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**NOTE**

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From: General Secretariat of the Council  
To: Delegations

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Subject: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)  
(Katowice, 2-15 December 2018)

- 24th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Climate Change (COP 24)
- 14th session on the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP14),
- The 3rd part of the 1st session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1.3),
- 49th session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI49) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA49) and
- The 7th part of the 1st session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA1-7)

= Information from the Presidency and the Commission

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Delegations will find in Annex an information note from the Presidency and the Commission on the above subject, to be dealt with under "Any other business" at the Council (Environment) meeting on 20 December 2018.

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)  
(Katowice, 2-15 December 2018)**

**- Information Note from the Presidency and the Commission -**

Three years after the adoption of the Paris agreement, the EU went to Katowice with two **main objectives for the COP24**. On one hand, the aim was to complete a robust and comprehensive rulebook for making the Paris Agreement operational and on the other hand to take stock of collective progress made in view of the long term goals of the Paris Agreement.

On the rulebook, a **balanced and solid result** was achieved that will enable us to put the Paris Agreement into practice. This includes **the first ever universal transparency and accountability system applicable to all with in-built flexibilities to those who genuinely need it. This will inspire all Parties** to improve their practices over time and to show the world that progress is made in clear and comparable terms. Only the **rules for voluntary cooperation** under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement were **not adopted**, work will continue in 2019. As to the **global stocktake the result can be considered satisfactory** and a basis for further elaboration on the detail. In this context the EU considers **the global stocktake the central innovation of the Paris Agreement**. The stocktake preserves the notion of progression over time – and ensures interplay between the international reflection on progress and science, and the Party-specific national responses. The **decisions on finance provide reassurances on our commitment** to continued global solidarity and support. The outcome also ensures that making broader finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development is part of the conversation in the UNFCCC henceforth.

Outside the strict mandate of the Paris work programme, the IPCC scientists presented different scenarios for a below 1,5 degrees future, demonstrating how this **target is still within reach if we act quickly and** the Talanoa dialogue **allowed Parties take stock of the global progress made since Paris** – sharing stories of successes and experiences in pursuing ambitious action.

Overall, the Paris rulebook negotiated in Katowice presents a significant achievement enabling the operationalisation of the Paris agreement. It shows that multilateralism and international cooperation remain operational platforms for tackling global challenges. The EU and the Member States played a pivotal role in securing the successful outcome, including at the Ministerial level.

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