China's Submission on the Elements for the Consideration of Outputs Component of Global Stocktake

I. Mandate

Article 14 of the Paris Agreement mandated the global stocktake (GST). Paragraph 8 of FCCC/SB/2023/L.3 of the fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) invited submissions on views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake by 15 September 2023. China welcomes this opportunity for submissions, and will contribute in an positive and constructive manner towards the success of the global stocktake.

II. Elements for the Consideration of Outputs Component[1]

i. Structure

A. Preamble

B. Context and cross-cutting considerations

C. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action and support

- C.1 Overall global progress and gaps
- C.2 Mitigation
- C.3 Adaptation
- C.4 Means of implementation and support
  - C.4.1 Finance, including finance flows
  - C.4.2 Technology development and transfer
  - C.4.3 Capacity Building
- C.5 Efforts related to loss and damage
- C.6 Efforts related to response measures

D.Enhancing international cooperation for climate action

E.Way forward

[1] This submission took into consideration the indicative draft structure of the CMA5 decision on the GST, IN.SBI58.i7_ IN.SBSTA58.i8.4, FCCC/SB/2023.L.3.

ii. Substantive elements

A. Preamble

- 【Mandate】*Recalling* Articles 2 and 14 of the Paris Agreement, decision 19/CMA.1, other relevant provisions of the Agreement and other relevant decisions;
- 【PA[2] in enhancing implementation of the Convention[3]】*Reaffirming* that the Paris Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- 【Temperature goal of the PA】*Reaffirming* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels;
- 【Principle of CBDR】*Reaffirming* that the Paris Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;
- 【Mandated modalities of GST】*Reiterating* that the global stocktake will be conducted in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, avoiding duplication of work, and taking into account the results of relevant work conducted under the Paris Agreement, the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, having no individual Party focus, and include non-policy prescriptive consideration of collective progress that Parties can use to inform the updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, of their actions and support in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;[4]
- 【Significance of GST】*Recognizing* that the global stocktake is crucial for the implementation towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, and ultimately the objective of the Convention;
- 【1st GST】*Welcoming* the first global stocktake in 2023, and reiterating the commitment to the implementation of the Paris Agreement through upholding and strengthening multilateralism towards a shared future of humankind;
- 【Appreciation to previous components of GST】*Expressing appreciation* to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue under the global stocktake for delivering the dialogues and producing the summary reports and synthesis report, and to participating experts, Parties and non-Party stakeholders for their contributions to and engagement in the information collection and preparation and Technical assessment components;
- 【Appreciation to HLC and all participants of GST】*Expressing appreciation* to the high-level committee of the global stocktake for delivering high-level events, and to the ministerial co-facilitators, co-chairs of the Joint Contact Group, participating experts, Parties and non-Party stakeholders for their contributions to and engagement in the consideration of outputs of global stocktake;

---

[2] Paris Agreement (PA)
[3] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change(UNFCCC, the Convention)
[4] 19/CMA1

B. Context and cross-cutting considerations

- 【Historic emissions】*Recognizes* that human-induced climate change is caused by GHG emissions since around 1750. Historical cumulative net CO2 emissions between 1850 and 2019 amount to about two thirds of the total carbon budget for a 67% probability to limit global warming to 2°C, and about four-fifths of the total carbon budget for a 50% probability of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, of which 58% occurred between 1850 and 1989;（IPCC AR6）
- 【Geographic distribution of historic cumulative emissions】*Further recognizes* that historic cumulative emissions are unevenly distributed, and developing countries have low per capita emissions and low historic contribution to cumulative emissions than developed countries. Historically, developed countries contributed to around 70% of cumulative CO2 emissions produced from fossil fuels and industry(cumulative CO2-FFI emissions) since 1750.[5]Between 1850 and 2019, developed countries contributed to 57% cumulative CO2-FFI emissions, whereas the three developing regions, i.e. Africa, Asia and Pacific, and Latin America and Caribbean together contributed 28%;（IPCC AR6）
- 【The context of multiple challenges】*Acknowledges* that the first global stocktake is taking place within an era of dramatic and widespread changes. Climate is one of several crises confronting global community, which is also dealing with geopolitical tensions, global energy and food crises, inflation, disruptions to global supply chains, and uneven recovery from the 2019 coronavirus pandemic, and these global crises are compounding and challenging the ability of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to make progress on the aims of the Paris Agreement;[6]
- 【The context of rising protectionism】*Also acknowledges* that the first global stocktake is taking place in rising unilateralism, protectionism, and anti-globalism, and enabling environment for climate actions is undergoing critical challenges, including inadequate means of implementation support, sanctions on low-carbon products and industries, restrictions on technology investment and cooperation, green barriers, discriminatory legislation, plurilateral constraints, etc.;
- 【Right to development】*Recognizes that* development gaps and limited resources constrain climate response, resulting in disproportionate exposure and impacts, and *reaffirms* Parties' inalienable rights to development, and that global climate actions should be pursued in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty to achieve just transition, taking into account synergies and trade-offs between climate action and the pursuit of other SDGs;（Convention+PA+IPCC AR6）
- 【Different starting points】*Confirms* Parties' development priorities reflecting different starting points and contexts, including social, economic or political conditions, resource endowment, capabilities, international environment, and history, etc, and ambitious mitigation pathways implying large and sometimes disruptive changes in economic structure,

---

[5] Our World in Data, https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/cumulative-co-emissions?country=CAN~OWID_WRL~AUS~JPN~NZL~RUS~USA~OWID_EUR

