**Question for written answer E-003205/2019**
**to the Commission**
Rule 138
**Guido Reil** (ID)

Subject: Climate action and developing countries

In September 2018, the then President of the Commission proposed a new Africa-Europe Alliance to deepen economic relations and promote investment. This Alliance, which will receive additional billions in aid, is supposed to create up to 10 million jobs over the next five years[1].

In a recent study, two experts from the Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change conclude that the world will be 4.2 percent poorer in 2030 if the ‘Nationally Determined Contributions’ - i.e. the self-imposed commitments of states under the Paris Climate Agreement - are fully implemented than in the case of non-implementation. Both researchers point out that the more a country pushes for 'climate action', the stronger the negative effects on economic growth[2].

What measures and financial transfers has this Africa-Europe Alliance implemented so far?

Has the Commission carried out an assessment of the impact of climate action commitments on economic growth in developing countries?

How does the Commission assess and justify this contradiction between, on the one hand, the attempt to promote Africa's economic development and, on the other, the fact that this development is being prevented by measures to combat climate change?

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1 European Commission, State of the Union 2018: Questions and Answers -Towards a new 'Africa - Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs’

2 Lorenza Campagnolo, Marinella Davide, 'Can the Paris deal boost SDG's achievement? An assessment of climate mitigation. Co-benefits or side-effects on poverty and inequality ', World Development, Volume 122, October 2019.