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**WORKING PAPER**

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**WORKING DOCUMENT**

From:	Nicolaidis Group
To:	Nicolaidis Group
Subject:	Draft Council Conclusions – Climate Diplomacy

Delegations will find attached REV 1 of document "Draft Council Conclusions - Climate Diplomacy".

## **Draft Council Conclusions – Climate Diplomacy**

**REV1**

The Council:

### **Commitment to multilateralism/Urgency of swift implementation of the Paris Agreement**

1. UNDERLINES, in line with the EU Global Strategy, the crucial importance of a shared rules-based global order, with multilateralism as its key principle and the United Nations at its core and RECONFIRMS that the EU will continue to lead the way in the global pursuit of climate action, so as to fully implement the Paris Agreement and to achieve the 2030 Agenda, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core.
2. NOTES WITH GREAT CONCERN the strong scientific evidence presented in recent reports<sup>1</sup> pointing to the acceleration of climate change and the fast closing window to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; STRESSES the unprecedented urgency to step up efforts to halt and reverse climate change. STRESSES the importance of the upcoming Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways; NOTES WITH CONCERN the Arctic Council's recent findings that the Arctic is warming at more than twice the global average rate. RECOGNISES the call for swifter climate action coming from the December 2017 One Planet Summit.
3. RECOGNISES that the 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 23) also revealed a growing sense of concern at the adequacy of existing global commitments to alter the course; REMAINS committed to the full operationalisation of the Paris Agreement, based on a universal regime with rules applicable to all at COP 24, and RESOLVES to reinforce efforts to strengthen existing and seek new alliances with countries in all regions to mitigate climate change and prepare to adapt to the growing impacts and risks related to climate change.

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<sup>1</sup> See for example the UN Environment Emissions Gap Report 2017 and the WMO Statement on the State of the Global Climate 2017

### **Addressing the nexus between climate change and security**

4. RECOGNISES that climate change has direct and indirect implications for international security and stability, chiefly affecting the most fragile and vulnerable, especially women and children, contributing to the loss of livelihoods, reinforcing environmental pressures and disaster risk, forcing the displacement of people and exacerbating the threat of social and political unrest.
5. NOTES WITH CONCERN the deterioration of the world's water resources and ecosystems, as well as the growing threat posed by water scarcity. RECOGNISES the need for a more comprehensive and concerted international effort to address the water-related aspects of climate change in line with the messages and conclusions of the Budapest Water Summit 2016 and the Stockholm World Water Week 2017.
6. RECONFIRMS that as climate change acts as a threat multiplier, development responses need to become more conflict sensitive as much as security approaches need to become more climate sensitive, particularly for countries which are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and are already under pressure from natural, societal or political sources. RESOLVES to further mainstream the nexus between climate change and security in policy dialogue, conflict prevention, development and humanitarian action and disaster risk strategies. In this context the EU SUPPORTS the continued work being done in the framework of the G7, including exchanging best practices in the G7 Working Group on climate and fragility, and in the UN system, and encouraging in particular the UNSC to increase its focus on the climate and security nexus, recommending that it be a recurrent item within deliberations for UNSC resolutions, and looking at options to institutionally strengthen climate risk assessment and management within the UN system.

7. REAFFIRMS the need to further integrate effective responses to climate security risks across policy areas – ranging from climate action and resilience building on the one hand to preventive diplomacy and improved risk assessment on the other hand to strengthen the bridge between early warning and early action. RECOGNISES the need to promote the sustainable management of water, land and biodiversity in order to maintain ecosystem services. UNDERLINES the importance of translating climate and security analysis into action as was highlighted in the 2017 Hague Declaration as part of the Planetary Security Conference series.
8. LOOKS FORWARD TO the high level event on climate and security to be held in Brussels in June at the initiative of HR/VP Mogherini to underline the growing importance of addressing the destabilising effects and risks of climate change and to reconfirm the EU's and its partners' commitment to swift and ambitious action in that respect.

