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## **Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

### **Sixth session**

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Item 4(b) of the provisional agenda

### **Matters relating to the global stocktake**

**Report on the annual global stocktake dialogue referred  
to in paragraph 187 of decision 1/CMA.5**

## **First annual global stocktake dialogue**

### **Summary report by the secretariat**

#### *Summary*

This report, prepared under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, summarizes the deliberations at the first annual global stocktake dialogue, held from 6 to 7 June 2024 in Bonn in accordance with paragraph 187 of decision [1/CMA.5](#). It presents the proceedings of the dialogue, which consisted of opening and closing segments and three round tables, organized with the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies.



## Abbreviations and acronyms

AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BTR	biennial transparency report
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CHAMP	Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships for Climate Action
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	greenhouse gas
GST	global stocktake
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IEA	International Energy Agency
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDC	least developed country
LMDCs	Like-minded Developing Countries
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

## I. Introduction

### A. Background and mandate

1. The first GST under the Paris Agreement concluded at COP 28/CMA 5 with the adoption of decision [1/CMA.5](#), which contains the outcome of the GST, recognizing progress towards the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and highlighting gaps in ambition and implementation of climate action. The decision contains an ambitious package of calls for Parties and non-Party stakeholders and commitments by Parties to enhance their ambition and advance action and support in the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support, and international cooperation. The GST decision also outlines follow-up events and mechanisms to advance the outcomes of the first GST.

2. According to Article 4, paragraph 9, and Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, each Party shall communicate an NDC every five years, informed by the outcomes of the GST, and the outcome of the GST shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation on climate action. CMA 5 encouraged Parties to communicate in 2025 their NDCs with an end date of 2035, pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision [6/CMA.3](#). In doing so, as outlined in the guidance on information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs, Parties shall provide information on how the preparation of their NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the GST.<sup>1</sup>

3. CMA 5 requested the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to organize an annual GST dialogue, starting at SB 60, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices on how the outcomes of the GST are informing the preparation of Parties' next NDCs in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement and the secretariat to prepare a report on the dialogue for consideration at its subsequent session.<sup>2</sup> The first annual GST dialogue,<sup>3</sup> was held from 6 to 7 June 2024 during the SB 62.

4. Ahead of the first annual GST dialogue, on 16 April 2024, the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies convened virtual informal consultations with Parties and non-Party stakeholders to discuss the scope and thematic areas of the dialogue. A concept note<sup>4</sup> consisting of a summary of the consultations, including participants' suggestions on modalities for conducting the dialogue, and information on the organization of the event, including guiding questions for the round-table discussions, was prepared by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and published on the UNFCCC website prior to the dialogue.

### B. Scope

5. This report, prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, summarizes the proceedings of and deliberations at the first annual GST dialogue, held from 6 to 7 June 2024 in Bonn during SB 60.

## II. Organization of the first annual global stocktake dialogue

6. The first annual GST dialogue, organized under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, was informed by the mandate outlined in paragraph 3 above and the outcomes of the informal consultations referred to in paragraph 4 above. The dialogue comprised an opening segment, three round tables and a closing segment. The first round table addressed how the outcomes of the first GST are informing the preparation of NDCs across all thematic areas, as well as cross-cutting elements. The second and third round tables focused on other enabling elements, such as domestic approaches to the review, updating and

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<sup>1</sup> As per decision [4/CMA.1](#), annex I, para. 4(c).

<sup>2</sup> See paragraph 187, decision [1/CMA.5](#)

<sup>3</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/annual-global-stocktake-dialogue>.

<sup>4</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/documents/638539>.

implementation of NDCs, including stakeholder engagement and enhancing international cooperation thereon.

7. Guiding questions were prepared for each round table to guide and focus the discussions and ensure the relevance of the outcomes for both Parties and non-Party stakeholders. During the opening of the round tables, presentations were delivered by thematic experts from Parties, negotiating groups, regional groups and NDC-related initiatives, which were followed by a question-and-answer session using Mentimeter, an interactive online platform, and interventions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

8. The two-day dialogue was open to all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including observers, registered to attend SB 60. The event was webcast live, allowing for virtual participation. Information on the dialogue, including the agenda, presentations and webcast, is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>5</sup> In total, around 700 participants attended the dialogue in person, with presentations by 13 experts and a total of 55 interventions from participants.

9. During the dialogue, some Parties expressed the view that the GST dialogue should only be conducted in 2024 to inform the updating and preparation of the next round of NDCs. According to these Parties, this aligns with the timeline for the submission of next NDCs and the mandate for the dialogue.

### **III. Summary of proceedings**

#### **A. Opening segment**

10. In the opening segment of the first annual GST dialogue, the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, the Executive Secretary and representatives of the COP Presidencies Troika<sup>6</sup> (COP 28 and COP 29 Presidencies) shared their reflections on the vision, objectives and expected outcomes of the dialogue, as well as the modalities for conducting the dialogue.

11. In his opening remarks, Harry Vreuls, SBSTA Chair, recalled the conclusion and outcome of the first GST, which reflects an ambitious package of calls for action and commitments to accelerate action and support and enhance international cooperation, and reiterated the mandate for the dialogue. He also highlighted resources from the technical dialogue of the first GST, such as case studies and good practices, and the Global Stocktake Explorer tool<sup>7</sup> for consideration by Parties and non-Party stakeholders and encouraged participants to consider the dialogue as a platform for openly sharing solutions for addressing gaps in ambition and implementation of climate action.

12. Nabeel Munir, SBI Chair, informed participants about the modalities for the dialogue and introduced the topics of the three round tables, as follows:

(a) First round table: How the first GST outcomes are informing the preparation of NDCs across all thematic areas, as well as cross-cutting elements;

(b) Second round table: Domestic approaches to the review, updating and implementation of NDCs;

(c) Third round table: Enhancing international cooperation, including bilateral, regional and international cooperative initiatives.

13. The SBI Chair emphasized that the GST dialogue is not independent from other UNFCCC workstreams and that the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies will continue to ensure alignment and coordination with these workstreams.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/annual-global-stocktake-dialogue>.

<sup>6</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/un-climate-change-conference-baku-november-2024/troika-mission-15#:~:text=The%20Troika%20aims%20to%20raise,strengthened%20targets%20and%20implementation%20frameworks>.

<sup>7</sup> See <https://gst1.org/explorer/>.

14. Simon Stiell, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, commended the progress of Parties in responding to climate change impacts since the adoption of the Paris Agreement and highlighted the series of actions needed to meet the related climate goals, including through strengthening and implementing NDCs. Specifically, he reiterated that NDCs, to be implemented in a nationally determined manner, should cover all GHGs, be aligned with limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5 °C and be institutionalized at the national level. He further stressed the significance of cooperation as a means for sharing and leveraging lessons learned, experience and opportunities in responding to climate change. He emphasized that the United Nations system remains committed to supporting countries in strengthening their NDCs and learning from the GST, including through tools such as the NDC Navigator.<sup>8</sup>

15. In his remarks, Adnan Amin (United Arab Emirates), Chief Executive Officer of COP 28, highlighted the comprehensive United Arab Emirates Consensus as a demonstration of Parties' joint commitment to responding to the climate crisis with urgency and to course correction, guided by the ambition set by the GST outcome to keep the 1.5 °C goal and global resilience within reach. He noted that the outcome of the first GST, decision [1/CMA.5](#), outlines opportunities for enhancing climate action across all thematic areas in a challenging geopolitical context and constrained fiscal space and in the face of extreme climate events and underscored the importance of international cooperation and strong political will in this regard. Accordingly, he stressed that Parties' next NDCs should reflect the need for urgency in line with the best available science and equity, delivering both sustainable development and climate objectives, and serve as investable frameworks for low-carbon and climate-resilient development, supported by adequate means of implementation. He recognized the contribution and role of the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue of the first GST and the co-chairs of the joint contact group on the first GST towards the successful outcome of the first GST.

16. Samir Bejanov (Azerbaijan), Deputy Chief Negotiator of the COP 29 Presidency, highlighted the significance of the outcome of the first GST in terms of achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and outlined the Presidency's vision for COP 29 of mobilizing the international community, enabling action and enhancing ambition. This will include seeking agreement on a new climate finance goal, shaping the global finance architecture and seeking commitments to ambitious climate action plans to keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach, engaging all stakeholders to ensure no one is left behind. Samir Bejanov expressed the COP 29 Presidency's commitment, together with the COP Presidencies Troika, to advancing progress towards energy targets collaboratively, supporting an enabling environment for the mobilization of technological and financial support and addressing implementation gaps. He cited the dialogue as an important platform that enables countries to share information on progress, challenges and best practices, thereby fostering collaboration and mutual learning, and helping to raise ambition and enhance effective climate action.

## **B. First round table: how the outcomes of the first global stocktake are informing the preparation of nationally determined contributions**

17. The first round table was facilitated by Todd Croad (New Zealand) and Fathimath Nashwa (Maldives). The following experts gave presentations at and contributed to the discussion during the round table: Khalid Alharthi (Saudi Arabia), Manjeet Dhakal (Nepal, representing the LDCs), Christine Dragisic (United States of America), Lydie-Line Paroz (Switzerland) and Camila Labarca Wyneken (Chile).

18. During the first round table, Parties and non-Party stakeholders shared information and experience related to how the outcomes of the first GST are informing the updating and preparation of NDCs, highlighting how various provisions of decision [1/CMA.5](#) are being considered. They also shared information on how cross-cutting elements, such as equity, science, linkages with sustainable development and enablers for ambition and climate action, are being considered, in line with the provisions of the Paris Agreement.

<sup>8</sup> See <https://ndcnavigator.org/>.

## 1. Presentations

19. Camila Labarca Wyneken shared information on Chile's NDC, including its alignment with the outcome of the first GST and the country's Climate Change Framework Law, which establishes corresponding principles and institutional arrangements for NDC implementation. The mitigation goals for Chile's NDC are economy-wide, encompassing all GHGs, with a target of peaking emissions by 2025, and are aligned with the country's long-term strategy aimed at achieving GHG neutrality by 2050. Chile's NDC also includes commitments to reduce CH<sub>4</sub> emissions, in addition to commitments in the land use, land-use change and forestry sector, and has a component in its NDC on ecosystem conservation covering oceans, wetlands and other landscapes, as well as a focus on circular economy. To facilitate implementation of the NDC, the country develops sectoral and national plans, cross-sectoral finance and capacity-building strategies, and information systems. In updating its NDC, the country will ensure a progression from its current NDC, ensuring alignment with the principles established under the Climate Change Framework Law and considering science, equity, the cost of action, national capacity and sectoral readiness, including regulatory frameworks and technological advancements, and enabling extensive participation and engagement of stakeholders. Lessons learned from implementation of the current NDC will assist the country in setting realistic scenarios without constraining ambition, while the information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding<sup>9</sup> in communicating NDCs will reflect how each paragraph of the outcome of the first GST was considered. Camila Wyneken further highlighted capacity-building and financial needs for the NDC process.

