During COP 28 in Dubai, the Climate Parliament, the European Climate Foundation (ECF) and the Climate Compatible Growth (CCG) research programme will convene a global meeting of parliamentary climate champions focusing on the Global Stocktake. Members of Parliament (MPs) have a key role to play in implementing the Paris Agreement – advocating for a greater level of climate ambition and overseeing the implementation of their NDCs at national level.

The discussions will focus on understanding climate threats, mitigation and adaptation efforts towards achieving the goals defined in Articles 2.1 and 4.1 and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement and how these are reflected in the Nationally Determined Contributions, and finance flows as a mean of implementation. Sessions will also focus on green grids as a key requirement for climate mitigation and on supply chain challenges to the expansion of this crucial infrastructure.

This event will enable MPs to learn first-hand about the global negotiations by engaging directly with experts, who will brief them in detail on what is a foregone conclusion: the world is not on track to stay below the 1.5C or to meet the NDCs. It will be a key opportunity for MPs to report to each other about progress in their own countries and regions, and to enable peer learning about successful policies elsewhere in the world that are attracting climate investment. These sessions are designed to equip and motivate MPs to take legislative action at the regional and national levels on implementation and increased ambition of the NDCs.
Saturday 2nd

19:00-21:00 Arrival and welcome dinner at hotel

Sunday 3rd

8:00-8:55 Breakfast

9:00-9:30 **Session 1: Parliamentarians for the Paris Agreement**

*Opening remarks by* Laurence Tubiana, CEO, European Climate Foundation
Parliamentarians for Paris Agreement Initiative and the Global Stocktake

*Presentation by* Sergio Missana, Secretary-General, Climate Parliament
The role of parliamentarians in combatting climate change

9:30-11:00 **Session 2: Climate impacts**

*Discussion on the impacts of climate change and vulnerabilities of ecosystems, biodiversity and human communities*

*Presentation by* Claire Ransom, Assistant Scientific Officer and Lead Coordinator for the State of Climate report, World Meteorological Organization

Q&A with MPs moderated by Barry Gardiner MP

11:00-11:30 Tea and coffee break

11:30-13:00 **Session 3: Global Stocktake**

*Report on the conclusions of the Global Stocktake and discussion on the way forward: the role of parliamentarians*

*Presentation by* Kaveh Guilanpour, Vice President for International Strategies at the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions

*Presentation by* Lola Vallejo, Climate Programme Director at Institut du Développement et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI) and co-Chair of the Mitigation Work Programme, United National Framework Convention on Climate Change

Q&A with MPs moderated by Siddharth Pathak, Director of Partnerships, 2050 Pathways Platform, European Climate Foundation
13:00-14:30  Lunch

14:30-16:00  

**Session 4: Nationally Determined Contributions**  
*Discussion on the gap between the Paris Agreement targets and the national commitments, and the role of MPs on implementation of NDCs in their own countries*

**Presentation by** Claire Stockwell, Senior Climate Policy Analyst, Climate Analytics

**Q&A with MPs moderated by** Kandeh Yumkella, former United Nations Under-Secretary-General and founding CEO and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All

16:00-19:00  Networking and free time

19:00-20:30  Dinner at hotel

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**Monday 4th**

08:00-08:55  Breakfast

9:00-10:30  

**Session 5: Climate Finance**  
*Parliamentarians and climate finance*

**Keynote by** Jay Collins, Vice Chairman, Citi

**Presentation by** Veronica Galmez Marquez, Deputy Director, Division Mitigation and Adaptation, Green Climate Fund  
**Presentation by** Steve Pye, Associate Professor in Energy Systems, University College London

**Q&A with MPs moderated by** Rana Ghoneim, Chief for Energy Systems and Infrastructure, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

10:30-11:00  Tea and coffee break

11:00-12:30  

**Session 6: Dialogue with investors**  
*A dialogue with investors, legislators and regulators on what steps are needed to attract green investment on a massive scale*