[6] Summary report following the second meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement

pathways and actions towards achieving Paris Agreement goals will differ, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and in a nationally determined manner; （IPCC AR6）

- 【 Different capacities and circumstances 】 *Recognizes* developed countries achieved economic and technological advantages overtime since industrial revolution, already peaked their emissions before the adoption of the Paris Agreement, and are now transferring significant amount of emissions by trade[7] to developing countries; *reaffirms* the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden, should be given full consideration;
- 【 Intrinsic linkage between action and support 】 *Reiterates* that the extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties;
- 【 IPCC 】 *Takes note of* the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, acknowledging that the modelled scenarios and pathways to explore future emissions and possible strategies are based on a range of assumptions, contain regionally differentiated assumptions and outcomes, most do not make explicit assumptions about global equity, environmental justice or intra-regional income distribution, subject to large uncertainties and variabilities, and do not cover all possible futures;（IPCC AR6）
- 【 Global economy and trade as enabling basis for climate action 】 *Reaffirms* that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;

C. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action and support

C.1 Overall global progress and gaps

[7] Carbon Dioxide Emissions Embodied in International Trade, OECD, November 2021;

Overall progress:

- 【PA promoted progress across countries】*Appreciates* that the Paris Agreement, adopted under the UNFCCC, with near universal participation of 195 Parties at different stage of development with different national circumstances, further strengthens global long-term trends of low-carbon and climate-resilient development. It has led to policy development and target-setting at national and sub-national levels, in particular in relation to mitigation, as well as enhanced transparency of climate action and support. 175 Parties submitted National Determined Contributions, and 64 Parties communicated long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies; over 100 Parties set their respective long-term mitigation vision and targets, covering 79% global emissions, 90% global GDP, 69% global population; 56 Parties published climate laws on GHG reductions covering 53% of global emissions;[8]
- 【Progress on updating NDCs】*Welcomes* efforts by Parties to communicate new or updated nationally determined contributions, including almost all Parties (95%) provided the information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of their NDCs, with almost all Parties that submitted new or updated NDCs covering 94.9% of the total global emissions, and other actions that demonstrate progress towards achievement of the Paris Agreement temperature goal; [9]
- 【Progress towards achieving the temperature goal of PA】*Welcomes* that estimates show significant progress in the implementation of Paris Agreement, since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, renewed policies and technology gains have shaved around 1°C off the long-term temperature rise, and various pledges to date would limit warming to 1.7°C by 2100 if fully implemented, while its pre-Paris business-as-usual scenario indicated global warming of 3.5°C by 2100; [10]
- 【Progress on availability and affordability of climate technologies】*Applauds* that implementation of the Paris Agreement benefited from and contributed to advances in low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies, industries and infrastructures, in particular continuous and significant decrease in the unit costs of several low-emission technologies. From 2010 to 2019, there have been sustained decreases in the unit costs of solar energy (85%), wind energy (55%), and lithium-ion batteries (85%), and large increases in their deployment, e.g., >10× for solar and >100× for electric vehicles (EVs); （IPCC AR6）
- 【Progress by non-Party stakeholders】*Appreciates* the active engagements of non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth, children, local and regional governments and other stakeholders, at the local, national and regional level, in addressing climate change, and their important contributions to progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement;

Overall gaps:

- 【Gaps in NDCs Implementation】*Notes with serious concerns* the implementation gaps between projected global GHG emissions from implemented policies and those from NDCs, and limited policies are in place to deliver on ambitions and pledges; Also notes that while

[8] Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement Synthesis report by the secretariat, 2022.11
[9] Ibid.
[10] IEA, World Energy Outlook 2022

fully achieving the commitments and goals established to date could limit warming to 1.7 °C, policies now in place put us instead on a path to 2.5°C[11]; (IPCC AR6)

- 【Gaps in meeting NDCs conditions】*Stresses* that many Parties in their NDCs provided quantitative estimates of financial support needs, technologies for implementing adaptation and mitigation actions, and identify capacity-building as a prerequisite for NDC implementation;[12]
- 【Gaps in pre2020 ambition and implementation】*Recognizes* that pre2020 progress is an integral part towards achieving Paris Agreement goals that provides the starting point and foundation for post-2020 implementation; *expresses grave concerns* that the pre2020 commitments of some Parties and their subsequent implementation have been insufficient; [13]
- 【Gaps in policy consistency】*Recalls with concerns* the withdrawal from the Paris Agreement by some Parties, as well as withdrawals from Kyoto Protocol, calls for consistency and credibility of Parties' policies in implementation of the Paris Agreement;

C.2 Mitigation

Progress and gaps:

- 【Progress on mitigation ambition】*Commends* efforts by all Parties to set mitigation targets or mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including 90% of Parties provided quantified numerical mitigation targets, and the rest included strategies, policies, plans and actions for low-emission development; 81% of Parties expressed their plans to use at least one type of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;[14]
- 【Progress on mitigation policies and actions】*Recognizes* that Parties are increasing the ambition of their climate action in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 3 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, and the successfully deployed regulatory and economic instruments enhanced energy efficiency, reduced rates of deforestation and accelerated technology deployment, leading to avoided and reduced or removed emissions; [15]
- 【Aggregated effects of NDCs' mitigation component contingent on fulfillment of the conditions】*Notes* that full implementation of all latest NDCs (including all conditional elements) is estimated to lead to a 3.6% emission reduction by 2030 relative to the 2019 level, while implementation of all latest NDCs excluding any conditional elements is estimated to result in 3.1% higher emissions in 2030 than in 2019, which is not in line with least-cost scenarios for keeping global temperature rise to 2 or 1.5 °C; [16]
- 【Fulfillment of NDCs conditions and global peaking】*Notes* that full implementation of all latest NDCs (including all conditional elements) implies a possibility of global emissions peaking before 2030, and in order to achieve that peaking, the conditional elements of the NDCs need to be implemented, which depends mostly on access to enhanced financial

