

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 25 次締約方
大會、京都議定書第 15 次締約方會議
暨巴黎協定第 2 次締約方會議
(COP25/CMP15/CMA2)」與會情形報告

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

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摘要

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 25 次締約方大會(The twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP25), UNFCCC)、京都議定書第 15 次締約方會議(the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, CMP15)暨巴黎協定第 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, CMA2) 原定於智利聖地牙哥(Santiago, Chile)舉行，因智利國內抗議活動愈演愈烈，而臨時改至西班牙馬德里(Madrid, Spain)舉辦，依原定時間西元（以下同）2019 年 12 月 2 日至 13 日召開。本次氣候公約為期兩週的會議活動共計約 22,000 多位參加，包括各國政府官員、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，以及媒體人員等各界代表參與。

我國代表團由行政院環境保護署召集籌備組團與會，行政院能源及減碳辦公室、經濟部能源局、工業局及水利署、交通部中央氣象局、行政院農業委員會（林務局、林業試驗所）、國家災害防救科技中心、外交部及財團法人國際合作發展基金會等相關部會單位及駐外館處均派員參加，以非政府組織(NGO)身分參與，實地掌握氣候公約及巴黎協定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。西班牙馬德里氣候會議會場內更有許多來自臺灣各界多元的力量，包括國內民間團體、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為我們共同的努力積極發聲，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。

本次 COP25 大會雖通過「智利-馬德里：行動時刻到了」(Chile-Madrid Time for Action)決議，但未能完成巴黎協定規則書最後一塊拼圖，包括：第四條實施因應措施(Response Measures)、第六條國際碳市場機制(International carbon market mechanisms)及第八條華沙國際機制-損失與損害(loss and damage)等關鍵議題依然未解。聯合國秘書長古特瑞斯(Antonio Guterres) 會後也表示對於 COP25 會議成果感到失望，認為國際社會錯失積極因應全球暖化危機的機會。各項仍然未解的關鍵議題，將留待 2020 年 11 月在英國蘇格蘭的格拉斯哥(Glasgow, Scotland, UK) 召開的 COP26 繼續磋商。

目 錄

壹、前言	1
貳、我國與會各界代表	3
參、出國行程	4
肆、會議過程紀要	6
伍、我代表團參與周邊會議及相關活動	16
陸、與會心得及建議	25
柒、附件	27

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 25 次締約方大會、 京都議定書第 15 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 2 次締約方 會議(COP25/CMP15/CMA2)」 與會情形報告

壹、前言

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 25 次締約方大會、京都議定書第 15 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 2 次締約方會議」(The 25th session of the Conference of the Parties, the 15th 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 COP25/CMP15/CMA2) 原定於 2019 年 12 月 2 日至 13 日在智利首府聖地牙哥(Santiago, Chile) 召開，惟因智利國內抗議活動持續延燒擴大，智利總統皮涅拉(Sebastian Pinera)於台北時間 10 月 30 日晚間宣布取消主辦 COP25 會議，經氣候公約秘書處緊急進行國際磋商，於 11 月 1 日確認由西班牙馬德里(Madrid Spain)承接，會議主席仍為智利環境部長 Ms. Carolina Schmidt Zaldivar，COP25 會議依原定計畫時間，於 2019 年 12 月 2 日揭開序幕，展開為期兩週的國際氣候談判，研商巴黎協定工作計畫書各項議題之具體作法。

氣候公約相關附屬機構，包括附屬履行機構第 51 次會議(the 51th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, SBI51)、附屬科技諮詢機構第 51 次會議(the 51th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, SBSTA51)，也在此期間舉行會議。在延長兩天兩夜、將近 44 小時的討論，終於在馬德里時間的 12 月 15 日(星期日)晚上 9 點落幕，成為 25 年來耗時最久的締約方大會。

「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約」(the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC)係聯合國 1992 年 6 月 14 日在巴西里約熱內盧召開「地球高峰會」(Rio Earth Summit)上所通過，於 1994 年 3 月 21 日公約正式生效，現有 197 個締約方。於 1997 年簽署「京都議定書」(Kyoto Protocol, KP)，在 2005 年 2 月 16 日跨過門檻正式生效，規範附件一國家(工業化國家)在第一承諾期

(2008-2012 年)間，必須將溫室氣體排放量降至 1990 年水準平均再減 5.2%之減量責任，現有 192 個締約方。

京都議定書「多哈修正案」(Doha Amendment)於 2012 年 12 月 8 日在卡達多哈(Doha, Qatar)所召開氣候公約第 18 次締約方大會(COP18)通過，包括京都議定書第二承諾期(2013-2020 年)，規範附件一國家必須在 2013-2020 年間將該國溫室氣體的全部排放量從 1990 年水平至少減少 18%，並增加三氟化氮(NF₃)為列管氣體。在京都議定書第二承諾期將於本(2020)年底期滿已距離不到一年，目前仍僅有 136 個締約方批准，遲未達到 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，以展開更長遠、更一致的 2020 年以後全球因應氣候行動，成為未來推動綠色能源、低碳技術、永續成長的關鍵法制基礎。這項普遍性協定的主要目的，是保持本(21)世紀末全球氣溫升高不超過工業化前水準的 2°C，並驅動工作努力以進一步限制不超過 1.5°C。「巴黎協定」於 2016 年 11 月 4 日正式生效，現已有 187 個締約方批准，依據巴黎協定規定，已成為締約方者須在協定生效後 3 年才能正式提出退出要求，並經 1 年審核作業程序，而美國目前已年正式啟動退出程序，如果成功，將在 2020 年美國大選後(11 月 4 日)正式生效。

「巴黎協定」規劃於 2021 年開始實施，隨著時間的逼近，本次 COP25 氣候公約會議員被國際各界賦予相當大的期待，期能達成有意義的成果以提高所有締約方的政治意願，展現企圖心以促進全球邁向長期低碳願景，並延續聯合國 2019 年 9 月 23 日於美國紐約聯合國總部召開「氣候行動峰會」(UN Climate Action Summit 2019)精神，呼籲締約方提出更具企圖心之國家減碳行動(如：2050 碳中和、廢除燃煤電廠、提高氣候韌性、財務資金支援等)，城市、民間企業、公民團體及青年同聲響應，從多面向積極面對氣候變遷挑戰。我國秉持著「專業、務實、貢獻」的參與原則，參加 2019 年聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 25 次締約方大會(UNFCCC COP25)活動，臺灣產、官、學、研各界踴躍參與，實地掌握氣候公約與「巴黎協定」協商進展，並與友好國家及友邦雙邊交流，宣揚臺灣投入氣候行動的努力成果。

貳、我國與會各界代表

我國產、官、學、研各界持續踴躍參與本次 COP25 會議活動，並展現出多元豐富的活力與軟實力。我行政院代表團援例由本署召集籌備組團與會，外交部及相關駐外館處、行政院能源及減碳辦公室、經濟部能源局、工業局及水利署、交通部中央氣象局、行政院農業委員會（林務局、林業試驗所）、國家災害防救科技中心、外交部及財團法人國際合作發展基金會等相關部會單位及駐外館處均派員參加，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。立法院葉宜津、余宛如、陳曼麗等 3 位委員亦組成國會宣達團赴西班牙進行國會外交活動。

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、台灣產業服務基金會、臺灣碳捕存再利用協會、媽媽監督核電廠聯盟、臺灣青年氣候聯盟、台達電子文教基金會、臺灣永續生態工法發展協會等，以及來自臺北市、桃園市及臺南市等城市代表，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。

近年來在政府鼓勵與民間團體對氣候變遷意識日益提升下，目前氣候公約秘書處登錄認可之國內 NGOs 觀察員組織總計已有 10 個，除派員實地參與出席周邊會議、參與會談外，亦積極申辦會場展覽攤位，具體展現臺灣各界對抗全球暖化的努力成果。2019 年 COP25 會議由本署張署長親自率團，在外交部及駐西班牙代表處努力下，成功宣傳我國在氣候變遷及能源轉型的努力，相關部會代表、地方政府及民間團體也積極參與多場周邊會議，秉持「專業、務實、貢獻」的原則，在對抗氣候變遷工作沒有缺席，回饋予國際社會及有需要的國家歷年來的氣候公約會議，國內各界自主建構出來的參與強度，都有相當傑出的成果，也獲得與會國際友人的熱烈好評及關切詢問。



圖 1、COP25 會議開幕式情形（照片載自 IISD 網站）



圖 2、COP24 大會主席 Michał Kurtyka（左）；COP25 大會主席智利環境部長 Carolina Schmidt（右）（照片載自 IISD 網站）



圖 3、聯合國秘書長 António Guterres(左)；IPCC 委員會主席 Hoesung Lee(右)；
（照片載自 IISD 網站）

參、出國行程

2019 年 12 月 6 日至 7 日	啟程至西班牙馬德里
2019 年 12 月 7 日至 12 日	參加會議活動、雙邊會談、媒體專訪等
2019 年 12 月 13 日至 14 日	返回臺北



圖 4、COP25 場內會議進行情形 I (照片載自 IISD 網站)



圖 5、COP25 場內會議進行情形 II (載自 IISD 網站)



圖 6、COP25 會場外保護地球與氣候變遷訴求活動 (攝自 COP25 大會會場入口)

肆、會議過程紀要

2019 年度「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 25 次締約方大會、京都議定書第 15 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 2 次締約方會議」(UNFCCC COP25/CMP15/CMA2)由原定智利聖地牙哥改到西班牙馬德里舉行，為期兩週的會議活動約計二萬二千位各界人士參加，在延長兩天兩夜、將近 44 小時的討論，終於在馬德里時間的 12 月 15 日(星期日)晚上 9 點落幕，成為 25 年來耗時最久的締約方大會。

本次氣候大會雖通過「智利-馬德里：行動時刻到了」(Chile-Madrid Time for Action)決議，但未能完成巴黎協定規則書最後一塊拼圖，包括：第四條實施因應措施(Response Measures)、第六條國際碳市場機制(International carbon market mechanisms)及第八條華沙國際機制(損失與損害 loss and damage)等關鍵議題依然未解。聯合國秘書長古特瑞斯(Antonio Guterres)會後也表示對於 COP25 會議成果感到失望，認為國際社會錯失積極因應全球暖化危機的機會。

一、氣候公約大會各主要領袖發言紀要

(一) 聯合國秘書長 António Guterres

強調氣候危機的緊迫性和現實存在，承受氣候變遷影響最鉅的反而是負擔責任最少的低度發展國家，可見氣候變遷過程中存在著極大的不公平，而碳定價機制正是減少溫室氣體排放的重要工具，期待各國政治領導人強化氣候行動，停止對化石燃料補貼，並研訂碳定價制度。他也期望世人對於綠色經濟不應懷有恐懼，而應敞開心胸去迎接懷抱這樣一項新的機遇，更期望 COP25 兩週會議必須傳達改變方向的堅定決心，表明世界認真致力於停止破壞自然的戰爭，致力於 2050 年前實現淨零排放。

(二) 西班牙總理 Pedro Sanchez

歐洲領導了工業革命和化石燃料資本主義，基於歷史的公正性，現在也應由歐洲來領導全球脫碳行動，並以性別平等、社會正義及永續發展等重大思惟為指導方向，強調婦女在氣候行動中的重要性。更強調沒

有人可以獨自面對此一氣候變遷挑戰，也沒有辦法將城牆築高到得以抵禦氣候威脅，要在 2050 年前實現碳中和，需要各項嶄新的多邊主義大膽發揮。

(三) IPCC 委員會主席 Hoesung Lee

結合三份特別報告內容(關於 1.5°C 暖化、氣候變遷和陸地、海洋及冰凍圈)，以及將於 2022 年 5 月提出的第六次氣候變遷綜合評估報告(AR6)，可提供政治決策者在 2023 年首次進行全球盤點工作準備時，對於氣候變遷的最新科學知識。

(四) 智利環境部長 Carolina Schmidt (COP25 大會主席)

「巴黎協定」協商備受全球各界矚目，我們必須積極向前，立即採取行動，才有機會扭轉危機，Schmidt 部長也在高階會議上發表聲明，表示氣候變遷幾乎影響所有脆弱的族群、社區及領域，必須藉由氣候行動展現公平。呼籲各界要將所有的利害關係者共同投入氣候行動的參與，帶動生產與創造投融資環境，以達到氣候目標並確保正確走在 2050 碳中和的路徑上，技術創新、技術移轉、能力建構及以自然為本的解決方案，將是提高企圖心的氣候行動解決方案。

(五) 波蘭 Michał Kurtyka (COP24 大會主席)

對外說明波蘭新政府在 COP25 舉辦的兩週前成立，設立一個新部門「氣候部」，並被任命為波蘭歷史上第一任氣候部部長；呼籲國際應維護多邊主義，本著包容性精神，逐步實現「巴黎協定」氣候中和的企圖心，在制定氣候政策過程中，應遵循「公正轉型宣言」(Just Transition Silesia Declaratio)，不可忽視社會弱勢族群的尊嚴，並提供相關專門知識，以促進氣候公平的實現。

(六) 瑞典環保少女 Greta Thunberg

指控各國政治領袖只顧美化自身形象，而不積極採取行動對抗氣候變遷，她認為尋找整體解決方案，

似乎已變成讓各國鑽取協商漏洞，並藉由逃避以提高各自目標身價的機會。Greta Thunberg 更進一步指出，無所作為並非是最大的危險，真正的危險是來自許多政客和企業執行長，透過高度的算計與富有創意的公關，來讓外界認為似乎有在採取實際行動，但事實上他們幾乎沒有做任何事。Greta Thunberg 也鄭重告訴各國代表，他們的承諾與所做作為簡直背道而馳，近來有些富裕國家誓言要減少溫室氣體排放，但卻無明確作為，認為都只是在誤導大眾。

二、氣候公約大會各主要國家集團立場聲明

(一) 歐盟

呼籲各界審視 COP25 中應解決的問題，包括應確保可操作的市場方法，以及強而有力的相對應獎勵措施以促進減量成效，同時應避免重複計算與影響對未來的企圖心。此外，針對「華沙國際損失與損害機制」尋求完成第二次審議，希望動員並催化為有效的行動，歐盟同時也針對性別與非國家行為者的行動表示支持。歐盟執委會也將提出「歐洲綠色新政」(European Green Deal)，用以形塑新的成長策略。

(二) 美國

強調過去 15 年致力於清潔、可負擔及可靠能源在溫室氣體排放減量上的努力，儘管美國將可能於 2020 年 11 月 4 日起正式退出「巴黎協定」，但是美國相信技術創新與開放的市場仍是未來減量的關鍵，並承諾與國際夥伴共同合作，以減緩氣候變遷的衝擊並因應各種自然災害。美國也將持續加速於能源科技研發上的投資，包括天然氣、風力、太陽能、核能、水力、潔淨能源及生質燃料等，提升能源效率及儲能技術。美國也重視碳捕存與再利用的潛力，將擴大工業各種可能應用層面。在海洋保護議題上，美國提出 23 項，總額達 12 億美元的新承諾；自 2017 年起，美國國會批准國際森林與土地韌性建構計畫達到 3.72 億美元，

在太平洋與加勒比海區域的環境及氣候變遷計畫協助，也達到 1,100 萬美元，展現其國際合作成果。

(三) 加拿大

加拿大致力強化氣候行動的企圖心與作為，2017 年共同籌組了脫碳聯盟(Powering Past Coal Alliance)，2018 年主辦了七國領袖高峰會(G7)，並起草了「海洋塑膠憲章」(Ocean Past Coal Alliance)因應海洋塑膠垃圾污染。在因應「巴黎協定」第六條議題上，加拿大承諾避免重複計算、確保透明度及促進永續發展等國際合作事項。加拿大也將強化立法以呼應對於淨零排放的目標承諾，及因應過程所需各項轉型工作。

(四) 日本

日本亦強調對於「巴黎協定」第六條成為加速全球減排工具的高度期待，並敘明推動「聯合額度機制」(JCM)的努力作為，尋求將 JCM 成為「巴黎協定」第六條認可的合作方法機制。日本也以近五年的減量績效，向世人宣示日本減量的決心，並表示已於 2019 年 9 月加入了碳中和聯盟，將致力於推動以 2050 年為目標的零碳城市(Zero Carbon Cities)，並積極推動由國際金融穩定委員會(Financial Stability Board, FSB)於 2017 年 6 月發布的「氣候相關財務揭露建議書」(Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, TCFD)，為財務風險評估標準的綠色融資基礎，以要求企業提供利害關係人相關且可靠的財務基礎衡量資訊，而企業也必須瞭解並揭露氣候變遷可能帶來的風險與機會。

(五) 兩傘集團 (Umbrella Group)

澳洲代表 Umbrella Group 強調推動「巴黎協定」第六條的協商工作，是推動碳市場規則的重要步驟，也有利於提高減量企圖心。

(六) 77 國及中國集團 (G77/China)

該集團代表 134 個聯合國體系下的開發中國家，強調各界應履行多邊主義與國際合作的承諾，並呼籲各界應重視開發中國家所面臨能力、資源及資金不足等問題，並應考量各國國情各異所需要的個別需求，強化對於開發中國家的支持與協助，以加速提升開發中國家的減排能力，並能優先因應調適工作以達到整體的平衡；該集團更認為目前已開發國家的承諾仍顯不足，應就歷史上的排放責任做出更加具體的承諾。

(七) 小島嶼國家聯盟 (AOSIS)

貝里斯代表 AOSIS 呼籲國際重視各國所面臨的氣候變遷衝擊，包括：海平面上升、暴風雨、長期乾旱、遽變氣溫與海溫、野火，以及生物多樣性的逐漸消逝。認為氣候公約已歷經 25 年的談判，各國已經沒有下個 25 年可以消耗在空洞的談判上，而是必須立即採取行動以達到淨零排放及限制全球溫升 1.5°C 的目標。AOSIS 國家將致力於 2030 年達到 100% 再生能源，更呼籲各界提高對於調適與韌性的企圖心。

(八) 低度開發國家集團 (LDC)

不丹代表其指出該集團最為優先的關注事項，包括：2020 年將是強化企圖心的重要一年、有意義審視華沙損失損害國際機制，以及「巴黎協定」有關如何透過第六條提供有關調適的各項資源等。

(九) 志同道合開發中國家集團 (Like-minded Group of Developing Countries)

應先回顧評估對至今已開發國家在減緩及融資方面的各項行動不足與平衡問題，並避免在 2020 年以後將更多的負擔轉移至開發中國家，反對任何形式的單邊主義，包括貿易保護主義，以避免開發中國家難以履行其氣候承諾。

三、COP25 氣候公約大會主要協商進展

COP25 會議主要進行「巴黎協定」各關鍵要項的討論，最終達成 COP 決議 18 項，CMP 決議 7 項，以及 CMA 決議 9 項，決議內容涵蓋四個面向，包括：重申並強調氣候科學的已知發現；強調減緩、調適及資金三大企圖心的行動；自然為本的解決方案應盡快進入氣候行動轉型的能力建構系統；持續高階領袖的影響力及擴展非締約方利害相關者的角色。各項協商進展重點摘述如下：

(一) 國家自定貢獻方法學協商進展

會議各方積極呼籲各締約方應加速修訂第 1 版「國家自定貢獻」(NDC)，目前 184 個締約方繳交第 1 版 NDC，僅馬紹爾群島提出 NDC 的更新版本，也有 14 個締約方不打算修訂第 1 版 NDC。目前各國提出的 NDC，充其量只是把現有的 NDC 逐步導入「巴黎協定」目標的軌道上，但與排放目標仍有相當差距。

為了彌補當前全球排放差距，呼籲各締約方應更新 2025 年或 2030 年的 NDC，並應制定「2050 長期策略」(Long-Term Strategies, LTS)。此外，各方也尋求將 NDC/LTS 納入協商的重要元素，包括在 2020 年前停止排放量的增長，即應儘快達到峰值，2030 年之前全球溫室氣體排放量相對 2010 年需減少 45%，並於 2050 年實現全球升溫 1.5°C 的目標，也就是達到淨零排放。並呼籲各國停止對化石燃料的補貼，到 2020 年以後不再新建燃煤電廠，並制定碳定價政策與措施，更需確保氣候資金的到位，因為這是 2050 淨零排放技術擴散的重要成功關鍵。

COP25 會議除了尋求各界加速修訂 NDC 外，各締約方也針對 NDC 的更新週期為 5 年或是 10 年進行討論，多數國家皆同意採 5 年的時程間隔，少部分國家則主張由締約方自行決定。巴西則表示若更新時程為 10 年，將可能在一次的 NDC 期程內遇到兩次的全球盤點。由於此項議題在非正式協商會議中無法取得共識，將延至下個會期再行討論。

(二) 華沙損失與損害國際機制協商進展

「華沙國際損失與損害機制」(Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, WIM)，原被期待在 COP25 會議上有所進展，落實責任與賠償分配，據以提升有迫切需求國家的氣候韌性。然而事與願違，在 COP25 會議期間，歐盟雖然大力推動落實 WIM 機制協議的談判，但是因為欠缺明確定義，以及論證因果關係所需科學實證資料，使得協商觸礁。部分開發中國家主張應在 WIM 下，建立執行面架構(implementation arm)，以在技術與財務上直接協助受援國的需求，並同時建立政策面架構(policy arm)，以在 WIM 執行委員會中，完備所需要的政策指引細節。但大多數的已開發國家則傾向 WIM 應可以進一步與 UNFCCC 體制外的制度進行合作，包括人道主義項目、減災項目與科學方面的參與。此外，各締約方也回應開發中國家的主張，討論於 2021 年底前成立提升在「損失與損害議題上」行動與支援的專家團，稱之為「聖地牙哥網絡」(Santiago Network)。

WIM 機制在 COP25 高階會議後仍未見明顯進展，這令高度風險相對脆弱的低度開發國家，如小島嶼國家聯盟(AOSIS)大表不滿。開發中國家(如：烏拉圭、馬來西亞等 LMDCs 集團國家)在 COP25 大會上，主要推動在華沙機制與綠色氣候基金(Green Climate Fund, GCF)支援下，建立一個以融資為名，實為賠償的機制，用以提供面臨氣候緊急情況的國家一筆額外的資金。然而，以美國為首的部分已開發國家，則對相關用語極為謹慎，並反對任何進一步的討論。最後的結果是，原先曾呼籲已開發國家擴大行動和支援之財務承擔用語均予以刪除。但在結論文件中，則要求在 2020 年底由 WIM 執行委員會成立行動與支援的專家團，並針對行動計畫召開第一次會議，而據此成立的「聖地牙哥網絡」，將依照地方、國家與區域的層級，針對脆弱易受損害的議題推動相關工作，並提供相關的技術協助。

(三) 「巴黎協定」第六條市場與非市場機制協商進展

COP25 會議亦延續 COP24 「卡托維茲氣候包裹決議」(Katowice Climate Package)，進行未完條文的協商，作為 2021 年開始實施「巴黎協定」的基礎，尤其是第六條的市場與非市場機制更是其中焦點。因為美國擬於 2020 年 11 月正式退出「巴黎協定」，動搖了多邊主義的基礎，而近來法國、智利甚至西班牙接續出現的社會紛擾，也導致各國政府對於應否值得為提高 2020 年前的減碳承諾而付出政治動盪的高昂代價，感到相當不安。在各國家自顧不暇的現實情況下，讓市場與非市場機制規則書協商更加難以取得共識。

市場機制係承襲原既有的清潔發展機制(Clean Development Mechanism, CDM)，因此方法論被要求增加「永續發展」與「人權」等考量，且回歸由氣候公約統一核發憑證的中央集權制度，一如之前京都議定書的清潔發展機制執行委員會運作模式，並應將交易金額的 5% 提撥綠色氣候基金運用，但清潔發展機制執行委員會先前早已遭受各界抨擊其效率不彰，由註冊到核發憑證額度往往需要超過 18 個月，故此種將「市場機制」轉為近似「社會主義市場機制」的作法，讓傳統碳交易市場如何轉型、鏈結成為困擾，更牽涉到開發中國家如何擴大，導入已開發國家承擔之更多財務負擔等質疑。

此外，「國際間可轉換減緩成果」(International Transferrable Mitigation Outcomes, ITMOs)因為可來自計畫、方案及政策等多元設計，如何為這些「異質性標的」規劃跨國或跨法域的交易體制，更成為關鍵討論課題。由於透過市場的憑證、ITMOs 或非市場方法所產出的額度，其主要目的即用於落實「巴黎協定」第四條的國家自定貢獻上，因此所有的交易機制皆須仰賴可信任且清晰透明的資料，一旦欠缺具可信度的透明機制，各國 NDC 將無法進行連結審查，也因此巴黎協定第十三條的透明機制，再度成為核心焦點。

交易機制的另一項挑戰，就是如何建構一致性的共同市場，「巴黎協定」第六條的完成，當能避免當前碳市場分崩離散的現況，讓所有人都可以在公平透明的基礎上，獲得市場機制的優點。在談判過程中，各方對於能否沿用過去在京都機制下取得的減量額度，是否有條件的豁免、使用限制等始終未能達成共識，巴西、中國、印度等國強烈主張既有京都額度應能作為 NDC 宣示目標的抵用，更增添談判的困難。目前的談判狀態反倒形成「巴黎協定」第六條是否能成為藉碳市場「提高企圖心」，抑或是成為某些國家挾帶既有「京都額度」來抵銷 NDC 責任之爭端。

為對抗中國、印度、巴西等國的主張，來自瑞士等 31 個國家共同加入「聖荷西原則」(San Jose Principle)，強調對於國際碳市場的高度企圖心與維護環境品質的決心，以加速刺激整體全球減緩貢獻，並表示其為「額度相關調整」的要件，也尋求強調避免重複核算，以及將堅拒沿用 2020 年前(pre-2020)的額度，即不沿用京都額度的立場。

(四) 技術移轉與資金機制協商進展

在技術移轉與開發的協商上，COP25 會議協商重點主要關注與資金機制間的協調與合作模式，以加速在多個國家間的技術移轉，以及在技術需求端的國家如何建置「技術需求評估」(Technology Needs Assessment, TNA)。在「氣候技術中心與網絡」(CTCN)與「技術執委會」(TEC)的合作下，本次會議很快的通過「TEC 2019-2022 滾動工作計畫」(rolling workplan of the TEC for 2019-2022)，針對五大主題與期程，尋求各個國家間的技術移轉與開發之合作契機。

各締約方在 COP25 會議上也針對「綠色氣候基金」(GCF)與「全球環境基金」(Global Environment Facility, GEF)如何協助開發中國家進行技術需求評估(TNA)進行討論，期望藉「資源透明分配系統」(System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources, STAR)來帶動更多

的資源，應用於最低度開發國家與小島嶼開發中國家等提出技術協助需求的國家。

四、COP25 發展趨勢與會議結論

2019 年度「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 25 次締約方大會、京都議定書第 15 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 2 次締約方會議」(UNFCCC COP25/CMP15/CMA2)雖然最後通過「智利-馬德里：行動時刻到了」(Chile-Madrid Time for Action)決議，但巴黎協定規則書還是未能完成，包括：第四條實施因應措施(Response Measures)、第六條國際碳市場機制(International carbon market mechanisms)及第八條華沙國際機制(損失與損害 loss and damage)等關鍵議題依然未解。