**Dialogue moderated by** Nick Dunlop, Founder and Chief Strategy Officer, Climate Parliament
12:30-14:00  Lunch

14:00-15:30  **Session 7: Energy transition, green grids and supply chain challenges**

*Discussions on the pathways for electricity transition and the challenges in supply of critical minerals needed for the new energy infrastructure*

**Keynote by** Paddy Padmanathan, Vice Chairman/CEO, ACWA Power and Vice Chairman, Xlinks

**Presentation by** Marcus Stewart, Head of Secretariat, Green Grids Initiative and Mark Howells, Programme Director, Climate Compatible Growth

**Q&A with MPs moderated by** Lucy Pearson, Executive Director, Climate Parliament

15:30-16:00  Tea and coffee break

16:00-17:30  **Session 8: Closing session and commitments by MPs**

*MPs report back on key lessons learned and state commitments*

**Keynote by** Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, CEO and Chairperson, Global Environment Facility

**Moderators:** Lilia Chanaoui, Eliza Cocksworth and Léa Hillaireau – Climate Parliament

17:30  End of forum
SESSION OVERVIEWS

SESSION 1 – Parliamentarians for the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is the framework on which humanity’s hopes for preventing a global climate breakdown depend. Laurence Tubiana’s achievement of securing world-wide agreement on this action framework and linking it to the target of 1.5°C, is widely seen as the most important outcome to emerge from 30 years of climate negotiations. As time runs out and climate disasters multiply around the globe, there is no time to negotiate a new agreement. The Paris Agreement must be made to work. The UN Secretary-General is, at every opportunity, calling the world to action in the most eloquent language. We are, he tells us, “on a highway to climate hell with our foot still on the accelerator.”. We are at a halfway point. It has been 7 years since Paris, with 7 years to go to 2030. If we are going to make the transition to global net zero in time, politicians have to act. Political will is often the essential missing ingredient for sustainable development.

In this session, Laurence Tubiana, CEO of the European Climate Foundation and architect of the Paris Agreement and Sergio Missana, Secretary General of the Climate Parliament will give introductory remarks on the critical role MPs need to play in implementing the Paris Agreement – advocating for a greater level of climate ambition and holding governments accountable by overseeing the implementation of their NDCs at national level.

SESSION 2 – Climate impacts

At today’s temperature increase of less than 1.2°C, we already see devastating droughts, storms, floods and heat waves striking all parts of the world. Women, children and marginalised communities are being hit hardest of all. The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) calculated that to have a 67% chance of limiting the planet’s temperature rise to 1.5°C, humanity could emit no more than another 400 gigatons of carbon dioxide after 2020. In their most recent report, they estimated global annual emissions to be 43 Gt. The arithmetic is simple. By 2030 that carbon budget will be exhausted, and our chances of achieving 1.5°C will rapidly vanish. Polled for their individual opinions, the majority of IPCC scientists believe we are likely to surpass a 3°C temperature increase by the end of the century. According to one major international study, this would make much of the tropics as hot as the hottest parts of the Sahara Desert are today. The evacuation of the tropics is a scenario that is likely to happen within the lifetime of young people alive today.

In this session, Claire Ransom, Assistant Climate Officer at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), author and lead coordinator for the decadal WMO ‘State of Climate’ report, will present the latest available data on climate science and the devastating impacts of climate change on ecosystems and human life in all parts of the world.

SESSION 3 – The Global Stocktake

COP 28 will be a milestone moment when the world will take stock of its progress on implementing the Paris Agreement. The Global Stocktake (GST) serves as a crucial mechanism
for enhancing climate ambition. It aims to assess progress and inform future action needed across all pillars, from mitigation to adaptation and loss & damage, ahead of the enhancement of NDCs due in 2025. Echoing the 6th IPCC report, the GST mitigation section emphasises “the need for transformations across all sectors and contexts, including scaling up renewable energy while phasing out all unabated fossil fuels, ending deforestation, reducing non-CO2 emissions and implementing both supply- and demand-side measures”. On adaptation, the report emphasises that “most observed adaptation efforts are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions” and that further efforts must be “informed and driven by local contexts, populations and priorities”.

