

**DRAFT TEXT**

**on**

**CMA agenda item 4  
First global stocktake under the Paris Agreement**

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**Draft text by the President<sup>1</sup>**

**First global stocktake under the Paris Agreement**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*

*Recalling* Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

*Also recalling* Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the 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,

*Further recalling*, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals, and that it shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science,

*Recalling*, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, that the outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action,

*Also recalling* decisions 19/CMA.1, 1/CMA.2, 1/CMA.3 and 1/CMA.4,

*Underlining* the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

*Acknowledging* that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

*Recognizing* the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

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<sup>1</sup> Proposed draft text will incorporate elements of agreed outcomes.

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*Also recognizing* the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring water systems and water-related ecosystems in delivering climate adaptation benefits and co-benefits, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards,

*Noting* the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean, mountains and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and *also noting* the importance of ‘climate justice’, when taking action to address climate change,

*Underlining* the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action,

1. *Welcomes* that the Paris Agreement has driven near-universal climate action by setting goals and sending signals to the world regarding the urgency of responding to the climate crisis;
2. *Underlines* that, despite overall progress on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, Parties are not yet collectively on track towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals;
3. *Reaffirms* 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, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
4. *Underscores* that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and *resolves* to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C;
5. *Expresses* serious concern that 2023 is set to be the warmest year on record and that impacts from climate change are rapidly accelerating, and *emphasizes* the need for urgent action and support to keep 1.5 °C within reach to address the climate crisis in this critical decade;
6. *Resolves* to accelerate action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science and equity, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
7. *Welcomes* the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and expresses its appreciation and gratitude to those involved in preparing the reports in the sixth assessment cycle for their excellent work and dedication to continuing their work during the extraordinary circumstances of the coronavirus pandemic;
8. *Notes with alarm and serious concern* the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report that human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming of about 1.1°C, that human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe, and will increase with every increment of warming and that if climate goals are to be achieved, both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to increase many-fold;
9. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the first global stocktake, *expresses appreciation and gratitude* to those involved in the technical dialogue thereunder, and *also expresses appreciation and gratitude* to the co-facilitators for preparing their synthesis report and other outputs of the technical assessment;
10. *Underscores* Article 2 paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement which stipulates that the 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;
11. *Notes* the findings of the IPCC AR6 that global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from

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unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals;

12. *Notes with concern* the pre-2020 gaps in both mitigation ambition and implementation by developed country Parties and that the IPCC had earlier indicated that developed countries must reduce emissions by 25–40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, which was not achieved;

13. *Notes* that just transitions can support more robust and equitable mitigation outcomes, with tailored approaches addressing different contexts;

14. *Reaffirms* that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities and governments, women, youth and children, and *notes* that the global transition to low emissions and climate resilient development provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable development and poverty eradication;

15. *Recognizes* the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

16. *Emphasizes* the critical role of the full implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement;

17. *Also emphasizes* that finance, capacity-building and technology transfer are critical enablers of climate action;

18. *Welcomes* the high-level events and *takes note of* the summary;

19. *Reaffirms* 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;

20. *Recognizes* that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and resolves to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5 °C;

21. *Expresses* utmost concern at the findings of IPCC AR6 that human activities have caused a global surface temperature increase reaching 1.1 °C of warming to date and that impacts are already being felt in every region and will increase with every increment of warming;

22. *Acknowledges* that significant collective progress towards the Paris Agreement temperature goal has been made, from an expected global temperature increase of 4 °C according to some projections prior the adoption of the Agreement to a range of 2.ab1–2.8 °C with the full implementation of the latest nationally determined contributions;

23. *Expresses* appreciation that all Parties have communicated nationally determined contributions that demonstrate progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, most of which provided the information necessary to facilitate their clarity, transparency and understanding;

24. *Commends* the 68 Parties that have communicated long-term low GHG emission development strategies, and notes that 87 per cent of the global economy in terms of share of GDP, is covered by climate neutrality, carbon neutrality, GHG neutrality or net zero emissions targets, which provides the possibility of reaching below 2 °C when taking into account their full implementation;

25. *Recognizes* the important role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders, particularly civil society, business, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth and children, in contributing to the significant collective progress towards the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including progress through other relevant intergovernmental processes;

26. *Welcomes* that over the past decade mitigation technologies have become increasingly more available, and that the unit costs of several low-emission technologies have fallen

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continuously, notably wind power, solar power, and storage, due to technological advancements, economies of scale, increased efficiency, and streamlined manufacturing processes while recognizing the need to increase the affordability and accessibility of such technologies;

27. *Notes with concern* the pre-2020 gaps in both mitigation ambition and implementation by developed country Parties and that the IPCC *had* earlier indicated that developed countries must reduce emissions by 25–40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, which was not achieved;

28. *Notes with significant concern* that despite progress made, global greenhouse gas emissions trajectories are not yet in line with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, and that there is a rapidly narrowing window to raise ambition and implement existing commitments in order to achieve it;

29. *Recognizes* that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot requires peaking in global greenhouse gas emissions at the latest before 2025 and rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 and 60 per cent by 2035 relative to the 2019 level and to reach net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050<sup>2</sup>;

30. *Notes with concern* the findings of the NDC synthesis report that current NDCs, would reduce emissions on average by 2 per cent on 2019 levels by 2030 and that significantly greater emissions reductions are required to align with global greenhouse gas emissions trajectories in line with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement and recognizes the urgent need to address this gap;

31. *Also notes* the findings of the NDC synthesis report that, GHG emission levels in 2030 are projected to be 5.3 per cent lower than in 2019 if all NDCs, including all conditional elements, are fully implemented and that enhanced financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation, and capacity-building support are needed to achieve this.