[11] Ibid.
[12] Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement Synthesis report by the secretariat, 2022.11
[13] 21/CP.27, decision of the Second Periodic Review under the Convention,2022
[14] Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement Synthesis report by the secretariat, 2022.11
[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.

resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation, and capacity- building support, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties; [17]

- 【 Gaps in pre2020 mitigation ambition and implementation by developed countries 】 *Expresses serious concerns* that significant gaps exist in pre2020 ambition and implementation. In 1990-2020, for Annex I Parties that do not have economies in transition, GHG emissions without and with LULUCF decreased by 11.3% and 13.4% respectively, insufficient to fulfill the 25-40% reduction required by IPCC, with 50%-85% of the commitments already achieved at the time of setting the targets. Several developed countries fulfilled less than 60% of their respective targets, and 2 developed countries' emissions increased by up to 30%;[18]
- 【 Pre2020 mitigation mainly due to covid pandemic and economies in transition 】*Notes with serious concerns* that from 1990 to 2020, for Annex I Parties including economies in transition, GHG emissions without and with LULUCF decreased by 20.9% and 25.7% respectively; while for Annex I Parties that do not have economies in transition, GHG emissions without and with LULUCF decreased by 11.3% and 13.4% respectively, highlighting that from 1990 to 2019 before the covid pandemic, the GHG emissions of Annex I Parties that do not have economies in transition decreased only by 3.7% without LULUCF and by 5.4%with LULUCF;[19]
- 【 Inadequate 2030 mitigation ambition by developed countries 】*Notes with serious concerns* that by 2030, developed country Parties present a meager expansion of mitigation ambition, highlighting, their projected emission with existing measures (WEM scenario) by 2030 is 62 million tons of CO2e less than the level of emission by 2020, representing a 0.37% reduction；[20]
- 【 Inadequate 2050 mitigation ambition by developed countries 】*Expresses serious concerns* that most developed countries, with the most advanced economic and technological resources and capacities gained since industrial revolution, whose emissions already peaked decades ago, commit to achieving net zero GHG emissions only by 2050, which is simultaneous with the global timeframe and the targets of many developing countries, and *recognizes* such commitments are critically lack of ambition;
- 【 Developed countries transferring emissions by trade 】*Notes with serious concerns* that every year OECD countries transferred nearly 2 billion tons of CO2 to non-OECD countries by trade[21], which equals to 15% of annual emissions of all OECD countries, and developed countries are net CO2 emission importers, whereas developing countries are the net CO2 emission exporters; (IPCC AR6)
- 【 Uneven distribution of consumption-based emission 】*Notes with serious concern* that globally 10% of households with the highest per capita emissions contribute 34-45% of global consumption-based household GHG emissions;（IPCC AR6）

---

[17] Ibid.; Paris Agreement
[18] National inventories of developed countries; compilation and synthesis of fourth biennial reports of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, 2023.6
[19] Compilation and synthesis of fourth biennial reports of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, 2023.6
[20] Ibid.
[21] Carbon Dioxide Emissions Embodied in International Trade, OECD, November 2021;

Political messages

- **Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs**
- **Opportunities, good practices**

- 【 Accelerating implementation actions 】*Stresses* the urgent need to collectively reduce emissions through accelerated actions in a nationally determined manner, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances;
- 【 Interlinkages between mitigation ambition with CBDR, support, and international cooperation 】*Emphasizes* that enhanced mitigation ambition can only be achieved through recognizing different starting points and capacities by operationalizing equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, enhanced means of implementation and support, and strengthened international cooperation, and *confirms* commitment to such holistic approach in the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- 【 Delivery of obligation by developed countries to take the lead in mitigation 】*Urges* Developed country Parties to continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, including urgently closing pre2020 mitigation gaps, revisiting and strengthening the 2030 targets in their NDCs, achieving net zero GHG emissions by 2040 ahead of global timeframe and negative GHG emissions as early as possible;
- 【 Delivery of obligation by developed countries to provide support for mitigation 】*Emphasizes* that support shall be provided by developed country Parties to developing countries Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including to continue to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties for the preparation and communication, accounting for their nationally determined contributions and the mitigation actions;[22]
- 【 Developing countries to enhance mitigation efforts according to the PA 】*Encourages* developing country Parties to continue enhancing their mitigation efforts in nationally determined manner, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- 【 Nationally determined nature of NDCs 】*Reaffirms* the nationally determined feature of nationally determined contributions, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstance, and will not impose new targets or goals;[23]
- 【 NDCs to be aligned with the PA 】*Urges* Parties that have not yet aligned their NDCs with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary, taking into account different national circumstances;
- 【 Communication of LTS 】*Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net zero emissions/carbon neutrality by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances;

