



BRIEFING PAPER

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Climate change conference (COP24): Katowice, Poland

By Sara Priestley

1. Introduction

The UK has domestic commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to the *Climate Change Act 2008* and is also part of an international effort to combat climate change.

On the international level, the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC) was adopted during the 1992 Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro. It entered into force in 1994 and has been ratified by 196 States (including the UK) which constitute the “Parties” to the Convention.¹ The objective of the Treaty, set out in article 2 of the Convention, is to “stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.”

Every year a Conference of the Parties takes place (known as COPs).

2. COP24

2.1 COP24 objectives

The 24th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP24) was held on 2-14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. The key objective for COP24 was to agree and adopt a package of decisions to ensure the full implementation of the Paris Agreement (agreed at COP21).² This is known formally as the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP), or more informally as the Paris “rulebook”. The UNFCCC explained why this is a “crucial” step:

Specifically, the full implementation of the Paris Agreement means that practical actions will be unlocked with respect to all elements of the climate regime that countries are building:

- adaptation to climate change impacts,
- ambitious emission reductions,
- with strong means of implementation to support developing countries, in the form of technology cooperation, capacity building, and, especially financial support.³

¹ UNFCCC, [Status of ratification of the Convention](#) [accessed 26 November 2018]

² UNFCCC, [Katowice Climate Change Conference – December 2018](#) [accessed 22 November 2018]

³ Ibid.

2 Climate change conference (COP24): Katowice, Poland

For background information on the Paris Agreement see section 3.1 below. Another key part of COP24 was the [Talanoa Dialogue](#) (see more below).

The Polish Presidency provided the following overview of its objectives for COP24:

Poland's objective is to maintain the global character of the Paris Agreement, the voluntary choice of the method for limiting emissions, as well as the shaping of climate and energy policies depending on the possibilities and specific conditions in terms of raw materials and geography (using own natural resources).⁴

The Polish Presidency focused its message on three key themes:

- **Technology:** development of climate-friendly modern solutions, such as electromobility;
- **Man:** solidary and just transition of industrial regions;
- **Nature:** achieving climate neutrality by absorbing CO₂ by forests and land, or by water management.⁵

Information on the conference, including the timetable of events, is available on the [UNFCCC pages on COP24](#). The UNFCCC also has an [online platform](#) which provides an overview of the status of the Paris Agreement Work Programme at various stages.

The Talanoa Dialogue

This one-off process was originally agreed at COP21 in Paris to allow Parties to take stock of how climate action was progressing in 2018. The “facilitative dialogue” approach was renamed to the Talanoa Dialogue at the Fiji COP23 to reflect a traditional approach to discussions used in Fiji. The features of the Talanoa Dialogue approach were set out in [Annex II of the COP23 outcome document](#). The approach to the process should be consistent with the following description:

Should be constructive, facilitative and solutions oriented and should not lead to discussions of a confrontational nature in which individual Parties or groups of Parties are singled out;

Will be structured around three general topics:

- i. Where are we?
- ii. Where do we want to go?
- iii. How do we get there?

Will be conducted in a manner that promotes enhanced ambition and will consider, as one of its elements, the efforts of Parties on action and support, as appropriate, in the pre-2020 period;

Will fulfil its mandate in a comprehensive and non-restrictive manner;

Will consist of a preparatory and a political phase.⁶

The preparatory phase began in January 2018 and the first session of Talanoa Dialogue took place in Bonn in May 2018. There is a separate [UN website on the Talanoa Dialogue](#), which includes a [summary of the sessions held in Bonn](#) (18 May 2018)⁷ and a page on [outputs and outcome](#).