32. *Notes with further concern* the findings of the IPCC that policies implemented by the end of 2020 are projected to result in higher global GHG emissions than those implied by NDCs, indicating an implementation gap and recognizes the urgent need to address this gap;

33. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for accelerated implementation of domestic mitigation measures in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, as well as the use of voluntary cooperation, referred to in Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement;

34. *Also emphasizes* the urgent need to strengthen integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, *inter alia*, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate;

35. *Notes* the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report that feasible, effective, and low-cost mitigation options are already available in all sectors to keep 1.5 °C within reach in this critical decade with the necessary cooperation on technologies and support, and *also notes* that there are differences across systems and regions and that significant barriers remain to achieve the scale and speed of implementing these mitigation options;

36. *Emphasizes* its resolve to accelerate action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science and equity, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

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<sup>2</sup> Modelled scenarios and pathways are used to explore future emissions, climate change, related impacts and risks, and possible mitigation and adaptation strategies and are based on a range of assumptions, including socio economic variables and mitigation options. These are quantitative projections and are neither predictions nor forecasts. Global modelled emission pathways, including those based on cost effective approaches contain regionally differentiated assumptions and outcomes, and have to be assessed with the careful recognition of these assumptions. Most do not make explicit assumptions about global equity, environmental justice or intra-regional income distribution. IPCC is neutral with regard to the assumptions underlying the scenarios in the literature assessed in this report, which do not cover all possible futures.

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37. *Recalls* the findings of AR6, that in all countries, mitigation efforts embedded within the wider development context can increase the pace, depth and breadth of emissions reductions, as well as that policies that shift development pathways towards sustainability can broaden the portfolio of available mitigation responses, and enable the pursuit of synergies with development objectives;

38. *Recognizes* the need to accelerate sustainable, affordable, and inclusive energy transitions, taking into account different starting points, national circumstances and pathways as well as ensuring energy security, affordability and accessibility and the need for sustainable development, eradication of poverty and international cooperation;

39. *Also recognizes* the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in GHG emissions and calls upon Parties to take actions that could include, *inter alia*:

(a) Tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;

(b) Rapidly phasing down unabated coal and limitations on permitting new and unabated coal power generation;

(c) Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emissions energy systems, utilizing zero and low carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century;

(d) Accelerating zero and low emissions technologies, including, *inter alia*, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies, including such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, and low carbon hydrogen production, so as to enhance efforts towards substitution of unabated fossil fuels in energy systems.

(e) Reducing both consumption and production of fossil fuels, in a just, orderly and equitable manner so as to achieve net zero by, before, or around 2050 in keeping with the science;

(f) Accelerating and substantially reducing non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, including, in particular, methane emissions globally by 2030;

(g) Accelerating emissions reductions from road transport through a range of pathways, including development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero and low emission vehicles;

(h) Phasing out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;

40. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with Articles 9–11, and *recognizes* that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions;

41. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation by 2030, forest restoration, and through other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

42. *Further notes* the need for enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, for efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in accordance with different policy approaches as per Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement, including joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests as an alternative to results-based payments, in the context of Article 4, paragraph 5 and Article 9 of the Paris Agreement;

43. *Invites* Parties to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystem and scale up, as appropriate, ocean-based mitigation action;

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44. *Notes* the importance of transitioning to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production in efforts to address climate change, including circular economy approaches and *encourages* efforts in this regard;
45. *Recalls* Article 3 and Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement and *requests* Parties that have not yet done so to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2024, taking into account different national circumstances;
46. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, and that developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances;
47. *Reaffirms* the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions and *encourages* Parties to come forward in their next nationally determined contributions with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases and sectors, and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as informed by latest science, in the light of different national circumstances;
48. *Notes* the importance of aligning nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and encourages Parties to align their next nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;
49. *Also notes* the capacity challenges of least developed countries and small island developing States related to the preparation and communication of new nationally determined contributions;
50. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so and *invites* all other Parties to communicate or revise, by the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances;
51. Emphasizes the importance of the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;
52. Noting the findings from the IPCC AR6 that human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe, has led to widespread adverse impacts, and that regions and people, and vulnerable communities who have historically contributed the least to current climate change are disproportionately affected;
53. Acknowledges that adaptation challenges exist, and risks are increasing with every increment of warming, and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and that greater adaptation needs can involve greater adaptation costs;
54. Recognizes the increasing adaptation planning and implementation efforts being undertaken by Parties, towards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, as set out in national adaptation plans, adaptation communications, and nationally determined contributions, as appropriate, and notes that 51 Parties have submitted their national adaptation plans and 62 Parties have submitted their adaptation communications;
55. Also recognizes the significant efforts of developing country Parties in formulating and implementing their national adaptation plans, adaptation communications, and nationally determined contributions, as appropriate, including through their domestic expenditures, as well as their increased efforts to align their national development plans;

