

行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書
(出國類別：出席國際會議)

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 23 次締約方大會、京都議定書第 13 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 1 屆第 2 次締約方會議 (COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2)」與會情形報告

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

姓名職稱：李應元 署長

陳鴻達 簡任秘書

黃偉鳴 副處長

吳奕霖 高級環境技術師兼組長

王俊勝 高級環境技術師

派赴國家：德國 (Germany)

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摘要

美麗璀璨的地球就像在浩瀚宇宙中航行的船隻，臺灣溫室氣體排放量在全球占比雖不到 1%，看似微不足道，然而全球對抗氣候變遷若缺少臺灣參與，就如同地球這艘船的船身破了一個小洞而逐漸下沉；臺灣身為一個島國，對於氣候變遷的衝擊及危害尤其感同身受，近年來極端氣候（颱風強度增加、暴雨洪災、異常高溫等）對於臺灣亦造成相當大的影響，我們也不斷的在學習氣候變遷下的調適、預警、防災及推動各項減緩策略。

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 23 次締約方大會(The twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP23), UNFCCC)、京都議定書第 13 次締約方會議(the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, CMP13)暨巴黎協定第 1 屆第 2 次締約方會議(the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, CMA1-2)已於西元（以下同）2016 年 11 月 6 日至 18 日在德國波昂(Bonn, Germany)舉辦。本次氣候公約會議由島嶼國家斐濟(Fiji)作為主辦國，為期兩週的會議活動共計約 16,000 名各界代表參加，包括約 9,200 名各國政府官員，約 5,500 名來自聯合國秘書處及各項下組織、特設機構、跨政府組織、非政府組織等機構代表，以及約 1,200 名媒體人員參與。

我國行政院代表團由環境保護署邀集外交部、行政院能源及減碳辦公室、國家發展委員會、經濟部（能源局及水利署）、交通部（中央氣象局及運輸研究所）、農業委員會（林務局、林業試驗所及農業試驗所）、科技部、國家災害防救科技中心等部會組團與會，以非政府組織(NGO)身分參與，實地掌握巴黎協定通過後之全球氣候談判的最新動態，並展開多場次的國際交流活動。會場內外更有許多來自國內民間團體、地方城市及青年學子等各界多元參與，透過展覽攤位及周邊會議演講等方式努力積極發聲，呼籲結合公私部門協力因應氣候變遷，展現出多元豐富的活力與軟實力，以及共同為永續地球環境盡一份心力。

本次氣候公約大會主要共商巴黎協定未來行動準則，展現出了接續落實巴黎協定的企圖心，COP23 共通過 24 項決議、CMP13 通過 7 項決議，最重要為通過「斐濟執行動能」倡議(Fiji Momentum for Implementation)，所有締約方將以完成巴黎協定執行之相關規則為目標，持續完備各項準備工作。本次大會所通過「斐濟執行動能」倡議，主要規劃三大工作方向，即「完成巴黎協定工作計畫」(completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement)、 「啟動 2018 年促進對話」(2018 Talanoa Dialogue)及「執行 2020 年前氣候行動與提升企圖心」(Pre-2020 implementation and ambition)。下一次氣候公約會議活動訂於 2018 年 12 月 3 日至 14 日在波蘭卡托維茲(Katowice, Poland)召開。

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「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 23 次締約方大會、 京都議定書第 13 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 1 屆第 2 次 締約方會議(COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2)」 與會情形報告

壹、前言

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 23 次締約方大會、京都議定書第 13 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 1 屆第 2 次締約方會議(The 23th session of the Conference of the Parties, the 13th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the 2nd session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, UNFCCC COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2)」已於 2017 年 11 月 6 日於德國波昂(Bonn, Germany)揭開序幕，展開為期兩週的國際氣候談判，並延至 11 月 18 日清晨才劃下句點。

氣候公約三個附屬機構，包括附屬履行機構第 47 次會議(the 47th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, SBI47)、附屬科技諮詢機構第 47 次會議(the 47th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, SBSTA47)及巴黎協定特設工作組第 1 次第 4 回合會議(the 4th part of the Ad Hoc working Group on the Paris Agreement, APA1-4)，也在此期間舉行會議。

聯合國 1992 年 6 月 14 日在巴西里約熱內盧召開「地球高峰會」(Rio Earth Summit)上通過「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約」(the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC)，1994 年 3 月 21 日公約正式生效，現有 197 個締約方。1997 年簽署「京都議定書」(Kyoto Protocol, KP)，2005 年 2 月 16 日跨過門檻正式生效，規範工業化國家第一承諾期（2008-2012 年）之減量責任，現有 192 個締約方。

2012 年 12 月 8 日在卡達多哈召開氣候公約會議(COP18)通過京都議定書「多哈修正案」(Doha Amendment)，包括京都議定書第二承諾期（2013-2020 年），增加三氟化氮(NF₃)為列管氣體，目前僅 108 個締約方批准，尚未達到 144 個締約方批准的生效門檻。2015 年法國巴黎氣候會議(COP 21)通過「巴黎協定」(Paris Agreement)是歷史性的里程碑，為全球首次達成涵蓋所有國家因應氣候變遷之共同協定。巴黎協定已於 2016 年 11 月 4 日正式生效，現有 173 個締約方。

隨著 2020 年「巴黎協定」開始實施時程的逼近，本次氣候公約會議雖被視為過渡性質的會議，但討論焦點皆圍繞著如何以現有的機制、架構和執程序作為基礎，以及如何在資金與調適等議題上，達成有意義的成果以提高所有締約方的政治意願並建立互信機制，促進全球共同邁向長期減量願景。我國秉持著「專業、務實、貢獻」的參與原則，參加本年度聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第

23 次締約方大會(UNFCCC COP23)活動，臺灣產、官、學、研各界踴躍參與，會場內外有許多來自國內民間團體、地方城市及青年學子等各界多元參與，透過展覽攤位及周邊會議演講等方式努力積極發聲，呼籲結合公私部門協力因應氣候變遷，展現出多元豐富的活力與軟實力，以及共同為永續地球環境盡一份心力。

貳、我國與會代表

這次聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 23 次締約方大會(UNFCCC COP23)由島嶼國家斐濟作為主辦國，共商巴黎協定未來行動準則；臺灣產、官、學、研各界踴躍參與本次會議活動，並展現出多元豐富的活力與軟實力。我國代表團援例由本署召集籌備組團與會，行政院能源及減碳辦公室、國家發展委員會、經濟部能源局及水利署、交通部（中央氣象局及運輸研究所）、行政院農業委員會（林務局、林業試驗所及農業試驗所）、科技部、國家災害防救科技中心、外交部等相關部會及駐外館處均派員參加。

此外，德國波昂氣候會議會場內外更有許多來自臺灣各界多元的力量，透過展覽攤位及周邊會議演講等方式為我們共同的努力積極發聲，包括工業技術研究院、臺灣綜合研究院、臺灣永續能源研究基金會、環境品質文教基金會、臺灣碳捕存再利用協會、臺灣生態工法發展協會、台達電子文教基金會、台灣產業服務基金會、媽媽監督核電廠聯盟、臺灣青年氣候聯盟等，以及來自臺北市、新北市、桃園市、臺南市及高雄市等地方城市代表，響應公約呼籲並結合公私部門及中央地方的協力來因應氣候變遷。

鑑於我政府選定 UNFCCC 為聯合國推案重點項目，我行政院代表團與會期間工作包括團務安排、跨部會議題協調、雙邊會談、周邊會議、媒體受訪等，相關事務繁雜，為此我代表團下設雙邊會談組、協商進展暨庶務支援組、科研調適策略組、產業因應策略組等任務編組，並由相關部會與會代表擔任組長及副組長，綜理掌握全球氣候談判與相關專業議題的最新動態，持續我國每年派員參與氣候公約會議活動，實地掌握國際氣候諮商談判、相關議題之最新動態及各國因應立場作為、可能對我國因應政策之啟示與影響、掌握各國低碳排放發展目標、部門別減緩政策措施技術發展及調適行動規劃走向。

我國秉持「專業、務實、貢獻」原則，推動實質參與「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約」(UNFCCC)活動規劃，並扣合我政府向國際社會強烈呼籲聯合國應從人權和環境權角度切入思考，設法接納臺灣參與聯合國永續發展目標(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)相關會議、機制及活動，不應將包含臺灣 2,300 萬人排除在外(leave no one behind)，適時向國際社會分享臺灣在節能減碳及環境保護之努力與經驗，並強化與友好國家之雙邊會談與交流管道，運用與會期間相關可能管道與機會向國際發聲，適時讓國際社會能夠瞭解我國推動因

應氣候變遷工作之堅定決心與具體作為，宣揚我國因應氣候變遷之努力與挑戰，以提升國際能見度與認同。此外，順應與 COP23 主辦國斐濟同為島嶼國家，對外訴諸我國提供實質援助之努力貢獻，以多元方式展現臺灣對抗全球暖化之決心與對環境問題之重視。



圖 1、COP23 會議開幕式情形（照片載自 iisd 網站）



圖 2、COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2 會議主席斐濟總理 Frank Bainimarama（左）；聯合國秘書長 António Guterres（右）發言情形（照片載自 iisd 網站）



圖 3、UNFCCC 秘書長 Patricia Espinosa（左）；德國總理 Angela Merkel（右）發言情形（照片載自 iisd 網站）

叁、出國行程

2017 年 11 月 09 日至 10 日	啟程至德國波昂
2017 年 11 月 11 日至 12 日	參加公約會議活動、雙邊會談
2017 年 11 月 13 日	參加公約會議活動、媒體專訪
2017 年 11 月 14 日至 16 日	參加公約會議活動、雙邊會談
2017 年 11 月 17 日至 20 日	返程，陸續返回臺北



圖 4、COP23 場內會議進行情形（照片載自 iisd 網站）



圖 5、COP23 會場內宣傳活動（載自 iisd 網站）



圖 6、會場外訴求停止資助化石燃料宣傳活動（載自 iisd 網站）



圖 7、COP23 會場外宣傳活動（攝自 COP23 會場外）

肆、會議過程紀要

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 23 次締約方大會、京都議定書第 13 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 1 屆第 2 次締約方會議(COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2)」於 2017 年 11 月 6 日於德國波昂(Bonn, Germany)展開，本次氣候公約會議針對推動巴黎協定制定具體的規則等問題展開談判，商討如何定期報告成果進展、審查各國的減量目標、加強 2020 年前氣候行動與企圖心及如何履行巴黎協定工作計畫等議題；另針對推動地方社群與原住民資訊平台、建立性別行動計畫、評估調適與減緩之技術審查程序、資金議題（長期融資與調適資金、公共介入等）、經濟轉型下的能力建構，以及華沙損失損害國際機制(Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, WIM)執行委員會相關工作指導等相關議題進行討論。

一、氣候公約大會高階人士開幕致詞

(一) 摩洛哥外交部長 **Salaheddine Mezouar** (COP22 大會主席)

回顧全球過去幾年內所發生的自然災害，呼籲各界若不採取氣候行動，將付出的更高昂成本，而過去那些災害事件就是坐以待斃的代價。

(二) 斐濟總理 **Frank Bainimarama** (COP23 大會主席)

強烈呼籲各締約方應持續堅持巴黎協定的路線，舉出在今年的會議之前，全球已經遭遇了各種極端氣候事件，包括毀滅性的颶風、火災、洪水、乾旱、冰山融化及農業食安等問題，

Bainimarama 主席在開幕式上表示：「在世界各地，許多人民正在受苦，而我們作為領導人的工作是透過一切可能的手段，來對人民所遭受的苦難作出應對，這意味著要完全履行我們的承諾，而非減縮這些承諾。斐濟近年正在建立一個跨各級政府、民間社會、私部分和宗教組織 (faith-based organization) 間的「大聯盟」(Grand Coalition) 來處理氣候變遷的議題。」並表示其傾向藉由該聯盟儘可能的和各個非政府行動者 (non-state actors) 接觸。

(三) UNFCCC 執行秘書 **Patricia Espinosa**

根據永續發展議程，我們已有明確的路徑來處理氣候變遷和永續發展議題，接下來首要採取的重要步驟，就是確保巴黎協定的運作系統能即時完成，且履行的各種方式及手段得以被強化；並強調我們需向履行 2020 年應有承諾的方向邁進，資金和溫室氣體減量的承諾將是重要關鍵。

(四) 世界氣象組織 (WMO) 秘書長 **Petteri Taalas**

報告目前全球均溫、大氣中二氧化碳濃度及海水均溫皆創新高，呼籲各方應更關注海洋酸化、更強烈的颶風、季風與乾旱事件。

(五) 聯合國政府間氣候變化專門委員會 (IPCC) 主席 **Hoesung Lee**

宣布「全球升溫 1.5 °C」特別報告將如期發布，以作為 2018 年促進協調對話 (2018 facilitative dialogue) 之運用資料。

(六) 德國環境部部長 **Barbara Hendricks**

重申德國對聯合國的支持，並指出作為聯合國氣候變化綱要公約秘書處的所在地，德國波昂正在發展成為全球氣候行動中心，以及國際永續發展中心。德國總理梅克爾亦對開發中國家的融資提供

一些好消息，宣布德國在 2017 年將額外貢獻 5,000 萬歐元予調適基金，作為調適基金在成為巴黎協定資金來源之一時的額外挹注。



圖 8、WMO 秘書長（左）、IPCC 主席（中）、德國環境部部長（右）
（載自 iisd 網站）

二、氣候公約大會關注議題發展趨勢

本次 COP23 會議特別關注到，氣候變遷已經明顯增加極端氣候發生的可能性，如果沒辦法大幅減少全球的溫室氣體排放，可預見將會有「嚴重、廣泛且不可逆」的衝擊，將對上百萬人口生活及自然環境造成影響。巴黎協定之所以是一個里程碑的原因，在於它是第一個對抗氣候變遷的全球協定，但尚需實質增加各國氣候行動以達到全球增溫低於攝氏 2 度，甚至攝氏 1.5 度的目標。

全球 2017 年的極端氣候包括：印度的洪災、加勒比海的颶風、歐美的森林火災，再再指出全球溫室氣體排放應立即於近年內降低的需要，巴黎協定設定了全球遵循的原則，但仍未及於細節的建構，這也是為何有外交人士將其比喻為「沒有運作系統的智慧型手機」，而今年波昂 COP23 會議之所以重要，正是因為其將訂定相關規則讓巴黎協定得以順利推行運作。

今年 COP23 會議輪由亞太地區，最受海平面上升及極端暴風威脅的小島嶼國家「斐濟」所舉辦。斐濟在 2017 年受到強烈氣旋的侵襲而造成超過 1 億美金的巨大損失，因而促使 COP23 會議聚焦在損失與損害的華沙國際機制(Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, WIM)、人類居住地及糧食安全等調適議題上，提出更多提議與協商討論。

美國身為世界第二大溫室氣體排放國，在氣候變遷議題上更有其重要性，雖然美國總統川普於 2017 年 6 月宣布將退出巴黎協定，並於 8 月向公約秘書處遞交聲明書，在這種情況下各國是否能堅持維持溫室氣體減量之會議氛圍，在制定規則問題上究竟能取得多大進展，即為本次 COP23 會議受外界關注的主要焦點。

美國代表團在 COP23 大會開幕時，即發言回顧美國退出「巴黎協定」的決定，但強調美國仍將持續參與這項進程，包括為制定「巴黎協定」實施指南奠定基礎。此外，本次會議期間還舉辦由致力於減量對策的美國地方州長及各國大型企業代表參加的活動，在地方政府及民間企業等利害關係人的努力下，能否以此為重要契機，冀望開啟更廣闊的再生能源及節約能源市場，並加快全球普及的發展腳步，也備受外界關注。

目前的各國減碳承諾仍遠不及全球增溫攝氏 2 度的目標，恐將帶來嚴重的損害，故巴黎協定中有一個審查和批准的機制，但尚未制定其詳細規則，此一重要基礎規劃需於 2018 年以前完成，否則在不具相當準備以建立彼此間信任和協議的情況下，將不會達成任何承諾，而重蹈 2009 年哥本哈根會議失敗的覆轍。

在「損害與損失」(loss and damage)的議題方面，開發中國家主張應該從氣候變遷造成的破壞得到適當賠償，這部分之所以被強調的原因，在於一些開發中國家認為自己在巴黎協定中，根本難以對富裕國家強加具有法律拘束力的承諾。目前西方國家的妥協作法是大力推動廣泛和廉價的保險，如七大工業國組織(The group of 7, G7)的「氣候風險保險倡議」(InsuResilience initiative)，其目標在於幫助全球最貧窮的 4 億人口，惟目前還不清楚該保險機制，究竟能如何解決像低海拔國家面對海平面上升這種緩慢發生而不可避免的問題。

在資金方面，依據巴黎協定的決議內容，各方承諾於 2020 年起由已開發國家每年提供 1,000 億美元的資金，協助開發中國家在發展經濟的同時，兼顧溫室氣體的排放限制，並且對氣候變遷影響得以快速調適。然而目前資金缺口仍相當大，綠色氣候基金(Green Climate Fund, GCF)的籌資進展有限，這使得 COP23 會議聚焦在如何促使已開發國家進一步對開發中國家提出資金承諾，並得以用明確且具透明度的方式，在未來幾年對資金流向進行審議。

三、高階氣候峰會 (High-level segment of UNFCCC)

全球各國領袖、首長於 2017 年 11 月 15 日出席德國波昂 COP23 氣候公約會議之高階會議，來自斐濟的 12 歲男孩 Tomoci Naulusala 在開幕式即告訴所有參與者氣候變遷是真實的、急迫的，並且每天都在逐漸惡化中，更向參與會議代表發問：「你們是否已經準備好面對失去地球的生活？」(Are you ready to face life without earth?)，語重心長，發人省思。



圖 9、高階氣候峰會情形（左）、斐濟男孩 Tomoci Naulusala（右）（載自 iisd 網站）

德國總理 Angela Merkel 及法國總統 Emmanuel Macron 承諾，若美國停止對氣候公約提供相關資金，德國和法國將會填補政府間氣候變化專門委員會(IPCC)運作所需的資金缺口。此外，德國總理 Angela Merkel 亦宣布，德國 2020 年將再加倍提供氣候資金，表示：「德國將能向全世界出口潔淨技術，且德國亦已準備好支援開發中國家的綠色轉型。」

斐濟總理兼 COP23 會議主席 Frank Bainimarama 呼籲各國政府加速在氣候行動上的進展，並加速完成巴黎協定有關氣候變遷各種相關機制的規則書。聯合國秘書長 António Guterres 稱氣候變遷是「我們這個時代的明確威脅」，並表示「氣候變遷的災難性結果取決於我們，小島嶼國家位在因應氣候變遷的最前線，他們的聲音就代表我們所有人的聲音(voice of us all)」。

德國總統 Frank-Walter Steinmeier 表示「氣候保護是一個全球正義的問題，氣候變遷造成的影響最不可歸責於小島嶼國家，但他們卻對此負擔最重，而且從未取得建立於化石燃料發展經濟下所帶來的財富，他們是最需要我們團結一致的族群，我們更有義務幫助他們」。

聯合國大會主席 Miroslav Lajčák 描述了氣候變化的負面影響，列出目前已有因應氣候變遷的相關工具，並指出正在遭受氣候變遷影響的人們根本無法親自來到 COP23 會場，所有締約方應該對他們負起責任。

COP23 會議期間，最低度開發國家(Least Developed Countries, LDCs)呼籲工業化國家應提供更多的支援及資金，強調必須擴大 2020 年前的氣候資金規模，以實現從 2020 年開始每年 1,000 億美金援助資金的目標。德國聯邦環境部部長 Barbara Hendricks 宣布，德國將額外提供 5,000 萬歐元給調適基金，並再提供最低度開發國家 5,000 萬歐元。然而，最低度開發國家表示在調適方面還有更多的需求，而不是像減緩方面的緩解措施而已，目前每年 1,000 億美金只有五分之一比重預備用於調適面向，但相較於所有開發中國家也只是一筆小數目。

在損害與損失的討論上，仍然回到資金來源的老問題，目前來看，談判似乎已經走到了盡頭，雖然最低度開發國家希望這方面的基金在巴黎協定開始運作後還能繼續提供，但工業化國家只表示他們僅在原則上表示同

意，並將這個問題留至 2018 年波蘭的 COP24 再討論；至於在 2018 年將綠色氣候基金的資金規模提高的計畫，現階段看來仍難以實現。



圖 10、法國總統（左）、德國總統（右）（載自 iisd 網站）

四、大會結論

本次為期兩週的國際氣候談判延至 11 月 18 日早上 6 點 56 分才敲槌宣布散會，本次氣候公約會議共計通過 31 項決議，其中 COP23 通過 24 項，CMP13 通過 7 項，最重要是通過「斐濟執行動能」(Fiji Momentum for Implementation)倡議，主要規劃三大工作方向，即「完成巴黎協定工作計畫」(completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement)、「啟動 2018 年促進對話」(2018 Talanoa Dialogue)及「執行 2020 年前氣候行動與提升企圖心」(Pre-2020 implementation and ambition)，重點如下：

（一）完成巴黎協定工作計畫

巴黎協定工作計畫初期以完成巴黎協定執行規則為主，接續 2016 年促進對話中加強氣候行動的項目，包括於 2018 年前履行「國家自定貢獻」(National Determined Contributions, NDCs)、開發中國家經濟受衝擊對應措施、市場與非市場機制、資金、技術發展與移轉、能力建構、教育訓練、公眾意識與參與、損失與損害、全球盤點透明度及遵約機制等規劃，於 2020 年巴黎協定執行前完備審查程序、技術專家會議等各項目。

（二）啟動 2018 年促進對話

Talanoa 為太平洋島國方言，意為分享故事，建立同理心及信任共同利益做出明智的決定。此項促進對話相關工作將於 2018 年 1 月啟動，將區分為以擴大各界參與，促進各地方、國家與區域間對話討論的「籌備階段」(Preparatory phase)，並以長期目標為原則，進行部長級高階會議與圓桌會議的「政治階段」(Political phase)，該對話將以「政府間氣候變化專門委員會」(Intergovernmental Panel on

Climate Change, IPCC) 1.5°C 全球暖化特別報告為基礎，探討全球減碳差距、長期減碳目標及如何縮小差距。

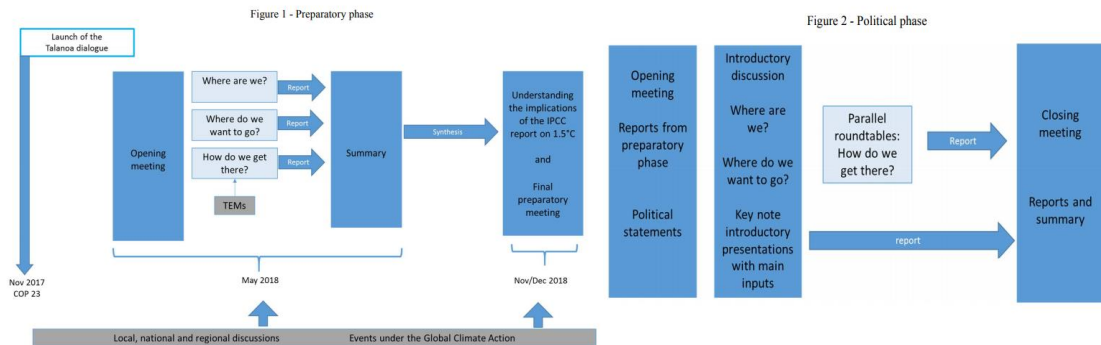


圖 11、2018 Talanoa Dialogue 兩階段協商流程

(資料來源：http://unfccc.int/files/na/application/pdf/approach_to_the_talanoa_dialogue.pdf)

(三) 執行 2020 年前氣候行動與提升企圖心

強調 2020 年前的氣候行動將是推動 2020 年後減量企圖心的關鍵基礎，已開發締約方應履行對開發中締約方的承諾，在 2020 年時提供每年 1,000 億美元的援助與協力動員。此外，氣候公約秘書處也呼籲各締約方加速京都議定書多哈修正案的批准進度，並鼓勵提出強化 2020 年前氣候行動的執行報告。明年所召開締約方會議，將進行 2020 年前減緩行動資訊與企圖心提升的盤點工作 (Stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition)，包括各締約方 2020 年前的減緩成果、2020 年前的相關資金來源等工作成果。依照前述基礎，2019 年所召開的締約方會議時將續行召開 2020 年前執行與企圖心的盤點工作會議，並由秘書處準備綜整盤點報告，強調 2020 年前應持續加強落實行動、完備機制建構，據以提升各國減碳企圖心。

伍、我代表團參與公約周邊會議及展覽

一、我團代表出席索羅門群島周邊會議分享臺灣經驗

財團法人工業技術研究院與我國友邦索羅門群島於 106 年 11 月 9 日晚間，在 COP23 主會場 Bonn Zone 共同辦理主題名為「因應氣候變遷調適與減少災害風險，建構脆弱島嶼韌性」(Building resilience for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in vulnerable islands) 周邊會議。本場周邊會議由政策決策者與各利害相關者，就如何提升脆弱屬性島嶼環境的氣候韌性，分享各自經驗與作法。內容以如何減少或轉移氣候衝擊的災害風險為主要考量依據下，可推動之政策、策略及韌性措施等。而島嶼環境因為能源依賴度、資源有限與高脆弱度，在因應氣候變遷時，往往面臨更加艱

鉅的挑戰，透過與島國與網絡間的經驗分享與學習，聚焦在因應氣候變遷危機下的策略與技術應用。本場次周邊會議吸引各界關注，近百餘觀眾參與，提問熱絡，並經由氣候公約合作媒體「永續發展國際機構」(International Institute of Sustainable Development, IISD)大幅報導。

本場周邊會議由國立清華大學科技法律研究所范建得所長擔任主持人進行引言，呼籲瞭解自身處境，設想未來的可能性 (know what we are, know not what we may be)，隨後由索羅門群島環境部次長 Dr. Melchior Mataki 進行開幕致詞與引言，Dr. Mataki 認為目前在氣候融資的項目中尚難區分氣候調適與減少災害風險的外加性，應由政府與社會全體共同參與，適當的法制與政策架構將有助於建立氣候韌性所需的夥伴關係，惟目前脆弱島嶼國家尚缺乏能力、技術與資金。工業技術研究院綠能所胡耀祖所長則表示工研院在綠能科技如再生能源、能源效率、儲能科技與國際合作上的貢獻，以及協助我政府推動再生能源的努力。

交通部中央氣象局氣象科技研究中心鄭明典主任介紹臺索兩國間在氣候與環境計畫上的合作，並以極端氣候與地震等研究作為範例進行討論，可作為未來重要的氣候變遷數據資訊來源。科技部張美瑜助理研究員則以我國在災害因應與風險管理的角度進行簡報，指出我國面臨極端氣候事件增加與社會變遷所導致的脆弱度上升，皆需要系統化的因應措施來應變處理，例如洪災警示系統、土石流潛勢地圖，以及各種對應公眾資訊強化與公開的應用層面等。



圖 12、索羅門群島與工研院合辦周邊會議情形（載自 iisd 網站）

二、展覽攤位

COP23 國內 NGO 展覽攤位有臺灣產業服務基金會、台達電子文教基金會、臺灣綜合研究院、臺灣碳捕存再利用協會、臺灣永續生態工法發展協會、環境品質文教基金會、工業技術研究院等 7 個單位與國際組織共同設置展攤。



圖 13、國內 NGO 於 COP23 氣候公約會場內展覽攤位

三、國際交流互動情形

(一) 雙邊會談

在外交部及駐德國代表處費心努力下，我代表團與友邦及友好國家進行 31 場雙邊會談，其中環保署李署長更親自出席 19 場，會晤馬紹爾群島、諾魯、吐瓦魯、史瓦濟蘭、聖露西亞等友邦元首，並與多國環境部長、駐聯合國大使及德國國會議員等進行廣泛且深入的對話。



圖 14、我代表團與友邦及友好國家雙邊會談情形

(二) 友邦執言與致函

計有 12 個友邦於 COP23/CMP13 領袖高峰會及高階會議 (High-level segment) 上為我執言，支持臺灣應以觀察員身分正式參與 UNFCCC，包括：尼加拉瓜、史瓦濟蘭、布吉納法索、馬紹爾群島、宏都拉斯、薩爾瓦多、索羅門群島、貝里斯、吐瓦魯、海地、聖露西亞、瓜地馬拉等。而 15 個友邦致函本次會議主席斐濟總統及公約秘書處執行秘書，支持我國實質參與並呼籲不應排除臺灣於聯合國氣候變化綱要公約會議活動之外。

(三) 媒體宣傳

為增進我參加 UNFCCC 推案文宣效益，環保署李署長「多元氣候行動 堅定守護地球(Addressing Climate Action on Multiple Fronts to Safeguard the Earth)」中英文專文，由外交部及駐外館處洽刊國際媒體，闡述我參與 UNFCCC 理念，說明我國依「溫室氣體減量及管理法」推動相關減量工作、臺灣全面提升因應氣候變遷的能力建構，致力達成長期減量目標、我國努力推動循環經濟，追求永續發展、我國因應氣候變遷立場堅定，願與國際社會分享與回饋。經外交部專譯為法、德、西、日等主要外語，傳請全球各駐外館處洽媒體刊登。

Addressing Climate Action on Multiple Fronts to Safeguard the Earth

September 2017



Minister Hsiang-tsun Lee
Environmental Protection Administration
Executive Yuan, R.O.C. (Taiwan)

Climate change is a scientific fact, and its effects are already being distinctly felt around the world, threatening human health, the places we inhabit, and the sustainability of our socioeconomic systems.

This includes Taiwan, which this year alone has experienced several extreme weather events. In early June, Sanzhi District in New Taipei City, northern Taiwan, received 815 mm of heavy rain in just nine hours, while the mountainous regions around Keelung in southern Taiwan received a record 1,346 mm in total. In late July, two typhoons (Nesat and Hailang)

struck the island in close succession, a heavy event resulting in a record 890 mm of rainfall in the southern coastal region of Pingtung's Jiading township over a three-day period. This long-duration high-intensity rain broke records and caused serious property damage. Then, in August, northern Taiwan suffered a heatwave with sustained temperatures of above 37°C, surpassing all heatwaves recorded over the last 100 years. International scientific reports have also confirmed that average global temperatures in 2016 were the hottest on record.

Taiwan, an island nation, is heavily exposed to the worst effects of climate change. In response to global calls for climate action, we have introduced the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act, and formulated the National Climate Change Action Guidelines on how to control and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Meanwhile, the subsequent Greenhouse Gas Reduction Action Plan targets six major areas—energy, manufacturing, transportation, residential and commercial property, agriculture, and the environment—with over 200 policy initiatives, many of them cross-ministerial. The Guidelines also call for regular five-year reviews to ensure effective management.

In order to build capacity for clean energy generation in Taiwan and improve air quality, the government has set an ambitious target of an overall energy mix of 20 percent renewables and 50 percent natural gas, with coal dropping to 30 percent by 2025. Similarly, it has amended the Electricity Act to spur the development of green energy, adopted the Energy Development Guidelines and, through public participation, developed the Energy Transformation White Paper to help accelerate the transition. It also provides incentives, such as those involving financing, investment capital, funding channels, and personnel training, to enlist the help of business and industry in developing green energy technologies.

In short, Taiwan is doing all it can to combat climate change in line with the Paris Agreement, and is striving to cut carbon emissions to 50 percent of 2005 levels by 2050.

In the endless pursuit of economic development, societies the world over have made excessive use of fossil fuels and squandered Earth's natural resources. We are paying a heavy price today with not only climate change, but also serious environmental degradation and pollution. Taiwan's efforts over the years to promote recycling and waste reduction has caught the world's attention. In May 2016, the Wall Street Journal published an article entitled "Taiwan: The World's Garmland of Garbage Disposal." It points out that Taiwan, once dubbed Garbage Island, has since become a recycling power giant, ranking among the top three countries in the world for its initiatives to promote a circular economy. These include creating an industrial value chain, setting up special circular economy zones, and exploring business opportunities to

make the necessary industrial transformation. It is hoped that, by 2022, Taiwan will have become a circular economy hub in Asia, with a healthy regenerative economy that can continue to grow while reducing waste, and help fight the way towards a sustainable world.

Leaders around the world, including the Pope, are increasingly calling for more to be done to combat the threats brought by climate change. The leader of Taiwan, President Tsai Ing-wen, has pledged that this country will be an unrelenting positive force in pursuing the solutions so desperately needed to green our planet for future generations. Through bilateral agreements and multilateral cooperation, Taiwan has for a long time now quietly gone about fulfilling its role as a responsible member of the international community. We want nothing more than to work with other countries, and do all that can be done to tackle climate change. We will happily share our experience and knowledge in environmental protection, particularly with those countries that really need help. Taiwan wants to be a contributor to the green energy policies, green industries, and green employment we must create to protect our planet.

圖 15、我國氣候變遷政策專文

除了署長政策專文外，另製作我國減碳路徑及新能源政策、循環經濟及氣候觀測行動、溫室氣體排放清冊等單頁簡要文宣，置入封面為氣候變遷海報之資料夾，一併提供國際友人參閱，以更加瞭解我國面對氣候變遷所投入之各項努力與成果。

Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act

To ensure balanced development in energy, green, green economy, environmental sustainability and social equity, Taiwan sets up target of sustainable transition and the sustainable development in energy by 2025.

Under the consideration of being advantage of all forms of energy, enhancing energy efficiency, saving energy, optimizing energy supply structure, promoting primary sources in energy efficiency, we are planning to control a rich, affordable, and smart energy-supply system. To promote green growth, we've developed a smart energy, green economy, energy saving, and management regulation, incorporating regional resource characteristics with latest strategies and enhancing operational linkage in order to foster technological innovation with R&D and increase local and green job opportunities.

Reporting the development of renewable energy, Taiwan is committed to achieving target to generating 20% of the nation's electricity from renewable sources in effort to meet a carbon-free transition along with an energy transition 50% natural gas, and 20% coal by 2025.

Achieving the renewable energy target will focus on the development of geothermal and offshore wind power, with 20% of offshore wind capacity expected to be realized by 2025, and also fulfill the goal of energy empowerment, control of energy distribution, and strengthen policy coordination and strengthen public participation to ensure supply within and across generation and reduce energy dependency on fossil fuels.

Circular Economy

In recent years, Taiwan has been ranked among the top three countries in the world for its initiatives to promote a circular economy. Taiwan has made efforts to reduce waste to recover recyclable materials, while also creating an industrial value chain, building special zones for a circular economy and making opportunities for industrial cooperation. These efforts have brought to worldwide recognition throughout Taiwan. It is hoped that by 2022, Taiwan's comprehensive recycling initiatives will be fully implemented as being a circular economy hub in Asia while ensuring a healthy economy that reduce waste and make optimal use of physical products. The will also help to promote a green, healthy economy and a sustainable energy in the future.

The Taiwan EPA is currently promoting the Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) concept that, in light of the supply, production and consumption sides, to promote the material life cycle management, enhance recycling and energy saving, improve the efficiency of material recycling to achieve a sustainable town, and put economic justice into practice, through the integration of energy recycling, saving resources and energy.

58% Waste Recycling

Waste Recycling has achieved 58% household garbage recycling rate.

Electric Scooter Industry

Taiwan is a pioneer in electric scooters. For supporting measures since 2014, including the provision of specific lanes and parking spaces, renewed charge and power services on parking lots, the Taiwan EPA has been planning to set safety rules, and the Taiwan R&D and manufacturing systems. Government continues to be the public sector will be the first to be replaced with electric scooters.

FORMOSAT-5

Launch to see a better future

FORMOSAT-5 is an Earth observation satellite operated by the National Space Organization (NSO) of Taiwan. As the NSO's first indigenously developed satellite using satellite-borne air-borne remote sensing instruments (Advanced Very High Resolution Probe (AVHRR) scientific payload), which is used to develop remote sensing data to monitor, characterize, distribute and study various phenomena associated with earthquakes.

PGGM The Pacific Greenhouse Gases Measurement

The Pacific Greenhouse Gases Measurement (PGGM) project is currently combining data from the FORMOSAT-5 satellite and commercial aircraft.

Now data are collected from European countries to build a three-dimensional distribution of greenhouse gases over the Pacific since 2008, and from China, Africa, and the Pacific to provide a 3D-equipped flight to make atmospheric measurements on trans-Pacific routes since 2007.

圖 16、我國減碳路徑及新能源政策相關文宣

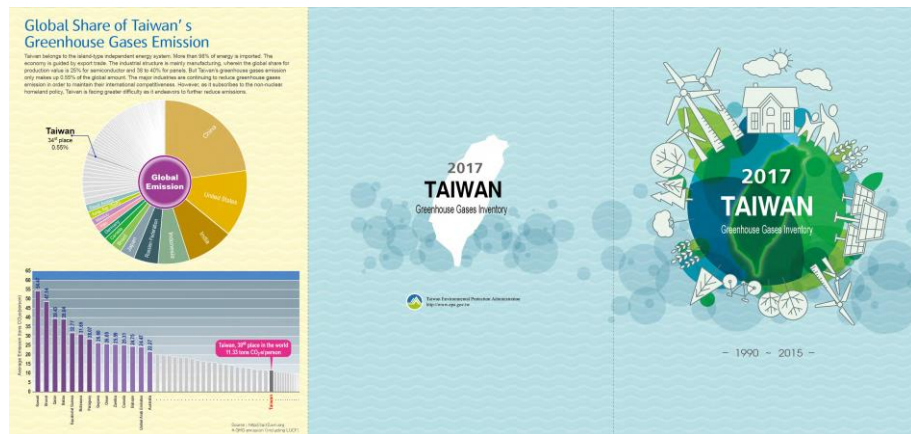


圖 17、我國減碳路徑及新能源政策相關文宣

(四) 媒體專訪

環保署李署長於會議期間同時接受德國之聲 DW（國際部及中文部）、柏林電視台(TV Berlin)、中央社、Yahoo TV 等多家國際及國內媒體的專訪，說明臺灣逐步落實能源轉型與溫室氣體減量行動的具體作法與積極決心，而德國「商業及外交雜誌」也在 11 月號以李署長作為封面故事，登載專文介紹我國因應氣候變遷相關成果與目標方向。



圖 18、李署長接受柏林電視台專訪



圖 19、李署長接受德國之聲（國際部）專訪（左）；德國「商業及外交雜誌」11 月號封面（右）

陸、與會心得及建議

臺灣是個四周環海的海洋國家，氣候變遷帶來的威脅是最直接且嚴重的，而臺灣的友邦許多亦為太平洋小島國家（吐瓦魯、吉里巴斯、馬紹爾群島、索羅門群島等），原本數千年來在島嶼上過著平靜快樂的生活，但沒想到工業革命後全球暖化及氣候變遷議題加劇，正面臨著海平面上升、土壤鹽化等問題，也許在幾百年後就有滅國危機，臺灣除持續透過國際合作協助小島國韌性建設及調適作為，也呼籲國際間正視島國脆弱性及存亡的議題。

臺灣長期以來都一直希望能夠實質參與「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 (UNFCCC)」及「跨政府間氣候變化專家委員會 (IPCC)」的相關會議活動，一方面透過與世界的接軌獲得我們需要的支持與奧援，一方面為國際社會貢獻我們的力量。COP23 期間我國與馬紹爾群島等島國友邦會晤交流過程，即發現小島國除關切氣候變遷外，更關心直接影響島國人民生活與生命威脅之相關課題，例如環境治理及廢棄物管理等污染防制，我國與索羅門群島氣候合作模式對於氣候預測與登革熱預警之可能利用、氣候預警系統與居民災前撤退機制、衛生防疫及乾旱水資源管理等議題。

全球氣候變化是「生與死的問題」不是「政治問題」，即使臺灣屢遭挑戰與孤立，我們仍將持續秉持「專業、務實、貢獻」的原則積極爭取參與，就如同蔡英文總統所表示「平等、尊嚴、有貢獻的參與國際組織跟活動，一直是臺灣人民努力的目標，也是臺灣作為國際社會一份子的權利跟責任。長期以來，我國努力透過雙邊協定與多邊合作，默默地善盡地球公民的角色，希望與全球共同致力因應氣候變遷並建立合作夥伴關係，更樂於分享在環境保護的努力與經驗，回饋予國際社會及有需要的國家，深化彼此真摯的友誼，因為大家都在同一艘船上，在浩瀚宇宙中，這艘船的名字叫做「地球」。

我國 104 年 7 月 1 日通過「溫室氣體減量及管理法」，明定國家長期減量目標為 2050 年溫室氣體排放量降為 2005 年排放量 50% 以下，行政院並於 106 年 2 月核定「國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領」，擘劃溫室氣體減緩與氣候變遷調適總方針，環保署會商中央目的事業主管機關後，並依據溫管法規定以 5 年為 1 階段訂定減量目標，採先緩後加速之減碳路徑，設定我國 2020 年溫室氣體排放量較 2005 年減量 2%，2025 年相較基準年減量 10% 及 2030 年較基準年減量 20% 為努力方向。

從這幾年世界各國在氣候行動上的參與和承諾可以看出，氣候政策已成為國際政治經濟發展主軸。我國目前在因應氣候變遷既有架構下，面臨和氣候公約所有締約方一樣的問題，包括溫室氣體減量及管理法之階段目標設定、陽光屋頂百萬座計畫、非核家園與替代能源方向、低碳社區的規劃、離岸風電在地化、既有風災之對應、前瞻基礎建設以及電業自由化等，都屬典型之氣候政策課題。目前政府持續透過多元創能增加供給、靈活調度智慧儲能及積極節能全

民參與等三大策略達成「非核家園、穩定供電、空污改善」政策目標，並積極推動空污減量與逐期落實減碳目標。

其實全球都在因應減碳需求調整能源結構，尋求爭取發展綠能與產業界轉型所需時間之平衡作法。此外，國際對於氣候議題之發展探討，除了強化氣候公約機制建構和建立互信基礎外，非締約方利害關係者在未來的氣候行動中，將扮演愈來愈重要的角色，如何藉由氣候變遷政策來帶動我國決策、產業、社會轉型，公平分攤部門減碳責任，帶動城市及地方與私部門參與，這些應該都是我國的當務之急。後續因應與建議如下：

- 一、為落實減碳目標，政府同步端出減量配套方案及具體措施，包括環保署研提國家整體的「溫室氣體減量推動方案」草案，經濟部、交通部、內政部及行政院農業委員會等分別提出能源、製造、運輸、住商、農業及環境等六大部門別的「溫室氣體排放管制行動方案」草案，搭配部門別評量指標及部門溫室氣體排放管制目標，要求六大部門共同承擔減碳責任。
- 二、COP23 決議的第二個重點「塔拉諾阿對話」(Talanoa Dialogue)，此設計即為原訂的「促進對話」(Facilitative Dialogue)，目的在於回應各界對國際氣候行動更大透明度的要求，彙整各方的意見，歸納其要，以利後續談判進行，促進公約談判的成效；為如期於 2020 年啟動巴黎協定，可預期 COP24 會議將聚焦於巴黎協定規則書(Rulebook)的產出，而 2018 年將密集展開會議討論，年中附屬機構及特設工作組會議諮商談判即已提前至 4 月底召開，並可能於 COP24 會議召開前再次邀集各締約方進行討論（往例可安排在第三季進行）。由此可見，2018 年將是全球氣候談判至為關鍵的一年，包括減緩、調適、資金、能力建構、技術發展移轉、透明度架構、全球盤點及遵約機制等各項氣候議題之國際談判動態發展，皆必須持續密切觀察。
- 三、我國秉持著「專業、務實、貢獻」的原則參加 COP23 會議活動，本署與外交部通力合作規劃準備，以及相關部會協力支援，加上國內產官學研各界踴躍參與，為我們共同的努力積極對外發聲，也獲致相當的成果，我國應持續整合匯集各界力量，展現出我國多元豐富的活力與軟實力。

柒、附件

- 附件一、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2 會議議程
Adopted agendas of COP23/CMP13/CMA1-2
- 附件二、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 23 次締約方大會決議
Decisions adopted by COP23
- 附件三、京都議定書第 13 次締約方會議決議
Decisions adopted by CMP13
- 附件四、斐濟執行動能倡議
Fiji Momentum for Implementation
- 附件五、Earth Negotiation Bulletin:
Summary of the Fiji/Bonn Climate Change Conference:
6 November - 17 November 2017

Conference of the Parties

Twenty-third session

Bonn, Germany, 6–17 November 2017

Adopted agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session;
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
 - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
 - (f) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - (g) Dates and venues of future sessions;
 - (h) Adoption of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
 - (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement.
4. Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
5. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
 - (a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention; (*held in abeyance*)
 - (b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.
6. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

8. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism:
 - (a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
 - (b) Review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network.
9. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention. (*held in abeyance*)
10. Matters relating to finance:
 - (a) Long-term climate finance;
 - (b) Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance;
 - (c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
 - (d) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
 - (e) Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism;
 - (f) Process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.
11. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
12. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
13. Capacity-building under the Convention.
14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
 - (a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
 - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
15. Assessment of the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation.
16. Gender and climate change.
17. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
18. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2016;
 - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
 - (d) Decision-making in the UNFCCC process;
 - (e) Review of the process established by decision 14/CP.1 relating to the selection and nomination of the Executive Secretary (at the level of Under-Secretary-General) and the Deputy Executive Secretary (at the level of Assistant Secretary-General).

