



# WWF Submission on COP30 Presidency Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner

March 2026

In response to the call for submissions, WWF is pleased to provide our recommendations on the COP30 Presidency Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly, and Equitable Manner.

The COP28 outcome of the first Global Stocktake (decision 1/.CMA.5, paragraph 28(d)) calls on Parties to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly, and equitable manner, and to accelerate action during this critical decade in order to achieve net zero by 2050, in line with the science. To support the accelerated implementation of this commitment, WWF welcomes the COP30 Presidency's initiative to develop a roadmap that operationalizes the COP28 agreement to transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly, and equitable manner. To be effective, the Roadmap should define a clear global pathway to end fossil fuel expansion, support country-owned transition pathways backed by finance, and define a credible framework for implementation and accountability.

## SUMMARY

WWF proposes the following aspects to be considered for each of the topics proposed by the COP30 Presidency:

1. Critical Barriers Preventing a Transition Away from Fossil Fuels
  - Fiscal and Economic Barriers
  - Unregulated Supply and Demand
  - Social Barriers
  - Insufficient International Cooperation
  - Fossil Fuel Investments
  - Geopolitical Instability and Energy Security
2. Potential Levers or Accelerating the Implementation of the Transitioning Away Commitment
  - Supply and Demand Side Measures
  - Supporting Enabling Frameworks for Sectoral Decarbonization
  - Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Subsidies and Redirecting Funds
  - Addressing Structural Barriers to Renewables Deployment
3. Country, Regional or Sector Roadmap Experiences, Best Practices, and Lessons Learned
  - Brazil's National Energy Transition Plan
  - Just Energy Transition Financing (Indonesia and others)
  - Moratoria on Fossil Fuel Extraction (Colombia and others)
  - Multi-Stakeholder Transition Commissions (Germany and Norway)
4. Reflecting the Diverse Realities of Countries at Different Stages of Development and with Different Degrees of Dependence on Fossil Fuels
  - National Transition-Away-From-Fossil-Fuel Roadmaps reflecting CBDR
  - Secure finance to enable the transition
  - Guarantee universal access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable renewable energy
  - Embed Just Transition Principles

# 1. Critical Barriers Preventing a Transition Away from Fossil Fuels

## 1.1 Fiscal and Economic Barriers

Many countries remain fiscally and economically dependent on fossil fuel revenues, exports, and associated employment. This dependence creates strong political resistance to reform, particularly where national budgets, local livelihoods, and foreign exchange earnings rely heavily on oil, gas or coal. Limited economic diversification, concerns about job losses, and uneven distributional impacts further constrain the ability and willingness to transition – especially in regions and communities most exposed to transition risks.

The lack of fully financed national just transition plans leave fossil fuel–dependent economies without credible alternatives to continued extraction. Limited fiscal space – driven by debt burdens, restrictive IMF and WB conditionalities, credit rating practices, investor–state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanisms, inequitable trade rules, and intellectual property barriers – further reinforces extraction over transition. Clean technology and investment flows remain concentrated in the Global North, while renewable projects in developing countries face capital costs two to three times higher. As a result, the Global South risks remaining at the bottom of global value chains, deepening existing inequalities.

## 1.2 Unregulated Supply and Demand

Persistent fossil fuel subsidies, weak carbon pricing, and ongoing public and private investment in fossil infrastructure distort markets and slow the adoption of renewables. Regulatory and legal frameworks are often inconsistent or insufficient to enable electrification, renewable procurement, energy efficiency, and supply-side phaseout. Fragmented governance across energy, finance, environment, and social sectors further undermines coherent implementation.

## 1.3 Social Barriers

Social inequality also poses a major barrier: poorly designed reforms can increase energy poverty, disproportionately affect low-income households, and fail to protect workers, Indigenous Peoples, and frontline local communities. Additionally, vested interests and the promotion of false solutions continue to delay structural change.

