



COP24, KATOWICE

2nd December – 14th December 2018 | Katowice, Poland

Recommendations for the European Union

By 2020, revise the EU NDC to increase its level of ambition to reflect the level of urgency imbued in the IPCC 1.5°C report, in order to support a transition to an EU zero net greenhouse gas emissions society by 2040

During the COP24 negotiations the European Union must

- Use the Talanoa Dialogue as a space to discuss economy-wide solutions to addressing the existing global ambition gap and additionally **outline options for the EU to increase its own efforts to tackle climate change, particularly in the context of the IPCC 1.5°C report;**
- At the very least, signal that they are aiming to **at least double contributions made to the GCF** compared to the initial period, in line with needs and the anticipated pipeline of projects, and in particular through scaled up public finance contributions;
- Work to inspire and motivate countries ahead of the UN Secretary General's climate change summit (2019, September) to **use the summit as an additional platform -not the only platform- to commit to enhancing NDCs and increasing emissions reductions targets, scaling-up climate finance and implementing the Paris Agreement.**

Domestically the European Union must

- As a bloc must aim to **reach zero net greenhouse gas emissions domestically by 2040;**
- **Encourage all EU Members States to overachieve their 2020 targets.** The EU as a bloc is set to overachieve its 2020 climate targets, however there are a number of EU Member States that are projected to miss their climate and/or energy targets¹;
- Reduce net carbon pollution from all sectors to zero by 2040, including by **phasing-out fossil fuels, moving to a 100% renewable energy system, accelerating the shift to a circular economy and by promoting the use of energy efficiency and renewables;**
- Create a **phase-out plan for lignite and/or coal fired power plants** that includes clear deadlines, to be executed in combination with an **equivalent cancellation of EU ETS allowances** in the Union
- Follow the lead of other countries and **develop a just transition model** for EU Member States to use as guidance that brings workers and companies along with the energy transition and **plans for early retirement, re-skills workers and restores the natural environment;**
- Assess and implement policies and measures, related to how the EU can contribute to emissions reduction elsewhere in the world, both by **reducing demand for imported goods that have high carbon footprints and by increasing climate finance and capacity building in developing countries;**
- **Set out how EU public and private financial flows** – starting with the EU budget, should be **reoriented towards the above objectives**, to help all Member States benefit from the transition to a clean economy.

¹ EUR-Lex (2018). *Climate action progress report*. European Commission. Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0716&from=EN>

Ensuring ambitious climate outcomes at UNFCCC COP24

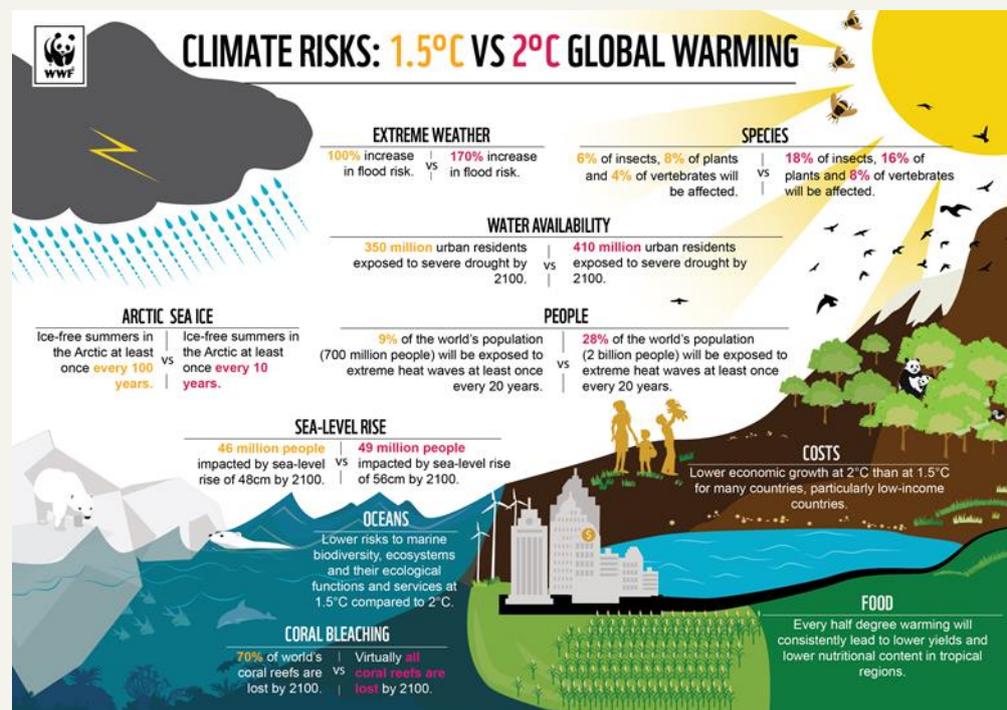
Between 2 and 14 December 2018, the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will take place in Katowice, Poland. Decisions taken this year under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement will have direct repercussions on whether the world sets out on a pathway to a climate-safe future in line with the Agreement's goals.