19. High-level segment:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
 20. Other matters.
 21. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-third session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.
-

Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
Thirteenth session

Bonn, Germany, 6–17 November 2017

Adopted agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Election of additional officers;
 - (c) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - (d) Approval of the report on credentials;
 - (e) Status of ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
 - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Matters relating to the clean development mechanism.
5. Matters relating to joint implementation.
6. Report of the Compliance Committee.
7. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund:
 - (a) Report of the Adaptation Fund Board;
 - (b) Third review of the Adaptation Fund.
8. Report on the high-level ministerial round table on increased ambition of Kyoto Protocol commitments.
9. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I:¹
 - (a) National communications;
 - (b) Annual compilation and accounting report for the second commitment period for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
10. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
11. Matters relating to:
 - (a) Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol;
 - (b) Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.

¹ The term “Party included in Annex I” is defined in Article 1, paragraph 7, of the Kyoto Protocol.

12. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies.
13. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2016;
 - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019.
14. High-level segment:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
15. Other matters.
16. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its thirteenth session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.

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

Second part of the first session

Bonn, Germany, 6-17 November 2017

Agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Application of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (c) Election of additional officers;
 - (d) Organization of work;
 - (e) Status of ratification of the Paris Agreement;
 - (f) Approval of the report on credentials.
3. Matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.¹
4. High-level segment.
5. Other matters.
6. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.

¹ This agenda item will address the modalities, procedures and guidelines that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its first session is expected to consider and take decisions on in accordance with the mandates contained in the Paris Agreement, as well as the draft decisions to be recommended by the subsidiary bodies through the Conference of the Parties to CMA 1 for its consideration and adoption in accordance with the work programme in decision 1/CP.21, including Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 22–35; Article 6 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40; Article 7 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42 and 45; Article 8 and decision 1/CP. 21, paragraphs 47–51; Article 9 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 52–64; Article 10 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 66–70; Articles 11 and 12 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 81–83; Article 13 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 84–98; Article 14 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 99–101; and Article 15 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 102 and 103. Any other matter concerning the implementation of the Paris Agreement could also be addressed by the CMA under this agenda item, as decided by the CMA. Further details on these mandates will be included in the annotations to the provisional agenda.

Decision -/CP.23

Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and Guidance to the Green Climate Fund

The Conference of the Parties,

1. Welcomes the report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties,¹ including the list of actions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Board) in response to the guidance received from the Conference of the Parties;
2. Notes with appreciation the significant scaling-up of the operations of the Green Climate Fund in 2017, including:
 - (a) The expansion of its portfolio to include: (1) USD 41.8 million to support 130 requests in 92 countries through the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, two-thirds of which are in least developed countries, small island developing states and African States; and (2) USD 2.65 billion to support 54 projects and programmes in 73 countries;
 - (b) Improvements to the initial project approval process, including ongoing mandates to address policy matters related to the approval of projects;
 - (c) An increase in the number of accredited entities, particularly direct access entities;
 - (d) The availability of additional financial resources for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, including for the formulation of national adaptation plans and/or other national adaptation planning processes;
 - (e) The decision of the Board to initiate an independent review of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;²
 - (f) The decision to allocate USD 500 million for a results-based payments pilot programme for activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;³
 - (g) The decision of the Board to develop the terms of reference for a climate technology incubator and accelerator-focused request for proposals, and the request of the Board for continued collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;⁴
 - (h) The issuance of a request for proposals to the private sector for mobilizing funds at scale;
 - (i) The framework on complementarity and coherence and the organization of the first annual dialogue with climate finance delivery channels;
 - (j) The approval of the Board's workplan for 2018;

¹ FCCC/CP/2017/5 and Add.1.

² Green Climate Fund Board decision B.15/04.

³ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.18/07.

⁴ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.18/03.

3. *Encourages* the Board to ensure that the post approval process facilitates the timely disbursement of approved funding;
4. *Notes* that accreditation is pending for a significant number of entities;
5. *Welcomes* the Board's decision to trigger the review of the accreditation framework and its fit for purpose approach,⁵ and *urges* the Board to swiftly adopt and implement the revised framework with a view to simplifying and facilitating access to the Green Climate Fund, including for direct access entities and private sector actors;
6. *Notes with concern* the challenges in accessing financial resources for climate action in developing country Parties, especially in relation to funding for adaptation;
7. *Requests* the Board to ensure that all developing country Parties have access to all the financial instruments available through the Green Climate Fund, in line with the eligibility criteria referred to in the governing instrument and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to ensure application of the agreed policies of the Green Climate Fund;
8. *Confirms* that the Green Climate Fund will finance agreed full and agreed incremental costs to enable and support enhanced action by developing countries to tackle climate change in line with the relevant provisions in the governing instrument of the Green Climate Fund;
9. *Welcomes* the launch of the Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme and *urges* its implementation in line with Green Climate Fund Board decision B.18/06;
10. *Encourages* the Board to continue improving the process to review and approve readiness and preparatory support requests, including requests for support to prepare national adaptation plans and voluntary adaptation planning processes, including the timely disbursement for approved programmes;
11. *Invites* the Board to consider ways to improve the availability of information on accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund, as appropriate;
12. *Takes note* of the biennial report on the status of privileges and immunities⁶ and *expresses* concern with the low level of bilateral arrangements concluded between the Green Climate Fund and Parties;
13. *Encourages* Parties to enter into agreements to grant the privileges and immunities needed for the effective and efficient operationalization of the Green Climate Fund in accordance with national legislation and circumstances and Board decision B.10/12, as appropriate;
14. *Also encourages* the Board to intensify its efforts to ensure that the Green Climate Fund will enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes;
15. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the Board's request as reflected in Green Climate Fund Board decision B.08/24 and the procedure agreed in decision 7/CP.20;
16. *Urges* the Board to ensure the continuation of trustee services and to conclude its deliberations on the selection of a trustee, including the terms of reference for the trustee, in accordance with previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Board;
17. *Encourages* the Board to launch the first replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund in accordance with previous decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Board;

⁵ Green Climate Fund Board decision B.18/04.

⁶ Annex III to the report of the Green Climate Fund, contained in the annex to document FCCC/CP/2017/5.

18. *Encourages* the Board to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on projects approved by the Board that support the innovation and/or scaling-up of climate technologies with a view to informing the Technology Mechanism as it undertakes further work on climate technology innovation;

19. *Invites* Parties to submit their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Board of the Green Climate Fund⁷ no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2018);

20. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 19 above when providing its draft guidance for the Board of the Green Climate Fund for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

21. *Also requests* the Green Climate Fund to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

⁷ <http://www.unfccc.int/5900>.

Decision -/CP.23

Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 12/CP.22,

1. *Notes* the expert input of the Standing Committee on Finance to the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism,¹
2. *Takes note* of the efforts made by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to enhance complementarity and coherence between them and between the operating entities and other sources of investment and financial flows;
3. *Requests* the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to continue to enhance complementarity and coherence;
4. *Decides* to initiate the seventh review of the Financial Mechanism at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2020) in accordance with the criteria in the updated guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.22, or as these guidelines may be subsequently amended;
5. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to provide expert input to the seventh review of the Financial Mechanism in 2021 with a view to the review being completed by Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session (November 2021).

¹ FCCC/CP/2017/9, annex II.

Draft decision -/CP.23

Process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 9, paragraphs 1, 3 and 5, of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.21, paragraph 55, and 13/CP.22

Further recalling decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 10,

1. *Reiterates* that developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties, and that other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis;¹
2. *Welcomes* the constructive sharing of views during the round-table discussion among Parties, organised by the secretariat on 16 May 2017;
3. *Also welcomes* the summary report on that round-table discussion prepared by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 2 above.²
4. *Further welcomes* the progress made on this matter, as reflected in the informal note by the co-chairs of the contact group thereon.³
5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider, beginning at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018) and at any subsequent sessions on the Paris Agreement work programme, identification of the information to be provided by Parties, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, and to forward the outcomes to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018), with a view to the Conference of the Parties providing a recommendation for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session (December 2018);
6. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider the matter referred to in paragraph 5 above taking into account the informal note referred to in paragraph 4 above.

¹ Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.

² FCCC/CP/2017/INF.2

³ Available at http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/cop23_10f_informal_note.pdf

Decision -/CP.23

Long-term climate finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.16, paragraphs 2, 4 and 97–101, 1/CP.17, 2/CP.17, paragraphs 126–132, 4/CP.18, 3/CP.19, 5/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 5/CP.21 and 7/CP.22,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the continued progress of developed country Parties towards reaching the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16;
2. *Recalls* the commitment of developed country Parties, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, and *urges* developed country Parties to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards this goal;
3. *Urges* developed country Parties to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and finance for adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance and the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;
4. *Welcomes* the biennial submissions received to date from developed country Parties on updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2016 to 2020 in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 10, and *urges* those developed country Parties that have not yet done so to submit this information;
5. *Takes note* of the compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions referred to in paragraph 4 above;¹
6. *Welcomes* the progress of Parties in their efforts to strengthen their domestic enabling environments in order to attract climate finance, and *requests* Parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance, in accordance with decision 3/CP.19;
7. *Also requests* developed country Parties to prepare their next round of updated biennial submissions on strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance for the period 2018–2020 in line with decisions 3/CP.19, paragraph 10, and 5/CP.20, paragraph 10, with a view to updating information available on a pathway towards the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion per year by 2020;
8. *Further requests* the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions referred to in paragraph 7 above in accordance with decisions 3/CP.19 and 7/CP.22, paragraph 15;
9. *Welcomes with appreciation* the submission of first and second biennial update reports by developing country Parties to date and *encourages* developing country Parties

¹ FCCC/CP/2017/INF.1.

that have not already done so to submit their biennial update reports as soon as possible, recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), which states that, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, they should submit their first biennial update reports by December 2014, noting that the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion;

10. *Requests* the secretariat, in collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations agencies and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels, to explore ways and means to assist developing country Parties in assessing their needs and priorities, in a country-driven manner, including technological and capacity-building needs, and in translating climate finance needs into action;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the note by the President of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties on the second biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance,² and particularly the key messages contained therein;³

12. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the summary report on the 2017 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance,⁴ and the key findings and messages contained therein, including the summaries of the various segments, and the key areas of action from this workshop, and *invites* Parties and relevant institutions to consider the key messages;⁵

13. *Recalls* that, in accordance with decision 7/CP.22, the next in-session workshop on long-term climate finance, to be held in 2018, will, with a view to scaling up climate finance for mitigation and adaptation, focus on experiences and lessons learned from articulating and translating needs identified in country-driven processes into projects and programmes, roles of policies and enabling environments for mitigation and adaptation finance, and facilitating enhanced access;

14. *Notes* that the 2018 in-session workshop should further build on the key findings and messages from the 2017 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance and the summary report thereon;

15. *Requests* the secretariat to organize the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 13 above and to prepare a summary report on the workshop for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018);

16. *Recalls* that, in line with decision 7/CP.22, paragraph 17, the third high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, to be convened in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, will be informed by the reports on the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance and the 2018 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows;

17. *Invites* the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties, in organizing the high-level ministerial dialogue referred to in paragraph 16 above, to consider a focus on the topic of access to climate finance.

² FCCC/CP/2017/8.

³ FCCC/CP/2017/8, paragraphs 6–11.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2017/4.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2017/4, paragraph 24.

Decision -/CP.23

Administrative, financial and institutional matters

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 22/CP.21, in which the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 was approved,

Also recalling paragraph 11 of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, its subsidiary bodies and its permanent secretariat,¹

Having considered the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative, financial and institutional matters,²

I. Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017 as at 30 June 2017³ and the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the secretariat as at 16 October 2017;⁴
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that made contributions to the core budget in a timely manner;
3. *Expresses concern* regarding the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget for the current and previous bienniums, which has resulted in difficulties with cash flow;
4. *Strongly urges* Parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;
5. *Calls upon* Parties to make their contributions to the core budget for the year 2018 in a timely manner, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities received from Parties;
7. *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process, in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2018, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
8. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual voluntary contribution to the core budget of EUR 766,938 and its special contribution of EUR 1,789,522 as Host Government of the secretariat;

¹ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

² FCCC/SBI/2017/13, FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.8, FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.14 and FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.15 and Add.1.

³ FCCC/SBI/2017/13.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.14.

II. Audit report and financial statements for 2016

9. *Takes note* of the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors⁵ and the financial statements for 2016, which include recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audit of the accounts of the Convention;

11. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the auditors for the valuable observations and recommendations and the presentation made thereon to Parties;

12. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.15 and Add.1.

Decision -/CP.23

Koronivia joint work on agriculture

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 2/CP.17, particularly paragraphs 75–77,

Having considered the reports to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture,¹

1. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security;
2. *Invites* Parties and observers to submit,² by 31 March 2018, their views on elements to be included in the work referred to in paragraph 1 above for consideration at the forty-eighth session of the subsidiary bodies (April–May 2018), starting with but not limited to the following:
 - (a) Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work;
 - (b) Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience;
 - (c) Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management;
 - (d) Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems;
 - (e) Improved livestock management systems;
 - (f) Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector.
3. *Requests* that any actions of the secretariat resulting from the provisions in paragraph 1 above be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;
4. *Also requests* the subsidiary bodies to report to the Conference of the Parties on the progress and outcomes of the work referred to in paragraph 1 above at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020).

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.2, FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.6, FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.7, FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.5 and FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.6.

² Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <http://www.unfccc.int/5900>. Observers should email their submissions to secretariat@unfccc.int.

Decision -/CP.23

Dates and venues of future sessions

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention,

Also recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 on the pattern of conferences,

Further recalling rule 22, paragraph 1, of the draft rules of procedure being applied regarding the rotation of the office of President among the five regional groups,

Recalling rule 3 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, which provides that the sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall take place at the seat of the secretariat unless the Conference of the Parties decides otherwise or other appropriate arrangements are made by the secretariat in consultation with Parties,

Also recalling decision 24/CP.22, paragraphs 7–11, regarding the acceptance of the offer of the Government of Poland to host the sessions taking place in the second sessional period of 2018, from 3 to 14 December,

I. Dates and venues of future sessions

A. 2018

1. *Notes* that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the regional groups, the President to be elected at the sessions to be held from 3 to 14 December 2018 would come from the Eastern European States;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the nomination received from the Eastern European States of Mr. Jan Szyszko to serve as President at the sessions referred to in paragraph 1 above;
3. *Notes* the decision of the Government of Poland to host the sessions referred to in paragraph 1 above in Katowice;
4. *Reiterates its request* to the Executive Secretary to make the necessary arrangements for convening the sessions referred to in paragraph 1 above;

B. 2019

5. *Notes* that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the regional groups, the President to be elected at the sessions to be held from 11 to 22 November 2019 would come from the Latin American and Caribbean States;
6. *Invites* Parties to undertake further consultations on the hosting of the sessions referred to in paragraph 5 above;

7. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018), to consider the issue of the host of the sessions referred to in paragraph 5 above and to recommend a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session;

C. 2020

8. *Notes* that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the regional groups, the President to be elected at the sessions to be held from 9 to 20 November 2020 would come from the Western European and other States;

9. *Invites* Parties to undertake further consultations on the hosting of the sessions referred to in paragraph 9 above;

10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018), to consider the issue of the host of the sessions referred to in paragraph 9 above and to recommend a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session;

II. Calendar of meetings of the Convention, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement bodies

11. *Decides* to adopt the following dates for the sessional periods in 2022:

- First sessional period: Monday, 6 June, to Thursday, 16 June;
- Second sessional period: Monday, 7 November, to Friday, 18 November.

Draft decision 1/CP.23

Fiji Momentum for Implementation

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22 and 1/CMA.1,

Congratulating Parties that have ratified, accepted or approved, or acceded to the Paris Agreement,

Underscoring the importance of keeping the momentum and continuing to uphold the spirit and vision of the Paris Agreement,

Highlighting the urgency of the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement,

I. Completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement

1. *Welcomes* progress in the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement, described in decision 1/CMA.1 and decision 1/CP.22, by the Conference of the Parties, all three subsidiary bodies and the constituted bodies under the Convention;
2. *Confirms* its firm determination to oversee and accelerate the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement by its twenty-fourth session (December 2018) and to forward the outcomes for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session (December 2018);
3. *Requests* the secretariat to develop an online platform that will provide an overview, based on the list contained in annex I, with weblinks to complete information and references on the work of the Conference of the Parties and the subsidiary and constituted bodies on the work programme under the Paris Agreement;
4. *Reiterates* its request to the subsidiary and constituted bodies to accelerate their work on the work programme under the Paris Agreement and to forward the outcomes to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session at the latest;¹
5. *Recognizes* that an additional negotiating session for all three subsidiary bodies may be needed between the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (April–May 2018) and the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, to facilitate the timely completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement by the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with decisions 1/CP.22 and 1/CMA.1;
6. *Decides* that its President, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, will assess the need for the additional negotiating session referred to in paragraph 5 above, on the basis of the outcomes of the forty-eighth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the fifth part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (April–May 2018), and guide the secretariat accordingly;
7. *Agrees* that, should the additional negotiating session referred to in paragraph 5 above be needed, it would address matters relating to the work programme under the Paris Agreement being considered by the subsidiary bodies;

¹ Decision 1/CP.22, paragraph 10.

8. *Also agrees* that the additional negotiating session referred to in paragraph 5 above should be organized in a cost-effective manner, including with respect to the length of the session and related logistical matters such as interpretation and translation into the official United Nations languages, while also allowing for the effective participation of delegates from developing countries;

9. *Requests* the secretariat to make provisional, and if required, final arrangements for the additional negotiating session referred to in paragraph 5 above, and to finalize the arrangements should the additional negotiating session be confirmed, subject to the availability of financial resources;

II. Talanoa dialogue

10. *Welcomes with appreciation* the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue, to be known as the Talanoa dialogue, announced at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties by the Presidents of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Conference of the Parties, as contained in the informal note by the Presidencies of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Conference of the Parties (see annex II);

11. *Launches* the Talanoa dialogue, which will start in January 2018;

III. Pre-2020 implementation and ambition

Noting that all Parties share the view that pre-2020 implementation and ambition are of utmost importance,

Emphasizing that enhanced pre-2020 ambition can lay a solid foundation for enhanced post-2020 ambition,

Recognizing the importance of continued consideration by the Conference of the Parties of the efforts of Parties in relation to action and support in the pre-2020 period,

Also recognizing the importance of bringing visibility to and creating a more coherent understanding of the pre-2020 work of the UNFCCC bodies,

Further recognizing the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation,

Noting that biennial high-level ministerial dialogues on climate finance will be held in 2018 and 2020 in accordance with decision 3/CP.19,

Also noting that the Standing Committee on Finance will prepare biennial assessments and overviews of climate finance flows in 2018 and 2020 in accordance with decision 2/CP.17,

12. *Requests* the President of the Conference of the Parties and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary to send joint letters to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are yet to ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol urging them to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible;

13. *Also requests* the secretariat to consult the United Nations Secretary-General on ways to promote the ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;

14. *Invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal² by 1 May 2018 additional information on progress in implementing decision 1/CP.21, section IV: enhanced action prior to 2020;

15. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report of the submissions referred to in paragraph 14 above as input to the stocktake referred to in paragraph 17 below;

² <http://www.unfccc.int/5900>.

16. *Welcomes* the report of the President of the Conference of the Parties that noted that the 2018 facilitative dialogue³ (Talanoa dialogue) will consider, as an element of the dialogue, the efforts of Parties in relation to action and support, as appropriate, in the pre-2020 period;

17. *Decides* to convene a stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, which will apply the format of the 2016 facilitative dialogue⁴ and consider, inter alia:

(a) The inputs of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the constituted bodies under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;

(b) The mitigation efforts of Parties in the pre-2020 period;

(c) The provision of support in the pre-2020 period;

(d) The work of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, including the summaries for policymakers of the technical examination processes and the yearbooks on climate action prepared by the high-level champions;

18. *Also decides* to convene a stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition at the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2019), which will apply the format of the stocktake referred to in paragraph 17 above and consider, inter alia:

(a) The inputs of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the constituted bodies under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;

(b) The outcomes of the high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance to be held at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) The relevant outcomes of the Talanoa dialogue referred to in paragraph 16 above;

(d) The outcomes of the stocktake referred to in paragraph 17 above;

(e) The work of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, including the summaries for policymakers of the technical examination processes and the yearbooks on climate action prepared by the high-level champions;

19. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare reports on the stocktakes referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above.

20. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision and *requests* that the actions called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

³ Pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20, and decision 1/CP.22, paragraph 16.

⁴ As established by decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 115. See also <http://unfccc.int/9985.php>.

Annex I

Work of the Conference of the Parties and the subsidiary and constituted bodies on the work programme under the Paris Agreement for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement⁵

[English only]

- Matters relating to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 22–35 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 (*APA*)
 - b. Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12 (NDC registry) (*SBI*)
 - c. Common time frames for NDCs (Article 4, paragraph 10) (*SBI*)
 - d. Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (*SBSTA/SBI*)
- Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Guidance on cooperative approaches (Article 6, paragraph 2) (*SBSTA*)
 - b. Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism (Article 6, paragraph 4) (*SBSTA*)
 - c. Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches (Article 6, paragraph 8) (*SBSTA*)
- Matters relating to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Further guidance for the adaptation communication (*APA*)
 - b. Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12 (adaptation registry) (*SBI*)
 - c. Review of adaptation-related institutional arrangements under the Convention (*AC; SBSTA/SBI*)
 - d. Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs with a view to assisting developing country Parties without placing an undue burden on them (*AC; SBSTA/SBI*)
 - e. Modalities for the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties under Article 7, paragraph 3 (*AC/LEG; SBSTA/SBI*)
 - f. Methodologies to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries (*AC/LEG, in collaboration with SCF; SBSTA/SBI*)
 - g. Methodologies on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14(c) (*AC/LEG, in collaboration with SCF; SBSTA/SBI*)
- Matters relating to Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 47–51 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (*WIM ExCom*)
- Matters relating to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 52–64 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7 (*SBSTA*)
 - b. Process to identify information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5 (COP)
 - c. Adaptation Fund (*APA*)

⁵ Weblinks containing facilitators' notes prepared during this session will be made available on the UNFCCC website.

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- Matters relating to Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 66–70 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Scope and modalities of the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism (*SBI*)
 - b. Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4 (*SBSTA*)
 - Matters relating to Article 11 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 81 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Institutional arrangements on capacity-building to support the Paris Agreement (Article 11, paragraph 5) (*COP*)
 - Matters relating to Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 82 and 83 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information (*SBI*)
 - Matters relating to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 84–98 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support (*APA*)
 - Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Matters relating to the global stocktake (inputs/modalities) (*APA*)
 - Matters relating to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 102 and 103 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance (*APA*)
 - Possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement (*APA*)⁶

⁶ Different views are expressed by Parties on whether possible additional matters should be added to the work programme under the Paris Agreement for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including the issues discussed under agenda item 8 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement.

Annex II*

[English only]

Informal note by the Presidencies of COP 22 and COP 23

17 November 2017

Talanoa dialogue

Approach

The Presidencies of COP 22 and COP 23 conducted extensive consultations on the Talanoa dialogue throughout 2017, which continued during the twenty-third session of the COP. This informal note has been prepared by the Presidencies of COP 22 and COP 23 on this basis.

Mandate

The COP by its decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20, decided to “convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Agreement”.

Features of the Talanoa dialogue

Based on input received by Parties, the main features of the dialogue are as follows:

- The dialogue should be constructive, facilitative and solutions oriented;
- The dialogue should not lead to discussions of a confrontational nature in which individual Parties or groups of Parties are singled out;
- The dialogue will be conducted in the spirit of the Pacific tradition of Talanoa:
 - Talanoa is a traditional approach used in Fiji and the Pacific to engage in an inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue;
 - The purpose of Talanoa is to share stories, build empathy and trust;
 - During the process, participants advance their knowledge through common understanding;
 - It creates a platform of dialogue, which results in better decision-making for the collective good;
 - By focusing on the benefits of collective action, this process will inform decision-making and move the global climate agenda forward;
- The dialogue should be conducted in a manner that promotes cooperation;

* Reproduced as received from the Presidents of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Conference of the Parties.

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- The dialogue will be structured around three general topics:
 - Where are we?
 - Where do we want to go?
 - How do we get there?

 - The dialogue will be conducted in a manner that promotes enhanced ambition. The dialogue will consider, as one of its elements, the efforts of Parties on action and support, as appropriate, in the pre-2020 period;

 - The dialogue will fulfil its mandate, in a comprehensive and non-restrictive manner;

 - The dialogue will consist of a preparatory and a political phase;

 - The Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 will jointly lead both phases of the dialogue and co-chair the political phase at COP 24;

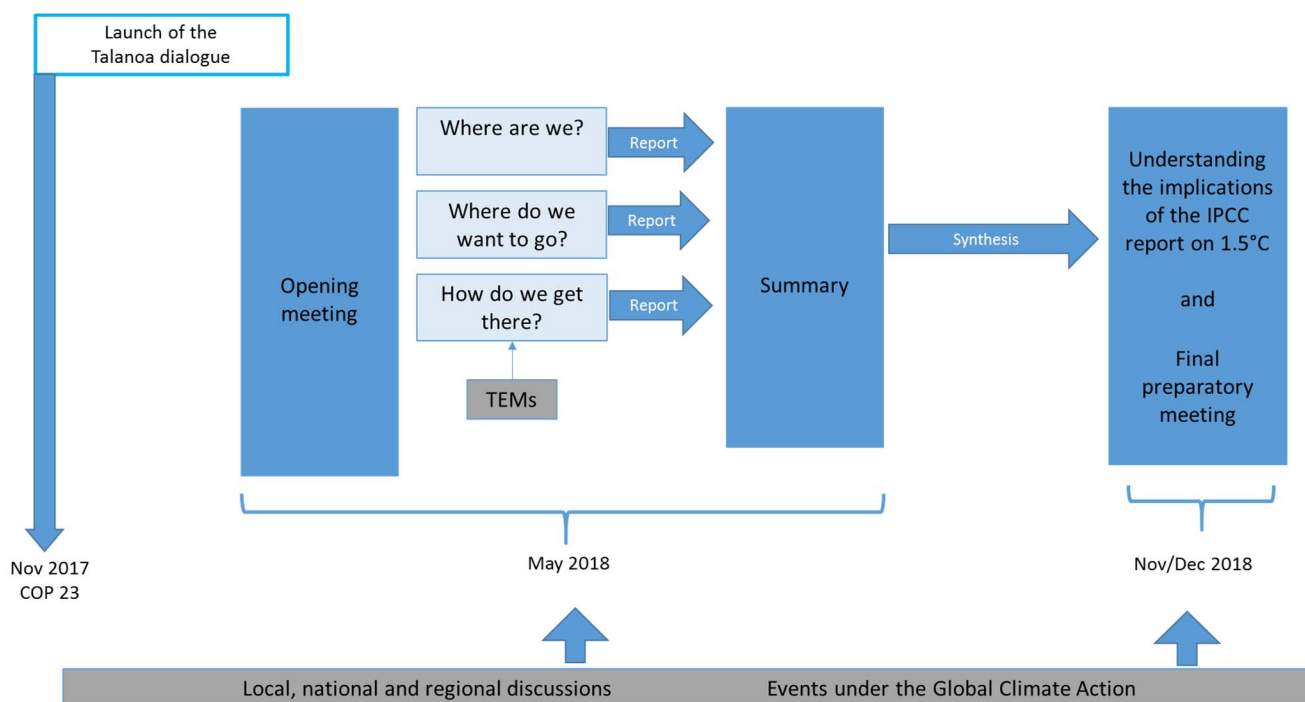
 - A dedicated space will be provided in the dialogue, both during the preparatory and the political phase to facilitate the understanding of the implications of the Special Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on Global Warming of 1.5°C;

 - As regards inputs to the dialogue:
 - The Special Report by the IPCC on global warming of 1.5°C requested by the COP will inform the dialogue;
 - Parties, stakeholders and expert institutions are encouraged to prepare analytical and policy relevant inputs to inform the dialogue and submit these and other proposed inputs, including those from intergovernmental organisations and UNFCCC bodies, by 2 April 2018 for discussions in conjunction with the May session, and by 29 October 2018 for discussions in conjunction with COP 24;
 - The Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 will also provide inputs to inform the dialogue;
 - An online platform will facilitate access to all inputs to the dialogue, which will be overseen by the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24;
 - The secretariat will be requested to prepare relevant inputs and to develop and manage the online platform under the guidance of the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24;

 - The preparatory phase will seek to build a strong evidence-based foundation for the political phase:
 - The preparatory phase will start after the dialogue is launched at COP 23, in January 2018, and will end at COP 24;
 - Parties and non-Party stakeholders are invited to cooperate in convening local, national, regional or global events in support of the dialogue and to prepare and make available relevant inputs;
 - The May discussions will be used to explore the three central topics informed by inputs by various actors and institutions, including from the Technical Examination Process and Global Climate Action, with the support of the high-level champions;
 - Summaries from all discussions will be prepared under the authority of the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24;

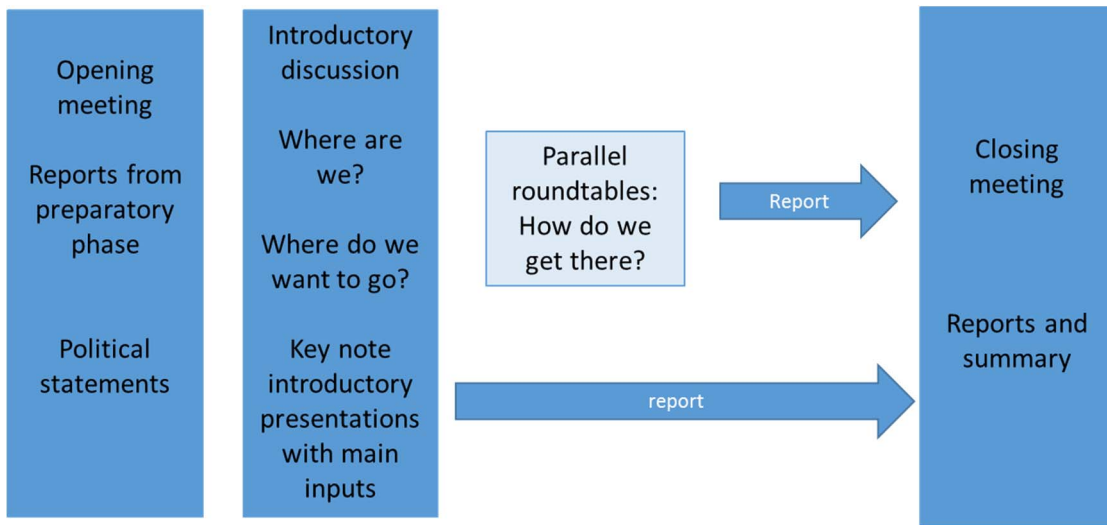
- The information and insights gained during the preparatory phase will be synthesised by the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 to provide a foundation for the political phase;

Figure 1 - Preparatory phase



- The political phase will bring high-level representatives of Parties together to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Agreement:
 - The political phase will take place at COP 24 with the participation of Ministers;
 - This phase will build on the preparatory phase and focus on the objectives of the dialogue;
 - Political discussions will include roundtables to ensure focussed and interactive discussions among Ministers;
 - At the closing meeting of the dialogue, the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 will provide a summary of key messages from the roundtables;

Figure 2 - Political phase



- It will be important to send clear forward looking signals to ensure that the outcome of the dialogue is greater confidence, courage and enhanced ambition;
- The outcome of the dialogue is expected to capture the political momentum, and help Parties to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions;
- The outputs of the dialogue will include reports and summaries of the discussions.

Decision -/CP.23

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 11/CP.22,

Noting the importance of providing timely responses to the requests of developing country Parties,

1. *Notes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties¹ and the responses of the Global Environment Facility to the guidance from the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Global Environment Facility Council to begin the process of updating its minimum agency standards and fiduciary policies;²
3. *Also welcomes* the Global Environment Facility Council's approval of the Global Environment Facility's policy on ethics and conflict of interest;³
4. *Reiterates* its call in decision 11/CP.22, paragraph 2, to ensure a robust seventh replenishment in order to assist in providing adequate and predictable funding, taking into consideration the Paris Agreement as well as the request of the Conference of the Parties to the Global Environment Facility contained in decision 11/CP.22, paragraph 3;
5. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to enhance the consultation process with developing country Parties and other stakeholders in the context of the Global Environment Facility replenishment process;
6. *Noting* the importance of the existing allocation for climate change, *requests* the Global Environment Facility to further consider the needs and priorities of developing countries in the allocation for the climate change focal area in its seventh replenishment period;
7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue implementing in its seventh replenishment period its established policies for grants and concessional funding, in support of developing country Parties, in line with the provisions of the Convention, relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility;
8. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and projects approved during the reporting period, and *requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide adequate support to assist developing country Parties, in line with decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 86;

¹ FCCC/CP/2017/7.

² Joint summary of the chairs of the 52nd Global Environment Facility Council meeting, paragraphs 24 and 25. Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.52_Joint_Summary_of_the_Chairs.pdf.

³ See paragraph 7 of the joint summary referred to in footnote 2 above.

9. *Notes* the Global Environment Facility Council decision GEF/C.50/07,⁴ and its conclusions, and invites the Global Environment Facility to further consider ways to improve its access modalities for developing country Parties, including small island developing States and the least developed countries;
10. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient manner;
11. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to further enhance engagement with the private sector, including in its technology projects;
12. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to allocate provisions in the climate change focal area of its seventh replenishment for supporting developing country Parties in undertaking technology needs assessments and piloting priority technology projects to foster innovation and investment;
13. *Also invites* the Global Environment Facility to include information in its reports to the Conference of the Parties on:
 - (a) The collaboration between the Global Environment Facility focal points and the national designated entities for technology development and transfer, as communicated by the Climate Technology Centre and Network to the Global Environment Facility;⁵
 - (b) Whether and how Parties have used their System for Transparent Allocation of Resources allocation for piloting the implementation of the technology needs assessment results;⁶
14. *Further invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal,⁷ no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2018), their views and recommendations on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Global Environment Facility;
15. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 14 above when providing its draft guidance for the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
16. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

⁴ Titled “Future Directions on Accreditation – A Follow-Up”.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2016/20, paragraph 84.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2016/20, paragraph 85.

⁷ <http://www.unfccc.int/5900>. Parties are invited to submit their views on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Global Environment Facility, no later than 10 weeks before the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties.

Decision -/CP.23

Establishment of a gender action plan

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18, 18/CP.20, 1/CP.21 and 21/CP.22 as well as the Paris Agreement,

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Noting that gender-responsive climate policy continues to require further strengthening in all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and related means of implementation (finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building) as well as decision-making on the implementation of climate policies,¹

Also noting that, notwithstanding the progress made by Parties in implementing the decisions referred to above, there is a need for women to be represented in all aspects of the Convention process and a need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness,

Acknowledging with appreciation the important role of the extended Lima work programme on gender in integrating gender considerations into the work of Parties and the secretariat in implementing the Convention and the role of the gender action plan (contained in the annex) in supporting the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process,

Recalling decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 27, which mandated the development of a gender action plan in order to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process, which may include priority areas, key activities and indicators, timelines for implementation, responsible and key actors and indicative resource requirements for each activity, and the further elaboration of its review and monitoring processes,

Recalling that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights as well as gender equality,

Taking into account the imperative of a just transition of the workforce when implementing the gender action plan,

1. *Adopts* the gender action plan, contained in the annex, under the Lima work programme on gender;
2. *Invites* Parties, members of constituted bodies, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders to participate and engage in implementing the gender action plan referred to in paragraph 1 above (hereinafter referred to as the gender action plan), with a view to advancing towards the goal of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all elements of climate action;

¹ Decision 21/CP.22.

3. *Welcomes* the technical paper prepared by the secretariat on achieving the goal of gender balance;²
4. *Notes* the lack of progress made in delegations and constituted bodies towards the goal of gender balance;
5. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its session to be held in November 2019, a synthesis report on the implementation of the gender action plan, identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans, so as to elaborate recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) in the context of the review referred to in paragraph 7 below;
6. *Decides* that the topics of the annual in-session workshops to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies taking place in the first sessional period of 2018 and 2019³ will be based on the submission referred to in activity E.1 of priority area E of the gender action plan (see table 5) and on the short- and long-term impacts of the gender action plan, which may also be informed by the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 5 above, respectively;
7. *Also decides* to review, at its twenty-fifth session, the implementation of the gender action plan in the context of the review of the Lima work programme on gender⁴ so as to consider the next steps, including an assessment of the impacts of the gender action plan;
8. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to participate and engage in the implementation of gender-related activities within the gender action plan, including enhancing the capacity of the gender focal point of the secretariat;
9. *Takes note of* the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 1, 5 and 6 above;
10. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

² FCCC/TP/2017/8.

³ Decision 21/CP.22, paragraphs 11 and 12.

⁴ Decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 6.

Annex

Gender action plan

1. By decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 27, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation was requested to develop a gender action plan (GAP) in order to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates in the UNFCCC process, which may include priority areas, key activities and indicators, timelines for implementation, responsible and key actors and indicative resource requirements for each activity, and to further elaborate its review and monitoring processes.
2. The GAP, created under the Lima work programme on gender, seeks to advance women's full, equal and meaningful participation and promote gender-responsive climate policy and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Convention and the work of Parties, the secretariat, United Nations entities and all stakeholders at all levels.
3. Gender-responsive climate policy requires further strengthening in all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and related means of implementation (finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building) as well as decision-making on the implementation of climate policies. The GAP recognizes the need for women to be represented in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and the need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness.
4. The GAP recognizes that gender-related action is being progressed across all areas of the Convention and with respect to the Paris Agreement. Many of the activities in the GAP have been the subject of action by a variety of relevant organizations and will continue to require further action beyond the time frame of the plan.
5. The activities in the GAP vary in terms of measurability, and Parties are at various stages in terms of progress on this agenda. Some actions may be afforded differing degrees of prioritization according to the nature and scale of the climate policies being implemented and the capacities of Parties. The GAP recognizes that climate action under the Convention is a Party-driven process.

Priority areas

6. Parties, the secretariat and relevant organizations are invited to undertake the activities contained in the GAP, as appropriate. The GAP sets out, in five priority areas, the activities that will drive the achievement of its objectives.
 - A. Capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication**
 7. The GAP seeks to enhance the understanding and expertise of stakeholders on the systematic integration of gender considerations and the application of such understanding and expertise in the thematic areas under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and in policies, programmes and projects on the ground.
 - B. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership**
 8. The GAP seeks to achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process.
 - C. Coherence**
 9. The GAP seeks to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the work of UNFCCC bodies, the secretariat and other United Nation entities and stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.

D. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

10. The GAP aims to ensure the respect, promotion and consideration of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

E. Monitoring and reporting

11. The GAP seeks to improve tracking in relation to the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates under the UNFCCC.