## 1.4 Insufficient International Cooperation

International progress is hindered by unequal capacities and responsibilities between countries, limited concessional finance, insufficient technology transfer, and the absence of binding global accountability frameworks. Developing countries often face high transition costs and constrained fiscal space, and many require additional support to ensure a just energy transition. Weak coordination between national commitments and international cooperation further undermines trust, comparability, and collective ambition.

Leadership from Global North countries requires moving ahead decisively – addressing not only domestic ambition but also the systemic barriers and enablers that shape global pathways, including scaling up and improving access to finance, strengthening sovereign debt mechanisms, and advancing international tax cooperation. Richer and more capable countries should provide technical and financial support for developing countries' transitions.

## 1.5 Fossil Fuel Investments

Despite rapid growth in renewable energy, investments in fossil fuels persist, with over USD 1 trillion spent annually as of 2024–2025. While global renewable energy now outpaces fossil fuel investment, significant capital still flows into oil, gas, and coal, driven by energy security concerns, infrastructure requirements, and high returns, with top banks financing USD 869 billion in 2024 alone<sup>1</sup>. Finance institutions must go beyond recognising transition risk to understanding the risk posed by continued financial support for fossil extraction and play an active role in driving solutions and de-risking the transition, by both facilitating the shift to renewables (particularly in the Global South where a massive financial gap is holding back progress) and restricting financial support for fossil fuel expansion.

## 1.6 Geopolitical Instability and Energy Security

Recent fossil energy shocks have once again exposed the global economy's vulnerability to volatile fossil fuel markets. Prices surged within days, supply routes tightened, and households felt the impact immediately. While the war in Iran and the Middle East is foremost a human tragedy, it also highlights a persistent pattern: fossil fuel dependence drives instability – economically, geopolitically, and climate risks. The current energy system remains highly

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-investment-2025/executive-summary>

exposed. Rising energy prices directly increase the cost of food, transport, and essential goods, amplifying social and economic stress. This cycle undermines global security and sustainable development. As energy security climbs to the top of national agendas, many countries continue to invest in fossil fuel infrastructure to secure supply. Yet these investments risk reinforcing long-term vulnerabilities rather than reducing them. Breaking this pattern is essential to achieving stable, resilient, and climate-aligned energy systems.

## 2. Potential Levers for Accelerating the Implementation of the Transitioning Away Commitment

### 2.1 Supply and Demand Side Measures

**Developing national roadmaps and Just Transition Plans:** In the context of broader climate and energy planning, Governments should develop national transition roadmaps with clear, 1.5°C-aligned timelines for winding down production, specifying which projects will be retired and in what sequence, and designating exclusion zones to protect biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems from the impacts of fossil fuel exploration and extraction. These roadmaps must also exclude false solutions – such as carbon capture and storage when used to prolong fossil fuel dependency or justify new infrastructure. By establishing robust supply-side planning frameworks, governments can translate international commitments into enforceable domestic policy and ensure a managed, equitable phase-down of fossil fuel production. This approach advances sectoral decarbonization targets by providing the national policy architecture needed to transform both fossil fuel supply and demand.

Alongside national transition roadmaps, governments should develop dedicated **Just Transition Plans** (see chapter 4 on this)—or embed them as integral components of national climate and energy strategies—to ensure that the phase-down of fossil fuel production is equitable and socially sustainable. These plans should identify affected workers, sectors, and regions; outline measures for reskilling, social protection, and economic diversification; and set out financing needs and implementation responsibilities. By coordinating labour, industrial, and social policies with supply-side transition measures, Just Transition Plans help manage distributional impacts, secure public support, and ensure that communities dependent on fossil fuel value chains are not left behind. Done well, they translate high-level commitments into

practical, people-centred transition pathways that reinforce both climate and development objectives.

**Ending existing coal, oil and gas licenses and not issuing new ones:** A moratorium on new oil and gas exploration licenses is essential to redirect investment away from fossil fuels and accelerate the transition. To transform fossil fuel supply, governments must immediately halt all new exploration and licensing and set clear, time-bound national phase-out pathways. This includes no new extraction projects, no expansion of fossil infrastructure, and the rapid scaling of renewable energy to fully replace declining fossil supply. A managed phase-out – by 2040 for developed countries and by 2050 for developing countries – ensures the transition is just, orderly, and equitable<sup>2</sup>.

