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**LAST CHANCE: IEA Webinar on What to Expect from COP22**

**WHAT: IEA Webinar to Preview COP22**

**WHO: Dave Turk,** Head of the IEA's Energy Environment Division, and **Christina Hood,** Head of the Climate Change Unit

**WHEN: Wednesday 2 November, 2016 at 3:00 PM Paris time (2:00PM GMT / 10:00 AM EST).**

Days before the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, please join us for a webinar to talk about the upcoming COP22, which begins 7 November in Marrakesh, Morocco. The conference will be the first implementation meeting following Paris as attention now turns to how countries will translate their commitments into action.

With energy contributing two thirds of global carbon emissions, the energy sector is at the heart of the climate challenge.  During this one hour webinar, our experts will draw from the IEA's world-recognized capabilities in data, analysis and real-world solutions to present their views on the road after Paris and what to expect from the Marrakesh conference.

Specifically, IEA experts will:

* Share the IEA's just-released annual global benchmark data on carbon emissions from around the world and tracking clean energy progress.
* Present analysis and modelling indicating future trends and opportunities for further climate ambition, including the IEA's "bridge scenario," and other cost-effective insights for helping to put our world on track for achieving a below 2 degree goal, as well as previewing a second round of IEA's Energy Technology Roadmaps.
* Highlight real-world solutions, including previewing a new IEA report exploring policy solutions for countries around the world, and the work from IEA's clean energy collaborations, including its Energy Technology Network consisting of 6,000 experts from 51 countries, its extensive energy efficiency efforts in China and other important emerging economies and its new role hosting the Secretariat of the Clean Energy Ministerial.
* Review the IEA's role as an energy advisor supporting the clean energy transition across its membership and beyond, as well as its new open door policy to emerging economies in the past year. With China, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Morocco becoming associate members, and Mexico on the road to becoming a member, the IEA family now accounts for two-thirds of global energy demand (63%), renewable energy generation (69%) and global CO2 emissions (67%), and more than half the world's energy production (52%).

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***About the IEA:*** *The International Energy Agency, the global energy authority, was founded in 1974 to help its member countries co-ordinate a collective response to major oil supply disruptions. Its mission has evolved and rests today on three main pillars: working to ensure global energy security; expanding energy cooperation and dialogue around the world; and promoting an environmentally sustainable energy future.*

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