stakeholders in implementing ambitious climate action is crucial. This includes:
  - Highlighting global milestones, such as the One Planet Summit, the Global Climate Action Summit in California, the Regional climate weeks
  - Providing recognition to these non-state actors through tracking mechanisms, such as the Global Climate Action ('NAZCA') portal and the yearbook, and encouraging sector specific tracking and reporting initiatives.
  - Awarding successful initiatives and sharing their good practices with other initiatives globally.
- We have the highest expectation of what non-state actors can achieve: we need the local knowledge, creativity and lessons from all of actors and the next step to scale up this kind of climate action across the board.
- I would like to thank all the governments, individuals, local governments, companies and civil society who are here today and who have been our partners in driving the progress towards a low-carbon transition.