In this session Kaveh Guilanpour, Vice President for International Strategies at the Centre for Climate and Energy Solutions (c2es) and Lola Vallejo, Climate Programme Director at Institut du Développement et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI) and co-chair of the UNFCCC Mitigation programme will present the key messages of the GST and expected outcomes at COP 28. Discussions will focus on possible pathways to accelerate decarbonization.

**SESSION 4 - Nationally Determined Contributions**

NDCs are the heart of the Paris Agreement. Each party to the Paris Agreement is required to submit its own NDC, outlining its climate action plans and commitments to address climate change, including specific mitigation and adaptation goals. NDCs must be updated every five years with increasingly higher ambition. The next update is due in 2025.

The GST and the last NDCs Synthesis Report both emphasize the serious emission and implementation gap of the NDCs: their level of ambition is too low to limit warming to 1.5°C and current implementation policies and actions fall short of reaching stated targets. Full implementation of all the latest NDCs (including commitments conditional to international support) is estimated to lead to a global emissions reduction of only 5.3% by 2030 relative to 2019 levels, instead of the 43% needed to keep temperature rise under 1.5°C.

In this session, Claire Stockwell, Senior Climate Policy analyst at Climate Action Tracker (CAT), will present an assessment of the global efforts to combat climate change and focus on specific sectoral benchmarks for decarbonization. Claire will present useful tools developed by CAT to help policy makers track progress and encourage more ambitious climate action in their countries. MPs will be invited to report progresses made in their counties.

**SESSION 5 – Climate finance**

Climate finance can play a catalytic role in attracting the substantial investment required to transition toward low-carbon, climate-resilient pathways and achieve country NDCs. Coming from various sources, including public funds, private investments, international assistance, climate finance can provide green projects with initial funding, reducing risks for investment and leveraging larger financial flow to developing countries. Combining public and private financing is an essential step to reduce risk and attract private capital. Yet, there remain significant barriers in channelling climate finance to viable projects.
In this session, Jay Collins, Vice-Chairman of Banking, Capital Markets, and Advisory at Citi, will present the challenges faced by the private sector in channelling finance to national projects. Verónica Gálmez Márquez, Deputy Director of the Division for Mitigation and Adaptation at the Green Climate Fund will present the work of the Fund and discuss the role of policy makers in creating an enabling environment for green investments. Steve Pye, Associate Professor at the UC Energy Institute will present a case study on mobilising climate finance for a green grids in Southern Africa.

SESSION 6 – Dialogue with Investors

BloombergNEF estimates that $21.4 trillion needs to be invested in electricity grids by 2050 to support a net-zero trajectory for the world. At least as much will be needed to build the large-scale solar and wind installations that, combined with small-scale solar, can power those grids with renewable energy. To ensure reliable supply, continental-scale grids need to connect everyone to the most energy-rich locations, such as sunny deserts and windy seas, and to different time zones. Most of the investment will have to come from the private sector. But private investors will only deliver low-cost capital to build green grids if governments create a secure legislative and regulatory framework for investment. Private and public investors need to be in constant dialogue with lawmakers and regulators about what steps are needed to attract green grids investment on a massive scale. The Climate Parliament is convening this dialogue.

This session will bringing MPs together with energy regulators, industry and the investment community. The objective for this session is to address key challenges which must be overcome to attract green investment on a massive scale in countries of the Global South. The draft ‘investors statement’ below, will form the basis of the discussions.

**Clean Energy. Delivered.**

*Illustrative draft for consultation*

As private and public investors concerned about the dangers of climate change, we confirm that we are ready to invest in renewable energy installations large and small, in modern grids from the community level to the continental scale. Green grids must deliver enough clean energy not only to meet existing electricity demand, but to power electrified transport and to produce enough green hydrogen for industry and for sustainable aviation and shipping fuels.