#### **EU commitment through action – at all levels**

9. EMPHASISES that Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as a cornerstone of the wider national development plans, are a key driver for integrating ambitious climate action in national policy making, and STRESSES the necessity for the NDCs to be translated into actionable domestic policies and measures in line with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
10. HIGHLIGHTS the EU's early adoption of the legislation necessary to implement its NDC as part of an ambitious Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy. CONFIRMS the readiness of the EU to cooperate and to share experiences with its partners in accelerating policy implementation.
11. RECOGNISES the importance of effective and efficient adaptation action, strategies and plans to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change in the context of the Paris Agreement. In this context, RECALLS the efforts that the EU and its Member States are already undertaking to enhance resilience and increase adaptation capacity. The EU STANDS READY to continue cooperation with all partners with a view to accelerating progress at all levels.

12. Highlights that the EU and its Member States are providing substantial capacity building and technology transfer. UNDERLINES that the EU and its Member States are the largest provider of public climate finance and STRESSES the need for the further participation of a broader range of contributors. REAFFIRMS their commitment to continuing to scale up the mobilisation of international climate finance, as part of the collective developed countries' goal to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025 for mitigation and adaptation purposes, from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels in order to assist developing countries in implementing their climate change adaptation and mitigation plans. RECOGNISES the call for scaling up of public as well as private financing in support of swifter climate action coming from the December 2017 One Planet Summit.
13. RECALLS the connection between climate and development already set out in the EU Consensus on Development. In this context, EU and its Member States further HIGHLIGHT that international science and technology and energy cooperation can play an important role in providing innovative solutions in addressing the global challenge of climate change especially in least developed countries and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS).
14. UNDERLINES the important role non-state actors play in climate action. REITERATES the commitment of the EU to reaching out to relevant non-state actors, including civil society, the private sector and local and regional governments. HIGHLIGHTS the critical role of non-state actors as recognised by the Paris Agreement through the Global Climate Action Agenda and by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Also UNDERLINES the relevance of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. WELCOMES the Bonn-Fiji Commitment of local and regional governments to deliver on the Paris Agreement as well as the commitments made by financial institutions at the recent One Planet Summit held in Paris, where the private sector also took a leading role in climate finance, and LOOKS FORWARD TO the engagement of civil society, businesses and local administrations at the upcoming Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco in September 2018.

### **Advocacy, outreach and EU leadership**

15. EMPHASISES the need to continue to strengthen political outreach and public diplomacy, up to the highest official levels, and through multiple policy communities and the full range of regional and sub-regional actors. UNDERLINES the importance of continued action and leadership by G20 economies that collectively account for some 80% of global emissions by implementing the G20 Hamburg Action Plan on Climate and Energy for Growth.
16. LOOKS FORWARD TO the 2018 Ministerial on Climate Action (MoCA) to be held in Brussels jointly with Canada and China to reconfirm their joint leadership and commitment to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement.
17. SUPPORTS the strengthening of strategic communication to better project the EU's high level of ambition and commitment, domestically and with partner countries, non-state actors and the media, and to create optimal conditions for progress in the negotiations of the Paris Agreement Work Program and its completion while promoting the benefits of the transition to a low greenhouse gas emission future in terms of sustainable growth and green jobs.

### **Climate policy coherence in trade and transport**

18. HIGHLIGHTS that the interactions between climate policies and policies governing international trade and investment are increasing and EMPHASISES the need to work bilaterally and multilaterally to promote the mutual supportiveness of trade and climate policies, thereby contributing to the necessary transition to a safe and sustainable low-emission, resource efficient and climate-resilient economy. UNDERLINES the importance of climate-friendly public procurement practices and the need for economic actors to include considerations of both climate-related risks and opportunities in production and supply chains, so as to expand the field of investment in clean, safe and sustainable energy, energy efficiency, resilient infrastructure, low-emissions production, resilient infrastructure and the spread of green goods, services and technologies.