20. Christine Dragisic (United States) shared reflections for consideration during the next round of NDCs, with a focus on mitigation. She reiterated the nationally determined nature of NDCs, citing paragraphs 39–40 of decision [1/CMA.5](#). In preparing NDCs with an end date of 2035, she expressed that Parties could consider how potential targets and their level of ambition compare with IPCC or region-specific 1.5 °C- aligned pathways, net zero goals and existing or planned national policies, as well as goals such as renewable energy deployment targets, CH<sub>4</sub> emission reductions and deforestation-related goals. When doing so, Parties could consider the importance of collective efforts, as outlined in paragraphs 28 and 33 of decision [1/CMA.5](#), for example, in line with their national contexts. Christine Dragisic also highlighted opportunities for countries related to the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding in their NDCs indicating the role and contribution of national goals and strategies, thereby providing clarity and specificity on how countries will achieve their NDCs. She further recommended tracking progress of NDCs through BTRs to showcase key goals, strategies and measures, including under the section on policies and measures.

21. Manjeet Dhakal (Nepal) representing the LDCs<sup>10</sup> shared the collective experience of the LDCs regarding NDCs. A total of 40 LDCs have submitted NDCs, of which 10 NDCs are fully conditional. In addition, 6 LDCs have submitted LT-LEDS and 21 submitted NAPs.<sup>11</sup> Most of the NDCs submitted by the LDCs cover all three major GHGs (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and nitrous oxide) and include both adaptation and mitigation actions as well as mitigation co-benefits (62.2 per cent of NDCs submitted) as reflected in figure 1. The NDCs include Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, on voluntary cooperation, as a means of raising climate ambition. Further, 93 per cent of the NDCs include renewable energy, alongside other mitigation sectors.

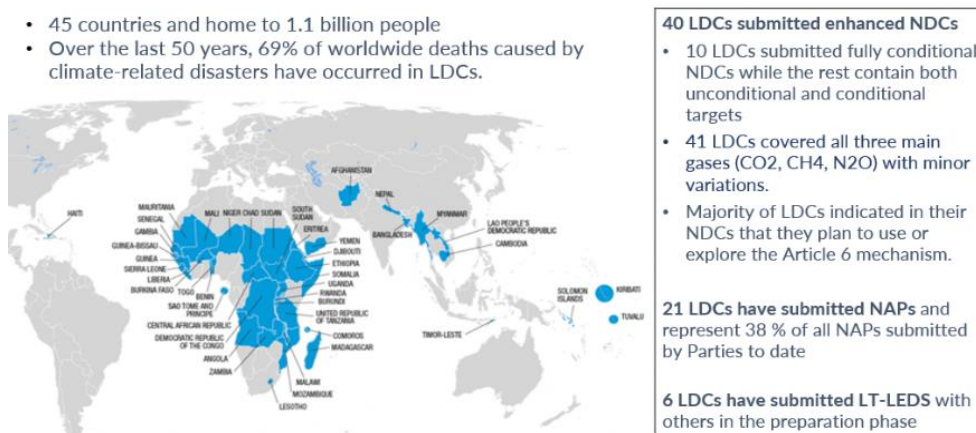
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<sup>9</sup> See paragraph 4.8 of the Paris Agreement and Decision [4/CMA.1](#), annex 1.

<sup>10</sup> The LDCs consist of 45 countries with a combined population of 1.1 billion.

<sup>11</sup> As at June 2024, 22 LDCs had submitted NAPs.

Figure 1  
**Information on the least developed countries' nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans**



Source: Slide 2 of the presentation by Manjeet Dhakal at the first annual GST dialogue. Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/annual-global-stocktake-dialogue>.

22. Despite their special circumstances, constrained capacity and vulnerability to climate impacts, the LDCs have initiated aligning their NDCs with the outcomes of the GST, demonstrating their commitment to closing ambition gaps. The LDCs experience challenges related to data gaps, scenario development, conducting assessments for quantifying loss and damage and analysing co-benefits and linkages with sustainable development, as well as costing NDCs, translating plans into bankable projects and ensuring resources for implementation. In relation to means of implementation, the NDCs submitted by the LDCs contain financial needs totalling an estimated USD 1 trillion until 2030, of which 82 per cent is conditional, hence accessible and equitable support remains paramount.

23. Lydie-Line Paroz (Switzerland) reflected on how the outcomes of the first GST, such as recognition of the need to keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach, including through the pathways outlined in paragraphs 28 and 33 of decision [1/CMA.5](#), are informing Switzerland's preparation of its NDC. She elaborated on the relationship between the NDC and legislative processes, acknowledging the differences in countries' approaches, and emphasized the importance of country ownership for translating NDCs into implementation. In Switzerland, this is achieved through the Climate and Innovation Act of 2023, which sets a clear pathway to net zero emissions by 2050 and net negative emissions thereafter, and defines intermediate targets between 2031 and 2050. The country also sets sectoral targets, including for the buildings, transport and industry sectors, thereby fostering domestic ownership and ensuring continuous emission reductions. In the energy sector, a new energy act, bridging energy transition and just transition, may translate into new energy-related targets. In preparing its NDCs, Switzerland responds to science, such as the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C; continues to engage its citizens through public debates and actions undertaken by Parliament, including in setting the 2035 targets; and explores additional opportunities reflected in the outcome of the first GST to enhance ambition. In accordance with the guidance on information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, the country will consider how it is contributing to the objectives outlined in paragraph 28 of decision [1/CMA.5](#). For countries without domestic climate legislation, the presenter encouraged countries to use the outcome of the first GST as a reference point for discussions.

24. Khalid Alharthi (Saudi Arabia) shared information on Saudi Arabia's priorities and key considerations in updating and enhancing its next NDC, using a '4.7-centric' approach.<sup>12</sup> He highlighted the country's vulnerability to both the physical and socioeconomic impacts of climate change and related policies. In updating its NDC, Saudi Arabia based its approach on Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to realize mitigation co-benefits from

<sup>12</sup> An approach to NDCs that considers Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement.

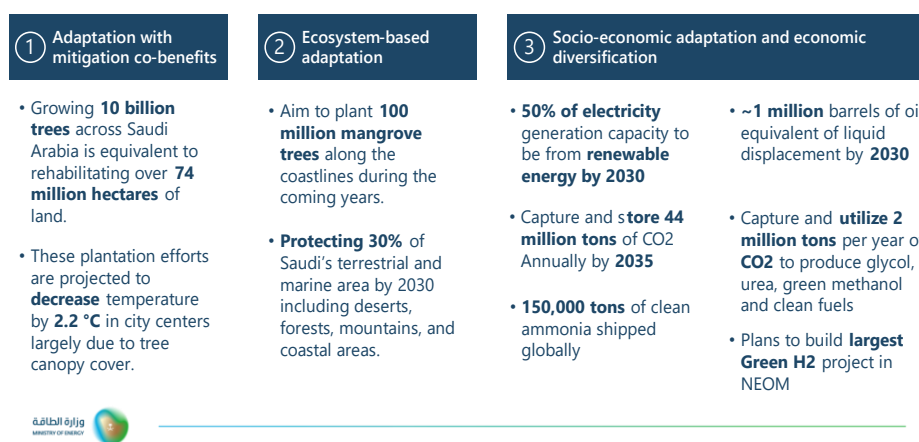


adaptation actions such as tree planting, actions related to urban planning, ecosystem-based adaptation, and economic diversification in line with the country’s 2030 vision. The country will also strengthen its mitigation actions, such as in relation to renewable energy and energy efficiency, CH<sub>4</sub> abatement, CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage and hydrogen initiatives. Specifically, the Saudi Green Initiative,<sup>13</sup> which contributes to the NDC, aims to plant 10 billion trees nationally and 40 billion regionally; rehabilitate 74 million ha of land; plant 100 million mangrove trees along the coastline, projected to decrease temperature by 2.2 °C owing to tree canopy cover; divert 94 per cent of waste from landfills by 2034; and protect 30 per cent of terrestrial and marine areas by 2030 as reflected in figure 2.

Figure 2

**Saudi Arabia’s actions contained in its nationally determined contribution and their co-benefits**

Saudi has many ambitions and priorities across its current projects and initiatives that are ongoing and will contribute in our new NDC.



Source: Slide 4 of the presentation by Khalid Alharthi at the first annual GST dialogue. Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/annual-global-stocktake-dialogue>.

25. Saudi Arabia also plans to transform its electricity sector by deriving 50 per cent of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030, 50 per cent from natural gas and aims to capture and store 44 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> annually by 2035. The country further plans to invest in clean hydrogen and advance best practices by having the lowest CH<sub>4</sub> emission intensity among oil and gas producers globally.

**2. Discussions**

26. Through the online Mentimeter platform, participants raised questions related to countries’ efforts to align NDCs with 1.5 °C pathways and climate-resilient development, the consideration of cross-cutting principles such as equity and cost-effectiveness, and efforts towards the timely submission of NDCs. The presenter from the United States indicated that the country aims to align its next NDC, to be submitted on time, with a 1.5 °C pathway, as was the case for its previous NDCs, and to reach net zero emissions by 2050 by reflecting on current policies, strategies and legislation that provide a basis for its future policies and related investments, as well as on modelled pathways, subnational action and the role of the private sector. The country is considering how it can enhance its efforts to realize its ambitious emission reduction goals and integrate climate resilience following a whole-of-economy and whole-of-society approach, for example, where investments in renewable energy benefits vulnerable populations and contributes to economic growth. The presenter from Switzerland highlighted that the country responds to scientific findings in aligning its NDC with a 1.5 °C pathway, revising its emission reduction targets, and acknowledged gaps in methodologies for such assessments. The presenter from the LDCs reported on the LDCs’ efforts, supported by assessments, to align their NDCs with a 1.5 °C pathway through

<sup>13</sup> Launched in 2009, the Saudi Green Initiative is a collective forum for addressing climate change. See <https://www.vision2030.gov.sa/en/explore/projects/saudi-green-initiative>.



ambitious targets, including in relation to renewable energy and net zero emissions targets by or before 2050, and stressed the need for aligning support, particularly finance.

27. All presenters confirmed that their respective countries or groups consider cross-cutting principles in their NDCs. The presenter from Chile illustrated how the Party considers cost-effectiveness and equity, where national equity translates into ensuring a balance between the costs and benefits of actions and taking into consideration vulnerable groups. The presenter also expressed support for a participatory approach and the engagement of a range of stakeholders to ensure that all sectors demonstrate high ambition, and stated that Chile intends to submit its NDC by June 2025. The presenter from Switzerland indicated that its NDC process also considers equity, recognizing the country's high gross domestic product and low level of industry, and integrates cost-effectiveness into its sectoral approach and national instruments. With regard to the cost-effectiveness of mitigation actions, the representative from the United States outlined that the cost of technology will continue to decrease, while also acknowledging the country's position as one of the largest emitters of GHGs. The representative of Saudi Arabia acknowledged that setting up national initiatives allows for the integration of efforts by both the public and private sectors, leading to cost-effectiveness, and recognized the need for country-specific solutions. For example, Saudi Arabia leverages its high levels of solar radiation for cost-effective large-scale renewable energy solutions aimed at producing 20 GW annually, thereby making technology cheaper over time. Further, to reduce high capital investment for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage, the country has established hubs that provide centralized infrastructure and technology, thereby reducing costs and enhancing efficiency.