Table 1

Priority area A: capacity-building, knowledge sharing and communication

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsible actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
A.1 Through the use of such mechanisms as workshops, technical assistance, etc., enhance the capacity of Parties and stakeholders to develop gender-responsive policies, plans and programmes on adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, technology and finance	Parties, United Nations entities and relevant organizations	2018	Gender-responsive climate policies, plans and programmes
A.2 Make a submission on the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from national to local level into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including into the implementation of NDCs and the formulation of long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and invite Parties to hold a dialogue under the Action for Climate Empowerment agenda item on how Parties and observer organizations have promoted the systematic integration of gender considerations into the above-mentioned issues	Parties and observer organizations, secretariat gender focal point, and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building	2018	Submission and dialogue

Table 2

Priority area B: gender balance, participation and women's leadership

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsible actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
B.1 Promote travel funds as a means to support the participation of women in national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, including those from grass-roots, local and indigenous peoples communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States	Parties, the secretariat and observer organizations	2018–2019	Promotion of funds
B.2 Include in regular notifications to Parties at the time of nominations to UNFCCC bodies the latest report on the gender composition of the relevant body	Secretariat	2018–2019	Updated information on gender balance at the time of nominations to bodies
B.3 Organize and conduct capacity-building training on leadership, negotiation, facilitation and chairing in the context of the UNFCCC process in cooperation with United Nations system wide efforts for women	Parties, United Nations entities and relevant organizations		Provision of training

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsible actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
B.4 Cooperate in, promote, facilitate, develop and implement formal and non-formal education and training programmes focused on climate change at all levels, targeting women and youth in particular at the national, regional and local levels, including the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts	Parties, United Nations entities and relevant organizations		Training programmes

Table 3

Priority area C: coherence

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsible actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
C.1 At SBI 48 hold a dialogue, open to Parties and observers, with the chairs of UNFCCC constituted bodies to discuss the outcomes of the technical paper on entry points requested in decision 21/CP.22, paragraph 13, and any potential recommendations	Secretariat	SBI 48	Dialogue
C.2 Provide capacity-building to chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies and technical teams of the secretariat on how to integrate gender considerations into their respective areas of work and on meeting the goal of gender balance	The secretariat gender team, United Nations entities, other stakeholders and relevant organizations		Chairs and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies supporting the integration of gender into their work Provision of capacity-building
C.3 Share information on efforts made to support the implementation of activities to enhance synergies with other United Nations entities and processes, paying particular attention to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	United Nations entities and other relevant organizations	During sessions of the COP	Promotion of efforts

Abbreviations: COP = Conference of the Parties, SBI = Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

Table 4

Priority area D: gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsible actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
D.1 Invite the Standing Committee on Finance to host a dialogue on the implementation of its commitment to integrate gender considerations into its work, emphasizing the relevance of gender-responsive access to finance in the implementation of climate action	Standing Committee on Finance	2019	Dialogue
D.2 In cooperation with the UNEP DTU Partnership ^a and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, invite interested stakeholders to share information on the incorporation of gender into technology needs assessments during Gender Day	Parties, UNEP DTU Partnership, ^a Climate Technology Centre and Network, other relevant stakeholders and	2018–2019	Submission

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsible actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
	secretariat		
D.3 Strengthen the capacity of gender mechanisms, including for parliamentarians, the International Parliamentary Union, commissions, funding ministries, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, for the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into climate finance, access and delivery through training, expert workshops, technical papers and tools	Parties, United Nations entities, the Financial Mechanism and other stakeholders	2018	Capacity-building

^a The partnership, formerly known as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Risoe Centre, operates under a tripartite agreement between Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and UNEP.

Table 5

Priority area E: monitoring and reporting

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsible actors</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables</i>
E.1 Make a submission on the following, including sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis, where applicable: (a) Information on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, with special attention paid to local communities and indigenous peoples; (b) Integration of gender considerations into adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building, Action for Climate Empowerment, technology and finance policies, plans and actions; (c) Policies and plans for and progress made in enhancing gender balance in national climate delegations	Parties and observer organizations	2018	Submission
E.2 Prepare a synthesis report on the submissions received under activity E.1	Secretariat	2019	Synthesis report
E.3 Update report on how the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in executing its modalities and procedures, working in conjunction with the Technology Executive Committee (to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism), contributed to the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations	Climate Technology Centre and Network and Technology Executive Committee		Report, with recommendations
E.4 Encourage knowledge exchange activities among the secretariat staff across all thematic areas to update on work related to gender	The secretariat, in cooperation with United Nations entities, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women		Report on the knowledge exchange Account of exchange activities

Draft decision -/CP.23

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 3/CP.18, 2/CP.19, 2/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 2/CP.21, 3/CP.22 and 4/CP.22 and the Paris Agreement, particularly Article 8,

Noting the concerns raised by Parties on the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related disasters that have affected many countries, including heatwaves, drought, floods, tropical cyclones, dust storms and other extreme weather events, as well as the increasing impacts associated with slow onset events, and the urgent need to avert, minimize and address these impacts through comprehensive risk management approaches: inter alia, through early warning systems, measures to enhance recovery and rehabilitation and build back and forward better, social protection instruments, including social safety nets, and transformational approaches,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;¹
2. *Also welcomes* the progress made by the Executive Committee in implementing its initial two-year workplan and operationalizing the Fiji clearing house for risk transfer and the task force on displacement pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 48 and 49;
3. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties, bodies and organizations for supporting the work of the Executive Committee, including through partnerships and collaboration, and encourages them to enhance their efforts in this regard;
4. *Notes* the flexible five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, which enables the timely consideration of cross-cutting issues and current, urgent and emerging needs;
5. *Also notes* that the Executive Committee will evaluate progress made towards implementing its five-year rolling workplan in 2020 and at regular intervals at subsequent meetings of the Executive Committee;
6. *Requests* the Executive Committee to include in its annual reports, as appropriate, more detailed information on the work undertaken by its expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups and task-focused ad hoc working groups on, to the extent possible, issues of relevance to the regional and national context as identified by Parties in their submissions;²
7. *Welcomes* the plan of the task force on displacement referred to in paragraph 2 above to convene a meeting in May 2018 on all areas of its work, which will include wide consultations with stakeholders to ensure regional coverage;
8. *Invites* the task force on displacement referred to in paragraph 2 above to take into consideration both cross-border and internal displacement, in accordance with its mandate,

¹ FCCC/SB/2017/1 and Add.1.

² In response to the invitation of the Conference of the Parties in decision 3/CP.22, paragraph 5. The submissions are available at <http://unfccc.int/10064>.

when developing recommendations for integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;³

9. *Requests* the secretariat, under the guidance of the Executive Committee and the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to organize, in conjunction with the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (April–May 2018), an expert dialogue⁴ to explore a wide range of information, inputs and views on ways for facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, with a view to informing the preparation of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 2(f) of decision 4/CP.22;

10. *Invites* Parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit, by 15 February 2018, their views in the context of activity 1(a) of strategic workstream (e) of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee;

11. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a report on the expert dialogue referred to in paragraph 9 above for consideration by the Executive Committee at its second meeting in 2018;

12. *Invites* Parties, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to submit to the secretariat, by 1 February 2019, their views and inputs on possible elements to be included in the terms of reference for the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism referred to in decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 2(d), taking into account the outcomes of the implementation of the work of the Executive Committee, for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their sessions to be held in June 2019;⁵

13. *Encourages* Parties to actively engage in the work and to disseminate, promote and make use of the products of the Warsaw International Mechanism and its Executive Committee, including by:

(a) Establishing a loss and damage contact point through their respective UNFCCC national focal point referred to in decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 4(d);

(b) Participating in the meetings of the Executive Committee as observers, recognizing the constraints of time and resources;

(c) Incorporating or continuing to incorporate the consideration of extreme weather events and slow onset events, non-economic losses, climate change impacts on human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation, and comprehensive risk management into relevant policy, planning and action, as appropriate, and encouraging relevant bilateral and multilateral entities to support such efforts;

14. *Reiterates* its invitation to constituted bodies under the Convention, as appropriate, to continue to integrate into their work efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, vulnerable populations and the ecosystems that they depend on;

15. *Invites* United Nations and other relevant institutions, specialized agencies and other entities, the research community, civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, to strengthen cooperation and collaboration, including through partnerships, with the Executive

³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49.

⁴ To be known as the Suva expert dialogue.

⁵ Parties should submit their views via the submission portal at <http://www.unfccc.int/5900>. Observers and other stakeholders should email their submissions to secretariat@unfccc.int.

Committee on topics related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events;

16. *Also invites* relevant research institutions and organizations to share, as appropriate, their data and key findings on slow onset events with the Executive Committee, including at events organized by the Executive Committee, with a view to enhancing knowledge and understanding of slow onset events;

17. *Reaffirms* that the Executive Committee may enhance its effectiveness by prioritizing activities in thematic areas for further work;

18. *Encourages* the Executive Committee to seek further ways to enhance its responsiveness, effectiveness and performance by improving the planning and organization of its work, including in the context of operations of its expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups and task-focused ad hoc working groups, such as appropriate balanced representation, expertise of membership in accordance with the tasks, and the duration of the mandates of those expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups and task-focused ad hoc working groups;

19. *Requests* the Executive Committee, in accordance with its mandate⁶ and the report referred to in paragraph 1 above:

(a) To consider, when updating its five-year rolling workplan, cross-cutting issues and current, urgent and emerging needs related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, including but not limited to drought and floods, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, vulnerable populations and the ecosystems that they depend on;

(b) To enhance its efforts in ensuring that information generated from its work is converted into user-friendly products, such as tools and methods, and material for training modules, with a view to enhancing the coherence and effectiveness of relevant efforts undertaken at the regional and national levels, as appropriate;

(c) To consider, through collaboration and partnerships, the development and the dissemination at all levels of user-friendly information and communication products on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage issues of relevance to the regional and national context;

20. *Encourages* the Executive Committee to collaborate with other bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement within the scope of their respective mandates and to continue considering ways for facilitating the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, including its work on enhancing action and support, and when considering the composition and mandates of its expert groups and those it may establish;

21. *Reiterates* its encouragement to Parties to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the work of the Executive Committee and its expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups and task-focused ad hoc working groups;

22. *Invites* relevant organizations, as appropriate, to further mobilize resources, including expertise and tools, through a wide variety of instruments, channels and partnerships, for actions related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;

⁶ Decision 2/CP.19, paragraphs 2 and 5.

23. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 4 to 20 above;
 24. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.
-

Draft decision -/CP.23

Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.18, 13/CP.18, 17/CP.20, 12/CP.21 and 15/CP.22,

1. *Welcomes* the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2017, including the key messages and recommendations contained therein, and the progress of their work to facilitate the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism;¹
2. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and *looks forward* to enhanced efforts in this regard in the future, taking into consideration gender, endogenous technologies, including knowledge from local communities and indigenous people, and the balance between adaptation and mitigation;
3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the inclusion in the joint annual report referred to in paragraph 1 above of information on challenges and lessons learned by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network in implementing their respective mandates;
4. *Takes note* of the updated procedures for preparing the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, as contained in annex I to the joint annual report referred to in paragraph 1 above;
5. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the implementation of their respective mandates;
6. *Notes with appreciation* the collaboration between the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and *encourages* the two bodies to continue to strengthen the collaboration across the entire technology cycle;

I. Activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee in 2017

7. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Technology Executive Committee in advancing the implementation of its rolling workplan for 2016–2018,² including in the areas of: adaptation; climate technology financing; emerging and cross-cutting issues; innovation and research, development and demonstration; mitigation; and technology needs assessments;
8. *Invites* Parties and all relevant stakeholders working on technology development and transfer, when implementing climate technology action, to consider the key messages and recommendations of the Technology Executive Committee, noting that these are in the areas of innovation, industrial energy and material efficiency, and technology needs assessments;

¹ FCCC/SB/2017/3.

² Technology Executive Committee document TEC/2016/12/13-an. Available at <https://goo.gl/nybgmc>.

9. *Also invites* the Technology Executive Committee to continue to enhance the linkages between the technology needs assessments process and the nationally determined contributions process, and between the technology needs assessments process and the national adaptation plans process;

10. *Encourages* the Technology Executive Committee to continue strengthening collaboration with other constituted bodies under the Convention, including the Adaptation Committee and the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;

11. *Invites* the Technology Executive Committee to enhance its communication and outreach strategy;

II. Activities and performance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2017

12. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2017 in implementing its programme of work, including by enhancing its response to the increased requests for technical assistance; broadening the network membership; and increasing the use of expertise sourced from the network to address the requests for technical assistance;

13. *Encourages* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue strengthening partnership and collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

14. *Notes* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network continues to face challenges that need attention regarding sustainable funding for implementing its functions and that further financial support should be provided, recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 139 and 141;

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the ongoing collaboration between the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Green Climate Fund wherein the services and expertise of the Climate Technology Centre and Network can strengthen proposals seeking support from the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Project Preparation Facility of the Green Climate Fund;

16. *Welcomes* the engagement of the Climate Technology Centre and Network with the Global Environment Facility and multilateral development banks regarding collaborative activities, including the implementation of technical assistance requests with scalable investment potential;

17. *Invites* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue providing support for enhancing the capacity of national designated entities;

18. *Also invites* Parties that have not yet nominated their national designated entities to communicate their nomination to the secretariat through their national focal point.

Decision -/CP.23

Review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18 and 14/CP.18,

1. *Welcomes* the report on the independent review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (hereinafter referred to as the independent review)¹ commissioned by the secretariat in response to decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraph 20;
2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the support provided by Parties² and the Global Environment Facility, and the financial and in-kind contributions from the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other consortium partners of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in supporting the operationalization and activities of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
3. *Notes* the key findings of the independent review regarding the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the services provided by the Climate Technology Centre and Network, as contained in the report referred to in paragraph 1 above;³
4. *Also notes* the achievements and challenges regarding the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, as contained in the report referred to in paragraph 1 above;⁴
5. *Decides* to renew the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre, as contained in annex I to decision 14/CP.18, for a further four-year period, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraph 22;
6. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to sign, on behalf of the Conference of the Parties, the memorandum of understanding referred to in paragraph 5 above;
7. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, with the support of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and in consultation with its Advisory Board, and within their respective functions and mandates,⁵ to provide a management response to the relevant findings and recommendations of the independent review for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018), taking into account Parties' deliberations at this session;
8. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its forty-eighth session, to consider the findings and recommendations of the independent review, and the management response from the United Nations Environment Programme referred to in paragraph 7 above with a view to recommending a draft decision on enhancing the performance of the Climate

¹ FCCC/CP/2017/3.

² Canada, Denmark, European Union, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland and United States of America.

³ FCCC/CP/2017/3, paragraphs 51–82.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2017/3, paragraphs 83 and 84.

⁵ Decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, and decision 14/CP.18, annex I.

Technology Centre and Network for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018);

9. *Notes* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network continues to face challenges that need attention regarding sustainable funding for implementing its functions and that further financial support should be provided, recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 139 and 141;

10. *Requests* the secretariat, pursuant to decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, paragraph 20, and subject to the availability of financial resources, to commission the second independent review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session (November 2021), taking into account lessons learned from the first independent review, including issues related to the timing of the review report and the management response referred to in paragraph 7 above.

Decision -/CP.23

Review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, paragraph 112, and 9/CP.22,

1. *Welcomes* with appreciation the input to the review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance, including information provided by Parties, the Standing Committee on Finance, constituted bodies under the Convention and external stakeholders involved in the activities of the Standing Committee on Finance;
2. *Takes note* with appreciation of the updated and expanded overview of the mandates provided by the Conference of the Parties to the Standing Committee on Finance,¹ and the progress made to date by the Standing Committee on Finance in fulfilling these mandates, as well as the self-assessment report of the Standing Committee on Finance and the recommendations contained therein;²
3. *Encourages* Parties and the Standing Committee on Finance to consider the recommendations referred to in paragraph 2 above;
4. *Takes note* of the technical paper on the review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance;³
5. *Acknowledges* the contributions and positive performance of the Standing Committee on Finance in assisting, informing and advancing the work of the Conference of the Parties in exercising its function in relation to the Financial Mechanism;
6. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to continue to provide and enhance the dissemination and utilization of specific and targeted outputs and recommendations in order to effectively advance the work of the Conference of the Parties;
7. *Invites* Parties and relevant stakeholders to utilize the outputs of the Standing Committee on Finance;
8. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to prioritize specific areas of work in the light of its workload in a given year and *emphasizes* the need to continue to enhance all the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance, including to take into consideration its mandate to serve the Paris Agreement in line with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 63;
9. *Also encourages* Parties and other constituted bodies under the Convention to continue to provide submissions for the preparation of draft decisions on guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, based on the reports of the operating entities, in a timely manner to the Standing Committee on Finance;

¹ See http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/39_304_131359396103493098-SCF%20submission%20SBI%2046.pdf.

² FCCC/CP/2017/9, annex VII.

³ FCCC/TP/2017/4.

10. *Recognizes* the need to avoid duplication of climate finance related work across the different subsidiary and constituted bodies, while respecting the mandates and competencies of the different bodies;
11. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to further refine its approach to maintaining linkages with the subsidiary and constituted bodies according to resources available and in the context of its existing working modalities;
12. *Also requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to ensure the value added of its forum when deciding on the topic of each forum, to provide clear recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate, regarding follow-up actions on the forum, and to enhance the dissemination, use and ownership of the accumulated knowledge and expertise gathered at the forum, and *invites* other bodies and external organizations to take into consideration the outputs of the forum;
13. *Acknowledges* the transparency of the proceedings and decision-making processes of the Standing Committee on Finance, including through the webcasting of its meetings and the timely publication of its reports to the Conference of the Parties;
14. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to further strengthen its stakeholder engagement;
15. *Decides* to continue its deliberations on ways to enhance the participation of members of the Standing Committee on Finance, acknowledging the need to ensure the full participation and contribution of all constituencies in the meetings of the Standing Committee on Finance and the continuity of the work of the Standing Committee on Finance;
16. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to provide options for the enhancement of the participation of members and to report back to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018);
17. *Recognizes* that there is a need for the Standing Committee on Finance to improve some of its in-session and intersessional working modalities with the aim of further enhancing its efficiency and effectiveness, ensuring the inclusiveness and transparency of its proceedings;
18. *Also recognizes* the need to consider the existing workplan of the Standing Committee on Finance, and in particular its workload, when providing strategic guidance to the Standing Committee on Finance;
19. *Decides* to agree on the timeline for the second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) at the latest.

Decision -/CP.23

Training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4, 7 and 12 of the Convention and decisions 2/CP.1, 9/CP.2, 6/CP.3, 4/CP.5, 33/CP.7, 18/CP.10, 1/CP.13, 2/CP.17, 19/CP.18 on national communications and biennial reports,

Also recalling decision 13/CP.20 on the guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,

Further recalling decision 15/CP.20 on the training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,

Having considered the relevant recommendations of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice,

Recognizing the importance of the training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and the importance of enhancing the training programme,

1. *Requests* the secretariat to enhance the materials of the training programme, on the basis of decisions 24/CP.19 and 9/CP.21 and taking into account the experience gained in conducting the technical reviews of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention since 2014, before the start of the reviews of the seventh national communications and third biennial reports of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in 2018;
2. *Also requests* the secretariat to enhance the user interface of the training courses with a view to making them more user-friendly;
3. *Further requests* the secretariat to implement the training programme and examinations for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention as outlined in the annex;
4. *Requests* the secretariat to include, in its annual report to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the composition of expert review teams, information on the training programme, in particular on examination procedures and the selection of trainees, so that Parties may assess the effectiveness of the programme.

Annex

Training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

A. Details of the training programme

1. The courses are intended to train review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. All training courses will be available online and able to be downloaded. For trainees without easy access to the Internet, courses will be distributed through other electronic means. The courses will also be made available to others interested in the review process, provided that this does not require additional resources. All courses will be available upon request to trainees all year round, without facilitation by instructors.
2. All training courses will include an examination. Examination procedures will be standardized, objective and transparent.
3. The examination will take place online. In exceptional circumstances, other arrangements for examinations will be made, provided that the examinations take place under the supervision of the secretariat and that this does not require additional resources.
4. New review experts who successfully complete the relevant requirements of the training programme and pass the examinations will be invited to participate in a centralized or in-country review, working alongside experienced review experts.
5. Experts who do not pass an examination for a course at the first attempt may retake the examination up to two more times only, provided that the expert has fulfilled all of the tasks assigned during the training course in a timely manner and that the retake does not require the secretariat to incur additional costs.

B. Courses of the training programme

1. General and cross-cutting aspects of the review of national communications and biennial reports

Description: This course covers the reporting requirements and the procedures for the general aspects of the review process of national communications and biennial reports under the Convention, and aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the reporting and review requirements and guidance to expert review teams on the process and steps for conducting reviews under the international assessment and review process. The course promotes consistency and fairness in the review process by providing technical guidance on the general review approaches and use of tools.

Preparation: 2017.

Implementation: 2017–2020.

Target audience: New and experienced review experts and lead reviewers.

Type of course: E-learning, without an instructor.

Examination requirements and format: New review experts and new lead reviewers must pass the examination before participating in expert review teams. Lead reviewers and experienced experts are encouraged to take the examination. Online examination.

2. Technical review of targets and of policies and measures, their effects and their contribution to achieving those targets

Description: This course provides general guidance and approaches for the technical review of information on national policy context and greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation targets, policies and measures (PaMs), the effects of each individual PaM and their contribution to the reduction of GHG emissions.

Preparation: 2017.

Implementation: 2017–2020.

Target audience: New and experienced review experts reviewing targets and PaMs, and lead reviewers.

Type of course: E-learning, without an instructor.

Examination requirements and format: New review experts must pass the examination before participating in expert review teams. Lead reviewers and experienced experts reviewing targets and policies and measures, their effects and their contribution to achieving those targets are encouraged to take the examination. Online examination.

3. Technical review of greenhouse gas emissions, emission trends, projections and the total effect of policies and measures

Description: This course provides general guidance and approaches for the technical review of information on GHG emissions, emission trends, projections and the total effect of PaMs.

Preparation: 2017.

Implementation: 2017–2020.

Target audience: New and experienced review experts reviewing emission trends, projections and the total effect of PaMs, and lead reviewers.

Type of course: E-learning, without an instructor.

Examination requirements and format: New review experts must pass the examination before participating in expert review teams. Lead reviewers and experienced experts reviewing greenhouse gas emissions, emission trends, projections and the total effect of policies and measures are encouraged to take the examination. Online examination.

4. Technical review of the provision of financial support, technology transfer and capacity-building

Description: This course provides general guidance and approaches for the technical review of information on the provision of financial resources by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, the promotion, facilitation and financing of the transfer of technology, and capacity-building, including creating national expertise on issues related to climate change, strengthening institutions and developing educational, training and awareness-raising activities.

Preparation: 2017.

Implementation: 2017–2020.

Target audience: New and experienced review experts reviewing the provision of financial support, technology transfer and capacity-building, and lead reviewers.

Type of course: E-learning, without an instructor.

Examination requirements and format: New review experts must pass the examination before participating in expert review teams. Lead reviewers and experienced experts reviewing the provision of financial support, technology transfer and capacity-building are encouraged to take the examination. Online examination.

Draft decision -/CP.23

Local communities and indigenous peoples platform

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, decision 1/CP.21 and the Paris Agreement,

Acknowledging that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities,

Emphasizing the role of local communities and indigenous peoples in achieving the targets and goals set in the Convention, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing their vulnerability to climate change,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and the importance of the platform established for the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the submissions from Parties,¹ indigenous peoples organizations and other relevant organizations² on the purpose, content and structure of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform (hereinafter referred to as the platform);
2. *Acknowledges* the fruitful exchange of views during the open multi-stakeholder dialogue that was convened by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and co-moderated with a representative of indigenous peoples organizations during the forty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, on 16 and 17 May 2017;³
3. *Notes with appreciation* the support provided by Belgium and New Zealand for the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples organizations in the multi-stakeholder dialogue referred to in paragraph 2 above;
4. *Welcomes* the report on the proposals on the operationalization of the platform based on the open multi-stakeholder dialogue referred to in paragraph 2 above and the submissions received;⁴
5. *Decides* that the overall purpose of the platform will be to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner and to enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process;

¹ Available at <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&themes=Adaptation&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=SBSTA>.

² Available at http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/items/7482.php.

³ See <http://unfccc.int/10151>.

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2017/6.

6. *Also decides* that the platform will deliver the following functions:
 - (a) Knowledge: the platform should promote the exchange of experience and best practices aiming at applying, strengthening, protecting and preserving traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples, and local knowledge systems as well as technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices;
 - (b) Capacity for engagement: the platform should build the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process. The platform should also build the capacities of Parties and other relevant stakeholders to engage with the platform and with local communities and indigenous peoples, including in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other climate change related processes;
 - (c) Climate change policies and actions: the platform should facilitate the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations in designing and implementing international and national actions, programmes and policies in a manner that respects and promotes the rights and interests of local communities and indigenous peoples. The platform should facilitate stronger and more ambitious climate action by indigenous peoples and local communities that could contribute to the achievement of the nationally determined contributions of the Parties concerned;
7. *Further decides* to continue to work towards the full operationalization of the platform;
8. *Recommends* that the processes under the platform, including its operationalization, take into account, inter alia, the interests and views of local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as the principles proposed by indigenous peoples organizations of full and effective participation of indigenous peoples; equal status of indigenous peoples and Parties, including in leadership roles; self-selection of indigenous peoples representatives in accordance with indigenous peoples' own procedures; and adequate funding from the secretariat and voluntary contributions to enable the functions referred to in paragraph 6 above;
9. *Decides* that the first activity of the platform will be a multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions referred to in paragraph 6 above, which would be co-moderated by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and a representative of local communities and indigenous peoples organizations, and that these co-moderators would make an equal contribution to the design of the workshop;
10. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider at its forty-eighth session (April–May 2018) the further operationalization of the platform, including the establishment of a facilitative working group, which would not be a negotiating body under the Convention, and the modalities for the development of a workplan for the full implementation of the functions referred to in paragraph 6 above, with balanced representation of local communities and indigenous peoples and Parties, and to conclude its considerations by making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018);
11. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 9 above;
12. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Decision -/CP.23

Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2017

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 2/CP.17, 1/CP.21, 2/CP.22 and 16/CP.22,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of addressing the capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, related to implementing capacity-building activities in developing country Parties;
2. *Appreciates* the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in its first year;
3. *Welcomes* the annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2017,¹ taking note of the recommendations contained therein;
4. *Takes note* of the rules of procedure and working modalities of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;²
5. *Also takes note* of the rolling workplan of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2017–2019;³
6. *Invites* Parties and relevant institutions to provide support and resources to the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in implementing its 2017–2019 workplan in light of the aim of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, established by decision 1/CP.21;
7. *Encourages* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, when implementing its workplan, to identify and collaborate with institutions and other stakeholders with relevant expertise, tools and resources, including bodies established under the Convention;
8. *Takes note* of the decision of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to continue its 2017 focus area or theme of capacity-building activities for the implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of the Paris Agreement in 2018;⁴
9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to thematically align the next Durban Forum with the 2017–2018 focus area or theme of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, taking note of the recommendation of the committee contained in its 2017 technical progress report;
10. *Also requests* the secretariat to help to identify communication modalities that would better accommodate the intersessional work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building.

¹ FCCC/SBI/2017/11.

² FCCC/SBI/2017/11, annex II.

³ FCCC/SBI/2017/11, annex IV.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2017/11, annex III, in particular paragraphs 60 and 61.

Decision -/CP.23

Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling paragraphs 4 and 7(a) of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat,¹

Having considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 submitted by the Executive Secretary²,

1. *Approves* the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, amounting to EUR 56,889,092 for the purposes specified in table 1;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the annual contribution of EUR 766,938 of the Host Government, which offsets planned expenditures;
3. *Approves* the staffing table (see table 2) for the programme budget;
4. *Notes* that the programme budget contains elements relating to the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as to the Kyoto Protocol;
5. *Adopts* the indicative scale of contributions for 2018 and 2019 contained in the annex, covering 85 per cent of the indicative contributions specified in table 1;
6. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, at its thirteenth session, to endorse the elements of the recommended budget as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol;
7. *Also invites* the United Nations General Assembly to decide, at its seventy-second session, on the issue of meeting the conference services expenses from its regular budget as a continuation of existing practice;
8. *Approves* a contingency budget for conference services, amounting to EUR 9,651,400, to be added to the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 in the event that the United Nations General Assembly decides not to provide resources for these activities in the United Nations regular budget (see table 3);
9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the implementation of matters referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, as necessary;
10. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to make transfers between each of the appropriation lines set out in table 1, up to an aggregate limit of 15 per cent of total estimated expenditure for those appropriation lines, provided that a further limitation of up to minus 25 per cent of each such appropriation line shall apply, while ensuring no negative impacts on the activities under each programme;
11. *Decides* to maintain the level of the working capital reserve at 8.3 per cent of the estimated expenditure;
12. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with paragraph 8(b) of the financial procedures³ and to pay promptly and in full, for each of the years 2018 and 2019, the contributions

¹ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

² FCCC/SBI/2017/4.

³ As footnote 1 above.

required to finance expenditures approved in paragraph 1 above and any contributions required to finance the expenditures arising from the decision referred to in paragraph 8 above;

13. *Takes note* of the funding estimates for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process specified by the Executive Secretary (see table 4);

14. *Invites* Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process;

15. *Takes note* of the funding estimates for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities specified by the Executive Secretary (EUR 53,484,419 for the biennium 2018–2019) (see table 5);

16. *Invites* Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, with a view to enabling the implementation of mandated activities envisaged under the fund;

17. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to seek efficiencies, streamline administrative services, absorb work in order to save costs in the biennium 2018–2019 and to report thereon at the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2019);

18. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare and make available an annual report as outlined in document FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.14, paragraph 37, to be considered at each session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation following the closure of the preceding financial year, providing information on the secretariat's activities in the preceding year, programme delivery highlights and financial performance;

19. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018) on income and budget performance, taking into account guidance from Parties, and to propose any adjustments that might be needed to the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;

20. *Requests*, recalling paragraph 22 of decision 22/CP.21, in which the Executive Secretary was requested to include a zero nominal growth scenario in preparing future programme budget proposals, that such zero nominal growth budget scenarios be presented in the official budget documents in the same format and at the same level of detail as any other budget scenarios that the secretariat might provide.

Table 1
Core budget for 2018–2019 by programme

	2018 (EUR)	2019 (EUR)	Total (EUR)
A. Appropriations			
Executive Direction and Management ^a	2 353 745	2 353 745	4 707 490
Implementation and climate action cluster			
Mitigation, Data and Analysis	7 956 080	7 670 780	15 626 860
Finance, Technology and Capacity-Building	3 010 180	3 010 180	6 020 360
Adaptation	2 677 500	2 684 600	5 362 100
Sustainable Development Mechanism	439 740	439 740	879 480
Subtotal implementation and climate action cluster	14 083 500	13 805 300	27 888 800
Intergovernmental affairs and secretariat operations cluster			
Legal Affairs	1 076 800	1 076 800	2 153 600
Conference Affairs Services	1 699 035	1 696 620	3 395 655
Communications and Outreach	1 715 660	1 715 660	3 431 320
Information and Communication Technology	2 723 900	2 723 900	5 447 800
Administrative Services ^b	–	–	–
Secretariat-wide operating costs ^c	1 644 030	1 584 433	3 228 463
Subtotal intergovernmental affairs and secretariat operations cluster	8 859 425	8 797 413	17 656 838
Total appropriations	25 296 670	24 956 458	50 253 128
B. Programme support costs (overheads) ^d	3 288 567	3 244 340	6 532 907
C. Adjustment to working capital reserve ^e	103 057	–	103 057
Total (A + B + C)	28 688 294	28 200 798	56 889 092
Income			
Contribution from the Host Government	766 938	766 938	1 533 876
Indicative contributions	27 921 356	27 433 860	55 355 216
Total income	28 688 294	28 200 798	56 889 092

^a The appropriation for the Executive Direction and Management programme includes a provision for an annual grant of EUR 244,755 to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

^b Administrative Services is funded from programme support costs (overheads).

^c Secretariat-wide operating costs are managed by Administrative Services.

^d Standard 13 per cent applied for administrative support.

^e In accordance with the financial procedures (decision 15/CP.1), the core budget is required to maintain a working capital reserve of 8.3 per cent (one month of operating requirements) amounting to EUR 2,372,575 in 2018, which will be maintained at that level in 2019.

Table 2
Secretariat-wide staffing from the core budget

	2017	2018	2019
Professional category and above ^a			
USG	1	1	1
ASG	1	1	1
D-2	2	2	2

D-1	7	7	7
P-5	15	15	15
P-4	35	35	35
P-3	43	43	43
P-2	16	16	16
Subtotal Professional category and above	120	120	120
Subtotal General Service category	53.5	53.5	53.5
Total	173.5	173.5	173.5

^a Under-Secretary-General (USG), Assistant Secretary-General (ASG), Director (D) and Professional (P).

Table 3
Resource requirements for the conference services contingency

	2018 (EUR)	2019 (EUR)	2018–2019 (EUR)
<i>Object of expenditure</i>			
Interpretation ^a	1 175 300	1 210 600	2 385 900
Documentation ^b			
Translation	1 944 800	2 003 100	3 947 900
Reproduction and distribution	668 300	668 400	1 336 700
Meetings services support ^c	249 000	276 400	525 400
Subtotal	4 037 400	4 158 500	8 195 900
Programme support costs	524 900	540 600	1 065 500
Working capital reserve	378 700	11 300	390 000
Total	4 941 000	4 710 400	9 651 400

^a Includes salaries, travel and daily subsistence allowance for interpreters.

^b Includes all costs related to the processing of pre-, in- and post-session documentation; translation costs include revision and typing of documents.

^c Includes salaries, travel and daily subsistence allowance for meetings services support staff and costs of shipment and telecommunications.

Table 4
Resource requirements for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC process in the biennium 2018–2019

<i>Sessional options</i>	<i>Estimated cost (EUR)</i>
Option 1: Support for one delegate from each eligible Party to participate in a two-week session organized in Bonn, Germany	1 017 582
Option 2: Support for one delegate from each eligible Party plus a second delegate from each of the least developed countries and each small island developing State to participate in a two-week session organized in Bonn	1 561 042
Option 3: Support for two delegates from each eligible Party to participate in a two-week session organized in Bonn	2 035 164
Option 4: Support for two delegates from each eligible Party plus a third delegate from each of the least developed countries and each small island developing State to participate in a two-week session organized in Poland	2 880 338

Note: Report of the Conference of the Parties on its nineteenth session, paragraph 145 (FCCC/CP/2013/10): “At the resumed 10th meeting, the Executive Secretary requested that the following statement be reflected in the report

of the session: ‘Since its inception, the secretariat has applied a consistent policy for the funding of representatives from developing country Parties across all relevant trust funds. In light of decisions taken in Cancun and Doha, it has been decided to adjust the policy as follows: representatives from developing country Parties designated by their respective regional groups to participate in meetings of the constituted bodies established under the Convention, and elected by parent bodies, will be eligible for funding under the Trust Fund for the UNFCCC Core Budget and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities’.

Table 5
Resource requirements for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in the biennium 2018–2019

<i>Project no.</i>	<i>Activities to be undertaken by the secretariat</i>	<i>Supplementary requirements</i> <i>EUR</i>
Support to implementation		
<i>Adaptation</i>		
1	Promoting transparency and assessment of adaptation action, stakeholder engagement and outreach	1 680 647
2	Supporting national adaptation planning	4 132 975
3	Facilitating coherent adaptation action through the AC and the NWP	2 391 607
4	Addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	1 853 299
<i>Nationally determined contributions/supporting implementation by Parties</i>		
5	Supporting the implementation of activities relating to INDCs and NDCs	2 358 089
6	Organizing the technical dialogue on NDCs	2 798 219
7	Supporting and facilitating the work of the TEC and the implementation of the Paris Agreement on technology-related matters	987 982
8	Supporting the work of the PCCB and other capacity-building mandated activities, including the collaboration with relevant stakeholders within and outside the Convention	388 833
9	Providing support upon request to Parties to strengthen national climate change legislation	90 400
10	Supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement through regional collaboration centres	–
11	Supporting and catalysing climate finance implementation	–
12	Implementing activities of the Support Unit of the NDC Partnership ^a	1 000 000
<i>Measurement, reporting and verification/transparency regime</i>		
13	Supporting activities relating to LULUCF: reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon sinks, and the role of sinks in future mitigation actions	865 603
14	Maintaining and enhancing UNFCCC reporting and information systems to enable Party submissions, delivery of data-based reports, operation of tools used in the MRV process, and the warehousing and management of GHG data	2 446 347
15	Strengthening the capacity of developing countries to participate in the MRV arrangements under the Convention and the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement	733 442
16	Supporting activities relating to training of experts for technical reviews of developed country Parties’ submissions and technical analysis of developing country Parties’ submissions, roster of experts and meeting of lead reviewers	2 006 000
17	Supporting the implementation of technical reviews of GHG inventories from Annex I Parties	1 095 580

<i>Project no.</i>	<i>Activities to be undertaken by the secretariat</i>	<i>Supplementary requirements</i> <i>EUR</i>
18	Supporting the implementation of the work programme of the SCF and climate finance mandated activities	1 516 799
19	Supporting the tracking and transparency of support, including the preparation of the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows	192 100
20	Supporting the implementation of the IAR process for developed country Parties and the ICA process for developing country Parties	2 400 295
21	Supporting the work of the CGE in assisting developing countries with the implementation of the MRV/transparency frameworks	3 018 050
<i>Infrastructure support to implementation</i>		
22	Connecting stakeholders	390 980
23	Enhancing the value of UNFCCC data and reports for use by Parties	846 370
<i>Kyoto Protocol</i>		
24	Supporting the activities of the Compliance Committee	447 480
25	Maintaining and enhancing the compilation and accounting database under the Kyoto Protocol	238 859
26	Supporting and optimizing the operation of joint implementation	1 549 794
Catalysing climate action (Party and non-Party stakeholders)		
27	Boosting climate engagement via online media services ^b	2 464 638
28	Cross-cutting communications and events management of non-Party stakeholder/climate action agenda	867 185
29	Education and youth engagement – Action for Climate Empowerment	538 106
30	Momentum for Change – global awards for accelerated climate ambition ^c	2 753 833
31	Strengthening the technical examination process on mitigation: supporting the implementation of pre-2020 mitigation-related activities stemming from decision 1/CP.21	920 064
32	Supporting climate action ^b	2 879 059
33	Supporting stakeholder engagement in the UNFCCC process	1 127 833
Supporting the UNFCCC process		
34	Supporting activities relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures	909 300
35	Assessing progress towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement	633 137
36	Strengthening gender mainstreaming in climate change action and the UNFCCC process and the secretariat through coordination, collaboration, advocacy and capacity-building	797 916
37	Strengthening the science–policy interface	323 180
38	Supporting the intergovernmental negotiation processes on the development of modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement	450 870

<i>Project no.</i>	<i>Activities to be undertaken by the secretariat</i>	<i>Supplementary requirements</i>
		<i>EUR</i>
Modernizing information and communication technology infrastructure		
39	Strengthening UNFCCC cyber security	359 905
40	Streamlining the production of UNFCCC documents	678 000
41	Providing virtual meeting/workshop participation to UNFCCC stakeholders	787 610
42	Providing a scalable, robust and secure cloud infrastructure for UNFCCC systems and data	751 450
43	Empowering stakeholders to work remotely	570 650
44	Developing internal communication tools	241 933
Total		53 484 419

Abbreviations: AC = Adaptation Committee, CGE = Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, GHG = greenhouse gas, ICA = international consultation and analysis, IAR = international assessment and review, INDC = intended nationally determined contribution, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry, MRV = measurement, reporting and verification, NDC = nationally determined contribution, NWP = Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, PCCB = Paris Committee on Capacity-building, SCF = Standing Committee on Finance, TEC = Technology Executive Committee.

^a This project is being implemented under the NDC Partnership for the period 2017–2018. Funding to cover the project's activities in that period has already been made available to the secretariat.

^b A project for which approximately 75 per cent of funding will be sought from non-Party stakeholders.

^c A project for which up to 100 per cent of funding will be sought from non-Party stakeholders.

Annex**Indicative scale of contributions from Parties to the Convention for the biennium 2018–2019^a**

[English only]

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2019</i>
Afghanistan	0.006	0.006	0.006
Albania	0.008	0.008	0.008
Algeria	0.161	0.157	0.157
Andorra	0.006	0.006	0.006
Angola	0.010	0.010	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002	0.002
Argentina	0.892	0.870	0.870
Armenia	0.006	0.006	0.006
Australia	2.337	2.278	2.278
Austria	0.720	0.702	0.702
Azerbaijan	0.060	0.058	0.058
Bahamas	0.014	0.014	0.014
Bahrain	0.044	0.043	0.043
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	0.010
Barbados	0.007	0.007	0.007
Belarus	0.056	0.055	0.055
Belgium	0.885	0.863	0.863
Belize	0.001	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.003	0.003
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.012	0.012	0.012
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.013	0.013	0.013
Botswana	0.014	0.014	0.014
Brazil	3.823	3.727	3.727
Brunei Darussalam	0.029	0.028	0.028
Bulgaria	0.045	0.044	0.044
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.004	0.004
Burundi	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.004	0.004	0.004
Cameroon	0.010	0.010	0.010
Canada	2.921	2.848	2.848
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.005	0.005	0.005
Chile	0.399	0.389	0.389
China	7.921	7.722	7.722
Colombia	0.322	0.314	0.314
Comoros	0.001	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.006	0.006	0.006
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	0.047	0.046	0.046

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2019</i>
Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	0.009	0.009
Croatia	0.099	0.097	0.097
Cuba	0.065	0.063	0.063
Cyprus	0.043	0.042	0.042
Czechia	0.344	0.335	0.335
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.005	0.005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.008	0.008	0.008
Denmark	0.584	0.569	0.569
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.046	0.045	0.045
Ecuador	0.067	0.065	0.065
Egypt	0.152	0.148	0.148
El Salvador	0.014	0.014	0.014
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.010	0.010
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.038	0.037	0.037
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	0.010
European Union	2.500	2.500	2.500
Fiji	0.003	0.003	0.003
Finland	0.456	0.445	0.445
France	4.859	4.737	4.737
Gabon	0.017	0.017	0.017
Gambia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.008	0.008
Germany	6.389	6.229	6.229
Ghana	0.016	0.016	0.016
Greece	0.471	0.459	0.459
Grenada	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.028	0.027	0.027
Guinea	0.002	0.002	0.002
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.002	0.002	0.002
Haiti	0.003	0.003	0.003
Honduras	0.008	0.008	0.008
Hungary	0.161	0.157	0.157
Iceland	0.023	0.022	0.022
India	0.737	0.719	0.719
Indonesia	0.504	0.491	0.491
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.471	0.459	0.459
Iraq	0.129	0.126	0.126
Ireland	0.335	0.327	0.327
Israel	0.430	0.419	0.419
Italy	3.748	3.654	3.654
Jamaica	0.009	0.009	0.009
Japan	9.680	9.437	9.437
Jordan	0.020	0.019	0.019
Kazakhstan	0.191	0.186	0.186
Kenya	0.018	0.018	0.018

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2019</i>
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.285	0.278	0.278
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	0.002
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.003	0.003	0.003
Latvia	0.050	0.049	0.049
Lebanon	0.046	0.045	0.045
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.125	0.122	0.122
Liechtenstein	0.007	0.007	0.007
Lithuania	0.072	0.070	0.070
Luxembourg	0.064	0.062	0.062
Madagascar	0.003	0.003	0.003
Malawi	0.002	0.002	0.002
Malaysia	0.322	0.314	0.314
Maldives	0.002	0.002	0.002
Mali	0.003	0.003	0.003
Malta	0.016	0.016	0.016
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.002	0.002
Mauritius	0.012	0.012	0.012
Mexico	1.435	1.399	1.399
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.010	0.010	0.010
Mongolia	0.005	0.005	0.005
Montenegro	0.004	0.004	0.004
Morocco	0.054	0.053	0.053
Mozambique	0.004	0.004	0.004
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	0.010
Namibia	0.010	0.010	0.010
Nauru	0.001	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.006	0.006	0.006
Netherlands	1.482	1.445	1.445
New Zealand	0.268	0.261	0.261
Nicaragua	0.004	0.004	0.004
Niger	0.002	0.002	0.002
Nigeria	0.209	0.204	0.204
Niue	0.001	0.001	0.001
Norway	0.849	0.828	0.828
Oman	0.113	0.110	0.110
Pakistan	0.093	0.091	0.091
Palau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.034	0.033	0.033
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.004	0.004
Paraguay	0.014	0.014	0.014
Peru	0.136	0.133	0.133
Philippines	0.165	0.161	0.161
Poland	0.841	0.820	0.820
Portugal	0.392	0.382	0.382

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2019</i>
Qatar	0.269	0.262	0.262
Republic of Korea	2.039	1.988	1.988
Republic of Moldova	0.004	0.004	0.004
Romania	0.184	0.179	0.179
Russian Federation	3.088	3.011	3.011
Rwanda	0.002	0.002	0.002
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.003	0.003	0.003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.146	1.117	1.117
Senegal	0.005	0.005	0.005
Serbia	0.032	0.031	0.031
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.447	0.436	0.436
Slovakia	0.160	0.156	0.156
Slovenia	0.084	0.082	0.082
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.364	0.355	0.355
South Sudan	0.003	0.003	0.003
Spain	2.443	2.382	2.382
Sri Lanka	0.031	0.030	0.030
State of Palestine	0.007	0.007	0.007
Sudan	0.010	0.010	0.010
Suriname	0.006	0.006	0.006
Swaziland	0.002	0.002	0.002
Sweden	0.956	0.932	0.932
Switzerland	1.140	1.111	1.111
Syrian Arab Republic	0.024	0.023	0.023
Tajikistan	0.004	0.004	0.004
Thailand	0.291	0.284	0.284
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	0.007	0.007
Timor-Leste	0.003	0.003	0.003
Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tonga	0.001	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.034	0.033	0.033
Tunisia	0.028	0.027	0.027
Turkey	1.018	0.992	0.992
Turkmenistan	0.026	0.025	0.025
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.009	0.009	0.009
Ukraine	0.103	0.100	0.100
United Arab Emirates	0.604	0.589	0.589
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.463	4.351	4.351

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale of assessments for 2019</i>
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010	0.010
United States of America	22.000	21.448	21.448
Uruguay	0.079	0.077	0.077
Uzbekistan	0.023	0.022	0.022
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.571	0.557	0.557
Viet Nam	0.058	0.057	0.057
Yemen	0.010	0.010	0.010
Zambia	0.007	0.007	0.007
Zimbabwe	0.004	0.004	0.004
Total	102.509	100.000	100.000

^a Pursuant to decision 15/CP.1, annex I, paragraph 7(a), the UNFCCC scale of indicative contributions may be adjusted following the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the United Nations scale of assessments for the period 2019–2021.