COP25 氣候會議結果不如預期的最重要關鍵因素，在於各締約方對於巴黎協定第六條國際碳市場機制未能達成協議，其主要癥結點在於將來可否沿用過去在京都議定書時代，透過「清潔發展機制」(Clean Development Mechanism, CDM)在發展中國家進行計畫所創造出的「認證減排量」(Certified Emissions Reductions, CERs)，贊成方包括中國、印度及巴西，要求 CERs 可符合巴黎協定規範，而歐盟及脆弱國家則堅決反對沿用，認為此舉等於是用已經實現的減排取代未來新增排放。

COP25 氣候大會刷新 25 年來談判歷時最長紀錄，最終雖以折衷協議劃下句點，但會議過程中，歐盟與小型島國支持更高的減排目標，遭到來自美國、中國、印度及巴西等排放大國的反對，各國之間仍存在相當大的歧見，小島嶼國家聯盟(AOSIS)的首席談判代表 Carlos Fuller 就表示，COP25 大會明顯受到大國主導，小國遭到邊緣化；COP25 聯合國秘書長古特瑞斯(Antonio Guterres)會後也表示對於 COP25 會議成果感到失望，認為國際社會錯失積極因應全球暖化危機的機會。

COP25 會議的重要性在於「巴黎協定」正處於 2016 年生效後，2021 年正式施行，以及 2023 年第一次進行全球盤查的中間點，也是將「巴黎協定」自協商談判轉為正式施行的關鍵年。COP25 大會主席智利環境部長 Ms. Carolina

Schmidt 在閉幕會議時表示，我們正處於極需建置一個健全而符合環境永續要求的市場機制之重要時刻，很遺憾 COP25 大會無法就國際碳市場交易之規則書部分達成共識。然而，無法做出「巴黎協定」關鍵的第六條規則書的背後，更隱含了美國即將在 2020 年 11 月 4 日正式退出巴黎協定的影響，依據「巴黎協定」規定，已成為締約方者須在協定生效後 3 年才能正式提出退出要求，並經 1 年審核作業程序，美國已正式啟動退出程序，如果成功，將在 2020 年美國大選後（11 月 4 日）正式生效；而澳洲、巴西等傳統排放大國，因固守沿用清潔發展機制(CDM)的舊制額度來履行 NDC 減碳承諾之立場，即以 Pre-2020 的成果來履行 Post-2020 之減碳責任，實已牽動了「巴黎協定」第四條有關 NDC 與第十三條揭露義務之談判內涵，引發這些原已商定部分可能再起爭端，也導致整個以「巴黎協定」第六條為核心的西班牙馬德里回合談判，必須延宕至 2020 年的英國格拉斯哥 COP26 會議來完成，如此一來，更增添時間壓迫感，即 2021 年能否如期順利實施「巴黎協定」，打上一個很大的問號。

伍、我代表團參與周邊會議及相關活動

一、周邊會議

COP25 會場內有許多來自臺灣各界透過辦理周邊會議為我們共同的努力積極發聲。包括：台達電子文教基金會與奈及利亞 NGO 舉辦「水與氣候變遷：推動低碳發展之私部門投入與社區動員」；吐瓦魯與台灣永續能源研究基金會、台灣產業服務基金會舉辦「塑膠廢棄物再造及漁業資源保存」；環境品質文教基金會 與 Green Club、馬來西亞 NGO (the Asian-Pacific Resource and Research centre for Women, ARROW) 舉辦「亞洲社區的多方利害關係者解決方案」；貝里斯與工業技術研究院舉辦「對應氣候變化：實現綠色轉型的創新低碳策略」；瓜地馬拉與 媽媽監督核電廠聯盟舉辦「實踐巴黎協定目標之氣候行動」；台灣綜合研究院與德國 IKEM 智庫舉辦「分享推動碳定價之經驗：推動情形、成效及面臨困難」；台灣永續生態工法發展協會與德國 NGO

(Institute for Biodiversity Network)舉辦「推動亞非洲水資源管理及降低糧食風險相關調適策略」等多場周邊會議，除主協辦上述周邊會議外，國合會、台灣青年氣候聯盟、台綜院及台南市政府等應邀出席其他周邊會議參加與談。



圖 7、國內各界參與周邊會議情形（攝自 COP25 會場）

其中，由工業技術研究院與貝里斯於 12 月 7 日午間，在 COP25 主會場辦理周邊會議呼應當前的氣候緊急(Climate Emergency)尋求創新低碳的解決方案，友邦貝里斯特邀前 SBSTA 主席、加勒比海社區氣候變遷中心(CCCCC) 主任、小島嶼國家聯盟(AOSIS)輪值主席 Carlos Fuller 親臨致詞。本場周邊會議工研院由綠能所李宏台副所長說明臺灣政府在 2025 年能源轉型目標的努力，以及各項重點綠能科技研發現況，說明我國歷經長期努力，已逐漸呈現碳排放與經濟成長率的脫鉤現象；我國清華大學范建得教授分享如何藉由創新的區塊鏈技術應用於嶄新再生能源應用之能源轉型，以提升效率與有效性，而技術與資金的創新倡議，將成為落實巴黎協定落實的重要關鍵。友邦貝里斯出席代表也認為目前在低碳轉型與韌性發展路徑上仍有落差，需要來自各界的知

識能力、技術與資金應用於減緩與調適的工作，對開發中國家至關重要，也認同促進低碳技術發展的重要性，並且應因地制宜，加速達到能源與經濟的轉型；本場周邊會議吸引各界關注，聽眾參與及提問相當熱絡。

此外，在 COP25 諸多相關周邊會議中也觀察到國際間對於調適工作推動現況，有些國際性組織正在推動調適韌性相關計畫，幫助易受氣候變遷衝擊國家提升調適韌性能力，例如：亞洲銀行 12 月 11 日一場周邊會議演講「Community Resilience Partnership Program: Scaling Investment in Local Adaptation」分享新成立的「社區復原力夥伴關係計畫」(Community Resilience Partnership Program, CRPP)，以行動為導向的夥伴關係，目的在支援亞洲及太平洋各國和社區擴大對地方復原力的投資，以達到轉型變革的效益。而 CRPP 計畫重點在處理貧窮、性別和氣候變化之間的關係，透過相關方式如增加多部門投資，增強對窮人的復原力或對貧困社區設計並推動財政資源的投資，及創造可讓窮人和弱勢族群可參與和復原力建設有關的決策空間等。

來自 COP25 會場的韓國館中，韓國透過簡報展示階段性國家調適計畫，雖為「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約」的非附件一國家，但對氣候變遷因應作為卻很積極，依循「低碳綠色成長法」(Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth) 已推動第一期「國家氣候變遷調適綱要計畫 (2011-2015)」每 5 年需再召集相關部會修訂，第一期共有 14 個政府部分參與，依不同領域建立部門調適計畫，與我國氣候變遷調適分為八大領域推動模式相似。



圖 8、亞洲銀行周邊會議與韓國國家館展示情形（攝自 COP25 會場）

二、展覽攤位

COP25 內 NGO 展覽攤位計有計有工業技術研究院、臺灣綜合研究院、臺灣碳捕存再利用協會、台灣產業服務基金會、臺灣生態工法協會、環境品質文教基金會等。其中，工業技術研究院展攤主題為創新綠能科技、沙崙科學城示範概念等，向參加 COP25 大會的國際各界代表介紹我國在綠能研發與創新應用的能量。我立法院國會宣達團亦親臨國內各單位展攤，見證我國非政府組織所展現的活力與軟實力。



圖 9、國內 NGO 於 COP25 氣候公約會場內展覽攤位（攝自 COP25 會場）

三、團務工作會議

本次參加 COP25 會議的國內中央部會機關除環保署外，尚包括：外交部、行政院能源及減碳辦公室、經濟部能源局、工業局、水利署、中央氣象局、行政院農業委員會、林務局、林業試驗所、國家災害防救科技中心、國際合作發展基金會等皆派員參團與會，為強化我國參加公約會議之參與效能及資訊分享，我團於 COP25 兩週會議期間的 12 月 8 日及 12 月 11 日晨間邀集各參團部會代表召開團務會議，皆由團長親自主持，統籌指派相關任務工作，聽取各部會團員提出報告及會議觀察與評析。



圖 10、團長主持團務工作會議情形

四、國際交流互動情形

(一) 雙邊會談

COP25 期間與我團進行雙邊之友邦及友好國家，總計有 42 場次，團長主持雙邊會談計 16 場，雙邊會談主要對象包括吐瓦魯總理 Kausea Natato、史瓦帝尼總理 Ambrose Dlamini，以及海地、史瓦帝尼、諾魯、聖露西亞、貝里斯、瓜地馬拉、尼加拉瓜、馬紹爾群島、聖文森等友邦部(次)長及官員，除友邦外亦有歐盟、英國、德國、瑞典等友好國家相關官員與我會談。其中，身為歐盟氣候變遷議題先鋒的瑞典政府，首度指派代表與我團團長張署長舉行雙邊會談，支持臺灣有意義參與國際氣候公約，納入全球氣候協商機制，也展現出我國與歐盟在面對氣候變遷議題的共同價值。

我國駐西班牙代表處亦舉辦隆重歡迎酒會活動，邀請參加 COP25 國內所有各界人士、友邦及友好國家等各國代表逾 200 人出席，其間團長與國際友人對話促進國際交流。駐西班牙代表劉德立大使致詞時表示，我國致力對抗氣候變遷，通過溫室氣體減量及管理法與相關配套措施，有能力貢獻國際社會共同對抗全球暖化，各國應支持臺灣務實參與氣候變化綱要公約，團長張署長致詞時表示，我國是世界上少數將減碳目標明確入法的國家，更全力推動再生能源，第一座具商業規模的離岸風場也已經正式啟用，目標是 2025 年前再生能源占總發電量的比重將提升到 20%，而溫管法實施迄今逾 4 年，減碳政策亦已初見成效。



圖 11、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

此次會議期間，相繼有吐瓦魯、馬紹爾群島、諾魯、帛琉、貝里斯、海地、宏都拉斯、巴拉圭、聖克里斯多福及尼維斯、聖露西亞、聖文森、史瓦帝尼及瓜地馬拉等 13 個我國友邦以執言或致函方式，呼籲不應排除臺灣於聯合國氣候變化綱要公約會議活動；另有 12 個友我國家的國會議員以致函公約秘書處、向行政部門質詢或公開貼文等方式，支持我國實質參與。



圖 12、我友邦代表發言情形（照片載自 IISD 網站）

(三) 媒體宣傳

為增進我參加 UNFCCC 推案文宣效益，環保署張署長「臺灣值得被納入全球氣候變遷體系的一員 (Why Taiwan Should Be a Valued Partner in the Global Response to Climate Change)」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，說明全球氣候變遷已確實發生，我國依溫管法推動減緩與調適工作，找尋方法為國際社會做出貢獻，值得國際社會的邀請接納。經外交部專譯主要外語，傳請全球各駐外館處洽媒體刊登。除了署長政策專文外，另製作溫室氣體排放清冊等簡要文宣，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。

Why Taiwan Should Be a Valued Partner in the Global Response to Climate Change

October 2019

to international politics, Taiwan is still looking for means to make contributions to the international communities. Taiwan adopted the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act to set up long-term reduction objectives and completed the national climate change action, diagnoses and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Promotion Scheme, covering the formulation of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Emission Control Action Plan in energy, manufacturing, transportation, residential and commercial, agricultural, and environmental sectors. The key points include: Promoting energy transformation, assisting industry transformation into green low-carbon enterprises, developing green transportation and promoting low-carbon transport vehicles, upgrading the energy-saving design standards of buildings' exterior for new buildings, assisting livestock farms in bridges recycling, reinforcing methane recycling from waste landfills and industrial wastewater, with explicit outlining of the route for national carbon emission reduction. Moreover, the Greenhouse Gas Control Execution Plan proposed by local governments was also ratified, demonstrating the collaboration, from the central level to the local level, in response to climate change.

Furthermore, the Taiwan government actively promotes policies for fossil reduction, natural gas increase, and green development with significant progress made in renewable energies in recent years. We forecast by 2025, solar PV power and wind power generation will meet the established objective of 200% and 6.50%, respectively. In addition to launching various policies and actions in the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development program and new power-saving movements. We are

also actively promoting the Green Finance Action Plan in the areas of finance, investment, fundraising, and talent incubation. To support the development of green energy industries by boosting financial incentives. With regard to technological research and development, Taiwan's green technology policy comprises energy creation, energy storage, energy-saving, and system integration, focusing on forward-looking materials, sustainable technology, advanced energy-saving, and smart systems to foster the connection between the R&D outcome from the academic circle with industries. Taiwan launched the Formosa-7 satellite in 2008, collecting over 10 million profiles of meteorological data and supplying to experts and scholars worldwide free of charge to conduct relevant scientific research. The meteorological data gathered by the Formosa-7 satellite this year will more effectively enhance the accuracy of severe weather forecasts and make great contribution to global weather forecast and climate change response.

Taiwan has integrated to related central agencies to formulate the National Adaptation Action Plan to Climate Change, constructing a resilient system in response to climate change from eight dimensions: disaster, vital infrastructure, water resource, homeland security, coast, energy and industry, agriculture, and health. Concerning the medical field, Taiwan specifically emphasizes medical hygiene and epidemic prevention, disaster reduction, contingency, and restoration capacity in epidemic prevention system to maintain national health and give priority to protecting disadvantaged residents. In the field of ecological conservation, Taiwan will maintain resources of agriculture production and biodiversity, strengthen the monitoring and pre-warning mechanism, enhance the natural disaster rescue and insurance system, and integrate technology to boost stress-resistance in agriculture, forestry, fishery, and husbandry. In addition to completing the operation and management of natural conservation areas,

establishing long-term ecology monitoring system, and improving the diversity conservation and reasonable use of species and genes, to assure food safety and establish sustainable agriculture that can adapt to climate risks.

Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has stated that over 10,000 cases of extreme weather incidents occurred worldwide between 1987 and 2016, resulting in many dying or losing their homes. The world continues to face crises in climate change, and such a global issue requires a global solution, which also implies that every person in global social networks needs to take part and search for solutions jointly.

It is unfair for Taiwan to be excluded from international organizations due to political prejudices. Just only in this context to the climate convention's appeal for all nations to work together to solve climate action. Such exclusion is a breach of the purpose of the United Nations Charter, which weakens the international framework and damages the world. Taiwan is a responsible and sincere friend who is ready to contribute to the international community. It is more than willing to share its experience in environmental governance, disaster prevention and pre-warning, energy efficiency upgrade, knowledge, and technological innovation and application. We're striving to make the world a better place and believe that Taiwan should be a valued partner in the global response to climate change.

Minister Tsai-chin Chang
Environmental Protection Administration
Executive Yuan, R.O.C. (Taiwan)

Scientists at the Mauna Loa Observatory witnessed the atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations break a record high of 410ppm for the first time in May 2018. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) also released the data revealing June of 2018 as the hottest month in history, breaking record high temperatures from New Delhi to the North Pole. President Hsia ments of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, an ally of Taiwan, has come out and called for international attention: "Climate change is not an issue to argue or consider if it will happen, because it is happening now." As a member of the global village, Taiwan strives to take part in the combat against climate change and protection of the Earth, which is an important task related to a sustainable environment for our future generations.

Despite being barred from joining the Conference of the Parties (COP) on United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) due

圖 13、環保署署長政策專文



圖 14、我國溫室氣體排放清冊文宣

外交部駐西班牙代表處劉德立大使及同仁發揮創意，以「氣候變遷臺灣可幫忙」(Combating Climate Change, Taiwan Can Help)文宣廣告，輔以地鐵車廂及小巴士車身彩繪風力發電機、油桐花及構樹等圖案，在大會周邊進行宣傳，非常受人矚目。



圖 15、外交部 COP25 場外地鐵與小巴刊登車體廣告

(四) 媒體專訪

團長於 COP25 期間接受德國之聲、西班牙主流媒體 ABC 日報及道理日報等國際媒體的專訪，暢談臺灣在高度依賴進口化石能源且非 UNFCCC 締約方等不利條件環境下，仍積極推動能源轉型與具體的減碳策略，說明臺灣具專業也願意貢獻一己之力，共同對抗氣候變遷；許多國家及媒體詢問如何減少海洋廢棄物，張署長也詳細回應說明，在全球環保議題上與國際分享臺灣經驗。



圖 16、團長接受道理日報、ABC 日報、德國之聲專訪(由左至右)

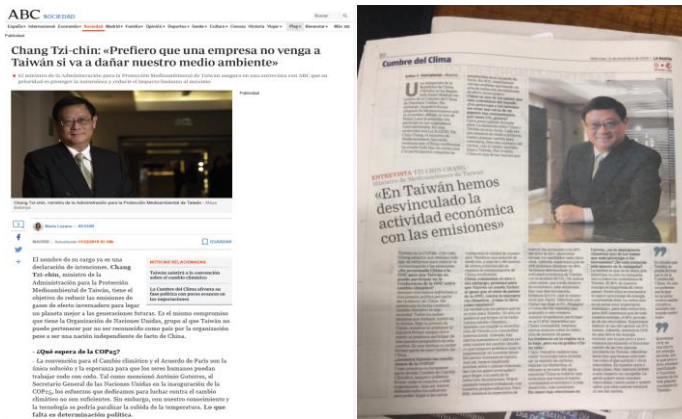


圖 17、西班牙媒體刊登專訪與網路連結資訊

團長也在西班牙馬德里當地接受國內中央社記者訪問，表示雖然因為政治因素，此行仍無法進入 COP25 大會會場，不過在場外與各國代表仍有相當頻繁互動交流，除了我邦交國外，也與歐盟、英國、瑞典、德國等國代表會晤，各國對於臺灣對抗氣候變遷的作法相當重視，而臺灣也樂於幫助需要幫助的國家。

(五) 轉往比利時參加臺歐盟循環經濟研討會

張署長此行也赴比利時布魯塞爾參加 12 月 9 日環保署與歐盟共同主辦「2019 年臺歐盟循環經濟研討會」(EU-TW Circular Economy Seminar 2019)，除了與歐盟執委會成長總署總署長 Mr. Timo Pesonen 共同主持開幕，並拜會環境總署副總署長 Ms. Joanna Drake，就臺歐盟塑膠循環、太陽能板設計與回收及循環營建等議題分享經驗與成果。



圖 18、拜訪歐盟環境總署與參加臺歐盟循環經濟研討會

陸、與會心得及建議

呼應全球減碳行動，臺灣繼 2018 年核定國家整體的「溫室氣體減量推動方案」及能源、製造、運輸、住商、農業及環境等六大部門共同承擔的減碳責任，2019 年 9 月更完成 22 個直轄市及縣(市)政府提交因地制宜的「溫室氣體管制執行方案」，符合氣候公約所訴求公開透明的國家貢獻。我國能源轉型政策方向，以「展綠、增氣、減煤」的潔淨能源發展為原則，2019 年 11 月 12 日首座達商業規模的「海洋離岸風場」已正式運轉，代表臺灣從規劃走向落實，持續深化 2025 年再生能源發電配比提升到 20% 的能源轉型目標，並開始規劃 2026 年到 2035 年，再生能源 10 年 10GW 的區塊開發政策，逐步邁向綠能國家。

2015 年所通過「溫室氣體減量及管理法」，明定國家的長期減碳目標，將在 2050 年將溫室氣體排放量降為 2005 年排放量 50% 以下，同年也提出我國國家自定預期貢獻，相當於將在 2030 年排放量相較 2005 年減少 20%。臺灣是世界上少數將長期減碳目標入法的國家之一，未來也將持續在氣候變遷與環境治理等全球議題上，做出更多貢獻並積極參與，以善盡地球公民的責任，讓臺灣走向世界，也要讓世界走進臺灣。

根據聯合國環境總署(UNEP)的排放差距報告，僅依靠目前各締約方所承諾的國家自定貢獻目標，不但達不到控制升溫 2°C 的目標，距離 1.5°C 目標差距更大。由於各國國家自定貢獻僅取決於各國不具約束力的自我承諾，將須依賴所有締約方的集體共同努力(collective efforts)，而這也是「巴黎協定」第六條聯結全球碳市場之所以受到高度關注也特別重要的原因。

國際對於氣候議題之發展探討，除了建構氣候公約機制之互信基礎外，非締約方利害關係者在未來的氣候行動中，已經扮演愈來愈重要的角色，日趨強大的地球公民運動、企業對追求永續的認同、地方層級社區或政府的草根行動，正在逐漸翻轉全球的價值觀，已形塑出以氣候公約與「巴黎協定」為主軸的全國氣候治理架構。後續因應與建議如下：

- 一、2020 年是「巴黎協定」於明(2021)年正式實行前，全球氣候談判最後一年時程，是極為關鍵且重要的一年，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，特別是第六條國際碳市場機制，必須持續關注動態發展情形。

- 二、全球暖化為跨越疆域的國際議題，各國在應對時皆須面對溫室氣體排放減量、氣候變遷調適、技術發展擴散及金融資金等多元艱鉅之跨部門、跨領域的複雜性，絕非單以氣候變遷為題即可涵蓋。面對因應氣候變遷挑戰的複雜性，政府將持續努力，也需要來自企業單位、地方社區、民間組織及所有每一個公民共同參與。
- 三、檢視溫管法施行四年來經驗，我們勢必需要更多的管制工具及誘因制度，將規劃啟動溫管法的檢討修正工作，包括強化部門減量管理機制、強化大型排放源的管制及申報作法、落實污染者付費精神、強化氣候變遷調適等作為，過程也將落實公眾參與程序。

柒、附件

- 附件一、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約COP25/CMP15/CMA2會議議程
Adopted agendas of COP25/CMP15/CMA2
- 附件二、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第25次締約方大會決議
Decisions adopted by COP25
- 附件三、京都議定書第15次締約方會議決議
Decisions adopted by CMP15
- 附件四、巴黎協定第2次締約方會議決議
Decisions adopted by CMA2
- 附件五、Earth Negotiation Bulletin:
Summary of the Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference:
2-15 December 2019

Conference of the Parties
Twenty-fifth session
Madrid 2-13 December 2019

Adopted agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth 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.
4. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
5. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
6. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.¹
8. 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.
9. Development and transfer of technologies: joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network.
10. Capacity-building under the Convention.
11. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
12. Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
13. Gender and climate change.

¹ Inclusion of this agenda item does not prejudge outcomes on matters related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

14. 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.
 15. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention. (*held in abeyance*)
 16. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2018;
 - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021;
 - (d) Decision-making in the UNFCCC process.
 17. High-level segment:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
 18. Other matters.
 19. Conclusion of the session:
 - (a) Adoption of the draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-fifth session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.
-

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

Fifteenth session

Madrid 2-13 December

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. 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.
5. Matters relating to the clean development mechanism.
6. Matters relating to joint implementation.
7. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.
8. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
9. Report of the Compliance Committee.
10. Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
11. Report on the high-level ministerial round table on increased ambition of Kyoto Protocol commitments.
12. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2018;
 - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021.
13. High-level segment:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
14. Other matters.

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

15. 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 fifteenth session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.

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

Second session

Madrid 2-13 December 2019

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 Paris Agreement.
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. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
5. Public registries under the Paris Agreement:
 - (a) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (b) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement.
6. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.¹
7. Matters relating to finance:
 - (a) Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance;
 - (b) Guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
 - (c) Guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
 - (d) Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.
8. Development and transfer of technologies: joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network.
9. Capacity-building under the Paris Agreement.
10. Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
11. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:
 - (a) Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (b) Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;
 - (c) Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement.
12. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:

¹ Inclusion of this agenda item does not prejudice outcomes on matters related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

- (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2018;
 - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021.
13. High-level segment:
- (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
14. Other matters.
15. 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 Paris Agreement on its second session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.
-

Decision 1/CP.25

Chile Madrid Time for Action

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.19, 1/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23 and 1/CP.24,

Noting decision -/CMA.2,¹

Cognizant of the efforts and concerns of civil society, in particular of youth and indigenous peoples, in calling for urgent and ambitious global climate action,

1. *Recognizes* the role of multilateralism and the Convention, including its processes and principles, in addressing climate change and its impacts;
2. *Also recognizes* the important advances made through the UNFCCC multilateral process over the past 25 years, including in the context of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
3. *Notes with concern* the state of the global climate system;
4. *Recognizes* that action taken to address climate change is most effective if it is based on best available science and continually re-evaluated in the light of new findings;
5. *Also recognizes* the role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in providing scientific input to inform Parties in strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
6. *Expresses* its appreciation and gratitude to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the scientific community for providing the 2019 Special Reports,² which reflect the best available science, and *encourages* Parties to continue to support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
7. *Invites* Parties to make use of the information contained in the Special Reports referred to in paragraph 6 above in their discussions under all relevant agenda items of the UNFCCC governing and subsidiary bodies;
8. *Re-emphasizes with serious concern* the urgent need to address the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation efforts in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;
9. *Recalls* that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and that greater adaptation needs can involve greater adaptation costs;

¹ The overarching decision titled "Chile Madrid Time for Action", proposed for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session.

² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2019. *IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srccl/>; and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2019. *IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/srocc/home/>.

10. *Stresses* the urgency of enhanced ambition in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation and adaptation efforts by all Parties;
11. *Recalls* the commitment made by 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 country Parties, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16;³
12. *Emphasizes* the continued challenges that developing countries face in accessing financial, technology and capacity-building support, and *recognizes* the urgent need to enhance the provision of support to developing country Parties for strengthening their national adaptation and mitigation efforts;
13. *Calls on* international entities, including financial institutions, to continue supporting the development and implementation of measures to avert, minimize and address the adverse impacts of climate change;
14. *Recalls* that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;
15. *Underlines* the essential contribution of nature to addressing climate change and its impacts and the need to address biodiversity loss and climate change in an integrated manner;
16. *Recalls* the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;
17. *Welcomes* the adoption of the enhanced five-year Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, which promotes gender equality and women's empowerment in the UNFCCC process and encourages Parties to advance its implementation;
18. *Acknowledges* that the stocktakes in 2018 and 2019⁴ helped to highlight and enhance the understanding of efforts of, and challenges faced by, Parties in relation to action and support in the pre-2020 period as well as of the work of the UNFCCC bodies in relation to that period;
19. *Decides* to hold, at its twenty-sixth (2020) session, a round table among Parties and non-Party stakeholders on pre-2020 implementation and ambition;
20. *Invites* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit inputs via the submission portal⁵ by September 2020 to inform the round table referred to in paragraph 19 above;
21. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare a summary report by September 2021 on the basis of the outcomes of the round table referred in paragraph 19 above to serve as an input for the second periodic review;
22. *Commends* the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session for convening high-level ministerial events at the session, aimed at improving climate action, especially with regard to agriculture, energy, finance and science;
23. *Notes with appreciation* the organization by the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session of a ministerial dialogue on adaptation ambition, which

³ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 98.

⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/pre-2020>.