**Moving towards 100% Renewables:** Countries should aim to reach 100% sustainable renewable energy well before 2050, prioritizing wind and solar, and establish clear benchmarks to replace fossil fuels in the energy mix. Electrification must be a central strategy to cut emissions in the energy sector, enabling renewable energy to displace fossil fuels. It is also essential to ensure that developing countries have secure energy access and can leapfrog directly to renewables without relying on fossil gas as a transitional fuel.

**Reducing energy demand through energy efficiency and sufficiency:** This is the fastest and most cost-effective way to enhance energy security, lower energy bills, and strengthen economic resilience. This includes strict minimum energy-performance standards, large-scale building retrofits, and transport measures that cut fossil-fuel dependence. Efficiency measures must be accompanied by actions that ensure an equitable reduction in overall energy demand, particularly in developed countries. Such measures help reduce exposure to price volatility, lower household costs, and improve system resilience.

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<sup>2</sup> WWF Policy Brief: Phasing Out Fossil Fuels: [https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/img/original/cop30-policy-brief\\_fossil-fuel-phase-out-oct-2025-v2.pdf](https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/img/original/cop30-policy-brief_fossil-fuel-phase-out-oct-2025-v2.pdf)

WWF's Transition Away From Oil & Gas Policy: [https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf\\_policy\\_position\\_the\\_transition\\_away\\_from\\_oil\\_gas.pdf](https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_policy_position_the_transition_away_from_oil_gas.pdf)

## 2.2. Supporting Enabling Frameworks for Sectoral Decarbonization

**Shipping Net Zero Framework (NZF):** The NZF, currently being considered for adoption by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), is the most comprehensive and effective regulatory measure currently under consideration to transition an entire global sector away from fossil fuels. The Framework includes a fuel standard and a carbon price that work together to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of fuels used by the sector over time, and generate finance for a fund that will be used to ensure support a just transition and to reward zero and near zero emission fuels and energy sources. The full NZF must be adopted this year with the IMO's implicit ratification procedure.

**National, science-based sectoral decarbonization targets:** Governments should adopt targets aligned with net-zero pathways and Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) methodologies to accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels. Such targets provide clear and credible signals for investment and regulation, helping to transform both energy demand and supply across key sectors. Embedding sectoral targets within national decarbonization policies, climate legislation and NDCs can drive electrification, renewable energy deployment and energy efficiency. Effective implementation requires enabling regulation, renewable procurement mechanisms such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), transparent monitoring systems, and fiscal incentives to close cost gaps with fossil alternatives. Over time, these targets can guide public and private actors toward deep emissions reductions, strengthen accountability, and align industrial, energy, and climate policies around a structured and predictable pathway for sector-wide decarbonization.

**Initiatives and Coalitions of the Willing:** Initiatives such as the Santa Marta Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels and coalitions of the willing like the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) and the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) can accelerate the transition by building political momentum, aligning national commitments, and demonstrating feasible pathways for phasing out fossil fuels. By coordinating ambition, sharing policy experience, and mobilizing both public and private support, these platforms help turn high-level goals into concrete action and encourage broader international uptake of transition policies. These initiatives should complement – rather than substitute for – multilateral progress under the UNFCCC.

## 2.3 Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Subsidies and Redirecting Funds

Governments should adopt clear pathways to phase out fossil fuel subsidies – both for production and consumption – and redirect these resources toward a just and equitable energy transition. In 2024, explicit fossil fuel subsidies reached USD 725 billion globally, while implicit subsidies, including the under-pricing of environmental and health costs, rose to USD 6.7 trillion. These subsidies distort markets by artificially lowering fossil fuel prices, encouraging continued consumption and investment, and delaying the scale-up of renewable energy.