Progress in four areas is crucial to put the world on track to achieving the goals of the Agreement and 1.5°C: **agreeing a robust set of rules for the Paris Agreement, raising the ambition of NDCs by 2020, accelerating climate action ahead of 2020, and creating a strong ambition mechanism.**

Agreeing a fit and able Paris Agreement Work Programme

The Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) or rulebook, as it's also called, is at the crux of what COP24 is all about. Parties' ability to move forwards with implementing the Paris Agreement will be severely hindered if no PAWP is agreed. For COP24 to be a true success, the meeting needs to conclude with Parties and non-state stakeholders being able to return home with the tools to operationalise the Paris Agreement, so that they can begin implementing the Agreement. This means, **agreeing a PAWP that includes clear and robust rules and guidelines - particularly on transparency, market measures, finance, adaptation and loss & damage-** that enable Parties and non-state stakeholders to make progress on limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C more quickly and effectively.

ACHIEVING 1.5°C
MEANS CLOSING THE
AMBITION GAP &
INCREASING NDC AMBITION



Close the 2030 ambition gap through increased NDCs

During COP19 in Warsaw; Poland created the concept of intended Nationally Determined Countries (iNDCs), which were to be converted to NDCs and potentially

revised and resubmitted. Five years on and current NDCs are nowhere near ambitious enough to put the world on track to 1.5°C².

Much has happened since Parties submitted their NDCs -- both in the policy-making realm and in the real economy -- that can help **Parties recalibrate the national goals that will inspire and guide their countries' transition towards low-carbon, climate-resilient societies during the next decade**. The inputs to the Talanoa Dialogue attest to this, as does the experience by Parties and non-Parties on the ground, for example during the Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS).

Some governments recognise these developments and are already actively discussing how to improve their NDCs³, including their 2030 targets. This discussion needs to be broader, so that all Parties can benefit from the latest information and be inspired to take similar action. That is the purpose of the Talanoa Dialogue - **a constructive, facilitative and transparent process aimed at sharing solutions and informing the enhancement of individual and collective action and ambition that are urgently needed**.

At COP 24, the **international community must send a clear signal that all countries will look at their NDCs anew** and do everything in their power to adjust them to be in line with the Paris Agreement goals and achieving 1.5°C. This, in turn, should inform domestic processes of revision, with stakeholder input, during 2019 in order to leverage domestic opportunities for increasing NDC ambition by 2020, and keep open the possibility of staying below 1.5°C.

Consolidate and accelerate the pre-2020 climate response

The IPCC 1.5°C Report makes it clear that **achieving 1.5°C will require global CO₂ emissions to decline well-before 2030**⁴. Global greenhouse gas emissions must peak by 2020 and decline thereafter⁵ if we are to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, let alone 1.5°C. **Accelerating pre-2020 climate action will be crucial, to achieve this global milestone** and thereby set the foundation for an effective and just transition to zero net greenhouse gas, climate-resilient societies. As of November 28th 2018 122 Parties⁶ (including the EU and all Member States), representing all negotiating groups, have ratified **the Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol, but it is still 22 Parties short from entering into force**. All Parties must **ratify the Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol** in order to establish the second commitment period to the Kyoto Protocol and demonstrate their commitment to climate action.