Decision -/CP.23

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 112, and decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 120 and 121, as well as decisions 5/CP.18, 7/CP.19, 6/CP.20, 6/CP.21 and 8/CP.22,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-third session,¹ taking note of the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Endorses* the updated workplan of the Standing Committee on Finance for 2018;²
3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Finland and Norway and the European Commission for the financial contributions to support the work of the Standing Committee on Finance;
4. *Welcomes* the 2017 forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of mobilizing finance for climate-resilient infrastructure, *takes note* of the summary report on the 2017 forum, including the recommendations and follow-up activities of the Standing Committee on Finance,³ *invites* the Standing Committee on Finance to follow up on the recommendations in its 2018 workplan, and *invites* Parties and relevant organizations to incorporate the recommendations into their work as appropriate;
5. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Morocco and the Netherlands, the Union for the Mediterranean and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for their support in ensuring the success of the 2017 forum;
6. *Notes* the outcome of discussions on the 2018 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, including the outline of the technical report and the summary and recommendations on the 2018 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, as well as an indicative timeline;⁴
7. *Also notes* that the Standing Committee on Finance extended the two-year workplan on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment, and *requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to enhance its work on the measurement, reporting and verification of support beyond the biennial assessment, acknowledging the progress made by the Standing Committee on Finance and noting the need to avoid duplication of ongoing work under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement;
8. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance, in fulfilling its function with regard to the measurement, reporting and verification of support, and in the context of its extended workplan, to continue its cooperation with relevant stakeholders and experts;

¹ FCCC/CP/2017/9.

² FCCC/CP/2017/9, annex VIII.

³ FCCC/CP/2017/9, annex V.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2017/9, annex VI.

9. *Invites* the Standing Committee on Finance to conclude its deliberations on the topic of its next forum at the latest at its first meeting in 2018;
10. *Welcomes* the offer by the Republic of Korea to host a 2018 forum of the Standing Committee on Finance;
11. *Also welcomes* the appointment of focal points of the Standing Committee on Finance to liaise with the other constituted bodies under the Convention, and *requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to continue to provide information on the appointment in its annual reports to the Conference of the Parties;
12. *Reiterates* that the Standing Committee on Finance will integrate financing for forest-related considerations into its 2018 workplan, where appropriate, and continue work on this matter in the context of the overall issue of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, taking into account all relevant decisions on forests;⁵
13. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018) on the progress made in the implementation of its workplan;
14. *Also requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to consider the guidance provided to it in other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2017/9, annex VIII, page 69.

Decision -/CP.23

Scope of the next periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 10/CP.21, paragraph 10,

Noting the recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at their forty-sixth sessions, on the scope of the next periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it,

Decides that the consideration of the scope of the next periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it should be resumed by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at their fiftieth sessions (June 2019), with a view to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation forwarding a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) that will take into account the relevant work on the global stocktake under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, and the facilitative dialogue, which will take place in 2018, and the technical examination processes.¹

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 46, and FCCC/SBI/2016/8, paragraph 132.

Decision -/CP.23

Assessment of the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision to conduct an assessment of the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation so as to improve their effectiveness,¹

Expressing its appreciation to the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, the high-level champions, the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Executive Committee, Parties and non-Party stakeholders for the efforts undertaken and outputs produced so far in the implementation of the technical examination processes,

Having conducted the assessment of the technical examination processes and considered ways of improving their effectiveness,

1. *Stresses* the urgency of improving the technical examination processes, as outlined in decision 1/CP.21, including to better integrate them with the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;
2. *Strongly urges* the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, the high-level champions,² the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to focus the technical examination processes on specific policy options and opportunities for enhancing mitigation and adaptation that are actionable in the short term, including those with sustainable development co-benefits;
3. *Also strongly urges* the high-level champions to identify, by 12 January 2018, in consultation with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, topics for the technical examination process on mitigation for the period until 2020;
4. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to include in their joint annual report to the Conference of the Parties, having consulted with the high-level champions thereon, recommendations for Parties and other organizations on ways forward and necessary actions to be taken based on the outcomes of the technical expert meetings;³
5. *Also requests* the Adaptation Committee, in conducting the technical examination process on adaptation, to consider the needs of Parties expressed in their nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications, to address all four functions of the technical examination process on adaptation,⁴ and to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties recommendations for respective processes and for constituted bodies under the Convention, Parties and other organizations on ways forward and necessary actions to be taken, based on the outcomes of the technical expert meetings;

¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 113 and 131.

² Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 121 and 122.

³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111(a) and 129(a).

⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 127.

6. *Invites* expert organizations, constituted bodies under the Convention and non-Party stakeholders to enhance their engagement in the technical examination processes;
7. *Also invites* expert organizations to volunteer, through the secretariat, to lead the organization of relevant technical expert meetings;
8. *Further invites* the lead expert organizations and *requests* the secretariat, as appropriate, in organizing the technical expert meetings:
 - (a) To make the technical expert meetings more interactive, including by means of round tables, thematic dialogues and virtual participation;
 - (b) To make the agenda and guiding questions for the technical expert meetings available well in advance thereof;
 - (c) To conclude the technical expert meetings with a session on proposing ways forward and necessary actions in relation to the identified policy options and opportunities referred to in paragraph 2 above for inclusion in the technical papers⁵ and subsequent summaries for policymakers;⁶
9. *Invites* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to organize regional technical expert meetings, building on existing regional climate action events, as appropriate, with a view to examining specific finance, technology and capacity-building resources necessary to scale up actions in regional contexts, including through regional mitigation and adaptation initiatives, and to provide their reports thereon to the secretariat as input to the technical examination processes;
10. *Strongly urges* the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, the high-level champions, the Adaptation Committee, the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to ensure the necessary continuity of and follow-up on the identified policy options and opportunities referred to in paragraph 2 above, including by informing the summaries for policymakers,⁷ the high-level events⁸ and the 2018 facilitative dialogue;
11. *Invites* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to share experience on actions taken and pledges made towards addressing the recommendations referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above as input to the relevant technical papers, summaries for policymakers and high-level events.

⁵ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111(b) and 129(b).

⁶ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 111(c) and 129(b).

⁷ As footnote 6 above.

⁸ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 120.

Decision -/CP.13

Fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 3/CP.7, 9/CP.9, 3/CP.10, 2/CP.17 and 21/CP.18,

Acknowledging that capacity-building for countries with economies in transition is essential to enable them to implement effectively their commitments under the Convention,

Having considered the information provided by Parties, the submissions received in response to the invitations of the Conference of the Parties and the compilation and synthesis report in support of the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition, as established by decision 3/CP.7,

1. *Recognizes* that:

(a) Significant progress has been made in building the capacity of countries with economies in transition to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and that some recipients of assistance have started to transfer their own expertise, knowledge and lessons learned on capacity-building to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, have provided adequate resources and assistance for the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition, as established by decision 3/CP.7;

(c) Support was also provided to countries with economies in transition by multilateral development banks and international financial institutions;

(d) Countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support, notwithstanding the progress made, are in need of further capacity-building, in particular for the development and implementation of national low-carbon development strategies consistent with their national priorities and with their emission reduction targets;

2. *Reaffirms* that the scope of the needs identified in the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decision 3/CP.7 and the key factors identified in decision 3/CP.10 remain relevant and continue to be the basis for, and guide the implementation of, capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support;

3. *Invites* Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties in a position to do so, the Global Environment Facility, multilateral and bilateral agencies, international organizations, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and the private sector, or any further arrangements, as appropriate and within their mandates, to continue to provide support for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support;

4. *Decides* to conclude the fourth review, and *requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fifty-second session (June 2020), to initiate the fifth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in

transition with a view to completing this review at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2020).

Decision -/CMP.13

Third review of the Adaptation Fund

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling decision 2/CMP.10 and 1/CMP.12,

Reiterating the crucial importance of the Adaptation Fund as an essential channel for supporting adaptation action and the main promoter of direct access, together with its focus on funding the full costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries,

Noting with deep concern the continued issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding from the Adaptation Fund, given the current prices of certified emission reductions, which affect its ability to fulfil its mandate,

1. *Takes note* of the technical paper on the third review of the Adaptation Fund,¹ based on the terms of reference for the review contained in the annex to decision 1/CMP.12;
2. *Welcomes* the completion of phase 1 of the independent evaluation of the Adaptation Fund and *looks forward* to phase 2;
3. *Recognizes* the lessons learned and progress made since the second review of the Adaptation Fund, including initiatives and improvements such as modalities to enable enhancement of the direct access modality, the Readiness Programme including its South–South mentoring channel, a streamlined process for accreditation for small entities and guidance on accreditation standards;
4. *Also recognizes* the comparative advantage of the Adaptation Fund, including the speed of project approval, the strategic engagement by stakeholders at the subnational level, the various institutional benefits, the efficiency of institutional arrangements and the enhancement of country ownership in the funding process;
5. *Welcomes* the implementation of mandatory compliance for implementing entities with the Adaptation Fund’s environmental and social safeguards and gender policy, which enhances the effectiveness of the Adaptation Fund;
6. *Notes* the efforts made by the Adaptation Fund Board in enhancing cooperation with other funds to ensure coherence and complementarity;
7. *Encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board:
 - (a) To consider options for improvement of efficiency with regard to the operation of the Adaptation Fund;
 - (b) To continue to engage with subnational actors and the private sector through, inter alia, microfinance schemes, weather-based insurance arrangements, involvement with local industry groups and farmers in adaptation projects, and public–private partnerships;

¹ FCCC/TP/2017/6.

(c) To consider voluntary tracking of climate finance mobilized, where appropriate;

(d) To continue the efforts to enhance complementarity and coherence with other funds both under and outside the Convention;

8. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board:

(a) To consider lessons learned from the Adaptation Fund's engagement with private sector stakeholders in adaptation projects at the local level, including in the decision-making processes of the Adaptation Fund and in communications with donors;

(b) To monitor and assess project approval time under the Readiness Programme, identifying any linkages of this time to the introduction of the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, and to take measures to reduce the time, as necessary, while continuing to implement its environmental and social safeguards and gender policy;

(c) To continue to provide information on project approval time;

(d) To continue monitoring the adaptation impacts and results of the Adaptation Fund, including using local and sector-specific metrics;

(e) To report on progress made on the mandates arising from this decision in the future reports of the Adaptation Fund to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

9. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its session to be held in June 2020, to initiate the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 1/CMP.12, or as amended, and to report back to its governing body to be convened in conjunction with the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2021).

Decision -/CMP.13

Report of the Adaptation Fund Board

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling decisions 1/CMP.3, 2/CMP.10, 1/CMP.11 and 2/CMP.12,

Also recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

Further recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 59 and 60, and decision 1/CMA.1, paragraph 11,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Adaptation Fund Board, and the information contained therein;¹
2. *Notes* the following information, actions and decisions relating to the Adaptation Fund Board presented in the report referred to in paragraph 1 above and in the oral report provided by the Chair of the Adaptation Fund Board at this session:²
 - (a) The accreditation of 26 national implementing entities for accessing resources from the Adaptation Fund directly;
 - (b) Cumulative project and programme approvals reaching USD 418.1 million as at 30 June 2017;
 - (c) The record number of project and programme proposals received from 2015 to 2017 and the rapidly increasing demand for funding;
 - (d) Funds available for new funding approvals amounting to USD 185.9 million as at 30 June 2017;
 - (e) The value of projects and programmes in the active pipeline estimated at USD 163.9 million as at 30 June 2017;
 - (f) The approval of funding decisions for readiness grants amounting to USD 275,000, consisting of USD 100,000 in South–South cooperation grants, USD 145,000 in technical assistance grants for the environmental and social policy and gender policy, and USD 30,000 in technical assistance grants for the gender policy;
 - (g) The approval of three regional (multi-country) projects, with total funding of USD 25.8 million, and the decision to continue financing regional projects and programmes beyond the Pilot Programme for Regional Projects and Programmes, launched in May 2015;
 - (h) The cumulative receipts of USD 649.5 million into the Adaptation Trust Fund, as at 30 June 2017, comprising USD 197.8 million from the monetization of certified emission reductions, USD 442.4 million from additional contributions and USD 9.3 million from investment income earned on the trust fund balance;
 - (i) The approval of the Ad hoc Complaint Handling Mechanism of the Adaptation Fund,³ established to promote the fund's accountability and help respond,

¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6.

² Available at http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/items/10494.php.

through a participatory approach, to complaints raised against a project or programme financed by the fund;

(j) The adoption by the Adaptation Fund Board of a medium-term strategy for the Adaptation Fund;⁴

(k) The approval of 16 single-country project/programme proposals submitted by implementing entities, totalling USD 103.1 million, including 6 proposals submitted by national implementing entities, to the amount of USD 38.8 million, 5 proposals submitted by regional implementing entities, to the amount of USD 39.6 million, and 5 proposals submitted by multilateral implementing entities, to the amount of USD 24.6 million;

(l) The contributions received from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, amounting to USD 97.6 million, from Germany, Italy, Sweden and the Brussels-Capital, Flanders and Walloon Regions of Belgium;

(m) The publication of a gender guidance document⁵ to assist implementing entities in complying with the fund's gender policy and action plan and in mainstreaming gender considerations;

(n) The 2017–2020 resource mobilization strategy⁶ being implemented by the Adaptation Fund Board;

3. *Also notes* the total amount of USD 81.4 million in contributions made to the Adaptation Fund in 2016, surpassing the fundraising target of the Adaptation Fund Board of USD 80 million for the 2016 calendar year;

4. *Welcomes* the financial pledges to the Adaptation Fund made by Germany, Ireland, Italy, Sweden and the Walloon Region of Belgium, equivalent to USD 93.3 million;

5. *Notes* that with the pledges mentioned in paragraph 4 above, the fundraising target of the Adaptation Fund Board of USD 80 million for the 2017 calendar year has been surpassed;

6. *Reiterates* its concern⁷ regarding the issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding for the Adaptation Fund due to the current uncertainty about the prices of certified emission reductions;

7. *Encourages* the scaling-up of financial resources, including the provision of voluntary support, that is additional to the share of proceeds levied on certified emission reductions, in order to support the resource mobilization efforts of the Adaptation Fund Board with a view to strengthening the Adaptation Fund;

8. *Also encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board, in line with its existing mandate, to continue its consideration of linkages between the Adaptation Fund and other funds, and to report on the outcomes thereof to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourteenth session (December 2018);

³ See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Ad-Hoc-Complaint-Handling-Mechanism_final_March2017.pdf.

⁴ See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/AFB.B.30.5.Rev_.1-Draft-medium-term-strategy.pdf.

⁵ See <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/GenderGuidance-Document.pdf>.

⁶ See https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/AFB_Resource_mobilization_strategy_for_posting.pdf.

⁷ Decision 2/CMP.12, paragraph 6.

9. *Further encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to implement its medium-term strategy;⁸
 10. *Encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to continue its deliberations on enhancing and streamlining accreditation policies for implementing entities, including reaccreditation of previously accredited entities;
 11. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to make available, as part of its annual report, information on board meetings and other relevant developments that have taken place after the publication of the main part of the annual report;
 12. *Decides* that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement subject to and consistent with decisions to be taken at the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (December 2018), in line with decision 1/CMA.1, paragraph 11;
 13. *Also decides* that it will consider whether the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement exclusively, under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement, following a recommendation from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement on this matter to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifteenth session (November 2019);
 14. *Notes* the progress of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement in undertaking the necessary preparatory work to address governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement, including sources of funding, to be defined by Parties, and *looks forward* to the recommendations thereon from the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement in 2018;
 15. *Recognizes* that the Adaptation Fund should continue to contribute to an enhanced, efficient and coherent climate finance architecture.
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⁸ See Adaptation Fund Board document B.30/5/Rev.1.

Decision -/CMP.13

Fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition under the Kyoto Protocol

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling decisions 3/CP.7, 3/CP.10, 30/CMP.1 and 11/CMP.8,

Acknowledging that capacity-building for countries with economies in transition is essential to enable them to implement effectively their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol,

Having considered the information provided by Parties, the submissions received in response to the invitations of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the compilation and synthesis report in support of the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition, as established by decision 3/CP.7 and reaffirmed by decision 30/CMP.1,

1. *Recognizes* that:

(a) Significant progress has been made in building the capacity of countries with economies in transition to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and that some recipients of assistance have started to transfer their own expertise, knowledge and lessons learned on capacity-building to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

(b) Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, have provided adequate resources and assistance for the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition, as established by decision 3/CP.7 and reaffirmed by decision 30/CMP.1;

(c) Support was also provided to countries with economies in transition by multilateral development banks and international financial institutions;

(d) Countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support, notwithstanding the progress made, are in need of further capacity-building, in particular for the development and implementation of national low-carbon development strategies consistent with their national priorities and with their emission reduction targets;

2. *Reaffirms* that the scope of the needs identified in the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition established under decisions 3/CP.7 and 30/CMP.1 and the key factors identified in decision 3/CP.10 remain relevant and continue to be the basis for, and guide the implementation of, capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support;

3. *Invites* Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties in a position to do so, the Global Environment Facility, multilateral and bilateral agencies, international organizations, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and the private sector, or any further arrangements, as appropriate and within their mandates, to

continue to provide support for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support;

4. *Decides* to conclude the fourth review and requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fifty-second session (June 2020), to initiate the fifth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition under the Kyoto Protocol with a view to completing this review at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (November 2020).

Decision -/CMP.13

Administrative, financial and institutional matters

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol,

Also recalling paragraph 11 of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, which also applies to the Kyoto Protocol,¹

Further recalling decision 22/CP.21, in which the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 was approved,

Taking note of decision -/CP.23,²

Having considered the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative, financial and institutional matters,³

I. Budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the biennium 2016–2017 as at 30 June 2017⁴ and the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the secretariat as at 16 October 2017;⁵
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that made contributions to the core budget in a timely manner;
3. *Expresses concern* regarding the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget for the current and previous bienniums, which has resulted in difficulties with cash flow;
4. *Strongly urges* Parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;
5. *Calls upon* Parties to make their contributions to the core budget for the year 2018 in a timely manner, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities received from Parties;

¹ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

² Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 21(a–d) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

³ FCCC/SBI/2017/13, FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.8, FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.14 and FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.15 and Add.1.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2017/13.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.14.

7. *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process, in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2018, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
8. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual voluntary contribution to the core budget of EUR 766,938 and its special contribution of EUR 1,789,522 as Host Government of the secretariat;

II. Audit report and financial statements for 2016

9. *Takes note* of the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors⁶ and the financial statements for 2016, which include recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audit of the accounts of the Convention;
11. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the auditors for the valuable observations and recommendations and the presentation made thereon to Parties;
12. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.15 and Add.1.

Decision -/CMP.13

Budget for the international transaction log and a methodology for the collection of its fees for the biennium 2018–2019

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,
Recalling Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol,*

Also recalling decisions 11/CMP.3, 10/CMP.5, 9/CMP.6, 8/CMP.8 and 8/CMP.11,

Recognizing the importance of sufficient and stable funding for the international transaction log,

Also recognizing the importance of the proper functioning of the international transaction log for the Parties listed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol as contained in annex I to decision 1/CMP.8 (hereinafter in this decision referred to as Parties),

1. *Approves* the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2018–2019, amounting to EUR 5,204,520, for the purposes specified in the proposed budget for the international transaction log;¹
2. *Decides* to maintain the level of the working capital reserve at 8.3 per cent of the estimated expenditure for the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log;
3. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to draw EUR 2.5 million from unspent balances of the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log from previous financial periods to cover part of the budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
4. *Also authorizes* the Executive Secretary to draw funds from unspent balances of the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log from previous financial periods to cover the potential shortfall in fees due to the disconnection of Parties from the international transaction log;
5. *Notes* that the action referred to in paragraph 3 above is exceptional and is needed to disburse the significant unspent funds, and *recognizes* that fees for the operation of the international transaction log are to be levied as necessary in future bienniums;
6. *Also notes* that any unspent balances of the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log from previous financial periods remaining after the actions referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above could be used to cover the budget of the international transaction log for future bienniums;
7. *Requests* the administrator of the international transaction log to disclose in its annual reports the unspent balance of the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log from the previous biennium as at the time of publication of the annual report;
8. *Adopts* the scale of fees for the international transaction log for the biennium 2018–2019 as contained in the annex;
9. *Decides* that fees for the international transaction log paid by a Party for the biennium 2018–2019 shall be calculated by multiplying the scale of fees for that Party contained in the

¹ FCCC/SBI/2017/4/Add.2.

annex by the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2018–2019 and adjusted for Parties currently not connected to the international transaction log, taking into account the amount drawn from unspent balances as set out in paragraph 3 above, with the balance of fees for the first year of the biennium being equal to the balance of fees for the second year of the biennium, as contained in the annex;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to notify Parties connected to the international transaction log in the biennium 2018–2019 of the annual fees, calculated in accordance with paragraph 9 above, as early as possible and at least four months in advance of the relevant calendar year, where possible;

11. *Decides* that, if a Party connects to the international transaction log for the first time or reconnects to it, the scale of fees for that Party shall be that contained in the annex, or, for Parties not listed in the table contained in the annex, shall be made equal to 130 per cent of their Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for the relevant biennium;

12. *Also decides* that fees paid by a Party that connects to the international transaction log for the first time or reconnects to it shall be deducted from the resource requirement for activities relating to the international transaction log in the next biennium;

13. *Further decides* that fees paid by a Party that connects to the international transaction log for the first time or reconnects to it during the biennium 2018–2019 shall be proportioned for the period between the date of connection or reconnection of its registry and the end of the biennium, except for the period for which the fees were already paid;

14. *Decides* that, where a Party disconnects during the biennium 2018–2019, the Party shall cover the fees for the full year in which the disconnection took place, and that, if the disconnection takes place in the first year of the biennium and the Party does not reconnect in the second year of the biennium, fees for the second year of the biennium shall not apply;

15. *Also decides* that, where a Party disconnected prior to the biennium 2018–2019, the fees shall not apply until the Party reconnects to the international transaction log;

16. *Authorizes* the international transaction log administrator to disconnect the registry of a Party from the international transaction log in the event of the non-payment of its fees by that Party, provided that such disconnection shall not be effected earlier than four months after the beginning of the relevant calendar year, at least two reminders have already been given to the Party and consultations have taken place with the Party concerned prior to the final reminder;

17. *Requests* the international transaction log administrator to provide, in its annual reports for 2018 and 2019, information on transactions of Kyoto Protocol units;

18. *Also requests* the international transaction log administrator to publish, in its annual reports, a table listing the scale and the level of fees and the status of payments for all Parties connected to the international transaction log;

19. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fiftieth session (June 2019), to recommend a methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2020–2021 for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifteenth session (November 2019).

Annex

Fees for the international transaction log for the biennium 2018–2019

<i>Party</i>	<i>Scale of fees for 2018–2019 (per cent)</i>	<i>Calculated fees for 2018 before credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Calculated fees for 2019 before credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Balance of fees for 2018 after credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Balance of fees for 2019 after credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>
Australia	2.841	75 960	75 960	39 472	39 472
Austria	1.588	42 443	42 443	22 055	22 055
Belarus ^a	0.073	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1.973	52 748	52 748	27 410	27 410
Bulgaria	0.036	963	963	500	500
Croatia	0.079	2 108	2 108	1 095	1 095
Cyprus	0.061	1 639	1 639	852	852
Czechia	0.503	13 454	13 454	6 991	6 991
Denmark	1.323	35 365	35 365	18 377	18 377
Estonia	0.028	755	755	392	392
European Union	2.685	71 770	71 770	37 295	37 295
Finland	1.009	26 985	26 985	14 023	14 023
France	10.667	285 182	285 182	148 194	148 194
Germany	15.35	410 402	410 402	213 266	213 266
Greece	1.065	28 469	28 469	14 794	14 794
Hungary	0.437	11 684	11 684	6 072	6 072
Iceland	0.737	19 699	19 699	10 237	10 237
Ireland	0.797	21 313	21 313	11 075	11 075
Italy	9.090	242 999	242 999	126 274	126 274
Japan	14.939	399 369	399 369	207 531	207 531
Kazakhstan ^a	0.157	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0.032	859	859	446	446
Liechtenstein	0.188	5 022	5 022	2 610	2 610
Lithuania	0.055	1 483	1 483	771	771
Luxembourg	0.153	4 086	4 086	2 123	2 123
Malta	0.021	572	572	297	297
Monaco	0.181	4 840	4 840	2 515	2 515
Netherlands	3.352	89 622	89 622	46 572	46 572
New Zealand	0.961	25 684	25 684	13 347	13 347
Norway	2.319	61 986	61 986	32 211	32 211
Poland	0.896	23 941	23 941	12 441	12 441
Portugal	0.943	25 216	25 216	13 103	13 103
Romania	0.125	3 331	3 331	1 731	1 731
Russian Federation ^a	2.743	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	0.113	3 019	3 019	1 569	1 569
Slovenia	0.171	4 580	4 580	2 380	2 380
Spain	5.311	141 979	141 979	73 779	73 779
Sweden	1.917	51 238	51 238	26 626	26 626
Switzerland	2.760	73 774	73 774	38 337	38 337
Ukraine	0.745	19 907	19 907	10 345	10 345
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.888	317 814	317 814	165 152	165 152

<i>Party</i>	<i>Scale of fees for 2018–2019 (per cent)</i>	<i>Calculated fees for 2018 before credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Calculated fees for 2019 before credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Balance of fees for 2018 after credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Balance of fees for 2019 after credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>
Fees		2 602 260	2 602 260	1 352 260	1 352 260
Credit from unspent balances from previous financial periods		-	-	1 250 000	1 250 000
Total		2 602 260	2 602 260	2 602 260	2 602 260

^a Parties currently not connected to the international transaction log. These Parties will be subject to the international transaction log fees in case of connection or reconnection to the international transaction log, in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of this document.

Draft decision -/CMP.13

Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol,

Taking note of decision -/CP.23,¹ in particular paragraph 1,

Having considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 submitted by the Executive Secretary,²

1. *Endorses* decision -/CP.23³ on the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol;
2. *Adopts* the indicative scale of contributions for 2018 and 2019 contained in the annex, covering 15.0 per cent of the indicative contributions specified in table 1 of decision -/CP.23;⁴
3. *Invites* all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to note that contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with paragraph 8(b) of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat,⁵ and to pay promptly and in full for each of the years 2018 and 2019 the contributions required to finance the approved expenditures set out in decision -/CP.23;⁶
4. *Takes note* of the financing requirements for the clean development mechanism and joint implementation proposed by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism and the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, respectively.

¹ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 16(a) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

² FCCC/SBI/2017/4.

³ As footnote 1 above.

⁴ As footnote 1 above.

⁵ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

⁶ As footnote 1 above.

Annex

Indicative scale of contributions from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for the biennium 2018–2019^a

[English only]

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2019</i>
Afghanistan	0.006	0.008	0.008
Albania	0.008	0.010	0.010
Algeria	0.161	0.209	0.209
Angola	0.010	0.013	0.013
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	0.003
Argentina	0.892	1.159	1.159
Armenia	0.006	0.008	0.008
Australia	2.337	3.036	3.036
Austria	0.720	0.935	0.935
Azerbaijan	0.060	0.078	0.078
Bahamas	0.014	0.018	0.018
Bahrain	0.044	0.057	0.057
Bangladesh	0.010	0.013	0.013
Barbados	0.007	0.009	0.009
Belarus	0.056	0.073	0.073
Belgium	0.885	1.150	1.150
Belize	0.001	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.004	0.004
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.012	0.016	0.016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.013	0.017	0.017
Botswana	0.014	0.018	0.018
Brazil	3.823	4.966	4.966
Brunei Darussalam	0.029	0.038	0.038
Bulgaria	0.045	0.058	0.058
Burkina Faso	0.004	0.005	0.005
Burundi	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.004	0.005	0.005
Cameroon	0.010	0.013	0.013
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.005	0.006	0.006
Chile	0.399	0.518	0.518
China	7.921	10.289	10.289
Colombia	0.322	0.418	0.418
Comoros	0.001	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.006	0.008	0.008
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Costa Rica	0.047	0.061	0.061
Côte d'Ivoire	0.009	0.012	0.012
Croatia	0.099	0.129	0.129

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2019</i>
Cuba	0.065	0.084	0.084
Cyprus	0.043	0.056	0.056
Czechia	0.344	0.447	0.447
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005	0.006	0.006
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.008	0.010	0.010
Denmark	0.584	0.759	0.759
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.046	0.060	0.060
Ecuador	0.067	0.087	0.087
Egypt	0.152	0.197	0.197
El Salvador	0.014	0.018	0.018
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.013	0.013
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.038	0.049	0.049
Ethiopia	0.010	0.013	0.013
European Union	2.500	2.500	2.500
Fiji	0.003	0.004	0.004
Finland	0.456	0.592	0.592
France	4.859	6.311	6.311
Gabon	0.017	0.022	0.022
Gambia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.010	0.010
Germany	6.389	8.299	8.299
Ghana	0.016	0.021	0.021
Greece	0.471	0.612	0.612
Grenada	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.028	0.036	0.036
Guinea	0.002	0.003	0.003
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.002	0.003	0.003
Haiti	0.003	0.004	0.004
Honduras	0.008	0.010	0.010
Hungary	0.161	0.209	0.209
Iceland	0.023	0.030	0.030
India	0.737	0.957	0.957
Indonesia	0.504	0.655	0.655
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.471	0.612	0.612
Iraq	0.129	0.168	0.168
Ireland	0.335	0.435	0.435
Israel	0.430	0.559	0.559
Italy	3.748	4.868	4.868
Jamaica	0.009	0.012	0.012
Japan	9.680	12.573	12.573
Jordan	0.020	0.026	0.026
Kazakhstan	0.191	0.248	0.248
Kenya	0.018	0.023	0.023
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.285	0.370	0.370
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003	0.003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.003	0.004	0.004

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2019</i>
Latvia	0.050	0.065	0.065
Lebanon	0.046	0.060	0.060
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.125	0.162	0.162
Liechtenstein	0.007	0.009	0.009
Lithuania	0.072	0.094	0.094
Luxembourg	0.064	0.083	0.083
Madagascar	0.003	0.004	0.004
Malawi	0.002	0.003	0.003
Malaysia	0.322	0.418	0.418
Maldives	0.002	0.003	0.003
Mali	0.003	0.004	0.004
Malta	0.016	0.021	0.021
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.003	0.003
Mauritius	0.012	0.016	0.016
Mexico	1.435	1.864	1.864
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.010	0.013	0.013
Mongolia	0.005	0.006	0.006
Montenegro	0.004	0.005	0.005
Morocco	0.054	0.070	0.070
Mozambique	0.004	0.005	0.005
Myanmar	0.010	0.013	0.013
Namibia	0.010	0.013	0.013
Nauru	0.001	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.006	0.008	0.008
Netherlands	1.482	1.925	1.925
New Zealand	0.268	0.348	0.348
Nicaragua	0.004	0.005	0.005
Niger	0.002	0.003	0.003
Nigeria	0.209	0.271	0.271
Niue	0.001	0.001	0.001
Norway	0.849	1.103	1.103
Oman	0.113	0.147	0.147
Pakistan	0.093	0.121	0.121
Palau	0.001	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.034	0.044	0.044
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.005	0.005
Paraguay	0.014	0.018	0.018
Peru	0.136	0.177	0.177
Philippines	0.165	0.214	0.214
Poland	0.841	1.092	1.092
Portugal	0.392	0.509	0.509
Qatar	0.269	0.349	0.349
Republic of Korea	2.039	2.648	2.648
Republic of Moldova	0.004	0.005	0.005
Romania	0.184	0.239	0.239
Russian Federation	3.088	4.011	4.011
Rwanda	0.002	0.003	0.003

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2019</i>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.003	0.004	0.004
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.146	1.489	1.489
Senegal	0.005	0.006	0.006
Serbia	0.032	0.042	0.042
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	0.001
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.447	0.581	0.581
Slovakia	0.160	0.208	0.208
Slovenia	0.084	0.109	0.109
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.364	0.473	0.473
Spain	2.443	3.865	3.865
Sri Lanka	0.031	3.173	3.173
Sudan	0.010	0.013	0.013
Suriname	0.006	0.008	0.008
Swaziland	0.002	0.003	0.003
Sweden	0.956	1.242	1.242
Switzerland	1.140	1.481	1.481
Syrian Arab Republic	0.024	0.031	0.031
Tajikistan	0.004	0.005	0.005
Thailand	0.291	0.378	0.378
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.007	0.009	0.009
Timor-Leste	0.003	0.004	0.004
Togo	0.001	0.001	0.001
Tonga	0.001	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.034	0.044	0.044
Tunisia	0.028	0.036	0.036
Turkey	1.018	1.322	1.322
Turkmenistan	0.026	0.034	0.034
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.009	0.012	0.012
Ukraine	0.103	0.134	0.134
United Arab Emirates	0.604	0.785	0.785
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.463	5.797	5.797
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.013	0.013
Uruguay	0.079	0.103	0.103
Uzbekistan	0.023	0.030	0.030
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.571	0.742	0.742
Viet Nam	0.058	0.075	0.075
Yemen	0.010	0.013	0.013
Zambia	0.007	0.009	0.009
Zimbabwe	0.004	0.005	0.005

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2018</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2019</i>
Total	77.572	100.000	100.000

^a Pursuant to decision 15/CP.1, annex, paragraph 7(a), the UNFCCC scale of indicative contributions may be adjusted following the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the United Nations scale of assessments for the period 2019–2021.

Decision -/CMP.13

Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling the provisions of Articles 3 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol and decision 1/CMP.6,

Cognizant of decision 3/CMP.1 and subsequent guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol relating to the clean development mechanism,

Welcoming the report for 2016–2017 of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism,¹

Appreciating the Executive Board, its panels and working groups and the secretariat for the work undertaken in 2017,

Noting the contribution to global efforts to address climate change by the clean development mechanism, which to date has been responsible for over 7,780 project activities being registered, 310 programmes of activities registered and over 1.88 billion certified emission reductions being issued,² of which over 124 million have been voluntarily cancelled either in national registries or in the clean development mechanism registry,

Also noting decision 1/CP.19, paragraph 5(c), and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 106, on the role of voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions,

Further noting that the regional distribution of registered project activities, registered programmes of activities and issuance of certified emission reductions is, respectively: for Africa 2.8 per cent, 36.1 per cent and 2.2 per cent; for Asia-Pacific 83.8 per cent, 47.1 per cent and 84.8 per cent; for Eastern Europe 0.6 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 0.2 per cent; and for Latin America and the Caribbean 12.8 per cent, 16.1 per cent and 12.8 per cent,

Urging Parties to deposit with the Depository their instruments of acceptance in respect of the Doha Amendment³ pursuant to Article 20 of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to expediting its entry into force,

1. *Requests* the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism to continue to simplify the process for the development and approval of standardized baselines and to support designated national authorities in developing standardized baselines upon the request of the designated national authorities;
2. *Encourages* the Executive Board to continue its cooperation with financial institutions in response to decision 6/CMP.11, paragraphs 7 and 8;
3. *Recognizes* the support provided to stakeholders in the clean development mechanism through the regional collaboration centres, and *requests* the Executive Board to continue to support clean development mechanism project development via the regional collaboration centres and to report back to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourteenth session (December 2018);
4. *Takes note* that the Executive Board has adopted a two-year business and management plan (2018–2019);

¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/5.

² See <http://cdm.unfccc.int/>.

³ Decision 1/CMP.8.

5. *Designates* as operational entities those entities that have been accredited and provisionally designated as such by the Executive Board to carry out the sector-specific validation functions and/or sector-specific verification functions described in the annex.

Annex

Designation of operational entities by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its thirteenth session and changes in accreditation status of entities during the reporting period of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (18 October 2016 to 22 September 2017)

[English only]

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation and verification)</i>
AENOR INTERNACIONAL, S.A.U. (AENOR) ^a (transfer of accreditation from Spanish Association for Standardisation and Certification (AENOR))	1–15
Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd. (BVI) ^a (transfer of accreditation from Bureau Veritas Certification Holding SAS (BVCH))	1–15
China Quality Certification Center (CQC) ^b	1–15
Earthood Services Private Limited (Earthood) ^c	1, 3–5, 13 and 15
ERM Certification and Verification Services Limited (ERM CVS) ^b	1, 3–5, 8–10 and 13
Foundation for Industrial Development - Management System Certification Institute (Thailand) (MASCI) ^b	1 and 13
Japan Quality Assurance Organisation (JQA) ^b	1, 3–5, 10, 13 and 14
Japan Management Association (JMA) ^d	1–4, 6, 9 and 14
Korea Energy Agency (KEA) ^b	1, 3–5, 7, 9 and 11–15
Korean Standards Association (KSA) ^b	1–5, 9, 10 and 13
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCES) ^e	4, 7, 10, 12 and 15
Re Carbon Gözetim Denetim ve Belgelendirme Limited Sirketi (Re Carbon) ^a (transfer of accreditation from Re-consult Ltd. (Re-consult))	1–4, 9, 13 and 15
RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) ^f	8
RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) ^b	1–7, 9–11 and 13–15
SGS United Kingdom Limited (SGS) ^d	1, 4, 7, 10 and 13
SIRIM QAS INTERNATIONAL SDN.BHD (SIRIM) ^d	1 and 13
TÜV Rheinland (China) Ltd. (TÜV Rheinland) ^d	1–15

^a Transfer of accreditation from another legal entity.

^b Accreditation granted for five years.

^c Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation; the remaining sectoral scopes are indicated.

- ^d Voluntary withdrawal of accreditation in its entirety.
 - ^e Entity suspended; only the suspended sectoral scopes are indicated.
 - ^f Withdrawal of accreditation by the Board; only the withdrawn sectoral scopes are indicated.
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Conference of the Parties

Twenty-third session

Bonn, 6–17 November 2017

Agenda item 4

Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Proposal by the President

Draft decision 1/CP.23

Fiji Momentum for Implementation

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22 and 1/CMA.1,

Congratulating Parties that have ratified, accepted or approved, or acceded to the Paris Agreement,

Underscoring the importance of keeping the momentum and continuing to uphold the spirit and vision of the Paris Agreement,

Highlighting the urgency of the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement,

I. Completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement

1. *Welcomes* progress in the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement, described in decision 1/CMA.1 and decision 1/CP.22, by the Conference of the Parties, all three subsidiary bodies and the constituted bodies under the Convention;
2. *Confirms* its firm determination to oversee and accelerate the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement by its twenty-fourth session (December 2018) and to forward the outcomes for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the



Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session (December 2018);

3. *Requests* the secretariat to develop an online platform that will provide an overview, based on the list contained in annex I, with weblinks to complete information and references on the work of the Conference of the Parties and the subsidiary and constituted bodies on the work programme under the Paris Agreement;
4. *Reiterates* its request to the subsidiary and constituted bodies to accelerate their work on the work programme under the Paris Agreement and to forward the outcomes to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session at the latest;¹
5. *Recognizes* that an additional negotiating session for all three subsidiary bodies may be needed between the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (April–May 2018) and the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, to facilitate the timely completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement by the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with decisions 1/CP.22 and 1/CMA.1;
6. *Decides* that its President, in consultation with the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, will assess the need for the additional negotiating session referred to in paragraph 5 above, on the basis of the outcomes of the forty-eighth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the fifth part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (April–May 2018), and guide the secretariat accordingly;
7. *Agrees* that, should the additional negotiating session referred to in paragraph 5 above be needed, it would address matters relating to the work programme under the Paris Agreement being considered by the subsidiary bodies;
8. *Also agrees* that the additional negotiating session referred to in paragraph 5 above should be organized in a cost-effective manner, including with respect to the length of the session and related logistical matters such as interpretation and translation into the official United Nations languages, while also allowing for the effective participation of delegates from developing countries;
9. *Requests* the secretariat to make provisional and, if required, final arrangements for the additional negotiating session referred to in paragraph 5 above, and to finalize the arrangements should the additional negotiating session be confirmed, subject to the availability of financial resources;

II. Talanoa dialogue

10. *Welcomes with appreciation* the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue, to be known as the Talanoa dialogue, announced at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties by the Presidents of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Conference of the Parties, as contained in the informal note by the Presidencies of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Conference of the Parties (see annex II);
11. *Launches* the Talanoa dialogue, which will start in January 2018;

III. Pre-2020 implementation and ambition

Noting that all Parties share the view that pre-2020 implementation and ambition are of utmost importance,

Emphasizing that enhanced pre-2020 ambition can lay a solid foundation for enhanced post-2020 ambition,

Recognizing the importance of continued consideration by the Conference of the Parties of the efforts of Parties in relation to action and support in the pre-2020 period,

¹ Decision 1/CP.22, paragraph 10.

