

**SUBMISSION BY GERMANY AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES**

Berlin, 30 September 2020

SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS*State of pre-2020 implementation and ambition*

- Despite the stark scientific warnings that time is of the essence and further climate action is needed, GHG emissions globally continue to rise. The short-term decrease in emissions in 2020 in various countries due to the COVID-19 crisis is not expected to change this outlook.
- Assessment of collective progress towards emissions reduction targets for 2020 for all Parties is not possible with the currently available information. At the individual level, several Parties are on track to achieve their emissions reduction targets for 2020, while some will most likely miss them by a wide margin. Climate finance to developing countries reached USD 71.2 billion in 2017, up from USD 58.6 billion in 2016. According to the CPI Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2019¹ report annual flows rose to USD 579 billion, on average, over the two-year period of 2017/2018, representing a USD 116 billion (25%) increase from 2015/2016. The rise reflects steady increases in financing across nearly all types of investors.

The EU is taking action

- In the EU, GHG emissions (including international aviation) in 2019 were down by 26% from 1990 levels². The EU thus remains well on track to achieve its target of reducing GHG emissions by 20% by 2020. Per capita emissions have also fallen from 12 tCO₂e/cap in 1990 to 8.3 tCO₂e/cap in 2019³.
- The EU and its Member States remain committed to the collective goal of mobilising USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and through to 2025 for climate action in developing countries from a variety of sources – both public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources of finance. The EU's climate finance has systematically increased. In 2018 (reported in 2019), the EU, its Member States and the European Investment Bank together provided 21.7 billion EUR in public climate finance for developing countries.

¹ Climate Policy Initiative, Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2019.

<https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/global-landscape-of-climate-finance-2019/>

² EU data in this submission refers to the 28 Member States of the EU up to 01 February 2020. Following the Withdrawal Agreement between the EU and the UK, and the Transition Period that will end on 31 December 2020, the UK contribution to this target will be reported up to the end of 2020.

³ 2019 data from proxy emissions estimates of European Environment Agency. Emissions intensity of GDP is measured using 2015 price level. For data up to 2018, see European Environment Agency (2020). Trends and drivers of EU greenhouse gas emissions. Report No3/2020.



Proposals for the design and the format of the pre-2020 round table

- It is important to have a round table that is facilitative and engaging, while expressing the urgency of collective action by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders.
- To this end, the EU suggests to organize the round table discussions with a good mix of representatives of Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and have focused discussions on good practices, based on the pre-2020 experiences, for accelerating GHG emission reduction, strengthening resilience and mobilizing support, including climate finance, and shifting financial flows towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. Non-Party stakeholders have an essential role in the discussions at the round table.

I. INTRODUCTION

The EU and its Member States welcome the opportunity to submit their views in accordance with decision 1/CP.25 to inform the round table among Parties and non-Party stakeholders on pre-2020 implementation and ambition.

Pre-2020 implementation and ambition remains of key importance in order to build a solid foundation for achieving the long term goals of the Paris Agreement. Even though the COVID-19 crisis has affected gravely all countries and societies, the climate crisis is still here. While containing the virus and saving lives are the focus of our immediate efforts, climate change, terrestrial and marine biodiversity loss, excessive use of resources and pollution on land and at sea are also existential and global emergencies. They are as relevant as ever. According to IMF estimates, governments around the world have announced to spend more than USD 10 trillion over the next two years to support people and firms get through the Covid-19 pandemic. This provides a once in a generation opportunity to connect our recovery from the economic impacts of the pandemic to fixing the planetary environmental and climate emergency – for which there will never be a vaccine. We have to make full use of this unique opportunity to “build back better”.

Moreover, COVID-19 and the resulting economic crisis could weaken the adaptive capacities and could delay action to address the impacts of climate variability and change, particularly of poor and vulnerable countries. Therefore, the full implementation of the Paris Agreement remains crucial to help better equip the world for future systemic shocks. In that respect, we must continuously strive to ensure that the COVID-19 recovery agenda increases local adaptive capacity and supports the transformation towards climate neutrality and resilience.

The year 2020 is critical and provides us with several key political milestones that will shape ambition and facilitate implementation for the years to come. 2020 marks the end to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (Doha Amendment) and it has still not entered into force. The EU and all its Member States have ratified the Doha Amendment and implemented their commitments, however, one country still needs to deposit a ratification instrument before the Doha Amendment can enter into force. The EU has high hopes that in 2020 this milestone could be reached.

The year 2020 is also crucial for setting the stage for post-2020 action. In this regard all countries should submit new or updated NDCs and communicate their long term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies in 2020.



The EU recalls previously held stocktakes on pre-2020 implementation and ambition. The EU believes that these events have helped in understanding efforts undertaken in the pre-2020 period. The EU has always ensured high level active participation in these events showcasing our efforts and concrete examples of pre-2020 action, sharing best practices and lessons learned.

II. GLOBAL STATE OF PRE-2020 IMPLEMENTATION AND AMBITION

- **Evidence on the state of global climate**

The year 2019 concluded a decade of unprecedented warming which induced exceptional heat and extreme weather around the globe. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have issued, in recent reports, stark warnings on the increasing adverse effects of unabated global temperature rise.

The IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (SR1.5)⁴ published in 2018 concluded that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires unprecedented transformation of our energy, transport, buildings, urban, land and industrial systems and urgent, deep emission reductions in all sectors as well as changes in human behaviour including the transition to sustainable consumption.

The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C underlines that time is of the essence and that further action is needed in both mitigation and adaptation to achieve the climate resilient development pathways that can limit climate change, enable adaptation to its consequences, reduce vulnerability and achieve sustainable development. We need to collectively build on pre-2020 action in order to form a solid basis for achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Achieving sustainable development depends critically on urgent and ambitious emissions reductions coupled with coordinated sustained and increasingly ambitious adaptation actions across all spatial scales and planning horizons.

Last year the IPCC released two important special reports, the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land (SRCCL)⁵ and the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC)⁶, which confirm and complement the findings of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C.

The Special Report on Climate Change and Land highlights the urgency of stepping up also land-related climate change mitigation and adaptation actions around the world, including sustainable land-related strategies and management that also alleviate pressures on land and food security.

The Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere outlines multiple opportunities for actions that enhance resilience and advance wider social and economic goals and preserve the intrinsic values and vital functions of the ocean and cryosphere.

⁴ An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

⁵ An IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srccl>

⁶ An IPCC special report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate. <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/>



Despite the stark scientific warnings, GHG emissions globally continue to rise. According to the UNEP Emissions Gap Report (2019)⁷ GHG emissions have risen at a rate of 1.5 per cent per year in the last decade, stabilizing only briefly between 2014 and 2016. According to the report, there is no sign of GHG emissions peaking in the next few years and every year of postponed peaking means that deeper and faster cuts will be required. By 2030, emissions would need to be between 25 per cent and 55 per cent lower than in 2018 to put the world on the least-cost pathway to limiting global warming to below 2°C and 1.5°C respectively. The short-term decrease in emissions in 2020 in various countries due to the COVID-19 crisis is not expected to change this outlook. Green recovery from the COVID-19 crisis can, however, provide an opportunity to build a more resilient and sustainable future and advance the much needed transition.

The 27 Member States of the European Union accounted for less than 7 % of global GHG emissions in 2018, down from 13 % in 1990.⁸ This shows, they have taken strong measures to reduce further their contribution to global emissions. Between 1990 and 2019, total GHG emissions by EU Member States declined by 26%, while GDP continued to grow in this period.

- **Implementation of mitigation commitments under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol**

Following COP16 in Cancun, Annex I Parties submitted quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets for 2020 and many non-Annex-I Parties submitted nationally appropriate mitigation actions to achieve emissions reduction by 2020. Collectively, the G20 country Parties who submitted Cancun pledges are projected to overachieve them⁹. However, assessment of collective progress towards emissions reduction targets for 2020 for all Parties is not possible with the currently available information. At the individual level, several Parties are on track to (over)achieve their targets, while some are on track to miss them by a wide margin.

- **State of play of climate finance and shifting of financial flows**

In September 2019, the OECD published a report on developed countries' climate finance for climate action in developing countries for the period 2013 to 2017. It shows that developed countries are making progress on climate finance. Climate finance to developing countries reached USD 71.2 billion in 2017, up from USD 58.6 billion in 2016.

According to the CPI Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2019¹⁰ report annual tracked climate finance in 2017 and 2018 crossed the USD half-trillion mark for the first time. The report has a broad scope and analyses climate finance flows (public and private) along their life cycle. Annual flows rose to USD 579 billion, on average, over the two-year period of 2017/2018, representing a USD 116 billion (25%) increase from 2015/2016. The rise reflects steady increases in financing across nearly all types of investors. Increases are concentrated in low-carbon transport (by sector) and North America and East Asia (by region). Just under one quarter of the increase in climate finance tracked in 2017/2018 is due to the incorporation of new data sources into the Landscape, including electric vehicle charging

⁷ UNEP. Emissions Gap Report, 2019. <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2019>

⁸ EEA Report No 03/2020. Trends and drivers of EU greenhouse gas emissions, 2020. <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/trends-and-drivers-of-eu-ghg>

⁹ UNEP. Emissions Gap Report, 2019. <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2019>

¹⁰ Climate Policy Initiative, Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2019. <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/global-landscape-of-climate-finance-2019/>



infrastructure investments; private investment in sustainable infrastructure; and use of proceeds of bonds issued by the private sector and regional and municipal governments.

According to the CPI report climate finance flows reached a record high of USD 612 billion in 2017, driven particularly by renewable energy capacity additions in China, the U.S., and India, as well as increased public commitments to land use and energy efficiency. This was followed by an 11% drop in 2018 to USD 546 billion. Changes in lending patterns due to regulatory shifts in the East Asia & Pacific region, in addition to a global slowdown in economic growth and significant year-over-year decreases in renewables costs, resulted in reduced public low-carbon transport and private renewable energy investment in 2018.