⁵ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

exemplified the broad support to, and high-level engagement among Parties on, enhanced adaptation action;

24. *Welcomes* the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General to convene the 2019 Climate Action Summit, which helped to build momentum in enhancing global ambition;

25. *Expresses appreciation* to the Parties and non-Party stakeholders that announced voluntary initiatives and coalitions at the Summit referred to in paragraph 24 above as well as to those that led and joined such initiatives and coalitions;

26. *Acknowledges* the important role of non-Party stakeholders in contributing to progress towards the objective of the Convention and the goals of the Paris Agreement, in particular by supporting Parties in reducing emissions and adapting to the adverse effects of climate change;

27. *Welcomes* the continuation of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and *decides* to continue to appoint high-level champions, for 2021–2025,⁶ and to continue convening annually a high-level event together with the Executive Secretary and the incumbent and incoming Presidents of the Conference of the Parties;

28. *Requests* the high-level champions to explore how to improve the work under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for enhancing ambition taking into account feedback from Parties and non-Party stakeholders;

29. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue engaging with non-Party stakeholders and enhancing the effectiveness of the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform, including the tracking of voluntary action;

30. *Commends* the efforts of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session to highlight the importance of the ocean, including as an integral part of the Earth's climate system, and of ensuring the integrity of ocean and coastal ecosystems in the context of climate change;

31. *Requests* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to convene at its fifty-second session (June 2020) a dialogue on the ocean and climate change to consider how to strengthen mitigation and adaptation action in this context;

32. *Also requests* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to convene at its fifty-second session a dialogue on the relationship between land and climate change adaptation related matters, not intervening in other processes under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, including those carried out under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;

33. *Invites* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit inputs via the submission portal⁷ by 31 March 2020 to inform the dialogues referred to in paragraphs 31–32 above;

34. *Requests* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to prepare informal summary reports on the dialogues referred to in paragraphs 31–32 above;

35. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

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

⁶ In accordance with decision 1/CP.21, para. 122(c).

⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

Decision -/CP.25

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,

I. Dates and venues of future sessions

A. 2020

1. *Accepts* with appreciation the offer of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to host the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, from Monday, 9 November, to Friday, 20 November 2020;
2. *Welcomes* the partnership of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Government of Italy, which will host the preparatory events for the sessions;
3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue consultations with the Government of the United Kingdom and to negotiate and finalize a Host Country Agreement for convening the sessions, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243 and in compliance with the provisions of United Nations administrative instruction ST/AI/342, with a view to concluding and signing the Host Country Agreement no later than the fifty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2020) so as to allow for its prompt implementation;
4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the host country with technical support and guidance on UNFCCC policies and requirements, taking into account the issues raised by Parties regarding the organization of such sessions, and to report back regularly to the Bureau;

B. 2021

5. *Notes* that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the regional groups, the President of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement would come from the African 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 fifty-second session, 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-sixth session (November 2020);

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

8. *Adopts* the following dates for the sessional periods in 2024:

- First sessional period: Monday, 3 June, to Thursday, 13 June;
 - Second sessional period: Monday, 11 November, to Friday, 22 November.
-

Decision -/CP.25

Terms of reference for the review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 17/CP.22 and decision 17/CMA.1 in which it was decided that efforts related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement should be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment,

Reaffirming the importance of all elements of Article 6 of the Convention and of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement – education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, and international cooperation – for the implementation of the ultimate objective of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, respectively,

Also reaffirming the key role that a broad range of stakeholders, inter alia, national governments, regions as applicable, cities, education and cultural institutions, museums, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, youth, women and indigenous peoples, play in ensuring Action for Climate Empowerment,

1. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fifty-second session (June 2020), to launch the review of the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention on the basis of the terms of reference contained in the annex to this decision, and to consider future work to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, following the review of the Doha work programme, and to prepare a draft decision for consideration and adoption at the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2020);
2. *Invites* Parties, observer organizations and other stakeholders to submit, via the submission portal¹ by 15 February 2020, information on steps taken to implement the Doha work programme and in relation to Action for Climate Empowerment, including activities and results, best practices, lessons learned, and emerging gaps and needs, as well as recommendations and views on future work to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;
3. *Also invites* United Nations organizations, in particular the members of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness, observer organizations and other stakeholders to submit, via the submission portal² by 15 February 2020, information on their activities to support the implementation of the Doha work programme and Action for Climate Empowerment, as well as recommendations and views on future work to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;
4. *Further invites* Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal by 15 February 2020, their views on the agenda for the 8th in-session Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment, which will advance the discussions on ways to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, following the review of the Doha work programme;

¹ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

² As footnote 1 above.

5. *Requests* the secretariat to organize the 8th in-session Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment in 2020 to advance the discussions on recommendations and views on future work to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;
6. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in the annex;
7. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Terms of reference for the review of the implementation of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

I. Mandate

1. At its eighteenth session, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted the eight-year Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and decided that it would be reviewed in 2020, with an intermediate review of progress in 2016, to evaluate its effectiveness, identify any emerging gaps and needs, and inform any decisions on improving the effectiveness of the work programme, as appropriate.³
2. At the same session, the COP requested the secretariat to prepare reports on the progress made by Parties in implementing Article 6 of the Convention based on information contained in national communications, reports on the annual in-session Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment⁴ and other sources of information, including a report on good practices of stakeholder participation in implementing Article 6 activities.⁵ The report on progress made in implementing the Doha work programme⁶ was issued for the intermediate progress review in 2016.
3. The COP was invited by⁷ the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to also include efforts related to the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement when reviewing the Doha work programme in accordance with decision 15/CP.18.

II. Objectives

4. With a view to encouraging improvement based on experience, the objectives of the review of the implementation of the Doha work programme are:
 - (a) To take stock of the progress made in the implementation of the Doha work programme and Action for Climate Empowerment to date, noting that this work is still ongoing;
 - (b) To evaluate effectiveness, and identify essential needs, emerging gaps in and barriers to the implementation of the Doha work programme;
 - (c) To identify good practices and lessons learned with a view to their dissemination, promotion and replication, as appropriate;
 - (d) To identify recommendations and possible further actions on enhancing the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, with regard to future work on Action for Climate Empowerment, following the review of the Doha work programme.

III. Information sources

5. Information for the review of the Doha work programme should be drawn from, inter alia:

³ Decision 15/CP.18, paras. 1–2.

⁴ Reports available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/education-and-outreach/the-big-picture/education-and-outreach-in-the-negotiations/negotiations-on-article-6-of-the-convention-decisions-and-reports>.

⁵ Decision 15/CP.18, annex, para. 35(a).

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2016/6.

⁷ Decision 17/CMA.1, para. 2.

- (a) Reports and outcomes of the annual in-session Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment, which have been conducted under the Doha Work Programme since 2013;
- (b) Information submitted by Parties, observer organizations and other stakeholders in response to the invitation contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this decision;
- (c) The outcomes of the Action for Climate Empowerment workshop held at the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)⁸ and the Action for Climate Empowerment youth forum organized on 29 April 2018;⁹
- (d) National communications and other relevant national reports;
- (e) Relevant information and resource materials from United Nations organizations, in particular the members of the United Nations Alliance on Climate Change Education, Training and Public Awareness;
- (f) Relevant information developed under Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, including the integration of Action for Climate Empowerment into climate change policies, as well as information on the development and implementation of national strategies on Action for Climate Empowerment.¹⁰

IV. Modalities of review and expected outcomes

6. Drawing upon the information sources listed in paragraph 5 above, the secretariat will prepare for consideration at SBI 52 (June 2020):

(a) A synthesis report on the progress made and effectiveness, as well as emerging gaps, needs and recommendations from Parties, observer organizations and other stakeholders, in implementing the Doha work programme and Action for Climate Empowerment;

(b) An information note presenting options and ways on future work to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, following the review of the Doha work programme.

7. In its review of the implementation of the Doha work programme, SBI 52 will consider the documents listed in paragraph 6 above and any other information relevant to the completion of the review, including the information referred to in paragraph 5 above.

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Action%20for%20Climate%20Empowerment%20Workshop%20outcomes.pdf>.

⁹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/180505_Outcomes%20AYF%20-%20Final.pdf.

¹⁰ Decision 17/CMA.1, paras. 5–6.

Decision -/CP.25

National adaptation plans

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 3/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 18/CP.19, 3/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 4/CP.21, 6/CP.22 and 8/CP.24,

1. *Welcomes* the submissions from Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay of their national adaptation plans on NAP Central, bringing the total number of submitted national adaptation plans to 17;¹
2. *Takes note* of the work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including the gaps and needs contained in annex I to document FCCC/SBI/2019/16,² and on ways to assist with the implementation of national adaptation plans, as requested by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-seventh session;³
3. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, through its task force on national adaptation plans, and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to continue to include in their reports information on the gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans identified in undertaking their mandated work and on how to address them;
4. *Invites* constituted bodies and other organizations to provide information to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group on activities undertaken to address gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of providing support to developing country Parties for formulating and implementing national adaptation plans;
6. *Notes* that funding has been made available for developing country Parties under the Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, and that other channels of bilateral, multilateral and domestic support have also contributed to enabling developing countries to advance their work in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
7. *Urges* developed country Parties and *invites* other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to continue to mobilize support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties;
8. *Takes note* of the progress of the Green Climate Fund in enhancing the process of accessing support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and *expresses its appreciation* to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group for their engagement with the Green Climate Fund in this regard;
9. *Notes* the challenges and complexities experienced by developing country Parties in accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

¹ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

² As per decision 8/CP.24, paras. 17–18.

³ FCCC/SBI/2017/19, para. 73.

Programme for the formulation of national adaptation plans, particularly relating to the application and review of proposals for funding;

10. *Invites* delivery partners of the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of national adaptation plans to strengthen efforts to support developing country Parties with the goal of expediting the submission of readiness proposals to the Green Climate Fund;

11. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fifty-third session (November 2020), to consider information from the reports of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, including on gaps and needs and the implementation of national adaptation plans, and to take further action as appropriate.

Decision -/CP.25

Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Articles 4, 5, 6 and 12, and decisions 9/CP.2, 11/CP.4, 4/CP.5, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 19/CP.18, 24/CP.19 and 9/CP.21, related to reporting from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, as well as decision 1/CP.24, paragraphs 39–43, related to the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement,

Recalling its request to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to revise the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications”¹ based on the experiences gained in preparing the first biennial reports and other information,²

1. *Adopts* the revised “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications” contained in the annex;
2. *Decides* that Parties included in Annex I to the Convention shall use the guidelines referred to in paragraph 1 above in preparing their national communications beginning with the eighth national communications;
3. *Also decides* to change the due date for submission of the eighth national communications and the fifth biennial reports by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention from 1 January 2022³ to as early as the annual greenhouse gas inventory submission for inventory year 2020 is provided to the UNFCCC, but no later than 31 December 2022 in order to provide Parties with the opportunity of including the data in these reports;
4. *Further decides* that all references to decision 4/CP.5 in decision 1/CP.24 shall be read as references to this decision (-/CP.25).

¹ Adopted in decision 4/CP.5 and contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/7.

² Decision 2/CP.17, para. 18.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, paras. 13 and 14.

Annex

Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications

I. Objectives

1. The objectives of these guidelines are:
 - (a) To assist Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) in meeting their commitments under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention;
 - (b) To promote the provision of consistent, transparent, comparable, accurate and complete information in order to enable a thorough review and assessment of the implementation of the Convention by Parties, and to monitor the progress that Annex I Parties are making towards meeting their goals under the Convention;
 - (c) To assist the Conference of the Parties (COP) in carrying out its responsibility to review the implementation of the Convention pursuant to its Article 7, paragraph 2(a), and the adequacy of the commitments under Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2(d), of the Convention.

II. Executive summary

2. The national communication shall include an executive summary that summarizes the information and data contained in the full document. The executive summary shall consist of no more than 15 pages.

III. National circumstances relevant to greenhouse gas emissions and removals

3. Parties shall provide a description of their national circumstances, how the national circumstances affect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, and how the national circumstances and changes therein affect GHG emissions and removals over time. Parties should provide information on how their national circumstances are relevant to factors affecting GHG emissions and removals, including disaggregated indicators, to explain the relationship between the national circumstances and emissions or removals. Parties may provide whatever information best describes their own national circumstances and historical trends. However, in order to improve the comparability of national communications, reporting information under the following headings is recommended:
 - (a) Government structure: for example, roles and responsibilities of different levels of government and relevant interministerial decision-making processes or bodies;
 - (b) Population profile: for example, total population, density and distribution;
 - (c) Economic profile: for example, gross domestic product (GDP), GDP per capita (expressed in domestic currency and purchasing power parity), GDP by sector and international trade patterns;
 - (d) Geographical profile: for example, area, latitude, land use and ecosystems;
 - (e) Climate profile: for example, temperature distribution, annual temperature variation, precipitation distribution, climate variability and extreme events;
 - (f) Energy (by fuel type, where appropriate): for example, energy resource base, production, market structure, prices, taxes, subsidies and trade;

- (g) Transportation: for example, modes (passenger and freight), travel distances and fleet characteristics;
- (h) Industry: for example, structure;
- (i) Waste: for example, waste sources and management practices;
- (j) Building stock and urban structure: for example, profile of residential and commercial buildings;
- (k) Agriculture: for example, structure and management practices;
- (l) Forest: for example, types and management practices;
- (m) Other circumstances.

Flexibility in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 6 and 10, of the Convention

4. Parties requesting flexibility or consideration in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 6 and 10, of the Convention shall state the type of special consideration that they are seeking and provide a full explanation of their circumstances.

IV. Greenhouse gas inventory information

A. Summary tables

5. Summary information from the national GHG inventory prepared in accordance with the “Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual greenhouse gas inventories” (hereinafter referred to as the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines) (annex I to decision 24/CP.19 and any relevant decisions adopted subsequently by the COP) shall be provided for the period from 1990 (or another base year) to the latest year reported in the most recent annual inventory submission available (the most recent inventory year). The information provided in the national communication should be consistent with that provided in the most recent annual inventory submission available (for the year prior to the due date of submission of the national communication) and any differences should be fully explained.

6. For the purpose of the national communication, complete inventory information need not be provided. However, at a minimum, Parties shall report the summary of GHG emissions and removals, including the information expressed in carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent in emission trend tables provided in the common reporting format contained in the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines. Parties may elect to replicate the information reported in the biennial report submitted with the national communication. The tables may be provided as an annex, as part of the national communication rather than in the main text.

B. Descriptive summary

7. In the main text of the national communication, Parties should provide a descriptive summary and figures illustrating the GHG emissions reported in the summary tables referred to in paragraph 6 above. Parties should provide a description of the factors underlying emission trends.

C. National inventory arrangements

8. Parties shall provide summary information on their national inventory arrangements in accordance with the reporting requirements related to national inventory arrangements

contained in the UNFCCC Annex I inventory reporting guidelines and on any changes to those national inventory arrangements since their previous national communication or biennial report.

V. Policies and measures

A. Selection of policies and measures to be reported in the national communication

9. In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Parties shall communicate information on policies and measures adopted to implement their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention, which need not have the limitation or reduction of GHG emissions or the enhancement of removals as a primary objective.

10. In their reporting, Parties should give priority to policies and measures, or combinations of policies and measures, that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions and removals, and they may also indicate those that are innovative and/or effectively replicable by other Parties. Parties may report on adopted policies and measures and those in the planning stage, but should clearly distinguish them from implemented policies and measures. The national communication does not have to report every policy and measure that affects GHG emissions.

11. Policies and measures reported on should be: those implemented (those for which one or more of the following applies: (1) national legislation is in force; (2) one or more voluntary agreements have been established; (3) financial resources have been allocated; and (4) human resources have been mobilized); those adopted (those for which an official government decision has been made and there is a clear commitment to proceed with implementation); and/or those planned (options under discussion or announced and with a realistic chance of being adopted and implemented in the future) by governments at the national, state, provincial, regional and local levels, as applicable. Furthermore, policies and measures reported may also include those adopted in the context of regional or international efforts.

12. Parties should report on actions taken to implement their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 2(e)(ii), of the Convention, which requires them to identify and periodically update their own policies and practices that encourage activities that lead to greater levels of anthropogenic GHG emissions than would otherwise occur. Parties should also provide the rationale for such actions in the context of their national communications.

13. Parties are encouraged to provide, to the extent possible, detailed information on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures.

B. Structure of the policies and measures section of the national communication

14. Parties shall organize the reporting on policies and measures by sector, indicating which GHGs (CO₂, methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)) are affected by which policies and measures. To the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), waste management/waste, other sectors and cross-cutting. Each sector shall have its own textual description of the significant policies and measures, as set out in section D below, supplemented by table 1 below. Parties may include separate text describing cross-sectoral policies and measures. Policies and measures influencing GHG emissions from international transport should be reported under the transport sector.

15. In cases where a policy or measure has been maintained over time and is thoroughly described in a Party's previous national communication and/or biennial report, reference

should be made to it and only a brief description contained in the latest national communication, focusing on any alterations to the policy or measure or effects achieved.

16. Some information, such as the effect of policies and measures, may be presented in aggregate for several complementary measures in a particular sector or affecting a particular gas.

C. Policymaking process

17. The national communication should describe the overall policy context, including any national targets for GHG mitigation. Strategies for sustainable development, long-term mitigation strategies or other relevant policy objectives may also be covered.

18. The national communication should provide a description of the way in which progress with policies and measures to mitigate GHG emissions is monitored and evaluated over time. Institutional arrangements for the monitoring of GHG mitigation policy should also be reported in this context.

D. Policies and measures and their effects

19. The presentation of each policy or measure shall include information on each of the subject headings listed below. The presentation of each policy or measure should be concise and include the details suggested after each subject heading as follows:

(a) *Name of policy or measure;*

(b) *Sector(s) affected.* To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors and cross-cutting, as appropriate;

(c) *The GHG(s) affected;*

(d) *Objective and/or activity affected.* The description of the objectives should focus on the key purposes and benefits of the policy or measure, including a description of activities and/or source and sink categories affected. Objectives should be described in quantitative terms, to the extent possible;

(e) *Type of instrument.* To the extent possible, the following terms should be used: economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research or other;

(f) *Status of implementation.* It should be noted whether the policy or measure is no longer in place, in the planning stage, has been adopted or is under implementation. For adopted and implemented measures, additional information may include the funds already provided, future budget allocated and the time frame for implementation;

(g) *Brief description of the policy or measure;*

(h) *Start year of implementation;*

(i) *Implementing entity or entities.* This should describe the role of national, state, provincial, regional and local governments and the involvement of any other entities;

(j) *Estimate of mitigation impact* (for a particular year, not cumulative, in kt CO₂ eq).

20. In the description of each policy or measure or set of complementary measures reported, Parties shall include, as appropriate, a quantitative estimate of the impact of individual policies or measures or collections of policies and measures (if such estimation is not possible, Parties shall explain why), including estimated changes in activity levels and/or emissions and removals due to adopted and implemented policies and measures reported and a brief description of estimation methods. Estimates should be presented for a particular year, ending in either a zero or a five, following the most recent inventory year.

21. Parties may also provide information under the following headings for each policy or measure reported:

(a) *Information on costs of policy or measure.* Such information should be accompanied by a brief definition of the term ‘cost’ in this context;

(b) *Information on non-GHG mitigation benefits.* Such benefits may include, for example, reduced emissions of other pollutants, or health benefits;

(c) *Information on how it interacts with other policies and measures at the national level.* This may include a description of how policies complement each other in order to enhance overall GHG mitigation.

22. In the light of the information provided in paragraph 34 below, Parties shall provide information on how they believe their policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals consistent with the objective of the Convention.

E. Policies and measures no longer in place

23. When policies and measures listed in previous national communications are no longer in place, Parties may explain why this is so.

Table 1
Summary of policies and measures by sector

Name of policy or measure ^a	Sector(s) affected ^b	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument ^c	Status of implementation ^d	Brief description ^e	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative, in kt CO ₂ eq)	
									20XX ^f	2020

Note: The two final columns specify the year identified by the Party for estimating impacts (based on the status of the measure and whether an ex post or ex ante estimation is available).

Abbreviation: GHG = greenhouse gas.

^a Parties should use an asterisk (*) to indicate that the policy or measure is included in the ‘with measures’ projection.

^b To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/land use, land-use change and forestry, waste management/waste, other sectors and cross-cutting, as appropriate.

^c To the extent possible, the following types of instrument should be referred to: economic, fiscal, voluntary agreement, regulatory, information, education, research and other.

^d To the extent possible, the following descriptive terms should be used to report on the status of implementation: implemented, adopted and planned.

^e Additional information may be provided on the cost of the policy or measure and the relevant timescale.

^f Optional year or years deemed relevant by the Party.

VI. Projections and total effect of policies and measures

A. Purpose

24. The primary objective of the projections section of the national communication is to give an indication of future trends in GHG emissions and removals, given current national circumstances and implemented and adopted policies and measures, and to give an indication of the path of emissions and removals without such policies and measures.

B. Projections

25. At a minimum, Parties shall report a 'with measures' projection, in accordance with paragraph 26 below, and may report 'without measures' and 'with additional measures' projections.

26. A 'with measures' projection shall encompass currently implemented and adopted policies and measures. If provided, a 'with additional measures' projection also encompasses planned policies and measures. If provided, a 'without measures' projection excludes all policies and measures implemented, adopted or planned after the year chosen as the starting point for that projection. In their reporting, Parties may refer to their 'without measures' projection as a 'baseline' or 'reference' projection, for example, if preferred, but should explain the nature of that projection.

27. Parties may report a sensitivity analysis for any of the projections, but should aim to limit the number of scenarios presented. Parties may provide the results of a sensitivity analysis for the reported GHG emissions together with a brief explanation of the methodologies and parameters used.

C. Presentation of projections relative to actual data

28. Emission projections shall be presented relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years.

29. For the 'with measures' and 'with additional measures' projections, the starting point should generally be the most recent inventory year. Parties may provide a 'without measures' projection starting from an earlier year.

30. Parties should present their projections relative to unadjusted inventory data for the preceding years presented in the most recent annual inventory submission available. In addition, Parties may present their projections relative to adjusted inventory data. In that case, Parties shall explain the nature of the adjustments.

D. Coverage and presentation

31. Projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis. To the extent possible, the sectoral categories used should be the same as in the GHG inventories.

32. Projections shall be presented on a gas-by-gas basis for the following GHGs: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs, HFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ (treating PFCs and HFCs collectively in each case). Parties may also provide projections of indirect emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide and non-methane volatile organic compounds, as well as sulphur oxide. In addition, projections shall be provided in an aggregated format for each sector as well as for a national total, using global warming potential values agreed upon by the COP.

33. To ensure consistency with inventory reporting, emission projections related to fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport shall, to the extent possible, be reported separately and not included in the national total.

34. In view of the objective of the Convention and the intent to modify longer-term trends in emissions and removals, Parties should include information on historical emissions and removals on a quantitative basis for the period from 1990 (or another base year, as appropriate) to the most recent inventory year. The information should be presented for 1990 (and another base year, as appropriate), 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five up to the most recent inventory year. Parties should include projections on a quantitative basis, starting from the most recent inventory year and for subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year (e.g. 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035). Projections and information on historical emissions and removals should be presented in tabular format. The tabular format used shall be as in tables 2, 3 and 4 below. For Parties using a base year other than 1990 for their GHG inventories, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention, inventory data for that year shall be given.

Table 2
Information on updated greenhouse gas projections under a ‘with measures’ scenario^a

	<i>GHG emissions and removals^{b, c}</i> <i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>						<i>GHG emission projections^{c, d}</i> <i>(kt CO₂ eq)</i>					
	<i>Base year</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>20XX^e</i>	<i>20YY^f</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>Sector^{g, h}</i>												
Energy												
Transport												
Industry/industrial processes and product use												
Agriculture												
Forestry/LULUCF												
Waste management/waste												
Other (specify)												
<i>Gas</i>												
CO ₂ emissions including net CO ₂ from LULUCF												
CO ₂ emissions excluding net CO ₂ from LULUCF												
CH ₄ emissions including CH ₄ from LULUCF												
CH ₄ emissions excluding CH ₄ from LULUCF												
N ₂ O emissions including N ₂ O from LULUCF												
N ₂ O emissions excluding N ₂ O from LULUCF												
HFCs												
PFCs												
SF ₆												
Other (specify, e.g. NF ₃)												
Total with LULUCFⁱ												

	GHG emissions and removals ^{b, c}							GHG emission projections ^{c, d}				
	Base year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	...	20XX ^e	20YY ^f
Total without LULUCF												

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a In accordance with paragraph 25 of these guidelines, at a minimum Parties shall report a ‘with measures’ projection and they may also report ‘without measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ projections. If a Party chooses to report a ‘without measures’ and/or ‘with additional measures’ projection, it is to use table 3 and/or 4 below, respectively. If a Party does not choose to report a ‘without measures’ or ‘with additional measures’ projection, then it should not include table 3 or 4 in its national communication.

^b Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the most recent annual inventory submission available and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in accordance with section IV of these guidelines. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory, Parties should explain in their national communication how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

^c Parties may include indirect CO₂ emissions in historical GHG emissions and in GHG emission projections and shall indicate this in a custom footnote below.

^d Parties should include projections on a quantitative basis starting from the most recent inventory year and for subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year.

^e The most recent inventory year.

^f A year that ends in either a zero or a five following the most recent inventory year, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year.

^g In accordance with paragraph 31 of these guidelines, projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories as used in the GHG inventories. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 14 of these guidelines; namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors and cross-cutting.

^h To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste and other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

ⁱ Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Custom footnote

	GHG emissions and removals ^{b, c}									GHG emissions and removals ^{c, d}			
	Base year	(kt CO ₂ eq)								(kt CO ₂ eq)			
		1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	...	20XX ^e	20YY ^f	20ZZ ^g	
Total without LULUCF													

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a In accordance with paragraph 25 of these guidelines, at a minimum Parties shall report a ‘with measures’ projection and they may also report ‘without measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ projections. If a Party chooses to report ‘without measures’ and/or ‘with additional measures’ projection, they are to use table 3 and/or 4 below, respectively. If a Party does not choose to report ‘without measures’ or ‘with additional measures’ projections, then it should not include table 3 or 4 in the national communication.

^b Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the most recent annual inventory submission available and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in accordance with section IV of these guidelines. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory, Parties should explain in their national communication how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

^c Parties may include indirect CO₂ emissions in historical GHG emissions and in GHG emission projections and shall indicate this in a custom footnote below.

^d Parties should include projections on a quantitative basis starting from the most recent inventory year (or an earlier year followed by the most recent inventory year) and for subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year.

^e The starting year of the projections.

^f The most recent inventory year, in the case that the projections are started from an earlier year.

^g A year that ends in either a zero or a five, following the most recent inventory year, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year.

^h In accordance with paragraph 31 of these guidelines, projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the GHG inventories. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 14 of these guidelines; namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors and cross-cutting.

ⁱ To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

^j Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Custom footnote

Abbreviations: GHG = greenhouse gas, LULUCF = land use, land-use change and forestry.

^a In accordance with paragraph 25 of these guidelines, at a minimum Parties shall report a ‘with measures’ projection and they may also report ‘without measures’ and ‘with additional measures’ projections. If a Party chooses to report ‘without measures’ and/or ‘with additional measures’ projections, they are to use table 3 and/or 4 below, respectively. If a Party does not choose to report ‘without measures’ or ‘with additional measures’ projections, then it should not include table 3 or 4 in the national communication.

^b Emissions and removals reported in these columns should be as reported in the most recent annual inventory submission available and consistent with the emissions and removals reported in the table on GHG emissions and trends provided in accordance with section IV of these guidelines. Where the sectoral breakdown differs from that reported in the GHG inventory, Parties should explain in their national communication how the inventory sectors relate to the sectors reported in this table.

^c Parties may include indirect CO₂ emissions in historical GHG emissions and in GHG emission projections and shall indicate this in a custom footnote below.

^d Parties should include projections on a quantitative basis starting from the most recent inventory year and for subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year.

^e The most recent inventory year.

^f A year that ends in either a zero or a five, following the most recent inventory year, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year.