⁴ [COP24 page](#), Vision for Presidency [accessed 22 November 2018]

⁵ [COP24 page](#), Key messages [accessed 22 November 2018]

⁶ UN Climate Change, Talanoa Dialogue webpages, [Summary of the Talanoa Dialogue at the May Sessions](#), 18 May 2018 [accessed 23 November 2018]

⁷ UN Climate Change, Talanoa Dialogue webpages, [Summary of the Talanoa Dialogue at the May Sessions](#), 18 May 2018 [accessed 23 November 2018]

The Talanoa dialogue concluded at COP24 where a number of roundtable discussions were held, followed by a closing plenary.⁸ The final text of COP24 included the following on the Talanoa dialogue:

[...]

33. Acknowledges that the Talanoa Dialogue was an inclusive and participatory process that incentivized exchanges between Parties and non-Party stakeholders following the Pacific tradition of Talanoa;

34. Also acknowledges that the Talanoa Dialogue took stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and provided information for the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

35. Takes note of the outcome, inputs and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue and their potential to generate greater confidence, courage and enhanced ambition;

36. Recognizes the efforts and actions that Parties and non-Party stakeholders are undertaking to enhance climate action;

37. Invites Parties to consider the outcome, inputs and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue in preparing their nationally determined contributions and in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition;⁹

The People's Seat

For the first time, there was a "people's seat" at COP24. The initiative combined digital technology, polling and the involvement of climate change advocates to engage people in the movement to take climate action.¹⁰ The Polish Presidency supported the initiative:

The COP24 Presidency encourages openness, listening and the full participation of civil society in global efforts to tackle climate change. This means encouraging the participation on the ground of observer groups in Katowice, showcasing the climate action of multiple stakeholders, and ensuring that COP24 is a digital COP, thereby allowing people around the world to participate to the greatest extent possible and ensuring the greatest possible transparency. In addition, we are pleased that the UN is pioneering the People's Seat in Poland, a country which prides itself in being innovative and deploying cutting-edge technologies.¹¹

In the run up to the conference, people across the world could submit their experiences and views to an online poll and on social media using the hashtag #TakeYourSeat.¹² Sir David Attenborough delivered the People's Seat Address at the opening sessions of COP24, introducing a ['We the peoples' video message](#) and calling on the Parties to act now:

The world's people have spoken. Their message is clear. Time is running out. They want you, the decision makers, to act now. They are behind you, along with civil society represented here today.¹³

⁸ UN Climate Change, [Talanoa Dialogue: political phase](#) [accessed 9 January 2019]

⁹ UNFCCC, [Proposal by the President, Informal compilation of L-documents](#), 15 December 2018

¹⁰ UNFCCC announcement, [People's Voices to be heard at Critical UN Climate Talks](#), 21 November 2018 [accessed 22 November 2018]

¹¹ UNFCCC announcement, [People's Voices to be heard at Critical UN Climate Talks](#), 21 November 2018 [accessed 22 November 2018]

¹² See: [@UNFCCC twitter account](#)

¹³ [Transcript of the speech by Sir David Attenborough](#), COP24, Katowice, Poland, 3 December 2018

2.2 UK and EU preparations

With regard to UK and EU preparations for COP24, the Minister of State for Energy and Clean Growth (Claire Perry) provided a summary of the preparations following her attendance at the EU Environment Council in Luxembourg on 9 October 2018:

Adoption of conclusions on the preparations for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Katowice, Poland, 2-14 December 2018)

The Council adopted conclusions on the EU's priorities and approach for the negotiations at the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The conclusions focus on: the urgency of climate action, especially in light of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC's) special report, Global Warming of 1.5°C, published on 8th October 2018; completion of the COP21 Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP), which constitutes the implementing rules underpinning the Agreement; and the Talanoa Dialogue, the facilitative process culminating at COP24 for taking stock of collective progress towards the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The UK intervened to underline the stark and sobering messages of the IPCC report, that current global efforts are insufficient, and that COP24 is crucial to making the Paris Agreement a reality. The UK highlighted the action the UK is taking to address climate change, including hosting Green Great Britain Week, promoted greater climate ambition and the EU updating its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by 2020, and signalled the importance of continued collaboration on climate change. The UK also supported the inclusion of at least one net zero 2050 scenario in the EU's Long-term Strategy on emissions reductions and the need for common time frames for submission of NDCs to the UNFCCC.