In April 2019, governments from over twenty countries joined forces to launch the Coalition of Finance Ministers¹¹ for Climate Action, which recognized the challenges posed by climate change, the unique capacity of the world's finance ministers to address them, and the ways in which these efforts could be strengthened through collective engagement. The Coalition will help countries mobilize and align the finance needed to implement their national climate action plans; establish best practices such as climate budgeting and strategies for green investment and procurement; and factor climate risks and vulnerabilities into members' economic planning. Since its launch, finance ministers from fifty countries have signed on to the 'Helsinki Principles', a set of six aspirational principles that promote national climate action, especially through fiscal policy and the use of public finance.

III. EXAMPLES OF EU ACTION

- **EU climate policy framework¹²**

The EU has been able to reduce GHG emissions, improve energy efficiency and achieve higher shares of renewable energies while increasing economic growth and employment.

The EU and its Member States have set a number of GHG reduction targets for the period up to 2020, including a legally binding commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 20% below 1990 levels. In addition, the EU and its Member States have committed to joint reduction targets under UNFCCC consisting of the EU's Cancun Pledge (also a 20% reduction target) and the Kyoto Protocol.

To meet these targets the EU has put in place an ambitious mix of policies. This effort is divided between the sectors covered by the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS) and non-ETS sectors under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD)¹³. The EU ETS, which has been operational since 2005, is based on the 'cap and trade' principle. As a market-based instrument, the ETS puts a price on carbon by setting a cap on the maximum number of emission allowances, providing an incentive for investments in low GHG emission technologies, while delivering emissions cuts cost-effectively. It includes nearly 11 000 installations (power stations and industrial plants) and slightly over 500 aircraft operators operating between countries in the European Economic Area. In 2018, ETS sectors were responsible for around

¹¹ The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action. <https://www.financeministersforclimate.org/?page=1>

¹² Data in this chapter refers to the 28 Member States of the EU up to 01 February 2020. Following the Withdrawal Agreement between the EU and the UK, and the Transition Period that will end on 31 December 2020, the UK contribution to this target will be reported up to the end of 2020.

¹³ Non-ETS sectors include mainly the sectors of transport, buildings, agriculture and waste.



40% of combined ETS and ESD emissions. This proportion has been falling since 2005 as ETS sectors have been able to reduce emissions more rapidly (by 688 MtCO₂e cumulatively for ETS sectors, compared to 328 MtCO₂e for ESD sectors).

- **Progress towards EU 2020 targets¹⁴**

In 2019, EU GHG emissions (including international aviation) were down by 26% from 1990 levels (see Figure 1). The EU thus remains well on track to achieve its target of reducing GHG emissions by 20% by 2020. In 2019, emissions were almost 4 % lower than in 2018. EU GHG emissions therefore reached their lowest level since their peak in 1979. Between 1990 and 2019, the EU’s combined GDP grew by 64%. The GHG emission intensity of the economy, defined as the ratio between emissions and real GDP fell to 263g CO₂eq/EUR, which is less than half of the 1990 level. Per capita emissions have also fallen from 12 tCO₂e/cap in 1990 to 8.3 tCO₂e/cap in 2019.

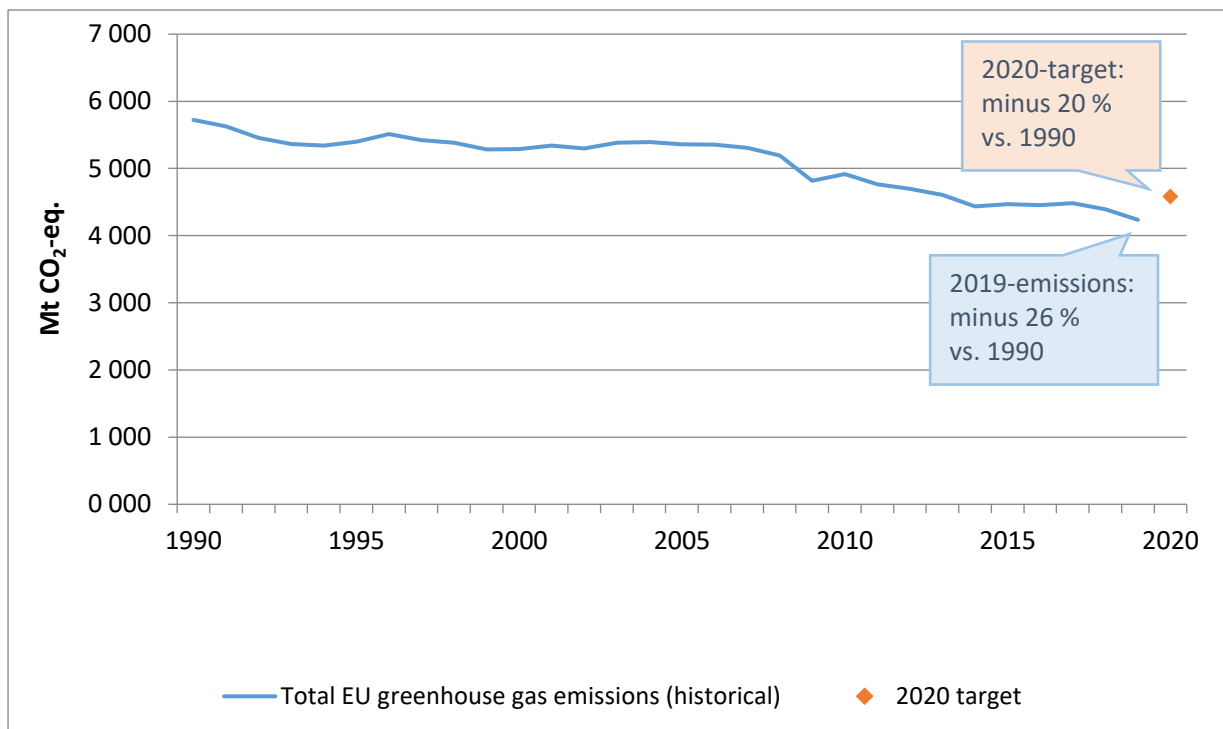


Figure 1: Total EU (incl. former Member State U.K.) GHG emissions including international aviation (historical emissions 1990-2018) and GHG reduction target for 2020