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56. Further recognizes the significant challenges developing country Parties face in accessing finance towards implementing their national adaptation plans;
57. Notes with appreciation the contribution of relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements, including the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and the Nairobi Work Programme, to these efforts;
58. Recognizes the contribution of non-Party stakeholders, and the importance of traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, and local knowledge systems for understanding, designing, evaluating and implementing climate adaptation processes and action to reduce risks from climate change;
59. Notes with utmost concern the findings in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report that most observed adaptation responses are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions, and that despite progress, significant adaptation gaps exist across sectors and regions, and will continue to grow under current levels of implementation;
60. Notes that there are gaps in implementation, support and the collective assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation, and that monitoring and evaluation of outcomes is critical for tracking the progress and improving the quality and awareness of adaptation actions;
61. Notes with concern that current levels of climate finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building for adaptation remain highly insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; and notes that the estimated costs/needs of adaptation are now approximately 10–18 times as much as international public adaptation finance flows;
62. Notes with concern that the adaptation finance gap is widening;<sup>3</sup>
63. Acknowledges that establishing and improving national inventories of climate impacts over time and building accessible, user-driven climate services systems, including early warning, can strengthen the implementation of adaptation actions, and recognizes that one third of the world does not have access to early warning and climate information services, as well as the need to enhance coordination of activities by the systematic observation community;
64. Emphasizes the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity building and technology development and transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties as referred to in Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;
65. Notes the increasing intensity and frequency of climate impacts, in line with IPCC AR6 findings, and calls for urgent, incremental, transformational, country-driven adaptation action based on different national circumstances;
66. Recognizes that climate change impacts are often transboundary in nature and may involve risks that require knowledge-sharing and international cooperation for addressing them;
67. Also recognizes the intrinsic link between sustainable development and adaptation, and that adaptation integrated with sustainable development can reduce maladaptation and create co-benefits to many sectors and systems;
68. Emphasizes that the magnitude and rate of climate change and associated risks depend strongly on near-term mitigation and adaptation actions, that long-term planning for and accelerated implementation of adaptation, particularly in this decade, are critical to closing adaptation gaps and create many opportunities, and that accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is a critical enabler;

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<sup>3</sup> Ref. to 2023 Adaptation Gap Report.

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69. Recognizes the importance of the iterative adaptation cycle for building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability and notes that the adaptation cycle is an iterative process, consisting of risk and impact assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning, recognizing the importance of means of implementation and support for developing country Parties at each stage of the cycle;

70. Also recognizes the importance of meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, women, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations in addition to Parties, in developing and implementing locally appropriate adaptation action;

71. Emphasizes that integrated solutions, such as land-use management, sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, nature-based solutions and ecosystem based approaches, and protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including forests, mountains and other terrestrial and marine and coastal ecosystems may offer economic, social and environmental benefits such as improved resilience and wellbeing, and that adaptation can mitigate impacts and losses, as part of a country-driven gender-responsive and participatory approach, building on best available science as well as Indigenous knowledge and local knowledge;

72. Notes that ecosystem-based approaches, including ocean-based adaptation and resilience measures as well as in mountain regions can reduce a range of climate change risks and provide multiple co-benefits;

73. Recalls that, as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update an adaptation communication, and that the adaptation communication shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and/or a national communication;

74. Calls upon Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and have progressed in implementing them by 2030;

75. Also calls upon Parties that have not yet done so to submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, including the consideration of including relevant information in the biennial transparency reports;

76. Requests the secretariat to prepare a regular synthesis report on adaptation information provided by Parties in their biennial transparency reports, adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions;

77. Stresses the importance of global unity in undertaking long-term transformational and incremental adaptation efforts with a view to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability in support of achieving the global goal on adaptation;

78. Calls for the enhanced adaptation efforts that are needed to achieve the goal in Article 2, paragraph 1(b), of the Paris Agreement and the global goal on adaptation;

79. Welcomes decision /CMA.5 “The global goal on adaptation”;

*Placeholder for the GGA targets*

80. Invites the scientific community, including the IPCC, to continue enhancing knowledge on adaptation and availability of information on climate change impacts, including for monitoring of progress;

81. Emphasizes the critical importance of scaling up support for adaptation and urges developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the urgent needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;



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82. Encourages further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to enhance and simplify access to adaptation finance;
83. Requests the Adaptation Fund Board and the Green Climate Fund Board to consider and provide regular update on their activities and scope of support in relation to assisting developing country Parties on actions in relation to needs and priorities identified in adaptation planning processes, including national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions, adaptation communications and other voluntary adaptation reports, taking into consideration gaps and challenges faced by countries;
84. Recalls 1/CMA.3, paragraph 18, which 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, 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;
85. Notes the efforts of developed country Parties to make progress in doubling adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025,
86. Recognizes that in order to close the growing adaptation finance gap, adaptation finance needs to be further scaled up significantly to support the urgent and evolving need to accelerate adaptation and build resilience in developing countries, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation and exploring the potential of other sources, and further reiterates the importance of support for the full implementation of developing countries' national adaptation plans by 2030;
87. Encourages Parties to take the outcome on the global stocktake into account in their deliberations on the NCQG in 2024 with a view to closing the adaptation finance gap;
88. Emphasizes the importance of finance as a critical enabler for climate action;
89. Recalls that developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention and that other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;
90. Also recalls that as part of a global effort, developed country Parties should 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, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts;
91. Further recalls that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;
92. 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 actions and transparency on implementation was not met in 2021, and welcomes the ongoing efforts of developed country Parties towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year;
93. Further notes the efforts by developed country Parties to improve transparency of its delivery, and looks forward to further information on the positive progress on the delivery made in 2022;
94. *Notes* the finding of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that if climate goals are to be achieved, both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to increase many-fold, and that there is sufficient global capital to close the global investment gap but there are barriers to redirect capital to climate action.