[22] 4/CMA1
[23] 4/CMA4

- 【Opportunities and barriers regarding mitigation options】*Welcomes* mitigation options that are technically viable, including, inter alia, non-fossil fuels, fossil fuels with CCUS/CCS, improving energy efficiency, electrification of urban systems, urban green infrastructure, demand side management, improving forest- and crop/grassland management, reducing food waste and loss, reducing non-CO2 emissions, and deploying carbon dioxide removal (CDR), etc., while recognizing most options face barriers when implemented rapidly at a large scale, and Parties facing different implementation challenges including costs, availability, safety and constraints; （IPCC AR6）
- 【Encouraging to pursue low-carbon transformation in economic and social development】*Encourages* Parties to promote systematic low-carbon transformation in economic and social development, including incorporating climate targets into medium- and long-term development plans at national, subnational and local level; promoting green and low-carbon energy transition, optimizing and upgrading industrial structures, upscaling green and low-carbon development in key areas including buildings and transportation, accelerating green transition in production modes and living patterns, in a nationally determined manner, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;
- 【Encouraging to achieve effective and secure transition】*Encourages* Parties to achieve effective and secure transition by establishing the new before abolishing the old, such as encouraging Parties to transition into a clean, low-carbon, secure and efficient energy system, including by improving energy efficiency, promoting non-fossil fuels, inter alia, wind, solar, biomass, marine, geothermal energy sources, hydro power, nuclear power, hydrogen energy, etc., and steadily increase the share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption, in the meantime recognizing the significant role of fossil fuels in ensuring energy supply security while facilitating the transition, including addressing regional and periodic energy supply tensions, maintaining power grid security and stability, safeguarding energy supply under extreme weather, supporting accommodation of variable renewables, and encouraging Parties to use fossil fuels in a clean, low-carbon and efficient manner, and to pursue their transition in a nationally determined manner, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;
- 【Encouraging to accelerate deployment of low-carbon technologies】*Encourages* the development and deployment of low-carbon technologies and solutions on a large scale, including increasing scale of development and deployment of electric vehicles powered by low-GHG emissions electricity, supporting infrastructure, and batteries; and encouraging research, development, demonstration, deployment on a large scale, and international cooperation of carbon capture, utilization and storage(CCUS) and CDR, etc., including developing effective approaches to address feasibility, affordability and sustainability constraints;
- 【Carbon sinks】*Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

- 【Low-carbon consumption】*Reaffirms* the importance of and requests the transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption for efforts to address climate change;
- 【Invitation for IPCC to provide a special report on costs and conditions to achieve PA goals】*Invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to provide a special report in its Seventh Assessment Report on respective social-economic costs, conditions, needs and implications of limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, including those of the relevant modelled pathways;

C.3 Adaptation

Progress and gaps

- 【Progress in adaptation】*Welcomes* that collective progress has been achieved in adaptation planning and implementation across all regions, generating multiple benefits, and the growing public and political awareness of climate impacts has resulted in more than 170 countries including adaptation in their climate policies and planning processes；
- 【Gaps in adaptation】*Notes with serious concerns* the adaptation gaps across regions and the lack of knowledge and approach towards adaptation actions on global scale, highlighting that most observed adaptation is fragmented, small in scale, incremental, sector-specific, designed to respond to current impacts or near-term risks, focused more on planning rather than implementation, and the adaptation gaps will continue to grow under current levels of implementation;
- 【Reasons for the gaps in adaptation】*Notes* that systemic barriers constrain the implementation of adaptation, including inequity, poverty, lack of political commitment, insufficient finance, limited research and slow and low uptake of adaptation science, and a low sense of urgency, etc. ;
- 【Challenges in NAPs implementation】*Also notes* the challenges to adaptation priorities identified in national adaptation plans, including lack of dedicated funding for implementation, and lack of data and methodologies to assess effects and needs of adaptation actions at national and local levels, etc.;
- 【Gaps in adaptation finance】*Expresses serious concern* that current global finance for adaptation, including from public and private finance sources, are insufficient for and constrain implementation of adaptation options especially in developing countries with widening gaps, highlighting the international adaptation finance to developing countries reached US$28.6 billion in 2020, while the current annual adaptation costs in developing countries are about US$70 billion, and are estimated to be in the range of US$160–340 billion by 2030 and US$315–565 billion by 2050;[24]
- 【Uneven resource allocation between adaptation and mitigation】*Notes with serious concerns* that annual adaptation finance in 2011–2020 provided by developed countries to developing countries was USD 5.779 billion, [25]while annual mitigation finance reached USD

[24] UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2022
[25] Annex A.1, UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance Report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of

18.475 billion, respectively representing 18.9% and 63%; adaptation finance represents a 23%–26% share of total climate finance under GEF (2016–2020)[26] and CTCN(2014–2020)[27];

- 【Necessity of public finance for adaptation 】*Recognizes* the critical importance of public finance in addressing regulatory, cost and market barriers to adaptation actions, and stresses public funds should be the predominant source of adaptation finance and leverage potential private finance for adaptation;

Political messages

- **Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs**
- **Opportunities, good practices**

- 【Critical decade for adaptation and long-term mechanism for GGA】*Emphasizes* long-term planning and accelerated implementation of adaptation, particularly in this decade, is critical to close adaptation gaps, and *decides* to establish a mechanism under CMA to advance implementation of global adaptation goals(GGA), effectiveness assessment of adaptation actions, and improvement of adaptive capacities in the long term;
- 【 Encouraging to mainstream adaptation 】*Encourages* Parties to promote inclusive, integrated and long-term planning and implementation at local, municipal, sub-national and national scales, by mainstreaming adaptation into socio-economic development policies and plans, institutional budget, statutory planning, monitoring and evaluation frameworks and into recovery efforts from disaster events;
- 【Encouraging to enhance adaptation actions】*Encourages* Parties to undertake and enhance adaptation actions, including, inter alia, monitoring, analyzing, predicting, early warning, risk management, disaster prevention and reduction, emergency response mechanisms, as well as improving the climate adaptability of natural ecosystems, including through integrated protection and systematic management of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts, etc., in a nationally determined manner, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;
- 【 Adaptation finance 】*Emphasizes* enhanced financial resources are essential for implementation of adaptation and to reduce adaptation gaps, and *urges* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of public climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation with enhanced transparency, so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, adaptation communications, national communications and biennial transparency reports, etc.;
- 【 Adaptation Fund 】*Recognizes* the importance of the adequacy and predictability of adaptation finance, including the value of the Adaptation Fund in delivering dedicated

---

meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.