Source: Adapted from EU Climate Action Progress Report, 2019 and using 2020 inventory submission to UNFCCC and proxy estimates for 2019 emissions from European Environment Agency

As part of the EU Energy and Climate Package the EU has also set internal targets on renewable energy and energy efficiency for 2020. The share of renewable energy in the EU energy mix in the same period

¹⁴ 2019 data from proxy emissions estimates of European Environment Agency. Emissions intensity of GDP is measured using 2015 price level. For data up to 2018, see European Environment Agency (2020). Trends and drivers of EU greenhouse gas emissions. Report No3/2020



continued to rise and is on track to reach the 20% target in 2020 (19.0% in 2019¹⁵). Both the carbon intensity of the EU energy supply and the energy intensity of GDP have reduced since 1990, with the reduction accelerating since 2008. However, there is a need to further intensify efforts to reach the 2020 energy efficiency target.

The EU Covenant of Mayors was launched in 2008 with the ambition to gather local governments voluntarily committed to achieving and exceeding the EU climate and energy targets. Signatories to the Covenant of Mayors commit to developing a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan, describing the steps towards their 2020 and 2030 targets, and to submitting monitoring reports. In 2017, the EU Covenant grew into the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, along with other, non-EU Regional Covenants around the world and in partnership with Bloomberg Philanthropies. The Global Covenant now gathers over 10,000 local and regional authorities across 138 countries, with technical and methodological support offered by dedicated offices. Covenant signatories have the potential to reduce annual emissions reduction by 2.3 billion tons CO_{2e} in 2030¹⁶. The Commission will increase its support to the initiative for the next four years as of the end of 2020.

The EU has also engaged in the Technical Expert Meetings under UNFCCC that have been organized since 2014 with the aim to explore high-potential mitigation policies, practices and technologies with significant sustainable development co-benefits that could increase the mitigation ambition of pre-2020 climate action.

- **Adaptation**

Over the last year, further progress has been achieved under the EU Adaptation Strategy, which was adopted in 2013 to prepare Member States for current and future climate impacts. All Member States have a national adaptation strategy and/or plan in place¹⁷. In 2018 this Strategy was positively evaluated. Almost 3,000 cities and towns in the EU have committed through the Covenant of Mayors to enhancing their climate resilience (increase of some 900 since 2018). Globally, Covenant signatories reporting a ‘high risk’ of heat waves and drought alone have combined populations of 124 million people and 127 million people respectively – roughly entire population of Japan¹⁸).

Following the EU Adaptation Strategy, EU Policies to a large extent have mainstreamed climate adaptation and have addressed resilience concerns, in particular those policies regulating the sectors most affected by climate change, with the Common Agricultural Policy a prime example. One of the key instruments through which the European Union can stimulate climate resilience of infrastructure is regional policy (European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund). Large amounts of funding are dedicated to infrastructure investments, primarily in the newer Member States. Many kinds of technical infrastructure – including transport, power grids, water supply, sewage, buildings,

¹⁵ 2019 data from proxy emissions estimates of European Environment Agency. Emissions intensity of GDP is measured using 2015 price level. For data up to 2018, see European Environment Agency (2020). Trends and drivers of EU greenhouse gas emissions. Report No3/2020

¹⁶ Global Covenant of Mayors. <https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/impact2019/>

¹⁷ For more information, please visit the EU climate-adapt website: <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>

¹⁸ Global Covenant of Mayors. <https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/impact2019/>



and dykes – need to be assessed for resilience to current risks and future climate changes, and upgraded accordingly.

With the increasing challenges posed by climate and weather related disasters, the EU has stepped up its efforts, including to harness synergies between climate change adaptation, disaster risk management, environmental policies and resilience, both domestically and internationally, as part of the European Green Deal.

The EU and its Member States have long been supporting climate action in partner countries responding to the priorities of our partners to strengthen overall adaptive capacity and to provide opportunities for more climate-resilient investment decisions. Supported activities include plans and measures to help countries and communities to adapt to long-term climate changes, for example through the diversification of livelihoods and ensuring that infrastructure is fit for the challenges ahead; and to anticipate and prepare for climate variability and extreme events through effective forecasting and preparedness measures; effective and rapid response enabling people to cope with disaster and recover quickly, and risk finance instruments.

- **Climate finance and shifting financial flows**

The EU and its Member States remain committed to the collective goal of mobilising USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and through to 2025 for climate action in developing countries from a variety of sources – both public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources of finance.