To unleash investment to build this green infrastructure at the necessary speed and scale, lawmakers and regulators must put in place, in all parts of the world, a framework to ensure a reasonable return on investment. Key elements of such a framework, already used successfully in some countries, include:

- **Renewable energy development zones.** Map solar, wind and other renewable resources to establish renewable energy development zones in the best areas for large-scale generation of cheap electricity.
- **Transmission.** Draw on successful payment models to attract both public and private investment into building clean energy corridors connecting the development zones to major demand centres within the country, and to neighbouring nations, thus providing affordable clean energy to all.
Tariffs. Create a transparent system, using auctions wherever possible, to agree a minimum price for the energy generated so as to ensure a fair return on investment.

Risk reduction. Public funds should be used to provide full or partial guarantees covering risks such as non-payment by utilities, major currency fluctuations, supply chain bottlenecks, or political risks.

Link grid investments to renewable energy development. If new grid infrastructure in developing countries is clearly linked to delivering renewable energy, international climate finance can be blended with large-scale private investment.

Countries that have taken these steps in combination have attracted major investments in green infrastructure. We look forward to working with legislators and regulators to expand investment in green grids on every continent.

SESSION 7 – Renewable energy and green grids

The transition to renewable energy will be at the heart of COP 28 negotiations. The UAE has made “fast tracking the energy transition and slashing emissions before 2030” one of its four key priorities and tasked the International Energy Agency supported by IRENA to convene ministers towards an outcome. The IEA’s World Energy Outlook 2023 and update to its Net Zero Report highlight five actions needed to 2030 to keep 1.5°C alive: 1) Tripling of the renewables capacity installed; 2) Doubling energy intensity improvements; 3) An orderly drop in fossil fuel use of 25% by 2030, and 95% by 2050; 4) A 75% cut in methane emissions from fossil fuels; 4) A tripling of clean energy spending in emerging and developing economies. A critical component of the energy transition is greening the world’s grids. Annual investment in grids required by 2030 to keep 1.5 degrees on track is $600bn globally, with $300bn required in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs).

There is #NoTransitionWithoutTransmission.

In this session, we will hear a keynote from Paddy Padmanathan, Vice-Chair of Xlinks and Vice-Chair of ACWA Power and holder of the world record for lowest price for renewable energy with a portfolio of projects across many EMDEs, and Marcus Stewart, Head of Secretariat for the Green Grids Initiative who will present the Electricity Transition Playbook - a high-level guide for policy makers on the nine blocks required to transition to electricity-based power systems, fuelled by renewable energy.
EXAMPLES OF PARLIAMENTARY ACTION

**Mitigation**
- National target on climate and renewable energy
- Long-term planning / legislation
  - energy generation
  - energy efficiency
  - supply chains
  - transmission
  - regional interconnection
  - transport
  - infrastructure
  - jobs and affected communities
  - security
- Empowering regulators (clear role and independency)
- Join Regulatory Energy Transition Accelerator (RETA)

**Adaptation**
- National target
  - reforestation and biodiversity
    - e.g. 30 by 30 target on land and ocean protected areas
  - clean cooking
- Long term planning / legislation
  - heat and air cooling
  - flood management
  - low carbon agriculture
  - water conservation
  - land use and forest conservation
    - e.g. Government approval mandatory for land to be used for anything else than forests
- Public campaign on reforestation programmes supported by strong monitoring mechanism

**Climate Finance**
- National target on climate finance
- Establish / strengthen climate finance funds, investment trusts
- Policies and instruments to de-risk and encourage investment
  - risk guarantee fund
  - viability gap funding (co-financing by government)
  - tax incentives
  - concessions
  - sovereign green bonds
YOUR COMMITMENTS

Mitigation

Adaptation

Climate Finance