^g In accordance with paragraph 31 of these guidelines, projections shall be presented on a sectoral basis, to the extent possible, using the same sectoral categories used in the GHG inventories. This table should follow, to the extent possible, the same sectoral categories as those listed in paragraph 14 of these guidelines; namely, to the extent appropriate, the following sectors should be considered: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors and cross-cutting.

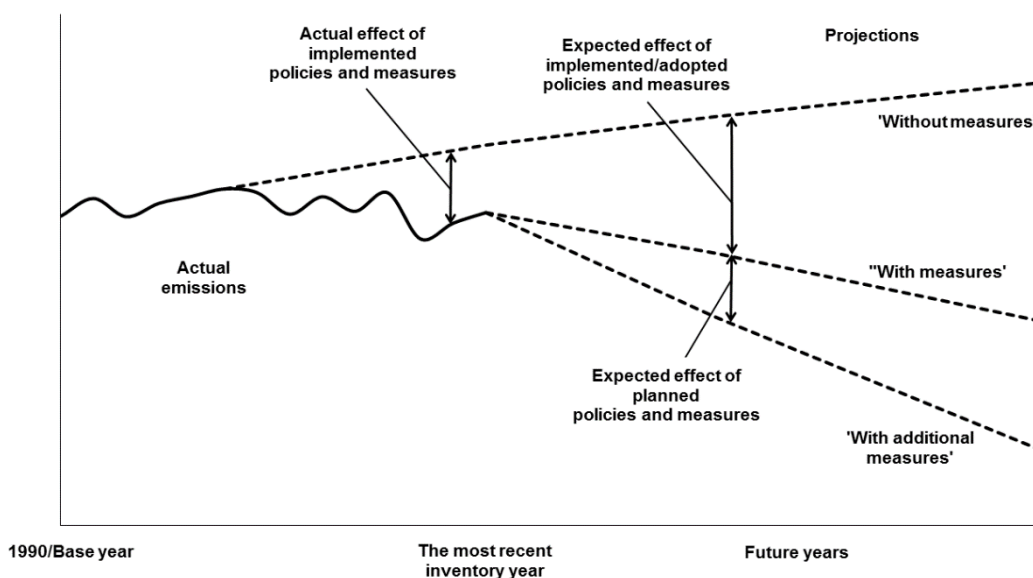
^h To the extent possible, the following sectors should be used: energy, transport, industry/industrial processes and product use, agriculture, forestry/LULUCF, waste management/waste, other sectors (i.e. cross-cutting), as appropriate.

ⁱ Parties may choose to report total emissions with or without LULUCF, as appropriate.

Custom footnote

35. Figures illustrating the information referred to in paragraphs 31–34 above should be presented showing unadjusted inventory data and a ‘with measures’ projection for the period from 1990 (or another base year, as appropriate) to the most recent inventory year and for subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year. Additional figures may also be presented. The figure below illustrates the presentation of a hypothetical Party’s projection of emissions. It shows unadjusted inventory data for the period from 1990 to the most recent inventory year and ‘with measures’, ‘with additional measures’ and ‘without measures’ projections.

Hypothetical Party’s projection of emissions



E. Assessment of aggregate effect of policies and measures

36. The estimated and expected effects of individual policies and measures are addressed in the policies and measures section of the national communication. In the projections section of the national communication, Parties shall present the estimated and expected total effect of implemented and adopted policies and measures. Parties may also present the total expected effect of planned policies and measures.

37. Parties shall provide an estimate of the total effect of their policies and measures, in accordance with the ‘with measures’ definition, compared with a situation without such policies and measures. That effect shall be presented in terms of GHG emissions avoided or sequestered, by gas (on a CO₂ eq basis), in the most recent inventory year and in subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year (not cumulative savings). This information may be presented in tabular format.

38. Parties may estimate the total effect of their measures by calculating the difference between a ‘with measures’ and a ‘without measures’ projection. Alternatively, Parties may use another approach, for example individually assessing the effect of each significant policy and measure and aggregating the individual effects to arrive at a total. In either case, in the reporting it should be clear from what year onward it was assumed that policies were implemented or not implemented in calculating the estimate.

F. Methodology

39. When projecting GHG emissions and removals and estimating the total effects of policies and measures on emissions and removals, Parties may use any models and/or approaches that they choose. Sufficient information should be reported in the national

communication to allow a reader to obtain a basic understanding of such models and/or approaches.

40. In the interest of transparency, for each model or approach used, Parties should briefly:

- (a) Explain for which gases and/or sectors it was used;
- (b) Describe its type and characteristics (for example, top-down model, bottom-up model, accounting model or expert judgment);
- (c) Describe the original purpose that it was designed for and, if applicable, how it has been modified for climate change purposes;
- (d) Summarize its strengths and weaknesses;
- (e) Explain how it accounts for any overlap or synergies that may exist between different policies and measures.

41. Parties should provide references to more detailed information related to the information referred to in paragraph 40(a–e) above.

42. Parties should report the main differences in assumptions, methods employed and results between the projections reported in the current national communication and those reported in previous national communications.

43. The sensitivity of the projections to underlying assumptions should be discussed qualitatively and, where possible, quantitatively.

44. To ensure transparency, Parties should report information on key underlying assumptions and values of variables such as GDP growth, population growth, tax levels and international fuel prices, using table 5 below. The information should be limited to that not covered by paragraph 45 below (i.e. it should not include sector-specific data).

45. To provide the reader with an understanding of emission trends from 1990 to at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year, Parties shall present relevant information on factors and activities for each sector. Such information may be presented in tabular format.

Table 5
Summary of key variables and assumptions used in the projections analysis^a

<i>Key underlying assumptions</i>	<i>Historical^b</i>						<i>Projected</i>			
	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>20XX^c</i>	<i>20YY^d</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>

^a Parties should include key underlying assumptions, as appropriate.

^b Parties should include the historical data used to develop the greenhouse gas emission projections reported.

^c The most recent inventory year.

^d A year that ends in either a zero or a five following the most recent inventory year, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year.

VII. Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures

46. The national communication shall include information on the expected impacts of climate change and an outline of the action taken to implement Article 4, paragraph 1(b) and (e), of the Convention with regard to adaptation. Parties are encouraged to use and reference relevant methodologies and guidance for assessing climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation measures. Parties may refer, *inter alia*, to integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture. Parties may also report on specific results of scientific research in the field of vulnerability assessment and adaptation.

47. Parties are encouraged to use the following structure when reporting information in this section:

(a) Climate modelling, projections and scenarios: for example, updated information on climate modelling, climate projections and scenarios relevant to the assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability;

(b) Assessment of risks and vulnerability to climate change: for example, updated information on key economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities or risks related to current and expected climate change impacts;

(c) Climate change impacts: for example, updated information on both observed and potential future impacts of climate change;

(d) Domestic adaptation policies and strategies: for example, updated information on progress on adaptation policies, strategies or plans that illustrate the Party's medium- and long-term approaches to addressing risks and vulnerability through its broader domestic development and sectoral planning;

(e) Monitoring and evaluation framework: for example, updated information on approaches to the monitoring and evaluation of implemented adaptation strategies or plans;

(f) Progress and outcomes of adaptation action: for example, updated information on adaptation measures taken to address current risks and vulnerabilities and on their status of implementation; and updated information on progress and, where possible, outcomes and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.

VIII. Financial, technological and capacity-building support

48. Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) shall provide information on the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), including information to show how this support is new and additional. In reporting such information, Parties should distinguish, to the extent possible, between support provided to non-Annex I Parties for mitigation and adaptation activities, noting the capacity-building elements of such activities, where relevant. For activities with multiple objectives, the funding could be reported as a contribution allocated partially to the other relevant objectives.

49. Each Annex II Party shall provide a description of its national approach to the tracking of the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to non-Annex I Parties, if appropriate. This description shall also include information on indicators and delivery mechanisms used and allocation channels tracked.

50. In reporting information in accordance with paragraphs 52 and 53 below, Annex II Parties shall use any methodology to be developed under the Convention, taking into account international experience. Annex II Parties shall describe the methodology used and shall report in a rigorous, robust and transparent manner the underlying assumptions and methodologies used to produce information on finance.

A. Finance

51. Each Annex II Party shall describe, to the extent possible, how it seeks to ensure that the resources it provides effectively address the needs of non-Annex I Parties with regard to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

52. Each Annex II Party shall provide information on the financial support that it has disbursed and committed for the purpose of assisting non-Annex I Parties to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and any economic and social consequences of response measures, and for capacity-building and technology transfer in the areas of mitigation and adaptation, where appropriate. To that end, each Annex II Party shall provide summary information in textual and tabular format (see tables 6, 7 and 8 below) on allocation channels and annual contributions for the previous two calendar or financial years, without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, including, as appropriate, the following:

- (a) The Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund and the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
- (b) Other multilateral climate change funds;
- (c) Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks;
- (d) Specialized United Nations bodies;
- (e) Contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels.

53. Each Annex II Party shall provide the summary information referred to in paragraph 52 above for the previous two calendar or financial years in textual and tabular format on the annual financial support that it has provided for the purpose of assisting non-Annex I Parties, including the following:

- (a) The amount of financial resources (including the amount in original currency and its equivalent in United States dollars/international currency);
- (b) The type of support (for mitigation and adaptation activities);
- (c) The source of funding;
- (d) The financial instrument;
- (e) The sector;
- (f) An indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention, including clarification of how it has determined that such resources are new and additional.

54. Each Annex II Party shall provide detailed information on the assistance provided by it for the purpose of assisting developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of adaptation to those adverse effects, in textual format and with reference to table 6 below.

55. Recognizing that the goal of mobilizing financial resources referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 98, includes private financial sources, each Annex II Party should report, to the extent possible, on private financial flows leveraged by bilateral climate finance towards mitigation and adaptation activities in non-Annex I Parties, and should report on policies and measures that promote the scaling up of private investment in mitigation and adaptation activities in developing country Parties.

56. Each Annex II Party should specify the types of instrument used in the provision of their assistance, such as grants and concessional loans.

Table 6

Provision of public financial support: summary information in 20XX-3^a

Allocation channel	Year								
	Domestic currency					USD ^b			
	Core/ general ^{c, 1}	Climate-specific ^{d, 2}				Core/ general ^c	Climate-specific ^{d, 2}		
Mitigation		Adaptation	Cross-cutting ^e	Other ^f	Mitigation		Adaptation	Cross-cutting ^e	Other ^f
Total contributions through multilateral channels:									
Multilateral climate change funds ^g									
Other multilateral climate change funds ^h									
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks									
Specialized United Nations bodies									
Total contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels									
Total									

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 6, 7 and 8.

Abbreviation: USD = United States dollars.

^a Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

^b Parties should provide an explanation of the methodology used for currency exchange for the information provided in tables 6, 7 and 8 in the documentation box.

^c This refers to support provided to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

^d Parties should explain in their national communication how they define funds as being climate-specific.

^e This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

^f Please specify.

^g Multilateral climate change funds listed in paragraph 52(a) of these guidelines.

^h Other multilateral climate change funds as referred to in paragraph 52(b) of these guidelines.

Table 7
Provision of public financial support: contributions through multilateral channels in 20XX-3^a

	<i>Total amount</i>				<i>Status^{b, 3}</i>	<i>Funding source⁴</i>	<i>Financial instrument⁵</i>	<i>Type of support⁶</i>	<i>Sector^{c, 7}</i>
	<i>Core/general^{d, 1}</i>		<i>Climate-specific^{e, 2}</i>						
	<i>Domestic currency</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>Domestic currency</i>	<i>USD</i>					
<i>Donor funding</i>				<i>Committed Disbursed</i>	<i>ODA OOF Other^f</i>	<i>Grant Concessional loan Non-concessional loan Equity Other^f</i>	<i>Mitigation Adaptation Cross-cutting^g Other^f</i>	<i>Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Forestry Water and sanitation Cross-cutting Other^f Not applicable</i>	
Multilateral climate change funds									
1. Global Environment Facility									
2. Least Developed Countries Fund									
3. Special Climate Change Fund									
4. Adaptation Fund									
5. Green Climate Fund									
6. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities									
7. Other multilateral climate change funds									
Subtotal									
Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks									
1. World Bank									
2. International Finance Corporation									
3. African Development Bank									
4. Asian Development Bank									
5. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development									
6. Inter-American Development Bank									
7. Other									
Subtotal									

	<i>Total amount</i>		<i>Status^{b, 3}</i>	<i>Funding source⁴</i>	<i>Financial instrument⁵</i>	<i>Type of support⁶</i>	<i>Sector^{c, 7}</i>		
	<i>Core/general^{d, 1}</i>	<i>Climate-specific^{e, 2}</i>							
<i>Donor funding</i>	<i>Domestic currency</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>Domestic currency</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>Committed Disbursed</i>	<i>ODA OOF Other^f</i>	<i>Grant</i> <i>Concessional loan</i> <i>Non-concessional loan</i> <i>Equity</i> <i>Other^f</i>	<i>Mitigation Adaptation</i> <i>Cross-cutting^g</i> <i>Other^f</i>	<i>Energy</i> <i>Transport</i> <i>Industry</i> <i>Agriculture</i> <i>Forestry</i> <i>Water and sanitation</i> <i>Cross-cutting</i> <i>Other^f</i> <i>Not applicable</i>
Specialized United Nations bodies									
1. United Nations Development Programme (specific programmes)									
2. United Nations Environment Programme (specific programmes)									
3. Other									
Subtotal									
Total									

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 6, 7 and 8.

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

^a Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

^b Parties should explain, in their national communication, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

^c Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under “Other”.

^d This refers to support provided to multilateral institutions that Parties cannot specify as being climate-specific.

^e Parties should explain in their national communication how they define funds as being climate-specific.

^f Please specify.

^g This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Table 8
Provision of public financial support: contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels in 20XX-3^a

	<i>Total amount</i>		<i>Status^{c, 3}</i>	<i>Funding source⁴</i>	<i>Financial instrument⁵</i>	<i>Type of support⁶</i>	<i>Sector^{d, 7}</i>	<i>Additional Information^e</i>
<i>Recipient country/ region/project/programme/activity^b</i>	<i>Climate-specific^{f, 2}</i>		<i>Committed</i>	<i>ODA</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Energy</i>	
			<i>Disbursed</i>	<i>OOF</i>	<i>Concessional loan</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>	<i>Transport</i>	
				<i>Other^g</i>	<i>Non-concessional loan</i>	<i>Cross-cutting^h</i>	<i>Industry</i>	
					<i>Equity</i>	<i>Other^g</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	
	<i>Domestic currency</i>	<i>USD</i>			<i>Other^g</i>		<i>Forestry</i>	
							<i>Water and sanitation</i>	
							<i>Cross-cutting</i>	
							<i>Other^g</i>	

Note: Explanation of numerical footnotes is provided in the documentation box after tables 6, 7 and 8.

Abbreviations: ODA = official development assistance, OOF = other official flows, USD = United States dollars.

^a Parties should fill in a separate table for each year, namely 20XX-3 and 20XX-2, where 20XX is the reporting year.

^b Parties should report, to the extent possible, on the details contained in this table.

^c Parties should explain, in their national communication, the methodologies used to specify the funds as disbursed and committed. Parties will provide the information for as many status categories as appropriate in the following order of priority: disbursed and committed.

^d Parties may select several applicable sectors. Parties may report sectoral distribution, as applicable, under "Other".

^e Parties should report, as appropriate, on project details and the implementing agency.

^f Parties should explain in their national communication how they define funds as being climate-specific.

^g Please specify.

^h This refers to funding for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation.

Documentation box

1: Core/general
2: Climate-specific
3: Status
4: Funding source
5: Financial instrument
6: Type of support
7: Sector
Each Party shall provide an indication of what new and additional financial resources it has provided and clarify how it has determined that such resources are new and additional. Please provide this information in relation to tables 7 and 8

B. Technology development and transfer

57. Each Annex II Party shall provide information on measures taken to promote, facilitate and finance the transfer of, access to and the deployment of climate-friendly technologies for the benefit of non-Annex I Parties and for the support of the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of non-Annex I Parties. Parties shall, where feasible, report activities related to technology transfer, including success and failure stories, using table 9 below.

58. Each Annex II Party shall provide, in textual and tabular formats (see table 10 below), information on measures and activities related to technology transfer implemented or planned since its previous national communication or biennial report. In reporting such measures and activities, Annex II Parties shall, to the extent possible, provide information on the recipient country, the targeted area of mitigation or adaptation, the sector involved and the sources of technology transfer from the public or private sectors, and shall distinguish between activities undertaken by the public and private sectors. As the ability of Parties to collect adequate information on private-sector activities is limited, Parties may indicate, where feasible, how they have encouraged private-sector activities and how those activities help Parties to meet their commitments under Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention.

Table 9

Description of selected projects or programmes that promoted practicable steps to facilitate and/or finance the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies

Project/programme title:

Purpose:

Recipient country:	Sector:	Total funding:	Years in operation:
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Description:

Factors that led to project/programme's success:

Technology transferred:

Impact on greenhouse gas emissions/removals (optional):

Table 10

Provision of support for technology development and transfer^{a, b}

<i>Recipient country and/or region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Measures and activities related to technology transfer</i>	<i>Sector^c</i>	<i>Source of funding for technology transfer</i>	<i>Activities undertaken by</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Additional information^d</i>
	<i>Mitigation Adaptation Mitigation and adaptation</i>		<i>Energy Transport Industry Agriculture Water and sanitation Other</i>	<i>Private Public Private and public</i>	<i>Private Public Private and public</i>	<i>Implemented Planned</i>	

^a To be reported to the extent possible.

^b The table should include measures and activities implemented or planned since the previous national communication or biennial report.

^c Parties may report sectoral disaggregation, as appropriate.

^d Additional information may include, for example, information on funding for technology development and transfer provided, a short description of the measure or activity and information on cofinancing arrangements.

C. Capacity-building

59. Each Annex II Party shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by non-Annex I Parties in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer. Information should be reported in textual and tabular format (see table 11 below) as a description of individual measures and activities.

Table 11
Provision of capacity-building support^a

<i>Recipient country/region</i>	<i>Targeted area</i>	<i>Programme or project title</i>	<i>Description of programme or project^{b, c}</i>
	<i>Mitigation</i>		
	<i>Adaptation</i>		
	<i>Technology development and transfer</i>		
	<i>Multiple areas</i>		

^a To be reported to the extent possible.

^b Each Party included in Annex II to the Convention shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology development and transfer.

^c Additional information may be provided on, for example, the measure or activity and cofinancing arrangements.

IX. Research and systematic observation

60. Pursuant to Articles 4, paragraph 1(g) and (h), 5 and 12, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention, Annex I Parties shall communicate information on their actions relating to research and systematic observation.

61. The national communication shall address both domestic and international activities (for example, the activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the World Climate Research Programme, Future Earth and the Global Climate Observing System) and also reflect action taken to support related capacity-building in developing countries.

62. Parties shall provide summary information on global climate observing system activities in accordance with paragraph 67 below. To guide the reporting under sections A and C below, Parties should refer to the detailed guidance provided in the revised “UNFCCC reporting guidelines on global climate observing systems” (annex to decision 11/CP.13) and any relevant decisions subsequently adopted by the COP.

63. The national communication should report, in summary form, on action taken. For example, the results of research studies, model runs or data analysis should not be included in this section.

A. General policy on and funding of research and systematic observation

64. Parties should provide information on their general policy on and funding of research and systematic observation.

65. Parties should identify opportunities for and barriers to free and open international exchange of data and information and report on action taken to overcome such barriers.

B. Research

66. Parties should provide, inter alia, information on highlights, innovations and significant efforts made with regard to:

- (a) Climate process and climate system studies, including paleoclimatic studies;
- (b) Modelling and prediction, including global and regional climate models;
- (c) Research on the impacts of climate change;
- (d) Socioeconomic analysis, including analysis of both the impacts of climate change and response options;
- (e) Research and development of mitigation and adaptation approaches, including technologies.

C. Systematic observation

67. Parties should provide summary information on the current status of national plans, programmes and support for ground- and space-based climate observing systems, including long-term continuity of data, data quality control and availability, and exchange and archiving of data in the following areas:

- (a) Atmospheric climate observing systems, including those measuring atmospheric constituents;
- (b) Ocean climate observing systems;
- (c) Terrestrial climate observing systems;
- (d) Cryosphere climate observing systems;
- (e) Support for developing countries to establish and maintain observing systems and related data and monitoring systems.

X. Education, training and public awareness

68. In accordance with Articles 4, paragraph 1(i), 6 and 12, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention, Annex I Parties shall communicate information on their actions relating to education, training and public awareness. In this section, Parties should report, inter alia, on public information and education materials, resource or information centres, training programmes and participation in international activities. Parties may report on the extent of public participation in the preparation or domestic review of the national communication.

69. The national communication may present information on such aspects as:

- (a) General policy on education, training and public awareness;
- (b) Primary, secondary and higher education;
- (c) Public information campaigns;
- (d) Training programmes;
- (e) Resource or information centres;
- (f) Involvement of the public and non-governmental organizations;
- (g) Participation in international activities;
- (h) Monitoring, review and evaluation of the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention.

XI. Updating of the guidelines

70. These guidelines shall be reviewed and revised, as appropriate, in accordance with relevant COP decisions.

XII. Structure of the national communication

71. The information identified in these guidelines shall be communicated by each Party in a single document in one of the official languages of the United Nations. Parties shall provide an electronic version of their national communication to the secretariat through the appropriate UNFCCC submission system. The length of the national communication may be decided by the submitting Party, but every effort shall be made to avoid overlong national communications, in order to facilitate the consideration process.

72. Where supplementary documents are provided as annexes to the national communication, the annexes are considered as part of the national communication itself. A clear reference to the relevant information in the annexes should be provided in the main text of the national communication.

73. Where statistical data are provided, they should be accompanied by a definition of terms, unless they are obvious.

74. To facilitate the transparency, comparability and consistency of national communications, Parties shall organize the content of their national communication following the outline contained in the appendix and may rephrase the subsection headings as appropriate and explain the reasons for rephrasing. To ensure completeness, no mandatory element shall be excluded. If mandatory elements cannot be reported for any reason, the Party shall explain the reason for partial reporting in the section relating to those elements.

Appendix

Structure of the national communication

- I. Executive summary
 - II. National circumstances relevant to greenhouse gas emissions and removals
 - III. Greenhouse gas inventory information
 - A. Summary tables
 - B. Descriptive summary
 - o. National inventory arrangements
 - IV. Policies and measures
 - A. Policymaking process
 - B. Policies and measures and their effects
 - C. Policies and measures no longer in place
 - V. Projections and total effect of policies and measures
 - A. Projections
 - B. Assessment of aggregate effect of policies and measures
 - C. Methodology
 - VI. Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures
 - VII. Financial, technological and capacity-building support
 - A. Finance
 - B. Technology development and transfer
 - C. Capacity-building
 - VIII. Research and systematic observation
 - A. General policy on and funding of research and systematic observation
 - B. Research
 - C. Systematic observation
 - IX. Education, training and public awareness
- Annex. Supplementary documents
-

Advance unedited version

Draft decision -/CP.25

**Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 2,

- (i) *Notes* decision -/CMA.2,¹ on the outcome of the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the report of its Executive Committee;
- (ii) *Also notes* that considerations related to governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism will continue at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020).²

¹ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 6 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session.

² It is noted that discussions related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism did not produce an outcome; this is without prejudice to further consideration of this matter.

Decision -/CP.25

Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

Also recalling decisions 12/CP.2, 1/CP.16, paragraph 112, and 2/CP.17, paragraphs 120–121, as well as decisions 5/CP.18, 5/CP.19, 7/CP.19, 6/CP.20, 6/CP.21, 8/CP.22, 7/CP.23, 8/CP.23, 4/CP.24 and -/CMA.2,¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session and the recommendations contained therein;²
2. *Endorses* the workplan³ of the Standing Committee on Finance for 2020 and *underlines* the importance of the Standing Committee on Finance focusing its work in 2020 in accordance with its current mandates;
3. *Notes* the outcomes of the discussions of the Standing Committee on Finance on the 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows and the report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as the respective workplans, outreach activities and indicative timelines for preparation;⁴
4. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Germany, Norway, the Philippines and Switzerland for their financial contributions to support the work of the Standing Committee on Finance;
5. *Welcomes* the 2019 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance, on the topic of climate finance and sustainable cities, with a focus on enhancing understanding of how to accelerate the mobilization and delivery of climate finance for the development of sustainable cities, and *takes note* of the summary report⁵ on the Forum;
6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Australia, Lebanon and Norway, as well as to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Union for the Mediterranean, and the Islamic Development Bank, for their financial, administrative and substantive support, which contributed to the success of the 2019 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance;
7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of its 2020 Forum, which will be financing nature-based solutions;
8. *Notes* the inputs of the Standing Committee on Finance to the technical paper on the elaboration of the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage;⁶

¹ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 7(a) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session.

² FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3.

³ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, annex V.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, annexes II and III, respectively.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2019/10/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3/Add.1.

⁶ FCCC/TP/2019/1.

9. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to present, to the extent possible, disaggregated information in relation to, inter alia, mapping data availability and gaps by sector, assessing climate finance flows and presenting information on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
10. *Underscores* the important contribution of the Standing Committee on Finance in relation to the operational definitions of climate finance, and *invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal,⁷ by 30 April 2020, their views on the operational definitions of climate finance for consideration by the Standing Committee on Finance in order to enhance its technical work on this matter in the context of preparing its 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows;
11. *Takes note* of the strategic outreach plan⁸ of the Standing Committee on Finance on enhancing stakeholder engagement;
12. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance, in implementing its strategic outreach plan, to build on existing efforts to reach out to developing country Parties and relevant developing country stakeholders when generating data and information for the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
13. *Looks forward* to the inputs that may be provided by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts to the work of the Standing Committee on Finance for its consideration in preparing elements of draft guidance for the operating entities;
14. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to continue to enhance its efforts towards ensuring gender-responsiveness in implementing its workplan;
15. *Emphasizes* the importance of the transparency of the proceedings and decision-making processes of the Standing Committee on Finance;
16. *Takes note* of the appointment of Standing Committee on Finance focal points to liaise with the other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
17. *Decides* to initiate the review of the functions⁹ of the Standing Committee on Finance at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2021), noting decision -/CMA.2,¹⁰ with a view to concluding it at its twenty-eighth session (November 2022);
18. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020) on progress in implementing its workplan;
19. *Also requests* that the actions of the Standing Committee on Finance called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, annex IV.

⁹ Pursuant to decision 2/CP.17, annex VI, para. 10.

¹⁰ As footnote 1 above.

Decision -/CP.25

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision 3/CP.17, annex,

Also recalling decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 5,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session and its addendum,¹ including the list of actions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Board) in response to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Also welcomes* the progress of the Green Climate Fund in 2019 on the following, including in relation to guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties:
 - (a) The increase in the number of project proposals approved, which brings the total amount approved by the Board to USD 5.6 billion to support the implementation of 124 adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes in 105 developing countries;
 - (b) The increase in the number of entities accredited by the Board, which brings the total number of accredited entities to 95, of which 56 are direct access entities;
 - (c) The adoption of procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, as specified in the Governing Instrument for the Green Climate Fund;
 - (d) The adoption of a revised strategy for the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;
 - (e) The adoption of the policy on the restructuring and cancellation of projects and programmes;
 - (f) The adoption of the updated Gender Policy and Action Plan 2020–2023, in particular the support modality for national designated authorities and focal points to implement the policy and action plan, as well as support for direct access entities from the project preparation facility;²
 - (g) The adoption of the workplan of the Board for 2020–2023, which establishes a regular policy implementation, learning and review cycle;
 - (h) The adoption of the Green Climate Fund’s policy on co-financing;
 - (i) The forward-looking performance review of the Green Climate Fund;
 - (j) The continued collaboration between the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee;
 - (k) The collaboration between the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;

¹ FCCC/CP/2019/3 and Add.1.