The conclusions highlighted the EU's ambitious climate and energy policy framework to 2030 and acknowledged that recent increases to the EU's 2030 renewable and energy efficiency targets will have an impact on the EU's level of achievement. Ministers expressed that they looked forward to the European Commission's proposal for a Strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the objectives and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, underlining that the Strategy should include a 1.5°C scenario and at least one pathway towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by 2050. The conclusions stressed that the EU is ready to communicate or update its NDC by 2020 and recalled the importance of striving towards common time frames for all UNFCCC Parties' NDCs.¹⁴

The European Commission has a [page on COP24](#) dedicated to the EU delegation and relevant events, briefings and press releases throughout the conference. The UK was part of the EU delegation.

2.3 Lead up to COP24

May 2018: Bonn climate talks

The Bonn intersessional climate conference held in May 2018 focused largely on the Paris Agreement Work Programme. It also hosted the first session of the Talanoa Dialogue. The discussions to agree the rulebook extended across multiple agenda items covering topics such as: climate pledges and nationally determined contributions; transparency; compliance; and adaptation reporting. A full list from the Bonn talks was published by the UNFCCC in an [Information Note to Parties](#).¹⁵

¹⁴ [HCWS1054](#) [October EU Environment Council] 1 November 2018

¹⁵ UNFCCC, [Information Note to Parties on an additional negotiating session](#) [accessed 22 November 2018]

Progress was made across each part of the rulebook at Bonn, but one single negotiating text was not reached. This led to agreement for an extra week of talks in Bangkok. A [briefing from CarbonBrief](#)¹⁶ (a UK-based press website funded by the European Climate Foundation) provided an overview of the key outcomes from the Bonn climate talks.

September 2018: Bangkok climate talks

The Bangkok climate talks held in September aimed to build on the Bonn talks and produce a clear set of options for Parties to choose from when they meet in Katowice for COP24.

Carbon Brief reported that good progress was made in some areas (such as carbon markets), but not in others (such as how developed countries should report on contributions to climate finance).¹⁷ An informal document [summary of the status of negotiations](#) at the end of the Bangkok climate talks was published by the UNFCCC on 9 September.¹⁸

IPCC Special Report

On 6 October 2018, the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (IPCC) approved a [Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related greenhouse gas emissions pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty](#).¹⁹ The [press release](#), [summary for policymakers](#) and [headline statements](#) set out useful overviews of the Report. The IPCC press release noted that limiting warming to 1.5C is possible but would require “rapid and far-reaching” transitions across multiple sectors:

“The good news is that some of the kinds of actions that would be needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C are already underway around the world, but they would need to accelerate,” said Valerie Masson-Delmotte, Co-Chair of Working Group I.

The report finds that limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require “rapid and far-reaching” transitions in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities. Global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) would need to fall by about 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching ‘net zero’ around 2050. This means that any remaining emissions would need to be balanced by removing CO₂ from the air.

“Limiting warming to 1.5°C is possible within the laws of chemistry and physics but doing so would require unprecedented changes,” said Jim Skea, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group III.²⁰

The IPCC is the leading international body for the assessment of climate change. It reviews and assesses the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide. The IPCC [Special Report](#) was expected to be a key scientific input for Parties at COP24.