### **3. Interventions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders**

28. A representative of Ghana, speaking on behalf of the African Group, highlighted regional priorities and the Group's considerations in updating their NDCs, which affirm the region's climate ambition and right to development, aligned with just and equitable pathways, and reflect countries' varying national circumstances. The countries' vulnerabilities to climate change were highlighted, as well as their slow progress in achieving the SDGs, low historical levels of emissions (3 per cent of global emissions) and limited access to finance and technologies. As such, the representative indicated that mitigation pathways for these countries will aim to pursue sustainable development while ensuring low emissions; while the region's energy consumption and emissions are set to increase, this will be at a relatively low level. Further, the representative called for the recognition of the mitigation potential of the land-use sector, which accounts for 4 per cent of the region's emissions, beyond energy-focused pathways. The Group's NDCs will support the achievement of the 2030 targets outlined in paragraphs 63–64 of decision [1/CMA.5](#) as well as climate-resilient development as 5 per cent of the countries' gross domestic product is directed towards addressing adaptation and loss and damage to meet basic SDGs. The region faces significant financial gaps, with USD 2.4 trillion required by 2030, largely in grants and concessional financing, only 10 per cent of which has been mobilized to date, which is also inequitably distributed across the region. To advance the energy transition, long-term financial support and capital investments, international collaboration and the development of Indigenous technologies will be required, along with the consideration of transition fuels. The representative urged developed countries to fulfil their obligations in terms of providing support, given that past commitments have not been met, thereby increasing the burden on developing countries.

29. A representative of South Africa shared reflections on the country's process of updating its NDCs and on how the outcome of the first GST is being considered therein. South Africa intends to communicate its second NDC in 2025, considering the outcome of the GST across the areas of mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support, loss and damage, and response measures. The update will aim for the highest possible level of ambition and be informed by science and the principle of equity. The representative stressed that NDCs should remain nationally determined and cautioned against prescriptive approaches, highlighting the need for holistic approaches across the different themes when considering the outcome of the first GST. Specifically, the representative expressed that the provisions of decision [1/CMA.5](#) that are not related to the energy transition should be considered on an equal basis with the energy transition provisions, further noting that aligning

climate action plans with the 1.5 °C goal is complex and requires consideration of equity, in addition to differing timelines and the need for collective efforts. Similarly, ambition in relation to means of implementation and support should also be aligned with the 1.5 °C goal. The representative further highlighted the significance of efforts focused on adaptation and addressing loss and damage and stated that South Africa will review its adaptation goals against the global targets set out in decision [1/CMA.5](#).

30. A representative of the EU emphasized the critical role of NDCs in keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach, stressing the need for ambitious emission reduction targets, adaptation strategies and integration with financial, scientific and economic sectors. The representative elaborated on synergies between NDCs and investment, where NDCs that contain sufficient information and are based on impact assessments send positive signals to investors by demonstrating ambition in terms of emission reductions and adaptation. Similarly, investment and development plans that include climate targets were reflected as forming resilient financial portfolios. The representative highlighted the importance of therefore aligning all financial flows with the 1.5 °C goal through robust domestic regulatory and policy frameworks. In sharing their experience on legislative frameworks, the representative highlighted the European Green Deal and the EU “Fit for 55” package, which is aimed at contributing to emission reductions and avoiding negative impacts. The representative reiterated the global actions reflected in the outcome of the first GST, calling for increased ambition from major economies, and noted that successful climate actions must incorporate just transition practices and consider human rights and gender equality. The EU is preparing its new NDC with a focus on cooperative action, informed by the first GST outcome, and is aiming to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

31. A representative of Norway shared the country’s experience in updating its 2030 NDC in line with the Paris Agreement and relevant outcomes of the first global stocktake, noting that it is aiming for a progression from the previous NDC and the highest possible level of ambition. Norway’s NDC was cited as ambitious and economy-wide, with an emission reduction target of 55 per cent, and as providing clear direction for policy planning and implementation across all sectors. In preparing its NDCs, Norway follows the guidance on information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, making its NDCs easy to read and understand. Further, Norway considers fairness and ambition in its NDC as an integral part of its planning process. The development of Norway’s next NDC will continue to be guided by the provisions of the Paris Agreement and the aforementioned guidance, with the outcome of the first GST informing both the level of ambition, which will also be guided by the outputs of the IPCC, and the implementation of its NDC target to align with a 1.5 °C pathway.

32. A representative of Japan shared reflections on the preparation of the country’s revised NDC and efforts to achieve the 1.5 °C goal by setting absolute emission reduction targets and enhancing all GHG emission reductions, including of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> and fluorocarbons. In its NDC, Japan has pledged to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 and to reduce emissions by 46 per cent below the 2013 level by 2030, with subtargets for each GHG and sector, aligned with the outcome of the first GST. Japan’s climate action progress will be tracked through its BTR, thereby enhancing transparency and ambition. An annual follow-up mechanism involving a council of experts, representatives of local government and private sector companies, and other stakeholders will annually review the implementation status of Japan’s measures and policies for achieving the subtargets, ensuring continuous alignment with the 1.5 °C goal.

33. A representative of Malawi, speaking on behalf of the LDCs, illustrated the countries’ efforts in applying a holistic approach to NDCs and enhancing ambition therein, as well as their support needs. Specifically, the representative highlighted that the NDCs submitted by 41 LDCs cover non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions such as of CH<sub>4</sub> and nitrous oxide, underscoring their holistic approach. It was noted that the outcome of the first GST has provided insights into knowledge gaps and highlights the need for increased ambition to achieve the 1.5 °C goal. Persisting financial challenges faced by the LDCs were also highlighted, with climate finance provided averaging USD 16 per person, compared with USD 25 per person in other developing countries. The LDCs have made progress in relation to the submission of their BTRs, with support provided to 25 LDCs in this regard. The representative highlighted the

leadership demonstrated by the LDCs in terms of ambition and emphasized the need for increased resources and targeted support to enhance action.

34. A representative of Chile, speaking on behalf of AILAC, underscored the significant challenges faced by developing countries in preparing their new NDCs, which require the reshaping of economic models and governance structures with a view to realizing low-emission economies and enhancing societal resilience to climate impacts. The representative expressed an interest in understanding how, through the GST dialogue, developed countries are demonstrating leadership in aligning their NDCs with the 1.5 °C goal and in sharing good practices for incorporating elements of the outcome of the first GST into NDCs. The high level of climate ambition demonstrated by AILAC countries, despite their minimal contribution to climate change, was also highlighted. The representative highlighted the countries' interest in addressing barriers, such as those related to financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, and gaps in relation to access to accurate information on effective policies and decision-making. The complexity of accurately assessing the impacts of mitigation measures was acknowledged by the representative, noting that the GST dialogue provides an opportunity for sharing good practices in this regard. The representative further elaborated that accelerating renewable energy targets will require the displacement of fossil fuels, in terms of both supply and demand, and should be guided by just transition principles. With regard to advancing adaptation ambition, the representative stressed the need to improve the effectiveness of adaptation policies and actions, supported by adequate finance and means of implementation.

35. A representative of Nepal underscored the urgent need for Parties to incorporate elements of the outcome of the first GST into their next NDCs, noting the significant gaps in resources for NDC and NAP implementation across countries. Nepal is revising its NDC, considering the outcome of the first GST, and has made progress towards its climate action targets, surpassing its 45 per cent forest cover target and exceeding its electric mobility goals. The representative outlined the country's vulnerabilities to climate impacts, such as glacier retreat and heatwaves, as a landlocked and mountainous nation with minimal global emissions, noting that these impacts pose existential threats to its vulnerable populations. Further, Parties were urged by the representative to have ambitious NDCs aligned with the 1.5 °C goal and to aim to decarbonize their economies in this decade, taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of mountainous countries to global warming. The representative stressed the need for dedicated funding resources and mechanisms, advanced technological support and capacity-building for mountainous countries.

36. A representative of Canada shared reflections on aligning NDCs with a 1.5 °C pathway, using the Paris Agreement as a guiding framework, and acknowledged the complexities of translating the 1.5 °C goal into action at the global level. The representative noted that the outcome of the first GST provides guidance for both global and domestic discussions on what alignment with a 1.5 °C pathway means and for achieving net zero emissions by 2050 while considering IPCC pathways. According to the representative, Canada has integrated a target of net zero emissions by 2050 into its domestic legislation and NDCs, underscoring the importance of ensuring comprehensive sectoral coverage, especially for high-emitting sectors, including all GHGs, reducing short-lived climate pollutants and being guided by science. Equity was reflected as pivotal to the country's actions, which includes the consideration of human rights, gender equality, inclusive approaches and the protection of vulnerable groups. At the global level, the representative cited that equity should consider the different contributions of countries to keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach, such as Canada's contribution as an advanced economy and major emitter, with countries in similar positions encouraged to demonstrate ambition.

37. A representative of Saudi Arabia, speaking on behalf of the LMDCs, shared information on the priorities of the LMDCs when considering how the outcome of the GST is informing the next NDCs and welcomed the opportunity to learn from the diverse experiences of countries in NDC preparation. The representative emphasized that the outcome of the first GST, which outlines various global paths, will be taken forward by Parties in a nationally determined manner, in line with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, priorities and needs. The representative further reaffirmed the bottom-up nature of the Paris Agreement and that the pathways and

approaches set out in the outcome of the first GST are not prescriptive, but rather a menu for Parties to consider in line with their national circumstances. Looking forward, the representative called for enhanced efforts and ambition in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, and for developed countries to demonstrate leadership, particularly in relation to finance and fossil fuel commitments. The importance of an open and supportive international economic environment was also highlighted, along with the need to address unilateral measures.

38. A representative of Qatar, speaking on behalf of the Arab Group, highlighted the Group countries' physical and economic vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and shared their priority considerations in updating NDCs. Recognizing the significance of the outcome of the first GST, the representative underscored that adaptation and efforts to address the impacts of response measures are particularly crucial for Arab States facing climate impacts such as coral degradation, droughts and threats to food and energy security. The representative also reiterated the nationally determined nature of NDCs, which are guided by the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and within the context of economic diversification, sustainable development and poverty eradication. It was stressed that the outcome of the first GST does not set the same expectation for all Parties, given that developing countries will require means of implementation and support to implement their priorities and needs, while developed countries will take the lead in fulfilling their commitments, particularly in the context of the energy transition.

39. A representative of China expressed appreciation for the organization of the first annual GST dialogue and described challenges related to unilateral measures in advancing NDCs. The representative highlighted that barriers faced by developing countries, including unilateral measures, undermine these countries' ambition as well as the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, equity and non-discrimination, and hinder international cooperation and trade. Parties were urged to recognize the detrimental impacts of unilateral measures on global low-carbon transitions and advocated for the full operationalization of paragraph 154 of decision [1/CMA.5](#) on upholding multilateralism and robust international cooperation.