Build a durable and effective ambition mechanism

Reducing emissions and building resilience progressively over time is at the core of the Paris Agreement. Central to this timeline is an effective Ambition Mechanism to strengthen countries' NDCs. The Ambition Mechanism includes: (1) The Global Stocktake of implementation and collective progress every five years and (2) the submission of updated and progressively more ambitious NDCs from each country every five years, informed by the Global Stocktake. This process will start with the Talanoa Dialogue, which will be the first opportunity to collectively ratchet-up the

² Ibid 2.

³ Examples include Norway, New Zealand, and a number of the countries that are a part of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF).

⁴ Special IPCC 1.5°C report (2018). IPCC. Available at: <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>

⁵ Hare, B (2008). Science of Climate Change. The Climate Group and the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research. Available at: <https://www.theclimategroup.org/sites/default/files/archive/files/Science-of-Climate-Change.pdf>

⁶ UNFCCC; Ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol. <https://unfccc.int/process/the-kyoto-protocol/the-doha-amendment>

3°C+

PARTIES' CURRENT NDCS
SET THE WORLD ON 3°C+
WARMING PATHWAY,
WELL ABOVE 1.5°C

ambition of NDCs and climate action in 2020, as described above. But even if we are effective in this first round, **further emissions reductions will be needed** in subsequent periods to stay on track to achieving global decarbonisation before 2050 and **zero net emissions in the EU by 2040**⁷, as required to limit warming to 1.5°C.

As part of the Paris Agreement’s implementation guidelines, **Parties must agree an effective ambition mechanism**: a process that facilitates the increase of individual Party and collective ambition and action delivered on-the-ground over time. The design of an effective Global Stocktake (GST) is at the core of this effort; but the effective functioning of the ambition mechanism depends on full implementation of all elements of the Paris Agreement. Because of the GST’s scope and the interlinkages among agenda items, **the design of the ambition mechanism must ensure that the negotiation of other agenda items takes into account the ongoing discussions on the GST, and is done with an eye towards facilitating the enhancement of ambition** (in the form of targets and actions) through individual efforts and international cooperation.

AMBITION

PARTIES MUST AGREE AN
EFFECTIVE AMBITION
MECHANISM

EU policy timeline to 2020

November 2018	EU long-term climate strategy release
December 2018	COP24
May 2019	European Parliament elections
Q2 2019	New Commission work programme
Q3 2019	Nomination of new Commissioners
September 2019	UNSG Climate Summit
Q4 2019	COP25
2020	Preferably in Q1 or Q2 the new EU NDC and LTS are submitted

⁷WWF position: the EU’s long-term climate strategy. Available at: http://www.wwf.eu/media_centre/publications/?uNewsID=330758

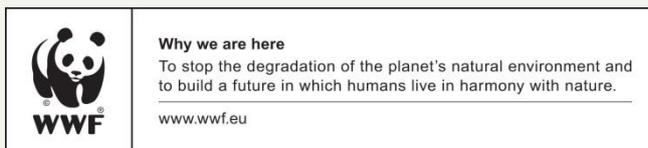
Cover image: Clockwise, from the top right hand corner: *Atlantic grey seal (Halichoerus grypus)*, Devon, UK. © naturepl.com / Alex Mustard / WWF; *Golden Bee-eater (Merops apiaster)*, Bratislava, Slovakia ©; *island Fågeln (The bird)* in Björn archipelago, Uppland, Sweden, © Ola Jennersten / WWF-Sweden (both of the middle pictures); *Walney Offshore windfarm project*, Cumbria, UK. © Global Warming Images / WWF; Tomas Hulik; *Whitlee wind farm*, Scotland, UK © Global Warming Images / WWF.

**Contact details at the
WWF European Policy
Office:**

Imke Lübbecke
Head of Unit, Climate &
Energy
iluebbecke@wwf.eu

Leia Achampong
Climate Policy Officer
lachampong@wwf.eu

Rebecca Humphries
Public Affairs Officer
rhumphries@wwf.eu



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