The EU and its Member States are the largest contributor of public climate finance for action in developing countries and are committed to continuing to scale-up the mobilization of international climate finance as part of the collective developed countries' goal to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 and through to 2025 - through their own efforts and support to multi-lateral institutions. The EU's climate finance has systematically increased. In 2018 (reported in 2019), the EU, its Member States and the European Investment Bank together provided 21.7 billion EUR in public climate finance for developing countries. From that total, funding from the European Commission and the European Investment Bank amounted to approximately 5.6 billion EUR. The 2018 total is more than double the 2013 amount and has an increasing focus on adaptation action in the most vulnerable countries.

The EU and its Member States are top contributor to multilateral funds and mechanisms. The EU and its Members States are the largest contributor to the initial resource mobilization of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with a total of USD 4.7 billion committed, accounting for almost half of the USD 10.3 billion of total pledges during this period. This commitment has been renewed and strengthened in the first replenishment of the GCF, as EU Member States account for 75% of total pledges received for 2020-2023 (USD 9.8 billion or SDR 7.1 billion were collected at the Paris pledging conference on October 25th, 2019). The EU and its Member States strongly supported the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), with a commitment of about EUR 1.9 billion, accounting for over 50% of the total contributions. The EU and its Member States have also provided 95% of all voluntary funding to the Adaptation Fund. Globally, the EU and its Member States remain the largest contributor of international public climate finance for adaptation purposes to developing countries, in particular



Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The share of EU climate finance targeted at adaptation is increasing, with particular focus on the most vulnerable countries. In 2018 alone, the EU, its Member States and the European Investment Bank provided EUR 21.7 billion in public climate finance, increasingly supporting climate change adaptation. Roughly 50% of international climate finance from the EU budget (excluding Member State funds) was dedicated to adaptation projects in the period 2014-2019¹⁹.

The EU also plays a leading role in the area of sustainable finance and is promoting ambitious and reliable international standards through its Sustainable Finance Action Plan, taking steps to align financial flows with low carbon and climate-resilient development. Based on the action plan, a package of legislative measures was adopted by the EU institutions:

- A regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. This regulation establishes the conditions and the framework to gradually create a unified classification system ('taxonomy') on what can be considered an environmentally sustainable economic activity. This is a first and essential step in the efforts to channel investments into sustainable activities. This regulation has entered into force in July 2020.
- A regulation on disclosures relating to sustainable investments and sustainability risks. This regulation introduces disclosure obligations on how institutional investors and asset managers integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their risk management processes.
- A regulation amending the benchmark regulation, creating a new category of benchmarks comprising low-carbon and positive carbon impact benchmarks, which will provide investors with better information on the carbon footprint of their investments.
- A voluntary standard for green bonds.

International coordination on sustainable finance initiatives is needed to achieve greater global alignment and mobilize private capital towards environmentally sustainable investments worldwide. This is also one of the key aims of the International Platform on Sustainable Finance²⁰ (IPSF) launched by the EU in October 2019. Bringing together a number of developed and developing countries, the IPSF has already some critical mass, representing 50% of global emissions and 45% of global GDP, but to be decisive on a global scale, its membership needs to expand further.

- **Capacity Building**

The EU has mainstreamed capacity building activities into all development assistance, in line with the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. Because these activities form one component of a larger project, disaggregating the finance dedicated to these activities alone is not currently possible. The EU's development activities in the field of climate change are based on, and emphasize the importance of, the principles of national ownership, stakeholder participation, country driven demand, cooperation between donors and across programmes, and

¹⁹ European Commission. Adaptation to Climate Change. Blueprint for a new, more ambitious EU strategy. https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/consultations/docs/0037/blueprint_en.pdf

²⁰ European Commission. International Platform on Sustainable Finance. https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/sustainable-finance/international-platform-sustainable-finance_en



impact assessment and monitoring (when appropriate). Within this framework the EU supports the Paris Committee on Capacity Building' activities and the PCCB Network which has been envisioned as a voluntary association of interested stakeholders engaged in climate-related capacity-building who can share information on good practices of their work, contribute to the work of PCCB in fulfilling its mandate, and seek to connect with their peers across sectors and regions. The goal of the PCCB Network is to foster synergies and enhance coherence and coordination in capacity-building efforts for climate action and counts already 188 members.

- **Technology development and transfer and its mainstreaming**

The development and deployment of new technologies has an essential role to play in promoting meeting global climate change objectives, as well as contributing to new jobs and sustainable economic growth. The EU is a lead player in the area of low-emission technologies. The EU fully acknowledges the critical role of climate technologies for the transformation of sectors towards zero GHG emissions and is therefore fully committed contributing to the mainstreaming of climate technology development and transfer as one of the leading climate development donors and by contributing to the work of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism that is guided by the Technology Framework. The EU and a number of Member States are together the biggest donors to the Climate Technology Centre and Network, which delivers tailored capacity building and technical assistance at the request of developing countries across a broad range of mitigation and adaptation technology policies and sectors. The support contributes about USD 24.9 million altogether.²¹

Next to the mainstreaming of technology transfer activities into many development cooperation activities, the EU is also strengthening international research collaboration. The EU's joint research programmes contribute to a higher level of knowledge amongst local scientists and to the sharing of the benefits of research and development. Accelerating the diffusion of and further innovation in climate technologies across all sectors will require further cooperative action.