[26] United Nations. Report of the global environment facility to the conference of the Parties (2016-2020). https://unfccc.int/documents/258631;

[27] United Nations. Joint annual report of the technology executive committee and the climate technology center and network for 2020. https://unfccc.int/documents/267476;

support for adaptation, and *invites* developed country Parties to consider multi-annual pledges;

- 【Doubling adaptation finance】*Reiterates* and *urges* developed country Parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, and to provide roadmaps of delivering the pledges, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;
- 【Invitation for IPCC to provide a special report on GGA】*Invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to provide a special report in its Seventh Assessment Report on the global goal on adaptation, including challenges, needs, costs and pathways towards achieving it, and *calls upon* the research community to further the understanding of global, regional and local impacts of climate change, response options and adaptation needs;

C.4 Means of implementation and support

- 【Importance of MOI and support】*Recognizes* means of implementation and support, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building is the fundamental enabler for developing countries to implement Paris Agreement and transition into low-carbon and climate-resilient development, and its inadequacy is the key cause of the implementation gaps for both mitigation and adaptation;
- 【Delivery of obligation by developed countries to provide MOI support】*Urges* developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, including to fulfill the conditions of developing country Parties' NDCs and support the implementation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention;

C.4.1 Finance, including finance flows

Progress and gaps

- 【Gaps in finance】*Highlights* the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at USD 5.8–5.9 trillion for the pre-2030 period; *Notes* that finance flows fall short of the levels needed to meet climate goals, financing channels have broadened but growth has slowed since 2018, and most climate finance stays within national borders which currently concentrated in developed countries and overwhelmingly focused on mitigation; *notes* that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries, with such flows in 2019–2020

estimated to be USD 803 billion, which is 31–32 per cent of the annual investment needed to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 °C or at 1.5 °C[28]; （IPCC AR6）

- 【Financial needs for renewables and economic transformation】*Notes* that about USD 4 trillion per year needs to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050, and that, furthermore, a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least USD 4–6 trillion per year[29];(IPCC AR6)
- 【Finance transparency】*Expresses serious concern* on the transparency of financial resources provided and mobilized by developed countries, including double counting and labeling;
- 【Failure to meet the 100 billion goal by developed countries】*Notes with deep regret* that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation has not yet been met 14 years after they were set; *further notes* that estimates show that in 2020 the real value of financial support by developed countries specifically aimed at climate action was only around USD 21 billion to $24.5 billion, much less than the officially reported USD 83.3 billion in 2020;[30]

Political messages

- **Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs**
- **Opportunities, good practices**

- 【Finance flows from developed to developing countries】*Reiterates* Articles 2 and 9 of the Paris Agreement, highlighting the importance of enhancing finance flows towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development from developed to developing countries, with a balance in mitigation and adaptation towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement; （PA）
- 【Delivery of obligation by developed countries to provide finance】*Reiterates* and *urges* developed country Parties to provide new, additional, public, grand-based and concessional financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention；（PA）
- 【Delivery of obligation by developed countries to mobilize finance】*Reiterates* and *urged* developed country Parties to continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, and such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts;（PA）
- 【Balance in finance between mitigation and adaptation】*Emphasizes* that financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation; （PA）
- 【Delivery of obligation by developed countries on *ex ante* finance transparency】*Urged* developed country Parties to biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative

[28] Summary and recommendations by the Standing Committee on Finance: Fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows
[29] UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2022
[30] Climate Finance Shadow Report 2023, Oxfam

information, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties; （PA）

- 【Delivery of obligation by developed countries on *ex post* finance transparency】*Urged* developed country Parties to provide transparent and consistent information on support for developing country Parties provided and mobilized through public interventions biennially in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines; （PA）
- 【100 billion goal】*Reaffirms* and *urges* developed countries to immediately and fully deliver the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion climate finance per year by 2020 and annually through 2025 urgently, and make up for the shortfalls in years where it has not been met, to reduce the gaps to meet the increasing needs of climate finance by developing countries；
- 【Accounting matrix for finance provided by developed countries】*Stresses* the necessity to assess and clarify the accounting matrix and practices by developed countries, which can reflect the actual level of support provided by developed countries;
- 【Climate finance definition】*Welcomes* the work of the Standing Committee on Finance on climate finance definitions [*placeholder on the report to be considered at COP28].*
- 【NCQG】*Welcomes* continued deliberations on an ambitious new collective quantified goal of climate finance by developed countries, from a floor of USD 100 billion per year taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, by COP29 in 2024, to fulfill the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the objective of the Convention;
- 【Dialogue on article 2.1c】*Welcomes* Sharm El-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2.1c, of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in 2023;
- 【GCF】*Urges* developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund while demonstrating progression over previous replenishment and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund;
- 【Accessibility of finance】*Notes with concerns* the specific concerns raised with regard to eligibility and ability to access concessional forms of climate finance by developing countries; requests to address barriers in access to finance, including its costs, terms and conditions, and simplify access to finance;
- 【International financial institutions】*Calls for* international financial institutions to consider addressing climate change as one of their reform priorities, to mobilize climate finance from various sources, actively using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments to enhance climate synergies of their projects, and to contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement with greater alignment with its principles and goals;