² Green Climate Fund Board document GCF/B.24/12, para. (d).

- (l) The steps agreed at the 24th meeting of the Board to finalize, at the 25th meeting of the Board, the draft Strategic Plan 2020–2023;
- (m) Policies related to integrity, notably the policy on the protection from sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment and the standard on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism;
3. *Further welcomes* the pledges made by 28 contributors and the successful conclusion of the first formal replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund, resulting in a nominal pledge of USD 9.66 billion and a notional credit of USD 118.47 million that may be earned in the event all contributors make early encashment;
4. *Encourages* further pledges and contributions towards the first formal replenishment period;³
5. *Also encourages* contributing countries to confirm their pledges to the Green Climate Fund in the form of fully executed contribution agreements or arrangements as soon as possible;
6. *Reiterates* the request to the Green Climate Fund to accelerate the disbursement of funds for already approved projects, including for readiness support, and provide detailed information on disbursement levels and measures taken in this regard in its report to the Conference of the Parties;
7. *Welcomes* the approval of the Board’s four-year workplan and *requests* the Board to complete its work on closing policy gaps, streamlining and simplifying approval processes, including for readiness support and national adaptation plans, and addressing the review of the accreditation framework as soon as possible so as not to disrupt the project and programme approval cycle during the first formal replenishment;
8. *Encourages* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue its efforts to ensure that the Green Climate Fund enjoys privileges and immunities;
9. *Takes note* of the engagement of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the matter of granting privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund and its officials through a possible institutional linkage between the United Nations and the Green Climate Fund, and requests the President to report on this engagement at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020);
10. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the matter in paragraph 9 above at its twenty-sixth session;
11. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Board via the submission portal⁴ no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties;
12. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 11 above when preparing its draft guidance to the Board for consideration by the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
13. *Also requests* the Board to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision;

³ In accordance with Green Climate Fund Board document GCF/B.24/02.

⁴ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

14. *Takes note* of decision -/CMA.2⁵ and *decides* to transmit to the Green Climate Fund the guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement contained in paragraphs 15–21 below, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61;
15. *Welcomes* the report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session and its addendum, including the list of actions taken by the Board in response to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
16. *Also welcomes* the Board’s decision⁶ confirming that the current Green Climate Fund modalities enable support for the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions and adaptation-related elements of the Paris Agreement;
17. *Recalls* Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, in which Parties established a global goal on adaptation for enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;
18. *Takes note* of the encouragement of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement⁷ for the Green Climate Fund, among others, to continue channelling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication and/or nationally determined contributions;
19. *Encourages* the Green Climate Fund to continue to enhance its support for adaptation and requests the Green Climate Fund to:
- (a) Swiftly conclude its work on guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities;⁸
 - (b) Continue to enhance its support for the implementation of national adaptation plans, in line with Board decisions on enhancing readiness programming;⁹
20. *Also encourages* the Green Climate Fund to continue to collaborate with the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee with a view to both strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and achieving a balance between support for mitigation and support for adaptation;
21. *Invites* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of the Green Climate Fund, and to facilitate efficient access in this regard, and in this context to take into account the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.¹⁰

⁵ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 7(b) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session.

⁶ Green Climate Fund Board decision GCF/B.13/10.

⁷ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 21.

⁸ Pursuant to Green Climate Fund Board document GCF/B.17/10.

⁹ Green Climate Fund Board decisions GCF/B.22/10 and GCF/B.22/11.

¹⁰ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

Decision -/CP.25

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

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session,¹ including the responses of the Global Environment Facility to previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Also welcomes* the work undertaken by the Global Environment Facility during its reporting period (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019), including:
 - (a) The approval of climate change projects and programmes approved during the reporting period under the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund;
 - (b) The approval of minimum requirements for Global Environment Facility Trust Fund agencies on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism;²
 - (c) The composition of the Private Sector Advisory Group;³
 - (d) The implementation of the gender equality policy⁴ and the approval of the gender implementation strategy;⁵
 - (e) The approval of the policy on monitoring⁶ and the evaluation policy;⁷
3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the contributions made by developed country Parties to the Least Developed Countries Fund during the reporting period, amounting to USD 184 million,⁸ and the contribution made by Switzerland to the Special Climate Change Fund during the reporting period amounting to USD 3.3 million and *encourages* additional voluntary financial contributions to these funds to provide support for adaptation;
4. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to minimize the time between the approval of project concepts, the development and approval of the related projects, and the disbursement of funds by its implementing/executing agencies to the recipient countries of those projects;
5. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility to continue to report to the Conference of the Parties any change or update to the eligibility criteria for accessing the Global Environment Facility resources, including the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources country allocation, in its future reports to the Conference of the Parties;

¹ FCCC/CP/2019/5 and Add.1.

² See Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.55/09.

³ See Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.56/Inf.05.

⁴ See Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.53/04.

⁵ See Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.54/06.

⁶ See Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.56/03/Rev.01, annex I.

⁷ See Global Environment Facility document GEF/ME/C.56/02/Rev.01, section 2.

⁸ Contributions were made by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

6. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility, as part of the overall performance study of its seventh replenishment, to analyse any challenges faced and lessons learned by the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies in applying the updated policy on co-financing of the Global Environment Facility and report back to the Conference of the Parties on the outcomes of the study;
7. *Also encourages* the Global Environment Facility, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility country focal points, to promote the use of technology needs assessments to facilitate the financing and implementation of technology actions prioritized by countries in their technology needs assessments, within the scope of its mandate and operational modalities;
8. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to consider:
 - (a) Exploring ways to include in the fourth phase of the global project on technology needs assessments the least developed countries and small island developing States that have never undertaken a technology needs assessment and have not been included in the fourth phase;
 - (b) Relevant recommendations contained in the report prepared by the Technology Executive Committee on the updated evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer,⁹ within the scope of its mandate and its operational modalities
9. *Also Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in accordance with its existing mandates and in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund, to report on lessons learned in supporting developing countries in collecting and managing information and data on adaptation;
10. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, in administering the Least Developed Countries Fund, to continue facilitating the smooth transition of countries graduating from least developed country status by continuing to provide approved funding through the Least Developed Countries Fund until the completion of projects approved by the Least Developed Countries Fund Council prior to those countries' graduation from least developed country status;
11. *Takes note* of decision X/CMA.2 and *decides* to transmit to the Global Environment Facility the guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement referred to in paragraphs 12–13 below, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61;
12. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session,¹⁰ including the list of actions taken by the Global Environment Facility in response to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
13. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, under its seventh replenishment and throughout its replenishment cycles, to adequately support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports, in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 13, paragraph 14 and 15 and decision 18/CMA.1;
14. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat via the submission portal,¹¹ no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the Global Environment Facility;

⁹ FCCC/SBI/2019/7.

¹⁰ FCCC/CP/2019/5 and Add.1.

¹¹ <<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>>.

15. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 14 above when preparing its draft guidance to the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

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.

Decision -/CP.25

Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 2/CP.17, 1/CP.21, 12/CP.21, 15/CP.22, 21/CP.22, 3/CP.23, 13/CP.23, 15/CP.23, 12/CP.24 and 13/CP.24,

1. *Welcomes* the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2019¹ and their progress in facilitating effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism;
2. *Also welcomes* the collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, including through the organization of back-to-back meetings between the Technology Executive Committee and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and regional technical expert meetings, and *invites* them to enhance their collaboration and to ensure the provision of feedback between them;
3. *Further welcomes* the coherent approach of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to developing and enhancing their monitoring and evaluation systems, and *encourages* them to use these systems to improve reporting on the outputs and impacts of their work and facilitate the achievement thereof;
4. *Invites* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue undertaking joint communication and outreach activities to ensure coherent communication under the Technology Mechanism;
5. *Welcomes* the engagement and collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and *encourages* their continued and enhanced collaboration;

I. Activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee in 2019

6. *Welcomes* the rolling workplan of the Technology Executive Committee for 2019–2022² and the progress of the Committee in advancing the implementation thereof, including in the areas of innovation, implementation, enabling environment and capacity-building, collaboration and stakeholder engagement, and support;
7. *Invites* Parties and relevant stakeholders, in planning and implementing action related to technology development and transfer, to consider and build on the recommendations of the Technology Executive Committee on ways forward and actions to be taken on the basis of the outcomes of the technical expert meetings on mitigation in 2019 as well as the key messages of the Committee for 2019 on endogenous capacities and technologies;³

¹ FCCC/SB/2019/4.

² Available at <https://bit.ly/36ESdPG>.

³ Contained in document FCCC/SB/2019/4.

8. *Notes with appreciation* that the Technology Executive Committee adopted an approach to integrating gender considerations into its rolling workplan for 2019–2022, and *encourages* the Technology Executive Committee to continue its efforts in this regard and report on this matter;⁴

9. *Welcomes* the collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee with the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts in preparing a joint policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones, and *looks forward* to the completion of the policy brief in 2020;

10. *Takes note* of the Technology Executive Committee’s efforts to reach out to regional stakeholders and national designated entities, including through the participation of representatives of the Technology Executive Committee in regional forums of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

11. *Invites* the Technology Executive Committee to continue the efforts referred to in paragraph 10 above to enhance the visibility of and seek feedback on its work and *requests* the Technology Executive Committee to report on such efforts;

12. *Notes* the initiative of the Technology Executive Committee, under its rolling workplan for 2019–2022, to promote innovative approaches to upscaling adaptation technologies, including through the organization of an in-session technology day in 2020;

II. Activities and performance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2019

13. *Welcomes* the appointment by the United Nations Environment Programme, as host of the Climate Technology Centre, of Rose Mwebaza as the new Director of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* to the former Director of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, Jukka Uosukainen, for his leadership in ensuring the full operationalization of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

15. *Welcomes* the programme of work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2019–2022⁵ and the progress in implementing the activities therein, including multi-country and regional approaches to delivering its services;

16. *Also welcomes* the progress of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in collaborating with the Green Climate Fund and *encourages* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue this collaboration, including under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, for, inter alia, developing and updating technology needs assessments and technology action plans to support implementation of nationally determined contributions;

17. *Also encourages* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue implementing plans and actions in response to the recommendations from the independent review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;⁶

18. *Welcomes with appreciation* the collaboration of the Climate Technology Centre and Network with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, in implementing their

⁴ Pursuant to decision 21/CP.22, para. 14.

⁵ Available at https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/ctcn_programme_of_work_2019-2022.pdf.

⁶ Contained in document FCCC/CP/2017/3.

activities, and *requests* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to enhance this collaboration;

19. *Invites* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to enhance engagement with Network members, including through new and innovative approaches, and to include information on this matter in the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2020;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the continued efforts of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in mainstreaming gender consideration in its operations and technical assistance activities and *encourages* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue these efforts and to report thereon;

21. *Also notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to mobilize resources for implementing its functions, including pro bono and in-kind contributions;

22. *Requests* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to analyse experience and lessons learned with regard to pro bono and in-kind contributions, including with a view to increasing such contributions, and to include information thereon in the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2020;

23. *Expresses its appreciation* for the financial contributions provided by Parties to support the work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to date;

24. *Notes with concern* the challenge of securing sustainable financial resources for the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

25. *Recalls* 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, and *invites* the United Nations Environment Programme, as the host of the Climate Technology Centre, to develop and implement plans to financially support the operation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network so as to facilitate its effective functioning, in accordance with this memorandum of understanding;

26. *Requests* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to:

(a) Enhance its resource mobilization efforts and further diversify the sources, including by exploring new and innovative ways, to support its operation in order to effectively implement its programme of work;

(b) Report on the activities and plans referred to in paragraph 26(a) above in the joint annual reports of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

Decision -/CP.25

Enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its 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, 21/CP.22 and 3/CP.23, the Paris Agreement and the Katowice climate package,

Acknowledging the continuing need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness, fairness and sustainability,

Also acknowledging the important role of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the UNFCCC process, demonstrated by the review by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation,

Noting with appreciation the contributions received from Parties and observers in support of the gender mainstreaming work undertaken to date,

Recognizing with concern that climate change impacts on women and men can often differ owing to historical and current gender inequalities and multidimensional factors and can be more pronounced in developing countries and for local communities and indigenous peoples,

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

Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

1. *Welcomes* the report on the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan,¹ and *recognizes* the action taken by Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies, the secretariat and observers to implement them;
2. *Takes note* of the report on the gender composition of Party delegations and constituted bodies,² which highlights the persistent lack of progress in and the urgent need for improving the representation of women in Party delegations and constituted bodies;
3. *Also takes note* of the report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes,³ which indicates that an increasing number of constituted bodies are reporting on gender, and *encourages* constituted bodies to continue strengthening their efforts in this area;
4. *Encourages* Parties to enhance their efforts to advance the implementation of the decisions referred to in the preamble;
5. *Adopts* the enhanced five-year Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan as contained in the annex;
6. *Acknowledges* that capacity-building, knowledge management and the sharing of experience are essential to supporting relevant actors in designing and implementing gender-

¹ FCCC/SBI/2019/15 and Add.1.

² FCCC/CP/2019/9.

³ FCCC/CP/2019/8.

responsive climate action and for increasing the effectiveness and scaling up of these measures;

7. *Recognizes* that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and in national- and local-level climate policy and action is vital for achieving long-term climate goals;

8. *Acknowledges* that coherence with relevant United Nations processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable, and within national implementation will contribute to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of efforts to integrate gender considerations into climate action;

9. *Notes* that gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation of climate policy and action can enable Parties to raise ambition, as well as enhance gender equality, and just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;

10. *Decides* to undertake a review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan at the sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (2024), identifying progress and further work to be undertaken, and to conduct an intermediate review of the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan at the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2022);

11. *Encourages* Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender and climate change focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring;

12. *Requests* all constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes;

13. *Invites* Parties to submit information on efforts and steps taken to implement the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan in their national reporting under the UNFCCC process, as applicable;

14. *Also invites* relevant public and private entities to increase the gender-responsiveness of climate finance with a view to strengthening the capacity of women;

15. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to:

(a) Maintain the position of senior gender focal point to retain relevant expertise and support and monitor the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;

(b) Prepare an annual gender composition report and a biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes;

(c) Provide capacity-building support to constituted bodies and secretariat staff in integrating a gender perspective into their respective areas of work in collaboration with relevant organizations, as appropriate;

(d) Facilitate coordination with other United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations when supporting the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;

(e) Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points;

(f) Enhance communication and information-sharing through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities;

(g) Participate in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the organization and work of the secretariat;

16. *Invites* Parties to provide support for developing country Parties to address gender-related action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including in relation to the UNFCCC gender action plan;

17. *Encourages* Parties and relevant organizations to participate and engage in the implementation of the gender-related activities within the gender action plan, as appropriate;
18. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 15 above and activities A.1–5, B.1–3, C.1–3, D.1–3 and 6, and E.1–2 in the annex;
19. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Gender action plan

[English only]*

1. The enhanced gender action plan sets out objectives and activities under five priority areas that aim to advance knowledge and understanding of gender-responsive climate action and its coherent mainstreaming in the implementation of the UNFCCC and the work of Parties, the secretariat, United Nations entities and all stakeholders at all levels, as well as women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the UNFCCC process.

Priority areas

2. Parties, the secretariat, UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant organizations are invited to undertake the activities set out in the gender action plan, as appropriate.

3. The gender action plan sets out, in five priority areas, the activities that will drive the achievement of its objectives. The objectives of each priority area follow in paragraphs 4–8 below.

A. Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication

4. To enhance the systematic integration of gender considerations into climate policy and action and the application of understanding and expertise to the actions called for under the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, and facilitate outreach, knowledge-sharing and the communication of activities undertaken to enhance gender-responsive climate action and its impacts in advancing women's leadership, achieving gender equality and ensuring effective climate action.

B. Gender balance, participation and women's leadership

5. To achieve and sustain the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the UNFCCC process.

C. Coherence

6. To strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the work of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities.

D. Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation

7. 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

8. To improve tracking of the implementation of and reporting on gender-related mandates under the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan.

* This annex will be made available in all six official languages in the report on the session.

Table 1

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

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
A.1 Strengthen capacity-building efforts for governments and other stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in formulating, monitoring, implementing and reviewing, as appropriate, national climate change policies, plans, strategies and action, including nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national communications	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Implementation of capacity-building for developing gender-responsive climate change policy	Regional, national
A.2 Discuss and clarify the role and the work of the national gender and climate change focal points, including through providing capacity-building, tools and resources, sharing experience and best practices, workshops, knowledge exchange, peer-to-peer learning, mentoring and coaching	Leading: secretariat Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, relevant organizations, Parties	SB 52 (2020)	In-session workshop Recommendations on the role of the national gender and climate change focal point	International
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat, national gender and climate change focal points	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Provision of capacity-building opportunities, tools and resources	Regional, national
A.3 Enhance capacity-building for governments and other relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse and apply sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in the context of climate change, where applicable	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: Parties	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Promotion of tools, guidelines and training	Regional, national, local
A.4 Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women	Parties, relevant organizations, the research community	SB 54 (2021)	Submissions on: - Dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change - The role of women as agents of change - Opportunities for women	International, regional, national

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
	Secretariat	By SB 56 (2022)	Synthesis report on the submissions	International
	Invite Parties, relevant organizations, the research community and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to participate in an event to present relevant information upon publication of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	By COP 28 (2022)	SBI-SBSTA special event	International, regional, national
A.5 Promote the use of social media, web resources and innovative communication tools to effectively communicate to the public, in particular reaching out to women, on the implementation of the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and on gender equality	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Effective communication through social media, web resources and innovative communication tools	International, regional, national

Table 2

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

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
B.1 Promote initiatives for capacity-building in leadership, negotiation and facilitation of negotiation for women delegates, including through webinars and in-session training to enhance women's participation in the UNFCCC process	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national
B.2 Promote travel funds as a means of supporting the equal participation of women in all national delegations at UNFCCC sessions, as well as funds to support the participation of grass-roots local and indigenous peoples' communities from developing countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States and encourage Parties and relevant organizations to share information on travel funding	Leading: Parties Contributing: relevant organizations, secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Mobilization of travel funds to increase women's participation in the UNFCCC process	International, regional, national

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
B.3 Invite the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group to collaborate and co-host a dialogue to discuss advancing the leadership and highlighting the solutions of local communities and indigenous women and ways of enhancing their effective participation in climate policy and action, to the extent that it is consistent with the workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group and within existing resources	Invite to collaborate: Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group, secretariat Contributing: Parties, relevant organizations	SB 57 (2022)	Dialogue	International, regional
	Secretariat	SB 58 (2023)	Dialogue report	International

Table 3

Priority area C: coherence

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
C.1 Ensure that members of constituted bodies are introduced to gender-related mandates and to the relevance of gender in the context of their work in a consistent and systematic manner	Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	All new members of constituted bodies are introduced to the importance of gender-responsiveness	International
	Leading: Chairs of constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	SB 56 (2022)	Selection of topics for dialogue	International
C.2 Facilitate the exchange of views and best practices of the Chairs of constituted bodies on how to strengthen the integration of the gender perspective into their work, taking into account the synthesis reports on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes referred to in paragraph 14(b) of this decision	Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	SB 56 (2022)	Compilation of good practices for integrating gender into the work of the constituted bodies	International

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
	Leading: Chairs of constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	SB 58 (2023)	Dialogue	International
	Secretariat	SB 59 (2023)	Dialogue report	International
C.3 Strengthen coordination between the work on gender considerations of the subsidiary bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant United Nations entities and processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable	Leading: secretariat Contributing: Parties, constituted bodies, relevant organizations	COPs sessions from COP 26 (2020)	In-session dialogue on Gender Day focused on one thematic area relevant to the Convention and the Paris Agreement to promote coherence reflecting multidimensional factors	International

Table 4

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

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
D.1 Share experience and support capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	Parties, secretariat, relevant organizations	31 July 2022	Submissions	International
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: Parties, national gender and climate change focal points, secretariat, relevant national finance and budgeting entities, any other relevant entity	2022	Expert group meeting	International, regional, national
	Leading: secretariat Contributing: relevant organizations	COP 28 (2022)	Gender Day theme	International
D.2 Raise awareness of the financial and technical support available for promoting the strengthening of gender integration into climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to	Leading: secretariat, Parties Contributing: Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, private	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Webinars, communication materials, in-session workshops	International, regional, national

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
facilitate access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities	sector, philanthropic financial institutions, other relevant organizations			
D.3 Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations, constituted bodies Contributing: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Workshops, capacity-building initiatives, webinars	International, regional, national
D.4 Support the collection and consolidation of information and expertise on gender and climate change in sectors and thematic areas as well as identifying experts on gender and climate change, as needed, and enhance knowledge platforms on gender and climate change	Leading: Parties, relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Knowledge and expertise platforms on gender and climate change	International, regional, national
D.5 Engage women's groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of developing, implementing and updating climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, at all levels	Parties, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Engagement of women's groups and national women and gender institutions in developing and implementing climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	National
	Parties, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Peer-to-peer exchange on country experience and needs	Regional
	Parties, relevant organizations	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Open call for submissions to share experience	International, national
D.6 Exchange information on lessons learned among Parties that have integrated gender into national	Parties, relevant organizations	31 March 2020	Submissions on lessons learned	International, national

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (e.g. information on results, impacts and main challenges), and on the actions that Parties are taking to mainstream gender in any updates thereto, as appropriate	Leading: secretariat Contributing: national gender and climate change focal points, relevant organizations	SB 52 (2020)	In-session workshop on lessons learned and actions taken in any updates	International
	Secretariat	SB 53 (2020)	Informal workshop report	International
	Leading: relevant organizations Contributing: secretariat, national gender and climate change focal points	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Workshops, dialogues, training expert meetings	Regional, national
D.7 Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate	Leading: relevant organizations, Parties	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Management and availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis in national systems, as appropriate	National

Table 5

Priority area E: monitoring and reporting

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>	<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Deliverables/outputs</i>	<i>Level of implementation</i>
E.1 Strengthen the monitoring and reporting on women in leadership positions within the UNFCCC process in the context of the gender composition report referred to in paragraph 14(b) of this decision and including through case studies	Secretariat	Ongoing to COP 30 (2024)	Inclusion of additional information in gender composition report	International
E.2 Monitor and report on the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, reported by Parties in regular reports and communications under the UNFCCC process	Secretariat	COP 28 (2022) COP 30 (2024)	Compilation and synthesis report	International

Decision -/CP.25

Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2019

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 2/CP.17, 1/CP.21, 2/CP.22, 16/CP.22, 16/CP.23 and 15/CP.24,

1. *Welcomes* the annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2019¹ and *takes note* of the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Invites* Parties, as appropriate, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the constituted bodies under the Convention, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consider the recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above and to take any necessary action, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates;
3. *Welcomes* the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in relation to enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention, including its collaboration with constituted bodies and other actors under the Convention;
4. *Also welcomes* the collaboration of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building with Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including through the Capacity-building Hub and social media;
5. *Takes note* of the 2020 focus area of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building of strengthening the coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities for implementing nationally determined contributions.²

¹ FCCC/SBI/2019/13.

² See document FCCC/SBI/2019/13, para. 38.

Decision -/CP.25

Fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 2/CP.7 and 1/CP.21,

1. *Notes* with appreciation the continued progress in the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 (hereinafter referred to as the capacity-building framework) under the Convention, demonstrated by the increase in capacity-building activities undertaken by a growing range of bodies and practitioners under and outside the Convention during the period covered by the fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention (2017–2019);
2. *Recognizes* that, while the objective and scope of capacity-building in developing countries as set out in decision 2/CP.7 are still relevant, current and emerging areas in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement should also be taken into account in the further implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention;
3. *Welcomes* the Durban Forum on capacity-building as one of the key modalities that have enhanced progress in implementing the capacity-building framework under the Convention, including by taking forward recommendations from the third comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention;
4. *Also welcomes* the wide range of capacity-building activities undertaken by constituted bodies under the Convention, the increased coherence and collaboration between bodies, the practice of building and improving on previous work where useful, and the collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
5. *Emphasizes* the value of strengthening the participation of relevant stakeholders, including non-State actors, in undertaking capacity-building activities;
6. *Notes* that, while progress has been made, gaps and needs remain in addressing the priority issues identified in the capacity-building framework under the Convention;
7. *Invites* Parties to foster networking and enhance their collaboration with academia and research centres with a view to promoting individual, institutional and systemic capacity-building through education, training and public awareness;
8. *Notes* the importance of sharing examples of best practice and lessons learned among Parties and capacity-building practitioners;
9. *Emphasizes* the importance of building long-term capacity in developing countries, including by promoting strong domestic enabling environments;
10. *Notes* that monitoring and reviewing the impacts of capacity-building remains challenging and needs to be conducted in specific contexts to better assess progress and evaluate the effectiveness of capacity-building activities;
11. *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing to identify and disseminate lessons learned to enhance the implementation of capacity-building activities, including through the Durban Forum and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;

12. *Invites* Parties to cooperate in order to enhance the capacity of developing countries to implement the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and also invites Parties, as appropriate, and other stakeholders to continue to provide support for capacity-building actions in developing countries;
 13. *Concludes* the fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention;
 14. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to develop terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention at its sixtieth session (June 2024) for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session (November 2024);
 15. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework under the Convention at its sixty-second session (2025) with a view to the Conference of the Parties concluding it at its thirty-first session (2025).
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Decision -/CP.25

Review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.21, 2/CP.22, 16/CP.22, 16/CP.23 and 15/CP.24,

1. *Recalls* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building was established in decision 1/CP.21 with the aim of addressing gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention;
2. *Welcomes* the annual technical progress reports of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2017, 2018 and 2019, and *takes note* of the recommendations contained therein;¹;
3. *Reaffirms* the need to further promote efficiencies and to avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of capacity-building activities under and outside the Convention;
4. *Notes* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building has made some progress in the implementation of the 2016–2020 workplan, and has implemented actions with regard to, inter alia:
 - (a) Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention;
 - (b) Promoting the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building;
 - (c) Gathering information and sharing best practices in relation to capacity-building;
 - (d) Identifying methods of bringing together stakeholders, such as through meetings of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and the Capacity-building Hub;
5. *Also notes* that progress has varied across the areas of work referred to in paragraph 4 above;
6. *Further notes* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building has made limited progress in some areas of its work;
7. *Recognizes* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building has received a very broad workplan for 2016–2020, with limited specific guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties on the areas that the Committee should prioritize in implementing its work;
8. *Decides* that, in order to ensure that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building can operate effectively and efficiently, there is a need for Parties to determine priority areas related to its mandate to focus and guide its work, avoid duplication of efforts in the implementation of capacity-building activities and provide guidance on the operations, planning and implementation of work, and reporting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
9. *Also decides* that the priority areas of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building are:
 - (a) Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts, including through collaboration with bodies under and outside the Convention that engage in activities related to capacity-building, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

¹ FCCC/SBI/2017/11, FCCC/SBI/2018/15 and FCCC/SBI/2019/13.