Reforming these subsidies would strengthen price signals, reduce emissions, and free up substantial public resources for renewable energy, energy efficiency, electrification, public transport, and targeted social protection. Because subsidy structures vary widely across countries, reforms must be nationally tailored, socially sequenced, and paired with measures to protect workers, low-income households, and vulnerable communities.

Fossil fuel subsidies often benefit higher-income households more than poorer groups. Redirecting these resources toward targeted cash transfers, affordable energy access, public transport, and social services – especially those benefiting women and vulnerable communities – can enhance equity while supporting labour protections, energy affordability, meaningful participation, and strong social safety nets.

## 2.4 Addressing Structural Barriers to Renewables Deployment

**De-risking Investments in Renewable Energy:** The cost of capital is a decisive factor shaping both the speed and affordability of the energy transition. Because renewable energy technologies are highly capital-intensive, their deployment depends primarily on financing conditions rather than on fuel or operating costs. In many cases, financing costs alone – driven by the cost of capital – can account for up to half of total project expenditures, making it a critical policy-relevant cost driver. This sensitivity has significant implications for energy system costs. For example, increasing the cost of capital from 2% to 7% can raise the total cost of a highly renewable power system by more than 50%. Similarly, while wind power can be cost-competitive with fossil fuel generation under low costs of capital conditions, it may become more expensive when financing costs are high<sup>3</sup>. These dynamics highlight that access to affordable

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1364032125012432>

financing is not merely a financial issue, but a central policy lever. Reducing the cost of capital of renewables – through stable regulatory frameworks, risk mitigation instruments, and targeted public finance – can substantially lower the cost of decarbonization and accelerate deployment.

**Reforming International Property Frameworks:** Current patent regimes concentrate control of key renewable energy technologies in a few high-income countries, limiting licensing opportunities and restricting access—especially in the Global South. This reinforces global inequalities and slows the deployment of essential renewable energy solutions. As the Transition Away from Fossil Fuels depends on the rapid global scale-up of clean technologies, reforming international intellectual property (IP) frameworks is essential to ensure that these technologies can be deployed at the speed and scale required worldwide. Such reforms also help fulfil long-standing international commitments on technology transfer and access, including obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement to support developing countries in accelerating their transitions. Treating renewable technologies –including battery storage – as essential global public goods and removing IP-related barriers to knowledge-sharing and technology transfer, is therefore crucial for enabling a rapid, inclusive, and just transition away from fossil fuels.

**Decarbonising trade:** this is essential for sustained prosperity because almost one quarter of global emissions is embedded in traded goods and services, and these emissions fall outside traditional domestic policy instruments. In this context, trade policy has become a practical lever for shaping market access, standards and investment incentives that support the transition away from fossil fuels to clean supply chains. Trade rules shape investment flows, market access and product standards, so to avoid being self-defeating they must support rapid decarbonisation and a shift from fossil fuels at the same time. Global trade architecture does not yet match the scale and speed required to address the climate crisis. Updating bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral agreements to prioritise verified low-carbon goods and services, interoperable standards, credible disclosure, and fair, investable transitions will reduce risk for business, safeguard market access, and strengthen resilience. This is a practical, mutually beneficial pathway that supports countries to shift from fossil fuels to clean energy.

## 3. Country, Regional or Sector Roadmap Experiences, Best Practices, and Lessons Learned

### 3.1 Brazil's National Energy Transition Plan

Brazil began developing its National Energy Transition Plan in 2024, led by the federal government with broad stakeholder engagement. The plan is structured as an action-oriented framework that builds on existing energy planning instruments and is guided by three pillars: (i) energy security, (ii) energy justice, and (iii) competitive energy for a low-carbon economy. Although expected to be finalized in 2026, the plan currently lacks concrete targets and policy measures needed to achieve a fully renewable, zero-emissions energy system – particularly those related to the managed phase-out of fossil fuels. This highlights both progress in institutionalizing transition planning and the gap that remains between strategic vision and the implementation of fossil fuel phase-out policies.

