



COOPERATION AMONG MAJOR ECONOMIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND THE GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSITION

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Panel discussion in the margin of the Fiji/Bonn Climate Change Conference
16 November, 18:30-19:30, Bonn zone, meeting room 7

Fatih Birol, IEA Executive Director (moderator)

Miguel Arias Cañete, European Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy

Sergio Bergman, Argentina's Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development

Jochen Flasbarth, German State Secretary of the Environment

Xie Zhenhua, China's Special Climate Change Representative (tbc)

Major economies represent a large proportion of the global population, of the global economic output and of global greenhouse gas emissions. As large jurisdictions, they share common challenges in addressing the threats of climate change, assembling and processing evidence over large and diverse territories and making the most of nested layers of administration from the local to federal. By the size and attractiveness of their domestic markets, they also set benchmarks for each other and for other trading partners. Climate change thus requires a decisive and confident response from all major economies.

Major economies are increasing their cooperation in support of the multilaterally agreed objectives through a web of bilateral policy dialogues and plurilateral fora, notably the G20 climate and energy workstream (with China, Germany and Argentina as previous, current and next Presidencies), the Ministerials on Climate Action (MOCA, with Canada, the EU and China as Co-Conveners), the Clean Energy Ministerials (CEM, with China, EU and Canada as previous, incoming and next Hosts and IEA housing the CEM Secretariat), and efforts such as the IEA Clean Energy Transitions Programme. These processes accelerate the dissemination of experience and expertise across countries and open doors for more concrete collaborations among practitioners. Moreover, they weave together a strong collective momentum beyond the political cycles in individual countries.

Analysis from the International Energy Agency and the 2017 Emissions Gap Report from UN Environment identify that global CO₂ emissions from energy have remained stable since 2014 thanks in large part to renewable energy development in China and India, raising hope that CO₂ emissions may have peaked already. Still, major economies can and should do more: the Emissions Gap Report also finds that most G20 countries require new policies and actions to achieve or exceed their NDC pledges, that the level of ambition embedded in these NDCs varies considerably, and that a further 11-13.5 GtCO₂-eq of emission reductions would be needed beyond NDCs globally to stay on a least-cost path to meeting the 2°C target.

The event *“Cooperation among major economies for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the global energy transition”* in the margins of the High-Level Segment of the Fiji/Bonn Conference is an opportunity to take stock of these developments and understand the broader pattern and direction that emerge from them. Political figures in charge of climate action in some of the leading major economies will provide a first-hand testimony and discuss their experience in that regard. Major new initiatives will be presented, including the EU’s strategic partnerships for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and IEAs’ clean energy transitions programme.