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Governments through public funding and clear signals to investors are key in reducing these barrier and investors, central banks, and financial regulators can also play their part;

95. Highlights the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change compounded by difficult macroeconomic circumstances, 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;<sup>4</sup>

96. Notes that scaling up new and additional grant-based and concessional finance from developed countries remains critical to support developing countries, particularly as they transition in a just and equitable manner and recognises that there is a positive connection between having appropriate fiscal space, and climate action and advancing on a pathway towards low emissions and climate resilient development, building on existing institutions and mechanisms such as the Common Framework;

97. Notes the complexity arising from the diversity of definitions of climate finance in use by Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the context of aggregate accounting and reporting of climate finance

98. Emphasizes the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and encourages further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance in particular for those that have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States;

99. Recognizes the importance of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development for the achievement of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement

100. Also recognizes that global progress has been made toward making finance flows consistent with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and notes with concern that progress toward achieving Article 2, paragraph 1(c) of the Paris Agreement has been uneven across sectors, regions, and actors, and that significant opportunities and challenges remain to accelerate and enhance efforts, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

101. Notes with appreciation of the work of the Standing Committee on Finance related to Article 2, paragraph 1(c) and the conduct of the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue to exchange views and enhance understanding on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement;

102. Notes with appreciation the report prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, on the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement;

103. Emphasises the importance of scaled up public finance and urges developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity;

104. Urges developed country Parties to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion per year goal urgently and through 2025, noting the significant role of public funds, and calls on developed country Parties to further enhance the coordination of their efforts to deliver the goal;

105. Also further urges the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions to further scale up investments in climate action and calls for a continued increase in the scale and effectiveness of climate finance, including grants and other highly concessional forms of finance;

106. Strongly urges the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to make full use of their existing financial capitalization for the programming and implementation of projects for climate action in developing countries;

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<sup>4</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> BA report.

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107. Welcomes the pledges made by xx contributors during the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund, resulting in a nominal pledge of USD xx billion, and encourages further pledges and contributions towards the second replenishment period of the Green Climate Fund, welcoming the progression over the previous replenishment period;

108. Recognizes the centrality of the role of the Adaptation Fund in the climate finance architecture, welcomes the new pledges made at this session, urges all contributors to fulfil their pledges in a timely manner and invites the contributors to ensure the sustainability of the resources of the Fund including the share of proceeds;

109. Highlights the role of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in supporting actions by developing countries to address climate change, welcomes the pledges made to the two Funds and invites developed country Parties to further contribute to the two Funds;

110. Invites the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, and other relevant institutions to provide enhanced support to developing country Parties in identifying and costing needs;

111. Recalls that the new collective quantified goal aims at contributing to accelerating the achievement of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement 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, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development in a manner that does not threaten food production; and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development;

112. Also recalls that its deliberations on setting the new collective quantified goal on climate finance from a floor of USD 100 billion per year in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries will conclude in 2024;

113. Welcomes decision -/CMA.5 and urges the deliberations on the scale and elements of the new collective quantified goal to take into consideration the exigent need to support implementation of current NDCs and NAPs and adaptation communications, including those as submitted as adaptation components of NDCs , increase and accelerate ambition, reflect the evolving needs of developing country Parties, the need for enhanced provision and mobilization of climate finance from a wide variety of sources and instruments and channels, recognizing the interlinkages between the different elements of the NCQG, including in particular how the structure will impact the scale;

114. *Resolves* to successfully conclude the consideration of the NCQG by its 6th session, taking into account the need for increasing the scale of and access to finance from all sources, including innovative ones, while ensuring a balance between support for mitigation and adaptation;

115. Recalls Articles 2, 4 and 9 of the Paris Agreement and highlights that about USD 4.3 trillion per year need to be invested in clean energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050, and, furthermore, that the adaptation finance needs of developing countries are estimated at USD 215–387 billion annually up until 2030, which is 10-18 times higher than current adaptation finance flows;

116. Underscores the importance of reforming the financial architecture, inter alia, multilateral development banks and rating agencies, and acknowledges the updated vision statement by the World Bank to create a world free of poverty on a liveable planet and by the multilateral development banks to strengthen collaboration for greater impact, and calls on them to expeditiously implement that vision and continue to significantly scale up the provision of climate finance in particular through concessional and grant instruments;

117. Underlines the urgency to support implementation of the Paris Agreement in developing countries and emphasizes the need to transform the international financial system

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and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors;