The EU's research framework programme, Horizon 2020²², has promoted research collaboration and the mobility of researchers between the EU and third countries, including developing countries, in areas of common interest. Moreover, the EU has initiated or engaged in multiple international climate technology RD&D partnerships and initiatives, such as Mission Innovation, the Network for the Coordination and Advancement of Sub-Saharan Africa-EU Science and Technology Cooperation (CAAST-Net) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) EU Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA).

IV. PROPOSALS FOR THE DESIGN AND THE FORMAT OF THE ROUND TABLE

The EU would like to use the opportunity to express some further proposals for the design of the round table among Parties and non-Party stakeholders on pre-2020 implementation and ambition. It is important to have a round table that is facilitative and engaging, while expressing the urgency of

²¹ Climate Technology Centre and Network. Donors of the CTCN. <https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/donors>

²² European Commission. Funding Programmes. <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en>



collective action by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders. The exchange of experiences on pre-2020 action should inspire everyone in pursuing more ambitious global efforts in the post-2020 period.

To this end, the EU suggests to organize the round table discussions with a good mix of representatives of Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and have focused discussions on good practices, based on the pre-2020 experiences, for accelerating GHG emission reduction, strengthening resilience and mobilizing support, including climate finance, and shifting financial flows towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.

Non-Party stakeholders have an essential role in the discussions at the round table. Experiences from non-Party stakeholders on, for instance, mobilizing broader climate action and on implementing specific measures on the ground should be showcased. This should not only illustrate what action non-Party stakeholders have been taking, but also how they have been successful including in supporting the implementation of Parties commitments, in order to learn from each other's experiences.

In accordance with paragraph 21 of decision 1/CP.25, we look forward to the summary report of the round table by the Secretariat. We expect the Secretariat to provide the summary report as soon as possible after the event, in order for it to be ready for a timely consideration within the Structured Expert Dialogue of the second periodic review in accordance with decision 1/CP.25.

V. NEED TO ENHANCE GLOBAL AMBITION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Science is telling us that we are globally not yet on a pathway towards climate neutrality and climate resilience. It is therefore of critical importance that all countries join or re-join the Paris Agreement, put forward in 2020 updated enhanced NDCs and ambitious long-term strategies, step up their mitigation and adaptation actions and ensure that finance flows are consistent with a pathway towards the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. It is also essential that developed countries deliver on their climate finance pledges.

Time is of the essence. All countries need to act swiftly and jointly, also in collaboration with broad groups of stakeholders (including through the Global Climate Action Agenda). To this end the EU also stresses how important it is that recovery from COVID-19 health crises strengthens our collective ability to reach the long term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The Round Table on pre-2020 ambition and implementation will conclude a series of constructive pre-2020 discussions. However, the EU will continue to discuss ambition and implementation with our partners in various fora, with the ambition cycle and the enhanced transparency framework at the centre of our work.



VI. ANNEX I: NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES FUNDED BY THE EU AND ITS MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATE POLICIES

The following list presents multi-country programmes funded by the EU and its Member States in the field of climate action. It should be noted that the bulk of climate policy support flows through bilateral projects that are not included here, but are usually well referenced on the websites of EU delegations and of the embassies of EU Member States in-countries. The following list does not distinguish support for pre- and post-2020 climate action, as the two are often highly interrelated. Projects and programmes are presented in no particular order with best efforts to provide up-to-date information.

General climate action

1. [NDC Partnership](#) (Support from DE, DK, FR, IE, NL, SE)
2. [UNDP NDC support programme \(formerly known as LECB\)](#) (Support from EU, DE, ES)
3. [EBRD NDC Support Programme](#) (Support through EBRD)
4. [International Climate Initiative \(IKI\)](#) (Support from DE) finances projects/initiatives/partnerships in all sectors listed below
5. [Italian NDC support programme](#) (Support from IT)
6. [German NDC support cluster](#) (Support from DE)
7. Swedish Climate Embassies programme, NDC support and relation with Agenda2030 (Support from SE)
8. [Belgian NDC support programme](#) (Support from BE)
9. [EU strategic partnerships for the implementation of the Paris Agreement](#) (Support from EU, DE)
10. [World Bank NDC Support Facility](#) (Support from DE)
11. [EU's Global Climate Change Alliance + \(GCCA+\)](#) (Support from EU, CZ, CY, ES, IE, SE). Includes [Intra-ACP GCCA+ programme](#) with focus on Africa, Caribbean and Pacific, and several regional and country-specific elements.
12. [NAMA Facility](#) (Support from EU, DE, DK)
13. UNDP/UNFCCC Regional technical dialogues on NDC implementation (Support from EU, AT, BE, DE, FI, FR, NL)
14. [NDC Assist](#) (support from DE)
15. [Global Green Growth Institute](#) (Support from EU, DE, DK, HU, IT)
16. [Global Environment Facility](#) (Support from AT, BE, CZ, DE, DK, EL, FI, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK)
17. [Green Climate Fund](#) (Support AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK)
18. [Global Climate Partnership Fund](#) (AT, DE, DK)
19. [Least Developed Countries Fund](#) (LDCF) (BE, DE, DK, FI, FR, LU, NL, SE)

