**Submission by members of ENGO-DCJ to UNFCCC’s Mitigation Work Programme (MWP)**

January 31, 2024

Members of the Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice suggest that the below topics be meaningfully addressed at the MWP‘s global dialogues in 2024, pursuant to decision 4/CMA.4.

We note that [COP28’s MWP decision](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_L16_adv.pdf) encouraged “Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders to submit views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to the topic of each dialogue via the submission portal four weeks before each dialogue, noting that the submissions may include information on incentives and national policy approaches for action and support, and recognizing that submitting views well in advance of each dialogue facilitates their integration into the organization of the dialogue;”

We note also that the MWP aims to establish a platform for exchanging views and learning from each other’s experiences. Therefore, our submission focuses on countries’ sharing their current domestic efforts to assess the potential impacts on equity and ecological integrity of new fossil fuel expansion plans following COP28 commitments to a just, equitable and orderly transition from fossil fuels.

Since Dubai, top producing countries are actively re-assessing their planned production which could influence the equity and ambition of future NDCs and help close the [Production Gap](https://www.unep.org/resources/production-gap-report-2023) to better align collective national actions with the Paris Agreement’s temperature goals of 1.5C, including:

- [Brazil’s Environment Minister has opened a domestic discussion on putting a ceiling on oil output](https://www.ft.com/content/0a1745ef-39f2-45ad-a5ef-d89b96d039db) while Brazil joins OPEC+ to, in part, [help prepare countries for the end of fossil fuels](https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/lula-says-brazils-participation-opec-is-stop-oil-producers-using-fossil-fuels-2023-12-02/).

- [Norway’s courts invalidated oil expansion plans](https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/development-permits-3-norway-oil-gas-fields-are-invalid-court-rules-2024-01-18/) into new fields due to unassessed climate impacts and ordered further analysis and foresight on the impacts of future emissions on climate change.

- [The US announced](https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/01/26/statement-from-president-joe-biden-on-decision-to-pause-pending-approvals-of-liquefied-natural-gas-exports/) “a temporary pause on pending decisions on exports of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to …take a hard look at the impacts of LNG exports on energy costs, energy security, and our environment. This pause on new LNG approvals sees the climate crisis for what it is: the existential threat of our time.”

- [Saudi Arabia has decided to reduce planned expansion](https://www.aramco.com/en/news-media/news/2024/aramco-receives-directive-to-maintain-msc) of its oil producing capacity as wealthier developed countries flood global markets, undercutting its main source of revenues needed to finance diversification from oil amid a lack of international cooperation on finance and technology.

For both developed and developing countries, undertaking effective just transitions away from fossil fuels is a policy imperative for how equitable, orderly and just transition is possible in the context of an equitable fair shares approach taking into account the developed countries historical overuse of the carbon budget under a 1.5C scenario. Aside from the examples indicated above, there may be other Parties that are reconsidering their fossil fuel expansion plans.

The MWP should provide a discussion space for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to benefit from open dialogue sharing various nationally determined approaches to rethinking their assessment processes, developing policy decisions and implementing programs and practices, as well as posing questions to help ascertain the scope and scale of international cooperation available to support countries‘ just transitions.

DCJ stands ready to support efforts to organize these global dialogues by contributing further ideas on framing and analyses, identification of issues for discussion and individuals to speak about them.