The majority of Parties spoke in favour of the IPCC Special Report at the conference. However, the US, Saudi Arabia, Russia and Kuwait did not agree to “welcome” the report, preferring to “note” it instead. The final COP decision text welcomed the timely

¹⁶ CarbonBrief, [Bonn climate talks: key outcomes from the May 2018 UN climate conference](#), 11 May 2018 [accessed 22 November 2018]

¹⁷ CarbonBrief, [Bangkok climate talks: key outcomes on the Paris ‘rulebook’](#), 10 September 2018 [accessed 22 November 2018]

¹⁸ UNFCCC, [Informal document](#), 9 September 2018 [accessed 22 November 2018]

¹⁹ IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, October 2018

²⁰ IPCC Press Release, [Summary for Policymakers of IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C approved by government](#), 8 October 2018 [accessed 23 November 2018]

completion of the Report and invited Parties to make use of the information in the Report.²¹

2.4 Key outcomes of COP24

All decisions adopted at COP24 are available on the [UNFCCC webpage on Katowice](#).²² A [full list of all participants](#) (including UK participants) is also available.²³

The Paris rulebook text was substantially agreed on 15 December,²⁴ although some technical aspects, such as the rules relating to voluntary carbon markets, were postponed until COP25.

CarbonBrief summarised the outcome as follows:

Overall, the deal tends towards single sets of rules for all countries, with wide latitude for those that lack the capacity to meet them. The 133-page rulebook text uses legally-binding language (“shall”) in 260 places, compared to only 110 uses of the looser “should”.

On finance, the rules are nevertheless relatively permissive, giving flexibility to rich nations in what and how they report their contributions.

One casualty was the complex and technical Article 6 rules for voluntary carbon markets. This had been effectively held hostage by Brazil, which tried to water down rules to stop “double counting” of emissions cuts by the country where they were generated, as well as the country buying the offsets.

Unable to reach agreement, the talks instead passed the matter to next year’s COP25 in Chile. The COP24 decision on Article 6 reads: “Draft decision texts on these matters in the proposal by the president were considered, but...parties could not reach consensus thereon.”²⁵

UK Government written statement on COP24

The following written statement was made by the Minister of State for Energy and Clean Growth on 20 December 2018, noting that although there is still work to be done (particularly on carbon markets) the “overall picture is of a rulebook that enables the Paris Agreement to be taken forward”:

The 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) took place in Katowice, Poland, from 2-15 December. I led the United Kingdom delegation, accompanied by my right honourable friend Mark Field (Minister of State for Asia and the Pacific), and honourable friend Dr Thérèse Coffey (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment). As demonstration of the UK’s action at all levels, the First Minister of Scotland and the Scottish Cabinet Secretary for the Environment also attended, as well as the Deputy Premier of the Government of the British Virgin Islands, representing the UK Overseas Territories.

The UK’s priorities for COP24 were to accelerate the global political momentum to combat climate change by i) securing a rulebook that would enable the historic Paris Agreement to be effectively implemented; and ii) engaging in a constructive dialogue on ambition (the ‘Talanoa Dialogue’) that would generate confidence and enhance

²¹ UNFCCC, [Proposal by the President, Informal compilation of L-documents](#), 15 December 2018, Part IV

²² UNFCCC, [Decisions adopted at the Climate Change Conference in Katowice, Poland, 2-14 December 2018](#) [accessed 9 January 2019]

²³ UNFCCC, [list of participants](#), Katowice Climate Change Conference – December 2018 [accessed 9 January 2019]

²⁴ UNFCCC, [Decisions adopted at the Climate Change Conference in Katowice, Poland, 2-14 December 2018](#) [accessed 9 January 2019]

²⁵ Carbon Brief, [COP24: Key outcomes agreed at the UN climate talks in Katowice](#), 16 December 2018 [accessed 9 January 2019]

action. In doing so, we were also determined to promote the UK's global climate leadership.

COP24 was an important moment, representing the culmination of 3 years of negotiations and following shortly after the publication of a landmark scientific report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that highlighted the severe consequences of failing to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

In the negotiations we succeeded in securing our main objectives by delivering an operational rulebook to drive genuine climate action, creating a level-playing field, while allowing for flexibility and support for those countries that need it, in light of capacity. Inevitably there is still work to be done, particularly on carbon markets, but the overall picture is of a rulebook that enables the Paris Agreement to be taken forward in practice, marking a move from negotiation to implementation.