40. A representative of Colombia shared the country's experience in mainstreaming the outcomes of the first GST in its updated NDC, to be submitted in the second half of 2025. Colombia has set ambitious mitigation commitments, aiming for carbon neutrality by 2050, with intermediate targets for 2030 across all GHGs. The country has national carbon budgets and sets specific mitigation targets for each five-year period and sector. The sectoral targets inform the level of ambition expected of ministries and private actors and the country promotes policies aligned with those targets, supported by extensive public and territorial participation. In advancing just transition, Colombia has set transition pathways, including for the labour force, and has endorsed a fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty, suspending all fossil fuel exploration contracts, consistent with international law, human rights and climate goals. The representative called for reforming the international financial system to support the goals of the Paris Agreement and advocated for matching ambition with adequate means of implementation, noting, for instance, Colombia's portfolio of 350 investable projects. The representative expressed the country's support for and commitment to the energy transition efforts outlined in the outcome of the first GST.

41. A representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shared the country's experience in taking forward the outcome of the first GST into its NDC, emphasizing the urgency of keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach. The United Kingdom's 2030 NDC is economy-wide, covers all GHG emissions and sets a target of reducing GHG emissions by 68 per cent by 2030 compared with 1990 levels. The country's Climate Change Act sets the framework for delivering the target and employs a structured approach, involving all relevant government departments, including for reviewing domestic GHG abatement potential. The representative highlighted that the United Kingdom's future NDCs will consider the outcome of the first and future GSTs, best available science, the Paris Agreement goals, national carbon budgets, energy security and inputs from independent bodies. The representative indicated that the country is evaluating equity metrics to define the alignment of its 2035 NDC with the 1.5 °C goal.

42. A representative of Australia emphasized the relevance of the next round of NDCs to keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach and shared the country's experience in updating its NDC. The representative stressed that NDCs must be aligned with a 1.5 °C pathway and long-term strategies, cover all sectors and GHGs, be integrated into broader economic and development strategies and consider global collective efforts, as outlined in the outcome of the first GST. The representative also stressed that all countries have a role to play in advancing climate action, particularly major economies, and further acknowledged their differing capacities and contexts, noting that these will evolve over time. Australia is currently updating its NDC as well as developing six sectoral plans and an LT-LEDS, covering all sectors, on the basis of the best available science, international commitments and comprehensive consultations. Recognizing the investment challenges faced by developing countries, the representative called for enhanced policy and regulatory frameworks to mobilize finance at scale and de-risk investments, which requires international cooperation. Further, it was noted that NDCs underpinned by clear policies and planning can catalyse investments and bring about economic opportunities.

43. A representative of Grenada, speaking on behalf of AOSIS, shared those countries' considerations in aligning their efforts with a 1.5 °C pathway and the experience of SIDS in updating their NDCs. Despite challenges such as limited technical capacity, institutional weakness, poor data availability and limited financial resources, most SIDS have submitted their second NDCs. However, the representative highlighted that many SIDS lack the support needed to implement them. AOSIS countries' have begun working on the third round of NDCs, with an emphasis on integrating the outcome of the first GST with a view to increasing ambition, closing gaps in implementation and ensuring alignment with the 1.5 °C goal. The representative cited the role of objective methodologies that demonstrate that countries are undertaking their fair share of actions in achieving the 1.5 °C goal, and called for information on such methodologies to be shared at the GST dialogue.

44. A representative of Kyrgyzstan emphasized the critical importance of mountain ecosystems and the challenges in transitioning to green development. Kyrgyzstan's NDC includes adaptation, mitigation and climate finance information, covers all sectors and gases and aims to reduce emissions by up to 16 per cent unconditionally and up to 36 per cent with external support by 2030. The country's long-term strategy is aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. The representative cited some key discussion areas from the expert dialogue on mountains and climate change,<sup>14</sup> highlighting the importance of joint research and science, and regional and global cooperation, and emphasizing issues raised such as biodiversity loss, natural disaster management, food insecurity, glacial melting and lack of access to climate finance. It was noted that current adaptation efforts are insufficient for addressing the vulnerabilities faced by mountainous regions, and the IPCC was requested to consider mountains in its next assessment report.

45. A representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights highlighted the need for climate policies and actions to be gender-responsive, respect human rights and empower youth and children. Emphasizing the importance of adopting a human rights-based approach throughout the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of NDCs, the representative referred to a toolkit<sup>15</sup> developed with partners to guide countries in integrating human rights, including the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as gender equality and just transition into NDCs in order to enhance the effectiveness of climate action. The representative cited examples of NDCs, by Canada, Mexico and Vanuatu, which reflect these principles. The representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed their commitment to continuing engagements with various stakeholders and urged countries to pursue rights-based and inclusive NDC processes to raise ambition.

46. A representative of the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change recognized the role of the private sector in mobilizing the capital required for advancing the outcomes of the first GST and shared insights into what makes an NDC investable. It was noted that

<sup>14</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/expert-dialogue-on-mountains-and-climate-change>.

<sup>15</sup> See [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/climatechange/publications/2022-12-09/Integrating-Human-Rights-in-Nationally-Determined-Contributions\\_Toolkit-for-Practitioners.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/climatechange/publications/2022-12-09/Integrating-Human-Rights-in-Nationally-Determined-Contributions_Toolkit-for-Practitioners.pdf).



NDCs can serve as tools for investors to learn about the policy landscape and for attracting long-term private investment; however, they currently often lack sufficient policy implementation details, which are critical for informing investment decisions. To address this and ensure that NDCs send the correct signals to investors, the group recommends that NDCs include detailed information on sectoral pathways and associated macroeconomic contexts, existing or planned policy and regulatory frameworks, and the quantification of investment needs and corresponding financing strategies. In addition, the representative highlighted the need to strengthen governance, transparency and accountability of NDCs and ensure robust stakeholder engagement in the NDC process.

47. A representative of the United Nations Environment Programme noted that the next NDCs should adopt a holistic approach, integrating climate actions that are based on scientific assessments, are aligned with nature and promote sustainable development and offer co-benefits. The representative emphasized the importance of aligning financial mechanisms with policy objectives through fiscal measures, incentives, subsidies and equitable carbon markets. The need for the engagement of subnational entities, particularly cities, was stressed, along with the need to prioritize efforts to ensure a just transition centred on people's access to energy and technology. The representative also highlighted current international efforts to reduce non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, including nitrogen management and CH<sub>4</sub> reduction initiatives, through partnerships and rigorous industry reporting.

48. A representative of Indigenous Peoples organizations emphasized the critical role of Indigenous Peoples in climate action and called for their full and effective participation in the preparation and updating of NDCs. According to the representative, there remains a significant gap in the ethical engagement and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in NDCs and related processes. Therefore, the representative proposed updating NDC guidelines to explicitly guide Parties in upholding Indigenous Peoples' rights, providing direct and equitable access to finance through dedicated windows and ensuring ethical use of their knowledge systems. It was noted that Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems support the protecting of 80 per cent of global biodiversity, and that incorporating them into NDCs will diversify climate solutions as well as address violations of human and land rights.

49. A representative of the constituency of trade union non-governmental organizations shared considerations for a just transition in the context of the outcome of the first GST and international cooperation. The representative acknowledged fossil fuels as both the main cause of global warming and a driver of economies, supplying 83 per cent of global energy. The representative called for a just transition that includes effective social measures and extends beyond the energy sector, in accordance with paragraph 28 of decision [1/CMA.5](#). It was noted that a just transition of the workforce should also consider gender and youth, unpaid work, informal employment sectors and the creation of decent work as well as contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable development. The representative also called for the development of tools and support mechanisms for NDCs under the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme with a view to advancing climate ambition.

50. A representative of the constituency of business and industry non-governmental organizations shared reflections on the role of businesses in advancing climate action. The representative welcomed the outcome of the first GST for offering a blueprint to get the world back on track and keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach, including through the transformation of energy systems. The representative emphasized the need for NDCs to be aligned with a 1.5 °C pathway, including through clear and transparent investment plans and robust policy measures, thereby creating policy certainty and boosting business confidence. The representative stressed the critical need for adequate financing, particularly for vulnerable countries, and called for an actionable and achievable new collective quantified goal on climate finance to be set at COP 29. The representative iterated the global business community's commitment to supporting investments, technological knowledge and solutions that foster a net zero emissions future, economic opportunities and decent work.

51. A representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees noted that the displacement of vulnerable populations is both a consequence and a profound form of loss and damage, significantly affecting community resilience. With three quarters of the 114 million forcibly displaced people residing in highly climate-vulnerable developing countries, there is an urgent need for inclusive climate action. The representative applauded the



recognition of displaced persons' vulnerabilities within the outcome of the first GST and stressed the need for their inclusion in NDCs, as currently only two NDCs address the needs of refugees. The representative called for increased climate finance and support for reaching the most affected communities, emphasizing that investment in refugee-hosting areas, despite the higher risks, can enhance resilience and promote peaceful coexistence. The representative urged Parties to include consideration of displaced populations in the next round of NDCs and NAPs and offered their support through technical guidance and expertise.

### **C. Second and third round tables: enabling approaches on domestic arrangements and enhancing international cooperation**

52. The second and third round tables were facilitated by Yamikani Idriss (Malawi) and Christiane Textor (Germany). The following experts gave presentations at and contributed to the discussion during the round table: Christopher Bartlett (Vanuatu), Jennifer Baumwoll (UNDP Climate Promise), Andreas Fazekas (European Commission), Fukunaga Kenichiro (Japan), Nieva Natural (Philippines), Luca Lo Re (IEA), Estefania Ardila Robles (NDC Partnership) and Toiata Uili (Samoa and Regional Pacific NDC Hub).

53. During the second round table, Parties and non-Party stakeholders shared information and experiences related to existing and planned domestic arrangements for preparing and implementing NDCs, including institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement mechanisms. Further, Parties shared information on efforts being undertaken in aligning their NDC targets with respective legal frameworks, national policies and strategies.

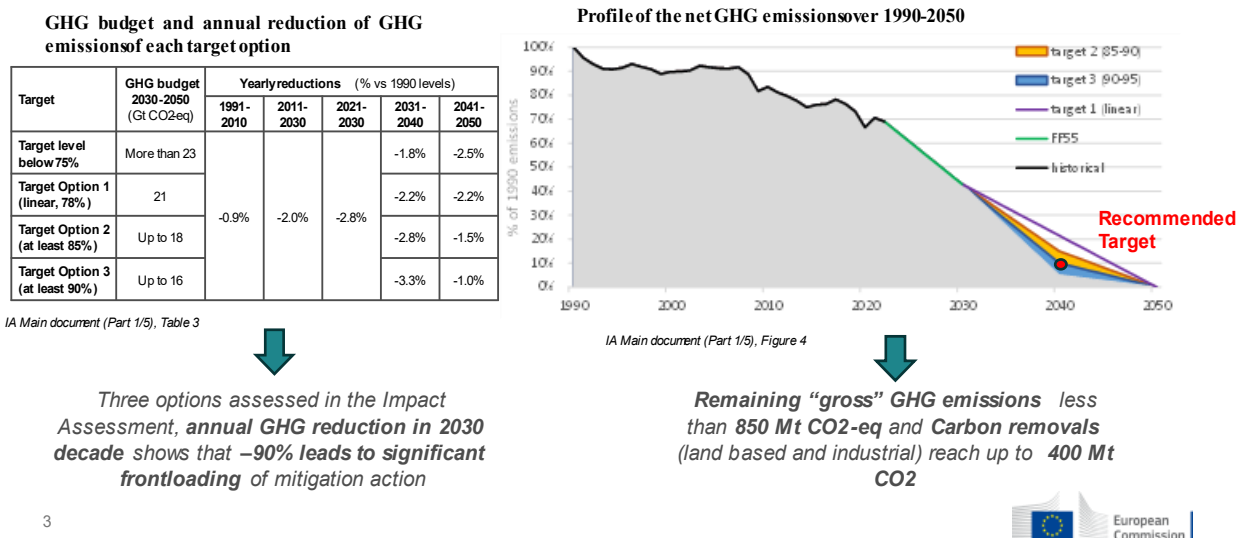
54. During the third round table, Parties and non-Party stakeholders discussed current bilateral, regional and international cooperation efforts and initiatives pertaining to the preparation and implementation of NDCs as well as information related to upcoming plans and focus areas in this regard. Further, the participants shared experience, lessons learned and good practices in this area, including opportunities for enhancing those efforts and initiatives. Views on and expectations for the Roadmap to Mission 1.5 °C initiative, which is led by the COP Presidencies Troika, were also shared.