118. Highlights that delivering such funding will require a transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors;

119. Reiterate calls on the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, ensure simplified access and mobilize climate finance from various sources and encourages multilateral development banks to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that are fit for the purpose of adequately addressing the global climate emergency, including deploying a full suite of instruments, from grants to guarantees and non-debt instruments, taking into account debt burdens, and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance;

120. Also reiterates calls on multilateral development banks to contribute to significantly increasing climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments for greater results, including on private capital mobilization, and to ensure higher financial efficiency and maximize use of existing concessional and risk capital vehicles to drive innovation and accelerate impact;

121. Recognizes that efforts must be pursued on all fronts, including public, private, domestic and international finance, towards meeting investment needs by scaling up financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development, including mobilization of private finance through public interventions for mitigation and adaptation and scaling up public finance for adaptation, and scaling up international investments in and towards developing countries;

122. Also recognizes the role of the private sector, highlights the need to strengthen policy guidance, incentives, regulations and enabling conditions, to reach the necessary scale of investments to achieve a global transition towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development and encourages Parties to continue enhancing their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance;

123. Notes that in the context of the global investment needs to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, that it is essential to unlock trillions of dollars and accelerate the scale-up of finance from all sources, including by making financial flows globally consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development;

124. Also notes with concern the limited convergence on the understanding of and progress towards making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards climate-resilient development and encourage Parties and non-Party stakeholders to enhance their efforts make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards climate-resilient development, and to scale up such flows in particular towards developing countries;

125. Acknowledges the need to implement Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement in a manner that fosters international cooperation while ensuring equitable and just transition pathways towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development and avoiding potential adverse impacts in developing countries on sustainable development and poverty eradication;

126. Decides to continue and strengthen the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue referred to in decision 1/CMA.4;

127. Requests the Standing Committee on Finance to consider Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, in implementing its relevant mandates and work plan, inter alia, in the context of the preparation of technical reports;

128. Recognizing that climate-related financial risks remain greatly underestimated in the financial system, limiting the capital [re]allocation needed for the climate transition, encourages Parties and non-Party stakeholders to improve the assessment and management of climate-related financial risks with the purpose of ensuring to maintain and enhance access to finance in all geographies and sectors;

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129. Underlines the fundamental role of technology development and transfer, endogenous technologies and innovation in facilitating urgent adaptation and mitigation action aligned with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and sustainable development;

130. Welcomes the progress of the Technology Mechanism, which is comprised of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, including through its first joint work programme for 2023-2027, in supporting technology development and transfer through policy recommendations, knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and technical assistance;

131. Highlights continuing gaps and challenges in technology development and transfer and the uneven pace of adoption of climate technologies around the world and urges Parties to address barriers and strengthen cooperative action, including with non-Party stakeholders, in particular with the private sector to rapidly scale up the deployment of existing technologies, the fostering of innovation, and the development and transfer of new technologies;

132. Also highlights the importance of predictable, sustainable and adequate support for implementing the mandates of the Technology Mechanism and for supporting national designated entities and of the delivery on the Climate Technology Centre and Network resource mobilization and partnership strategy for 2023–2027; as referred to in decision -/CMA.5;

133. Encourages the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to enhance the involvement of relevant stakeholders as they undertake actions to strengthen the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism;

134. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring the availability of and access to enhanced financial and capacity-building support for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, to implement and scale up prioritized technology measures, including those identified in their technology needs assessments, technology action plans, and long-term low-emission development strategies that align with their national circumstances;

135. Encourages inclusive international cooperation on research, development and demonstration as well as innovation, including in hard-to-abate sectors, with a view to strengthening endogenous capacities and technologies and fostering national systems of innovation in line with the IPCC findings;

136. Recognizes that achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement requires the rapid and scaled-up deployment and adoption of existing clean technologies accelerated innovation, digital transformation and development, demonstration and dissemination of new and emerging technologies as well as increased access to those technologies, supported by appropriate enabling frameworks and international cooperation;

137. Notes the Technology Mechanism Initiative on Artificial Intelligence for Climate Action, the aim of which is to explore the role of artificial intelligence as a technological tool for advancing and scaling up transformative climate solutions for adaptation and mitigation action in developing countries, with a focus on least developed countries and small island developing States, while also addressing the challenges and risks posed by artificial intelligence; as referred to in decision -/CMA.5

138. Decides to establish a technology implementation programme, supported by, inter alia, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to strengthen support for the implementation of technology priorities identified by developing countries, and to address the challenges identified in the first periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism<sup>5</sup>, and invites SBI 61 (November 2024) to take into account the technology implementation programme in its consideration of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 6 (November 2024);

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<sup>5</sup> Decision 20/CMA.4, paragraph 8.