19. EMPHASISES the need for the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to take swift additional actions in order for international shipping to contribute its fair share to the fight against climate change and to agree in April 2018 on an initial greenhouse gas IMO emission reduction strategy underpinned by an adequate emission reduction objective, consistent with the well below 2°C goal under the Paris Agreement, including a list of short, mid and long-term measures, as agreed with the roadmap for developing a comprehensive IMO strategy on reduction of GHG emissions from ships. WELCOMES the Tony de Brum Declaration issued at the occasion of the One Planet Summit and stresses the need for appropriate outreach activities in the run up to the 72nd Session of the Environmental Protection Committee (MEPC) of IMO to further build the political momentum while striving for a successful outcome in MEPC 72.
20. EMPHASISES that action should also be taken by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to reduce emissions from international aviation and allow for a fair contribution for the sector, consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. The ICAO's work on a market-based measure for international aviation emissions to achieve the goal of carbon neutral growth from 2020 (CNG 2020) should be duly complemented with effective implementing rules, and adequate participation in the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) be ensured so as to secure the objective is delivered.

### **The path to COP 24**

21. RECOGNISES the progress made on the Paris Agreement Work Programme by the Parties during Fijian COP 23. REMAINS CONVINCED that substantial progress on the Paris Agreement Work Programme is still needed with a view to finalise it at COP24.

22. CALLS for a collective, comprehensive and concerted reflection on progress in delivering the agreed mitigation objectives, consistent with the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. In that context LOOKS FORWARD TO the 2018 "Talanoa" Dialogue as presented by the Fijian Presidency at COP 23 to run through 2018. REITERATES the EU's and Member States' commitment to participate fully in the Dialogue and ENCOURAGES all international partners to also use this opportunity to demonstrate progress on NDC implementation. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the use of the Dialogue to inform possible updating to deliver on the long term objectives of the Paris Agreement and to seek ways to enhance global ambition. CONSIDERS that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C will be a valuable source of information for the discussions in this context.
23. UNDERLINES that the broadest based engagement of stakeholders and dialogue between international partners is essential for delivering the needed transformation of global economy. In this context IDENTIFIES the Talanoa Dialogue as a central theme for EU climate diplomacy in 2018 which will allow the EU and Member States to enhance mutual understanding and trust that allows for stronger cooperation with partner countries and wider stakeholders on the way to COP 24.
24. FIRMLY SUPPORTS the UNFCCC Secretariat as well as Fiji and Poland in their respective capacities as the COP23 and COP24 Presidencies, in leading the global community to a successful COP24, and REMAINS determined to deliver a successful outcome with the Talanoa Dialogue, the finalisation of the Paris Work Programme and the Climate Action Agenda as key elements, engaging the EU and all international partners in sustained action to combat climate change.
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## Draft Council Conclusions – Climate Diplomacy

**REV1**

The Council:

### **Commitment to multilateralism/Urgency of swift implementation of the Paris Agreement & urgency of scaling up action**

1. UNDERLINES in line with the EU Global Strategy, the crucial importance of a shared rules-based global order, with multilateralism as its key principle and the United Nations at its core and RECONFIRMS that the EU ~~'s-will continue commitment~~ to lead the way in the global pursuit of climate action, so as to ~~{fully implement }achieve the full and swift implementation of~~ the Paris Agreement and to achieve the 2030 Agenda, including ~~withand~~ the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core.
2. NOTES WITH **GREAT** CONCERN the strong scientific evidence presented in recent reports<sup>1</sup> pointing to the acceleration of climate change and the fast closing window to hold ~~the increase in the global average temperature to well below~~achieve the 2°C and pursue ~~efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above targets pre-industrial levels;~~ STRESSES the unprecedented urgency to step up {global}efforts to halt and reverse ~~{climate change}~~. STRESSES the importance of the upcoming Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways; ~~NOTES~~ WITH CONCERN the Arctic Council's recent findings that the Arctic is warming at more than twice the global average rate. RECOGNISES the call for swifter climate action coming from the December 2017 One Planet Summit; ~~and STRESSES the unprecedented urgency to step up global efforts to halt and reverse this trend.~~
3. RECOGNISES that the 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 23) also revealed a growing sense of concern at the adequacy of existing global commitments to alter the course; REMAINS ~~determined to deliver our commitments what is needed for the~~ committed to the full operationalisation of the Paris Agreement, based on a universal regime with rules applicable to all at COP 24.