In addition, Brazil has begun developing a dedicated Transition Away from Fossil Fuels Roadmap, initiated after COP30. In December 2025, President Lula instructed the ministries of finance, energy, environment, and the chief of staff to draft national guidelines for a “just and planned energy transition” aimed at the gradual reduction of the country’s dependence on fossil fuels. The roadmap will include financial mechanisms such as an Energy Transition Fund financed through revenues from oil and gas exploration and is to be delivered as a priority to the National Energy Policy Council for formal adoption.

It is important to note that the effectiveness of both the Roadmap and the National Energy Transition Plan depend on firm political decisions to redirect investments, adopt clear governance, financing, and target guidelines. Their implementation is decisive for aligning Brazil with the economy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century by demonstrating that the energy transition is not only an environmental imperative, but the most economically rational path for the country.

### 3.3 Just Energy Transition Financing (Indonesia and others)

Indonesia is among the first countries to sign a Just Energy Transition Partnership (JET-P). As part of this process, it has developed a Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan (CIPP), outlining the policies and regulations needed to steer the energy sector toward agreed transition

goals. As countries shift to low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways, financial flows must also realign to support these transitions, consistent with Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement. Ensuring that this transition is just is essential to prevent negative socioeconomic impacts – particularly in developing countries – by addressing equity, inclusion, and the needs of affected workers and communities. Other JET-P partnerships exist in South Africa (the first JETP, announced in 2021), Vietnam (2022), and Senegal (2023).

While these initiatives reflect different models of energy transition-finance partnerships and are reportedly facing different kinds of challenges, they nonetheless offer important lessons – particularly on strengthening transparency, ensuring domestic ownership and broad participation, improving implementation speed, operationalising justice beyond rhetoric, and securing adequate and appropriate funding.

### **3.4 Moratoria on Fossil Fuel Extraction (Colombia and others)**

In November 2025, Colombia announced that it would no longer approve new oil or large-scale mining projects in its Amazon biome. With this unprecedented decision, Colombia took a historic step to protect more than 483,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the Amazon – representing 42% of its national territory and 7% of the broader South American Amazon. This move makes Colombia the first country in the region to commit to protecting its entire share of the Amazon from new fossil fuel extraction.

The EU's long-standing moratorium on new Arctic oil and gas projects is a critical example of precautionary climate leadership in a region where expanding petroleum activity poses disproportionate risks to ecosystems and climate targets. Analyses show that new oil and gas developments in the Arctic (Barents Sea and northern Norwegian Sea) offer no meaningful contribution to Europe's energy security, given long lead times and that such fields would only come online well after the EU is far advanced toward climate neutrality. New pipelines and infrastructure instead risk locking in fossil dependency in the region well beyond 2050. By maintaining its moratorium and establishing clear timelines for phasing out Arctic oil and gas, the EU provides a science-based, future-proof model that combines environmental protection with energy resilience, reinforcing that Arctic fossil expansion is incompatible with a 1.5°C aligned transition.

Another international example is Canada's Moratorium on Offshore Arctic Oil and Gas Licensing (2016): An indefinite ban on new offshore oil and gas drilling in Canada's Arctic waters.

These cases illustrate how moratoria can serve as powerful tools for aligning national energy policy with climate goals, safeguarding ecosystems, and preventing the lock-in of future fossil fuel dependence.

### **3.5 Multi-Stakeholder Transition Commissions (Germany and Norway)**

Germany's Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment illustrates how an inclusive, multi-stakeholder process can translate complex socioeconomic challenges into an actionable transition plan. Established in 2018, the commission brought together government representatives, industry, trade unions, environmental organisations, and coal-dependent regions to negotiate a consensus-based coal phase-out pathway supported by economic diversification, infrastructure investment, and worker protection measures. Its recommendations resulted in Germany adopting a legally binding coal phase-out timeline, culminating in the Coal Phase-Out Act (Kohleausstiegsgesetz), which sets out the framework for ending coal-fired power generation no later than 2038, with an option to bring the date forward to 2035. By grounding decisions in transparent dialogue, addressing regional disparities, and operating under a clear mandate, the commission offers internationally relevant lessons on how to build trust, mitigate social impacts, and design just transition strategies suited to different levels of development and fossil-fuel dependence.