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139. Underlines the fundamental role of capacity building in taking urgent climate action aligned with the goals under the Paris Agreement and appreciates the contributions of institutional arrangements under the Paris Agreement, such as the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building;
140. Welcomes the progress made in capacity building at individual, institutional, and systemic levels, since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, including through the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building, the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, the Action for Climate Empowerment agenda, the NDC Partnership and South-South and Triangular cooperation;
141. Recognizes best practices in capacity building, notably multi-stakeholder engagement, enhancing ownership by beneficiary countries, and the sharing of experiences and lessons learned particularly at the regional level;
142. Acknowledges that developing country Parties continue to have persisting capacity gaps and urgent needs to effectively implement the Paris Agreement, including related to skills development, institutional capacity for governance and coordination, technical assessment and modelling, strategic policy development and implementation and capacity retention and recognizes the urgent need to address these gaps and needs constraining the effective implementation;
143. Encourages enhanced coherence and cooperation in the provision of effective capacity-building support through diverse cooperation models, including, but not limited to, facilitating collaboration platforms and capitalizing on exchanging existing knowledge, country-led shared experiences and best practices;
144. Recognizes the role of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, in strengthening the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to effectively engage in the intergovernmental process under the Paris Agreement and for Parties to meaningfully engage Indigenous Peoples and local communities in their climate policies and action;
145. Requests the PCCB to identify, in coordination with Parties, other constituted bodies and programmes and relevant stakeholders, current activities to enhance the capacity of developing countries in the preparation and implementation of NDCs, and requests the secretariat to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices for the preparation and implementation of NDCs, including through workshops;
146. Encourages developing country Parties to identify their capacity-building support needs and report, as appropriate, in their Biennial Transparency Reports as part of the information referred to in decision 18/CMA.1;
147. Encourages the Paris Committee on Capacity Building to consider new activities, including those related to adaptation, Article 6, the Enhanced Transparency Framework in deciding on their future annual focus areas;
148. Requests the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund to further enhance support for Capacity-building in developing countries and to provide updates in their annual reports to the CMA; and encourages Parties to further enhance support for capacity-building, including through international cooperation;
149. Recalls Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, in which, Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage, and Parties should enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
150. Recognizes of the importance of particularly vulnerable developing countries and segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihood, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, displacement, or disability, as well as the ecosystems they depend on, in responding to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;

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151. Stresses the importance of approaches to loss and damage that are gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive and respect human rights;
152. Also stresses the importance of promoting coherence and complementarity in all aspects of action and support for averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
153. Recognizes advancements in international efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including: the progress made under the WIM Executive Committee and its expert groups, technical expert group and task force; through the establishment of the Santiago network and progress in its operationalization, including the section of its host; areas referred to in paragraph 4, Article 8, of the Paris Agreement; and as a result of ongoing efforts on enhancing understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
154. Recognizes national efforts to respond to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, such as comprehensive risk management, anticipatory efforts and plans, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, actions to address impacts from slow onset events, displacement and planned relocation policies and plans and mechanisms to channel funding, including to the local level and those who are at the frontline of climate change, to support activities relevant to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
155. Notes with serious concern the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which project the adverse impacts and related losses and damages from climate change to escalate with every increment of global warming and which highlight that climate change has already impacted human and natural systems around the world, with those who have contributed the least to climate change being most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
156. Acknowledges that climate change has already caused and will increasingly cause losses and damages and that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, economic and environmental threat;
157. Recognizes enhanced knowledge, including improved understanding of how to avoid and respond to the risk of low likelihood/high impacts events or outcomes, such as abrupt changes and potential tipping points, and more understanding, support, policy and action are needed to comprehensively manage risks and avert, minimize and address loss and damage;
158. Acknowledges the significant gaps that remain in responding to the increased scale and frequency of loss and damage, and the associated economic and non-economic losses;
159. Expresses deep concern regarding the significant economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for developing countries, including in reducing fiscal space and impairing the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals;
160. Reiterates the call to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change by 2027 and invites development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative;
161. Recognizes the need for urgent and enhanced action and support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, including through the WIM, including its expert groups, technical expert group and task force, the Santiago network and other relevant cooperation efforts;
162. Calls on Parties and relevant institutions to improve synergies and coherence with disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction, and measures related to displacement, relocation and migration, in the context of climate change impacts, as well as actions to address slow onset events, in order to make

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progress in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in a coherent, effective manner;

163. Taking note with appreciation of the work of the Transitional Committee in responding to its mandate, welcomes the adoption of the decisions operationalizing the new funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4;

164. Also welcomes the pledges made to date for the operationalization of the funding arrangements, including the new fund, referred to in decisions -/CP.28 and -/CMA.5, and the pledges of xx to contribute to the fund and funding arrangements;

165. Urges developed country Parties to continue to provide support and encourages other Parties to provide, or continue to provide support, on a voluntary basis, for activities to address loss and damage<sup>6</sup> in line with decisions -/CP.28 and -/CMA.5;

166. Invites financial contributions with developed country Parties continuing to take the lead to provide financial resources for commencing the operationalization of the fund;

167. Notes that the Board (of the fund referred to in decisions -/CP.28 and -/CMA.5) will prepare a long-term fundraising and resource mobilization strategy and plan for the fund to guide its mobilization of new, additional, predictable and adequate financial resources from all sources of funding;

168. Recalls that in the context of the enhanced transparency framework, each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;

169. Requests the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage to prepare, building on the work of its expert groups, technical expert group and task force, voluntary guidelines to enhance the collection and management of data and relevant information that inform the preparation of the biennial transparency reports;