<sup>1</sup> See for example the UN Environment Emissions Gap Report 2017 and the WMO Statement on the State of the Global Climate 2017

and RESOLVES to reinforce efforts to strengthen existing and seek new alliances ~~partner~~ with countries in all regions to mitigate climate change and prepare to adapt ~~and prepare~~ ~~for~~ the growing impacts and risks related to climate change, ~~as well as to mitigate its effects.~~

#### Addressing the nexus between climate change and security

4. RECOGNISES that climate change has direct and indirect implications for international security and stability ~~an impact on the fabric and stability of regions across the world~~, chiefly affecting the most fragile and vulnerable, especially women and children, contributing to the loss of livelihoods, reinforcing environmental pressures and disaster risk, forcing the displacement of people and exacerbating the threat of social and political unrest.

5. NOTES WITH CONCERN the deterioration of the world's water resources and ecosystems, as well as the growing threat posed by water scarcity. RECOGNISES the need for a more comprehensive and concerted international effort to address the water-related aspects of climate change in line with the messages and conclusions of the Budapest Water Summit 2016 and the Stockholm World Water Week 2017.

- ~~5.6~~ RECONFIRMS that as climate change acts as a threat multiplier, development responses need to become more conflict sensitive as much as security approaches need to become more climate sensitive, particularly for countries which are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and are already under pressure from natural, societal or political ~~or [sectarian] sources~~. RESOLVES to further mainstream the nexus between climate change and security in policy dialogue, conflict prevention, development and humanitarian action and disaster risk strategies. In this context the EU SUPPORTS the continued work being done in the framework of the G7, including exchanging best practices in the G7 Working Group on climate and fragility, and in the UN system, and encouraging in particular the UNSC to continue its attention to increase its focus on the climate and security nexus, looks forward to the UN Security Council continuing its work on climate fragility, recommending that it be a recurrent item within their deliberations for UNSC resolutions, and looking at options to institutionally strengthen climate risk assessment and management within the UN system.

~~6.7.~~ REAFFIRMS the need to further integrate effective responses to climate security risks across policy areas – ranging from climate action and resilience building on the one hand ~~to~~, preventive diplomacy and ~~work for sustainable development, improved risk assessment~~ on the other hand to strengthen the bridge between early warning and early action. ~~RECOGNISES the need to, helping ensuring promote~~ the sustainable management of water, land and ~~other natural resources~~ biodiversity in order to maintain ecosystem services ~~and to strengthening the bridge between early warning and early action~~ UNDERLINES the importance of translating ~~on of~~ climate and security analysis into action ~~such as done as~~ was highlighted underin the ~~2017 Hague Declaration as part of the Planetary Security Conference series.~~

~~8.~~ LOOKS FORWARD TO the high level event on climate and security to be held in Brussels in June by invitation at the initiative of HR/VP Mogherini to underline the growing importance of addressing the destabilising effects and risks of climate change and to reconfirm the EU's and its partners' commitment to swift and ambitious action in that respect.

#### **EU commitment through action – at all levels**

~~7.9.~~ EMPHASISES ~~that~~ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), ~~in line with as a~~ cornerstone of the wider national development plans ~~and the SDGs, are a key~~ the main driver for integrating ambitious climate action in national policy making, and STRESSES the necessity for the NDCs to be translated into actionable domestic policies and measures in line with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. ~~line with the wider national development plans and the SDGs.~~

~~8.10.~~ HIGHLIGHTS the EU's early adoption of the legislation necessary to implement its NDC as part of an ambitious Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy. CONFIRMS the readiness of the EU to cooperate and to share experiences with its partners in accelerating policy implementation.

~~9.11.~~ RECOGNISES the importance of effective and efficient adaptation action, strategies and STRESSES ~~the importance of developing and implementing adaptation strategies and~~

plans to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change in the context of the ~~long-term goals of the~~ Paris Agreement. In this context, ~~WELCOMES-RECALLS~~ the efforts that the EU and its Member States are already undertaking to enhance resilience and increase adaptation capacity. The EU STANDS READY to continue cooperation with all partners share experiences with a view to accelerating progress at all levels, global progress.