Also recognizing the importance of bringing visibility to and creating a more coherent understanding of the pre-2020 work of the UNFCCC bodies,

Further recognizing the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation,

Noting that biennial high-level ministerial dialogues on climate finance will be held in 2018 and 2020 in accordance with decision 3/CP.19,

Also noting that the Standing Committee on Finance will prepare biennial assessments and overviews of climate finance flows in 2018 and 2020 in accordance with decision 2/CP.17,

12. *Requests* the President of the Conference of the Parties and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary to send joint letters to Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are yet to ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol urging them to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible;

13. *Also requests* the secretariat to consult the United Nations Secretary-General on ways to promote the ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;

14. *Invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal² by 1 May 2018 additional information on progress in implementing decision 1/CP.21, section IV: enhanced action prior to 2020;

15. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report of the submissions referred to in paragraph 14 above as input to the stocktake referred to in paragraph 17 below;

16. *Welcomes* the report of the President of the Conference of the Parties that noted that the 2018 facilitative dialogue³ (Talanoa dialogue) will consider, as an element of the dialogue, the efforts of Parties in relation to action and support, as appropriate, in the pre-2020 period;

17. *Decides* to convene a stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, which will apply the format of the 2016 facilitative dialogue⁴ and consider, inter alia:

(a) The inputs of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the constituted bodies under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;

(b) The mitigation efforts of Parties in the pre-2020 period;

(c) The provision of support in the pre-2020 period;

(d) The work of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, including the summaries for policymakers of the technical examination processes and the yearbooks on climate action prepared by the high-level champions;

18. *Also decides* to convene a stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition at the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2019), which will apply the format of the stocktake referred to in paragraph 17 above and consider, inter alia:

(a) The inputs of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the constituted bodies under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;

² <http://www.unfccc.int/5900>.

³ Pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20, and decision 1/CP.22, paragraph 16.

⁴ As established by decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 115. See also <http://unfccc.int/9985.php>.

(b) The outcomes of the high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance to be held at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties;

(c) The relevant outcomes of the Talanoa dialogue referred to in paragraph 16 above;

(d) The outcomes of the stocktake referred to in paragraph 17 above;

(e) The work of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, including the summaries for policymakers of the technical examination processes and the yearbooks on climate action prepared by the high-level champions;

19. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare reports on the stocktakes referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision and *requests* that the actions called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex I

Work of the Conference of the Parties and the subsidiary and constituted bodies on the work programme under the Paris Agreement for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement¹

[English only]

- Matters relating to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 22–35 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 (*APA*)
 - b. Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12 (NDC registry) (*SBI*)
 - c. Common time frames for NDCs (Article 4, paragraph 10) (*SBI*)
 - d. Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (*SBSTA/SBI*)
- Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Guidance on cooperative approaches (Article 6, paragraph 2) (*SBSTA*)
 - b. Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism (Article 6, paragraph 4) (*SBSTA*)
 - c. Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches (Article 6, paragraph 8) (*SBSTA*)
- Matters relating to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Further guidance for the adaptation communication (*APA*)
 - b. Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12 (adaptation registry) (*SBI*)
 - c. Review of adaptation-related institutional arrangements under the Convention (*AC; SBSTA/SBI*)
 - d. Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs with a view to assisting developing country Parties without placing an undue burden on them (*AC; SBSTA/SBI*)
 - e. Modalities for the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties under Article 7, paragraph 3 (*AC/LEG; SBSTA/SBI*)
 - f. Methodologies to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries (*AC/LEG, in collaboration with SCF; SBSTA/SBI*)
 - g. Methodologies on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14(c) (*AC/LEG, in collaboration with SCF; SBSTA/SBI*)
- Matters relating to Article 8 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 47–51 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (*WIM ExCom*)
- Matters relating to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 52–64 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7 (*SBSTA*)
 - b. Process to identify information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5 (COP)
 - c. Adaptation Fund (*APA*)
- Matters relating to Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 66–70 of decision 1/CP.21

¹ Weblinks to facilitators' notes prepared during this session will be made available on the UNFCCC website.

- a. Scope and modalities of the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism (*SBI*)
- b. Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4 (*SBSTA*)

- Matters relating to Article 11 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 81 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Institutional arrangements on capacity-building to support the Paris Agreement (Article 11, paragraph 5) (*COP*)

- Matters relating to Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 82 and 83 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information (*SBI*)

- Matters relating to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 84–98 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support (*APA*)

- Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Matters relating to the global stocktake (inputs/modalities) (*APA*)

- Matters relating to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 102 and 103 of decision 1/CP.21
 - a. Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance (*APA*)

- Possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement (*APA*)²

² Different views are expressed by Parties on whether possible additional matters should be added to the work programme under the Paris Agreement for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including the issues discussed under agenda item 8 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement.

Annex II*

[English only]

Informal note by the Presidencies of COP 22 and COP 23

17 November 2017**Talanoa dialogue****Approach**

The Presidencies of COP 22 and COP 23 conducted extensive consultations on the Talanoa dialogue throughout 2017, which continued during the twenty-third session of the COP. This informal note has been prepared by the Presidencies of COP 22 and COP 23 on this basis.

Mandate

The COP by its decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20, decided to “convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Agreement”.

Features of the Talanoa dialogue

Based on input received by Parties, the main features of the dialogue are as follows:

- The dialogue should be constructive, facilitative and solutions oriented;
- The dialogue should not lead to discussions of a confrontational nature in which individual Parties or groups of Parties are singled out;
- The dialogue will be conducted in the spirit of the Pacific tradition of Talanoa:
 - Talanoa is a traditional approach used in Fiji and the Pacific to engage in an inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue;
 - The purpose of Talanoa is to share stories, build empathy and trust;
 - During the process, participants advance their knowledge through common understanding;
 - It creates a platform of dialogue, which results in better decision-making for the collective good;
 - By focusing on the benefits of collective action, this process will inform decision-making and move the global climate agenda forward;
- The dialogue should be conducted in a manner that promotes cooperation;

* Reproduced as received from the Presidents of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Conference of the Parties.

- The dialogue will be structured around three general topics:
 - Where are we?
 - Where do we want to go?
 - How do we get there?

- The dialogue will be conducted in a manner that promotes enhanced ambition. The dialogue will consider, as one of its elements, the efforts of Parties on action and support, as appropriate, in the pre-2020 period;

- The dialogue will fulfil its mandate, in a comprehensive and non-restrictive manner;

- The dialogue will consist of a preparatory and a political phase;

- The Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 will jointly lead both phases of the dialogue and co-chair the political phase at COP 24;

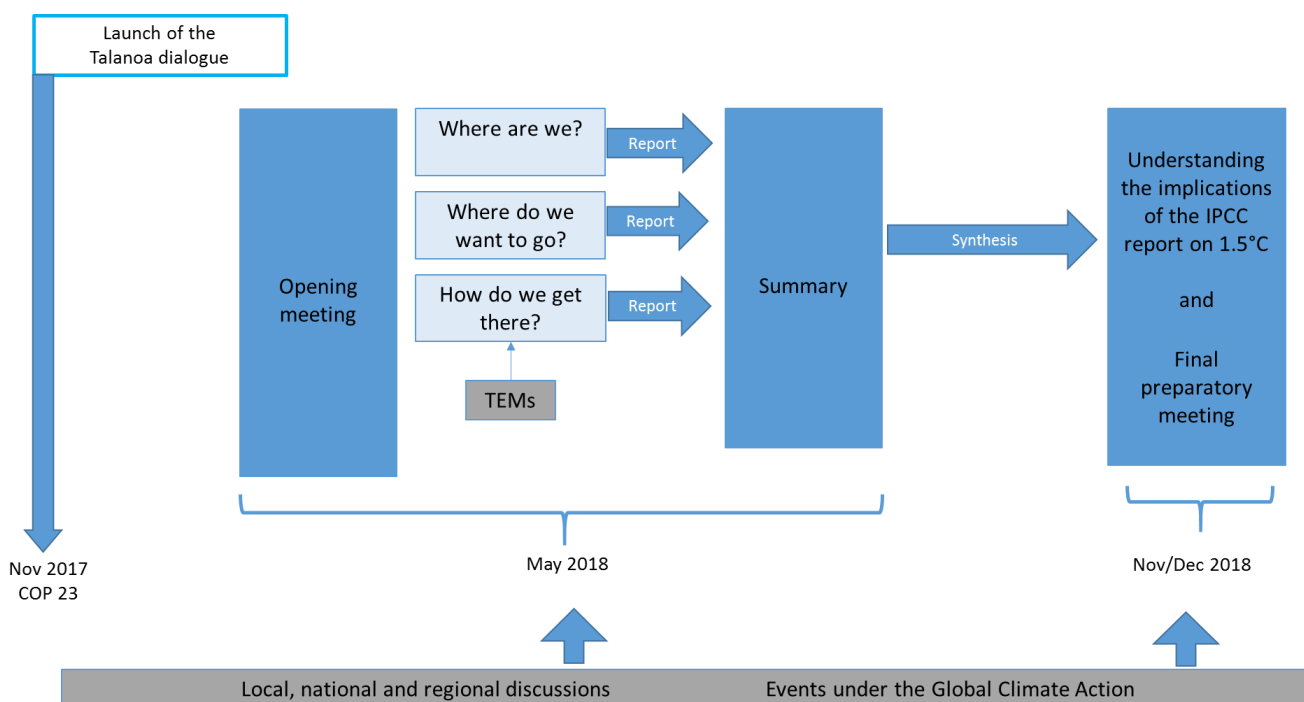
- A dedicated space will be provided in the dialogue, both during the preparatory and the political phase to facilitate the understanding of the implications of the Special Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on Global Warming of 1.5°C;

- As regards inputs to the dialogue:
 - The Special Report by the IPCC on global warming of 1.5°C requested by the COP will inform the dialogue;
 - Parties, stakeholders and expert institutions are encouraged to prepare analytical and policy relevant inputs to inform the dialogue and submit these and other proposed inputs, including those from intergovernmental organisations and UNFCCC bodies, by 2 April 2018 for discussions in conjunction with the May session, and by 29 October 2018 for discussions in conjunction with COP 24;
 - The Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 will also provide inputs to inform the dialogue;
 - An online platform will facilitate access to all inputs to the dialogue, which will be overseen by the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24;
 - The secretariat will be requested to prepare relevant inputs and to develop and manage the online platform under the guidance of the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24;

- The preparatory phase will seek to build a strong evidence-based foundation for the political phase:
 - The preparatory phase will start after the dialogue is launched at COP 23, in January 2018, and will end at COP 24;
 - Parties and non-Party stakeholders are invited to cooperate in convening local, national, regional or global events in support of the dialogue and to prepare and make available relevant inputs;
 - The May discussions will be used to explore the three central topics informed by inputs by various actors and institutions, including from the Technical Examination Process and Global Climate Action, with the support of the high-level champions;
 - Summaries from all discussions will be prepared under the authority of the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24;

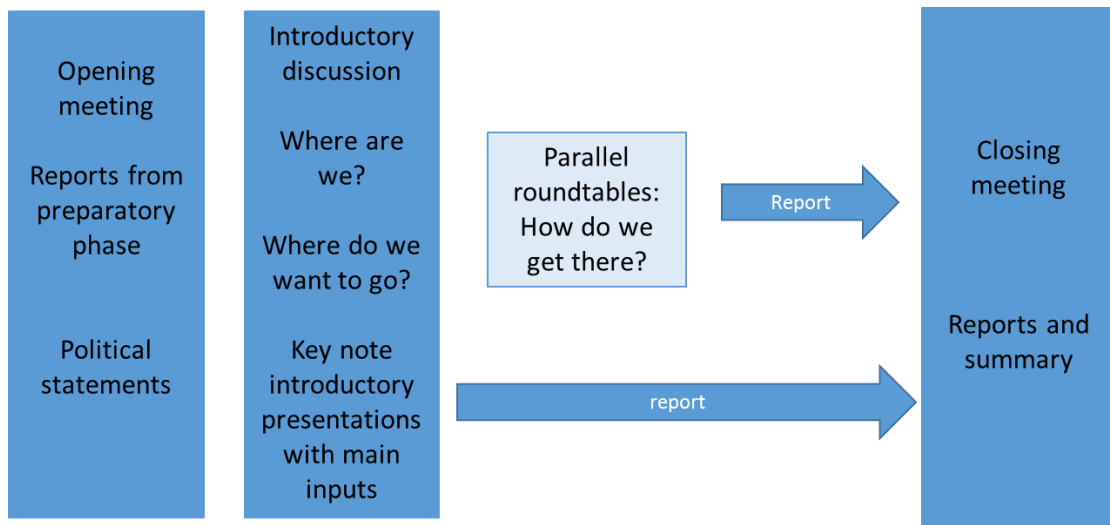
- The information and insights gained during the preparatory phase will be synthesised by the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 to provide a foundation for the political phase;

Figure 1 - Preparatory phase



- The political phase will bring high-level representatives of Parties together to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Agreement:
 - The political phase will take place at COP 24 with the participation of Ministers;
 - This phase will build on the preparatory phase and focus on the objectives of the dialogue;
 - Political discussions will include roundtables to ensure focussed and interactive discussions among Ministers;
 - At the closing meeting of the dialogue, the Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 will provide a summary of key messages from the roundtables;

Figure 2 - Political phase



- It will be important to send clear forward looking signals to ensure that the outcome of the dialogue is greater confidence, courage and enhanced ambition;
- The outcome of the dialogue is expected to capture the political momentum, and help Parties to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions;
- The outputs of the dialogue will include reports and summaries of the discussions.

SUMMARY OF THE FIJI / BONN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE: 6-17 NOVEMBER 2017

The UN Climate Change Conference convened from 6-17 November 2017, in Bonn, Germany under the Presidency of Fiji. It included the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 23) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 13th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 13), and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1-2). Three subsidiary bodies also met, the 47th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 47) and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 47), and the fourth part of the first session of the *Ad hoc* Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1-4).

The UN Climate Change Conference brought together over 16,000 participants, including over 9,200 government officials, 5,500 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, and 1,200 members of the media.

Negotiations, which did not conclude until early on Saturday morning, 18 November, focused on the various aspects of the Paris Agreement work programme. Parties adopted 31 decisions, 24 under the COP, seven under the CMP, that, *inter alia*: give guidance on the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme, launch the Talanoa Dialogue (the name for the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue called for by decision 1/CP.21, which adopted the Paris Agreement), and give prominence to pre-2020 implementation and ambition, under the “Fiji Momentum for Implementation”; decide that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement subject to decisions to be taken at CMA 1-3; operationalize the local communities and indigenous peoples platform; establish a gender action plan; assess the technical examination process on mitigation and adaptation; take work forward on long-term finance; and conclude reviews of the Standing Committee on Finance, the Adaptation Fund, capacity building in countries with economies in transition, and in developing countries; and give guidance to the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

The joint high-level segment under the COP, CMP and CMA brought together 15 heads of state and government, in addition to ministers and heads of delegation.

Negotiations took place in the “Bula Zone” and side events were in the “Bonn Zone.” In the Bonn Zone, many state and non-state actors announced initiatives for climate action, including the

launch of the Ocean Pathway Initiative, to link healthy oceans with climate change action through the UN climate processes, and the Bonn-Fiji Commitment, which was adopted by over 300 local and regional leaders to deliver on the Paris Agreement.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNFCCC

The international political response to climate change began with the 1992 adoption of the UNFCCC, which sets out a legal framework for stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid “dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.” The Convention, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, has 197 parties. In December 1997, delegates to COP 3 in Kyoto, Japan, agreed to a protocol to the UNFCCC that committed industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve emissions reduction targets. These countries, known as Annex I parties under the UNFCCC, agreed to reduce their overall emissions of six GHGs by an average of 5% below 1990 levels in 2008-2012 (the first commitment period), with specific targets

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varying from country to country. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and now has 192 parties.

In December 2015, at COP 21 in Paris, France, parties agreed to the Paris Agreement that specifies all countries will submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and aggregate progress on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation (MOI) will be reviewed every five years through a global stocktake. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016 and, as of 19 November 2017, has been ratified by 170 parties out of the 195 signatories.

LONG-TERM NEGOTIATIONS, 2005-2009: Convening in Montreal, Canada, in 2005, CMP 1 established the *Ad hoc* Working Group on Annex I Parties' Further Commitments under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) in accordance with Protocol Article 3.9, which mandated consideration of Annex I parties' further commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period.

In December 2007, COP 13 and CMP 3 in Bali, Indonesia, resulted in agreement on the Bali Roadmap on long-term issues. COP 13 adopted the Bali Action Plan (BAP) and established the *Ad hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA), with a mandate to focus on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity building and a shared vision for long-term cooperative action. Negotiations on Annex I parties' further commitments continued under the AWG-KP. The deadline for concluding the two-track negotiations was 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

COPENHAGEN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen met in December 2009. The event was marked by disputes over transparency and process. After lengthy debate, delegates ultimately agreed to "take note" of the Copenhagen Accord and to extend the mandates of the negotiating groups until COP 16 and CMP 6 in 2010. In 2010, over 140 countries indicated support for the Accord. Over 80 countries provided information on their national mitigation targets or actions.

CANCUN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico, convened in December 2010, where parties adopted the Cancun Agreements and agreed to consider the adequacy of the long-term global goal during a 2013-2015 review. The Cancun Agreements established several new institutions and processes, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the Adaptation Committee and the Technology Mechanism, which includes the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).

DURBAN: The UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, took place in November and December 2011. Among other outcomes, parties agreed to launch the *Ad hoc* Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) with a mandate "to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties" no later than 2015, to enter into force in 2020. In addition, the ADP was mandated to explore actions to close the pre-2020 ambition gap in relation to the 2°C target.

DOHA: The UN Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar, took place in November and December 2012. The conference resulted in a package of decisions referred to as the "Doha Climate Gateway." These included amendments to the Kyoto Protocol to establish its second commitment period (2013-2020), and agreement to terminate the AWG-KP's and AWG-LCA's work and negotiations under the BAP.

WARSAW: The UN Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, Poland, took place in November 2013. The meeting adopted an ADP decision that, *inter alia*, invites parties to initiate or intensify

domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs). Parties also adopted decisions establishing the Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts (WIM), and the Warsaw Framework for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in developing countries (REDD+).

LIMA: The UN Climate Change Conference in Lima, Peru, took place in December 2014. COP 20 adopted the "Lima Call for Climate Action," which furthered progress on the negotiations towards the 2015 agreement by elaborating the elements of a draft negotiating text for the 2015 agreement and the process for submitting and synthesizing INDCs, while also addressing pre-2020 ambition. Parties also adopted 19 decisions that, *inter alia*, help operationalize the WIM, establish the Lima work programme on gender, and adopt the Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising.

PARIS: The UN Climate Change Conference convened in Paris, France, in November-December 2015 and culminated in the Paris Agreement on climate change. The Agreement specifies that each party shall communicate successive NDCs that it intends to achieve. By 2020, parties whose NDCs contain a time frame up to 2025 are requested to communicate a new NDC and parties with a NDC time frame up to 2030 are requested to communicate or update these contributions. Starting in 2023, aggregate progress on mitigation, adaptation and MOI will be reviewed every five years in a global stocktake.

MARRAKECH: The UN Climate Change Conference convened from 7-18 November 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco, and included CMA 1. Parties adopted 35 decisions, several related to the Paris Agreement work programme, including: that such work should conclude by 2018; that the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement; the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building; and initiating a process to identify the information to be provided in accordance with Agreement Article 9.5 (biennial finance communications by developed countries). COP 22 also adopted decisions, including approving the five-year workplan of the WIM, enhancing the Technology Mechanism, and continuing and enhancing the Lima work programme on gender.

SBSTA 46, SBI 46, APA 1-3: These bodies convened from 8-18 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany. The APA adopted conclusions outlining intersessional and pre-session work under each substantive agenda item. The SBI's conclusions addressed: public registry/ies for NDCs and adaptation communication; scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism in relation to supporting the Paris Agreement; and the third review of the Adaptation Fund. The SBSTA adopted conclusions on, *inter alia*: the Paris Agreement Technology Framework; agriculture; matters relating to Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches); and modalities for accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions under Agreement Article 9.7. Joint conclusions were adopted on response measures, and scope of the next periodic review of the long-term goal under the Convention and progress toward achieving it, which also contained a COP decision.

REPORT OF THE MEETINGS

This report summarizes the discussions by the six bodies based on their respective agendas. On Monday, 6 November, the opening plenaries of COP 23, CMP 13 and CMA 1-2 convened, followed by a joint plenary, which heard opening statements.

OPENING CEREMONY

Salaheddine Mezouar, President of COP 22, CMP 12 and CMA 1, opened COP 23. He recalled the victims of natural disasters over the past year, saying that such events underlined the costs of inaction. A traditional Fijian ceremony, the Qaloqalovi, followed.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa identified as goals for COP 23: taking essential steps to ensure that the Paris Agreement structure is completed, its impacts are strengthened, and its goals achieved; and moving forward to fulfil pre-2020 commitments.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Secretary-General Petteri Taalas reported record-breaking global temperatures, carbon dioxide concentrations and sea temperatures, as well as increasing ocean acidification, and more intense hurricane, monsoon, and drought seasons.

Hoesung Lee, Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), reported that the special report “Global Warming of 1.5°C,” will be approved in time for the 2018 facilitative dialogue.

Barbara Hendricks, Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Germany, stated that every dollar invested today will pay off in cleaner air, better health, and new economic opportunities. She announced that Germany will contribute an additional €50 million to the Adaptation Fund in 2017.

Welcoming delegates to Germany’s “United Nations City,” Ashok-Alexander Sridharan, Mayor of Bonn, stressed that local and regional action will drive global climate action.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

OPENING STATEMENTS: Ecuador, for the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China), outlined that COP 23 needs to achieve progress on, *inter alia*: the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue; work on loss and damage; financial support for the Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts (WIM); an outcome on the Adaptation Fund serving the Paris Agreement; and clarifying eligibility criteria for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the GCF.

The European Union (EU) outlined as priorities: draft decisions or textual elements on all areas of the Paris Agreement work programme; clarity on how the Talanoa Dialogue will be conducted; and contributions by all to the momentum of the Global Climate Action Agenda.

Switzerland, for the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), called for COP 23 to work on developing implementation guidelines for the Paris Agreement, clarifying the Talanoa Dialogue design, and advancing the Global Climate Action Agenda.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, said that a central component of COP 23 must be a strong and effective enhanced transparency framework.

Maldives, for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), stressed that COP 23 must advance progress on loss and damage, including establishing a five-year work programme, long-term support for the WIM as a standing agenda item and accelerating finance flows to small island developing states (SIDS).

Calling for a “COP of action,” Ethiopia, for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), expressed concern that financing appears to be tapering, especially for the LDC Fund (LDCF) and the Adaptation Fund.

Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, called for an omnibus decision that will include all items related to the Paris Agreement.

Mali, for the African Group, stressed the importance of finance for implementation of Convention commitments, and for achieving progress on the Paris Agreement.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, for the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN), underscored the need for coordinated public and private finance for REDD+ implementation.

Iran, for the Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries (LMDCs), called for this meeting to be an “implementation COP” that addresses commitments on finance, technology transfer, capacity building, and loss and damage.

Peru, for the Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC), called for progress on, *inter alia*: designing the 2018 facilitative dialogue; adopting a gender action plan; and supporting work on emerging issues such as oceans, health, and indigenous peoples.

Dominica, on behalf of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA), said the Paris Agreement’s message of “life and hope” has been postponed as vulnerable countries receive few financial, technological, or capacity building benefits. He underscored that international efforts to combat climate change have been insufficient and regretted the exit of an Annex I party from the agreement.

Brazil, for Brazil, South Africa, India and China (BASIC), expressed concern about developed countries unilaterally creating new criteria for funding under the GCF, stressing that this practice has no legal basis.

The US recalled his country’s decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, but stressed intent to continue engagement, including in laying the foundations for guidelines for implementing the Paris Agreement.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: Election of the President: On Monday, 6 November, Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, Fiji, was elected President of COP 23, CMP 13 and CMA 1-2 by acclamation. He stressed that ambition, innovation, ingenuity and “sheer hard work” could keep global temperature rise below 1.5°C, and highlighted the importance of the coming Talanoa Dialogue.

Rules of Procedure: On 6 November, parties agreed to apply the draft rules of procedure (FCCC/CP/1996/2), with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting. COP 23 President Bainimarama informed that Fiji would hold informal consultations.

Adoption of the agenda: The agenda was first considered on 6 November, and the COP adopted it. There were informal consultations on three issues related to the agenda that were undertaken by the COP Presidency throughout the conference, related to two proposals for additions to the provisional agenda (FCCC/CP/2017/1/Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2) and on the outstanding proposal from Turkey on access to the GCF and the CTCN. On Saturday, 18 November, COP 23 President Bainimarama reported that consultations on the specific needs and special circumstances of Africa, as mandated by COP 22, had not reached consensus, and that the Presidency will continue to consult on this matter next year.

The two proposed additions to the agenda were: from Iran, for the LMDCs, on the acceleration of implementation of pre-2020 commitments and actions, and increasing pre-2020 ambition; and from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, supported by Mozambique, on a gateway to encourage, monitor, report, verify, and account for ambition of non-party organizations.

In plenary, the Democratic Republic of the Congo stressed that its proposal had been made within the existing rules and stated its expectation that the consultations would lead to a COP decision. The LMDCs noted that the need for progress on pre-

2020 ambition is widely agreed and, as such, is not “a new item.” China called for equal treatment of the two workstreams launched in 2012 and lamented that the Doha Amendment had yet to enter into force.

On 18 November, in plenary, COP 23 President Bainimarama informed that consultations on the proposal put forward by the Democratic Republic of the Congo had not achieved consensus.

Regarding the proposal from the LMDCs, informal consultations yielded agreement that the issues raised by the proposal would be discussed in, *inter alia*, the Talanoa Dialogue to be held over the course of 2018.

On the proposal from Turkey, informal consultations were undertaken by Jochen Flasbarth (Germany), and, on 18 November, COP 23 President Bainimarama informed that informal consultations had been unable to reach consensus and would not continue. Turkey characterized their demand as “just,” saying that there is “no concrete reasoning” behind the opposition to its proposal.

Election of officers other than the President: On 18 November, the COP elected members of the COP Bureau: Mohamed Nasr (Egypt); Majid Shafie-Pour (Iran); Georg Børsting (Norway); and Ian Fry (Tuvalu).

The COP also elected members to the: Adaptation Committee; Adaptation Fund Board; Advisory Board to the CTCN; Consultative Group of Experts (CGE); Compliance Committee, both the facilitative and enforcement branches; Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board; WIM Executive Committee (ExCom); Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee; Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and LDC Expert Group (LEG).

Admission of observers: On 6 November, the COP admitted the organizations contained in document FCCC/CP/2017/2 as observers.

Organization of work: On 6 November, parties agreed to refer to the SBSTA and SBI the following agenda items and sub-items: report of the Adaptation Committee; WIM; joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN; and implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures. Parties also agreed to refer to the SBI the following items: reporting from and review of Annex I parties; reporting from and review of non-Annex I parties; capacity building under the Convention; matters related to LDCs; gender and climate change; audit report and financial statements for 2016; and budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017.

Dates and venues: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.9/Rev.1) the COP, *inter alia*, expresses its appreciation for the nomination of Jan Szyszko (Poland) to serve as COP President, and invites parties to undertake further consultations on the hosting of COP 25 and COP 26, with the hosts to come from Latin American and Caribbean Group, and Western European and Others Group, respectively; and requests SBI 48 to consider hosting arrangements.

Credentials: On Friday, 17 November, the COP adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/CP/2017/10).

REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES: On 17 November, the COP took note of the SBI 46 report (FCCC/SBI/2017/7 and Add.1), draft SBI 47 report (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.19), the SBSTA 46 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4) and draft SBSTA 47 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.18). On Saturday, 18 November, the COP took note of the APA 1-3 report (FCCC/APA/2017/2) and draft APA 1-4 report (FCCC/APA/2017/L.3).

PREPARATIONS FOR ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND CMA 1: This item was first taken up in plenary on Tuesday, 7 November, and focused on the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue, which became known as the Talanoa Dialogue, inspired by the Pacific concept of constructive discussion, debate and story-telling. Informal consultations were held throughout the conference, undertaken by Nazhat Shameem Khan (Fiji) and Aziz Mekouar (Morocco), COP 22 Presidency.

On 7 November, Khan highlighted the features of the Talanoa Dialogue, including that it: is a constructive, facilitative, and solutions-oriented dialogue; avoids confrontation; builds empathy; and fosters stability and inclusiveness by creating a safe space. She suggested that the dialogue would be structured around three questions: Where are we? Where do we want to go? How do we get there?

Supporting the work led by Fiji in developing modalities for the Talanoa Dialogue, Maldives, for AOSIS, said enhancing mitigation ambition should shape all elements of the process. Iran, for LMDCs, said orchestration will be key to the success of the dialogue. While agreeing that it is not necessary to launch negotiations on the Dialogue’s design, the EU and Australia stressed that parties must leave COP 23 with clarity on its conduct. Colombia highlighted the importance of non-state actor participation in the process.

Youth NGOs (YOUNGOs) underscored that the dialogue cannot fall into “meaningless conversation and superficial statements.”

Local Government and Municipal Authorities (LGMAs) called for parties to make use of vertical and horizontal integration to connect climate action across all levels of government.

In plenary on 18 November, COP 23 President Bainimarama reported on the COP 22 and COP 23 presidencies’ open-ended consultations with parties on the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme, the 2018 facilitative dialogue, and pre-2020 implementation and ambition. He then presented a draft COP decision, “Fiji Momentum for Implementation,” noting it: sets the stage for negotiations in 2018 in a transparent, inclusive and cost-effective manner; contains, in an annex, the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue; and outlines the importance of pre-2020 implementation and action. The COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.13), the COP, *inter alia*: underscores the importance of maintaining momentum and continuing to uphold the spirit and vision of the Paris Agreement; and highlights the urgency of the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement.

On the completion of work under the Paris Agreement, the COP, *inter alia*:

- confirms its firm determination to oversee and accelerate the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement by its twenty-fourth session (December 2018) and to forward the outcomes for consideration and adoption by CMA 1-3;
- requests the Secretariat to develop an online platform that will provide an overview, with weblinks to complete information and references on the work of the COP and the subsidiary and constituted bodies on the work programme under the Paris Agreement;
- recognizes that an additional negotiating session for all three subsidiary bodies may be needed between SB 48 (April-May 2018) and COP 24 to facilitate the timely completion of the work programme;
- decides that the COP President, in consultation with the COP Bureau and APA Co-Chairs, will assess the need for the additional negotiating session, on the basis of the outcomes of

SBI and SBSTA 48 and APA 1-5, and guide the Secretariat accordingly;

- agrees that, should the additional negotiating session be convened, it would address matters relating to the work programme under the Paris Agreement being considered by the subsidiary bodies;
- also agrees that the additional negotiating session should be organized in a cost-effective manner, including with respect to the length of the session and related logistical matters such as interpretation and translation into the official UN languages, while also allowing for the effective participation of delegates from developing countries; and
- requests the Secretariat to make provisional and, if required, final arrangements for the additional negotiating session, and to finalize the arrangements should the additional negotiating session be confirmed, subject to the availability of resources.

The COP welcomes the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue, to be known as the Talanoa Dialogue, announced at COP 23, as contained in the informal note by COP22 and COP 23 Presidencies, and contained in an annex that includes the mandate, and features of the preparatory and political phases of the Dialogue. The COP agreed to launch the Talanoa Dialogue, which will start in January 2018.

On pre-2020 implementation and ambition, the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests the COP Presidency and UNFCCC Executive Secretary to send joint letters to parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are yet to ratify the Doha Amendment, urging them to deposit their instruments of acceptance as soon as possible;
- also requests the Secretariat to consult the UN Secretary-General on ways to promote the ratification of the Doha Amendment;
- invites parties to submit via the submission portal by 1 May 2018 additional information on progress in implementing decision 1/CP.21 (the Paris outcome), section IV on enhanced action prior to 2020;
- requests the Secretariat to provide a synthesis report on the submissions as an input to the stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition referred to below;
- welcomes the report of the COP that noted that the 2018 facilitative dialogue (Talanoa Dialogue) will consider, as an element of the dialogue, the efforts of parties in relation to action and support, as appropriate, in the pre-2020 period;
- decides to convene a stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition at COP 24, which will apply the format of the 2016 facilitative dialogue, and consider, *inter alia*: the inputs of the COP, CMP, SBI, SBSTA, the constituted bodies under the COP and Kyoto Protocol, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; the mitigation efforts of parties in the pre-2020 period; and the provision of support in the pre-2020 period; the work of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, including the summaries for policymakers of the technical examination processes (TEPs) and the yearbooks on climate action prepared by the high-level champions;
- also decides to convene a stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition at COP 25, which will apply the format of the 2018 dialogue and consider, *inter alia*, the inputs on the COP, CMP, SBI, SBSTA, constituted bodies under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; the outcomes of the high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance to be held at COP 24; the relevant outcome of the Talanoa Dialogue; the outcomes of the stocktake occurring in 2018; the work of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, including

the summaries for policymakers of the TEPs and the yearbooks on climate action prepared by the high-level champions; and,

- requests the Secretariat to prepare reports on the stocktakes.

CONSIDERATION FOR PROPOSALS BY PARTIES TO AMEND THE CONVENTION UNDER ARTICLE 15:

Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4.2(f): This item (FCCC/CP/2011/5) was held in abeyance.

Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18: Parties first considered this item (FCCC/CP/2011/4/Rev.1) on 6 November, and agreed to informal consultations under the Presidency. On 17 November, the COP agreed to continue consideration at COP 24.

REPORT OF THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE:

This item (FCCC/SB/2017/2) was taken up by the COP on 6 November and referred to the SBI and SBSTA. It is summarized under the SBI. (See page 19.)

WIM: This item (FCCC/SB/2017/1) was first taken up by the COP on 6 November and referred to the SBSTA and SBI. It is summarized under the SBI. (See page 21.)

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TECHNOLOGY MECHANISM: Joint report of the TEC and CTCN: This item is summarized under the SBI. (See page 21.)

Independent Review of Effective Implementation of the CTCN: This item (FCCC/CP/2017/3) was first taken up in plenary on 6 November and subsequently in a contact group and in joint informal consultations, co-facilitated by Balisi Gopolang (Botswana) and Elfriede-Anna More (Austria).

In informal consultations, parties elaborated a draft decision that, *inter alia*, invites CTCN and UN Environment (as the host of the CTCN) to respond to the review, and requests SBI 48 to draft a decision on the basis of the review and responses. It also notes the need for sustainable funding of the CTCN's functions. On Friday, 17, November the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.1), the COP, *inter alia*, decides to renew the memorandum of understanding between the COP and UN Environment regarding the hosting of the CTCN for an additional four-year period; requests SBI 48 to consider the findings and recommendations of the independent review, and the management response from UN Environment, with a view to recommending a draft decision on enhancing the performance of the CTCN for consideration by COP 24; and requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of financial resources, to commission the second independent review.

SECOND REVIEW OF THE ADEQUACY OF ARTICLE 4.2(A) AND 4.2(B) OF THE CONVENTION: This item was held in abeyance.

MATTERS RELATING TO FINANCE: This item, including all its sub-items, was first taken up in plenary on Tuesday, 7 November.

In plenary, Women and Gender said that adaptation and mitigation financing must be balanced 50/50, with additional finance for loss and damage. YOUNGOs asked for concrete progress and public finance for the Adaptation Fund. LGMAAs called upon operating entities of the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism to prioritize funding for low-carbon, resilient urban development. Trade Union NGOs (TUNGOs) underscored the importance of realizing the US\$100 billion finance commitment as soon as possible.

Discussions continued in contact groups and informal consultations: a joint contact group was established for the sub-items on Long-term Finance (LTF) and the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism; and a contact group was established for

the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF); a joint contact group for the sub-items on reports from, and guidance to, the GEF and GCF. Several issues required further consultations.

On Thursday, 17 November, Luke Daunivalu, COP 23/CMP 13 Presidency, chaired a joint COP/CMP contact group on matters relating to finance. On matters relating to the SCF, he proposed the Presidency continue bilateral consultations. On guidance to the GCF and GEF, he proposed Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Stefan Schwager (Switzerland) continue to co-facilitate consultations. On information for Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex-ante* finance transparency), he proposed that Outi Honkatukia (Finland) and Andrés Eduardo Mogro Zambrano (Ecuador) continue co-facilitating.

Several countries, including Ecuador, for the LMDCs, noted the linkages between the sub-item on Agreement Article 9.5 and discussions that were ongoing under the APA. Consultations on this matter continued at the heads of delegation level until Saturday, 18 November.

Long-term Finance: In the joint contact group, co-chaired by Georg Børsting (Norway) and Zaheer Fakir (South Africa), deliberations began with parties providing inputs for a draft decision text. The G-77/China notified that the group would submit a draft decision. Colombia, for AILAC, said the text should make reference to scaling up provision and mobilization of climate finance. Malawi highlighted scale, progression, and predictability. Maldives stressed transparency and called for a synthesis of biennial submissions by developed countries by COP 24 to track progress towards the US\$100 billion goal. The EU, Switzerland, and Canada indicated commitment to scaling up climate finance to the US\$100 billion goal by 2020.

Parties continued deliberations, in informal consultations, on a five-page draft COP decision. Developing countries stressed the SCF's LTF in-session workshop reports and biennial assessments and overviews of climate finance flows as the sole inputs to the high-level ministerial dialogues. Many developed countries cautioned against "cherry-picking" from these inputs and also called for removing paragraphs referring to assistance to developing countries' NDC-related needs, noting this is beyond the scope of LTF and prejudices APA discussions. On a paragraph on the COP 22 President's note on the second biennial high-level ministerial dialogue, many highlighted reservations, including related to referencing an annex attached to the note. Parties diverged on, *inter alia*: referring to progress towards the US\$100 billion goal; and whether to give guidance to the incoming COP Presidency on the topic of the next high-level ministerial dialogue.

In further consultations, developing countries called for, *inter alia*: the deletion of a paragraph on multilateral development banks; capturing the key messages from the 2017 in-session LTF workshop; and reintroduction of text requesting the Secretariat to assist developing countries in assessing their NDC-related needs and priorities. Developed countries stressed the need for recognition of progress made towards the 2020 goal, and text welcoming other parties' efforts in this regard. Developed and developing countries diverged on paragraphs on, *inter alia*: a reference to "recognizing the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation" in a paragraph on public climate funds; and requesting developed countries to further enhance the available quantitative and qualitative elements of a pathway to 2020 through the provision of information. Parties also diverged on the feasibility of requesting a compilation and synthesis of developed countries' biennial submissions in time to inform the 2018 high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance.

On Friday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.5), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes with appreciation the continued progress of developed countries towards the joint mobilization goal of US\$100 billion annually by 2020, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation;
- recalls the commitment of developed countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation to a goal of mobilizing jointly US\$100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries, and urges developed countries to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards this goal;
- urges developed countries to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance and the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;
- welcomes the progress of parties in their efforts to strengthen domestic enabling environments, and requests parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks;
- requests developed countries to prepare their next round of updated biennial submissions on strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance for 2018-2020, with a view to updating information available on a pathway towards the goal of jointly mobilizing US\$100 billion per year by 2020, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of these submissions;
- requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with various entities, to explore ways and means to assist developing countries in assessing their needs and priorities, in a country-driven manner, including technology and capacity building needs, and translating climate finance needs into action;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a 2018 in-session workshop and prepare a summary report thereof for consideration by COP 24;
- notes that the 2018 in-session workshop should further build on the key findings and messages from the 2017 workshop and its summary report; and
- invites the COP Presidency, in organizing the 2018 high-level ministerial dialogue, to consider a focus on the topic of access to climate finance.

Standing Committee on Finance: On Tuesday, 7 November, the SCF reported on the Committee's work. The COP referred this issue to a contact group on this sub-item. Discussions on the review of the functions of the SCF pertaining to this agenda sub-item were conducted in informal consultations under the SBI item on matters relating to climate finance. (See page 22.) These consultations did not result in agreement and the SBI referred the item back to the COP.

Informal ministerial-level consultations took place on Thursday and Friday, 16-17 November, to resolve the issue.

On Saturday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcomes: In its decision on the report of the SCF (FCCC/CP/2017/L.6), the COP, *inter alia*:

- endorses the updated workplan of the SCF for 2018;
- requests the SCF to enhance its work on measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) of support beyond the biennial assessment, acknowledging the progress made by the SCF and noting the need to avoid duplication of ongoing work under the SBSTA and APA;

- requests the SCF, in fulfilling its function with regard to the MRV of support, and in the context of its extended workplan, to continue its cooperation with relevant stakeholders and experts;
- invites the SCF to conclude its deliberations on the topic of its next forum at the latest at its first meeting in 2018; and
- requests the SCF to report to COP 24 on the progress made in the implementation of its workplan, and consider the guidance provided to it in other relevant COP decisions.

In its decision on the review of the functions of the SCF (FCCC/CP/2017/L.10), the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests the SCF to continue to provide and enhance the dissemination and utilization of specific and targeted outputs and recommendations in order to effectively advance the work of the COP;
- requests the SCF to further refine its approach to maintaining linkages with the subsidiary and constituted bodies;
- requests the SCF to ensure the value added of its forum when deciding on its topic, to provide clear recommendations to the COP, as appropriate, regarding follow-up actions on the forum, and enhance the dissemination, use, and ownership of the accumulated knowledge and expertise gathered at the forum;
- requests the SCF to further strengthen its stakeholder engagement;
- decides to continue its deliberations on ways to enhance the participation of SCF members, acknowledging the need to ensure the full participation and contribution of all constituencies in the meetings of the SCF;
- requests the SCF to provide options for the enhancement of the participation of members and to report back to COP 24; and
- decides to agree on the timeline for the second review of the functions of the SCF at COP 25, at the latest.

Report of the GCF and guidance to the GCF: In plenary on Tuesday, 7 November, the GCF reported that the Fund is now “truly operational and delivering on its mandate.” The COP established a joint contact group on this sub-item and the sub-item on the report of, and guidance to, the GEF. The contact group, co-chaired by Tosi Mpanu Mpanu and Stefan Schwager, held informal consultations to consider draft decision text.

In the informal consultations on Thursday, 16 November, parties discussed a revised draft decision text. Parties briefly discussed a paragraph requesting the Board ensure that all developing country parties have access to all financial instruments available through the GCF. Parties also discussed, but did not agree to, adding a paragraph requesting the GCF to report to the COP on the activities of initiatives that the trustee is taking to promote alignment of the Fund’s assets with the Paris Agreement. The parties agreed to forward the draft decision for consideration by the COP.