C.4.2 Technology development and transfer

Progress and gaps

- 【Progress in climate technologies】*Welcomes* the progress in the development of global climate technology, including the increased available options, declined costs of some low-emission technologies, significantly increased renewable energy capacity and generation, and increased global patent application, etc.; also *notes* that almost half of mitigation

technologies needed to achieve net zero emission by 2050 in energy sector are currently at demonstration or prototype phase[31]; （IPCC AR6）

- 【Technology mechanisms under UNFCCC】*Appreciates* the contribution of established mechanisms on technology under the Convention, including Technical Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)；
- 【Gaps in funding for technology mechanisms】*Notes with serious concerns* that the Technology Mechanism (TM) lacks sufficient, sustainable and predictable funding to fulfill its mandate, especially its operating arm, the CTCN. CTCN's annual budget decreased from 14.5 M USD in 2015 to 10 M USD in 2022 due to limited funding sources. The technology needs assessment (TNA) process, which had been completed in 90 developing countries and currently undertaking by 39 developing countries, has resulted in more than 1000 technology action plans (TAPs) and project ideas, but almost all such TAPs and project ideas are not implemented due to the lack of funding.
- 【Gaps in technology transfer】*Notes with serious concerns* that the observed progress in technology development and transfer are insufficient to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreements and to implement its technology framework;
- 【Lack of global assessment on technology transfer】*Emphasizes* a lack of global assessment on progress of climate technologies transfer and development, including on deficiency of effective, systematic, comprehensive data and information, on the needs, progress, capacity and challenges of developing countries, etc.
- 【Developing countries lagging behind on deployment of climate technologies】*Stresses* that adoption of low-emission technologies lags in developing countries, with challenges in implementing the technology priorities identified in Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), Technology Action Plan (TAP) and NDC, including insufficient capacity of innovation, inadequate application and deployment of advanced climate technology, restricted technology diffusion due to high costs, as well as barriers to transfer and application of climate technologies imposed by developed countries; （IPCC AR6）

Political messages

- **Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs**
- **Opportunities, good practices**

- 【Critical decade for climate technology cooperation】*Emphasizes* the critical enabling role of technology development and transfer in mitigation and adaptation actions towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreements, highlighting the importance of major efforts and extensive cooperation to occur over this decade in this context;
- 【Periodic assessment on global progress of technology development and transfer】*Reaffirms* Paris Agreement's long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer; *stresses* the importance of periodic review of its progress in achieving this vision, and *decides* to develop a matrix or index to assess global progress and gaps, including to identify needs of developing countries;

[31] IEA, Net Zero by 2050 – A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector

- 【 Necessity of technology cooperation 】*Emphasizes* the critical importance of climate technology cooperation for developing emerging technologies and deploying available technologies on a large scale, and *requests* Parties to enable, accelerate and enhance international cooperation on climate-friendly technologies, and to ensure non-exclusive and non-discriminatory environment for such cooperation;
- 【 Delivery of obligation by developed countries on technology transfer 】*Urges* developed countries to fulfil their technology transfer obligations and to effectively enhance climate technology development and transfer, in particular to improve the availability and affordability of climate-technologies to developing countries; （PA）
- 【Establishing Technology Implementation Programme】*Urges* enhanced financial resources for technology development and transfer by developed countries, and *decides* to establish the *Technology Implementation Programme*, supported by the operational entities of the Financial Mechanism, to strengthen support for the implementation of technology priorities identified by developing country Parties in their TNAs, TAPs, NAPs and NDCs, etc;
- 【 Linking technology mechanism and finance mechanisms 】*Recalls* Article 11.1 of the Convention and Article 10.5 of the Paris Agreement, *and recognizes* the importance of predictable, sustainable and adequate funding from diverse sources for the Technology Mechanism, and *encourages* to establish institutional link between the Technology Mechanism and finance mechanisms, such as Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, etc., as well as to mobilize finance from multiple sources, including multilateral development banks and market-based mechanisms;
- 【 Synergies of international organizations 】*Encourages* international organizations and institutions including International Energy Agency, Renewable Energy Agency, World Intellectual Property Organization, World Trade Organization, etc. to promote global climate technology development, transfer and cooperation;

C.4.3 Capacity Building

Progress and gaps

- 【 Importance of capacity building 】*Emphasizes* the importance of capacity to respond to climate change, *welcomes* the progress in capacity building, and appreciates the contribution of established mechanisms on capacity building under the Paris Agreement, Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
- 【 Multiple challenges limiting developing countries' capacities 】 *Stresses* that developing countries are faced with multiple challenges in economic development and livelihood improvement, which leads to insufficient capacities of developing countries and the mounting pressure to coordinate development and mitigation action in pursuit of green and low-carbon development;
- 【Capacity deficiencies of developing countries】*Notes with concerns* the significant capacity deficiencies of developing countries, including, inter alia, their insufficient multi-level governance to address challenges in transformation; insufficient capacities to implement mitigation and adaptation actions, such as on GHGs inventories and accounting, research and

systematic observation, data collection and accessibility, vulnerability assessment, etc.; as well as insufficient knowledge in emerging areas with the development of climate science and policies;

- 【Gaps in capacity-building support】*Notes with concerns* the substantial gaps of capacity building support provided by developed countries are inadequate, most of which are project-based and knowledge-sharing-focused;

Political messages

- **Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs**
- **Opportunities, good practices**