(b) Identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them;

(c) Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

10. *Further decides* that, going forward and subject to the availability of resources, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building shall conduct the activities set out in the annex, in accordance with the priority areas referred to in paragraph 9 above;

11. *Decides* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building shall work on any additional activities that may be assigned to it by the Conference of the Parties within its mandate, subject to the availability of resources;

12. *Also decides* to extend the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for five years and to review its progress and need for extension at the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2024);

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate at its fifty-eighth session (June 2023) the preparation of the terms of reference for the second review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building with a view to the Conference of the Parties agreeing on the final terms of reference at its twenty-ninth session (November 2023);

14. *Also requests* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to extend its current rolling workplan to the end of 2020;

15. *Further requests* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to develop a workplan for the period of its extension on the basis of the priority areas and activities contained in the annex for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020);

16. *Requests* that the workplan referred to in paragraph 15 above include core elements such as priority areas, activities, deliverables, timelines and expected results, in accordance with the priority areas referred to in paragraph 9 above;

17. *Also requests* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to report on the expected work under its workplan and on the progress, outcomes, impacts and effectiveness of the activities in its workplan in its annual technical progress report;

18. *Invites* Parties and relevant institutions, as appropriate, to provide support and resources to the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for implementing its workplan in the light of the aim of the Committee established in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 71;

19. *Reaffirms* that, in the light of its mandated functions and activities, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building will continue to meet during annual in-session meetings to be organized by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

Annex

Activities of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

[English only]*

1. Priority area (a): enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts, including through collaboration with bodies under and outside the Convention that engage in activities related to capacity-building, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates:

(a) Collating and reviewing current and planned capacity-building work of constituted bodies established under the Convention that implement capacity-building activities in order to provide an overview of capacity-building activities under the Convention, and regularly sharing this information with the constituted bodies;

(b) Providing recommendations to the Parties on how to improve coherence and coordination of capacity-building and avoid duplication of efforts;

(c) Liaising and engaging with bodies under and outside the Convention that are engaged in implementing capacity-building activities, as consistent with their mandates;

2. Priority area (b): identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them:

(a) Interacting with other constituted bodies to allow the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to gather information on what they are doing to address capacity gaps and needs in areas relevant to their mandates to provide input to their work, as appropriate;

(b) Continuing the efforts to gather and promote the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies for implementing capacity-building activities;

(c) Collating, reviewing and sharing information on experience, good practices and lessons learned related to enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity, and providing recommendations in this regard;

3. Priority area (c): promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates:

(a) Collecting information from relevant sources, including the Durban Forum, on good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building, and disseminating this information, including via the capacity-building portal, with the aim of addressing gaps and needs related to implementing capacity-building;

(b) Providing recommendations to the Parties on:

(i) Enhancing the sharing of good practices, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building among relevant bodies under and outside the Convention;

(ii) Potential areas of collaborative work with those bodies whose work is relevant to the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and its workplan, within their mandates;

(iii) How information from the Durban Forum can be utilized by bodies under and outside the Convention;

* This annex will be made available in all six official languages in the report on the session.

(c) Organizing the annual Capacity-building Hub at the sessions of the Conference of the Parties;

(d) Promoting strategic stakeholder engagement through, inter alia, targeted outreach activities as set out in the workplan to foster exchange on capacity-building at the national and regional level, including through regional climate weeks, as appropriate, and subject to the availability of resources.

Decision -/CP.25

Administrative, financial and institutional matters

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties,¹

Also recalling decision 18/CP.24, section III, on other budgetary matters,

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

Noting that notifications to Parties of their contributions for 2020 were sent to them by 30 September 2019,

Welcoming ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency and transparency of the UNFCCC budget process,

Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019 as at 30 June 2019³ and the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the secretariat as at 15 November 2019;⁴
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that made contributions to the core budget, in particular to Parties that made contributions 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 and the effective implementation of activities;
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 2020 in a timely manner, noting that letters requesting payment have already been sent by the secretariat to all Parties and 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, including those contributions that allow for greater flexibility in allocation;
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 2020–2021, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

¹ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

² FCCC/SBI/2019/14 and Add.1–2, FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.9 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.12 and FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.16.

³ FCCC/SBI/2019/14 and Add.1–2.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.16.

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;
9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take further measures to recover outstanding contributions and encourages Parties to pay those outstanding contributions as soon as possible;

Audit report and financial statements for 2018

10. *Takes note* of the information contained in the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors⁵ and the financial statements for 2018, which include recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audit of the accounts of the Convention;
12. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the auditors for the valuable observations and recommendations and the presentation made thereon to Parties;
13. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate, including those outstanding from the 2017 audit report, and to update Parties on progress in the next audit report;
14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in her update to Parties on progress towards implementing the recommendation of the auditors to provide expected timelines for the completion of audit recommendations that are under implementation;

Other budgetary matters

15. *Encourages* the secretariat to enhance its implementation of decision 18/CP.24 in order to continue to improve the transparency and efficiency of the UNFCCC budget with a view to reducing redundancies and increasing cost-efficiency;
16. *Encourages* Parties to take into account the budgetary implications of decisions and conclusions in advance of decision-making;
17. *Welcomes* the notes by the Executive Secretary on the budgetary implications of UNFCCC mandates – standard costs, prepared for consideration at the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;⁶
18. *Requests* the secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in document FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.4;
19. *Also requests* the secretariat to report on its efforts to further improve the efficiency and transparency of the UNFCCC budget process and documentation for consideration at the first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation each year, including on its implementation of this decision, and on the provisions on other budgetary matters contained in decision 18/CP.24.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.9 and Add.1.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.4 and FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.12.

Decision -/CP.25

Programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021

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

Noting with appreciation the methodology applied by the secretariat in developing the budget for the biennium 2020–2021, including the early engagement with Parties,²

Having considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021 submitted by the Executive Secretary,³

1. *Approves* the programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021, amounting to EUR 59,847,785, for the purposes specified in table 1;
2. *Requests* the secretariat, in implementing its work programme for the biennium 2020–2021 based on the programme budget approved in paragraph 1 above, to seek to allocate adequate resources for constituted bodies in support of their response to the mandates given by the governing bodies, and for the mandated activities under the current transparency arrangements;
3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to refine the budget methodology and its application for future bienniums with a view to enhancing the transparency of the proposed budget documentation and to continue engaging Parties early in the budget preparation process;
4. *Notes with appreciation* the annual contribution of EUR 736,938 of the Host Government to the core budget;
5. *Approves* the staffing table (see table 2) for the programme budget;
6. *Notes* that the programme budget contains elements relating to the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as to the Kyoto Protocol;
7. *Adopts* the indicative scale of contributions contained in annex I;
8. *Notes* that the indicative scale of contributions covers 90 per cent of the contributions specified in table 1;
9. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, at its fifteenth session, to endorse the elements of the recommended budget as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol;
10. *Also invites* the United Nations General Assembly to decide, at its seventy-fourth session, on the issue of meeting the conference services expenses from its regular budget as a continuation of existing practice;
11. *Approves* a contingency budget for conference services, amounting to EUR 7,501,900, to be added to the programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021 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);
12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the implementation of matters referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 above, as necessary;
13. *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

¹ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I, as amended by decision 17/CP.4, para. 16.

² FCCC/SBI/2019/4, chap. III.D.

³ FCCC/SBI/2019/4 and Add.1 and 2.

per cent of each such appropriation line shall apply, while ensuring no negative impacts on the activities under each division;

14. *Decides* to maintain the level of the working capital reserve at 8.3 per cent of the estimated expenditure;

15. *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;

16. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that each Party shall, prior to 1 January of each year, inform the secretariat of the contribution it intends to make that year and of the projected timing of that contribution in accordance with paragraph 8(a) of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat,⁴ and that contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with paragraph 8(b) of the financial procedures, and to pay promptly and in full, for each of the years 2020 and 2021, the contributions required to finance the expenditures approved in paragraph 1 above and any contributions required to finance the expenditures arising from the decision referred to in paragraph 11 above;

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

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

19. *Takes note* of the funding estimates for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities specified by the Executive Secretary (EUR 63,542,327 for the biennium 2020–2021) (see table 5);

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

21. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to seek efficiencies, streamline administrative services in order to save costs in the biennium 2020–2021 and report thereon at the fifty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (May–June 2021);

22. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020) on income and budget performance for the period 1 January to 30 June 2020, taking into account guidance from Parties, and to propose any adjustments that might be needed to the programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021;

23. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare a biennial final report on the implementation of the core budget and the supplementary budget, covering the period from January of the first year to December of the second year of the budget period and providing information on expenditures by programmes and by streams of activities and on overall execution against specific objectives and items of expenditure, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the first session held after the end of the reporting period and for input into the preparation of the budget for the following budget period;

Other financial and budgetary matters

24. *Takes note* of the information contained in the note by the secretariat on the revised indicative contributions for 2019;⁵

25. *Decides* that the scale of contributions contained in annex I shall also be applicable for the year 2019, covering 85 per cent of the contributions specified in table 1 of decision 21/CP.23.

⁴ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.5.

Table 1
2020–2021 core budget by appropriation line
 (Euros)

	2020	2021	2020–2021
A. Appropriations			
Executive	1 667 860	1 667 860	3 335 720
Programmes Coordination	256 940	256 940	513 880
Adaptation	3 261 940	3 261 940	6 523 880
Mitigation	2 049 500	2 049 500	4 099 000
Means of Implementation	3 018 600	3 018 600	6 037 200
Transparency	6 159 920	6 159 920	12 319 840
Operations Coordination	588 980	588 980	1 177 960
Secretariat-wide costs ^a	1 293 335	1 293 335	2 586 670
AS/HR/ICT ^b	2 115 905	2 115 905	4 231 810
Conference Affairs	1 324 120	1 324 120	2 648 240
Legal Affairs	1 160 680	1 160 680	2 321 360
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	1 579 820	1 676 840	3 256 660
Communications and Engagement	1 664 740	1 664 740	3 329 480
IPCC ^c	244 755	244 755	489 510
Total appropriations	26 387 095	26 484 115	52 871 210
B. Programme support costs^d	3 430 322	3 442 935	6 873 257
C. Adjustment to working capital reserve^e	102 271	1 047	103 317
Total (A+B+C)	29 919 688	29 928 097	59 847 785
Income			-
Contribution from the Host Government	766 938	766 938	1 533 876
Contributions from all Parties	29 152 750	29 161 159	58 313 909
Total income	29 919 688	29 928 097	59 847 785

Abbreviations: AS = Administrative Services; HR = Human Resources; ICT = Information and Communication Technology Services; IPCC = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

^a Secretariat-wide operating costs are pooled costs of staff and facilities managed by AS/HR on behalf of all programmes.

^b AS and HR are funded from programme support costs (overhead), and ICT is funded from the core budget. The appropriation line includes secretariat-wide operating costs managed by AS.

^c Provision for an annual grant to the IPCC.

^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). The working capital reserve in the budget amounts to EUR 2,474,846 in 2020 and to 2,475,892 in 2021.

Table 2
Secretariat-wide staffing from the core budget

	2019	2020	2021
Professional category and above ^a			
USG	1	1	1
ASG	1	1	1
D-2	2	2	2
D-1	7	8	8
P-5	15	18	18
P-4	35	34	34
P-3	43	44	44
P-2	16	18	19
Subtotal Professional category and above	120	126	127
Subtotal General Service category	53.5	53.5	53.5
Total	173.5	179.5	180.5

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

Table 3
Resource requirements for the conference services contingency
(Euros)

Object of expenditure	2020	2021	Total 2020–2021
Interpretation	1 199 500	1 235 500	2 435 000
Documentation			
Translation	1 074 400	1 106 700	2 181 100
Reproduction and distribution	625 300	644 000	1 269 300
Meetings services support	239 000	246 200	485 200
Subtotal	3 138 200	3 232 400	6 370 600
Overhead charge	408 000	420 200	828 200
Working capital reserve	294 300	8 800	303 100
Total	3 840 500	3 661 400	7 501 900

Table 4
Resource requirements for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process

Sessional option	Estimated cost (EUR)
Support for one delegate from each eligible Party plus a second delegate from each LDC and each SIDS to participate in a two-week session in Bonn	
Support for two delegates from each eligible Party plus a third delegate from each LDC and each SIDS to participate in a two-week session outside Bonn ^a	11 331 640

^a As the locations for the 2020 and 2021 climate conferences are not yet confirmed, for budgetary purposes Santiago was used as the example for airfare and London for daily subsistence allowance.

Table 5

Overview of projects and funding requirements from the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the biennium 2020–2021

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Project/subproject</i>	<i>Supplementary requirements (EUR)</i>
SB101-000 Intergovernmental engagement		2 764 116
SB101-003	Consultancies to conduct the independent review of the CTCN and periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism	197 750
SB101-004	Additional support to the development of the enhanced transparency framework	1 594 385
SB101-005	Enhanced coordination and operational support to Presidency teams	662 948
SB101-007	Enhanced legal support to presiding officers	309 032
SB102:000 Intergovernmental processes		10 436 766
SB102-001	Enhanced support to established work programmes on research and systematic observation, the technical examination process on adaptation, the NWP and NAPs	1 664 847
SB102-002	Support to the technical examination process on mitigation	1 350 079
SB102-003	Enhanced support, engagement and outreach in support of the development of the biennial assessment and overview of financial flows including in relation to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, and determination of needs of developing countries	1 320 572
SB102-004	Full support to all potential reviews of national reporting, including reporting related to REDD-plus	3 843 460
SB102-005	Enhanced support for the review of the long-term goal and preparations for the global stocktake	574 741
SB102-006	Enhanced support to ACE and the summary for policymakers on the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation	1 683 067
SB200-000 Constituted bodies		20 377 803
SB200-001	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the AC, the LEG, LCIPP FWG and the WIM Executive Committee	4 129 712
SB200-002	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the KCI and contingency for any institutional arrangements related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	4 114 714
SB200-003	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the SCF, the TEC and the PCCB	995 650
SB200-004	Support for the full extent of short-term activities of the CGE, in particular in support of developing countries reporting	10 651 195
SB200-007	Support for the full extent of short-term activities of the compliance committees under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement	486 533
SB300-000 Data and information management		11 798 167
SB300-001	Development and enhancement of adaptation-related data portals, including the adaptation registry, NAPs and the NWP	634 843
SB300-002	Development and enhancement of mitigation-related data portals and data management systems, including an NDC registry, an information portal on long-term low-emission development strategies and a contingency system for corresponding adjustment under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement	3 041 305
SB300-003	Development and enhancement of support and means of implementation data portals, in particular the finance, TT:CLEAR and capacity-building portals	387 866
SB300-004	Enhancement of existing portals and data management for existing transparency arrangements and initiation of the development of systems for the enhanced transparency framework	2 476 734
SB300-006	Maintenance and enhancement of NAZCA and internal communications	1 605 504
SB300-009	Enhancement of the security of the secretariat's data management systems	1 492 097
SB300-008	Enhancement of the registration and accreditation system for UNFCCC conferences and events	1 858 398

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Project/subproject</i>	<i>Supplementary requirements (EUR)</i>
SB300-007	Enhancement of the elections portal and database	301 421
	SB400-000 Enhanced engagement	16 231 311
SB400-001	Enhanced engagement with respect to climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	230 520
SB400-002	Regional dialogues and broader engagement and partnerships with respect to NDCs and consideration of the socioeconomic impacts of their development and implementation	318 145
SB400-003	Enhanced engagement with Parties and other stakeholders to strengthen the capacities of developing countries with respect to the implementation of NDCs and NAPs	4 232 121
SB400-004	Enhanced engagement with national reporting experts to enhance capacity for participation in the transparency arrangements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	2 737 631
SB400-006	Enhanced engagement of all stakeholders in the UNFCCC process and action towards the objective of the Convention, including provision of multilingual communications materials and regional engagement	569 283
SB400-009	Enhancement of the information and communication technology infrastructure required to support virtual participation and engagement in UNFCCC events and activities	6 526 518
SB400-007	Enhanced engagement with and support of legislators and policymakers through information exchange and knowledge management with respect to climate change legislation	805 690
SB400-010	Enhanced engagement by the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary in United Nations wide management and coordination activities	811 403
	SB500-000 Oversight and administration	1 979 365
SB500-010	Consultancies to support organizational oversight and development and enhanced engagement by the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary in United Nations wide management and coordination activities	170 630
SB500-012	Coordination of innovation activities and operational efficiency improvements	455 797
SB500-009	Upgrading of the secretariat's information and communication technology infrastructure	864 009
SB500-007	Institutional legal review and advice with respect to all of the secretariat's activities and operations	488 928
	Total	63 542 327

Annex I

Indicative scale of contributions from Parties to the Convention for the period 2019–2021

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale for 2020–2021</i>
Afghanistan	0.007	0.007
Albania	0.008	0.008
Algeria	0.138	0.135
Andorra	0.005	0.005
Angola	0.010	0.010
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002
Argentina	0.915	0.892
Armenia	0.007	0.007
Australia	2.210	2.155
Austria	0.677	0.660
Azerbaijan	0.049	0.048
Bahamas	0.018	0.018
Bahrain	0.050	0.049
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010
Barbados	0.007	0.007
Belarus	0.049	0.048
Belgium	0.821	0.800
Belize	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.003
Bhutan	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.016	0.016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.012
Botswana	0.014	0.014
Brazil	2.948	2.874
Brunei Darussalam	0.025	0.024
Bulgaria	0.046	0.045
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.003
Burundi	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.006	0.006
Cameroon	0.013	0.013
Canada	2.734	2.665
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.004	0.004
Chile	0.407	0.397
China	12.005	11.704
Colombia	0.288	0.281
Comoros	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.006	0.006
Cook Islands	0.000	0.001
Costa Rica	0.062	0.060
Côte d'Ivoire	0.013	0.013
Croatia	0.077	0.075

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale for 2020–2021</i>
Cuba	0.080	0.078
Cyprus	0.036	0.035
Czechia	0.311	0.303
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.006
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.010
Denmark	0.554	0.540
Djibouti	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.053	0.052
Ecuador	0.080	0.078
Egypt	0.186	0.181
El Salvador	0.012	0.012
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	0.016
Eritrea	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.039	0.038
Eswatini	0.002	0.002
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010
European Union	0.000	2.500
Fiji	0.003	0.003
Finland	0.421	0.410
France	4.427	4.316
Gabon	0.015	0.015
Gambia	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.008
Germany	6.090	5.937
Ghana	0.015	0.015
Greece	0.366	0.357
Grenada	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.036	0.035
Guinea	0.003	0.003
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.002	0.002
Haiti	0.003	0.003
Honduras	0.009	0.009
Hungary	0.206	0.201
Iceland	0.028	0.027
India	0.834	0.813
Indonesia	0.543	0.529
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.398	0.388
Iraq	0.129	0.126
Ireland	0.371	0.362
Israel	0.490	0.478
Italy	3.307	3.224
Jamaica	0.008	0.008
Japan	8.564	8.349
Jordan	0.021	0.020
Kazakhstan	0.178	0.174
Kenya	0.024	0.023
Kiribati	0.001	0.001

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale for 2020–2021</i>
Kuwait	0.252	0.246
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.005	0.005
Latvia	0.047	0.046
Lebanon	0.047	0.046
Lesotho	0.001	0.001
Liberia	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.030	0.029
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.009
Lithuania	0.071	0.069
Luxembourg	0.067	0.065
Madagascar	0.004	0.004
Malawi	0.002	0.002
Malaysia	0.341	0.332
Maldives	0.004	0.004
Mali	0.004	0.004
Malta	0.017	0.017
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.002
Mauritius	0.011	0.011
Mexico	1.292	1.260
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.011	0.011
Mongolia	0.005	0.005
Montenegro	0.004	0.004
Morocco	0.055	0.054
Mozambique	0.004	0.004
Myanmar	0.010	0.010
Namibia	0.009	0.009
Nauru	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.007	0.007
Netherlands	1.356	1.322
New Zealand	0.291	0.284
Nicaragua	0.005	0.005
Niger	0.002	0.002
Nigeria	0.250	0.244
Niue	0.000	0.001
North Macedonia	0.007	0.007
Norway	0.754	0.735
Oman	0.115	0.112
Pakistan	0.115	0.112
Palau	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.045	0.044
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.010
Paraguay	0.016	0.016
Peru	0.152	0.148
Philippines	0.205	0.200
Poland	0.802	0.782
Portugal	0.350	0.341
Qatar	0.282	0.275

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale for 2020–2021</i>
Republic of Korea	2.267	2.210
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.003
Romania	0.198	0.193
Russian Federation	2.405	2.345
Rwanda	0.003	0.003
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.002	0.002
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.172	1.143
Senegal	0.007	0.007
Serbia	0.028	0.027
Seychelles	0.002	0.002
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.485	0.473
Slovakia	0.153	0.149
Slovenia	0.076	0.074
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.272	0.265
South Sudan	0.006	0.006
Spain	2.146	2.092
Sri Lanka	0.044	0.043
State of Palestine	0.000	0.008
Sudan	0.010	0.010
Suriname	0.005	0.005
Sweden	0.906	0.883
Switzerland	1.151	1.122
Syrian Arab Republic	0.011	0.011
Tajikistan	0.004	0.004
Thailand	0.307	0.299
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.002
Togo	0.002	0.002
Tonga	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.040	0.039
Tunisia	0.025	0.024
Turkey	1.371	1.337
Turkmenistan	0.033	0.032
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.008	0.008
Ukraine	0.057	0.056
United Arab Emirates	0.616	0.601
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.567	4.452
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010
United States of America	22.000	21.448
Uruguay	0.087	0.085
Uzbekistan	0.032	0.031

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019</i>	<i>UNFCCC adjusted scale for 2020–2021</i>
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.728	0.710
Viet Nam	0.077	0.075
Yemen	0.010	0.010
Zambia	0.009	0.009
Zimbabwe	0.005	0.005
Total	100.000	100.000

Decision -/CP.25

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the ultimate objective of the Convention, contained in its Article 2,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18, 10/CP.21 and 18/CP.23,

Further recalling decisions 1/CP.24, section V, and 19/CMA.1,

1. *Recalls* that pursuant to decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 79, the review should periodically assess, in accordance with the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention, the following:

(a) The adequacy of the long-term global goal in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention;

(b) Overall progress made towards achieving the long-term global goal, including a consideration of the implementation of the commitments under the Convention;

2. *Agrees* that the second periodic review of the long-term global goal¹ under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it will be conducted, in accordance with the scope as defined in paragraph 4 below, with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, in an effective and efficient manner, avoiding duplication of work and taking into account the results of relevant work conducted under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement and the subsidiary bodies;

3. *Notes* that pursuant to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 161, there is new information relevant to the second periodic review since the completion of the 2013–2015 review, and that additional information will be made available;

4. *Decides* that the second periodic review should, in accordance with the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention and on the basis of the best available science:

(a) Enhance Parties' understanding of:

(i) The long-term global goal and scenarios towards achieving it in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention;

(ii) Progress made in relation to addressing information and knowledge gaps, including with regard to scenarios to achieve the long-term global goal and the range of associated impacts, since the completion of the 2013–2015 review;

(iii) Challenges and opportunities for achieving the long-term global goal with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the Convention;

(b) Assess the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by Parties in order to achieve the long-term global goal in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention;

¹ The long-term global goal was originally defined in decision 1/CP.16, para. 4, and was updated in decision 10/CP.21, para. 4.

5. *Agrees* that the outcome of the second periodic review will not result in an alteration or redefinition of the long-term global goal stated in decision 10/CP.21;
6. *Decides* that the second periodic review shall follow, *mutatis mutandis*, the modalities set out in paragraphs 80–90 of decision 1/CP.18, including a structured expert dialogue;
7. Also decides that the second periodic review shall start in the second half of 2020 and conclude in 2022, with the structured expert dialogue held in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies, starting at their fifty-third sessions (November 2020) and being completed at their fifty-fifth sessions (November 2021);
8. *Further decides* to consider the continuation of periodic reviews at its thirtieth session (November 2024) and take appropriate action, taking into account experiences from the 2013–2015 review and the second periodic review, and the first global stocktake; potential overlaps and synergies between the periodic review, the global stocktake and other relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement; and the availability of new information relevant to the periodic review;
9. *Notes* that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation have fulfilled the mandate contained in decisions 10/CP.21, paragraph 10, and 18/CP.23, paragraph 2.

Advanced unedited version

Workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.25

Draft decision -/CMP.15

Draft decision -/CMA.2

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

Recalling decisions 7/CMA.1, 3/CMP.14 and 7/CP.24,

1. *Welcome* the annual report of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures¹ and its progress in supporting the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
2. *Adopt* the rules of procedure of the Katowice Committee on Impacts as contained in annex I;
3. *Adopt* the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts as contained in annex II;
4. *Decide* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, in the context of the implementation of the workplan, may consider, as needed, additional modalities for the workplan activities, consistent with the modalities identified in 7/CMA.1, and recommend such additional modalities for the workplan for consideration and adoption by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
5. *Recall* paragraph 12 of decision 7/CMA.1, which provides that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption;
6. *Request* the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to continue considering the Katowice Committee on Impacts first annual report, including the recommendations and considerations contained therein at the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022) with a view to providing recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol during the next session;
7. *Also request* the secretariat to support the implementation of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts referred to in paragraph 3 above;

¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/202723>.

8. *Take note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 3 above;
9. *Request* that the actions of the secretariat called for in these decisions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex I

Rules of procedure of the Katowice Committee on Impacts

I. Scope

1. These rules of procedure shall apply to the KCI in accordance with decision 7/CMA.1 and its annex.

II. Mandate

2. The CMA, by decision 7/CMA.1, decided to establish the KCI to support the work of the forum in implementing its work programme and operating in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to that decision.

3. The forum and the KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, to carry out the work programme of the forum:

- (a) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;
- (b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, specific examples and guidelines;
- (c) Receiving inputs from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;
- (d) Organizing workshops.

III. Members

4. The CMA, by decision 7/CMA.1, decided that the KCI shall be composed of 14 members, of which:

- (a) Two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (b) One member from the least developed countries;
- (c) One member from the small island developing States;
- (d) Two members from relevant intergovernmental organizations.¹

5. By the same decision, the CMA also decided that members shall be nominated by their respective groups. Groups are encouraged to nominate members taking into account the goal of achieving a gender balance. The Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI shall be notified of these appointments.

6. The CMA also decided that members shall serve in their expert capacity and should have relevant qualifications and expertise in the technical and socioeconomic fields related to the areas of the work programme of the forum.²

7. Further, the CMA decided that members shall serve a term of two years and be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms in office.³

8. The term of office of a member shall commence at the first meeting of the KCI in the calendar year of their appointment and end immediately before the first meeting of the KCI in the calendar year after their second calendar year in office.

9. If a member of the KCI resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the KCI shall request the group that

¹ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(b).

² Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(c).

³ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(e).

nominated the member to nominate another member for the remainder of the unexpired term, in which case the appointment shall count as one term. In such a case, the KCI shall notify the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI.

10. If a member is unable to participate in two consecutive meetings of the KCI or unable to perform the functions and tasks set by the KCI, the Co-Chairs of the KCI will bring this matter to the attention of the KCI and seek clarification from the group that nominated that member on the status of their membership.

IV. Co-Chairs

11. The CMA decided that the KCI shall elect, on a consensus basis, two members from among its members to serve as Co-Chairs for a term of two years each, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation.⁴

12. The CMA also decided that if one of the Co-Chairs is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, another member designated by the KCI shall serve as Co-Chair.⁵

13. If one of the Co-Chairs is unable to complete the term of office, the KCI shall elect a replacement from among its members of the relevant group of the incumbent Co-Chair, if available, to complete that term of office.