The UK championed the latest climate science during COP. We played a central role in the progressive alliance of countries striving for a legal outcome that coupled robust rules with a call for more ambitious climate action – both through supporting the High Ambition Coalition's Stepping Up Climate Ambition statement and through regularly convening the Cartagena Dialogue of progressive countries.

Outside the negotiations, the UK had a visible presence at COP. We celebrated one year of the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) that was launched last year. The UK Pavilion had over 50 events showcasing UK international support, domestic action, and low carbon expertise. We also made new domestic commitments, including the announcements of a Clean Growth Grand Challenge mission to establish one net-zero carbon industrial cluster by 2040 and at least one low carbon cluster by 2030. To kickstart this mission we will invest up to £170 million to develop and deploy low carbon technologies and enable infrastructure in one or more clusters, and we will also provide up to £66 million to develop new technologies and establish innovation centres to support the transformation of our foundation industries.

The UK reaffirmed our commitment to supporting climate action, highlighting recent announcements including an additional £100m of UK climate finance for the Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP) to support 40 renewable energy projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as £106m for green construction and £60m to build capacity to drive clean growth and emissions reductions in key developing countries.

We were also pleased to support Poland as COP Presidency in their role, both through constructive engagement on negotiations and also in their three political declarations. My right honourable friend the Prime Minister signed the declaration on 'just transition', promoting efforts to ensure no workers or communities are left behind in the transition towards a low carbon future. The UK co-developed Poland's declaration on e-mobility (building on our successful Zero Emission Vehicle Summit in Birmingham in September), and we also supported their declaration on forestry.

We now turn our attention to 2019 and beyond, including the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit next September, which will be a vital step as countries look to raise their ambition ahead of 2020. COP26 in 2020 will be a pivotal moment to encourage and take stock of global ambition and prepare the ground for further action. It is for that reason that the UK expressed interest in hosting COP26, continuing to show our global leadership in climate action. However, we note the interest of other countries and will engage with them on this matter. Our priority is to ensure that the Conference of the Parties is a success.²⁶

Following Brazil's withdrawal as hosts for COP25, it will be held in Chile in 2019. The UK has submitted a bid to host COP26 in 2020.

There is a Westminster Hall Debate on the UK Government response to the UN climate change conference, led by Anna McMorrin, on 16 January 2019. Further press coverage of the outcomes of the conference is available including:

²⁶ [HCWS1231](#) [UNFCCC Twenty Fourth Conference of Parties – Update] 20 December 2018

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- BBC News, [Katowice: COP24 Climate change deal to bring pact to life](#), Matt McGrath, 16 December 2018
- Guardian, [What was agreed at COP24 in Poland and why did it take so long?](#) Fiona Harvey, 16 December 2018
- The Independent, [COP24: Environmental groups criticise 'morally unacceptable' climate deal reached after major Poland summit](#), Tom Batchelor, 15 December 2018
- The Telegraph, [Nations overcome last-minute divisions to forge climate deal](#), 16 December 2018

3. Background

3.1 The Paris Agreement

In December 2015, agreement was reached at COP21 in Paris to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C.²⁷ The Paris Agreement entered into force on November 2016 and currently has 184 parties.²⁸ It will apply from 2020.

Some other key aspects of the Paris Agreement include:

- **Climate neutrality or 'net zero'**: aiming to reach global peak of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions (i.e. caused or influenced by humans) and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases by the second half of the century.
- **Mitigation and nationally determined contributions (NDCs)**: Parties must prepare, communicate and maintain a NDC and pursue domestic measures to achieve them. NDCs must be communicated every 5 years and provide information necessary for clarity and transparency.
- **Adaptation**: establishes a global goal on adaptation, aiming to strengthen national adaptation efforts. All Parties should engage in adaptation, including by formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans.
- **Loss and damage**: recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.
- **Finance**: reaffirms the obligations of developed countries to support the efforts of developing Parties and encourages voluntary contributions by other Parties. In addition to reporting on finance already provided, developed country Parties (such as the EU and the UK) commit to submit indicative information on future support that will be provided every two years, including projected levels of public finance. The agreement also provides that the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), shall serve the Agreement.
- **Transparency**: to provide clarity on action and support by Parties. Includes reporting information on mitigation, adaptation and support, and that the information submitted by each Party undergoes international technical expert review.
- **Global Stocktake**: to take place in 2023 and then every 5 years to assess collective progress towards achieving the aims of the Agreement.