- 【Delivery of obligation by developed countries to provide capacity building support】*Urges* developed country Parties to provide adequate, sustained, systematic capacity building support to assist developing country Parties to address their needs in implementation of the Paris Agreement in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, including finance, technology, education and training, etc.;（PA）
- 【Establishing capacity building fund】*Requests* to establish a capacity-building fund, and to establish institutional link with existing financial mechanisms, such as Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, etc., to further enhance the capacity building for developing countries;

C.5 Efforts related to loss and damage

Progress and gaps

- 【Significance of addressing LD】*Notes* the importance of enhancing efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in the light of continued global warming and its significant impacts on developing countries;
- 【Progress under WIM and SNLD】*Appreciates* the progresses achieved through Warsaw International Mechanism, including the Santiago Network, in enhancing knowledge, capacities, dialogues, coordination, support and technical assistance for developing countries in addressing loss and damages;
- 【Progress in funding arrangements】*Welcomes* the establishment of new funding arrangements, including a fund for assisting developing country Parties in responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including with a focus on addressing loss and damage, and *appreciates* the work of the Transitional Committee;
- 【Progress across processess】*Commends* the various efforts to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the United Nations Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All, the Belt and Road Ministerial Forum for International Cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management, etc.;
- 【Gaps in addressing LD】*Notes with concerns* that significant gaps exist for developing countries to address loss and damage in terms of funding, technology and capacity-building,

and *highlights* the urgency to enhance the capacities and capabilities of developing countries in responding to loss and damage;

Political messages

- **Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs**
- **Opportunities, good practices**

- 【Delivery of obligation by developed countries to provide support】*Urges* developed country Parties to provide finance, technology transfer and capacity building support for developing country Parties to close the gaps in addressing loss and damages towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances; (PA)
- 【Funding arrangement】*Urges* developed country Parties to provide new, additional, adequate, predictable and grant-based financial resources to the new funding arrangements, including the fund for responding to loss and damage, and all developing countries have access to the fund, with special consideration given to, inter alia, small island developing States and LDCs, as appropriate.
- 【Funding arrangement】*Stresses* that the new funding arrangements, including the fund for responding to loss and damage, cover ongoing and ex-post actions that developing countries take to address impacts of slow onset and extreme events, including rehabilitation, recovery, and reconstruction, etc., with simplified and effective operating modalities, accommodating different national circumstances without one-size-fits-all approach, inter alia, by exploring a dedicated window for emergency response funding with efficient access for developing countries;
- 【Technology transfer and cooperation to address LD】*Urges* enhanced technology transfer and cooperation from developed countries to developing countries, including on disaster early warning, forecasts and intelligent observation, to improve the capabilities of developing countries in fast tracking, accurate locating and multi-dimensional observation of meteorological disasters with enhanced precision; on comprehensive assessment of post-disaster losses and risks of secondary disasters, and establishment of information platforms for emergency supplies and disaster relief supplies reserves; on satellite remote sensing, as well as disaster risk assessment of unportable cultural relics in extreme weather events, and post-disaster repair and restoration of cultural relics, etc. to minimize the non-economic losses;
- 【Capacity building to address LD】*Urges* developed countries to provide enhanced capacity building support responding to the needs of developing countries in addressing loss and damages, including addressing the challenges of inadequate density of small- and medium-scale observation stations for extreme climate disasters, insufficient connection between disaster early warning and corresponding actions, and ineffectiveness of timely transmission of early warning information; strengthening information sharing mechanisms on earth observation systems and disaster/relief information systems, promoting cooperation in information and data research on sea level rise, ocean acidification and other slow-onset

climatic events, and improving the capacity of developing countries to conduct comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessment; as well as enhancing the planning capacities of coastal resilient cities, improving infrastructure and standards of flood and disaster resistance, and strengthening the constructions of seawalls and coastal wetlands, etc.;

C.6 Efforts related to response measures

- 【Essential role of economic development】*Stresses* that economic development is essential for developing country Parties to deal with climate change and that policies and measures taken by developed countries to combat climate change at global, national and regional levels shall not undermine the development, nor constitute a means of transferring the burden of climate change mitigation to developing country Parties;
- 【Establishing a new activity under the work plan of the forum on RM and KCI】*Decides* to establish a new activity under the work plan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, to identify and assess the negative impacts of the climate-related unilateral measures, with a view to eliminating such unilateral measures and pursue systematic solutions;
- 【Just transition】*Welcomes* the work program on just transition for discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement the context of article 2.2 and the annual high-level Ministerial round table on just transition; *decides* to establish a long-term mechanism under the UNFCCC to ensure just transitions of developing country Parties towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement in the context of sustainable development and eradication of poverty, including through deployment and transfer of technology, and provision of support to developing country Parties;

D.Enhancing international cooperation for climate action

Progress and gaps

- 【The role of international cooperation in addressing climate change】*Acknowledges* that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all Parties in an effective global response, and international cooperation is the critical enabler for achieving ambitious climate change mitigation goals and climate resilient development, highlighting international cooperation has been the driven force for the significant decrease in the costs of renewable energies and low-emission technologies in the past decades, including through the CDM mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol;
- 【Unilateral measures violating multilateral treaties】*Expresses serious concerns* that some countries imposed measures, including, inter alia, sanctions on low-carbon products, restrictions on technology investment and cooperation, green barriers, discriminatory legislation, plurilateral constraints, etc., which are not aligned with the principles of the Paris Agreement, in particular equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as WTO rules;

