



The Heinrich Böll Foundation and E3G held a climate dialogue series in Brussels from the Warsaw COP19 to Paris COP21. The discussions brought together a range of stakeholders from politics, civil society, business and government representatives. These 6 key messages came out for COP21.

Key Messages from Warsaw to Paris and Beyond

Building EU Climate Ambition in the International Climate Negotiations



Seize the historic momentum for a low-carbon transformation: Paris is not the end of the journey but presents a unique moment to set the common direction and pace of global decarbonisation.

Adopt an ambitious long-term goal at EU and global level that delivers clear investment signals for a decarbonised future: We are witnessing a trend of decoupling CO₂ emissions from economic growth at the EU and global level. At the same time, it's clear that delaying climate action bears huge costs and risks for the global economy. A clear signal for a low-carbon transition unlocks new opportunities for sustainable growth, driving the competitiveness of the European economy.

The EU has a crucial role on climate finance and financial reform:

EU climate finance is already delivering change and supporting developing countries to start implementing their climate change strategies. However, there needs to be much greater clarity on how the commitment to mobilise \$100 billion of climate finance by 2020 will be met. At home, the EU has an opportunity to lead on financial reforms through the Capital Markets Union and EU funds that integrate climate risk and send clear investment signals to shift financial flows to a low-carbon, resilient economy.





Europe's diplomatic powers are vital for carrying the Paris agreement: The EU's climate diplomacy plan set to mobilize 90,000 diplomats for COP21. Keeping this diplomatic momentum post Paris will be important for ensuring climate stays on the agenda for 2016's major multilateral events, such as the World Economic Forum, the G7 and G20, the follow-up to the SDGs and discussions within the UN system. It will also be essential to embed the Paris outcome into the EU's energy diplomacy strategy in order to provide consistency in climate objectives, as well as through bilateral partnerships with China, Latin America and the USA.

Enhance coherence between development and climate agendas: With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, the international community clearly acknowledged that climate stability underpins poverty eradication – the two agendas must go together. The EU has created valuable incentives within development finance institutions to support the transition towards low-carbon, climate-resilient societies. The EU should redefine its partnership with developing countries and better align its industrial, energy, climate and development policy strategies, to ensure stronger coherence.



Innovation is driving the low-carbon transformation: Innovation is at the core of Europe's competitiveness and could be boosted by strategic research and development. The EU's innovation on energy efficiency, for example, has shown that it has helped Europe remain competitive compared to the US. As we move to a global low-carbon economy, all countries need to consider the risks of stranded investments in high carbon, climate vulnerable assets. Those that can break dependence from fossil fuels and transform their industrial base to low-carbon activities are likely to have the strongest competitive advantage in the long run.



HEINRICH BÖLL STIFTUNG
EUROPEAN UNION

15 Rue d'Arlon – B-1050 Brussels, Belgium

Tel. +32 2 743 41 00

Fax +32 2 743 41 09

Mail info@eu.boell.org

Web www.eu.boell.org



E3G

E3G Brussels Office
23 Rue de la Science
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

Tel. +32 (0)2 893 921 1

Mail info@e3g.org

Web www.e3g.org