170. Also requests the secretariat to prepare a regular synthesis report, for consideration by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, on information on loss and damage provided by Parties in their biennial transparency reports and, as appropriate, in other national reports under the Paris Agreement, with a view to enhancing the availability of information including for monitoring of progress in responding to loss and damage associated with climate change at the national level;

171. Encourages interested developing country Parties to seek technical assistance through the Santiago network to undertake the actions relevant to paragraph x above;

172. Recognizes the importance of maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative economic and social impacts of the implementation of response measures;

173. Also recognizes that just transitions are enablers for enhanced ambition and calls on Parties to adopt and implement domestic policies for economic diversification and just transitions, recognizing that developing countries have a right to sustainably develop, expand their economies, and improve their populations' quality of life;

174. Recalls Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement, which states that Parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of the Paris Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties;

175. *Recognizes* that significant efforts have been undertaken to assess and address the positive and negative socioeconomic impacts of response measures by Parties and non-Party stakeholders domestically and by the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the

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<sup>6</sup> This paragraph is without prejudice to any future funding arrangements, any positions of Parties in current or future negotiations, or understandings and interpretations of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.



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Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures under the six-year workplan of the response measures;

176. Appreciates the progress of the Katowice Committee on Impacts in supporting the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;

177. Notes that just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality job and economic diversification are two key strategies to maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of response measures and that they will be implemented taking into account different contexts and different national circumstances;

178. Underscores the social and economic opportunities and challenges that arise from the efforts to achieve the temperature goal of the Paris;

179. Notes that further efforts are needed to strengthen the progress of the forum and its KCI;

180. Encourages Parties to consider using and developing methodologies and tools, including modelling tools, for the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures in consultation with technical experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, with a view to minimize the negative and maximize the positive impacts of response measures, with a particular focus on creation of decent work, quality jobs and economic diversification;

181. Also encourages Parties to develop more national case studies involving the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures to enable an exchange of experience among Parties;

182. Further encourages Parties, as appropriate, to establish capacity-building partnerships and networks for increasing the representation of developing countries in the use and development of impact assessment tools and methods for assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures;

183. Encourages Parties, in their efforts to diversify their economies, to pursue such policies in a manner that promotes sustainable development and eradication of poverty, taking into account national circumstances;

184. Also encourages Parties to provide detailed information, to the extent possible, on the assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures;

185. Requests the forum and its KCI to intensify their efforts in implementing the recommendations outlined in relevant decisions including by enhancing cooperation among Parties, stakeholders, external organizations, experts and institutions and by enabling the exchange of information, experience and best practices among Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts;

186. Also requests the forum and its KCI, in performing their functions and implementing their work to integrate scientific findings from the latest IPCC reports and take into account different national circumstances of Parties;)

187. Notes that the global transition to low emissions pathways provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;

*Placeholder for Just Transition Work Programme without prejudice to final placement*

188. Recognizes that international cooperation is critical for addressing climate change, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, particularly for those who have significant capacity constraints in addressing climate and development objectives;

189. Also recognizes the critical role it has played in fostering ambitious climate action, including through the sharing of information, good practices, experiences, lessons learned, resources and solutions and welcomes current international cooperative efforts and voluntary initiatives for enhancing climate action and support by Parties and non-Party stakeholders;

190. Reaffirms its commitment to multilateralism, especially in the light of the progress made under the Paris Agreement and resolves to remain united in the pursuit of efforts to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement;

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191. Recognizes the important role that other relevant intergovernmental processes can play in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;
192. Recognizes 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, 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;
193. Acknowledges that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation and notes that the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change states that international cooperation is a critical enabler for achieving ambitious climate action and encouraging development and implementation of climate policies;
194. Recognizes the importance of international collaboration in enhancing climate action across all actors of society, sectors and regions, including transboundary cooperation, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement; and urges Parties and non-Party stakeholders to join efforts to accelerate delivery through inclusive international collaboration;
195. Also recognizes the important role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders, particularly civil society, business, financial institutions, cities and subnational authorities, of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth, in contributing to the progress on addressing and responding to climate change and enhancing ambition and highlights the urgent need for further multilevel, gender-responsive and cooperative action in this regard;
196. Welcomes the leadership and efforts of the high-level champions to support the effective participation of non-Party stakeholders in the global stocktake;
197. Emphasizes the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring forests to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through Article 5 of the Paris Agreement;
198. Welcomes the outcomes and informal summary report of the ocean and climate change dialogue in 2023 and encourages further strengthening of ocean-based action, as appropriate;
199. Recalls decisions 2/CMA.3 and 3/CMA.3 and invites Parties to continue making use of, as appropriate, voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity, and in doing so, avail themselves of the capacity-building initiatives referred to in paragraphs 12 and paragraph 14, respectively, of the same decisions;
200. Welcomes decisions -/CMA.5 and -/CMA.5 on voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
201. Encourages Parties and non-Party stakeholders to enhance cooperation in the implementation of multilateral environmental conventions and agreements, particularly their work under the Rio Conventions, to facilitate the achievement of the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals in a synergistic and efficient manner;
202. Also encourages exchanges and international cooperation among non-Party stakeholders, including the private sector, research institutions and organizations, at local, sub-national, national and regional levels, including conducting joint research, personnel training, practical projects, technical exchanges, project investment and standards cooperation;
203. Invites all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their successive nationally determined contributions;
204. Recalls Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement, which states that each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that