12. Highlights that the EU and its Member States are providing substantial capacity building and technology transfer. UNDERLINES that the EU and its Member States are the largest provider of public climate finance and STRESSES the need for the future further participation of a broader range of contributors. REAFFIRMS that the EU and its Member States are committed their commitment to continuing to scale up the mobilisation of international climate finance, as part of the collective developed countries' goal to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025 for mitigation and adaptation purposes, from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels in order and continue with their efforts to contribute their fair share scale up the mobilisation of international climate finance the developed countries' goal of jointly mobilising making available USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to and maintaining this to 202 to assist developing countries in ensuring implementing that their climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, and finance are integrated at all relevant levels of development decision-making, in line with the broader Sustainable Development Goals. RECOGNISES the call for scaling up of public as well as private financing in support of swifter climate action coming from the December 2017 One Planet Summit.

13. RECALLS the connection between climate and development already set out in the EU Consensus on Development. In this context, EU and its Member States further HIGHLIGHT underline that carbon pricing and fossil fuel subsidy reform are key steps in creating and enabling environment for making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development and that international science and technology and energy cooperation can play an important role in providing innovative solutions in addressing the global challenge of climate change especially in least developed countries and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS).

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14. UNDERLINES the important role non-state actors play in the climate action sphere. REITERATES the commitment of need for the EU to reaching out to relevant diverse non-state actors, including civil society, the private sector and local and regional governments. HIGHLIGHTS the critical role of non-state actors as recognised by the Paris Agreement through the Global Climate Action Agenda and by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Also UNDERLINES the relevance of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In this context, WELCOMES the Bonn-Fiji Commitment of local and regional governments to deliver on the Paris Agreement as well as the commitments made by financial institutions at the recent One Planet Summit held in Paris, where the private sector also took a leading role in climate finance, and LOOKS FORWARD TO the engagement of civil society, businesses and local administrations at the upcoming Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco in September 2018.

#### Advocacy, outreach and EU leadership

~~10-15.~~ EMPHASISES the need to continue to strengthen political outreach and public diplomacy, up to the highest official levels, and through multiple policy communities and the full range of regional and sub-regional actors. UNDERLINES the importance of continued action and leadership by G20 economies that collectively account for some 80% of global emissions by implementing the G20 Hamburg Action Plan on Climate and Energy for Growth.

~~11-~~ LOOKS FORWARD TO the 2018 Ministerial on Climate ActionChange (MoCA) to be held in Brussels jointly with Canada and China to reconfirm their joint leadership and commitment to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement. RECOG the call for skilling-up of public and private financing in support of swifter climate action coming from the December 2017 One Planet Summit, and to provide high level direction to the climate change negotiations.

~~12-16.~~

~~13-17.~~ SUPPORTS the strengthening of strategic communication to better project the EU's track record high level of ambition and commitment, domestically and with partner

countries, non-state actors and the media, and to create optimal conditions for progress in the negotiations of the Paris Agreement Work Program and its completion while promoting the benefits of the transition to a low greenhouse gas carbon emission future in terms of sustainable growth and green jobs.

~~14.1. UNDERLINES the important role non-state actors play in the climate sphere. REITERATES the need for the EU to reach out to diverse non-state actors, including civil society, the private sector and local and regional governments. HIGHLIGHTS the critical role of non-state actors as recognised by the Paris Agreement through the Global Climate Action Agenda and by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. In this context, WELCOMES the Bonn-Fiji Commitment of local and regional governments to deliver the Paris Agreement as well as the commitments made at the recent One Planet Summit held in Paris, where the private sector took a leading role in climate finance, and LOOKS FORWARD TO the engagement of civil society, businesses and local administrations at the upcoming Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco in September 2018.~~

#### Climate policy coherence in trade and transport

18. HIGHLIGHTS that the interactions between climate policies and policies governing international trade and investment are increasing and EMPHASISES the need to work with FTA partners bilaterally and multilaterally to promote the mutual supportiveness of trade and climate policies, thereby contributing to the necessary transition to a safe and sustainable low-emission, resource efficient and climate-resilient economy, including by tackling tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and investment in renewable energy. UNDERLINES the importance of climate-friendly public procurement practices and the need for economic actors to include considerations of both climate-related risks and opportunities in production and supply chains, so as to expand the field of investment in clean, safe and-sustainable energy, energy efficiency, resilient infrastructure, low-emissions production, resilient infrastructure and the spread of green goods, services and technologies.