In plenary, on Saturday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.8), the COP, *inter alia*:

- encourages the GCF Board to ensure that the post-approval process facilitates the timely disbursement of approved funding;
- notes that accreditation is pending for a significant number of entities;
- welcomes the Board’s decision to trigger the review of the accreditation framework and its fit-for-purpose approach, and urges the Board to swiftly adopt and implement the revised framework with a view to simplifying and facilitating access to the GCF;

- requests the Board to ensure that all developing countries have access to all the financial instruments available through the GCF in line with the eligibility criteria referred to in the governing instrument and relevant COP decisions and to ensure application of the agreed policies of the GCF;
- encourages the Board to continue improving the process to review and approve readiness and preparatory support requests;
- invites the Board to consider ways to improve the availability of information on accessing funding from the GCF, as appropriate;
- encourages parties to enter into agreements to grant the privileges and immunities needed for the effective and efficient operationalization of the GCF, as appropriate, and encourages the Board to intensify its efforts to ensure that the GCF will enjoy such privileges and immunities;
- decides to continue its consideration of the Board’s request as reflected in GCF Board decision B.08/24 (on the administrative budget of the Fund for 2015) and the procedure agreed in decision 7/CP.20 (on the report of the GCF to the COP);
- urges the Board to ensure the continuation of trustee services and to conclude its deliberations on the selection of a trustee;
- encourages the Board to launch the first GCF replenishment process;
- invites parties to submit their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Board no later than 10 weeks prior to COP 24, and requests the SCF to take these into consideration when providing its draft guidance for the GCF Board for consideration by the COP; and
- requests the GCF to include in its annual report to the COP information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

Report of the GEF and guidance to the GEF: In plenary on Tuesday, 7 November, the GEF reported on its activities, affirming commitment to continue supporting countries. The COP established a joint contact group on this sub-item and the sub-item on the report of, and guidance to, the GCF, co-chaired by Stefan Schwager and Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, which met throughout the two weeks to consider draft decision text.

Informal consultations on Thursday, 16 November, focused on a revised draft decision text. Parties made textual proposals and indicated their preferences with regard to paragraphs on, *inter alia*: a request to the GEF to ensure its policies and procedures for consideration and review of funding proposals are followed, or a request that the GEF support climate projects in its seventh replenishment period; and the operationalization of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) and an encouragement/request to the GEF to assist/provide adequate resources to all developing countries, in particular the LDCs and SIDS, to help them access resources from the CBIT.

Parties agreed to a paragraph requesting the GEF to continue implementing its established policies for grants and concessional funding in its seventh replenishment period, in support of all developing countries.

Noting parties had not been able to conclude a review of all paragraphs, Schwager encouraged parties to consult among themselves. Discussions continued in informal informals throughout the day and on Friday, 17 November.

In plenary, on Saturday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.11), the COP, *inter alia*, reiterates its call to ensure a robust seventh replenishment in order to assist in providing adequate and predictable funding. The COP also requests the GEF to:

- enhance the consultation process with developing countries and other stakeholders in the context of the GEF replenishment process;
- further consider the needs and priorities of developing countries in the allocation for the climate change focal area in its seventh replenishment period;
- continue implementing in its seventh replenishment period its established policies for grants and concessional funding;
- provide adequate support to assist developing countries, in line with decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 86 (urging and requesting the GEF to support the establishment and operation of CBIT);
- as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient manner; and
- include in its annual report to the COP information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

The COP also encourages the GEF to further enhance engagement with the private sector, including in its technology projects, and invites parties to submit their views and recommendations on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the GEF no later than 10 weeks prior to COP 24, and requests the SCF to take these into consideration when providing its draft guidance for the GEF for consideration by the COP.

Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism: In plenary on Tuesday, 7 November, parties agreed to establish a joint contact group for this sub-item and the sub-item on LTF, co-chaired by Georg Børsting and Zaheer Fakir.

In the contact group, parties began deliberations by providing inputs for a draft decision text. Many parties and groups expressed support for the recommendations in the SCF self-assessment report (FCCC/CP/2017/9). The Philippines, for the G-77/China, called for, *inter alia*: an overview of the climate finance architecture; avoiding duplication; and assessing other sources of financing. Egypt, for the African Group, stressed the need for predictability and assessment of financing needs. Switzerland, the US, and the EU called for a structure similar to that of the COP decision on the fifth review, with the US and the EU supporting consideration of highlighting some SCF recommendations. The US supported observer and private sector engagement with the SCF and the GEF. The Co-Chairs were mandated to compile a draft text, based on discussions and parties' additional submissions.

In the final session of the informal consultations, noting lack of time, Fakir proposed parties consider the draft decision, based on parties' input and containing paragraphs reflecting an SCF recommendation (FCCC/CP/2017/9, Annex II) that requests the Financial Mechanism operating entities to continue to enhance complementarity and coherence, and deciding to initiate the seventh review of the Financial Mechanism at COP 26. Before considering the draft text, parties debated: whether to incorporate other recommendations from the SCF report; how to capture the updated sixth review guidelines for the next review; and whether to note lack of consensus and have the co-facilitators report this to the COP 23 President for his consideration on the way forward. Two countries proposed postponing closing the review by a year, with others objecting. Parties then considered, and agreed to, the draft decision as proposed by the co-facilitators.

In plenary, on Saturday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.4), the COP:

- notes the expert input of the SCF to the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism;
- takes note of the efforts made by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to enhance complementarity and coherence between them and between the operating entities and other sources of investment and financial flows;
- requests the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to continue to enhance complementarity and coherence;
- decides to initiate the seventh review of the Financial Mechanism at COP 26 in accordance with the criteria in the updated guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.22 (on the sixth review of the Financial Mechanism), or as those guidelines may be subsequently amended; and
- requests the SCF to provide expert input to the seventh review of the Financial Mechanism in 2021 with a view to the review being completed by COP 27.

Process to identify information in accordance with Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement: In plenary on Tuesday, 7 November, the COP agreed to establish a contact group on this sub-item, co-chaired by Outi Honkatukia and Andrés Eduardo Mogro Zambrano.

In informal consultations, developing country groups and parties, opposed by some developed countries, stressed this item belongs to the Paris Agreement work programme and requires an outcome at COP 24, and called for a COP 23 decision forwarding this item to one of the subsidiary bodies, citing the need to ensure continued consideration throughout 2018.

Parties then shared views on the potential elements and format for the preparation of information. Many developing country groups and parties stressed the need to track progress towards the collective finance goal. Developed countries supported the use of biennial submissions on strategies and approaches as a basis, and stressed the feasibility of additional qualitative information. Parties highlighted, *inter alia*: an overview of trends of support to be provided; pledges; indications for mitigation and adaptation finance; base years; channels used; economic sectors; instruments, such as grants and loans; the principle of new and additional financial resources; strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance; enhanced transparency and comparability of information; drawing from the common tabular format; and a definition of climate finance. Some developing and developed countries' views diverged on whether the mandate for this item also includes a focus on mobilizing climate change finance, and whether official development assistance (ODA) and climate finance can be separated.

Informal consultations continued. With parties unable to agree to the text in a final contact group meeting on Wednesday, 17 November, Honkatukia informed that the co-chairs would report to the COP 23 President.

Informal ministerial-level consultations convened throughout the day on Thursday, 16 November, through Saturday, 18 November.

In plenary, on Saturday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.12), the COP:

- reiterates that developed countries shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Paris Agreement Article 9.1 and 9.3, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, and that other parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis;

- welcomes the constructive sharing of views during the roundtable discussion among parties organized by the Secretariat on 16 May 2017, its summary report, and the progress made on this matter as reflected in the informal note by the co-chairs of the contact group thereof; and
- requests SBI 48, and at subsequent sessions on the Paris Agreement work programme, to consider the identification of the information to be provided by parties in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5, and to forward the outcomes to COP 24 with a view to the COP providing a recommendation for consideration and adoption by CMA 1-3.

REPORTING TO AND FROM ANNEX I PARTIES: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 18.)

REPORTING TO AND FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 18.)

CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE CONVENTION: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 22.)

IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 4.8 AND 4.9 OF THE CONVENTION: Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10): This item was referred to the SBI and SBSTA (See page 25.)

Matters related to LDCs: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 19.)

ASSESSMENT OF TECHNICAL EXAMINATION PROCESSES ON MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION: This item was first taken up in plenary, on Tuesday, 7 November, and subsequently discussed in informal consultations facilitated by Deo Saran (Fiji).

In informal consultations, parties and observers shared views on a facilitator's summary note on: context; and improving the effectiveness of the TEP pre-2020 generally, and the TEP on mitigation (TEP-M) and TEP on adaptation (TEP-A), specifically.

Many groups and parties called for the recommendations to contain "strong" language that captures the sense of urgency to act, and more detail on how they will be implemented. Parties also supported: mandating expert organizations to organize Thematic Expert Meetings (TEMs); organizing regional TEMs under existing forums for cost effectiveness; enhancing TEP-A based on the "needs for climate action"; enhancing TEC and CTCN involvement in developing a multi-year workplan for TEP-M; and ensuring stronger non-party stakeholder involvement, including thorough processes that facilitate conversations with governments.

On Friday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2017/L.2), the COP, *inter alia*:

- strongly urges the SB Chairs, the high-level champions, the Adaptation Committee, the TEC, and the CTCN to focus the TEPs on specific policy options and opportunities for enhancing mitigation and adaptation that are actionable in the short term, including those with sustainable development co-benefits;
- strongly urges the high-level champions of the Global Climate Action Agenda to identify, by 12 January 2018, in consultation with the TEC and the CTCN, topics for the TEPs on mitigation for the period until 2020;
- requests the TEC and the CTCN to include in their joint annual report to the COP, having consulted with the high-level champions thereon, recommendations for parties and other organizations on ways forward and necessary actions to be taken based on the outcomes of the TEMs;
- also requests the Adaptation Committee, in conducting the TEPs on adaptation, to consider the needs of parties expressed

in their NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and national communications, to address all four functions of the TEPs on adaptation, and to include in its annual report to the COP recommendations for respective processes and for constituted bodies under the Convention, parties and other organizations on ways forward and necessary actions to be taken, based on the outcomes of the TEMs; and

- strongly urges the SB Chairs, the high-level champions, the Adaptation Committee, the TEC and the CTCN to ensure the necessary continuity of, and follow-up on, the identified policy options and opportunities referred to above, including by informing the summaries for policymakers, the high-level events and the 2018 facilitative dialogue.

GENDER: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 25.)

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS: Audit report and financial statements for 2016: Budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017: Programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019: These items were referred to the SBI. (See page 25.)

Decision-making in the UNFCCC process: On Monday, 6 November, Amena Yauvoli (Fiji) was asked to facilitate informal consultations on this item, which will be considered at COP 24.

HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT: COP 23 President Bainimarama opened the high-level segment on Wednesday, 15 November. Stressing that the threat from climate change is real, urgent, and "growing overnight," 12-year old Fijian Timoci Naulusala asked attendees: "Are you ready to face life without earth?"

COP 23 President Bainimarama appealed to parties to remain focused on a successful outcome from COP 23, and reported that agreement had been reached on the proposed COP agenda item on the acceleration of implementation of pre-2020 commitments and actions, and increasing pre-2020 ambition.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres underlined that SIDS are at the frontlines of climate change and that they must be the "voice of us all." With respect to big infrastructure projects, he said, "if they are not green they should not be given the green light," and urged donor nations to bring the GCF fully to life.

President Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Germany, said the reality of climate change is dramatic and urgent. He noted that the Paris Agreement must be followed up with deeds, and that the multilateral structure is indispensable for a peaceful and sustainable future.

Miroslav Lajčák, President, UN General Assembly, described the negative impacts of climate change, and noted the necessary tools to combat it already exist. He argued that while the people who will suffer from climate impacts are not in the room, parties are accountable to them.

The high-level segment continued through Thursday, 16 November, with over 130 national statements and statements from observers.

CLOSING PLENARY: In plenary on Saturday, 18 November, the UNFCCC Secretariat provided a preliminary assessment of the budgetary implications of the decisions adopted at this COP.

COP Rapporteur Georg Børsting presented the draft report of the session (FCCC/CP/2017/L.3), which the COP adopted.

Parties also adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to the Government of Germany and people of the city of Bonn (FCCC/CP/2017/L.7–FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/L.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2017/L.2).

A joint COP/CMP/CMA closing plenary was held to hear statements. (See page 29.) COP President Bainimarama gavelled the session to a close at 6:56 am, on Saturday, 18 November.

**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS
THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE KYOTO
PROTOCOL**

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: Parties adopted the agenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/1) and agreed to refer to the SBSTA the agenda sub-item on matters relating to Kyoto Protocol Article 2.3. Parties also agreed to refer to the SBI the following items and sub-items: the third review of the Adaptation Fund; national communications of Annex I parties; capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol; matters relating to Kyoto Protocol Article 3.14; audit report and financial statements for 2016; and budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017.

Credentials: On Saturday, 18 November, the CMP adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/7).

Status of ratification of the Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol: On Monday, 6 November, the Secretariat reported that 84 parties had submitted instruments of acceptance. CMP 13 President Bainimarama introduced a note on the action taken by Annex I parties in reporting information to establish their assigned amounts for the second commitment period and other related information required by the reporting guidelines (FCCC/CMP/2017/INF.1). He stated that informal consultations will convene.

On Saturday, 18 November, Bainimarama updated parties on seven additional deposited instruments of acceptance, by Belgium, Finland, Germany, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and the UK, noting 54 additional instruments are required for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment.

The CMP took note of the updated status of the ratification of the Doha Amendment.

REPORTS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES: On Friday, 17 November, the CMP took note of the SBI 46 report (FCCC/SBI/2017/7 and Add.1), draft SBI 47 report (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.19), SBSTA 46 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4), and draft SBSTA 17 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.18).

MATTERS RELATED TO THE CDM: This item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/5) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in a contact group and informal consultations co-facilitated by Takalani Rambau (South Africa) and Karoliina Anttonen (Finland).

In informal consultations, two country groups and a developed country made a number of proposals related to transparency and environmental integrity. A developing country group and two developing countries made proposals related to strengthening the CDM and ensuring its continued use. In a final contact group meeting, parties agreed to a draft decision that did not include those proposals.

In its closing plenary on Friday, 17 November, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision on guidance relating to the CDM (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/L.2), the CMP, *inter alia*, urges parties to deposit their instruments of acceptance of the Doha Amendment, and requests the CDM Executive Board to continue to simplify the process for development and approval of standardized baselines.

MATTERS RELATED TO JOINT IMPLEMENTATION: On Monday, 6 November, the CMP took note of the annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/2).

MATTERS RELATED TO THE ADAPTATION FUND:
Report of the Adaptation Fund Board: This item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/6) was first taken up in plenary on Tuesday, 7 November, and in informal consultations co-facilitated by Patience Damptey (Ghana) and Gemma O'Reilly (Ireland).

In plenary, the Adaptation Fund Board reported that the Fund: has never been more in demand; is delivering effectively on its mandate; and is already facilitating the implementation of the Paris Agreement. He reported the Fund received US\$81.4 million in contributions in the past year.

In informal consultations, parties expressed views on proposed draft conclusions, discussing how to incorporate in the draft conclusions more recent numbers on funding. Some developed countries suggested the Adaptation Fund Board should release an addendum to its report with more updated numbers in conjunction with COP sessions, in a manner similar to the GCF and the GEF.

Related discussions occurred under the APA, where countries discussed the Adaptation Fund in relation to its role serving the Paris Agreement, with reference to the APA's CMA 1 and COP 22 mandate. Many developing countries underscored that the Adaptation Fund "shall" serve the Agreement, with most, if not all, of its governance and institutional aspects applying *mutatis mutandis*. Several developed countries underlined that a decision on the Fund, saying that it "should" serve the Paris Agreement, should occur after various governance and institutional modalities are reviewed, and that a transitional period should occur to transfer authority of the Fund from the CMP to the CMA. These discussions are more fully described under the APA. (See page 15.)

On Saturday, 18 November, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/L.4) the CMP, *inter alia*:

- reiterates its concern regarding the issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding for the Adaptation Fund due to the current uncertainty about the prices of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs);
- encourages the scaling up of financial resources, including the provision of voluntary support, that is additional to the share of proceeds levied on CERs, in order to support the resource mobilization efforts of the Adaptation Fund Board with a view to strengthening the Adaptation Fund;
- encourages the Adaptation Fund Board to continue its deliberations on enhancing and streamlining accreditation policies for implementing entities, including reaccreditation of previously accredited entities;
- requests the Adaptation Fund Board to make available, as part of its annual report, information on board meetings and other relevant developments that have taken place after the publication of the main part of the annual report;
- decides that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement subject to and consistent with decisions to be taken at the third part of the first session of the CMA (December 2018);
- also decides that it will consider whether the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement exclusively, under the guidance of and accountable to the CMA, following a recommendation from the CMA on this matter to CMP 15 (November 2019); and
- notes the progress of the APA in undertaking the necessary preparatory work to address governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards, and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement, including sources of funding, to be defined by parties, and looks forward to the recommendations thereon from the APA in 2018.

Third review of the Adaptation Fund: This item (FCCC/TP/2017/6) was referred to the SBI. (See page 22.)

REPORT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE ON INCREASED AMBITION OF KYOTO PROTOCOL COMMITMENTS: This item was introduced on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently taken up in consultations led by Luke Daunivalu, CMP 13 Presidency.

REPORTING TO AND FROM ANNEX I PARTIES: National Communications: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 18.)

Annual compilation and accounting report for the second commitment period for Annex B parties under the Kyoto Protocol: On Monday, 6 November, the CMP took note of the information presented (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/3 and Add.1).

CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER THE PROTOCOL: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 23.)

MATTERS RELATED TO KYOTO PROTOCOL ARTICLE 2.3: KYOTO PROTOCOL ARTICLE 3.14:

In plenary, on Saturday, 18 November, CMP 13 President Bainimarama informed that there were no specific conclusions on these matters, and SBI 48 and SBSTA 48 would continue consideration.

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS: Audit report and financial statements for 2016: Budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 25.)

Programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019: This item was referred to the SBI. (See page 25.)

CLOSING PLENARY: In plenary on Saturday, 18 November, parties adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to the Government of Germany and people of the city of Bonn (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/L.3).

CMP Rapporteur Georg Børsting presented the draft report of the session (FCCC/KP/CMP/2017/L.1), which the CMP adopted.

CMP 13 President Bainimarama gavelled the session to a close at 6:34 am on Saturday, 18 November.

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: On Monday, 6 November, the CMA adopted its agenda and organization of work (FCCC/PA/CMA/2017/1).

Election of officers: On Saturday, 18 November, CMA 1-2 President Bainimarama noted that one group elected a member to the COP Bureau from a country that is not yet a party to the Paris Agreement, and said that the group will consult on its Bureau member for the CMA.

Status of ratification of the Paris Agreement: On Monday, 6 November, the UNFCCC Secretariat reported that there were 169 parties to the Paris Agreement.

Credentials: On Friday, 17 November, the CMA adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/PA/CMA/2017/2).

MATTERS RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT: These discussions, particularly those related to the 2018 facilitative dialogue, to be known as the Talanoa Dialogue, are summarized under the COP item on preparing for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement. (See page 4.)

CLOSURE OF THE SESSION: On Saturday, 18 November, parties adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to the Government of Germany and people of the city of Bonn (FCCC/PA/CMA/2017/L.2). CMA Rapporteur Georg Børsting presented the draft report of the session (FCCC/PA/CMA/2017/L.1), which the CMA adopted.

CMA 1-2 President Bainimarama gavelled the session to a close at 6:29 am on Saturday, 18 November.

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT

On Tuesday, 7 November, noting the APA had made steady, incremental progress since COP 22, Co-Chair Sarah Baashan (Saudi Arabia) stressed there is still much work remaining.

Several parties underlined the benefits of, and need for, balance and coherence among the issues addressed and among the subsidiary bodies. Most groups outlined their expectations for the most substantive agenda items, with several developing countries underscoring the need to address mitigation, adaptation, MOI, and response measures in several substantive items.

On process and possible outcomes of COP 23, the EU said it was not convinced that compilations of submissions or parties' views are an efficient way to conduct the process. Australia, for the Umbrella Group, stressed that the APA must also be flexible and allow each item to move forward at its own pace. Switzerland, for the EIG, called on the Co-Chairs to ensure overall balance in the process, gradually deepening the substance and robustness of the text.

Mali, for the African Group, and Ethiopia, for the LDCs, highlighted the urgency of textual negotiations. Iran, for the LMDCs, called for a single draft negotiating text that includes all elements. Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, stated preference for an omnibus decision in 2018.

Maldives, for AOSIS, stated parties should leave Bonn with a comprehensive plan of work and a timetable. Brazil, for Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, supported developing textual elements and suggested distinguishing the elements that need to be agreed in 2018 from those that can be addressed later.

On the Adaptation Fund, the LMDCs said the Fund should serve the Paris Agreement. The LDCs called for a COP 23 decision. Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay suggested a COP decision in 2018.

Women and Gender called for rules that will realize fair, inclusive, and gender-sensitive implementation of the Paris Agreement.

YOUNGOs identified Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) as the core element of the Paris Agreement.

Business and Industry NGOs (BINGOs) called for an inclusive dialogue with business as part of an "all economy" approach.

Climate Action Network (CAN) called for implementation guidelines that encourage ambition and facilitate action, and for leaving Bonn with negotiating text.

Climate Justice Now! (CJN!) lamented that some parties are stating their NDCs pertain only to mitigation and not to MOI.

Indigenous Peoples underscored their vulnerabilities to climate variabilities and extremes, and the effect of climate change on their subsistence and sovereignty.

LGMA highlighted their contributions to, *inter alia*, the GST and transparency framework.

TUNGOs urged countries to include a just transition in their NDCs.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: Election of officers: Parties elected Sarah Baashan and Jo Tyndall (New Zealand) for a second consecutive one-year term on Tuesday, 7 November.

On Saturday, 18 November, Co-Chair Baashan informed that Anna Serzysko (Poland) would continue as Rapporteur.

Adoption of the agenda: Co-Chair Baashan informed that, given that this is a resumed session, the agenda adopted at APA 1 would continue to be applied, with the exception of the sub-

item on preparing for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, which was completed in Marrakech in 2016 (FCCC/APA/2017/3).

Organization of work: Co-Chair Baashan proposed, and parties agreed, to apply the modalities established in May 2016 (FCCC/APA/2016/2). She explained that: the contact group will meet at least three times; informal consultations will take up technical work; the APA Co-Chairs will coordinate daily with the co-facilitators and regularly with the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB) Co-Chairs to ensure coherence and consistency; and parties are encouraged to keep the informal consultations open to observers. She also called on parties to reach, at APA 1-4, an understanding on all items on: scope, including “skeleton” outlines; and content, including narrative, bullets, and/or options, as well as placeholders to take into account linkages to work undertaken elsewhere.

APA CONTACT GROUP: The APA met in a contact group to consider all of its substantive agenda items. The group met Tuesday, 7 November, and Tuesday, 14 November. Informal consultations convened on all the substantive items, and are summarized below.

On Tuesday, 7 November, APA Co-Chair Tyndall reiterated the proposed organization of work of the session, to which parties again agreed. She then provided an update, and suggested objectives for this session, on each substantive agenda item.

On agenda item 3, further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of Decision 1/CP.21, she identified the need to clarify elements of the guidance, and how the guidance is applied.

On agenda item 4, adaptation communication, she suggested parties focus on creating a framework that captures both general guidance, called for by some parties, and vehicle-specific guidance, called for by others.

On agenda item 5, modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support, she proposed, *inter alia*, focusing on identifying the elements in a holistic manner that builds on existing arrangements.

On agenda item 6, matters related to the GST, she suggested parties now work towards an outline for the modalities and sources of input.

On agenda item 7, modalities and procedures for the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, she said deliberations must address multiple possible linkages with other areas of the Paris Agreement work programme.

On agenda item 8, further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement, she explained that work would continue on matters relating to the Adaptation Fund serving the Paris Agreement, as well as on five possible additional matters.

China, supported by India and Saudi Arabia, said identifying modalities for communicating information on the provision of public financial resources to developing countries in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex-ante* finance transparency) is a “homeless issue” that is lacking progress, calling for allocating time and two co-facilitators for this issue. Co-Chair Tyndall said this issue would be considered in the informal consultations under the sub-item on further matters.

On Tuesday, 14 November, Co-Chair Tyndall presented draft conclusions, containing ten paragraphs, with bracketed text in four paragraphs, relating to: whether to append the informal notes from this session as an annex to the APA conclusions (paragraph 4); a call for submissions (paragraph 7); a request for technical papers (paragraph 8); and a recommendation to hold an additional APA session in August or September 2018 (paragraph 9).

On paragraph 4, Brazil, for Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, Ethiopia, for the LDCs, Iran, for the LMDCs, the EU, Switzerland, for the EIG, and Indonesia supported annexing the

informal notes to the conclusions. Australia, for the Umbrella Group, opposed. The EIG suggested adding that the APA agrees to focus its further work in the upcoming session on substantive elements of the agreed working areas, which China opposed, saying that this could imply that the APA was not already working on substantive matters.

South Africa, for the African Group, called for the inclusion of three options on how to take forward work relating to the possible additional matter of modalities for communicating finance information in accordance with Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex-ante* finance transparency). Australia, the US, and the EU opposed this, with the EU saying that the proposal was substantive while the APA conclusions are procedural. The African Group countered that the proposal was on a way forward, which he characterized as procedural.

On paragraph 5 (recommending the COP President to consider options for bringing together the outcomes of the work under various bodies), Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, suggested deleting the reference to the objective of illustrating the progress made, saying it is duplicative. The US expressed concern over the ambiguity of “bringing together,” saying that it should not involve consolidating text.

On paragraph 6 (Co-Chairs’ reflections note), the LMDCs requested a timeline for preparation of the note. Peru, for AILAC, supported by the African Group, and opposed by India, suggested that the Co-Chairs’ reflection note seek to eliminate duplications and improve the contents of the informal notes.

On paragraphs 7 and 8, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, the Umbrella Group, the EU, and the US opposed inviting submissions or technical papers. Maldives, for AOSIS, Peru, for AILAC, Indonesia, and India said new submissions were not necessary at this point. The EIG said not all items needed submissions, and suggested item 6 (GST) could have submissions and a technical paper.

On paragraph 8, the LMDCs said that streamlining views would be unnecessary and would overburden the Secretariat. China noted a lack of clarity on how streamlining would be done, and supported keeping compilation texts to preserve all views.

The LDCs supported substantive submissions containing textual proposals that streamline work.

On paragraph 9, the Umbrella Group opposed calling for targeted roundtables on several items, and stressed the need to reach agreement at APA 1-4 that the outputs will feed into discussions at the next session. The EU said an additional session is unnecessary, but if one was decided she suggested October 2018. The LDCs, AOSIS, Indonesia, and China supported an additional session.

After suspending for half an hour, Tyndall reconvened the session, introducing textual amendments, namely: annexing the informal notes to the conclusions; removing text on recommending the COP President bring together the outcomes of all Paris Agreement work programme-related matters to illustrate progress; specifying that the Co-Chairs’ reflections note will be issued by early April 2018; replacing the draft paragraphs on submissions and synthesis papers with a paragraph recalling the general call for submissions by parties; and noting that additional negotiating time in 2018 might be useful.

Tyndall also proposed that, given the lack of consensus on the African Group’s proposal, the Co-Chairs include the proposal in their oral report to the COP and request its inclusion in the written report of the COP. In addition, she said the Co-Chairs would convey the divergence of views on the need for an additional session in 2018 when reporting to the COP.

Noting the proposal did not address the Group's concerns, the African Group reserved the right to return to this issue after consultations. The EIG requested clarity on how the Co-Chairs will treat the group's proposal to have a clear call for the next APA session to be focused on substance.

After noting that revised draft conclusions would be made available the same evening and taken up in the APA closing plenary on Wednesday, 15 November, Tyndall closed the contact group. Informal consultations convened Thursday, 16 November, through Saturday, 18 November. The conclusions were adopted by the APA plenary on Saturday, 18 November.

FURTHER GUIDANCE ON THE MITIGATION SECTION OF DECISION 1/CP.21 (PARIS OUTCOME): Features of NDCs, as specified in paragraph 26 (guidance on NDCs); Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs, as specified in paragraph 28; Accounting for parties' NDCs, as specified in paragraph 31 (guidance for accounting for NDCs): Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Sin Liang Cheah (Singapore) and Gertraud Wollansky (Austria).

On Wednesday, 8 November, parties noted with appreciation the in-session roundtable held on Monday, 6 November, and the co-facilitators' non-paper from the previous session (APA.2017.5.InformalNote). Many countries agreed that differing capacities need to be reflected in the guidance, with some developing countries suggesting general information supplemented by developing and developed country-specific guidance. Some developed countries agreed on the need for a differentiated approach but rejected "bifurcation." Others stressed the need to find a balance between guidance that could be so detailed that it would act as a "shaming mechanism," and so general as to be unhelpful in fulfilling the Agreement's obligations. Several stressed the need for capacity building. Parties disagreed on whether to have a single set of draft guidelines, or two to reflect diverging views on operationalizing differentiation.

Noting the limited time available, Co-Facilitator Cheah presented a one-page document, containing headings on: caveats, general approach, procedural aspects, and preliminary material for developing substantive elements. He proposed parties provide inputs to the paper. Parties were, however, unable to agree on a way forward.

A number of developed and developing countries proposed to use the appendices in the co-facilitators' non-paper as the basis for the way forward. A developing country group, supported by many other countries, proposed including, in the document a structure, headings, and sub-headings, as well as specific issues, and formulating clusters of information or options. One group, opposed by a country, called for having two sets of guidance in the substantive elements for information and accounting. Many supported a "preliminary material document," but disagreed on the exact format and content. Parties expressed support for the co-facilitators' proposal to prepare such a document, stressing it should capture all views and respect red lines.

Parties reacted to a 45-page "preliminary material" document containing text on all three sub-items, with substantive elements for information and accounting placed in appendices containing parties' views grouped in three clusters. A large number of groups and countries commended the co-facilitators' work, but noted the document contained redundancies and duplication. One developing country group called for moving the clusters into the main text and removing duplication across two information-related clusters. A number of countries opposed removing duplication across clusters but supported doing so within clusters.

Some developed countries said the document gave more visibility to one group, calling for all views to be treated equally. Parties did not agree on proposals to streamline the text at this stage, and a number of parties and groups called for time to further examine the text.

Reflecting on the preliminary material document, one developed country proposed: lifting two clusters from appendices on information and accounting into the main body of the text; requesting parties' additional submissions, to be included as attachments after each respective section; and that the co-facilitators streamline the text, including the clusters. One developing country group proposed replacing the two clusters with submissions from parties, and opposed attributing parties or groups' submissions. Wollansky proposed, and parties agreed to, in-session submissions from parties on information and accounting, and on anything that might be missing from the text. Parties also mandated the co-facilitators to streamline the document and agreed that parties could indicate in their submissions their preference regarding attribution.

In later informal consultations, Co-Facilitator Cheah presented a 180-page "preliminary material" document. While conveying apprehension about the length of the document, but noting that it included several caveats to take into account parties' concerns, he expressed hope that the document would enable parties to start substantive negotiations at APA 1-5. Many expressed their comfort in mandating the co-facilitators to work further on the text before APA 1-5, with one developing country group proposing that the co-facilitators streamline the document and consolidate views. Countries agreed to forward the document to the APA Co-Chairs as the co-facilitators' informal note from APA 1-4.

FURTHER GUIDANCE IN RELATION TO THE ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING, *INTER ALIA*, AS A COMPONENT OF NDCS, REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 7.10 AND 7.11 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT: Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Julio Cordano (Chile) and Beth Lavender (Canada).

Delegates started considering a preliminary material document that contained a "skeleton" list of headings and sub-headings, which further evolved into three iterations of informal notes, based on parties' inputs, which went further in depth on the possible contents of the headings and sub-headings.

One developing country proposed the following headings and sub-headings: preamble; guiding principles; purpose; elements, with sub-headings on opt-in or opt-out elements; vehicles, with sub-headings on timing and frequency issues; linkages; support, with sub-headings on support for preparation and submission of adaptation communication, implementation of the needs, priorities, plans, and strategies in the communications; modalities of support; and other matters. Views diverged among developed and developing countries on whether negotiations should proceed based on this proposal or address only areas of convergence. Several developing countries stressed that support should be for developing countries, and guiding principles need to include common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, national circumstances, and flexibility. Many developed countries objected to including guiding principles, saying these are covered under the Paris Agreement. One developed country stated that mandatory or common reporting formats increase burdens and reduce flexibility, and proposed that a list of elements would ensure the least burden.

One developing country group, supported by another, proposed there should be two separate sets of adaptation communication guidance: general guidance and NDC-specific guidance. Several

developed countries opposed this, noting that the group is mandated to develop guidance for adaptation communication and not for communicating on adaptation through the NDCs. A developing country group explained that this proposal stems from a lack of guidance for adaptation communication in the NDCs. Several countries stated this proposal could generate an additional burden.

In later informal consultations, Co-Facilitator Lavender informed that the APA Co-Chairs had asked the co-facilitators to produce a second iteration of the informal note with more detail, especially under the elements heading, to ensure “comparability” with work under other APA agenda items. On the second iteration of the informal note, several developing countries requested the inclusion of language that reflects that the informal note does not represent convergence among parties, especially on elements. A developed country, supported by two developing country groups, suggested not singling out NDCs in the two options for adaptation guidance, by including the options on: vehicle specific guidance, with sub-bullets for possible vehicles; and non-specific guidance. Many developing countries supported including in the informal note a request to the IPCC to prepare guidelines regarding methodologies and approaches for aggregating data towards a global goal on adaptation. Several parties questioned the feasibility of this proposal, with one suggesting this would be beyond the scope of the agenda item.

The informal note was revised to include suggestions raised, and was forwarded to the APA contact group.

MODALITIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES FOR THE TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND SUPPORT:

This item was discussed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Xiang Gao (China) and Andrew Rakestraw (US). Countries discussed: the basis for differentiating commitments in the modalities, procedures and guidelines; the notation key developed by the co-facilitators in the preliminary material document to indicate which provisions applied to which party groupings; additional headings, including one related to Paris Agreement 9.5 (*ex-ante* finance transparency) on support for preparation of NDCs and adaptation communication; the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress and technical expert review (TER); and the need for support registered in the framework to be agreed, by both providers and receivers, to be aimed exclusively at meeting Paris Agreement obligations.

Following revisions, the co-facilitators forwarded the preliminary material document to the APA contact group for consideration.

MATTERS RELATING TO THE GST: Identification of the sources of input for the GST: Development of the modalities of the GST:

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Outi Honkatukia (Finland) and Richard Muyungi (Tanzania). Countries discussed the “building blocks” preliminary material document prepared by the co-facilitators, focusing on: the possibility of structuring inputs around guiding questions; whether the subsidiary bodies or CMA would be an appropriate governance body; and the need to define the timing and duration of the technical process.

Countries also discussed how to operationalize equity in the context of the GST, agreeing the concept should: be overarching; ensure inclusivity; be linked to the concepts of sustainable development and poverty eradication; not place undue burden on developing country parties; utilize objective measures; apply to adaptation, mitigation, and MOI; and encourage the participation of non-party stakeholders and expert groups. Among proposals, parties suggested: holding technical dialogues in conjunction with regular sessions; considering sources of input that could provide

analysis of equity; conducting specific dialogues; and including references to equity in the GST outcome.

Following revisions, the co-facilitators forwarded the preliminary material document to the APA contact group for consideration.

MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE COMMITTEE TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION AND PROMOTE COMPLIANCE:

Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Janine Felson (Belize) and Peter Horne (Australia). Participants agreed to develop a preliminary material document to help inform the development of an informal note. Participants also discussed systemic issues and linkages with the transparency framework (APA agenda item 5).

On linkages with the transparency framework, one group suggested that exploring the link is premature and another stated that there is no such link. One country viewed the transparency framework as the key institution for compliance. Several countries noted the information that could be provided by the TER in the transparency framework, with some highlighting the potential duplication between the committee’s and the TER’s facilitative functions. Some countries observed links to triggers, with one group noting the TER could serve as the basis to initiate the committee’s work and others suggesting a party could refer itself, based on its experience with the TER.

On systemic issues, many stated that such an analysis should be done on an aggregate level, without seeking to identify individual parties. One group underscored the potential for duplication with other institutions. Another group said the focus should be on common or recurring issues, while others suggested looking at core reasons why parties have difficulty complying. For some, systemic issues could be an added value of the committee, while others suggested that the CMA should handle systemic issues.

Reacting to the preliminary material document, parties focused on: principles, systemic issues, linkages to other bodies, and functions.

On principles, developing countries preferred retaining this section, while many developed countries argued that Article 15 already included sufficient guidance regarding principles. Suggestions from parties on additional principles included non-duplication, independent, expert-based, facilitative, transparent, and not modifying other mechanisms.

Multiple groups of developing countries underscored that common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) should guide the work of the committee, while some developed countries expressed concern that the document is “heavy” on differentiation, by including many references to different forms of differentiation, citing references to CBDR, bifurcated approaches, and national circumstances and capabilities.

On systemic issues, three groups of developing countries called for more attention to systemic issues at the aggregate level, while others suggested this is not a role for the committee. A group of developing countries called for reflection of systemic issues in sections on sources of information, triggers, and outputs.

On linkages to other bodies, some did not support a GST link, with others proposing links to the response measures forum and Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches). One group underscored that other institutions should not be triggers.

On functions, some said the committee’s work should be for legally-binding provisions only, while others said that the two functions, for facilitating implementation and promoting compliance, should apply to legally-binding provisions, while the facilitating compliance function should apply to non-legally

binding provisions. Some developed countries said their views on the continuum of functions is not adequately reflected, and asked that the previous text be re-inserted.

One group called for several sections to be discussed under the umbrella of each type of trigger, saying that how each modality will be discussed and decided depends on the triggers chosen for the committee.

In later informal consultations, Co-Facilitator Horne presented the revised informal note. All viewed the informal note as a useful basis, noting it is a compilation of views. One developing country group, opposed by two developing country groups, suggested including special circumstances for all developing countries, not only LDCs and SIDS. Some developed countries asked that the note reflect that bodies other than the committee could initiate the committee's work.

On the way forward, one developing country group suggested written submissions, which two developed countries opposed, saying that the informal note adequately captured positions.

The informal note was revised to include the suggestions raised, and was forwarded to the APA contact group.

FURTHER MATTERS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT:

Preparing for entry into force: Taking stock of progress made by the subsidiary and constituted bodies in relation to their mandated work under the Paris Agreement and section III of decision 1/CP.21 (Decisions to give effect to the Paris Agreement), in order to promote and facilitate coordination and coherence in the implementation of the work programme, and, if appropriate, take action, which may include

recommendations: Informal consultations were co-facilitated by APA Co-Chairs Sarah Baashan and Jo Tyndall. Parties considered the Adaptation Fund, and five possible additional matters.

Adaptation Fund: This item was considered in informal consultations co-facilitated by María del Pilar Bueno (Argentina) and Pieter Terpstra (the Netherlands). Views diverged on whether there should be an outcome at COP 23 stipulating that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement and modalities should be developed in a time frame to be discussed. Several developed countries argued that work must progress to address the issues related to the Adaptation Fund, mainly to governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards, and operating modalities, before a decision is taken.

One developing country group presented two draft decisions: a COP decision that states that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement; and a CMP decision that states that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement and identifies operational policies and guidelines related to, *inter alia*, access to resources and a resource mobilization strategy, that should apply *mutatis mutandis*. Several developed countries' proposals highlighted the need for a transitional period, with one group proposing that the Fund should serve the Agreement from 2020. A developed country underlined that the primary source of funding should be a share of proceeds from markets, and several others called for clarifying the relationship with Agreement Article 6, while one developing country group characterized a condition of accepting markets in this context as "a non-starter."

In response to the first iteration of the informal note, several developing country groups and parties objected to the mention of "innovative sources of finance" and underscored the need to define the term, with one developed country arguing that Certified Emission Reduction (CER) contributions to the Fund constitute innovative finance. One developing country cautioned

against pre-judging negotiations related to Agreement Article 6. A developed country noted that the overall future of the Fund is a political decision.

In later informal consultations several developing country groups and parties expressed concern about the lack of progress, with one country adding that discussions are "not going anywhere," while several developed countries noted areas of convergence.

Informal informal consultations on the matter continued under the CMP agenda item on matters relating to the Adaptation Fund until Saturday, 18 November. (See page 10.)

Other further matters: In informal consultations on the five possible additional matters, countries responded to further questions proposed by the Co-Chairs aimed at supporting the deliberations, which were additional to the three questions already proposed in the APA Co-Chairs' reflection note from the previous session (APA.2017.3.InformalNote).

Many parties raised concerns regarding scheduling clashes with other finance-related items being discussed under other bodies. On the need for considering modalities for biennially communicating finance information on the provision of public financial resources to developing countries in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex-ante* finance transparency), parties' views diverged on whether this matter is sufficiently addressed under the COP item on Article 9.5.

These views were reiterated in later consultations, with developing countries calling for the COP to mandate the APA to take up the matter, citing linkages to work under APA item 5 on the transparency framework. One developing country group informed it would be submitting a conference room paper containing substantive elements on how the group proposes to take this matter forward.

Parties discussed the need for initial CMA guidance to the GCF and GEF, where a developing country group clarified the legal and accountability arrangements among relevant bodies, stating that any guidance from the CMA, which will be on matters related to the Paris Agreement only, will be requested from the SCF, then considered by the CMA and finally brought to the COP. Many countries agreed that the matter should not be taken up at this point. Many developed countries stressed no additional guidance was needed, suggesting the SCF already has a mandate from decision 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome) to prepare draft guidance. Developing countries expressed a preference to wait for more clarity on the "CMA workplan" before discussing additional guidance. A developing country group proposed that CMA 1 start a process to consider possible additional guidance. Tyndall requested the group prepare a textual proposal.

Parties considered the need for initial guidance by the CMA to the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), with many developing country groups proposing the mandate of issuing the initial guidance to be given to the COP via the SBI, and to establish the LDCF initial guidance as a specific SBI agenda item at CMA 1 in 2018, with the aim to provide recommendations to the CMA, and to conclude by SBI 50. One developing country group further noted that the LDCF and SCCF are Convention Funds, which are the purview of the COP, and said that if the SBI, and not the APA, deals with the matter, it needs to be done under an agenda item that could be titled "other matters relating to the operationalization of the Paris Agreement relevant to the functioning of the LDCF." Several developed countries said there is no need to consider this mandate now as the LDCF initial guidance falls within the guidance to the GEF, with one country adding it cannot support the initial guidance to be considered by the SBI.