14. The Co-Chairs shall collaborate in chairing meetings of the KCI and in facilitating the work of the KCI throughout the year, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI, to ensure coherence between meetings.

15. Following the completion of the Co-Chairs' two-year term of office, the KCI shall nominate two members as Co-Chairs to serve the next two-year term of office.

16. The Co-Chairs shall declare the opening and closing of meetings of the KCI, ensure the observance of these rules of procedure and rule on points of order.

17. The Co-Chairs shall call upon speakers at meetings of the KCI in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The secretariat shall maintain a list of speakers. The Co-Chairs may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

18. The KCI may further define additional roles and responsibilities for the Co-Chairs.

19. In exercising their functions, the Co-Chairs shall remain under the authority of the KCI.

V. Secretariat

20. The secretariat shall support and facilitate the work of the KCI, by:

(a) Making the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the KCI, including announcing meetings, issuing invitations, making the necessary travel arrangements for members eligible for funding for their participation in meetings and making available relevant documents for meetings;

(b) Maintaining meeting records and arranging for the storage and preservation of documents of meetings of the KCI;

(c) Making documents of meetings of the KCI available to the public, unless otherwise decided by the KCI.

21. The secretariat shall assist the KCI in tracking its actions, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI, in its annual report.

⁴ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(f).

⁵ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(g).

22. In addition, the secretariat shall perform any other functions assigned by the KCI, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

VI. Meetings

23. The KCI shall meet twice per year, for two days per meeting, in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

24. At least nine members of the KCI must be present to constitute a quorum.

25. Members are requested to confirm their attendance at meetings of the KCI as early as possible, and at least four weeks prior to a meeting for members eligible for funding for their participation, to enable sufficient time for the secretariat to make the necessary travel arrangements.

26. Should technical and financial resources permit, open meetings of the KCI shall be webcast through the UNFCCC website.

27. At each of its meetings, the KCI shall propose the dates of its next meeting. The Co-Chairs will agree the dates of the next meeting in consultation with the secretariat.

VII. Agenda and documentation for meetings

28. The Co-Chairs, assisted by the secretariat, shall prepare the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda for each meeting of the KCI in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI. The Co-Chairs will prepare a report on the meeting, to be agreed by members, and this will be made available on the UNFCCC website. The Co-Chairs will report back to the forum on the meeting of the KCI.

29. The provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda for each meeting shall be transmitted to members of the KCI at least four weeks in advance of the meeting.

30. Members may propose additions or changes to the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda, in writing, to the secretariat within one week of receiving the documents, and these additions or changes shall be considered for a revised provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda by the secretariat, in agreement with the Co-Chairs.

31. The secretariat shall transmit the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda and any supporting documentation to the members at least two weeks prior to a meeting. Documents may be transmitted after that date with the approval of the Co-Chairs.

32. Documents for a meeting shall be published on the UNFCCC website at least two weeks prior to that meeting, to the extent possible.

33. The KCI shall, at the beginning of each meeting, adopt the agenda for that meeting.

34. The CMA decided that members of the KCI shall prepare an annual report for the forum to consider with a view to making recommendations for consideration by the SBSTA and the SBI, which, in turn, are to recommend action to the COP, CMP and the CMA for their consideration and adoption.⁶

35. This annual report shall be made available on the UNFCCC website by the relevant sessions of the COP, the CMP and the CMA.

VIII. Decision-making

36. The CMA decided that the KCI shall operate on the basis of consensus of its members.⁷

⁶ Decision 7/CMA.1, para. 12, and annex, para. 4(j).

⁷ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(i).

37. The KCI may use electronic means to facilitate its work, as appropriate and in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

IX. Working language

38. The working language of the KCI shall be English.

X. Participation of expert advisers in meetings

39. The KCI, in performing its mandate, should draw upon outside expertise at its meetings.

40. The Co-Chairs may, in consultation with the KCI, invite representatives of international organizations, the private sector, academia and/or civil society to participate in a meeting of the KCI as expert advisers on specific issues under consideration at the meeting.

XI. Participation of observers

41. The CMA decided that meetings of the KCI shall be open to attendance as observers by all Parties and accredited observer organizations, unless otherwise decided by the KCI.⁸

42. The KCI may decide to close a meeting or part thereof to observers at any time.

43. The secretariat shall make the dates and venues of the meetings available to the public to enable participation by observers.

44. Observers may, with the agreement of the KCI, be invited to address the KCI on matters under consideration by the KCI. The Co-Chairs shall notify the KCI one week in advance of the meeting of any proposed interventions by observers.

45. The KCI may request interventions from observers throughout the meeting, as appropriate.

XII. Use of electronic means of communication

46. The KCI shall use electronic means of communication to facilitate intersessional work, as appropriate and in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI. The secretariat shall ensure that a secure and dedicated web interface is established and maintained to facilitate the work of the KCI.

XIII. Working groups

47. The KCI may establish working groups among its members to support the forum in performing its functions. The working groups may receive inputs from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI and in line with paragraphs 39 and 40 above.

XIV. Workplan

48. The KCI will support the work of the forum in line with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

⁸ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(h).

XV. Amendments to the rules of procedure

49. The KCI may recommend amendments to the rules of procedure for consideration by the forum and approval by the subsidiary bodies.

50. Proposals and amendments to proposals for the rules of procedure may be introduced and submitted to the secretariat in writing by members; such proposals and amendments shall be circulated for consideration by all members of the KCI.

51. No proposal for the rules of procedure shall be discussed or put forward for a decision at any meeting unless copies have been circulated to the members no later than two weeks before the meeting.

XVI. Overriding authority of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

52. In the event of a conflict between any provision of these rules and any provision of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement, the provision of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement shall take precedence.

Annex II

Workplan of the forum on the impacts of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the impacts of the implementation of response measures

Recalling paragraph 12 of the decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption.

Recalling paragraph 4(j) annex of decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the members of the KCI shall prepare an annual report for the forum to consider with the view to making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

Recalling paragraph 5 annex of Decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum and KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, in order to carry out the work programme of the forum:

- (a) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;
- (b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, concrete examples and guidelines;
- (c) Receiving input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;
- (d) Organizing workshops.

Recalling that the Subsidiary Bodies are requested to conduct a mid-term review of the work plan of the forum.

Recalling paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum shall develop and recommend a six-year workplan in line with the forums functions, work programme and modalities taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to Parties.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
a	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 (Decision 3/CP.23)	SB 52	KCI	Workshop
b	Consideration of the KCI annual report by the forum (Paragraph 4(j) of the Annex to decision 7/CMA.1)	SB 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63	KCI	Preparation of annual report
			Forum	Consider annual report
c	Mid-term review of the workplan starting from fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022) (Decision 7/CMA.1, paragraph 10)	SB 56	Forum	Conclusions / draft decisions
d	Prepare information for the technical assessment component of global stocktake related to the impacts of the implementation of response measures (Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraphs 8 and 24) (June 2022)	SB 56,57	KCI	
			Forum	Forward an outcome document for consideration to the technical assessment of the Global Stocktake

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
e	Review functions, work programme and modalities of the forum at fifty-ninth session of SBs (November 2023) (Decision 7/CMA.1, paragraph 6)	SB 58, 59	Forum	Guiding questions for the review
			Forum	Receive and consider the review
1.	Explore approaches to inform the development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategies, plans, policies and programs, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and/or long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies that maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts ¹⁰ of response measures.	SB 52	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhance information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experiences and best practices
2.	Identify country-driven strategies and best practices on just transition of the work force and creation of decent work and quality jobs and on economic diversification and transformation focusing on challenges and opportunities from the implementation of low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development.	SB 54 and 58	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Concrete examples
		SB 58	Forum	Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices In-session workshop
3.	Facilitate the development, enhancement, customization and use of tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures including identifying and reviewing existing tools and approaches in data poor environments, in consultation with technical experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders.	SB 53 and onward, as decided by the Forum/ KCI,	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Organizing a regional workshop

¹⁰ *Impacts* in this document, refers to social, economic and environmental impacts.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
4.	Enhance capacity and understanding of Parties, through collaboration and input from stakeholders, on the assessment and analysis of the impacts of implementation of response measures to facilitate the undertaking of economic diversification and transformation and just transition	SB 52 and 63	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
5.	Build awareness and understanding of Parties and other stakeholders to assess the economic impacts of potential new industries and businesses resulting from the implementation of response measures, with a view to maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of the implementation of response measures.	SB 57	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
6.	Promote the availability and use of guidelines and policy frameworks to assist Parties in promoting just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs within and across sectors, including training, retooling, retraining and reskilling systems and stakeholder engagement strategies.	SB 60	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
7.	Facilitate the development and exchange of regional, country and/or sector specific case studies and approaches on (a) economic diversification and transformation and just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs, and (b) assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures, with a view to understanding the positive and negative impacts.	SB 59 and onward, as decided by the Forum/ KCI	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations KCI to examine existing case studies and identify an area where it may develop a case study, as appropriate.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
8.	Identify and exchange experiences and best practices on engaging the private sector, including small and medium sized enterprises and, public-private partnerships to facilitate the creation of decent work and quality jobs in low greenhouse gas emissions sectors.	SB 59	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Concrete examples
9.	Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account inter-generational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations.	SB 56 and 62	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations In-session workshop
10.	Share experiences and best practices of reporting and informing on efforts to assess and analyze the impacts of the implementation of response measures.	SB 61	KCI	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Concrete examples
11.	Facilitate, exchange and share experiences and best practices on the assessment of the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions informed by the best available science, including the use of existing tools and methodologies.	SB 55 and SB 57	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices

Advance unedited version

Decision 1/CMP.15

Chile Madrid Time for Action

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

Recalling decision 1/CMP.8,

1. *Welcomes* decision 1/CP.25;
 2. *Stresses* the urgency of delivering on the pre-2020 commitments under the Kyoto Protocol;
 3. *Congratulates* Parties that have accepted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;
 4. *Underscores* the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment and *strongly urges* Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that have yet to ratify the Doha Amendment to deposit an instrument of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible.
-

Decision -/CMP.15

Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism

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

Recalling Articles 3 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol,

Also recalling 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,

Acknowledging the contribution to global efforts to address climate change of the clean development mechanism, which as at 30 November 2019 was responsible for over 7,800 project activities being registered, 325 programmes of activities being registered and over 2.02 billion certified emission reductions being issued, of which over 183 million had been voluntarily cancelled either in national registries or in the clean development mechanism registry,

Also acknowledging that the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism requested the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to provide guidance on the functioning of the clean development mechanism beyond the end of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol,

Noting that the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism has estimated that the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism would have a forecasted healthy balance of USD 11–54 million at the end of 2023, in addition to USD 45 million held in reserve,

I. General

1. *Welcomes* the report for 2018–2019 of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism;¹
2. *Appreciates* the work undertaken over the past year by the Executive Board, its panels and the secretariat in overseeing the implementation of the mechanism and maintaining stakeholder engagement in its operations;
3. *Notes* that the implementation of the clean development mechanism has resulted in the issuance of over 2.02 billion certified emission reductions to date;
4. *Designates* as operational entities those entities that have been accredited and provisionally designated as such by the Executive Board to carry out sectoral scope-specific validation and/or verification functions as set out in the annex;

II. Baseline and monitoring methodologies

5. *Notes* that the baseline and monitoring methodologies and methodological tools under the clean development mechanism are being utilized by Parties and stakeholders for other measurement, reporting and verification purposes, including in relation to results-based finance;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Executive Board in simplifying and streamlining the methodologies for and guidance on demonstrating additionality, and

¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/3.

communicating the sustainable development co-benefits of clean development mechanism project activities and programmes of activities;

7. *Acknowledges* the work of the Executive Board in reviewing methodological approaches for calculating emission reductions achieved by project activities that result in reduced use of non-renewable biomass in households;

8. *Encourages* the Executive Board to continue to review the methodological approaches referred to in paragraph 7 above, in particular with respect to the default baseline assumptions applied;

III. Regional and subregional distribution

9. *Acknowledges* that certain Parties and regions have faced challenges in effectively participating in the clean development mechanism;

10. *Appreciates* the work undertaken by the secretariat, through its regional collaboration centres and other partnership activities, to build capacity for enhanced participation in the clean development mechanism;

IV. Management of financial resources

11. *Takes note* of the report on the present financial situation of the clean development mechanism and the foreseen budgets for activities up until the end of 2023.²

² FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/3, annex I.

Annex

Designation by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifteenth session of the operational entities that were accredited by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism during its reporting period (1 September 2018 to 12 September 2019)

[English only]

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation and verification)</i>
AENOR INTERNACIONAL, S.A.U. (AENOR)	1–15
Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (Carbon Check)	1, 3–5, 9, 10, 13 and 14
Deloitte Tohmatsu Sustainability, Co., Ltd. (DTSUS)	1–3, 5, 10, 12, 13 and 15
Earthood Services Private Limited (Earthood)	1, 3–7, 9, 10 and 13–15
4K Earth Science Private Limited (4KES)	1–3, 5, 6 and 12–15
Colombian Institute for Technical Standards and Certification (ICONTEC)	1–3, 7, 13 and 14

Note: Accreditation granted for five years.

Draft decision -/CMP.15

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, 1/CMP.4, 2/CMP.10, 1/CMP.11, 2/CMP.12, 1/CMP.13 and 1/CMP.14,

Also recalling decision 13/CMA.1,

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:
 - (a) The accreditation of 31 national implementing entities for accessing resources from the Adaptation Fund directly as at 11 October 2019;
 - (b) Cumulative project and programme approvals reaching USD 720.0 million as at 11 October 2019;
 - (c) Funds available for new funding approvals amounting to USD 112.5 million as at 11 October 2019;
 - (d) The value of projects and programmes in the active pipeline estimated at over USD 248.8 million as at 30 September 2019;
 - (e) The approval of funding decisions for readiness grants amounting to USD 167,110, consisting of USD 99,910 in South–South cooperation grants and a USD 67,200 technical assistance grant for the environmental and social safeguards policy and the gender policy;
 - (f) The cumulative receipts of USD 887.1 million into the Adaptation Fund Trust Fund, as at 30 June 2019, comprising USD 201.4 million from the monetization of certified emission reductions, USD 657.9 million from additional contributions and USD 27.8 million from investment income earned on the Trust Fund balance;
 - (g) Activities implemented under the first medium-term strategy for the Fund for 2018–2022, including the launch of new grant funding windows for innovation, learning and project scale-up; a country exchange in Chile hosted by its national implementing entity, the Chilean Agency of International Cooperation for Development; and the facilitation of the first independent meeting of the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities in partnership with the Green Climate Fund, the Africa Climate Change Fund of the African Development Bank and the South African National Biodiversity Institute;
 - (h) The approval, during fiscal year 2019 (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019), of six single-country project or programme proposals submitted by implementing entities, totalling USD 30.9 million, including three proposals submitted by national implementing entities amounting to USD 13.9 million, one proposal submitted by a regional implementing entity to the amount of USD 2.5 million, and two proposals submitted by multilateral implementing entities to the amount of USD 14.5 million;

¹ FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/4–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/2 and Add.1.

(i) The approval, during fiscal year 2020 (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020), of 11 single-country project/programme proposals submitted by implementing entities, totalling USD 85.2 million, including one proposal submitted by a national implementing entity to the amount of USD 0.8 million, one proposal submitted by a regional implementing entity to the amount of USD 9.9 million, and nine proposals submitted by multilateral implementing entities to the amount of USD 74.5 million, and of two innovation small grants submitted by national implementing entities to the amount of USD 0.5 million and one project scale-up grant to the amount of USD 0.1 million;

(j) The approval, during fiscal year 2019 (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019), of five regional (multi-country) projects with funding totalling USD 55.8 million;

(k) The approval, during fiscal year 2020 (1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020), of five regional (multi-country) projects, with total funding of USD 60.0 million, and of two global innovation aggregator programmes implemented by multilateral implementing entities to the amount of USD 10.0 million, as well as the decision to provide funding up to the amount of USD 60.0 million for regional project and programme proposals;

3. *Welcomes* the financial pledges and contributions to the Adaptation Fund made by the Governments of Germany, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Spain and Switzerland, the governments of the Brussels-Capital, Flanders and Walloon Regions of Belgium, and the provincial government of Quebec, equivalent to USD 75.4 million;

4. *Also welcomes* the first multi-annual financial pledge to the Adaptation Fund, made by the Government of Sweden, equivalent to USD 54.2 million, of which the first annual contribution is USD 13 million;

5. *Reiterates* the encouragement of the scaling up of financial resources, including the provision of voluntary support, that are 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;²

6. *Adopts* the amended and restated terms and conditions of services to be provided by the World Bank as an interim trustee of the Adaptation Fund;³

7. *Also adopts* the amended and restated memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Council of the Global Environment Facility regarding secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board.⁴

² Decisions 1/CMP.13, para. 7, and 2/CMP.14, para. 7.

³ Annex I to the addendum to the 2019 report of the Adaptation Fund Board (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/4/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/2/Add.1, annex).

⁴ Annex III to the addendum to the 2019 report of the Adaptation Fund Board (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/4/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/2/Add.1, annex).

Decision -/CMP.15

Budget for the international transaction log and a methodology for the collection of its fees for the biennium 2020–2021

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, 8/CMP.11 and 7/CMP.13,

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,

1. *Approves* the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2020–2021, amounting to EUR 4,610,775, 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 2020–2021;
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 2020–2021 as contained in the annex;
9. *Decides* that fees for the international transaction log paid by a Party for the biennium 2020–2021 shall be calculated by multiplying the scale of fees for that Party contained in the annex by the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2020–2021 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

¹ FCCC/SBI/2017/4/Add.2.

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 2020–2021 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 2020–2021 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 2020–2021, 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 2020–2021, 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 2020 and 2021, 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 fifty-fourth session (May–June 2021), to recommend a methodology for the collection of international transaction log fees in the biennium 2022–2023 for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its seventeenth session (November 2021).

Annex

Fees for the international transaction log for the biennium 2020–2021

<i>Party</i>	<i>Scale of fees for 2020–2021 (per cent)</i>	<i>Calculated fees for 2020 before credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Calculated fees for 2021 before credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Balance of fees for 2020 after credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Balance of fees for 2021 after credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>
Australia	2.841	67 287	67 287	30 803	30 803
Austria	1.588	37 610	37 610	17 218	17 218
Belarus ^a	0.073	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1.973	46 729	46 729	21 392	21 392
Bulgaria	0.036	853	853	390	390
Croatia	0.079	1 871	1 871	857	857
Cyprus	0.061	1 445	1 445	662	662
Czechia	0.503	11 913	11 913	5 454	5 454
Denmark	1.323	31 334	31 334	14 344	14 344
Estonia	0.028	663	663	304	304
European Union	2.685	63 592	63 592	29 112	29 112
Finland	1.009	23 897	23 897	10 940	10 940
France	10.667	252 638	252 638	115 656	115 656
Germany	15.35	363 551	363 551	166 431	166 431
Greece	1.065	25 224	25 224	11 547	11 547
Hungary	0.437	10 350	10 350	4 738	4 738
Iceland	0.737	17 455	17 455	7 991	7 991
Ireland	0.797	18 876	18 876	8 641	8 641
Italy	9.090	215 289	215 289	98 558	98 558
Japan	14.939	353 817	353 817	161 971	161 971
Kazakhstan ^a	0.157	-	-	-	-
Latvia	0.032	758	758	347	347
Liechtenstein	0.188	4 453	4 453	2 039	2 039
Lithuania	0.055	1 303	1 303	597	597
Luxembourg	0.153	3 624	3 624	1 659	1 659
Malta	0.021	497	497	228	228
Monaco	0.181	4 287	4 287	1 963	1 963
Netherlands	3.352	79 389	79 389	36 344	36 344
New Zealand	0.961	22 760	22 760	10 419	10 419
Norway	2.319	54 923	54 923	25 143	25 143
Poland	0.896	21 221	21 221	9 715	9 715
Portugal	0.943	22 334	22 334	10 224	10 224
Romania	0.125	2 961	2 961	1 356	1 356
Russian Federation ^a	2.743	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	0.113	2 676	2 676	1 225	1 225
Slovenia	0.171	4 050	4 050	1 854	1 854
Spain	5.311	125 786	125 786	57 584	57 584
Sweden	1.917	45 402	45 402	20 785	20 785

<i>Party</i>	<i>Scale of fees for 2020–2021 (per cent)</i>	<i>Calculated fees for 2020 before credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Calculated fees for 2021 before credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Balance of fees for 2020 after credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>	<i>Balance of fees for 2021 after credit from unspent balances (EUR)</i>
Switzerland	2.760	65 368	65 368	29 925	29 925
Ukraine	0.745	17 645	17 645	8 078	8 078
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11.888	281 557	281 557	128 894	128 894
Fees^b		2 305 388	2 305 388	1 055 388	1 055 388
Credit from unspent balances from previous financial periods		-	-	1 250 000	1 250 000
Total^b		2 305 388	2 305 388	2 305 388	2 305 388

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

^b Totals may not add up exactly owing to rounding and the need to have an equal balance of fees in accordance with paragraph 9 of this document

Decision -/CMP.15

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 decision 18/CP.24, section III, on other budgetary matters,

Further recalling the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, which also apply to the Kyoto Protocol,¹

Taking note of decision -/CP.25,²

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

Noting that notifications to Parties of their contributions for 2020 were sent to them by 30 September 2019,

Welcoming ongoing efforts to improve the efficiency and transparency of the UNFCCC budget process,

Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019

1. *Takes note* of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019 as at 30 June 2019⁴ and the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the secretariat as at 15 November 2019;⁵
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that made contributions to the core budget, in particular to Parties that made contributions 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 and the effective implementation of activities;
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 2020 in a timely manner, noting that letters requesting payment have already been sent by the secretariat to all Parties and 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;

¹ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

² Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 19(a–c) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fifty-first session.

³ FCCC/SBI/2019/14 and Add.1–2, FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.9 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.12 and FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.16.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2019/14 and Add.1–2.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.16.

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, including those contributions that allow for greater flexibility in allocation;
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 2020–2021, 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;
9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take further measures to recover outstanding contributions and encourages Parties to pay those outstanding contributions as soon as possible;

Audit report and financial statements for 2018

10. *Takes note* of the information contained in the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors⁶ and the financial statements for 2018, which include recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audit of the accounts of the Convention;
12. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the auditors for the valuable observations and recommendations and the presentation made thereon to Parties;
13. *Urges* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate, including those outstanding from the 2017 audit report, and to update Parties on progress in the next audit report;
14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary in her update to Parties on progress towards implementing the recommendation of the auditors to provide expected timelines for the completion of audit recommendations that are under implementation;

Other budgetary matters

15. *Encourages* the secretariat to enhance its implementation of decision 18/CP.24 in order to continue to improve the transparency and efficiency of the UNFCCC budget with a view to reducing redundancies and increasing cost-efficiency;
16. *Encourages* Parties to take into account the budgetary implications of decisions and conclusions in advance of decision-making;
17. *Welcomes* the notes by the Executive Secretary on the budgetary implications of UNFCCC mandates – standard costs, prepared for consideration at the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;⁷
18. *Requests* the secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in document FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.4;
19. *Also requests* the secretariat to report on its efforts to further improve the efficiency and transparency of the UNFCCC budget process and documentation for consideration at the

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.9 and Add.1.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.4 and FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.12.

first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation each year, including on its implementation of this decision, and on the provisions on other budgetary matters contained in decision 18/CP.24.

Decision -/CMP.15

Programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021

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.25,¹ in particular paragraph 1,

Having considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021 submitted by the Executive Secretary,²

1. *Endorses* decision -/CP.25³ on the programme budget for the biennium 2020–2021 as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol;
2. *Adopts* the indicative scale of contributions contained in the annex;
3. *Notes* that the indicative scale of contributions covers 10.0 per cent of the indicative contributions specified in table 1 of the decision referred to in paragraph 1 above;
4. *Invites* all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to note that each Party shall, prior to 1 January of each year, inform the secretariat of the contribution it intends to make that year and of the projected timing of that contribution in accordance with paragraph 8(a) of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat,⁴ and that contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with paragraph 8(b) of the financial procedures, and to pay promptly and in full, for each of the years 2020 and 2021, the contributions required to finance the expenditures approved in paragraph 1 above;
5. *Takes note* of the funding arrangements for the clean development mechanism and joint implementation;

Other financial and budgetary matters

6. *Also takes note* of the information contained in the note by the secretariat on the revised indicative contributions for 2019;⁵
7. *Decides* that the indicative scale of contributions contained in the annex shall also be applicable for 2019, covering 15 per cent of the contributions specified in table 1 of decision 21/CP.23.

¹ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 18(a) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

² FCCC/SBI/2019/4 and Add.1 and 2.

³ As footnote 1 above.

⁴ Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.5.