~~15-19.~~ EMPHASISES the urgent-need for the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to take swift additional actions in order for the-international shipping to contribute its fair share to the fight against climate change and for the International Maritime Organization

~~(IMO)~~ to agree in April 2018 on an initial greenhouse gas IMO emission reduction strategy underpinned by an adequate emission reduction objective, consistent with the well below 2°C goal under the Paris Agreement, including a list of short, mid and long-term measures, as agreed with the roadmap for developing a comprehensive IMO strategy on reduction of GHG emissions from ships, together with a list of concrete candidate measures, including short term ones. WELCOMES the Tony de Brum Declaration issued at the occasion of the One Planet Summit and stresses the need for ~~appropriate~~intensive outreach activities in the run up to the 72nd Session of the Environmental Protection Committee (MEPC) of IMO meeting to further build the political momentum while striving for a successful outcome in MEPC 72.

~~16.20.~~ EMPHASISES that action should also be taken throughby the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to reduce emissions from international aviation and allow for a fair contribution for the sector, consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. The ICAO's work on a market-based measure for international aviation emissions to achieve the goal of carbon neutral growth from 2020 (CNG 2020) should be duly complemented with effective implementing rules, and adequate participation in the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) be ensured so as to secure the objective is delivered. This should be duly complemented by additional measures such as advances in air traffic management and propulsion technologies. Continued development of research strategies and programmes will be essential to technological innovation and operational improvements needed in order to go beyond the CNG 2020 goal and to achieve sector wide absolute emission reductions."

#### **The path to COP 24**

21. RECOGNISES the progress made on the Paris Agreement Work Programme by the Parties during Fijian COP 23; IS OF THE VIEWREMAINS CONVINCED that still substantial progress on the Paris Agreement Work ProgrammeAWP is still needed with a view to finalise it at COP24.

SUPPORTS advancing the implementation of the PAWP in a way that is consistent with the Paris Agreement, applicable to all Parties, fully reflects progress in ambition and operationalises the PA provisions efficiently;

22. CALLS for a collective, comprehensive and concerted approach to enhancing global ambition reflection on assessing the progress in delivering on the agreed mitigation

objectives, consistent with the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. In that  
context LOOKS FORWARD TO the 2018 ~~Facilitative~~ "Talanoa" Dialogue as presented  
by the Fijian Presidency at COP 23 to run through 2018. REITERATES the EU's and  
Member States' commitment to participate fully in the Dialogue and ENCOURAGES all  
international partners to also use this opportunity to demonstrate progress on NDC  
implementation. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the use of the Dialogue toing and to inform  
possible updating of their plans onto deliver onine the long term objectives of the Paris  
Agreement ~~and to seek ways to enhance global ambition. CONSIDERS that the~~  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on the impacts of  
global warming of 1.5°C will be a valuable source of information for the discussions in  
this context.

47-23. UNDERLINES that the broadest based engagement of stakeholders and dialogue  
between international partners is essential for delivering the needed transformation of  
global economy. In this context IDENTIFIES the Talanoa Dialogue as a central theme for  
EU climate diplomacy ~~campaign~~ in 2018 which will allow the EU and Member States to  
enhance mutual understanding and trust that allows for stronger cooperation with partner  
countries and wider stakeholders on the way to COP 24.

48-24. FIRMLY SUPPORTS the UNFCCC Secretariat as well as Fiji and Poland in their  
respective capacities as the COP23 and COP24 Presidencies, in leading the global  
community to a successful COP24, and REMAINS determined to deliver a successful  
outcome with the Talanoa Dialogue, the finalisation of the Paris Work Programme and the  
Climate Action Agenda as key ingredients ~~elements~~, engaging the EU and all international  
partners in sustained action to combat climate change.