On the possible additional matter of setting a new collective quantified goal on finance prior to 2025, views diverged on whether work is already being undertaken under the COP sub-item on LTF and the new goal is within the scope of this sub-item; and the matter is already on the CMA agenda through a reference to the relevant decision 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome) paragraph in a CMA 1-2 agenda footnote. Many developing country groups stressed the need for the work to start at CMA 1-2, noting that goals take time to finalize, with some calling for the APA to recommend a CMA procedural decision to allow for inputs as early as possible. Two developing countries stressed the need to focus on “taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries” when setting the goal. Many developed countries and a developing country group saw no need for preparatory work to start now, proposing that the CMA start discussions before 2025, possibly in 2023, and, with another developing country group, stressed the need to incorporate lessons from delivery on the 2020 finance goal, and inputs from the Talanoa Dialogue and GST. Two developing countries, in turn, suggested that discussions on the new goal need to inform the Dialogue and GST. A conference room paper submitted by the African Group on Friday, 10 November, containing the group’s views relating to the modalities for communicating information under Agreement Article 9.5, was briefly presented. Baashan informed that the co-facilitators would prepare a final iteration of their informal note.

Presidency-led consultations among parties continued from 15-17 November to resolve the African Group’s concern relating to the need to consider and include modalities for communicating information under Agreement Article 9.5 into the Paris Agreement work programme.

CLOSING PLENARY: On Wednesday, 15 November, Co-Chair Baashan invited parties to consider the draft conclusions on agenda items 3-8 (FCCC/APA/2017/L.4 and Add.1). She said that: given the lack of consensus on the African Group’s proposal relating to addressing the modalities for Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex-ante* finance transparency), the Co-Chairs would include the proposal in their oral report to the COP and request its inclusion in the written report of the COP; and the Co-Chairs would convey the divergence of views on the need for an additional session in 2018 when reporting to the COP.

South Africa, for the African Group, stressed that the COP Presidency had pledged to undertake consultations with all parties on Article 9.5 and requested that plenary adjourn until consultations were complete.

Co-Chair Baashan recalled paragraph 106 of the SBI 46 report (FCCC/SBI/2017/7), in which the SBI recommends SBSTA, SBI, and APA conclude their work by noon on Wednesday, 15 November, in order to translate draft texts into all six official UN languages for adoption. She invited statements from the floor on the draft conclusions.

South Africa underlined that adoption of conclusions requires consensus and said that, in light of the African Group’s reservations, there was no consensus. He reiterated his request to adjourn plenary to await the outcome of the Presidency’s consultations. Baashan noted the African Group’s reservation and said that statements might offer solutions.

The African Group called for addressing procedure before any substantive discussions. Noting consensus is needed for adopting conclusions, Ecuador, for the G-77/China, stated that this issue deserves consideration. Iran, for the LMDCs, supported adjourning the meeting.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, supported by the EU and Japan, opposed adjourning the meeting.

Co-Chair Baashan then proposed, and parties agreed, to suspend the meeting for further consultations.

In the evening, Co-Chair Baashan resumed the plenary, requesting parties to provide updates on progress in informal consultations to address the African Group’s proposal.

The African Group reported that informal consultations among the G-77/China had produced two options, but that there had not been enough time for engagement with other parties. He welcomed proposals on how to continue consultations and conclude the work of the APA.

The G-77/China said the draft APA conclusions should remain as they are, and proposed “putting them aside.” He suggested consultations on where and how to address the African Group’s proposal.

Co-Chair Baashan said that the COP 23 Presidency would continue consultations in order to find a procedural way forward. She suspended the plenary to allow these consultations to continue, saying that the APA would resume later in the week. Informal consultations convened Wednesday, 15 November, through Saturday, 18 November.

On Saturday, 18 November, Co-Chair Baashan resumed the plenary and reported on COP Presidency-led consultations. On the concern raised by the African Group relating to Paris Agreement Article 9.5, she noted that parties had reached agreement. On proposals on possible additional APA sessions in 2018, Co-Chair Baashan noted parties had reached agreement, which would be reflected in a draft COP decision. She noted the informal notes of the APA co-facilitators are contained in an annex to the APA draft conclusions (FCCC/APA/2017/L.4/Add.1). She opened the floor for parties’ statements.

Ecuador, for the G-77/China, called for maintaining the delicate balance of the Paris Agreement and accelerating progress on the work programme, and looked forward to additional information on a possible additional session in 2018.

Ethiopia, for the LDCs, looked forward to working with the Co-Chairs to meet the tight deadline of 2018. Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, looked forward to working with the Co-Chairs towards a balanced package that will “take us to the finish line.”

The EU called for accelerating technical discussions, achieving progress on all items and focusing on mandated issues of the work programme. Australia, for the Umbrella Group, noted progress had been made and more remains to be done. Switzerland, for the EIG, noted the need for advance work in 2018 on substance.

Iran, for the LMDCs, Peru, for AILAC, and Argentina, for Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, expressed support for the APA Co-Chairs.

The COP adopted draft conclusions on APA agenda items 3-8 (FCCC/APA/2017/L.4 and Add.1).

Co-Chair Tyndall invited the APA Rapporteur to present the draft report of the APA (FCCC/APA/2017/L.3). The APA adopted the draft report.

Co-Chair Tyndall suspended the APA at 2:37 am Saturday, 18 November, saying it would resume in April 2018.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions on items 3-8 of the agenda (FCCC/APA/2017/L.4 and Add.1), the APA:

- takes note of the documents prepared in advance of the session and the pre-session round tables on agenda items 3-7;
- agrees that the documents and the pre-session round tables helped to facilitate a better understanding of, and clarify parties’ views on, the respective agenda items and provided useful inputs to the negotiations under the APA;
- notes the progress made at this session, but also noted that substantive progress in the deliberations under agenda items

3-8 needs to be accelerated to ensure all issues achieve a sufficient degree of maturity and detail to allow for the timely completion of the work by December 2018;

- reiterates its recognition of the need to progress on all items in a coherent and balanced manner, and to ensure a coordinated approach to the consideration of matters related to the Paris Agreement work programme by the SBI, the SBSTA, and the COP;
- recommends that the President of the COP consider options for bringing together, under his own responsibility and without prejudice to the future work of the subsidiary bodies, the outcomes of the work of the APA, the SBI, the SBSTA, and the COP, on Paris Agreement work programme-related matters at this session;
- notes the intentions of its Co-Chairs to issue, by early April 2018, a reflections note with an overview of the outcomes of this session and to suggest a way forward on the basis of the views and ideas that parties put forward at this session and in their submissions for the session, including as these have been reflected in the informal notes prepared at this session;
- notes that focused textual proposals would be most helpful in allowing parties to focus on substance in their deliberations on the APA agenda items; and
- expresses its view that additional negotiating time in 2018 may be useful, depending on the progress being made and the feasibility of convening an additional session in a cost-effective manner while also allowing effective participation of experts from developing countries.

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

SBI Chair Tomasz Chruszczow (Poland) and SBSTA Chair Carlos Fuller (Belize) opened a joint plenary to hear opening SBSTA and SBI statements on Monday, 6 November.

Ecuador, for the G-77/China, emphasized, *inter alia*: the urgent need for pre-2020 action; adaptation as a priority for developing countries; and enhanced participation of indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process.

The EU stressed, *inter alia*: the need to adopt a gender action plan and launch the local communities and indigenous peoples platform; transparency discussions under the subsidiary bodies; and the need to start work on common NDC time frames, and on enhancing the implementation of training and public awareness, participation and access to information under the Paris Agreement.

Mali, for the African Group, called for ensuring coherence and balance in the Paris Agreement work programme. He called for reaching understanding on the public registry, elaborating modalities on transparency of support, and providing flexibility to the Secretariat in using voluntary funds.

Ethiopia, for the LDCs: called for a standing agenda item for loss and damage; lamented insufficiency of resources in the LDC Fund; and called for ensuring the sustainability of the Adaptation Fund's operations.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, questioned the inclusion on the agenda of the biannual budget for 2018-2019, given SBI 46 agreed to a draft decision.

Maldives, for AOSIS, said recent climate disasters in SIDS are evidence of their special circumstances, and that the UN Environment Gap Report shows it is not too late to get "us back on track to limit warming to 1.5°C."

The Republic of Korea, for the EIG, stated that market and non-market approaches should be guided by principles of transparency, environmental integrity, and avoiding double counting, while considering the diversity of NDCs.

Peru, for AILAC, underscored the adoption of a gender action plan as an important COP 23 deliverable.

Iran, for the LMDCs, emphasized that accelerating pre-2020 implementation is fundamental to establishing mutual trust and a solid foundation for post-2020 ambition.

Underlining that climate change is a historic consequence of capitalism in industrialized countries, Bolivia, for ALBA, said it is urgent to implement the WIM.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, for CfrN, called for forestry to be part of cooperative approaches under Paris Agreement Article 6.

Panama, for the Central American Integration System, called for ensuring resources for implementing the WIM, and for transparency and environmental integrity of the Article 6 mechanisms.

Indigenous Peoples said they can bring unique and essential perspectives on mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and capacity building.

Women and Gender stressed that gender equality is a cross-cutting issue that needs comprehensive targets and explicit financial commitments.

YOUNGOs called for the work programme on agriculture to open venues for youth participation.

BINGOs asked for the co-facilitators on response measures to actively seek business participation in the contact group.

CAN called for COP 23 to enable the WIM to fulfil its mandate toward the most vulnerable, by ensuring adequate resources.

CJN! underscored that climate finance must serve public, not private, interests.

Farmers identified elements to deliver improvements in agriculture, including finance and technology transfer.

LGMA highlighted how local and regional governments are contributing to raising ambition of NDCs.

Research and Independent NGOs (RINGOs) looked forward to defining gaps between current and desired capacities, and devising ways to close those gaps.

TUNGOs regretted that a pre-session workshop on response measures was organized without observers.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: On Monday, 6 November, parties adopted the agenda and organization of work (FCCC/SBI/2017/8 and Add.1) with the sub-item on information contained in national communications from non-Annex I parties held in abeyance.

Multilateral Assessment: The multilateral assessment convened on Friday, 10 November. Belarus completed its multilateral assessment.

Facilitative Sharing of Views: The facilitative sharing of views met on Friday, 10 November. Armenia, Ecuador, Georgia, Jamaica, and Serbia presented.

Election of officers: On Wednesday, 15 November, the SBI elected Naser Moghaddasi (Iran) as Vice-Chair for the Asia-Pacific region and Tuğba İçmeli (Turkey) as Rapporteur.

REPORTING FROM AND REVIEW OF ANNEX I PARTIES: Status of Submission and Review of Second Biennial Reports:

On Monday, 6 November, the SBI took note of the information on the status of submission and review of the second biennial reports (FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.1).

Compilation and synthesis of second biennial reports:

This item was first taken up on Monday, 6 November, in the SBI plenary. Informal consultations met, co-facilitated by Anne Rasmussen (Samoa) and Helen Plume (New Zealand).

On Tuesday, 14 November, SBI Chair Chruszczow reported that no agreement was reached and, as per rule 16 of the rules of procedure, this issue would be taken up by SBI 48.

Report on national GHG data from Annex I Parties for the period 1990–2015: On Monday, 6 November, the SBI took note of the national GHG inventory data (FCCC/SBI/2017/18).

REPORTING FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES:

Information contained in National Communications: This item was held in abeyance.

Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties: This item (FCCC/SBI/2017/12, 15-17) was introduced in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently addressed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Anne Rasmussen and Helen Plume.

On Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.31), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- notes the problems and constraints, lessons learned, and best practices identified in the progress report and technical reports and encouraged the CGE, as per its mandate, to take these into consideration in the provision of technical assistance to non-Annex I parties and to facilitate cooperation with interested potential partners, as appropriate;
- notes the CGE's 2018 work programme, including focus areas on: enhancing, in the light of the constraints in financial support, collaboration with interested potential partners to implement key activities planned; creating formal regional networks of experts and practitioners involved in the process and preparation of national communications and biennial update reports (BURs) to serve as vehicles for the dissemination of information from the CGE to stakeholders; strengthening communications and outreach so that stakeholders gain a better understanding of the training products and opportunities available through the CGE for the preparation of national communications and BURs; playing a catalytic role in promoting and attracting collaboration with interested potential partners to provide strategic guidance and direction in responding to the needs of non-Annex I parties with regard to the preparation of national communications and BURs;
- notes with concern that the planned regional hands-on training workshop for the Latin American and Caribbean region on the preparation of mitigation actions and reporting on them in national communications and BURs could not be conducted in 2017 owing to insufficient financial resources; and
- invites multilateral entities to collaborate with the CGE, as appropriate, in the provision of technical support to non-Annex I parties in preparing their national communications and BURs.

Provision of financial and technical support: This item (FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.9 and INF.10) was first taken up by plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Anne Rasmussen and Helen Plume.

On Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.21), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 48.

Summary reports of Biennial Update Reports: On Monday, 6 November, the SBI took note of the information.

COMMON TIME FRAMES FOR NDCS: This item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November. SBI Chair Chruszczow stated that informal consultations, co-facilitated by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and George Wamukoya (Kenya), would be held with a view to adopting conclusions, if possible. China, for the LMDCs, stressed that COP 22 had agreed that the

SBI would consult, but was not mandated to adopt conclusions on this item, expressing concern over prejudicing negotiation outcomes. Brazil expressed hope for constructive negotiations that could yield an outcome.

In informal consultations, the co-facilitators outlined potential provisions in the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome) related to common time frames, and invited parties to share their expectations for the session and views on common time frames. All agreed that there should be common time frames, with many suggesting the next communication should be in 2025 with a post-2030 endpoint. Many stressed the need to consider the GST. Others stressed that the paragraphs on the time frames in decision 1/CP.21 that refer to parties' INDCs are not part of the scope of discussions under this item, and that common time frames should apply to post-2030 NDCs only.

Most parties agreed on the usefulness of a discussion on the "pros and cons" of five- and ten-year time frames, and possibly other options, with some noting that implementation periods should not lock in low ambition but should also respect different national circumstances and processes. Some parties expressed support for a five-year time frame. Many parties supported developing procedural conclusions for this session, with many calling for submissions and some supporting reaching agreement in 2018.

Informal consultations continued on Thursday and Friday, 9-10 November, and parties agreed to draft conclusions.

In plenary, on Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted the conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.20), the SBI, *inter alia*, takes note of the request to report back on this matter to CMA 1; invites parties and observers to submit their views on common time frames, including on the usefulness of, and options for, common time frames and the (dis)advantages of those options by 31 March 2018; and agrees to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 48 with a view to making a recommendation for consideration and adoption by the CMA.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION AND USE OF A PUBLIC REGISTRY REFERRED TO IN PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLE 4.12 (NDC REGISTRY): This item was first taken up on Monday, 6 November. China, for LMDCs, noted that the item is related to the registry on adaptation, and proposed the items be considered in joint informal consultations. Parties agreed to send the item to informal consultations, co-facilitated by Peer Stiansen (Norway) and Madeleine Diouf Sarr (Senegal).

Informal consultations focused on capturing parties' suggestions and proposals in a co-facilitators' informal note. During the first consideration of a draft informal note, one group raised a point of order and called for suspending the meeting without an outcome, stating that the co-facilitators had not been mandated to include linkages to APA item 3 (mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21) that prejudice its outcome, stating this was a "trust issue." Many other groups and countries expressed willingness to consider removing text, as proposed by the group, pending a clarification from the group raising the point of order. After consulting internally, the group stated willingness to continue discussing the text on the condition that parts of the text are removed.

Noting lack of agreement, Co-Facilitator Stiansen said the co-facilitators would revise the note and consult with the SBI Chair on the way forward.

In a subsequent session of the consultations, parties considered a revised draft of the informal note and procedural draft conclusions. One developing country group called for a balanced treatment of the two SBI public registry items, including language on the elements of the modalities similar to that in the informal note and draft conclusions for the registry under Agreement Article 7.12 (registry for adaptation communication). Many supported adding a section on proposals in the note, including proposals for using the interim NDC registry as is or building on it, but views diverged on whether to include a proposal referring to a registry “equipped with advanced content search functionality.”

A revised informal note, containing sections on proposals and detailed elements, with a structure identical to the revised informal note prepared under the other SBI registry item was then presented to parties. One developing country group strictly opposed a proposal referring to “advanced searchability functions.” Parties agreed to remove this proposal and, after aligning the text with relevant parts of the informal note text under the other SBI registry item, agreed to draft conclusions, containing a reference to the informal note as a source for parties to draw upon at SBI 48.

In plenary, on Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.30), the SBI, *inter alia*, agrees to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 48, drawing upon a co-facilitators’ informal note on this agenda item, and on the basis of parties’ deliberations at current and previous sessions of the SBI and the views they have submitted.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION AND USE OF A PUBLIC REGISTRY REFERRED TO IN PARIS AGREEMENT ARTICLE 7.12 (ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION REGISTRY): This item was first taken up on Monday, 6 November. China, for LMDCs, requested clarification on whether parties agreed on considering the two SBI registry items in a joint informal consultation. Chair Chruszczow noted that parties agreed at SBI 44 that these items should be distinct on the agenda. The Republic of Korea, for the EIG, said the functions and characteristics are different. The SBI agreed to convene informal consultations, co-facilitated by Madeleine Diouf Sarr (Senegal) and Peer Stiansen (Norway).

In informal consultations, countries focused on capturing parties’ views and proposals in a co-facilitators’ informal note. One country suggested including four possible proposals that represented the range of views among parties: no registry; mandating an existing registry, namely the NDCs registry; a new registry; and a registry with hyperlinks to parties’ communications in other registries. Parties indicated their preferences and provided related justifications. Many stressed the need for a separate registry to give visibility to adaptation. One group called for channeling adaptation information through the NDCs. One country proposed merging the two registries into a registry for both NDCs and adaptation communication. Parties opposing a “registry of hyperlinks” said it would not promote transparency. One group opposed using the NAP Central as a repository for adaptation communication. Parties eventually agreed to mandate the co-facilitators to capture the discussions in an informal note.

An initial draft informal note was discussed in further consultations where parties exchanged views on the note’s structure and contents. Parties identified, and partly diverged on,

language that might prejudice the outcome of the negotiations under this item, including “metadata,” “versions,” “document,” or “adaptation communication.”

A revised draft informal note was then presented to the parties, containing sections on proposals and detailed elements, with a structure identical to a revised informal note prepared under the SBI item on the public registry referred to in Agreement Article 4.12 (registry for NDCs). After agreeing to textual amendments, parties agreed to draft conclusions, containing a reference to the informal note as a source for parties to draw upon at SBI 48.

In plenary, on Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.33), the SBI, *inter alia*, agrees to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 48, drawing upon a co-facilitators’ informal note on this agenda item and on the basis of parties’ deliberations at current and previous sessions of the SBI and the views they have submitted.

MATTERS RELATED TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL MECHANISMS: Review of modalities and procedures for the CDM: On Monday, 6 November, the SBI Chair noted that consideration of this item has been postponed until SBI 48.

Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Protocol: The SBI took note of the report (FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.11) on Monday, 6 November.

COORDINATION OF SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION ACTIVITIES IN THE FOREST SECTOR BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: This item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Keith Anderson (Switzerland) and Ayman Cherkaoui (Morocco).

In informal consultations, parties discussed: if voluntary focal point meetings have fulfilled their purpose in providing sufficient coordinated support for REDD+ implementation, or if meetings should continue; the need for alternative governance arrangements, such as a formal authoritative body to support REDD+ implementation; how to coordinate implementation and address gaps and limitation in finance; and the need to recognize the GCF in the decision.

In plenary on Tuesday, 14 November, SBI Chair Chruszczow noted that consultations did not result in conclusions, and therefore draft rules of procedure 10(c) and 16 would apply. Norway said rule 16 has consequences for the status of the voluntary meeting of experts and argued that without conclusions the meetings might not continue automatically. Brazil noted that the decision that established the voluntary meetings did not specify an end year and therefore the meetings should continue to be organized by the Secretariat. She asked for this to be reflected in the final SBI report.

MATTERS RELATED TO LDCS; REPORT OF THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE: These items were taken up together, in joint SBI/SBSTA informal consultations with the report of the Adaptation Committee co-facilitated by Richard Merzian (Australia) and Hamza Tber (Morocco) and on matters relating to LDCs (FCCC/SBI/2017/14) co-facilitated by Malcolm Ridout (UK) and Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso).

These items were first considered in SBI plenary on Monday, 6 November, where the Adaptation Committee noted work with the LEG to provide technical support and guidance to parties on adaptation action and the LEG, presented on the LEG’s activities, including: engagement with the GEF Secretariat and expansion of technical guidance on NAPs.

In informal consultations on the report of the Adaptation Committee, parties discussed two recommendations made by the Adaptation Committee, namely, review of adaptation-related institutional arrangements and methodologies for assessing adaptation needs. Several countries noted: that the recommendations made in the report are “politically charged” and constitute a balance that has taken two years to develop; and linkages with APA agenda item 4 (adaptation communication) and 8 (further matters).

In informal consultations on matters relating to LDCs, parties considered draft conclusions without agreeing on whether to keep a paragraph on whether the LEG together with the GCF Secretariat should guide LDCs in accessing the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

In joint consultations, the recommendations from the Adaptation Committee and the LEG for addressing their mandated issues from the Paris outcome were presented (FCCC/SB/2017/2/Add.1 and FCCC/SBI/2017/14/Add.1), with Beth Lavender, ExCom member, noting they had been unable to complete work on the mandate to develop methodologies on reviewing the adequacy of adaptation and support. Several developing countries proposed that the Paris mandates for the Adaptation Committee and the LEG be moved to the subsidiary bodies as a standalone agenda item.

Subsequent informal consultations discussed how to take the work forward regarding how to address the recommendations in the report and when to forward them to the COP and ultimately the CMA, with three options highlighted: that the recommendations are forwarded at COP 23; that the joint informal group take ownership of the recommendations, and work on and strengthen them to conclude at either COP 23, SB 48, or COP 24; or take ownership of the recommendations, and work on and strengthen them under a new joint agenda item during SB 48 and potentially COP 24.

Parties disagreed on whether to: continue considering the three joint LEG and Adaptation Committee mandates as well as the two Adaptation Committee mandates under this agenda item or under a new agenda item at SB 48; and call for submissions on the mandates before SB 48.

On Wednesday 15 November, the SBI adopted conclusions, and forwarded two draft decisions for consideration by the COP. Timor-Leste, supported by Mauritania, underscored the lack of financial resources in the LDCF that he said can leave proposals for National Adaptation Programmes of Action implementation unfunded.

Final Outcomes: In its decision on the report of the adaptation committee, the SBSTA and the SBI (FCCC/SB/2017/L.6), *inter alia*: agree to continue their consideration of this matter at SBSTA 48 and SBI 48 (April–May 2018) with a view to making a recommendation to be forwarded by the COP at its twenty-fourth session (December 2018) to CMA 1 for its consideration and adoption.

In its decision relating to matters relating to LDCs (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.36), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the work of the LEG in providing technical guidance and advice on accessing funding from the GCF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs in collaboration with the GCF Secretariat, in accordance with the mandate of the LEG;
- takes note of the preparations for the NAP Expo that is planned for 4-6 April 2018 in Bonn, Germany, and invites parties and relevant organizations to assist in the organization of and participate in the event;

- requests the Secretariat to prepare a report on the provisions for support and flexibility provided to the LDCs under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and how the provisions can assist LDCs in a smooth transition from LDC status, in the light of UN General Assembly Resolution 67/221; and
- requests the LEG to continue to prioritize its activities under its work programme, subject to the availability of resources.

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS: This item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Malcolm Ridout (UK).

Many developing countries highlighted the need to simplify access modalities for the GCF Readiness Programme for NAPs funding. They stressed that their concerns were related to technical aspects of accessing funding and not levels of finance. Several developed countries stated that this was not the forum to discuss GCF access issues.

Co-facilitator Ridout noted that, given the divergence, the co-facilitators would not produce a decision text at this time, and parties could use the next session to discuss areas of convergence on what they might forward to the CMP. In later informal consultations, one developing country group provided updates on text it had recently proposed regarding mandating the Adaptation Committee and the LEG to produce an information paper on the experiences of countries in accessing the GCF Readiness Programme, including for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The group argued that this is within the scope of the mandate of this agenda item. Several parties noted the lack of time to consider the new proposed text.

On Tuesday, 14 November, subject to small textual changes, parties agreed to draft conclusions.

On Wednesday, 15 November, the SBI adopted the conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.35), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- notes the approval, as of 30 October 2017, by the GCF of 10 out of 38 funding proposals through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to support the formulation of NAPs, as well as the approval by the GEF of funding proposals from four countries to support the process to formulate and implement NAPs;
- recognizes that many developing country parties continue to face challenges in accessing funding from the GCF for the formulation and implementation of NAPs;
- invites the Adaptation Committee and the LEG, following the NAP Expo 2018, to consider ways to assist with the implementation of NAPs in their future work programmes and to include information thereon in their reports, as appropriate; and
- invites parties to continue to provide information on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received in the process to formulate and implement NAPs via the online questionnaire on NAP Central.

REPORT OF THE WIM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

This item (FCCC/SB/2017/1 and Add.1) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and was further discussed in informal consultations jointly with SBSTA, co-facilitated by Beth Lavender (Canada) and Alf Wills (South Africa).

In informal consultations, developing countries proposed that a decision on this item include reference to, *inter alia*: user-friendly knowledge products; the WIM becoming a permanent agenda item of the subsidiary bodies; and including the WIM in

the Secretariat's core budget. Developed countries highlighted, *inter alia*, that: budget issues belong in the budget consultations; resources are more than finance; and a WIM standing item might inhibit progress by the ExCom. Parties disagreed on when the preparatory work for the 2019 review should commence, and whether there should be a standing agenda item on the WIM or whether it should be incorporated into high-level engagements such as workshops and dialogues at future sessions of the subsidiary bodies or the COP. There were also disagreements regarding resources, whether to use the ExCom report language or provide further specific guidance.

On Wednesday, 15 November, the SBI and SBSTA adopted conclusions, and forwarded a draft decision for consideration by the COP. During their respective plenaries, both SBSTA Chair Fuller and SBI Chair Chruszczow announced that the expert dialogue to be held in conjunction with SB 48 would be named the Suva Expert Dialogue, and that the clearing house on risk transfer would be called the Fiji clearing house on risk transfer.

On Friday, 17 November, the COP adopted their conclusions, containing a COP decision.

Final Outcome: In their conclusions, SBI and SBSTA (FCCC/SB/2017/L.5) agree to a decision for the COP's consideration. In its decision, the COP agrees to, *inter alia*:

- request the ExCom to include in its annual reports, as appropriate, more detailed information on the work undertaken by its expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups, and task-focused *ad hoc* working groups on, to the extent possible, issues of relevance to the regional and national context as identified by parties in their submissions;
- request the Secretariat, under the guidance of the ExCom and the SBI Chair, to organize, in conjunction with SB 48, an expert dialogue to explore a wide range of information, inputs and views on ways to facilitate the mobilization and securing of expertise, and enhancement of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, with a view to informing the preparation of a technical paper;
- request the Secretariat to prepare a report on the expert dialogue referred to above for consideration by the ExCom at its second meeting in 2018;
- encourage parties to actively engage in the work and to disseminate, promote and make use of the products of the WIM and its ExCom, including by: establishing a loss and damage contact point through their respective UNFCCC national focal points; participating in the meetings of the ExCom as observers, recognizing the constraints of time and resources; incorporating or continuing to incorporate, the consideration of extreme weather events and slow onset events, non-economic losses, climate change impacts on human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation, and comprehensive risk management into relevant policy, planning and action, as appropriate, and encouraging relevant bilateral and multilateral entities to support such efforts; and
- request the ExCom in accordance with its mandate to: consider, when updating its five-year rolling workplan, cross-cutting issues and current, urgent and emerging needs related to extreme weather events and slow onset events; enhance its efforts in ensuring that information generated from its work is converted into user-friendly products, such as tools and methods, and material for training modules, with a view to enhancing the coherence and effectiveness of relevant efforts

undertaken at the regional and national levels, as appropriate; and consider, through collaboration and partnerships, the development and the dissemination at all levels of user-friendly information and communication products on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage issues of relevance to the regional and national context.

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF

TECHNOLOGIES: Joint annual report of the TEC and

CTCN: This item was first taken up by the COP on Monday, 6 November, and referred to SBI and SBSTA where it was addressed in a contact group and joint informal consultations, co-facilitated by Balisi Gopolang (Botswana) and Elfriede-Anna More (Austria).

In the SBI opening plenary, the CTCN reported it had completed nearly 30 requests for technical assistance, and is currently acting on 111 others. The TEC highlighted work completed in 2017, including on South-South and triangular cooperation on adaptation, with a focus on the water and agricultural sectors.

In informal consultations, parties elaborated a draft decision for the COP covering the work of the Technology Mechanism, the activities and performance of the TEC, and the activities and performance of the CTCN. One developing country group opposed including gender in the mandate for CTCN considerations, and a draft decision was sent to the SBI Chair with the term bracketed. In its closing plenary, on Wednesday, 15 November, the SBI removed the brackets and adopted its conclusions and forwarded a decision to the COP for its consideration.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SB/2017/L.4/Rev.1), the SBI and SBSTA recommend a draft COP decision. In its decision, the COP, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges work undertaken in support of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and looks forward to enhanced efforts in this regard, taking into consideration gender, endogenous technologies, including knowledge from local communities and indigenous peoples, and the balance between adaptation and mitigation; and
- requests the TEC and CTCN to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the implementation of their respective mandates.

On activities and performance of the TEC in 2017, the COP: invites the TEC to continue to enhance the linkages between the technology needs assessments process and NDCs, and NAPs; encourages the TEC to continue strengthening collaboration with constituted bodies under the Convention, including the Adaptation Committee and the WIM ExCom; and encourages the TEC to enhance its communication and outreach strategy.

On the activities and performance of the CTCN in 2017, the COP: encourages the TEC to continue strengthening partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders; invites the CTCN to continue providing support for enhancing the capacity of national designated entities; and invites parties that have not yet nominated their national designated entities to communicate their nomination to the Secretariat through their national focal point.

Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer: This item (FCCC/CP/2017/7 and FCCC/CP/2017/3) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November and subsequently in a joint contact group and in informal consultations by the SBSTA and SBI Chairs, co-facilitated by Stella Gama (Malawi) and Kunihiro Shimada (Japan). In informal consultations, parties elaborated draft conclusions to be forwarded to the SBSTA and SBI Chairs,

inviting the GEF to support developing countries in undertaking technology needs assessments, and piloting priority technology projects to foster innovation and investment.

On Tuesday, 14 November, the SBSTA and SBI plenaries adopted the conclusions.

Final Outcome: In their conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.23), the SBI and SBSTA:

- recommend that the COP invite the GEF to allocate provisions in the climate change focal area of its seventh replenishment for supporting developing country parties in undertaking technology needs assessments, and piloting priority technology projects to foster innovation and investment;
- recommends that the COP invite the GEF to include information in its reports to the COP on: the collaboration between the GEF focal points and the national designated entities for technology development and transfer, as communicated by the CTCN to the GEF; whether and how parties have used their System for Transparent Allocation of Resources allocation for piloting the implementation of the technology needs assessment results; and the outcomes of the collaboration between the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer and the CTCN.

MATTERS RELATED TO CLIMATE FINANCE: Review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance:

This item (FCCC/TP/2017/4 and FCCC/CP/2017/9) was first taken up by the COP on Monday, 6 November, and referred to the SBI, which discussed this matter in conjunction with other COP finance issues. The informal consultations, co-facilitated by Delphine Eyraud (France) and Olai Uludong (Palau), under the SBI were unable to reach agreement and, on Wednesday, 15 November, SBI Chair Chruszczow reported that the COP Presidency will continue consultations. Discussions and the decision are summarized under the COP. (See page 5.)

Third Review of the Adaptation Fund: This item was first taken up in plenary on Tuesday, 7 November, and in informal consultations co-facilitated by Patience Damptey (Ghana) and Gemma O'Reilly (Ireland), where parties welcomed the third review (FCCC/TP/2017/6), with many highlighting the Fund's success. A developing country argued that the review cannot be discussed without considering the wider context related to, *inter alia*, developing country commitments to tackle adaptation in their NDCs, and climate science.

On the draft conclusions, some countries argued that several paragraphs are outside the mandate of the agenda item, with one developing country group highlighting text on diversifying sources of funding as beyond the scope. Parties also noted irregularities regarding the timing of the next review, with several developed countries suggesting the next review should occur in conjunction with the review of the Financial Mechanism in four years. One developed country suggested the inclusion of references to future adaptation needs and the gap in adaptation funding.

On Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the CMP. On Friday, 17 November, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its final outcome (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.32) the CMP *inter alia*, encourages the Adaptation Fund Board to:

- consider options for improvement of efficiency with regard to the operation of the Adaptation Fund;
- continue to engage with subnational actors and the private sector through, *inter alia*, microfinance schemes, weather-based insurance arrangements, involvement with local industry groups and farmers in adaptation projects, and public-private partnerships;

- consider voluntary tracking of climate finance mobilized, where appropriate; and
- continue the efforts to enhance complementarity and coherence with other funds both under and outside the Convention.

The decision requests the Adaptation Fund Board to:

- consider lessons learned from the Adaptation Fund's engagement with private sector stakeholders in adaptation projects at the local level, including in the decision-making processes of the Adaptation Fund and in communications with donors;
- monitor and assess project approval time under the Readiness Programme, identifying any linkages of this time to the introduction of the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, and to take measures to reduce the time, as necessary, while continuing to implement its environmental and social safeguards and gender policy;
- continue to provide information on project approval time;
- continue monitoring the adaptation impacts and results of the Adaptation Fund, including using local and sector-specific metrics; and
- report on progress made on the mandates arising from this decision in the future reports of the Adaptation Fund to the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

The decision also requests the SBI, at its session to be held in June 2020, to initiate the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 1/CMP.12, or as amended, and to report back to its governing body to be convened in conjunction with COP 27 (November 2021).

MATTERS RELATING TO CAPACITY BUILDING:

This item, including all its sub-items (FCCC/SBI/2017/9 and 11), was first taken up on Monday, 6 November. The SBI agreed to conduct back-to-back informal consultations on capacity building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and separate informal consultations on the annual report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB).

Capacity Building under the Convention: The joint informal consultations were co-facilitated by Jeniffer Hanna Collado (Dominican Republic) and Makoto Kato (Japan). Parties provided inputs to the annual monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in developing countries. Countries called for attention to, *inter alia*: building long-term capacity, including institutional capacity; ensuring that capacity building is country- and needs-driven; addressing gaps in capacity; ensuring civil society involvement through legislation; coordinating donor activities; creating a process to capture information on activities annually to support the review; strengthening the PCCB; and examining how the PCCB fits in the capacity-building framework.

Parties also exchanged views on the usefulness of common performance indicators for monitoring both activities and support provided, and their effectiveness. Parties mandated the co-facilitators to prepare elements for a draft text, which was discussed in further informal consultations during the first week, alongside draft text on capacity building in countries with economies in transition (EITs).

On Monday, 13 November, parties considered, and agreed to, revised draft conclusions, and draft COP and CMP decisions.

In plenary, on Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions on capacity building in developing countries and in EITs, and a draft COP decision on EITs. The COP adopted the decision in plenary on Friday, 17 November.

Final Outcomes: In its conclusions on capacity building in developing countries under the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.24), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- recognizes the Durban Forum on Capacity-building as a means of effective and continuous sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned;
- notes that the objective and scope of capacity building in developing countries, as contained in decision 2/CP.7, are still relevant, and that current and emerging areas in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement should also be taken into account;
- recalls that the PCCB aims to address both current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing capacity building in developing countries and to further enhance efforts with regard to coherence and coordination in activities under the Convention; and
- invites parties and observers to submit their views on potential topics for the seventh meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building, to take place at SBI 48, by 16 February 2018.

In its conclusions on capacity building in EITs under the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.25), the SBI: concludes its work on the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in EITs under the Convention; takes note of information provided by parties and submissions received; takes note of and welcomes the compilation and synthesis report on the implementation of activities in countries that are currently receiving support (FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.5); and recommends a draft decision to the COP.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.25.Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- recognizes, *inter alia*, that significant progress has been made in building the capacity of countries with EITs to mitigate and adapt to climate change, Annex I parties and the GEF have provided adequate resources and assistance for the implementation of the framework for capacity building in countries with EITs, and countries with EITs that are currently receiving support are in need of further capacity building;
- reaffirms that the scope of the needs identified in the framework for capacity building for EITs established under decision 3/CP.7 and key factors defined in decision 3/CP.10 remain relevant and continue to be the basis for, and guide the implementation of, activities in EITs that are currently receiving support;
- invites Annex II parties and other parties in a position to do so, the GEF, multi- and bilateral agencies, international organizations, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, and the private sector to continue to provide support for activities in EITs that are currently receiving support; and
- decides to conclude the fourth review and request SBI 52 to initiate the fifth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in EITs with a view to completing the review at COP 26.

Annual Report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building: In the SBI plenary on Monday, 6 November, the PCCB presented its annual technical progress report for 2017, noting significant progress.

Co-Facilitators Paul Watkinson (France) and Jeniffer Hanna Collado (Dominican Republic) presented the draft elements, noting the work of the PCCB had been well received and that all but one of the 11 proposed text elements could be part of a draft COP decision, which many supported. Many developed countries raised questions regarding paragraphs on financial

support and resources, enquiring if these should not be addressed under the budget discussions. Developing countries noted that the recommendations come from the PCCB report, and said the text is “stating that something should be done” rather than “asking for more.” Parties mandated the co-facilitators to prepare an updated text, which was further discussed informally, alongside draft text on capacity building in economies in transition.

On Monday, 13 November, parties considered, and agreed to, revised draft conclusions, and a draft COP decision.

In plenary, on Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions and a draft COP decision. The COP adopted the decision on Friday, 17 November.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.28), the SBI recommends a draft decision to the COP. In its decision, the COP, *inter alia*:

- appreciates the work of the PCCB in its first year and welcomes the 2017 PCCB annual technical progress report, taking note of its recommendations and of the rules of procedure and working modalities of the PCCB, and the rolling workplan of the PCCB for 2017-2019;
- invites parties and relevant institutions to provide support and resources to the PCCB in implementing its 2017-2019 workplan;
- encourages the PCCB, when implementing its workplan, to identify and collaborate with institutions and other stakeholders with relevant expertise, tools and resources, including bodies established under the Convention;
- takes note of the PCCB’s decision to continue its 2017 focus area or theme, capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement, in 2018;
- requests the SBI to align the next Durban Forum with the 2017-2018 PCCB focus area or theme; and
- requests the Secretariat to help to identify modalities that would better accommodate the intersessional work of the PCCB.

Capacity Building under the Protocol: Discussions in the joint informal consultations are summarized under the sub-item on capacity building under the Convention above.

In plenary, on Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.26, L.27) and a draft CMP decision (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.27/Add.1). The CMP adopted the decision on Friday, 17 November.

Final Outcomes: In its conclusions on capacity building in developing countries under the Protocol (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.26), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- recognizes the Durban Forum on Capacity-building as a means of effective and continuous sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned;
- notes that the objective and scope of capacity building in developing countries as contained in decision 2/CP.7 (on capacity building in developing countries) and the priority areas relating to the participation of developing countries in project activities under the CDM as contained in decision 29/CMP.1 (on capacity building relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries) are still relevant, and that current and emerging areas should be taken into consideration in the further implementation of activities in developing countries; and
- invites parties and observers to submit their views on potential topics for the seventh meeting of the Durban Forum on Capacity-building, to take place at SBI 48, by 16 February 2018.

In its conclusions on capacity building in EITs under the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.27), the SBI: concludes its work on the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in EITs under the Kyoto Protocol; takes note of information provided by parties and submissions received; takes note and welcomes the compilation and synthesis report on the implementation of activities in countries that are currently receiving support (FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.5); and recommends a draft decision to the CMP.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.25.Add.1), the CMP:

- recognizes, *inter alia*, that significant progress has been made in building the capacity of countries with EITs to mitigate and adapt to climate change, Annex I parties and the GEF have provided adequate resources and assistance for the implementation of the framework for capacity building in countries with EITs, and countries with EITs that are currently receiving support are in need of further capacity building;
- reaffirms that the scope of the needs identified in the framework for capacity building for EITs established under decision 3/CP.7 (on capacity building for EITs) and decision 30/CMP.1 (on capacity building relating to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in EITs), and key factors defined in decision 3/CP.10 (on capacity building for EITs) remain relevant and continue to be the basis for, and guide the implementation of, activities in EITs that are currently receiving support;
- invites Annex II parties and other parties in a position to do so, the GEF, multi- and bilateral agencies, international organizations multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and the private sector to continue to provide support for activities in EITs that are currently receiving support; and
- decides to conclude the fourth review and request SBI 52 to initiate the fifth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in EITs with a view to completing the review at CMP 16.

RESPONSE MEASURES: Improved forum and work programme: This item (FCCC/SB/2017/INF.2) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in a joint contact group and, later, informal consultations, co-facilitated by Andrei Marcu (Panama) and Nataliya Kushko (Ukraine).

In informal consultations, parties discussed the value of modeling as a means of identifying and quantifying impacts at the country level, stressing the need to look at cross-border effects. One developing country group argued that the Forum's discussions have shown that there is not enough work on modeling, and highlighted the need for training materials, regional workshops, and sharing of experiences. Two developed countries noted the need to utilize and improve the existing UNFCCC web portal on economic modeling tools.

On Wednesday, 15 November, the SBI and SBSTA adopted conclusions after agreeing to an oral amendment.

Final Outcome: In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2017/L.7), as orally amended, the SBI and SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- take note of the discussions on the needs expressed by some parties for capacity building for assessment of the impacts of response measures, and for acknowledging and enhancing existing capacity-building opportunities, including through cooperation on response measures, and invites the Secretariat to collaborate with relevant intergovernmental and international organizations to raise awareness with a view to enhancing capacity-building programmes or activities for parties in order

to maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of response measures, with a view to informing the in-session discussions;

- requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the SBI and SBSTA Chairs, a two-day training workshop on use of economic modeling tools related to the areas of the work programme of the improved forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures that will include experts invited from both developing and developed countries, as well as from intergovernmental and international organizations, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a report on the workshop for consideration at the sessions of the SBI and SBSTA taking place in December 2018; and
- invites parties and observers to submit, by 30 March 2018, their views on the scope of the review of the work of the improved forum that will take place at the sessions of the SBI and SBSTA taking place in December 2018, in line with the work programme, with a view to informing the in-forum discussion at SBI 48 and SBSTA 48.

Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris

Agreement: This item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in a joint contact group and informal consultations, co-facilitated by Andrei Marcu (Panama) and Nataliya Kushko (Ukraine). The contact group agreed to draft conclusions that repeat the call (from the SBI/SBSTA 46 conclusions) for the CMA to take procedural steps to enable the forum to serve the Paris Agreement.

In informal consultations, a developed country group noted the need to avoid duplicating existing work in other international organizations. Two developing country groups proposed adding international trade as a heading in the workplan. This was opposed by a developed country group, with one developed country arguing that trade is the purview of the World Trade Organization. A developed country group, supported by several developing countries, stressed the importance of noting that the CMA shall take procedural steps to enable the forum to serve the Paris Agreement.