Norway's new Transition Commission offers an emerging example of how a high-income, fossil-producing country are beginning to plan a managed and just transition. The commission was established March 2026 and represents the first formal acknowledgement by the Norwegian parliament that petroleum activity will decline and requires active planning, a pivotal moment for the world's 11th largest oil and gas producer. The commission's mandate is to assess the economic, social and industrial implications of transitioning away from oil and gas, including risks of continued exploration, the competitiveness impacts on other sectors, and alignment with EU climate targets and declining EU demand for Norwegian gas.

## 4. Reflecting the Diverse Realities of Countries at Different Stages of Development and with Different Degrees of Dependence on Fossil Fuels

A just, orderly, and equitable transition must acknowledge that countries differ substantially in their development needs, economic structures, and levels of dependence on fossil fuels. Just transition planning should be reflected in long-term development and growth plans – including NDCs and LT-EDS. Establishing national Transition Away From Fossil Fuel Roadmaps can help operationalize the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities by providing pathways tailored to national circumstances. Under such an approach, developed countries would lead with rapid fossil-fuel phase-out timelines and provide predictable flows of finance, technology, and capacity-building, while developing countries would be supported to transition without compromising development priorities or poverty-eradication goals. Countries should reflect on progress within climate monitoring tools such as the Biennial Transparency Reports. WWF's position is that developed countries should phase out fossil fuels by 2040 while developing countries should do it by 2050.

Financing is central to enabling country-specific transition pathways. National roadmaps can:

- Identify priority investments – such as renewables, grid upgrades, electric cooking, public transport, or industrial decarbonization – and align them with international support mechanisms.
- Guide the use of public, concessional, and blended finance, as well as guarantees to reduce the cost of capital in countries where high borrowing costs hinder the scale-up of clean energy.
- Help transition countries mobilize fiscal reforms, such as repurposing fossil fuel subsidies or strengthening transparency in public finance.
- Establish mechanisms and regulatory frameworks to de-risk investment in renewables.

Such financing strategies directly link national transition planning to Article 2.1(c)<sup>4</sup> of the Paris Agreement and to the broader discussion on international cooperation, debt, systemic barriers and the role of the private sector. In this context, reforming the international financial architecture can become a central driver of the global transition away from fossil fuels. Coordinated action on debt relief, multilateral development bank (MDB) reform and increased concessional finance-enabling countries to invest in Paris-aligned, low-emissions development pathways-would significantly support a just transition. Additionally, coherence between UNFCCC discussions and the ongoing negotiations on a UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation (UNFCITC) should be strengthened.

At the same time, the transition must guarantee universal access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable renewable energy, ensuring that fossil-fuel phase-outs do not exacerbate energy poverty, contributing to the achievement of SDG7. Expanding decentralized renewable energy systems, electric cooking solutions, and modernized grid infrastructure is essential, particularly for underserved and energy-poor communities.

Embedding just transition principles<sup>5</sup> ensures fairness across society. This includes:

- Climate and energy justice, with a focus on communities most affected by pollution, climate impacts, or fossil-fuel dependence.
- Development and livelihood security, supported through job creation in clean industries, reskilling programmes, and broader economic diversification.
- Robust and inclusive stakeholder engagement, ensuring that workers, Indigenous Peoples, civil society, youth, and local communities have a meaningful role in shaping transition plans.
- Transparent and consistent decision-making, underpinned by open data, clear criteria, and strong accountability mechanisms.
- Science-based pathways, aligned with 1.5°C trajectories and informed by robust assessments to avoid fossil-fuel lock-in and ensure credible, future-proof planning.

Together, these elements help countries advance an equitable transition that respects diverse national realities and development priorities.

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<sup>4</sup> WWF Submission on the organization of the Veredas Dialogue: <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/veredas-dialogue#Submissions>

<sup>5</sup> [https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/ajet-and-ndcs\\_report\\_31oct24.pdf](https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/ajet-and-ndcs_report_31oct24.pdf)

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