#### **2. Second round table**

##### **(a) Presentations**

55. Andreas Fazekas (European Commission) outlined the legal foundation, characteristics, implications and rationale of the EU's 2040 climate target, as set out in the European Climate Law (regulation 2021/1119/EU). The Law provides the legal basis for the climate plans and 2040 target of the EU (a 90 per cent net GHG emission reduction) and sets the EU-wide climate neutrality objective for 2050 and interim targets until 2030 (reducing net GHG emissions by 55 per cent). EU targets have a direct link to the outcomes of the first GST, with the European Climate Law explicitly stipulating that the 2040 target is to be formulated within six months of the first GST. The EU also published an indicative GHG budget for 2030–2050, based on the best available science from the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and in line with the Paris Agreement, which sits at the upper end of the available options. This includes land-based and industrial CO<sub>2</sub> removals of up to 400 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> and frontloads climate change mitigation with higher emission reduction rates until 2040 in comparison with a linear trajectory of mitigation actions and avoids the cost of inaction, including on health and the economy, as reflected in figure 3.

Figure 3  
Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets of the European Union



**Profile of the net GHG emission over 1990-2050**

IA Main document (Part 1/5), Figure 4

*Remaining "gross" GHG emissions less than 850 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-eq and Carbon removals (land based and industrial) reach up to 400 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>*

Source: Slide 3 of the presentation by Andreas Fazekas at the first annual GST dialogue. Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/annual-global-stocktake-dialogue>.

56. Andreas Fazekas illustrated that energy system costs were similar for all 2040 target options, as the high capital costs of increased renewable energy deployment are expected to be offset by the decreasing costs of and dependency on fossil fuel imports. A wide range of stakeholders such as citizens, the private sector and interest groups have been engaged in the NDC process. Furthermore, co-benefits of the ambitious emission reduction target were cited as including cleaner air, better health, increased biodiversity and energy security.

57. Fukunaga Kenichiro (Japan) shared Japan’s experience in its NDC process and highlighted that its NDC includes both total GHG emission reduction targets and subtargets, with 115 measures identified to reach climate neutrality by 2050, and is aligned with a 1.5 °C pathway. In Japan’s experience, a legal framework and the engagement of stakeholders, including relevant line ministries, are indispensable to the NDC process. At the political level, Japan’s Global Warming Prevention Headquarters, chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of all ministers, sets the country’s emission reduction targets and develops measures that are discussed by the council responsible for considering NDCs, which is composed of key stakeholders such as representatives of academic institutions, local governments and the private sector. Japan has set up an annual follow-up mechanism and review to track and assess the progress of each measure, strengthening measures accordingly, with the results published annually. The country is currently on track to achieve its 2030 emission reduction targets and net zero emissions by 2050.

58. Nieva Natural (Philippines) elaborated that the Philippines’ economy wide NDC aims to achieve a 75 per cent reduction in and avoidance of GHG emissions, with 72.29 per cent of actions in 2020– 2030 being conditional. To align the NDC with national development and safeguard the welfare of its citizens, the Philippines identified four areas for consideration, namely sustainable industrial development, poverty eradication and the provision of basic needs, social and climate justice, and energy security. The representative also elaborated on the country’s NDC implementation plan, whose pillars include international partnerships, private sector participation, market-based measures, subnational actions, measures for strengthening resilience and the identification of priority actions including financing, with an estimated USD 72 billion required to achieve the country’s targets. Institutionally, the NDC Technical Working Group, comprised of national agencies involved in NDC implementation, facilitates coherent multisectoral action and is responsible for revising actions and implementing, monitoring and reporting NDC plans through the BTR, in line with the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, and via an information management system. Sectoral units, local governments and the private sector

support NDC implementation. The representative stressed the importance of timely and effective means of implementation and support for NDCs.

59. Christopher Bartlett (Vanuatu) shared the perspectives of Vanuatu and other SIDS, which, despite their negligible contribution to climate change, are among the most vulnerable and exposed to severe climate change impacts and suffer from related loss and damage. Vanuatu's Parliament adopted the Climate Emergency Declaration, a key political mandate for the development of its NDC. At the technical level, a national advisory board brings together stakeholders from the key sectors of energy, climate and disasters, the private sector and civil society, and serves as the single decision-making body for country's NDC. In setting its targets, Vanuatu adopted a decentralized approach in which individual sectors develop, implement and monitor their climate priorities, which in turn form national climate priorities. For example, the adaptation commitment of ensuring that children are able to access education regardless of climate disasters is pursued by the department of education and directly referenced in sectoral and national policies. Similarly, the mitigation commitment to achieve 100 per cent renewable energy by 2030 is pursued by the relevant department and also includes sectoral targets. In total, Vanuatu has 148 sectoral climate targets (116 on adaptation) and requires an estimated USD 1.2 billion by 2030 for their implementation. Vanuatu is taking a whole-of-society approach and engages stakeholders, particularly communities, with support from partners. The implementation of Vanuatu's and other SIDS' NDCs is contingent on the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support, which is currently not available.

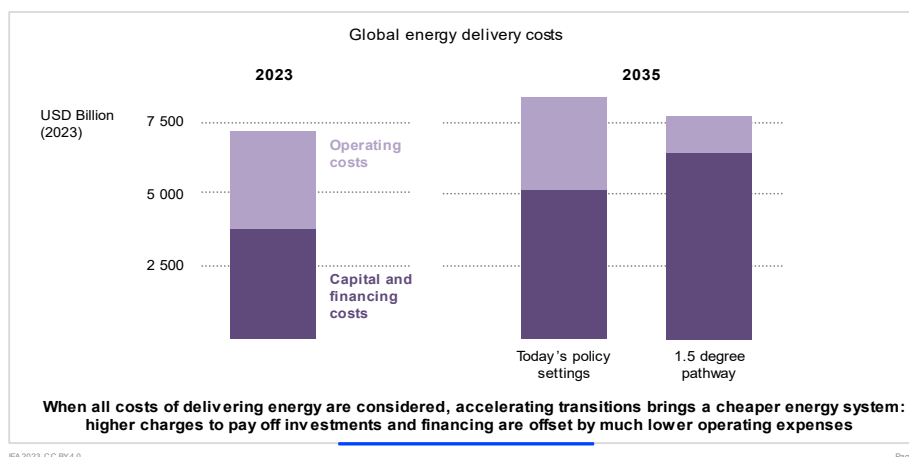
60. Luca Lo Re (IEA) provided an update on the latest global trends in the energy system across the elements of paragraph 28 of decision [1/CMA.5](#) and in relation to the IEA COP 28 energy outcomes tracker.<sup>16</sup> The presenter highlighted that in 2024, the global energy investment is set to exceed USD 3 trillion, of which USD 2 trillion will be invested in clean energy technologies and infrastructure. However, 85 per cent of these investments are highly concentrated in a few advanced countries and China, demonstrating the critical need for just transitions in other regions. Further, while renewable energy capacity grew by 64 per cent in 2023, according to the presenter, assessments show that this is still 30 per cent lower than that needed to triple capacity by 2030, demonstrating both the need for momentum and an opportunity for more ambition in the next NDCs. At the global level, he cited that energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions also continued to grow in 2023 to a record 37.4 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>, which would, however, have been three times higher in the absence of the growth of clean energy technologies. Additional data were provided on the electric car sector, which experienced growth in the first quarter of 2024, and on the growth in fossil fuel subsidies compared with clean energy subsidies. It was elaborated that capital costs for clean energy are projected to be higher in a pathway aligned with the 1.5 °C goal and that the costs would be offset by reduced operating costs, demonstrating that clean energy transitions are economically viable, as illustrated in figure 4. IEA contributions and resources,<sup>17</sup> as well as opportunities for integrating the outcomes of the first GST into NDCs, were highlighted.

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<sup>16</sup> See <https://www.iea.org/topics/cop28-tracking-the-energy-outcomes>.

<sup>17</sup> IEA Renewable Energy Progress Tracker (<https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/renewable-energy-progress-tracker>); IEA Energy Efficiency Policy Toolkit 2024 (<https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-policy-toolkit-2024>); and IEA Climate Pledges Explorer (<https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/climate-pledges-explorer>).

Figure 4  
**Global energy delivery costs based on an International Energy Agency analysis**



Source: Slide 3 of the presentation by Luca Le Ro at the first annual GST dialogue. Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/annual-global-stocktake-dialogue>.

**(b) Discussions**

61. Through the online Mentimeter platform, participants asked questions on how countries are considering the lessons learned from their current domestic arrangements; the role of line ministries in preparing NDCs; commitments related to food systems, sustainable lifestyles and consumption; and how equity and science are reflected. The presenters were also requested to share experiences on how to accelerate efforts to make ambitious targets achievable and aligned with a 1.5 °C pathway. The representative of Vanuatu noted that the country’s line ministries are responsible for implementing and reporting on its NDC, with a high rate of implementation realized in the agriculture sector and a very low implementation rate in sectors related to social inclusion owing to lack of means of implementation. Japan’s representative highlighted that the country’s political arrangements involve the identification of measures by ministries, and a dedicated council reviews the measures and targets at a technical level, revising them accordingly.

62. With regard to behavioural change and sustainable lifestyles, the IEA representative acknowledged the role of behavioural change in doubling energy efficiency by 2030, with examples highlighted in its Energy efficiency and behaviour report<sup>18</sup> that includes scenarios that also consider equity and in which advanced economies have a higher rate of emission reduction. The representative of the European Commission confirmed that the best available science is key to aligning NDCs with a 1.5 °C pathway and with the EU’s 2040 emission reduction target, and that some EU member States have set more ambitious targets in their national capacity. To make NDCs achievable, the representative emphasized the importance of translating targets into legislation and regulations, including at the sectoral level, as well as engaging in emissions trading. A representative of the Philippines highlighted the role of the country’s NDC implementation plan, which includes an investment strategy, needed to make NDCs achievable.