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it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions;

205. Also recalls Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, which states that each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement and be informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake;

206. Further recalls decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 25, which states that Parties shall submit to the secretariat their next nationally determined contributions at least 9 to 12 months in advance of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November–December 2025) with a view to facilitating the clarity, transparency and understanding of these contributions;

207. Pursuant to decision 6/CMA.3, paragraph 2, encourages Parties to communicate in 2025 their nationally determined contributions with an end date of 2035;

208. Reaffirms the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions;

209. Recalls Article 3 and Article 4, paragraphs 3, of the Paris Agreement, and reaffirms that each Party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party's 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;

210. Also recalls decision 4/CMA.1, paragraph 7, and paragraph 13, which state that Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding contained in annex I to decision 4/CMA.1, as applicable to their nationally determined contributions, and that Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions in accordance with the guidance contained in annex II to decision 4/CMA.1;

211. Recalling Article 4, para 9, requests Parties when preparing their subsequent successive nationally determined contribution to take into account the outcomes of the global stocktake;

212. Recalls decision 4/CMA.1, paragraph 4(c) of its annex I, which notes that Parties shall provide information on how the preparation of its nationally determined contribution has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake in their next nationally determined contributions;

213. Reaffirms that Parties may update their adaptation communication at any time and submit it as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution, a national communication, or biennial transparency report and recalling that guidance for adaptation communications are to be reviewed in 2025;

214. Recalls that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and urges Parties to make the necessary preparations for ensuring timely submission thereof;

215. Recalling decision 18/CMA.1 paragraph 7 and decision 1/CMA.4, paragraph 73, recognizes the importance of the provision of increased support, in a timely, adequate and predictable manner, to developing country Parties for implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement;

216. Recalls Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and recognises the role of the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance committee in facilitating implementation and promoting compliance in a transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive manner that pays particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties;

217. Recalling decisions 22/CMA.3 and 22/CMA.4; emphasizes the importance of Action for Climate Empowerment - climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on these matters - in empowering all members of society to engage in climate action and in the consideration of the outcomes of the first global stocktake;

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218. Encourages Parties to take into account good practices and opportunities identified during the Technical Dialogue of the first global stocktake in enhancing their actions and support;
219. Encourages Parties to implement climate policy and action that is gender-responsive, fully respects human rights, and empowers youth and children;
220. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its sixtieth session, to hold an expert dialogue on children and climate change to discuss the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children and on relevant policy solutions in this regard, engaging relevant United Nations entities, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in this effort;
221. Requests the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, at its sixtieth session, to hold an expert dialogue on mountains and climate change;
222. Affirms that consideration will be given to the outcome of the review of the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan, including to the application of this outcome *mutatis mutandis* in the consideration of the outcomes of the first global stocktake;
223. Encourages the scientific community to address knowledge gaps and continue to provide relevant and timely inputs to the global stocktake;
224. Invites the IPCC to consider how best to align its work with the second and subsequent global stocktakes and further invites the IPCC to prepare a special report as part of its Seventh Assessment Cycle by the end of 2026, to provide a preliminary assessment of progress since the first global stocktake;
225. Encourages the High-Level Champions, Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and non-Party stakeholders, as appropriate, to consider the outcomes of the first global stocktake in their work in scaling-up and the introduction of new or strengthened voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions;
226. Invites the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the Paris Agreement to consider how to integrate the outcomes of the first global stocktake in planning their future work;
227. Decides to organize a dialogue to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices on implementing the outcomes of the first global stocktake at its sixth session;
228. Encourages the relevant operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and constituted bodies under the Convention serving the Paris Agreement to continue to provide, within their mandates, support for capacity-building for the preparation and communication of the next nationally determined contributions;
229. Invites other organizations in a position to do so and the secretariat, including its regional collaboration centers, to provide support for capacity-building for the preparation and communication of the next nationally determined contributions;
230. Also invites Parties to present their next nationally determined contributions at a special event held under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations;
231. Invites the Presidencies of CMA5, CMA6, CMA7 to convene activities throughout 2024–2025, with a view to significantly enhancing international cooperation and enabling environments to stimulate ambition and encourage positive incentives in the preparation of the next round of NDCs with a view to enhancing action and implementation over this critical decade and keep 1.5 within reach;
232. Emphasizes Parties' collective commitment to promote international cooperation to address implementation gaps and ensure comprehensive responses to climate change, in the context of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty, and *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;

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233. Recalls decision 19/CMA.1 paragraph 15, on refining the procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of experience gained from the first global stocktake;

234. Pursuant to decision 19/CMA.1 paragraph 15, decides that the consideration to refine the procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of experience gained from the first global stocktake shall commence at SB60 and conclude at CMA6 (2024);

235. Invites Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit by 1 March 2024 information on their experience and lessons learned in conducting the first global stocktake and requests the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions in time to inform the refinement referred to in paragraph xx (above);

236. Pursuant to decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 8, decides that the information collection and preparation component of the second global stocktake shall start at the CMA 8 (2026) and the consideration output component will conclude at CMA 10 (2028);

237. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs x–y above;

238. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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