- 【 Unilateral measures undermining global climate efforts 】 *Stresses* that the rising protectionism will lead to increased costs of implementing the Paris Agreement, undermine Parties' capabilities and progress of climate response, and delay global low carbon and climate resilient transition, especially in developing countries;
- 【 Unilateral measures causing significant rise in global emissions and costs of mitigation 】 *Notes with grave concerns* that if protectionism policies continue, estimated solar module prices in 2030 would be approximately 20%–25% higher compared to a future with globalized supply chains[32]; global total solar cell and module production and installation will decrease by 160–370 GW; trade barrier reduction by half from the 2017 level will increase global net carbon emissions mitigation potential by 4–12 GtCO2e by 2060, while extra trade barrier imposition will result in global net carbon emissions mitigation potential decreasing by up to 3–4 GtCO2e by 2060[33];

Political messages

- **Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs**
- **Opportunities, good practices**

- 【 Promoting supportive global economy and trade 】*Reaffirms* that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;
- 【 Enhancing ambition for international cooperation in this critical decade and beyond 】 *Emphasizes* that the importance and imperativeness to enhance the ambition and action of international cooperation to address climate change in this critical decade and beyond towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including providing facilitative global politics, economy, trade, finance, technology and supply chain environments, and ensuring free and efficient exchange and allocation of resources, goods, service, technologies and investment for climate actions;
- 【 Removing discriminatory legislation and policies 】 *Opposes* unilateralism and protectionism in all forms, including green acts and policies to decouple and de-risk so as to lock in the economic and technological gaps between developed and developing countries; *requests* relevant Parties to remove such legislation, executive orders and measures to ensure transparent, inclusive, non-discriminatory level playing field as well as stable and inclusive global supply chain to facilitate global green and low-carbon development;
- 【 Removing green barriers 】*Expresses serious concerns* with green trade barriers and boarder carbon pricing instruments that impose "one-size-fits-all" requirements based on inequitable, non-transparent and arbitrary assessment; *requests* relevant Parties to remove such measures and to contribute any revenues that have been previously collected to the operational entities of the Financial Mechanism under UNFCCC;

---

[32] Quantifying the cost savings of global solar photovoltaic supply chains, Nature volume 612, pages83–87 (2022), 26 October 2022.

[33] Breaking down barriers on PV trade will facilitate global carbon mitigation, Nature Communications, (2021) 12:6820

- 【Removing sanctions on climate-friendly goods and technologies, etc.】*Requests* Parties to remove sanctions and restrictions on green and climate-friendly goods, services, industries, technologies, investment and cooperation, and exempt such goods, services, industries, technologies, investments and cooperation, etc, from policies and measures adopted by Parties that may restrict and distort international trade, investment, and cooperation;
- 【 Enhancing climate-related technology cooperation 】*Emphasizes* the fundamental importance of innovation and diffusion of technologies in achieving global low-carbon and climate-resilient transition; *requests* Parties to facilitate, accelerate and strengthen international investment and cooperation on critical and emerging mitigation and adaptation technologies, including, inter alia, renewable energy generation and storage, batteries, energy-saving and energy-efficient technologies, hydrogen energy, smart grids, distributed grids, civil nuclear energy, advanced materials, carbon capture utilization and storage, etc. ;
- 【Encouraging cooperation with non-Party stakeholders】*Recognizes* the important role of non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth, children, local and regional governments and other stakeholders, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement; *encourages* exchanges and international cooperation among non-Party stakeholders, including private sectors, research institutions, organizations, etch. at national, sub-national, regional, and local levels, including conducting joint research, personnel training, practical projects, technical exchanges, project investment, and standards cooperation etc. ;

E. Way forward

- 【Commitment to the PA】*Reaffirms* the commitment to the Paris Agreement and its full and balanced implementation towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals, and ultimately enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective;
- 【Mandate of Parties being informed by the GST outcome in a nationally determined manner】*Calls upon* Parties, informed by the outcome of the global stocktake, to update and enhance, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as to enhance international cooperation for climate action;
- 【Linkage between ambition of action and CBDR, MOI support, international cooperation】*Reaffirms* that enhanced ambition of action can only be achieved by recognizing different starting points and capabilities reflecting the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, based on enhanced means of implementation and support, and enabled by strengthened international cooperation, and *resolves to* adopt such holistic approach in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and to ensure that climate actions will not cause widening gaps between global south and north ;
- 【Progressive NDCs】*Reiterates* each Party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;

- 【 Enhanced MOI support to promote climate action 】 *Reiterates* that effectively implementation of climate actions by developing country Parties depends on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments related to financial resources, transfer of technology, and capacity building support; *urges* developed country Parties to provide new, additional, public, grand-based and concessional financial resources to assist developing country Parties in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention;
- 【 Enhanced international cooperation to advance climate progress 】*Resolves* to promote global climate efforts and progress through enhanced international cooperation, including providing facilitative global politics, economy, trade, finance, technology and supply chain environments, and ensuring free and efficient exchange and allocation of resources, goods, service, technologies and investment for climate actions;
- 【 Special event under the auspices of UNSG 】*Welcomes* the invitation for Parties to present their nationally determined contributions, informed by the outcome of the global stocktake, at a special event held under the auspices of the Secretary- General of the United Nations, and looks forward to the event;
- 【 Addressing knowledge gaps 】*Calls upon* enhanced efforts by international community to close the knowledge gaps in the first global stocktake, in particular on adaptation, means of implementation and support;
- 【 Encouraging non-Party stakeholders' engagement 】*Encourages* the active engagement and contributions of non-Party stakeholders in implementing the Paris Agreement;
- 【 Looking forward to 2nd GST 】*Looks forward to* the second global stocktake.