²⁷ UNFCCC, [The Paris Agreement](#) [accessed 3 August 2017]

²⁸ UN Treaty Collection, [Status of Treaties, Paris Agreement](#), status as at 23 November 2018

For further information see the UNFCCC pages on [What is the Paris Agreement?](#)

For background information, see the House of Commons Library Briefing Paper on the [Paris Climate Change Conference](#) (27 September 2016) and on the [Paris Agreement and Marrakech Climate Conference](#) (25 November 2017).

3.2 UK and Brexit

At COP24 the UK will still be part of the EU and will thus be part of the EU delegation.

The UK is a party to the UNFCCC and has ratified the Paris Agreement separately from the EU. The Government has confirmed it remains committed to the Paris Agreement and that, following Brexit, it will continue to be bound by the Paris Agreement as an individual party under international law.

As mentioned above, the Paris Agreement requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive (every 5 years) nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. The EU has an overall NDC on behalf of its Member States (including the UK), acting jointly. Therefore, Brexit may require a technical clarification of the UK's NDC. Following Brexit, the UK would need to either submit its own standalone NDC (and the EU would need to re-submit its NDC in light of the change), or the UK and the EU could decide on a joint fulfilment agreement or other technical arrangement whereby the UK contributes to the joint NDC. The post-Brexit approach to the NDCs is subject to negotiation between the EU and the UK.

Broadly speaking, if the [Withdrawal Agreement](#) is ratified, EU law and international agreements (including in relation to climate change) will continue to apply to the UK until the end of the transition period (31 December 2020 or later if extended under the provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement).²⁹ The [Political Declaration](#) setting out the Framework for the Future Relationship between the EU and the UK (published on 25 November 2018) pledges that the Parties will cooperate in international fora, including in the area of climate change, and paragraph 78 states that:

The future relationship should reaffirm the Parties' commitments to international agreements to tackle climate change, including those which implement the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change, such as the Paris Agreement.³⁰

In relation to the above declaration, the Government explainer to the Political Declaration confirms that "effort share will be subject to future negotiations."³¹

Further background and discussion on the impact of Brexit is available in the House of Commons [Library Briefing Paper on Brexit: energy and climate change](#) (Chapter 6) (9 November 2018).

4. Further reading and resources

- Conference [COP24 webpages](#)
- UNFCCC [pages on COP24](#)
- European Commission [page on COP24](#)
- Carbon Brief [pages on COP24](#).

²⁹ Gov.uk, [Withdrawal Agreement](#), 25 November 2018, Articles 126 and 127

³⁰ Gov.uk, [Political Declaration setting out the Framework for the Future Relationship between the EU and the UK](#), 25 November 2018

³¹ Gov.uk, [Explainer for the Political Declaration](#), 25 November 2018, para 84

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- European Parliamentary Research Service Blog, [Climate Change \[What Think Tanks Are Thinking\]](#), 16 November 2018
- House of Commons Library Briefing Paper on the [Paris Climate Change Conference](#) (27 September 2016)
- House of Commons Library Briefing Paper on the [Paris Agreement and Marrakech Climate Conference](#) (25 November 2017).
- House of Commons [Library Briefing Paper on Brexit: energy and climate change](#) (Chapter 6) (9 November 2018).
- House of Commons Library Insight on [Net Zero: a new UK climate change target?](#) (19 October 2018)

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