**3. Third round table**

**(a) Presentations**

63. Toiata Uili (Samoa and Regional Pacific NDC Hub) shared the experience of the Hub and SIDS in advancing international cooperation. The Hub supports 14 Pacific island countries and two Pacific island territories, providing materials, training, workshops and a platform for harnessing existing technical and organizational capacities from partners to support NDC ambition and implementation. The Hub was established in 2018 with the aim

<sup>18</sup> IEA. 2023. *Energy efficiency and behaviour. Net Zero Emissions Guide*. Paris: IEA. Available at <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-efficiency-and-behaviour>.

of assisting countries in confirming their initial NDCs, and responds to country requests with support from the German Agency for International Cooperation, the Global Green Growth Institute, the Pacific Community, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the NDC Partnership and bilateral donors. Overall, the Hub has responded to 36 country requests by reviewing policies, such as those on climate-smart agriculture, master planning, establishing measurement, reporting and verification systems, ensuring a high level of ambition in NDCs and enhancing LT-LEDS. The Hub has also supported five countries in developing NDC investment plans and road maps totalling USD 2.3 billion. A total of USD 1 billion per year is required for the region's NDCs compared with the USD 220 million currently received, demonstrating the urgent need to enhance ambition in relation to support, especially finance, in order to implement the projects identified in the NDCs.

64. Estefania Ardila Robles (NDC Partnership) shared the experience of the NDC Partnership, launched at COP 22, in facilitating global collaboration to meet the Paris Agreement goals. The NDC Partnership has a membership of 126 countries and 96 institutions. It adopts a country-driven approach to climate action and matches requests and plans from developing countries with funding, expertise and resources from member institutions and developed member countries. To date, over USD 1.5 billion has been mobilized in technical assistance, with more than 100 countries actively engaged in implementing projects, developing policy and enhancing their NDCs. For example, 73 per cent of the member countries have managed to integrate their NDCs into broader planning and development policies. The NDC Partnership stressed that more ambitious climate action is urgently needed and that international collaboration needs to be bolder. According to the representative, the NDC Partnership is therefore exploring the use of models aimed at improving efficiency in making resources available and in accessing them. Specifically, the Partnership will continue supporting the preparation of an ambitious next round of NDCs, aligned with long-term strategies that can be financed and implemented through the deployment of finance, and making knowledge more readily available through the NDC 3.0 Navigator,<sup>19</sup> which is a collation of various tools, knowledge and resources.

65. Jennifer Baumwoll (UNDP Climate Promise) shared the experience of and lessons learned by the UNDP Climate Promise and recognized the role of NDCs in driving sustainable development in addition to climate action, noting that UNDP supports efforts to link NDCs with development policy and planning. UNDP Climate Promise has supported over 125 countries with their NDCs, including 85 per cent of developing country NDC submissions. Through its support, 90 per cent of the countries supported have, in their NDCs, increased their mitigation and adaptation ambition, included considerations of gender and youth, provided more comprehensive data and more detailed information on costs, and have linked their NDCs with development and sectoral planning. Implementation road maps, financing strategies and strengthened transparency and data systems were considered as laying the foundation for NDC implementation. According to the representative, lessons learned from UNDP Climate Promise demonstrate the interdependence of ambition and implementation, the significance of country contexts and the importance of inclusivity for enabling effective delivery. The United Nations wide Climate Promise 2025 will support countries in aligning their next NDCs with a 1.5 °C pathway, enhance ambition, identify and strengthen links with the SDGs and other targets, ensure the NDCs are investable, and accelerate implementation by mobilizing and redirecting finance and enhancing inclusivity through a whole-of-society approach.

## (b) Discussions

66. Through the online Mentimeter platform, participants asked questions related to obstacles besides those related to finance that hinder the implementation of NDCs and how they can be addressed, key considerations that encourage partners to support NDCs and how international cooperation can support energy transition. The representative of the Regional Pacific NDC Hub stressed that finance remains the key challenge to implementing NDCs, which are in themselves ambitious, such as Samoa's target of 100 per cent renewable electricity by 2030, while the limited capacity of countries in the region presents a further challenge. According to the representative of the NDC Partnership, additional challenges

<sup>19</sup> See <https://ndcnavigator.org/>.

relate to securing buy-in from line ministries responsible for NDC implementation and those responsible for driving investments such as ministries of finance, and hence the NDC Partnership works with the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action on NDC preparation and implementation. The representative of UNDP highlighted that one of the obstacles to redirecting public finance is ensuring that NDCs are embedded in sectoral policies and become a whole-of-government business, also citing the engagement of other actors, such as the private sector and development banks, as key to mobilizing finance.

67. As regards key considerations for encouraging partners to support NDCs, ensuring whole-of-society buy-in of climate commitments is critical, in addition to extensive dialogue at multiple levels. Developing a business case that demonstrates the co-benefits of climate action and sustainable development was elaborated by the UNDP representative as having the potential to bring more partners on board for NDC implementation.

#### **4. Interventions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders in relation to the second and third round tables**

68. A representative of Ghana, speaking on behalf of the African Group, highlighted the efforts of developing countries to translate ambition and political will into climate action and illustrated that current international cooperation mechanisms are insufficient to deliver the transformations necessary to reduce GHG emissions and foster climate-resilient development. The representative commended non-State actors for their role in international cooperation and advocated for Parties providing clear guidance to those actors in relation to their initiatives to enhance environmental integrity and their ability to provide information relevant for assessing collective progress. Further, the secretariat was encouraged to foster linkages with the international cooperation space to ensure that instruments and tools for supporting developing countries take into account the principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement and provide a safeguard for equitable cooperation that responds to varying development contexts. Roadmap to Mission 1.5 °C initiative was cited as offering an opportunity to create an international cooperation framework that supports climate ambition in developing countries, which can be delivered through the IPCC criteria for effective cooperation, thus maximizing development outcomes.

69. A representative of Japan shared the country's experience in the area of international cooperation, highlighting that it actively participates in global initiatives such as the Global Methane Pledge, the Global Cooling Pledge and the Initiative on Fluorocarbons Life Cycle Management, and other voluntary actions for non-CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions. Regarding non-CO<sub>2</sub> GHG emission reductions, the representative acknowledged challenges related to calculating emissions, developing emission reduction plans and tracking progress globally, and noted that legal frameworks and stakeholder engagement are critical to addressing these challenges. Japan has announced a cooperation package of investment support, which includes the Asia-Pacific Integrated Model to support NDC preparation and the Joint Crediting Mechanism for private sector investment. The representative highlighted the role of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement initiatives in climate action, where the country focuses on mobilizing private finance through high-integrity carbon markets to promote and accelerate robust GHG emission reduction projects, and noted that the country will be submitting its initial reports on these efforts in collaboration with partners. The representative emphasized the need for stakeholder engagement to accelerate the implementation of NDCs.

70. A representative of Türkiye provided an overview on updating the country's NDC, which is economy-wide, includes mitigation and adaptation actions and covers implementation at the municipal level. The representative explained that the process of updating the NDC was inclusive, engaging stakeholders, integrating gender and just transition considerations and leading to the adoption of a robust package of policies, strategies and action plans across sectors, including targets and measures up until 2030, taking into account the outcome of the first GST. Türkiye's updated mitigation action plan includes 49 strategies and 260 actions covering the energy sector (focused on increasing the share of renewables in total power generation to two thirds and increasing electrification in the buildings and transport sectors), as well as the agriculture and land-use sectors, carbon pricing mechanisms and just transition. Its adaptation strategy covers the agriculture, biodiversity, ecological systems, urban and social development, public health, transportation



and energy sectors, with 40 strategic goals and 129 actions. All actions will be implemented by the responsible institutions in cooperation with the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and progress will be transparently tracked using corresponding indicators through a publicly accessible online monitoring platform.

71. A representative of the EU shared the EU's considerations for preparing and implementing new NDCs and engagement in advancing international cooperation. It was reiterated that NDCs should be based on the best available science and demonstrate alignment with a 1.5 °C pathway, reflecting the highest possible ambition through robust modelling of domestic mitigation pathways at the sectoral level. Further, extensive stakeholder engagement, including with the private sector, an active research community and ambitious policymakers, is essential for government-wide and societal ownership and forms a domestic enabling environment that enhances the impact of NDCs. The representative also emphasized the need to integrate NDCs with sustainable development, domestic budgets, policies and regulations, and the protection of human rights, and to ensure gender-responsiveness. Correspondingly, the representative called for enabling domestic environments to align public finance with climate action. The role of multilateral and bilateral partners in developing and implementing ambitious NDCs was highlighted, and the EU reaffirmed its commitment to such partnerships, including through initiatives such as the NDC Partnership, Just Energy Transition Partnerships, the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge, the Global Methane Pledge and the Global Climate Action Agenda. The Roadmap to Mission 1.5 °C initiative was commended and cited as an opportunity for enhancing political momentum in NDC preparation and bringing the United Nations system and all actors together.

72. A representative of the LDCs recognized that many LDCs have climate action plans that are awaiting implementation and that more ambition and support is required to limit temperature increase and implement those plans. The representative underscored the importance of actions related, inter alia, to renewable energy and energy efficiency, adaptation and addressing loss and damage, and called for support to be provided for these actions. The representative also elaborated on challenges in adequately reflecting the outcome of the first GST in the next round of NDCs within the current time frame, recognizing that the second annual GST dialogue will not coincide with NDC preparation. The role of development partners, hubs, the NDC Partnership and UNDP in the formulation of NDCs was acknowledged. The representative stressed the need for continuity, momentum and confidence-building, particularly through the Roadmap to Mission 1.5 °C initiative, and the importance of advancing discussions on finance, highlighting the USD 1 trillion needed for LDC NDCs under a 1.5 °C pathway scenario.

73. A representative of Norway illustrated that its NDC is legally binding under the country's National Climate Law, demonstrating the country's commitment to its climate target of becoming a low-emission society by 2050. Norway is also developing a new long-term climate plan to support implementation of its new NDC. The Government submits an annual follow-up plan to Parliament that tracks progress towards the target, including information on the country's current policies, plans, challenges and solutions, which allows for transparency and provides information for public debate and stakeholder involvement. On international cooperation, the representative highlighted Norway's experience with the EU through the EU Emissions Trading System and with other countries to achieve higher mitigation ambition without compromising domestic efforts. Norway also participates in various initiatives under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to promote transitions to renewable energy in developing countries, enabling higher ambition and mobilizing private capital investment.

74. A representative of the United States discussed the importance of contributions to and varying forms of international cooperation on NDCs aligned with the outcome of the first GST. The representative cited initiatives supporting NDCs, such as the NDC Partnership, UNDP Climate Promise, the Global Climate Action Partnership and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, which the United States also supports, as well as regional initiatives such as the Regional Pacific NDC Hub and multilateral development banks. The United States supports partner countries through programmes under the United States Agency for International Development and the inter-agency Global Climate Ambition Initiative, as well

as other sectoral and thematic initiatives such as transboundary power grids and co-management of shared ecosystems. The representative also highlighted the country's efforts to mobilize finance and investment, and noted that in their engagements with investors, ambitious, economy-wide NDCs were regarded as a signal of commitment and policy certainty. Further, the investors expressed interest in NDC targets that are translated into domestic policies and regulations and mature and bankable projects, and recognized that technical assistance may be needed to put these in place. Some investments such as those in renewable energy, low-carbon agriculture and forest restoration also contribute significantly to NDC implementation, despite not being tagged as climate finance.