Some developed countries opposed a proposal to prepare an informal note containing draft elements of the recommendation on the modalities, work, and functions of the forum. Ultimately it was agreed to put similar text in both the response measures and Agreement Article 6 conclusions.

Final Outcome: In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2017/L.8), the SBI and SBSTA: agree that the recommendation being prepared under this agenda sub-item for consideration and adoption by the CMA will include language for the CMA to take the necessary procedural steps to enable the forum to serve the Paris Agreement; and, to facilitate deliberations at SBI 48 and SBSTA 48, request the SBI and SBSTA Chairs to prepare an informal document containing draft elements of the recommendation, for consideration and adoption at CMA 1.

Matters relating to Article 3.14, of the Kyoto Protocol: This item was considered in conjunction with SBI/SBSTA discussions on forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10 (Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures): This item was considered in conjunction with SBI/SBSTA items forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

ENHANCING IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAINING, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS, PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION: This item was first considered on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations, facilitated by Albert Magalang (the Philippines).

In informal consultations, countries focused on preparing procedural draft conclusions containing a request for an SBI 48 workshop mandated to develop a list of actions to enhance the implementation of the Paris Agreement through Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)-related activities, with the participation of parties and observers. Countries agreed to further specifying that the participants of the workshop can include representatives of relevant bodies under the Convention, relevant experts, youth, practitioners, and stakeholders.

In plenary, on Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.22), the SBI:

- recognizes the progress made by parties and observers in implementing the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention (ACE), and that the six elements of ACE are fundamental to enhancing the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a workshop, preferably in session or, as appropriate, in conjunction with SBI 48 to develop a list of actions to enhance the implementation of the Paris Agreement through ACE-related activities under the guidance of the SBI Chair and with the participation of parties, representation of relevant bodies established under the Convention, relevant experts, youth practitioners, and stakeholders;
- invites parties and observers to submit their views on the role of ACE and topics for the workshop by 26 January 2018; and
- agrees to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 48.

REPORT FROM THE ACE: On Monday, 6 November, the SBI took note of the summary report of the fifth dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment (FCCC/SBI/2017/10).

GENDER: This item was first taken up in plenary on Tuesday, 7 November, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Winfred Lichuma (Kenya) and Geert Fremout (Belgium). Parties discussed: financing for implementation of the gender action plan; Secretariat capacity to undertake activities related to the plan; and proposals for workshop topics. On Tuesday, 14 November, the plenary adopted the conclusions. Costa Rica, for AILAC, noted the historic adoption of the UNFCCC's first gender action plan, emphasizing that gender issues in the Global South are a "matter of life and death."

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.29), the SBI recommends a draft decision for the COP's consideration. In the decision, the COP agrees to, *inter alia*:

- adopt the gender action plan, under the Lima work programme on gender;
- invite parties, members of constituted bodies, UN organizations, observers, and other stakeholders to participate and engage in implementing the gender action plan, with a view to advancing towards the goal of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all elements of climate action;
- note the lack of progress made in delegations and constituted bodies towards the goal of gender balance;
- request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by SBI at its session to be held in November 2019, a synthesis report on the implementation of the gender action plan, identifying

areas of progress, areas for improvement, and further work to be undertaken in subsequent actions plans, so as to elaborate recommendations for consideration by COP 25;

- decide that the topics of the annual in-session workshops to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies taking place in the first sessional period of 2018 and 2019 will be based on the submission referred to in activity E (sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis) of priority area E (monitoring and reporting), and on the short- and long-term impacts of the gender action plan;
- decide to review, at COP 25, the implementation of the gender action plan in the context of the review of the Lima work programme on gender so as to consider the next steps, including an assessment of the impacts of the gender action plan; and
- invite parties and relevant organizations to participate and engage in the implementation of gender-related activities within the gender action plan, including enhancing the capacity of the gender focal point of the Secretariat.

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MATTERS: Budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017: Audit report and financial statements for 2016: Other budgetary and financial matters: On Monday, 6 November, this item (FCCC/SBI/2017/13, FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.13-14) was taken up with UNFCCC Deputy Executive Secretary Ovais Sarmad presenting the reports (FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.15 and Add.1), highlighting key performance areas and noting a 90% overall payment rate under the Convention.

The SBI plenary adopted the draft conclusions, a draft COP decision, and a draft CMP decision.

The COP and CMP adopted the decisions on Saturday, 18 November.

Final Outcomes: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.34), the SBI recommended two draft decisions on administrative, financial, and institutional matters, one for consideration and adoption at COP 23 and one for consideration and adoption by CMP 13.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.34/Add.1), the COP, on budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017: urges parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay; calls upon parties to make their contributions to the core budget for 2018 in a timely manner; and urges parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2018, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

On the audit report and financial statements for 2016, the COP urges the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.34/Add.2), the CMP, on budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017, the CMP: calls upon parties to make their contributions to the core budget for the year 2018 in a timely manner; and urges parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process, to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2018, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

On the audit report and financial statements for 2016, the CMP urges the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate.

CLOSURE OF THE SESSION: The SBI adopted the report of the session (FCCC/SBI/2017/L.19) and SBI Chair Chruszczew closed the session on Wednesday, 15 November at 12:48 pm.

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

On Monday, 6 November, the SBSTA opened and statements were made in a joint SBI/SBSTA plenary. (See page 17.)

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS: The SBSTA adopted the agenda (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/5) and agreed to the organization of the work of the session.

Election of officers other than the Chair: On Saturday, 18 November, the COP elected Paul Watkinson (France) as SBSTA Chair.

NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/INF.6) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Julio Cordano (Chile) and Kunihiko Shimada (Japan). On Wednesday, 15 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.25), the SBSTA agrees to, *inter alia*:

- encourage parties to enhance the engagement of their UNFCCC national focal points in Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) activities with a view to strengthening partnerships with NWP partner organizations;
- request parties to consider the following areas in improving the relevance and effectiveness of the NWP, including how to: enhance the engagement of partner organizations with the aim of improving the linkages of their work plans to the themes addressed under the NWP; ensure the NWP has delivered on its mandate; and enhance the role of the NWP to be more relevant to the work of the Adaptation Committee and the LEG;
- extend the deadline for the submission of views on further improving the relevance and effectiveness of the NWP from 12 January 2018 to 30 March 2018; and
- request the Secretariat, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, to prepare a synthesis report summarizing the outcomes of the work undertaken under the NWP since SBSTA 44 to serve as input to the review of the NWP at SBSTA 48.

REPORT OF THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE: This item is summarized under the SBI. (See page 19.)

REPORT OF THE WIM: This item is summarized under the SBI. (See page 20.)

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES: Joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN: This item is summarized under the SBI. (See page 21.)

Technology framework under Paris Agreement Article 10.4: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/INF.5) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Stella Gama (Malawi) and Elfriede-Anna More (Austria).

Parties discussed: the scope of support, agreeing it should not be limited to financial support; the potential to ground the decision in Agreement Article 10.6 (support for technology development and transfer); and the need for a clear linkage to Agreement Article 13 (transparency framework).

On Tuesday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted the conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.22), the SBSTA, *inter alia*, requests the SBSTA Chair to prepare an initial draft of the technology framework by 15 March 2018, taking into account ongoing deliberations and progress made at SBSTA 45, 46, and this session, for consideration at SBSTA 48.

AGRICULTURE: This item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Emmanuel Dlamini (Swaziland) and Heikki

Granhölm (Finland). Participants discussed: the need for concrete outputs linked to implementation; how work could be jointly addressed by the SBI and SBSTA; and the possibility of a Secretariat mapping exercise to provide information on agriculture work already undertaken by other Convention bodies. A developing country group introduced a proposed draft decision text that requests the SBI to establish and periodically assess a five-year work programme and continue work on six topics.

On Tuesday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted the conclusions and a decision for the consideration of the COP.

On Friday, 17 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.24), the SBSTA agrees to:

- continue its work on issues relating to agriculture, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17 (outcome of the work of the *Ad hoc* Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention);
- continue the exchange of views on issue relating to agriculture, taking into account the outcomes of the past five in-session workshops and progress made at SBSTA 46; and
- recommend a draft decision on issues relating to agriculture for consideration and adoption by COP 23.

In its decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.24/Add.1), the COP:

- requests the SBSTA and the SBI to jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention, and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security;
- invites parties and observers to submit by March 2018 their views on elements to be included in the work for consideration at SB 48, starting with but not limited to: modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops; methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits, and resilience; improved soil carbon, health, and fertility; improved nutrient use and manure management; improved livestock management systems; and socio-economic and food security dimensions of climate change; and
- requests the subsidiary bodies to report to COP 26 on progress and outcomes of work.

RESEARCH AND SYSTEMIC OBSERVATION: This item was first considered in the SBSTA plenary on Monday, 6 November, and in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Fred Kossam (Malawi) and Stefan Roesner (Germany).

In plenary, the IPCC provided highlights from work on its sixth assessment cycle, including the delivery of eight outputs.

The WMO informed that the WMO and UN Environment are working toward an integrated global GHG information system to help track parties' progress on implementation.

The Committee on Earth Observation Satellites updated on space-based climate monitoring work, stressing that high-quality GHG information will be useful for the global stocktake (GST).

The Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) reported that WMO and GCOS are working on seven climate indicators, and lamented gaps in the coverage of the global network of climatological centers due to insufficient resources.

The World Climate Research Programme noted its work on advanced modeling and the regional downscaling of climate data.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UN Economic, Social, and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO) noted the many threats that climate change pose to ocean health.

In informal consultations, parties considered draft conclusions and discussed whether specific GHG and climate data from the WMO GHG Bulletin and State of the Global Climate Statement should be included in the draft conclusions, and, if so, how. One developing country stated that highlighting these numbers showcases the urgency of the need to address the state of the climate. Several parties argued that referencing the WMO report is sufficient with some arguing that referencing numbers would make the conclusions too technical.

On Tuesday, 14 November, SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.21) the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- notes the importance of ocean-related climate indicators, including ocean heat content, ocean acidification, sea level rise, and Arctic and Antarctic sea ice extent for informing on the state of the global climate;
- encourages parties to sustain observations underpinning these indicators, noting the Ocean Conference 2017 and the importance of systematic observations related to the oceans;
- notes the increasing capability to systematically monitor GHG concentrations and emissions, through *in situ* as well as satellite observations, and its relevance in support of the Paris Agreement;
- notes the needs and the challenges of sustaining systematic observations, particularly in developing countries, including upper air observations, encouraging parties and relevant organizations to work towards sustaining such observations; and
- encourages parties and relevant organizations to enhance systematic observations related to the monitoring of GCOS essential climate variables and the understanding and prediction of extreme events and slow onset events.

RESPONSE MEASURES: This item is summarized under the SBI. (See page 24.)

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES UNDER THE

CONVENTION: Common metrics: This item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Takeshi Enoki (Japan) and Stephen King'uyu (Kenya)

On Tuesday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.19), the SBSTA: notes that the APA has initiated work on common metrics in relation to elaborating guidance for NDCs; recognizes further consideration by the APA is necessary; and agrees to continue consideration at its June 2019 session to be able to take into account the deliberations of the APA and the findings of the IPCC in its Fifth Assessment Report.

Bunker Fuels: This item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations by the SBSTA Chair.

In plenary, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) reported on progress on: aircraft technology; operational improvements; sustainable aviation fuel options; and the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA).

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) reported that members approved a roadmap for the development of a comprehensive strategy for the reduction of GHG emissions from ships.

The EU called for ensuring environmental integrity and avoiding double counting under CORSIA, and said action under the IMO should not be delayed until 2023. The Marshall Islands urged countries to ensure that the IMO strategy is consistent with staying below 1.5°C.

Japan stated that emissions from bunker fuels should continue to be addressed by ICAO and IMO. Saudi Arabia called for ICAO and IMO to consider the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC.

On Tuesday, 15 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.20), the SBSTA takes note of the information provided by ICAO and IMO and invites their secretariats to continue to report at future SBSTA sessions.

MATTERS RELATING TO ARTICLE 6 UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT: The three sub-items under this agenda item were taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in a contact group and in informal consultations, co-chaired and co-facilitated by Kelley Kizzier (Ireland) and Hugh Sealy (Maldives).

In the contact group, where all three sub-items were addressed together, many parties commented on the value of the pre-session workshops in clarifying positions. Norway and the EU praised the Co-Chairs' informal notes as a long-awaited starting point for discussions. All parties welcomed the presence of observers in the contact groups and informal consultations.

In informal consultations, parties disagreed on the approach to revising the informal notes, with some urging a consolidation of ideas and improved logical flow while others, who prevailed, insisted that the revised texts should include all suggested additions and revisions, in compilation texts that highlighted divergences. For each of the three sub-items a third version of the co-facilitators' informal note was produced.

Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2: In informal consultations on Agreement Article 6.2 on internationally transferred mitigation outcome (ITMOs), parties requested additions to the co-facilitators' note, including related to: sustainable development; environmental integrity; human rights; achieving overall mitigation in global emissions; use of ITMOs for other than NDCs; negative social and economic impacts; clarity on treatment of Certified Emission Reductions; and complementarity. Several parties suggested an alternative to the informal note's text on reporting and accounting for all three agenda items, by simple reference to Agreement Article 13.7 (reporting obligations under the enhanced transparency framework).

Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4: In informal consultations on Agreement Article 6.4 (mechanism), parties requested, *inter alia*, the following in the co-facilitators' note: engagement by public and private entities; operationalizing the overall mitigation goal; limits in use toward NDCs; the need to ensure continuity of existing CDM institutions and elements; and negative social and economic impacts. One party noted that it would be important to ensure complementarity of procedural treatment between Article 6.2- and 6.4-related activities, so as to avoid creating perverse incentives.

Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8: In informal consultations on Agreement Article 6.8 (non-market approaches), parties noted the difference between this sub-item and the other two sub-items, recalling that the mandate is to produce a workplan. Parties recalled suggested elements from their submissions, including sharing of experiences and best practices, and the establishment of a permanent forum held in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies.

On Thursday, 16 November, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions for all three sub-items, (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.26; FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.27; FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.28), the SBSTA: takes note of the submissions from parties, and of the third iteration of the informal note prepared by the Co-Chairs; requests the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal document containing the draft elements of guidance on cooperative approaches based on prior submissions and the third iteration of the informal note; and agrees to continue work on this matter at SBSTA 48.

MODALITIES FOR ACCOUNTING OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES PROVIDED AND MOBILIZED THROUGH PUBLIC INTERVENTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 9.7 OF THE AGREEMENT: This item was first considered on Monday, 6 November, and parties agreed to establish a contact group, co-chaired by Outi Honkatukia (Finland) and Andres Eduardo Mogro Zambrano (Ecuador).

In informal consultations, parties first provided inputs to a Co-Chairs' informal note from SBSTA 46, containing considerations for elements and additional potential considerations in the development of accounting modalities. Parties shared views on cross-cutting considerations and climate finance provided through bilateral, regional, and other channels. Many called for clarifying the definition of climate finance, with many proposing using the SCF definition as a starting point. Parties also called for attention to, *inter alia*: defining "climate-specific" and "climate-related," and "new and additional"; an MRV system for finance; reporting against progression on climate finance; and information on support pledged, approved, and disbursed. Parties also reflected on how, and when, to use, or build on, the common tabular format for the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed countries.

Countries proposed that the co-facilitators restructure the informal note in two columns, containing elements in one column and definitions in another. Informal consultations continued based on revised versions of the informal note. On Monday, 13 November, in the contact group, parties agreed to the Co-Chairs' informal note, containing draft elements on: timing of SBSTA work; objective and principles; general considerations; cross-cutting considerations (in a tabular format); climate finance provided through bilateral, regional and other channels (in a tabular format); climate finance provided through multilateral channels (in a tabular format); and climate finance mobilized through public interventions (in a tabular format). Parties also agreed to forward draft conclusions to the SBSTA.

In plenary, on Tuesday, 14 November, the SBSTA adopted the conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.23), the SBSTA:

- welcomes progress made in the work, as reflected in the Co-Chairs' informal note on this item;
- requests the SBSTA Chair to continue consultations with the APA Co-Chairs with a view to ensuring coherence and coordination, and the timely incorporation of Agreement Article 9.5 accounting modalities, developed by the SBSTA, into the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework referred to in Agreement Article 13, to be developed by the APA; and
- agrees to advance and aims to complete its work on this matter as soon as possible, taking into account the considerations referred to in the previous paragraphs and the Co-Chairs' informal note, and building on the recommendations of the SCF 2016 biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLATFORM: This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/6) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 6 November, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kunihiko Shimada (Japan) and Spencer Thomas (Grenada).

Parties discussed where the platform will "sit" in the UNFCCC. A developing country argued that the Paris Agreement mandates that the platform should be within the UNFCCC, while several developed countries argued that the platform is not intended to be a negotiating body, but could still be linked to the UNFCCC.

On Wednesday, 15 November, SBSTA adopted conclusions and a draft decision for consideration by the COP. The Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change requested voluntary financial support to help facilitate the platform's full operationalization. The EU, Costa Rica, Australia, Canada, and Brazil welcomed the operationalization of the platform, with the EU indicating readiness to consider establishing a facilitative working group and Costa Rica asking for balanced representation at the first multi-stakeholder workshop.

On Friday, 18 November, the COP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.29), the SBSTA recommends a draft decision for the COP's consideration. In its decision, the COP, *inter alia*:

- decides that the overall purpose of the platform will be to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, and to enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process;
- decides that the platform will deliver the following functions: promote the exchange of experience and best practices aiming at applying, strengthening, protecting, and preserving traditional knowledge; build the capacities of indigenous peoples and local communities to enable their engagement in the UNFCCC process; and facilitate the integration of diverse knowledge systems, practices, and innovations in designing and implementing the international and national policies;
- decides to continue to work towards the full operationalization of the platform;
- recommends that the processes under the platform, including its operationalization, take into account, *inter alia*, the interests and views of local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as the principles proposed by indigenous peoples' organizations of full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, equal status of indigenous peoples and parties, self-selection of indigenous peoples' representatives in accordance with indigenous peoples' own procedures, and adequate funding to enable the functions outlined;
- decides that the first activity of the platform will be a multi-stakeholder workshop on implementing the functions outlined, which would be co-moderated by the SBSTA Chair and a representative of local communities and indigenous peoples' organizations, and that these co-moderators make an equal contribution to the workshop design; and
- requests the SBSTA to consider at SB 48 the further operationalization of the platform, including the establishment of a facilitative working group, which would not be a negotiating body under the Convention.

REPORTS ON OTHER ACTIVITIES: Annual report of technical information reported by Annex I parties in their biennial reports and national communications: The SBSTA took note of the reports (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/INF.4).

Annual report of Annex I parties' GHG inventories: The SBSTA took note of the reports (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/INF.8).

Annual report on the technical review of GHG inventories and other information provided by Annex I parties: The SBSTA took note of the reports (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/INF.7).

CLOSURE OF THE SESSION: The SBSTA adopted the report of the session (FCCC/SBSTA/2017/L.18) and SBSTA Chair Fuller closed the session on Wednesday, 15 November, at 1:32 pm.

JOINT SBI/SBSTA CLOSING PLENARY

On Tuesday, 14 November, the SBI and SBSTA held a joint plenary to hear statements.

The EU welcomed progress, especially related to, *inter alia*: agriculture; the gender action plan; and the focus on oceans in the conclusions on research and systemic observation.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, expressed satisfaction with the finalization of the gender action plan, and noted this is a strong outcome for women and the climate. He also applauded the approval of the budget.

Maldives, for AOSIS, called for operationalizing the WIM so that it fulfils its original vision and delivers for people on the ground.

Ethiopia, for the LDCs, expressed concern at a lack of inclusivity, transparency, and time to participate in negotiations on matters relating to LDCs, and regretted that text in the draft conclusions was not discussed during the negotiations.

CAN said the draft decision on loss and damage falls short on provisions for finance, and expressed hope that the COP Presidency will work to establish a clear pathway for the financing of loss and damage to benefit the most vulnerable.

CJN! said approaches like carbon capture and storage (CCS), bioenergy, geoengineering, and Agreement Article 6 market approaches “will do nothing” to keep temperature increase below 1.5°C and called for quantifiable finance commitments, especially on loss and damage.

Farmers said the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism need to assign higher priority to agriculture and called for ensuring participation of civil society, especially farmers and farmers' NGOs, in the negotiations.

LGMA's stated that they will continue to engage with the Adaptation Fund Board on adaptation projects and improving monitoring of adaptation impacts using local and regional metrics.

RINGOs said researchers can help illuminate values that lie beneath issues under negotiations and noted that the constituency is committed to contributing to capacity building and training.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) welcomed the draft COP decision requesting SBI/SBSTA to jointly address issues related to agriculture and said the FAO would provide technical inputs and support.

Women and Gender congratulated parties on the adoption of the first gender action plan under the UNFCCC, supported the local communities and indigenous peoples platform, and opposed CCS, geoengineering, and agriculture- or forest-based carbon markets.

YOUNGOs welcomed, *inter alia*, the decisions on agriculture, and on education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, and hoped the COP 23 President's Ocean Pathways initiative could become part of the UNFCCC workplan.

BINGOs welcomed progress, but called for more clarity on Agreement Article 6 and broader engagement with business on the Technology Mechanism.

JOINT COP/CMP/CMA CLOSING PLENARY

On Saturday, 16 November, the joint COP/CMP/CMA closing plenary convened. Ecuador, for the G-77/China, said this COP advanced the textual work of the Paris Agreement Work Programme and several deliverables for developing countries, including pre-2020 implementation and ambition, loss and damage, local communities and indigenous peoples platform, agriculture, gender action plan, and discussion of equity in the context of the Global Stocktake (GST). He argued that the “story of finance at this COP is an unhappy one.”

Noting that Georgia had become a member of the EIG on Friday, 17 November, Mexico, for the EIG, said the “Bula and Talanoa approaches” had helped move work forward but noted that, in some areas of negotiations, progress lags behind the goals parties set themselves. He asked all countries to focus on moving forward together.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, for the CfrN, stressed that the forest sector's mitigation potential cannot be ignored. He also lamented the delay in, and procedures related to, processing the group's proposed COP agenda item on a gateway to encourage MRV and account for greater ambition from non-party stakeholders, stressing the group had made a timely submission. He informed that the proposal will be back at COP 24 and that the group will be organizing a voluntary consultation on the proposal at the April-May conference.

Stressing that “pre-2020 action is back,” Brazil, on behalf of BASIC, said that stocktake sessions on pre-2020 action will contribute to raising collective ambition.

Observing that this meeting began in the aftermath of one of the worst hurricane seasons in the Caribbean, Maldives, for AOSIS, expressed concern that the urgency that led to the Paris Agreement “has already begun to fade.”

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, said the COP 23 outcomes provide a strong platform to continue to progress work next year on the Paris mandates.

The EU said the spirit of Paris is alive but there is a lot of work ahead. He noted that the gender action plan and the local communities and indigenous peoples platform will add impetus to important aspects of the agenda. He further announced the EU and its Member States intend to deposit their instruments of ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol by the end of 2017.

Ethiopia, for the LDCs, underlined the work remaining to meet the 2018 deadline and looked forward to engaging in work under the Fiji Momentum for Implementation.

Mali, for the African Group, expressed disappointment in the lack of pre-2020 action, noting that only 84 parties have ratified the Doha Amendment.

Iran, on behalf of the LMDCs, regretted that developing countries have been told to look to their own strained resources and private financing to adapt.

Peru, for AILAC, requested the COP report reflect the group's position that the special circumstances of all developing countries should be taken into account.

China welcomed the decision on the Fiji Momentum for Implementation, and said the COP 23 outcome reflects a balance in representing parties' views and lays a good basis for the scheduled conclusion of the Paris Agreement work programme. Noting that the Paris Agreement has built “irreversible momentum,” he said China will continue to take robust domestic

action, implement its NDC, enhance South-South Cooperation on climate change, and work collectively to implement the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Convention.

Indonesia said this session generated a number of substantive documents that are crucial for parties' work at the next meeting.

Australia noted that it accepted the Doha Amendment on the condition that no further guidance is required from the CMP.

YOUNGOs underscored that the longer action is delayed, the more loss and damage will cost, calling on parties to prioritize the WIM.

Women and Gender highlighted the invaluable contribution of civil society from the Pacific Island states.

Indigenous Peoples stressed the need for parties to promote and protect indigenous peoples' rights and knowledge, which should guide the implementation of the indigenous peoples platform and the Paris Agreement.

RINGOs said multi-stakeholder discussions will be more effective in identifying solutions that work for all and "will motivate" parties to further enhance their ambition.

Noting COP 23 has advanced the implementation guidelines of the Paris Agreement and prepared the ground for more ambitious action through the Talanoa Dialogue, COP President Bainimarama gavelled the session to a close at 6:56 am, on Saturday, 18 November.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE FIJI / BONN CLIMATE CONFERENCE

One must endure the presence of a caterpillar if one wants to become acquainted with a butterfly. – paraphrased from *The Little Prince* by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

The 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP 23) to the UNFCCC was, in some ways, destined to be the proverbial caterpillar. In a position shared by many in the past, it was a transitional COP, taking place before a set deadline for agreement and expected to move conversations from the abstract to the concrete.

Like Poznan in 2008 and Doha in 2012, despite a full agenda, the Fiji / Bonn COP was expected to be more technical in character. And, like other transitional COPs before it, COP 23 was marked by procedural wrangling and positioning in advance of the long-expected "package deal" that is expected to result from the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme at COP 24 in 2018.

With the year 2020—the start of Paris Agreement implementation—quickly approaching, this COP was also transitional in trying to bridge between the pre- and post-2020 eras. Many discussions revolved around how to build on existing institutions and processes, and how to deliver meaningful outcomes on issues like finance and adaptation to raise parties' political will and build trust to "move further, faster, together."

This brief analysis examines how COP 23 delivered on these two transitional mandates: moving the technical negotiations forward on the Paris Agreement implementation guidelines in 2018; and ensuring that pre-2020 commitments and ambition are not forgotten.

WEAVING THE COCOON: TRANSITIONING TO NEGOTIATING MODE ON THE PARIS GUIDELINES

As the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) Co-Chairs Sarah Baashan and Jo Tyndall observed in their reflections note issued during the intersessional period, this session of the APA needed to take a "significant step forward" to keep negotiations on track to deliver what

many have acknowledged is likely to be a package deal on the Paris Agreement work programme at COP 24. The tasks, they recognized, were complex and interlinked. Ultimately, while the APA's conclusions take a few halting steps closer to operationalizing the Paris Agreement, many are worried that the lack of mandated intersessional work and insufficient convergence on key issues will make it difficult to deliver.

In moving from the conceptual to the technical, many felt that the APA produced uneven outcomes across the five main items (mitigation, adaptation communication, transparency framework, global stocktake, and compliance). In informal consultations, the co-facilitators worked to compile parties' views in "preliminary material" documents, which grew in length throughout the week as parties added what they considered to be missing elements. These preliminary material documents presented both challenges and opportunities. The co-facilitators demonstrated some creativity in structuring the information, developing for example a "building blocks" scheme for the global stocktake, which organizes work into preparatory, technical, and political phases. In informal consultations on the transparency framework, on the other hand, a "notation key" developed by the co-facilitators, which sought to indicate parties' views on how different provisions would apply to different countries, shortened the length of the document, but also led to mistakes, confusion, and calls for improved readability.

While the preliminary material documents and informal notes allowed the co-facilitators to comprehensively compile views, the outcome is unwieldy: a 266-page addendum to the conclusions, which has yet to be meaningfully streamlined. On mitigation alone, the informal note is 180 pages, "bloated" in one delegate's view, from the 47-page document that emerged from APA 1-3 in May 2017. While several acknowledged the value of compilation documents that put parties' positions side by side, citing the compliance informal note as a useful example, considerable work remains on mitigation to crystallize areas of convergence and divergence, let alone find bridging proposals. It is not at all clear how any of the elements will move from the lengthy texts in the addendum to a negotiating text.

At the same time, progress was made in many areas of the work programme that fall under the COP, SBI, and SBSTA. Discussions got under way on two new items, common time frames for NDCs and Action on Climate Empowerment (ACE). In addition, discussions on other items, including the public registries and *ex post* finance accounting, were captured in co-facilitators' informal notes. Given the close interlinkages between these items and those under the APA agenda, many felt these notes will help move the entire work programme forward in a more balanced manner.

Many felt that discussions on market and non-market mechanisms under Paris Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches)—an area still requiring detailed definition—captured key ideas. Concerns, however, remained about how to make governance of the two market-based approaches coherent, and how to ensure sustainable development and environmental integrity in their use. There is also as yet less clarity about how to operationalize non-market approaches.

Overall, many felt that uneven progress was made on the work programme. Because parties are calling to move the text forward as a coherent whole, more "ripe" issues, such as adaptation communication, were slowed by more contentious items, such as mitigation. Given the many interlinkages among the elements of the work programme, both substantively and politically, parties' demands for balanced progress may mean that the entire package advances only as fast as its slowest element.

With the 2018 deadline for the work programme “package deal” approaching, parties also sought to ensure their priority issues would not fall off the table. As has become clear in negotiations since 2016, the Paris outcome is a delicate balance, with parties interpreting it in different ways. At this COP, an often-heard call was by the developed countries to stick to the Paris mandate, as they felt developing countries were trying to add issues that were outside the mandate, in particular in the area of finance. Developing countries, in turn, viewed that many important issues that are part of the package are not fully reflected in the Paris decision text, which some noted was “consulted, not negotiated.” These different interpretations came to the fore most obviously in the APA’s list of possible additional items, many of which were related to finance. In fact, even the closing of the APA plenary was temporarily held hostage to the African Group’s proposal to expand discussion on Article 9.5 (*ex ante* finance transparency).

ENSURING EVERYONE CAN BE A BUTTERFLY: BUILDING ON THE PRE-2020 REGIME

The Fiji / Bonn COP also had the task of moving forward numerous institutions, processes, and discussions into the post-2020 regime, some of which date back several years and others that were mandated in the COP 21 decision on the Paris outcome. Many of these institutions are also key in the pre-2020 regime. Action on the pre-2020 regime has remained, in the view of many developing countries, woefully inadequate. Developing countries have forcefully argued that pre-2020 action—a key part of the deal struck in Durban in 2011—remains neglected while post-2020 preparations shine in the limelight. At COP 23, developing countries pushed the pre-2020 regime to the forefront of the agenda, characterizing it as a matter of trust. Prominent issues in this regard at this COP were finance and the design of the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue. In parallel, non-state actors raised their voices to ensure that they, too, can enter the post-2020 regime as legitimate climate actors.

As at any COP, finance took center stage during the final days, with most of the crunch issues sent to heads-of-delegation level consultations relating to finance. In addition to the African Group’s call to discuss modalities of developed countries’ *ex-ante* finance communications, the lingering question of whether this COP should take the decision that the Adaptation Fund “shall” serve the Paris Agreement was the final issue to be resolved in a closing plenary huddle in the wee hours of Saturday, facing opposition from one major developed country. Dear to developing countries for both its focus on adaptation and its governance arrangements, the debate had been whether the Adaptation Fund could be linked to the Paris Agreement directly or if its institutional and governance arrangements required discussion prior to this linkage. The final CMP decision on the report of the Adaptation Fund Board contains a decision that the Fund “shall” serve the Agreement, subject to decisions taken at CMA 1-3 in 2018. In addition, the CMA is expected to recommend, in 2019, if the Fund, which currently serves the Kyoto Protocol, should serve the Agreement exclusively. In essence, while developing countries succeeded in elevating the Adaptation Fund’s prominence in the post-2020 regime, the governance and funding arrangements of the Fund are still unclear.

A priority for the COP 23 Presidency was the design of the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue, mandated from Paris and dubbed the “pre-global stocktake” because many suggest that the form of the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue may become a model that could inform the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement. Delivering on this expectation, the COP decision on the “Fiji

Momentum for Implementation” outlines the design of the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue, now known as “Talanoa Dialogue” (named after a Pacific storytelling tradition that fosters empathy and trust). While parties now have detailed guidance on the features, topics, inputs, and organization of the Dialogue, which will be mainly carried out during the April-May 2018 Bonn session and COP 24, and divided into technical and political phases, some expressed disappointment with the lack of a strong feedback link to the intergovernmental negotiating process. Outputs from the Talanoa Dialogue, as agreed in COP 23 Presidency-led consultations before and during the COP, will include only reports and summaries, and will not be submitted to the COP.

Also, the Talanoa Dialogue will consider pre-2020 action and support, in addition to the original mitigation-centric and more forward-looking mandate from Paris, which is to take stock of collective efforts to progress towards the long-term mitigation goal of Paris Agreement Article 4.1 and inform the preparation of NDCs. This addition was a part of a concession made in exchange for a group of developing countries withdrawing their proposal to add a new COP agenda item on pre-2020 commitments, actions, and ambition.

Another process detailed in the Fiji Momentum for Implementation decision related to building trust establishes a set of “stocktakes” that expand on the 2016 facilitative dialogue, which was mandated from Paris and focused both on action and support in the more clearly bifurcated pre-2020 period. The decision mandates these events at COP 24 and 25, and also requests the COP President, and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, and the Secretariat to draw attention to the need for parties to ratify the Doha Amendment—the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. This is also seen as a key area for trust-building by developing countries who are disappointed that this amendment, agreed in 2012, has yet to enter into force while the Paris Agreement entered into force in record time. In a related gesture of goodwill, the EU announced that the Union and its Member States intend to deposit their ratification instruments for the Doha Amendment by the end of 2017.

Strengthening the Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage (WIM) in the post-2020 period is also considered an important area for building trust. The WIM is important to developing countries trying to recover from increasingly intense storms and decreasingly productive crops, to name a few “losses and damages” incurred by climate change. At COP 23, occurring after a year of particularly destructive natural disasters, many developing countries placed a high priority of raising the profile of loss and damage, by calling for a standing agenda item on the WIM, to allow year-long conversation, rather than an annual review of the report of the WIM’s Executive Committee. As one delegate from a small island state underlined, “the Executive Committee is not the whole of the WIM.” This call was not realized, disappointing many developing country delegates, although some expressed cautious optimism that the Suva expert dialogues and Fiji Clearinghouse on Risk Transfer could help strengthen the mechanism in the future.

Beyond UNFCCC institutions and trust-building, non-party stakeholders are increasingly key components of the future of climate action. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, supported by a few other countries, called for a new agenda item on enabling greater ambition by measuring, reporting, verifying, and accounting for non-party stakeholders’ contributions to emissions reductions, which piqued the interest of many. Several noted the need to figure out how, and how much, corporate, subnational, and other non-state action actually contributes to mitigation and adaptation. Others noted the difficulties of bringing non-state

actors into a state-led process, which perhaps explains the lack of enthusiasm demonstrated by parties at this COP in engaging with this issue.

This tension slowed progress in the discussions on the local communities and indigenous peoples platform as parties debated how much decision-making power to concede to non-party stakeholders. Nevertheless, marking a bright spot of the negotiations, and applauded by many, the platform was eventually operationalized. The decision specified shared chairmanship by state and indigenous peoples' representatives, much like the Convention on Biological Diversity's Working Group on Traditional Knowledge, Innovations, and Practices (Article 8(j)), enabling these stakeholders at the frontlines of climate change to have a greater role in the intergovernmental talks and contribute to deciding their future.

For many, a key role of non-state actors is highlighting, and rapidly responding to, the increasing urgency of the climate crisis. The World Meteorological Organization's announcement that atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations were at their highest level in 800,000 years and UN Environment's "Emissions Gap" report confirming that national pledges only bring one third of the emissions reductions required by 2030 to avoid dangerous climate change, brought the urgency of ensuring higher ambition to the forefront. Where this was reflected, however, was not in the grey corridors of the intergovernmental area but in the bustling atmosphere of the civil society space, where subnational governments, businesses, and civil society convened to network, exchange knowledge, and make announcements of commitment and higher ambition. The energy from this zone conveyed a strong message through global media that actors from all countries, including the United States, remain strongly committed to taking action on climate change.

The striking physical and psychological separation of the "Bula Zone," where the negotiations took place, and the "Bonn Zone," where side events featured activities by civil society, business, industry, and other intergovernmental organizations, may have contributed to the seeming lack of urgency in the negotiations but also underscored the difficulty of addressing the growing demands of non-state actors for integration into an intergovernmental process. Many commented that the Fiji / Bonn model of two separate zones needs improvement at future COPs, especially as the UNFCCC seeks better integration of these two spheres with highly interdependent functions—one providing the basis for action and ambition, and the other helping to deliver on it.

REVEALING THE BUTTERFLY

At this COP, the intergovernmental process was not burdened with monumental expectations. The two goals set by the Fijian Presidency—advancing work on the Paris Agreement implementation guidelines and agreeing on the design of the Talanoa Dialogue—were met. Due attention was paid to calls to focus on countries' pre-2020 commitments, but results from the discussions under the APA left some uneasy. With the deliberations in Bonn focused more on structure rather than substance, and with no mandated streamlining work for the intersessional period, many felt like more could have been done to enable parties to start developing language that will, when agreed in 2018, guide parties in their implementation of the Paris Agreement.

How the many aspects of the Paris Agreement work programme will come together in 2018 is still wrapped in a cocoon of uncertainty. But, as has been the case in the past, including the COPs that negotiated the Kyoto Protocol rulebook

(the Marrakech Accords), such deal making may come down to last-minute huddles on the plenary floor. With the 2018 deadline looming, many called for increasing the pace of work, or for additional negotiation time. Some underscored the need for both. Finding this deal to guide the future of the climate regime will have to build on the trust and institutions of the past. The key to unlocking climate action for tomorrow may rest on strengthening the global response today.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Joint 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the 29th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol: COP 11 of the Vienna Convention and MOP 29 of the Montreal Protocol will consider, *inter alia*: the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol to phase down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); the Multilateral Fund replenishment; issues related to Article 2 of the Protocol; use of controlled substances as process agents; energy efficiency; and safety standards relevant to low global-warming-potential alternatives. The COP will consider the report of the tenth meeting of the ozone research managers of the parties to the Vienna Convention and the status of the general trust fund for financing activities on research and systematic observations relevant to the Vienna Convention. **dates:** 20-24 November 2017 **location:** Montreal, Canada **contact:** Ozone Secretariat **phone:** +254-20-762-3851 **fax:** +254-20-762-0335 **email:** ozone.info@unep.org **www:** <http://ozone.unep.org>

53rd Meeting of the GEF Council: The GEF Council will approve projects to realize global environmental benefits in the GEF's focal areas, provide guidance to the GEF Secretariat and implementing agencies, and to discuss its relations with the conventions for which it serves as the financial mechanism. In addition, the 23rd Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund Council Meeting will be held on Thursday, 30 November. On Monday, 27 November, there will be a consultation with civil society organizations. **dates:** 28-30 November 2017 **location:** Washington DC, US **contact:** GEF Secretariat **phone:** +1-202-473-0508 **fax:** +1-202-522-3240/3245 **email:** secretariat@thegef.org **www:** www.thegef.org/events/53rd-gef-council-meeting

4th Global Science Conference on Climate Smart Agriculture: The 4th Global Science conference on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) will be organized around the theme "Catalysing local innovations and action to accelerate scaling up of CSA." The Conference is hosted by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). **dates:** 28-30 November 2017 **location:** Johannesburg, South Africa **contact:** Conference Organizers **email:** 4thGlobalScienceConference2017@nepad.org **www:** <http://csa2017.nepad.org/en/>

Climate Finance Day 2017: Climate Finance Day 2017 will take stock of climate action in the financial sector since COP 21. It will showcase recent initiatives and innovations from the financial sector to accelerate the adoption of forward-looking strategies around the world. Those initiatives will be highlighted the following day at the One Planet Summit that will be attended by international leaders, CEOs, and government representatives. **date:** 11 December 2017 **location:** Paris, France **contact:** Paris Europlace and French Ministry for the Economy and Finance **email:** climatefinanceday@paris-europlace.com **www:** <http://www.climatefinanceday.com/>

One Planet Summit: French President Emmanuel Macron has announced that, two years after the adoption of the Paris Agreement, he will convene a summit to take further action on

climate, notably on the financial front. A main focus of this event will be to determine how those working in public and private finance can innovate to support and accelerate our common efforts to fight climate change. Attendance at the summit is by invitation only. **date:** 12 December 2017 **location:** Paris, France **www:** <https://www.oneplanetsummit.fr/en/>

Asia Pacific Carbon Forum 2017: Organized by the UNFCCC, Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), the 2017 Asia Pacific Carbon Forum (APCF 2017) will provide a platform to exchange knowledge and information on carbon markets and implementation of NDCs at the regional level. **dates:** 13-15 December 2017 **location:** Bangkok, Thailand **contact:** Forum organizers **email:** asiacarbonforum@dtu.dk **www:** <http://asiacarbonforum.com/>

World Future Energy Summit 2018: The World Future Energy Summit (WFES) is an annual event that is dedicated to advancing future energy, energy efficiency and clean technology. WFES brings together over 30,000 visitors from 175 countries attracting government leaders, policy makers, entrepreneurs, and thought leaders. WFES is part of Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week. **dates:** 15-18 January 2018 **location:** Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates **www:** <https://www.worldfutureenergysummit.com/>

47th Session of the IPCC: IPCC-47 will meet to discuss, *inter alia*, funding, developing country participation in the IPCC process and alignment of IPCC and GST. **dates:** 30 January – 3 February 2018 (to be confirmed) **location:** Paris, France (to be confirmed) **contact:** IPCC Secretariat **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch>

NAP Expo: The NAP process was established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework. It enables parties to formulate and implement NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. The NAP Expo aims to catalyze actions and support for the NAP process. It is conducted by the LEG and supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat in collaboration with relevant organizations. **date:** 10 April 2018 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_plans/items/10137.php

48th Sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies: The 48th sessions of the subsidiary bodies to the UNFCCC and the APA are expected to take place in April-May 2018. **dates:** 30 April - 10 May 2018 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2018

UNFCCC COP 24: The 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 24) to the UNFCCC and associated meetings will take place in Poland. **dates:** 3-14 December 2018 **location:** Katowice, Poland **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** secretariat@unfccc.int **www:** http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php?year=2018

For additional meetings, see <http://sdg.iisd.org/>

GLOSSARY

ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
AILAC	Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean
ALBA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India and China
BINGOs	Business and Industry NGOs
CAN	Climate Action Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CfRN	Coalition for Rainforest Nations
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CJN!	Climate Justice Now!
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
ExCom	WIM Executive Committee
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GST	Global Stocktake
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LGMA	Local Government and Municipal Authorities
LMDCs	Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries
LTF	Long-term finance
MOI	Means of implementation
MRV	Measurement, reporting, and verification
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NDC	Nationally-determined contribution
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in developing countries
RINGOs	Research and Industry NGOs
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SB	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice
SIDS	Small island developing states
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TEP	Technical Examination Process
TUNGOS	Trade Union NGOs
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
YOUNGOS	Youth NGOs