Sectoral focus

Energy sector

20. [UN sustainable energy for all programme \(SEforALL\)](#), including [EU technical assistance facility](#) (Support from AT, DE, DK, SE (SEforALL programme) and EU (technical assistance facility))



21. [African Renewable Energy Initiative support unit](#) (Support from EU, DE, FR)
22. [Electrification Financing Initiative](#) (Support from EU)
23. [Energy Community Climate Action Group](#) (Support from EU)
24. [Global Energy Transformation Programme](#) (Support from EU, AT, DE, NL, SE)
25. [Clean Energy Ministerial](#) (Support from EU, DK, FI)
26. [Danish bilateral gov-to-gov clean energy cooperation \(Support from DK\)](#)
27. [IEA Clean Energy Transitions Programme \(CETP\)](#) (Support from EU, DE, DK, FI, IT, NL, SE)
28. [ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency \(ECREEE\) \(Support from EU, AT, ES\)](#)
29. [Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa](#) (Support from DK, ES, IT, SE)
30. [EU initiative on Women and Sustainable Energy in Developing Countries](#) (Support from EU)
31. [Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform](#) (Support from DK, FI, SE)
32. [SIDS/Lighthouse](#) (support from DK)
33. [Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia](#) (CASE) (Support from DE)

Transport sector

34. [UN-Environment's Global Fuel Economy Initiative \(GFEI\)](#) (Support from EU)
35. [EU/ICAO's capacity building for mitigation from international aviation](#) (Support from EU)
36. [EU/IMO Energy Efficiency Programme for international maritime shipping](#) (Support from EU)
37. [Assistance, Capacity building and Training for CORSIA](#) (Support from DE, ES, FR, IT)
38. [MobiliseYourCity](#) (Support from EU, DE, FR)
39. [Deep Decarbonization Pathways for Mobility](#) (Support from FR)
40. [NDC Transport Initiative for Asia](#) (Support from DE)

Forest/land use sector

41. [EFI, EFI's EU REDD+ and FLEGT Facility](#) (Support from EU, DE, ES, FR, IE, NL)
42. [World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility \(FCPF\)](#) (Support from EU, DK, ES, FI, FR, DE, IT, NL)
43. [UN-Environment/UNDP/FAO's UN-REDD programme](#) (Support from EU, DK, LU, ES)
44. [African Union/FAO's Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel](#) (Support from EU, FR)
45. [Agriculture Financing Initiative \(AGRIFI\)](#) (Support from EU)
46. [FAO/IIED/IUCN/AgriCord's Forest and farm facility \(FFF\)](#) (Support from EU, DE, FI, NL, SE)
47. [JRC's Reinforcement of Capacities for REDD+ \(RECAREDD\)](#) (Support from EU)
48. [Central African Forest Initiative](#) (Support from EU, DE, FR, NL)
49. Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (support from DK)
50. [Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and National Adaptation Plans](#) (SCALA) (Support from DE)
51. [The Paris Agreement in action: upscaling forest and landscape restoration to achieve nationally determined contributions](#) (Support from DE)

Circular economy and industrial processes

52. [EU Switch to Green flagship initiative / Switch-Asia \(SCP-Centre\)](#) (Support from EU)
53. [EU Switch to Green flagship initiative / Switch-Africa Green \(UNEP\)](#) (Support from EU)
54. [EU Switch to Green flagship initiative / Switch-Med \(UNIDO, UNEP-MAP, SPC/RAC\)](#) (Support from EU)



55. The [Nictic Acid Climate Action Group](#) (Support from DE)
56. [Proklima](#) – Worldwide promotion of environmentally friendly and energy-efficient cooling technologies (Support from DE)

Thematic focus

Adaptation and Resilience

57. [Adaptation Fund](#) (Support from AT, BE, DE, ES, FI, FR, IT, LU, PL, SE)
58. [Africa Adaptation Initiative \(AAI\)](#) (Support from EU, IT)
59. [French NDC support facility implemented by AFD \(Adap'action\)](#) (Support from FR)
60. [World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery/ACP-EU Natural DRR Program \(GFDRR\)](#) (Support from EU, AT, DE, IT, LU, SE)
61. [Caribbean and Central American Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility \(CCRIF\)](#) (Support from EU, FR, IE)
62. [Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment & Financing Initiative \(PCRAFI\)](#) (Support from EU, DE)
63. [Africa Risk Capacity \(ARC\)](#) (Support from DE, FR, IT, SE)
64. [UN-Environment's climate and security project](#) (Support from EU)

Technology

65. [Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change \(FINTECC\)](#) (Support from EU and via EBRD and GEF)
66. [Green Technology Selector](#) (Support from AT)
67. [Mission Innovation](#) (Support from EU, AT, DE, DK, FR, FI, IT, NL, SE)
68. [UNFCCC/UN-Environment's Climate technology centre and network \(CTCN\)](#) (Support from EU, DE, DK, ES, FI, IE, IT, SE and through the GEF)