75. A representative of the Republic of Korea shared the country's experience of NDC preparation and highlighted its efforts towards carbon neutrality by 2050 through the enactment, in 2021, of the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth and through related sectoral plans. For its 2035 NDC, which is underpinned by the principles of transparency, science and inclusivity, the country adopted a scientific approach and set 20 certifiable emission reduction targets through scientific modelling by experts. Further, the Republic of Korea has expanded its engagement with stakeholders, including youth and experts, to review and support its emission reduction targets. In addition, a robust governance structure exists to ensure effective implementation of the targets, consisting of an interministerial coordination body, a technical working group that provides expertise and ensures seamless cooperation among key sectoral experts, and an external expert advisory working group composed of representatives of industries, academia and other stakeholders to provide balanced advice and ensure the smooth implementation of the targets. The Ministry of Environment oversees NDC preparation, with final decisions made by the 2050 Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Commission under the President.

76. A representative of Georgia highlighted the country's commitment to enhancing climate ambition and aligning its new NDC with its LT-LEDS' climate neutrality objective and the outcome of the first GST. Georgia engages national communities and stakeholders in the NDC process, ensures that its NDC is informed by the latest scientific data and considers national capacities and low-emission pathways. The country also aims to strengthen its investment plans by using climate budget tagging, which assists in identifying and prioritizing climate-related expenditure, ensuring that resources target effective and impactful actions. Further, the representative affirmed that the country will focus on projects that deliver multiple benefits, addressing both climate resilience and emission reduction goals. This approach is considered relevant for the country given its challenges with water scarcity due to melting glaciers, which also affects hydropower generation.

77. A representative of India reiterated the country's commitment to proactive and economy-wide climate policies and action, having met its pre-2020 voluntary commitments, submitted post-2020 climate action plans and updated its NDC in 2022 to align with the Paris Agreement and its other global commitments. The representative indicated that the updated NDC includes targets for reducing emission intensity, decarbonizing the power sector, increasing carbon sinks and enhancing climate adaptation, and further reflects sustainable lifestyles and climate justice, with the overall aim of achieving net zero emissions by 2070. India engages extensively with stakeholders and has a comprehensive policy framework, including national- and state-level action plans. Progress has been made in improving energy efficiency; however, overall implementation is hindered by high societal and transaction costs related, inter alia, to renewable energy, manufacturing, construction and urban planning, in addition to capital costs and technology constraints. To address these challenges, support for low-carbon development that balances growth and emission reductions is required. It was stressed that the leadership of Parties with obligations related to ambition, action and support is critical. The representative reiterated that India's NDCs are commitments, not investment plans, and reaffirmed the country's commitment to addressing climate challenges in the context of multilateralism, equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

78. A representative of the Russian Federation shared the country's experience in translating the outcome of the first GST into national policies. As part of efforts to triple renewable energy capacity, the country commissioned 340 MW of renewable energy capacity in 2023, with 251 MW from wind and the rest from solar and hydropower plants.

Further, a programme to support renewable energy in wholesale electricity and capacity markets is under way. The representative elaborated that, overall, the energy efficiency of the country's economy is increasing and that the country is advancing towards its goal of reducing energy intensity by 35 per cent by 2035. The Russian Federation is also reducing coal-based power electricity generation and promoting the use of natural gas in the transport sector, including by subsidizing the conversion of the existing vehicle fleet to natural gas and advancing electric vehicles, with 1,000 charging stations installed as of 2024. Efforts are also being undertaken to protect ecosystems, including by preventing forest fires and enhancing the sustainability of forestry management practices. As regards international cooperation, the representative outlined that the country is providing voluntary financial and technical support through the UNFCCC and the GCF and creating sustainable and green financing opportunities at the national level, such as climate transition bonds and climate loans.

79. A representative of Canada shared the country's experience in developing and implementing its NDC, highlighting the importance of its 2021 climate legislation, which sets the domestic 2030 target and the net zero emissions target for 2050, as well as mandating progressive ambition targets every five years. Setting of the targets is informed by the best available science, Indigenous knowledge, an independent advisory body and international climate commitments, while a whole-of-society approach is followed with regard to achieving the targets with a view to building trust and support. To ensure transparency and accountability, reporting requirements such as detailed emission reduction plans and implementation updates are provided by the federal Government in accordance with national legislation. The representative stressed the importance of international cooperation for building capacity, sharing knowledge and tools, replicating good strategies and understanding country-specific barriers, opportunities and solutions in order to simultaneously advance climate action and economic development. Global efforts and voluntary initiatives in which Canada engages include the Powering Past Coal Alliance, the Just Energy Transition Partnerships and the Global Carbon Pricing Challenge.

80. A representative of China underlined key considerations regarding the country's domestic NDC arrangements. The representative reiterated the nationally determined nature of NDCs reflected in paragraph 3 of decision [1/CMA.5](#), citing it as a point of unity for Parties, and called for adherence to the Paris Agreement provisions and temperature goal referred to in decision [1/CMA.5](#). In the area of international cooperation, the representative recalled paragraph 154 of decision [1/CMA.5](#), expressing the country's support for an open international economic system and highlighting challenges arising from unilateral measures in formulating NDCs, particularly for developing countries. According to the representative, a study published in *Nature Communications*,<sup>20</sup> for instance, demonstrated that halving trade barriers from 2017 levels would increase the production and installation of solar cells and modules by approximately 750 GW and boost net carbon reductions by up to 12 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. Parties were urged to fully operationalize paragraph 154 of decision [1/CMA.5](#), thereby creating a fair environment for the development of NDCs. It was also noted that the output of the dialogue should remain in line with its mandate.

81. A representative of Australia shared information on the country's NDC review process, legislation, domestic arrangements and international cooperation efforts. The country legislated the climate targets of a 43 per cent reduction in emissions by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050. To achieve these targets, policies are in place or are under development, including scaling up the share of renewable energy to 82 per cent by 2030, improving energy efficiency, transitioning away from fossil fuels, and new vehicle standards and caps on emissions from the largest industrial emitters. The representative highlighted that Australia is developing its 2035 NDC, long-term strategy and six sectoral decarbonization plans, covering all emissions sources and building whole-of-economy ownership. The country engaged with its independent Climate Change Authority, subnational governments and the Treasury on the economic impacts of the transition and has conducted extensive stakeholder engagement, including with youth, unions and Indigenous Peoples. Accordingly, Australia has established the Net Zero Economy Authority to coordinate just transition efforts

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<sup>20</sup> Wang M, Mao X, Xing Y, et al. 2021. Breaking down barriers on PV trade will facilitate global carbon mitigation. *Nature Communications*. 12(1): pp.6820. Available at <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-26547-7>.

while supporting those affected by the transition actions. With regard to international cooperation, it was noted that Australia supports the Regional Pacific NDC Hub and the 2 billion Australian dollar Southeast Asia Investment Financing Facility, which aims to use public finance to catalyse private investment in clean energy.

82. A representative of Saudi Arabia, speaking on behalf of the LMDCs, reiterated the nationally determined nature of NDCs and outlined the basis and pillars of international cooperation. The representative expressed the LMDCs' support for international cooperation to drive a supportive and open economic system that leads to sustainable economic growth in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 5, of the Convention, particularly in developing countries. The representative also noted the progress made in climate change related legislative or regulatory arrangements and highlighted its implications on climate action and ambition. It was noted that economic and regulatory policies in one country may have adverse socioeconomic impacts on other, particularly developing, countries and may disrupt international trade, economic development and climate action, again particularly in developing countries. The representative also stressed that policies aimed at attracting finance that create an inhospitable environment for cooperation should be avoided. The representative stressed that cooperation should be guided by the needs and priorities identified by Parties as set out in NAPs, NDCs and other communications, and cautioned against setting any other conditions for cooperation such as baselines or a return on investment. The representative underlined challenges in relation to private finance and highlighted the sufficient availability of public finance, calling for political will and the matching of means of implementation and cooperation with ambition.

83. A representative of the United Kingdom shared the country's considerations for translating ambition into action and its efforts to advance international cooperation. To attract investment, it was indicated that NDCs need to be ambitious, supported by a clear policy and regulatory framework and aligned with investment plans. This alignment could include prioritizing investment needs, collaborating with finance partners and carefully selecting the type of finance to be provided through institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement, thereby providing policy predictability and clear pathways. It was further noted that the NDC process should be treated as an iterative process and shaped by national circumstances. The representative expressed appreciation to the NDC Partnership and noted that the United Kingdom's support is also aimed at translating NDCs into concrete policies and implementation in coordination with other partners. With regard to international cooperation, the United Kingdom supports initiatives such as the Powering Past Coal Alliance, the Clean Energy Transition Partnership, the Energy Transition Council, the Green Group initiative and the Breakthrough Agenda to advance clean technologies.

84. A representative of Fiji echoed the information shared by the representatives of Samoa and Vanuatu on the challenges faced by Pacific island countries and SIDS and reiterated the ambition demonstrated by these countries despite facing gaps in support. The important role of non-Party stakeholders, including regional hubs, in advancing international cooperation was stressed. Gaps experienced by SIDS were cited as relating, inter alia, to skills development, institutional capacity, technical assessment and modelling, strategic policy development and implementation, and capacity retention. The representative recognized the contribution of the Regional Pacific NDC Hub to research, innovation and strengthening capacity. Further, the representative encouraged the adoption of a holistic approach to the implementation of the outcomes of the first GST, which includes increased ambition from major emitters, consideration of strategies such as debt swaps, high-impact solutions that drive cooperation, and the corresponding technical resources required to inform new NDCs. The special circumstances and needs of the LDCs and SIDS were highlighted, noting that their consideration should not be to the detriment of other developing countries. The representative also highlighted that gaps in funding exist even with a fully mobilized private sector, which is unable to access concessional finance, and that communities lack capacity in the areas of measurement, reporting and verification, and fiduciary accounting.

85. A representative of Maldives, speaking on behalf of AOSIS, shared the experience of AOSIS regarding domestic arrangements and regional cooperation and cited the specific constraints and circumstances of SIDS in developing responses to climate change. It was noted that current domestic arrangements and levels of regional cooperation are not sufficient

to achieve the targets set out in the NDCs and that implementation remains a primary challenge and will not be possible in the absence of enhanced support, as recognized in the outcome of the first GST. Going forward, there is a need for strengthened support mechanisms that focus on both development and implementation of NDCs, national needs and priorities, institutional and individual capacity-building, and technology and finance.

86. A representative of Switzerland, speaking on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group, shared considerations on energy transition and international cooperation efforts. It was noted that for a just and equitable green transition, societal support and alignment with domestic priorities are key, ensuring that the needs of vulnerable populations and regions are addressed. The representative highlighted differences in the approaches to NDCs presented during the dialogue and the need for Parties to jointly assess consistency of NDCs with a 1.5 °C pathway while acknowledging them as nationally determined. It was noted there are gaps in clarity on the steps to be taken to collectively transition away from fossil fuels and on how Parties are contributing to this objective, as well as to triple renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency. The representative encouraged Parties to come forward, transparently, with fossil fuel expansion or economic diversification plans so that Parties can work jointly on linking these with climate goals, and to make countries aware of the support available for energy transition. The COP Presidencies Troika was encouraged to put forward a road map of activities, and the Group of 20 was encouraged to demonstrate its leadership.

87. A representative of Qatar, speaking on behalf of the Arab Group, reiterated the urgent need for the equitable provision of means of implementation and support by developed countries for the effective development and implementation of NDCs, noting that NDCs are fundamental pillars for the integrity and effectiveness of collective climate action. The representative outlined the vulnerabilities faced by Arab States, such as water scarcity, desertification, extreme weather events, sea level rise, food insecurity and economic dependencies, which need to be considered when developing and implementing NDCs. It was noted that international collaboration is essential to ensure that support and resources are available to meet climate commitments in accordance with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. Specifically, financial support and support for technology innovation for renewable energy and energy efficiency, CO<sub>2</sub> capture, use and storage for hydrogen, and capacity-building were cited.

88. A representative of the GCF highlighted the Fund's commitment to financing climate action and assisting developing countries, particularly the LDCs and SIDS, in updating and implementing their NDCs by using concessional funds and various financing instruments to respond to their needs. To date, the GCF has committed USD 14 billion in financing, supporting 253 projects across 129 countries, leveraging a total investment of USD 53 billion, including co-financing. The GCF Readiness Programme is aimed at supporting over 140 developing countries, with 700 grants totalling USD 600 million already delivered. The GCF Strategic Plan 2024–2027 and “50 by 30” vision<sup>21</sup> are aimed at increasing the Fund's impact, and the Fund has since launched the Efficient GCF initiative<sup>22</sup> to simplify its processes and enhance efficiency and responsiveness. In the 2024–2027 cycle, countries will have access to USD 7 million, including USD 3 million to support the transition from formulation to implementation of NAPs. In collaboration with other multilateral climate funds, the GCF is working on an action plan to support capacity-building, align programming and strengthen country ownership.

89. A representative of the local government and municipal authorities constituency welcomed the inclusivity of the first GST process, noting the extensive references to local and subnational governments in the United Arab Emirates Consensus, particularly paragraph 162 of decision [1/CMA.5](#). It was noted that more than 72 Parties have joined CHAMP,<sup>23</sup> launched at COP 28, which is aimed at enhancing cooperation between national and

<sup>21</sup> See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/news/executive-director-unveils-50by30-blueprint-reform-targeting-usd-50-billion-2030>.

<sup>22</sup> See [https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/efficient-gcf#:~:text=Efficient%20GCF%20is%20led%20by,our%20Accredited%20Entities%20\(AEs\)](https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/efficient-gcf#:~:text=Efficient%20GCF%20is%20led%20by,our%20Accredited%20Entities%20(AEs)).

<sup>23</sup> See <https://www.cop28.com/en/cop28-uae-coalition-for-high-ambition-multilevel-partnerships-for-climate-action>.

subnational governments on planning, financing, implementing and monitoring climate strategies to maximize climate action. An analysis by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme was cited as showing that only one third of CHAMP-endorsing countries have national climate plans with robust urban elements. Parties were encouraged to deliver on their commitments and make use of the CHAMP framework to strengthen NDC implementation, and it was stressed that the constituency is committed to working with Parties in these areas.

90. A representative of UNICEF underscored the importance of integrating children's distinct vulnerabilities into climate policies, including NDCs and NAPs, as highlighted during the expert dialogue on the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children.<sup>24</sup> According to UNICEF, less than 50 per cent of NDCs are child or youth sensitive whereby children are included as stakeholders or measures are included to protect them. The disproportionate impacts of climate change on children, owing to their physiological and developmental stages, were cited, leading to them often being inadequately considered in climate policies. The review and next round of NDCs was highlighted as an opportunity to integrate child-sensitive approaches, and the representative welcomed Vanuatu's efforts in this regard. The representative highlighted the relevance of tools such as the NDCs for every child data platform<sup>25</sup> in analysing the child sensitivity of NDCs using accompanying indicators.

91. A representative of the constituency of farmers and agricultural non-governmental organizations illustrated the link between climate ambition and action, where safeguarding food security, ending hunger, addressing the vulnerability of food production systems and incorporating farmers' practical knowledge and experience into the design and implementation of NDCs was cited as key to keeping the 1.5 °C goal alive. While the outcome of the first GST did not fully acknowledge this potential, the representative advocated for structured opportunities for farmers to participate meaningfully in the design and implementation of NDCs in view of their good practices, solutions, relevant knowledge and role as key agents of change. It was also noted that there is a need to overcome barriers between farmers and climate finance and to scale up effective, locally tailored, cost-effective and practical solutions.

92. A representative of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction shared key lessons learned from the first GST, commending the synergies across international frameworks, such as with the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, as a means of enhancing climate ambition and resilience. It was stressed that there is a need to translate international cooperation into action at the national level, where NDCs could form the 'rallying point', overcoming the fragmentation of national institutions responsible for different international frameworks. It was also noted that the new NDCs cover many themes, including loss and damage, thereby providing opportunities to build on existing collective efforts such as the UN4NAPs initiative or UNDP Climate Promise. The representative encouraged an open data policy for NDCs and cited the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction repository of data on disaster impacts and loss and damage, and country reports via the Sendai Framework monitoring systems as opportunities for data cooperation.

93. A representative of the constituency of environmental non-governmental organizations underscored the importance of international cooperation and Parties undertaking their fair share of climate action. It was noted that there are variations in how countries' actions are aligned with a 1.5 °C pathway and stressed that NDCs should be informed by international realities in addition to being decided on domestically. The climate equity reference calculator<sup>26</sup> was cited as a useful tool that shows countries' equitable climate actions, taking into account their historical responsibilities and respective capabilities and the required level of cooperation. The representative acknowledged similar efforts undertaken by Parties to quantify their equitable contributions and encouraged Parties to discuss such methodologies during the GST dialogue. It was stressed that an unprecedented level of

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<sup>24</sup> Held in accordance with decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 182. For the event page, see <https://unfccc.int/event/expert-dialogue-impacts-of-CC-on-children-and-relevant-policy>.

<sup>25</sup> See <https://ndcsforeverychild.unicef.org/post/71faf0c1-f567-4f78-aed3-10d4b64993ab>.

<sup>26</sup> See <https://calculator.climateequityreference.org/>.



international cooperation, including on finance and non-market approaches, which may take many forms, is needed for a just and responsible transition.

94. A representative of the International Organization for Migration emphasized the links between human mobility and climate change, including the need to enhance coherence and synergies in efforts to address displacement, planned relocation and migration in the context of climate change, which is relevant to safeguarding the rights of migrants and ensuring that climate change does not contribute to human mobility. It was noted that, as at March 2022, only 39 per cent of submitted and revised NDCs included a reference to human mobility, and that a more coherent narrative is therefore needed. In developing this narrative, the International Organization for Migration recognized the technical guide of the Executive Committee on the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into national climate change planning processes<sup>27</sup> and underlined the Organization's commitment to supporting related efforts.

95. A representative of WHO highlighted the scientific evidence on the health impacts of climate change and the potential health co-benefits of climate action. Citing the human right to health and a healthy environment, the representative encouraged the integration of health considerations into climate action. The importance of a just and equitable energy transition for maximizing health benefits was highlighted, including by reducing air pollution. The representative further acknowledged the efforts made by Parties to date, with 60 per cent of NDCs referencing climate-sensitive health risks. However, it was noted that the provision of finance for health actions in NDCs and at the international level remains insufficient. The representative outlined related efforts and initiatives of WHO, inter alia the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health, which is aimed at building climate-resilient and sustainable health systems, the COP 28 United Arab Emirates Declaration on Climate and Health and WHO resolution WHA77.14 on climate change and health.

96. A representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature discussed the need to address the interlinked challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss while taking action to achieve the SDGs. Referencing the outcome of the first GST, the representative welcomed the recognition given to nature and ecosystem-based actions and the alignment of climate action with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The representative encouraged Parties to integrate nature and ecosystems into their NDCs and highlighted the International Union for Conservation of Nature Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions and Nature4Climate's upcoming resource as guidance in this regard. The need for decarbonization in sectors not related to nature, including transitioning away from fossil fuels was also highlighted, and that adequate financing, especially for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, is critical for closing gaps between ambition and implementation in relation to nature.

97. A representative of IAEA highlighted the increased recognition of the role of nuclear energy in meeting climate targets, as reflected in paragraph 28(e) of decision [1/CMA.5](#). It was noted that nuclear energy can provide low-carbon electricity, heat and hydrogen, which will play a crucial role in increasing the share of renewable energy and supporting long-term energy security, as well as climate resilience. Currently, 31 countries operate nuclear power plants, and nuclear energy is included in 15 NDCs and 20 long-term strategies. At COP 28, some countries endorsed the IAEA Statement on Nuclear Power, committing to tripling nuclear capacity by 2050 to achieve net zero emissions. Over the past decade, IAEA has supported at least 500 climate-related projects in over 100 developing countries through its technical cooperation programme, and supports research related to nuclear science.

98. A representative of CDP, formerly known as the Carbon Disclosure Project, underscored the importance of NDCs being informed by robust data and evidence from non-Party stakeholders in order to include multiple perspectives, increase ambition and hold responsible entities accountable. To illustrate this, examples of and data on companies were provided, including their efforts to reduce emissions and achieve energy-related targets. It was noted that further unpacking of these data and direct engagement with companies,

financial institutions, cities, states and regions will be critical to developing NDCs that reflect increased ambition.

#### **D. Closing segment**

99. The SBI Chair thanked the co-facilitators for their efforts and the expert presenters for their rich presentations on experience, knowledge and good practices pertaining to how the outcomes of the first GST are informing NDCs. The Chair highlighted the diversity of the presentations, underlined the importance of contributions and engagement from Parties and non-Party stakeholders for the success of the GST dialogue and committed to reflecting these contributions in the summary report on the dialogue.

100. The SBSTA Chair thanked the participants for the rich discussions at the dialogue and shared preliminary highlights from the three round tables. He highlighted that Parties and non-Party stakeholders shared their experiences on how the outcome of the first GST is informing their plans, policies and overall work across all thematic areas, including in relation to updating and developing climate action plans, as well as opportunities, barriers, gaps and needs for implementing the plans, in particular those related to finance and technology in developing countries. The Chair noted that Parties had also highlighted cross-cutting issues such as science, equity, human rights, gender, data utilization and the role of stakeholders, as well as international cooperation efforts, as key to advancing climate action and support.

101. Tulio Andrade, Head of Climate Negotiations, COP 30 Presidency, emphasized the importance of the annual GST dialogue for the COP 30 Presidency, highlighting Brazil's NDC targets of reducing emissions by 53 per cent below the 2005 level by 2030 and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. As the outcome of the first GST concluded that the combined efforts of Parties are not sufficient to achieve the goal of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5 °C, the COP 30 Presidency called on Parties to reflect, taking into account the exchanges during the dialogue, on whether their NDCs are sufficient, fair and aligned with collective efforts and whether their efforts are sufficient to transform societies. Furthermore, he stated that the NDCs are a vehicle for change and highlighted the importance of equity and leadership, including through the Roadmap to Mission 1.5 °C initiative. He reiterated the COP 30 Presidency's commitment to, and acknowledged the trust demonstrated by, Parties.

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