Transparency/MRV

69. [GEF/UNDP/UN-Environment's National Communications Support Programme \(NCSP\)](#) (Support through the GEF)
70. [WRI's Project for advancing climate transparency \(PACT\)](#) (Support from EU, DE, IE)
71. [Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement led by Germany/South Africa/South Korea](#) (Support from DE, BE, FR, SE)
72. [UNFCCC/GEF's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency \(CBIT\)](#) (Support from BE, DE, IE, IT, NL, SE)
73. [UNEP DTU/VCS/WRI's Initiative for Climate Action Transparency \(ICAT\)](#) (Support from DE, IT)
74. [Strengthened institutions for a sustainable climate](#) (Support from SE)
75. [WRI Tracking and Strengthening Climate Action \(TASCA\)](#) (Support from DE)

Carbon pricing

76. [World Bank's Partnership for Market Readiness \(PMR\)](#) (Support from EU, DK, ES, FI, DE, NL, SE)
77. [World Bank's ESMAP's Energy Subsidy Reform and Delivery Technical Assistance Facility \(ESR\)](#) (Support from EU, AT, DE, DK, FI, FR, LT, NL, SE)



Resource mobilisation and mainstreaming

78. [GCF's readiness funding](#) (Support through the GCF)
79. [DG DEVCO climate and environment mainstreaming facility](#) (Support from EU)
80. [UN-Environment/UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative](#) (Support from EU, ES, SE)
81. [Investment Fund for Developing Countries](#) (support from DK)
82. [Nordic Development Fund](#) (support from DK, FI, SE)
83. [Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 \(P4G\)](#) (support from DK)
84. [NDC Action](#) – facilitating implementation of climate-resilient and low-carbon development aligned with national and global goals (Support from DE)

Low-Emission Development Strategies, Pathways and Modelling

85. [2050 Pathways Platform](#) (Support from FR, SE)
86. [LEDS Global Partnership](#) (EU, DE)
87. [Climate policy assessment and Mitigation Modeling to Integrate national and global Transition pathways](#) (COMMIT) (Support from EU)
88. [ENGAGE: Feasibility of Climate Pathways](#) (Support from EU)
89. [Deep Decarbonization Pathways in Emerging Economies](#) (DE)

Subnational

90. [ICLEI/UN Habitat's Urban Low Emission Development Strategies project \(Urban LEDS\)](#) (Support from EU)
91. [Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy](#) (Support from EU)
92. [Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy](#) (Support from EU)
93. [Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa](#) (Support from EU)
94. [Covenant of Mayors East \(Eastern Europe\)](#) (Support from EU)
95. [Covenant of Mayors Asia](#) (Support from EU)
96. [Covenant of Mayors in Latin America and Caribbean](#) (Support from EU)
97. [EBRD Green Cities](#) (Support from EU, AT, CZ, SE)
98. [Cleaner and Energy Saving - Mediterranean Cities \(CESMED\)](#) (Support from EU)
99. [Sustainable Urban Demonstration Projects \(SUDEP\)](#) (Support from EU)
100. [UNCDF Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility](#) (Support from EU, BE, ES, IT SE)
101. [UNISDR/UN-Habitat Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient: Implementing the Sendai Framework](#) (Support from EU)
102. [Cities and climate change in Africa \(CICLIA\)](#) (Support from EU, FR)
103. [Financing Energy for Low-carbon Investment – Cities Advisory Facility \(FELICITY\)](#) (Support from EU, DE)
104. [City Climate Finance Gap Fund \(DE, LUX\)](#)

Geographical focus

South Meditterrean

105. [EU's Clima South project](#) (Support from EU)

*Eastern Europe*

- 106. [Regional implementation of the Paris Agreement project in pre-accession countries](#) (Support from EU)
- 107. [EU4 Climate - Technical assistance on Paris Agreement implementation in Eastern partnership countries](#) (Support from EU)

Latin America & Caribbean

- 108. [Euroclima+](#) (Support from EU and LEDS LAC regional platform)
- 109. [LEDS LAC regional platform](#) (Support from DE)
- 110. [Spain/UN-Environment's Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action \(REGATTA\)](#) (Support from ES)
- 111. [The Iberoamerican Network of Climate Change Offices RIOCC \(ES\)](#)
- 112. [ARAUCLIMA Program](#) (ES)
- 113. [NDC Policy Programme](#) (Support from DE)

*Regional elements of the [GCCA+ intra ACP Programme](#)**Africa*

- 114. GCCA+ intra ACP/Africa with the African Union Commission (Support from EU)
- 115. GCCA+ intra ACP/Western Africa with Expertise France, ECOWAS, UEMOA and CILSS (Support from EU)
- 116. GCCA+ intra ACP/Central Africa with ECCAS/CEEAC (Support from EU)
- 117. GCCA+ intra ACP/Eastern Africa with IGAD (Support from EU)
- 118. GCCA+ intra ACP/Eastern and Southern Africa with COMESA (Support from EU)
- 119. GCCA+ intra ACP/Indian Ocean with the IOC (Support from EU)
- 120. GCCA+ intra ACP/Southern Africa with SADC (Support from EU)

Asia-Pacific

- 121. GCCA+ intra ACP/Pacific with SPREP, SPC, USP and PIF (Support from EU)

Caribbean

- 122. GCCA+ intra ACP/Caribbean with CCCCC (Support from EU)