Annex**Indicative scale of contributions from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for 2019–2021**

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments</i>	
	<i>for 2019–2021</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol scale for 2019–2021</i>
Afghanistan	0.007	0.009
Albania	0.008	0.010
Algeria	0.138	0.179
Angola	0.010	0.013
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003
Argentina	0.915	1.186
Armenia	0.007	0.009
Australia	2.210	2.863
Austria	0.677	0.877
Azerbaijan	0.049	0.063
Bahamas	0.018	0.023
Bahrain	0.050	0.065
Bangladesh	0.010	0.013
Barbados	0.007	0.009
Belarus	0.049	0.063
Belgium	0.821	1.064
Belize	0.001	0.001
Benin	0.003	0.004
Bhutan	0.001	0.001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.016	0.021
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.016
Botswana	0.014	0.018
Brazil	2.948	3.820
Brunei Darussalam	0.025	0.032
Bulgaria	0.046	0.060
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.004
Burundi	0.001	0.001
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001
Cambodia	0.006	0.008
Cameroon	0.013	0.017
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001
Chad	0.004	0.005
Chile	0.407	0.527
China	12.005	15.555
Colombia	0.288	0.373
Comoros	0.001	0.001
Congo	0.006	0.008
Cook Islands	0.000	0.001
Costa Rica	0.062	0.080
Côte d'Ivoire	0.013	0.017
Croatia	0.077	0.100
Cuba	0.080	0.104
Cyprus	0.036	0.047
Czechia	0.311	0.403
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.008

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019–2021</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol scale for 2019–2021</i>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.013
Denmark	0.554	0.718
Djibouti	0.001	0.001
Dominica	0.001	0.001
Dominican Republic	0.053	0.069
Ecuador	0.080	0.104
Egypt	0.186	0.241
El Salvador	0.012	0.016
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	0.021
Eritrea	0.001	0.001
Estonia	0.039	0.051
Eswatini	0.002	0.003
Ethiopia	0.010	0.013
European Union	0.000	2.500
Fiji	0.003	0.004
Finland	0.421	0.545
France	4.427	5.736
Gabon	0.015	0.019
Gambia	0.001	0.001
Georgia	0.008	0.010
Germany	6.090	7.891
Ghana	0.015	0.019
Greece	0.366	0.474
Grenada	0.001	0.001
Guatemala	0.036	0.047
Guinea	0.003	0.004
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001
Guyana	0.002	0.003
Haiti	0.003	0.004
Honduras	0.009	0.012
Hungary	0.206	0.267
Iceland	0.028	0.036
India	0.834	1.081
Indonesia	0.543	0.704
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.398	0.516
Iraq	0.129	0.167
Ireland	0.371	0.481
Israel	0.490	0.635
Italy	3.307	4.285
Jamaica	0.008	0.010
Japan	8.564	11.096
Jordan	0.021	0.027
Kazakhstan	0.178	0.231
Kenya	0.024	0.031
Kiribati	0.001	0.001
Kuwait	0.252	0.327
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.005	0.006
Latvia	0.047	0.061
Lebanon	0.047	0.061
Lesotho	0.001	0.001

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments</i>	
	<i>for 2019–2021</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol scale for 2019–2021</i>
Liberia	0.001	0.001
Libya	0.030	0.039
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.012
Lithuania	0.071	0.092
Luxembourg	0.067	0.087
Madagascar	0.004	0.005
Malawi	0.002	0.003
Malaysia	0.341	0.442
Maldives	0.004	0.005
Mali	0.004	0.005
Malta	0.017	0.022
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001
Mauritania	0.002	0.003
Mauritius	0.011	0.014
Mexico	1.292	1.674
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001
Monaco	0.011	0.014
Mongolia	0.005	0.006
Montenegro	0.004	0.005
Morocco	0.055	0.071
Mozambique	0.004	0.005
Myanmar	0.010	0.013
Namibia	0.009	0.012
Nauru	0.001	0.001
Nepal	0.007	0.009
Netherlands	1.356	1.757
New Zealand	0.291	0.377
Nicaragua	0.005	0.006
Niger	0.002	0.003
Nigeria	0.250	0.324
Niue	0.000	0.001
North Macedonia	0.007	0.009
Norway	0.754	0.977
Oman	0.115	0.149
Pakistan	0.115	0.149
Palau	0.001	0.001
Panama	0.045	0.058
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.013
Paraguay	0.016	0.021
Peru	0.152	0.197
Philippines	0.205	0.266
Poland	0.802	1.039
Portugal	0.350	0.453
Qatar	0.282	0.365
Republic of Korea	2.267	2.937
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.004
Romania	0.198	0.257
Russian Federation	2.405	3.116
Rwanda	0.003	0.004
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments</i>	
	<i>for 2019–2021</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol scale for 2019–2021</i>
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001
Samoa	0.001	0.001
San Marino	0.002	0.003
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001
Saudi Arabia	1.172	1.519
Senegal	0.007	0.009
Serbia	0.028	0.036
Seychelles	0.002	0.003
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001
Singapore	0.485	0.628
Slovakia	0.153	0.198
Slovenia	0.076	0.098
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001
Somalia	0.001	0.001
South Africa	0.272	0.352
Spain	2.146	2.781
Sri Lanka	0.044	0.057
Sudan	0.010	0.013
Suriname	0.005	0.006
Sweden	0.906	1.174
Switzerland	1.151	1.491
Syrian Arab Republic	0.011	0.014
Tajikistan	0.004	0.005
Thailand	0.307	0.398
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.003
Togo	0.002	0.003
Tonga	0.001	0.001
Trinidad and Tobago	0.040	0.052
Tunisia	0.025	0.032
Turkey	1.371	1.776
Turkmenistan	0.033	0.043
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001
Uganda	0.008	0.010
Ukraine	0.057	0.074
United Arab Emirates	0.616	0.798
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.567	5.917
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.013
Uruguay	0.087	0.113
Uzbekistan	0.032	0.041
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.728	0.943
Viet Nam	0.077	0.100
Yemen	0.010	0.013
Zambia	0.009	0.012
Zimbabwe	0.005	0.006
Total	100.000	100.000

Advanced unedited version

Workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.25

Draft decision -/CMP.15

Draft decision -/CMA.2

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

Recalling decisions 7/CMA.1, 3/CMP.14 and 7/CP.24,

1. *Welcome* the annual report of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures¹ and its progress in supporting the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
2. *Adopt* the rules of procedure of the Katowice Committee on Impacts as contained in annex I;
3. *Adopt* the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts as contained in annex II;
4. *Decide* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, in the context of the implementation of the workplan, may consider, as needed, additional modalities for the workplan activities, consistent with the modalities identified in 7/CMA.1, and recommend such additional modalities for the workplan for consideration and adoption by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
5. *Recall* paragraph 12 of decision 7/CMA.1, which provides that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption;
6. *Request* the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to continue considering the Katowice Committee on Impacts first annual report, including the recommendations and considerations contained therein at the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022) with a view to providing recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol during the next session;
7. *Also request* the secretariat to support the implementation of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts referred to in paragraph 3 above;

¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/202723>.

8. *Take note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 3 above;
9. *Request* that the actions of the secretariat called for in these decisions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex I

Rules of procedure of the Katowice Committee on Impacts

I. Scope

1. These rules of procedure shall apply to the KCI in accordance with decision 7/CMA.1 and its annex.

II. Mandate

2. The CMA, by decision 7/CMA.1, decided to establish the KCI to support the work of the forum in implementing its work programme and operating in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to that decision.

3. The forum and the KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, to carry out the work programme of the forum:

- (a) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;
- (b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, specific examples and guidelines;
- (c) Receiving inputs from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;
- (d) Organizing workshops.

III. Members

4. The CMA, by decision 7/CMA.1, decided that the KCI shall be composed of 14 members, of which:

- (a) Two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (b) One member from the least developed countries;
- (c) One member from the small island developing States;
- (d) Two members from relevant intergovernmental organizations.¹

5. By the same decision, the CMA also decided that members shall be nominated by their respective groups. Groups are encouraged to nominate members taking into account the goal of achieving a gender balance. The Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI shall be notified of these appointments.

6. The CMA also decided that members shall serve in their expert capacity and should have relevant qualifications and expertise in the technical and socioeconomic fields related to the areas of the work programme of the forum.²

7. Further, the CMA decided that members shall serve a term of two years and be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms in office.³

8. The term of office of a member shall commence at the first meeting of the KCI in the calendar year of their appointment and end immediately before the first meeting of the KCI in the calendar year after their second calendar year in office.

9. If a member of the KCI resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the KCI shall request the group that

¹ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(b).

² Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(c).

³ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(e).

nominated the member to nominate another member for the remainder of the unexpired term, in which case the appointment shall count as one term. In such a case, the KCI shall notify the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI.

10. If a member is unable to participate in two consecutive meetings of the KCI or unable to perform the functions and tasks set by the KCI, the Co-Chairs of the KCI will bring this matter to the attention of the KCI and seek clarification from the group that nominated that member on the status of their membership.

IV. Co-Chairs

11. The CMA decided that the KCI shall elect, on a consensus basis, two members from among its members to serve as Co-Chairs for a term of two years each, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation.⁴

12. The CMA also decided that if one of the Co-Chairs is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, another member designated by the KCI shall serve as Co-Chair.⁵

13. If one of the Co-Chairs is unable to complete the term of office, the KCI shall elect a replacement from among its members of the relevant group of the incumbent Co-Chair, if available, to complete that term of office.

14. The Co-Chairs shall collaborate in chairing meetings of the KCI and in facilitating the work of the KCI throughout the year, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI, to ensure coherence between meetings.

15. Following the completion of the Co-Chairs' two-year term of office, the KCI shall nominate two members as Co-Chairs to serve the next two-year term of office.

16. The Co-Chairs shall declare the opening and closing of meetings of the KCI, ensure the observance of these rules of procedure and rule on points of order.

17. The Co-Chairs shall call upon speakers at meetings of the KCI in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The secretariat shall maintain a list of speakers. The Co-Chairs may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

18. The KCI may further define additional roles and responsibilities for the Co-Chairs.

19. In exercising their functions, the Co-Chairs shall remain under the authority of the KCI.

V. Secretariat

20. The secretariat shall support and facilitate the work of the KCI, by:

(a) Making the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the KCI, including announcing meetings, issuing invitations, making the necessary travel arrangements for members eligible for funding for their participation in meetings and making available relevant documents for meetings;

(b) Maintaining meeting records and arranging for the storage and preservation of documents of meetings of the KCI;

(c) Making documents of meetings of the KCI available to the public, unless otherwise decided by the KCI.

21. The secretariat shall assist the KCI in tracking its actions, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI, in its annual report.

⁴ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(f).

⁵ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(g).

22. In addition, the secretariat shall perform any other functions assigned by the KCI, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

VI. Meetings

23. The KCI shall meet twice per year, for two days per meeting, in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

24. At least nine members of the KCI must be present to constitute a quorum.

25. Members are requested to confirm their attendance at meetings of the KCI as early as possible, and at least four weeks prior to a meeting for members eligible for funding for their participation, to enable sufficient time for the secretariat to make the necessary travel arrangements.

26. Should technical and financial resources permit, open meetings of the KCI shall be webcast through the UNFCCC website.

27. At each of its meetings, the KCI shall propose the dates of its next meeting. The Co-Chairs will agree the dates of the next meeting in consultation with the secretariat.

VII. Agenda and documentation for meetings

28. The Co-Chairs, assisted by the secretariat, shall prepare the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda for each meeting of the KCI in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI. The Co-Chairs will prepare a report on the meeting, to be agreed by members, and this will be made available on the UNFCCC website. The Co-Chairs will report back to the forum on the meeting of the KCI.

29. The provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda for each meeting shall be transmitted to members of the KCI at least four weeks in advance of the meeting.

30. Members may propose additions or changes to the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda, in writing, to the secretariat within one week of receiving the documents, and these additions or changes shall be considered for a revised provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda by the secretariat, in agreement with the Co-Chairs.

31. The secretariat shall transmit the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda and any supporting documentation to the members at least two weeks prior to a meeting. Documents may be transmitted after that date with the approval of the Co-Chairs.

32. Documents for a meeting shall be published on the UNFCCC website at least two weeks prior to that meeting, to the extent possible.

33. The KCI shall, at the beginning of each meeting, adopt the agenda for that meeting.

34. The CMA decided that members of the KCI shall prepare an annual report for the forum to consider with a view to making recommendations for consideration by the SBSTA and the SBI, which, in turn, are to recommend action to the COP, CMP and the CMA for their consideration and adoption.⁶

35. This annual report shall be made available on the UNFCCC website by the relevant sessions of the COP, the CMP and the CMA.

VIII. Decision-making

36. The CMA decided that the KCI shall operate on the basis of consensus of its members.⁷

⁶ Decision 7/CMA.1, para. 12, and annex, para. 4(j).

⁷ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(i).

37. The KCI may use electronic means to facilitate its work, as appropriate and in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

IX. Working language

38. The working language of the KCI shall be English.

X. Participation of expert advisers in meetings

39. The KCI, in performing its mandate, should draw upon outside expertise at its meetings.

40. The Co-Chairs may, in consultation with the KCI, invite representatives of international organizations, the private sector, academia and/or civil society to participate in a meeting of the KCI as expert advisers on specific issues under consideration at the meeting.

XI. Participation of observers

41. The CMA decided that meetings of the KCI shall be open to attendance as observers by all Parties and accredited observer organizations, unless otherwise decided by the KCI.⁸

42. The KCI may decide to close a meeting or part thereof to observers at any time.

43. The secretariat shall make the dates and venues of the meetings available to the public to enable participation by observers.

44. Observers may, with the agreement of the KCI, be invited to address the KCI on matters under consideration by the KCI. The Co-Chairs shall notify the KCI one week in advance of the meeting of any proposed interventions by observers.

45. The KCI may request interventions from observers throughout the meeting, as appropriate.

XII. Use of electronic means of communication

46. The KCI shall use electronic means of communication to facilitate intersessional work, as appropriate and in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI. The secretariat shall ensure that a secure and dedicated web interface is established and maintained to facilitate the work of the KCI.

XIII. Working groups

47. The KCI may establish working groups among its members to support the forum in performing its functions. The working groups may receive inputs from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI and in line with paragraphs 39 and 40 above.

XIV. Workplan

48. The KCI will support the work of the forum in line with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

⁸ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(h).

XV. Amendments to the rules of procedure

49. The KCI may recommend amendments to the rules of procedure for consideration by the forum and approval by the subsidiary bodies.

50. Proposals and amendments to proposals for the rules of procedure may be introduced and submitted to the secretariat in writing by members; such proposals and amendments shall be circulated for consideration by all members of the KCI.

51. No proposal for the rules of procedure shall be discussed or put forward for a decision at any meeting unless copies have been circulated to the members no later than two weeks before the meeting.

XVI. Overriding authority of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

52. In the event of a conflict between any provision of these rules and any provision of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement, the provision of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement shall take precedence.

Annex II

Workplan of the forum on the impacts of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the impacts of the implementation of response measures

Recalling paragraph 12 of the decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption.

Recalling paragraph 4(j) annex of decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the members of the KCI shall prepare an annual report for the forum to consider with the view to making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

Recalling paragraph 5 annex of Decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum and KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, in order to carry out the work programme of the forum:

- (a) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;
- (b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, concrete examples and guidelines;
- (c) Receiving input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;
- (d) Organizing workshops.

Recalling that the Subsidiary Bodies are requested to conduct a mid-term review of the work plan of the forum.

Recalling paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum shall develop and recommend a six-year workplan in line with the forums functions, work programme and modalities taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to Parties.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
a	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 (Decision 3/CP.23)	SB 52	KCI	Workshop
b	Consideration of the KCI annual report by the forum (Paragraph 4(j) of the Annex to decision 7/CMA.1)	SB 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63	KCI Forum	Preparation of annual report Consider annual report
c	Mid-term review of the workplan starting from fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022) (Decision 7/CMA.1, paragraph 10)	SB 56	Forum	Conclusions / draft decisions
d	Prepare information for the technical assessment component of global stocktake related to the impacts of the implementation of response measures (Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraphs 8 and 24) (June 2022)	SB 56,57	KCI Forum	 Forward an outcome document for consideration to the technical assessment of the Global Stocktake

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
e	Review functions, work programme and modalities of the forum at fifty-ninth session of SBs (November 2023) (Decision 7/CMA.1, paragraph 6)	SB 58, 59	Forum	Guiding questions for the review
			Forum	Receive and consider the review
1.	Explore approaches to inform the development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategies, plans, policies and programs, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and/or long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies that maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts ¹⁰ of response measures.	SB 52	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhance information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experiences and best practices
2.	Identify country-driven strategies and best practices on just transition of the work force and creation of decent work and quality jobs and on economic diversification and transformation focusing on challenges and opportunities from the implementation of low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development.	SB 54 and 58	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Concrete examples
		SB 58	Forum	Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices In-session workshop
3.	Facilitate the development, enhancement, customization and use of tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures including identifying and reviewing existing tools and approaches in data poor environments, in consultation with technical experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders.	SB 53 and onward, as decided by the Forum/ KCI,	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Organizing a regional workshop

¹⁰ *Impacts* in this document, refers to social, economic and environmental impacts.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
4.	Enhance capacity and understanding of Parties, through collaboration and input from stakeholders, on the assessment and analysis of the impacts of implementation of response measures to facilitate the undertaking of economic diversification and transformation and just transition	SB 52 and 63	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
5.	Build awareness and understanding of Parties and other stakeholders to assess the economic impacts of potential new industries and businesses resulting from the implementation of response measures, with a view to maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of the implementation of response measures.	SB 57	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
6.	Promote the availability and use of guidelines and policy frameworks to assist Parties in promoting just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs within and across sectors, including training, retooling, retraining and reskilling systems and stakeholder engagement strategies.	SB 60	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
7.	Facilitate the development and exchange of regional, country and/or sector specific case studies and approaches on (a) economic diversification and transformation and just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs, and (b) assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures, with a view to understanding the positive and negative impacts.	SB 59 and onward, as decided by the Forum/ KCI	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations KCI to examine existing case studies and identify an area where it may develop a case study, as appropriate.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
8.	Identify and exchange experiences and best practices on engaging the private sector, including small and medium sized enterprises and, public-private partnerships to facilitate the creation of decent work and quality jobs in low greenhouse gas emissions sectors.	SB 59	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Concrete examples
9.	Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account inter-generational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations.	SB 56 and 62	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations In-session workshop
10.	Share experiences and best practices of reporting and informing on efforts to assess and analyze the impacts of the implementation of response measures.	SB 61	KCI	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Concrete examples
11.	Facilitate, exchange and share experiences and best practices on the assessment of the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions informed by the best available science, including the use of existing tools and methodologies.	SB 55 and SB 57	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices

Decision 1/CMA.2

Chile Madrid Time for Action

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

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

Recalling Article 2, paragraph 2, Article 3 and Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement,

Encouraging Parties to use the opportunity in 2020 to reflect the highest possible ambition in response to the urgency of addressing climate change and with a view to achieving the long-term goals set out in Article 2 and Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decision 3/CMA.1,

1. *Welcomes* decision 1/CP.25;¹
2. *Notes with concern* the state of the global climate system;
3. *Recognizes* that action taken to address climate change is most effective if it is based on best available science and continually re-evaluated in the light of new findings;
4. *Acknowledges* the growing urgency of enhancing ambition and responding to the threat of climate change;
5. *Re-emphasizes with serious concern* the urgent need to address the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation efforts in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;
6. *Recalls* that each Party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;
7. *Recalls* the request to Parties contained in decision 1/CP.21 paras 23 and 24, and *urges* Parties to consider the gap referred to in paragraph 5, with a view to reflecting their highest possible ambition when responding to this request;
8. *Reminds* Parties that have not yet communicated their nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 22, to do so;

¹ The overarching decision titled "Chile Madrid Time for Action", proposed for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session.

9. *Reiterates* its strong encouragement to Parties to provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions, described in the annex to decision 4/CMA.1;
10. *Recalls* the request in paragraph 25 of decision 1/CP.21 to the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report, and *requests* the secretariat to make this report available to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020);
11. *Reiterates* the invitation to Parties to communicate to the secretariat, by 2020, mid-century long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement;²
12. *Encourages* Parties to submit their first adaptation communication as soon as possible, in accordance with decision 9/CMA.1, so as to provide timely input to the first global stocktake;
13. *Calls on* Parties to engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, with a view to continue making progress towards the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;
14. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee to consider approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation and to reflect the outcome of this consideration in its 2021 annual report;
15. *Underlines* the importance of implementing commitments under the Paris Agreement related to finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to address the mitigation and adaptation needs and priorities of developing countries;
16. *Urges* developed country Parties to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and *encourages* other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;
17. *Recalls* that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;
18. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 10 above;
19. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

² Decision 1/CP.21, para. 35.

Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 6, paragraphs 2, 4 and 8, of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40, and decision 8/CMA.1,

Having considered the outcomes of the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in response to the request of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,¹

1. *Notes* the draft decision texts on matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement prepared by the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement² at its second session while recognizing that these draft texts do not represent a consensus among Parties;
2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to continue consideration of the matters referred to in paragraph 1 above at its fifty-second session (June 2020) on the basis of the draft decision texts referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to recommending draft decisions for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (November 2020).

¹ Decision 8/CMA.1, para. 3.

² Draft decision texts on:

- 1) guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/204687> (third iteration, 15 December), <https://unfccc.int/documents/202115> (second iteration, 14 December), and <https://unfccc.int/documents/204639> (first iteration, 13 December);
- 2) rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/204686> (third iteration, 15 December), <https://unfccc.int/documents/201918> (second iteration, 14 December), and <https://unfccc.int/documents/204644> (first iteration, 13 December); and
- 3) the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/204667> (third iteration, 15 December), <https://unfccc.int/documents/202118> (second iteration, 14 December), and <https://unfccc.int/documents/204638> (first iteration, 13 December).

Draft decision -/CMA.2

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*¹

Recalling decision 2/CP.19, whereby the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts was established to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Also recalling decisions 3/CP.18, 2/CP.19, 2/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 2/CP.21, 3/CP.22, 4/CP.22, 5/CP.23 and 10/CP.24,

Further recalling Article 8 of the Paris Agreement,

Being aware of the relevant provisions of decisions 18/CMA.1 and 19/CMA.1,

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

Reaffirming the role of the Warsaw International Mechanism in promoting the implementation of approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in a comprehensive, integrated and coherent manner,

Also reaffirming the role of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism in guiding the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism,

Recognizing the current insufficient level of mitigation and that reducing greenhouse gas emissions reduces the risks associated with the adverse effects of climate change,

Also recognizing the importance of the Warsaw International Mechanism for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Recalling that the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-second session recommended that the next review of the Warsaw International Mechanism be held in 2019,²

Acknowledging the Executive Committee's decision to identify follow-up activities to the 2019 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism under strategic workstream (e) of its five-year rolling workplan at its first meeting of 2020,

¹ It is noted that discussions related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism did not produce an outcome; this is without prejudice to further consideration of this matter.

² Decision 4/CP.22, para. 2(b).

Also acknowledging that the Executive Committee agreed to discuss its role in and contribution to the global stocktake at its future meetings, starting with its first meeting of 2020,

Noting that the Executive Committee will evaluate progress in implementing its five-year rolling workplan in 2020 and at regular intervals at its subsequent meetings,

Having considered the effectiveness and efficiency of the Warsaw International Mechanism, as well as barriers and gaps, challenges and opportunities, and lessons learned in relation to the Mechanism, on the basis of the terms of reference for the 2019 review of the Mechanism,³

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, including the recommendations contained therein;⁴
2. *Also welcomes* the adoption of the plans of action of the task force on displacement and the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management by the Executive Committee during its 10th meeting;
3. *Appreciates* the contribution of all organizations and experts to the work of the Executive Committee, the Task Force on Displacement and the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management;
4. *Acknowledges* the catalytic role of the Warsaw International Mechanism in mobilizing and connecting relevant stakeholders;
5. *Also acknowledges* the progress, achievements and successful practices in implementing the Warsaw International Mechanism since 2013, while noting areas for improvement and shortcomings;
6. *Further acknowledges* that further work is needed to effectively operationalize the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism as set out in decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5;
7. *Agrees* that further guidance could contribute to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Warsaw International Mechanism, including its timeliness, relevance, visibility, coherence, complementarity, comprehensiveness, responsiveness and resourcing and the delivery and usefulness of its products and outputs;
8. *Also agrees* that the best available science, particularly in reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, should inform approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
9. *Recognizes* the importance and value of indigenous, traditional and local knowledge;
10. *Also recognizes* the need to enhance the relevance, usefulness and dissemination of the outputs of the Warsaw International Mechanism to enable Parties and stakeholders to easily use and integrate these outputs into planning and implementing approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;
11. *Encourages* the Executive Committee to communicate its outputs in formats that are easy to translate, adapt and access in different contexts and by different users;
12. *Requests* the Executive Committee to identify modalities for fostering the sharing of relevant knowledge and experience among practitioners and vulnerable countries in an interactive and practical manner;

³ FCCC/SBI/2019/9, annex I, and FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, annex.

⁴ FCCC/SB/2019/5 and Add.1.

13. *Encourages* Parties to establish a loss and damage contact point through their respective national focal point;⁵
14. *Invites* Parties to promote coherence in approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage when formulating and implementing relevant national plans, strategies and frameworks, and creating enabling environments, including by considering future climate risk, reducing exposure and vulnerability, increasing resilience and coordinated action, and monitoring progress;
15. *Recognizes* the importance of particularly vulnerable developing countries and segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihood, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability, as well as the ecosystems they depend on, in the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism;
16. *Encourages* the Executive Committee to take into account when updating its five-year rolling workplan areas of work that may require short-, medium- and long-term consideration and efforts, including in relation to sustainable development and transformative change, in the context of the work of each of its thematic expert groups;
17. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating the consideration of approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change into relevant work under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
18. *Requests* the secretariat, under the guidance of the Executive Committee, to organize meetings in conjunction with relevant regional forums, engaging relevant constituted bodies, networks and work programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, within their respective mandates and workplans and in partnership with relevant organizations, to identify ways of integrating loss and damage into relevant work and guidelines, as appropriate;
19. *Encourages* relevant constituted bodies, networks and work programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, within their respective mandates and workplans and in collaboration with the Executive Committee, to integrate loss and damage, where appropriate, into their work;
20. *Acknowledges* the importance of the involvement of and collaboration with relevant constituted bodies and expert groups, organizations and institutions, under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, to enhance coordination, synergies and linkages;
21. *Requests* the Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups, in undertaking their work, to draw upon the work of and involve, as appropriate, relevant constituted bodies, networks and work programmes, as appropriate;
22. *Encourages* the Executive Committee to draw upon the work, information and expertise of bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as on international processes, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;
23. *Invites* the Executive Committee, acknowledging the need to strengthen risk assessment, to engage relevant experts and collect and disseminate information on methodologies available for integrating long-term assessment, including those associated with the quantification of risks, into comprehensive climate risk management approaches, including national and subnational assessment and planning processes;
24. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing the work on slow onset events and non-economic losses associated with climate change impacts;

⁵ Pursuant to decision 4/CP.22, para. 4(d).

25. *Requests* the Executive Committee to revise the terms of reference for and launch the expert groups on slow onset events and non-economic losses, taking into account the broad range of issues covered by the relevant strategic workstreams, which may need to be addressed using a sequential approach;
26. *Also requests* the Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups to develop technical guides within their work on their respective thematic areas, avoiding duplication of work across workstreams, which include sections on the following:
 - (a) Risk assessments, including long-term risk assessments, of climate change impacts;
 - (b) Approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the risk assessments referred to in paragraph 26(a) above;
 - (c) Resources available for supporting such approaches;
 - (d) Monitoring systems for assessing the effectiveness of these approaches;
27. *Invites* relevant organizations and other stakeholders to collaborate with the Executive Committee, including through strategic partnerships, in developing and disseminating products that support national focal points, loss and damage contact points and other relevant entities in raising awareness of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
28. *Encourages* the Executive Committee, Parties, relevant constituted bodies and organizations under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other relevant stakeholders to facilitate or enhance research on, and share good practices for, averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, including long-term risk assessment and risk communication;
29. *Requests* the Executive Committee, in collaboration with relevant organizations, to foster public education and awareness-raising efforts at the regional, national and local level, including efforts with a capacity-building component;
30. *Recognizes* the importance of scaling up the mobilization of resources to support efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
31. *Also recognizes* the urgency of enhancing the mobilization of action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
32. *Urges* the scaling-up of action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
33. *Also urges* private and non-governmental organizations, funds and other stakeholders, to scale up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
34. *Acknowledges* the wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources of finance, relevant to supporting approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

35. *Urges* the broad range of bodies, organizations and funds under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to scale up support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

36. *Invites* Parties to make use of available support relevant for averting, minimizing and addressing impacts related to extreme weather events, slow onset events, non-economic losses and human mobility and for comprehensive risk management from a wide variety of sources, public and private, domestic bilateral and multilateral, under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, as appropriate, to an extent consistent with their mandates;

37. *Requests* the Executive Committee to further engage and strengthen its dialogue with the Standing Committee on Finance by providing input in line with decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c)(ii), to the Standing Committee on Finance when, in accordance with its mandate, it provides information, recommendations and draft guidance relating to the operating entities of the financial mechanisms under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;

38. *Takes note* of decision -/CMA.2,⁶ paragraph 8, whereby the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement invited the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of the Green Climate Fund, and to facilitate efficient access in this regard, and in this context to take into account the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee;⁷

39. *Requests* the Executive Committee, in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to clarify how developing country Parties may access funding from the Green Climate Fund for the development of funding proposals related to the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee,⁸ consistently with paragraph 38 above, and to include information thereon in its annual reports;

40. *Also requests* the Executive Committee to establish, by the end of 2020, in accordance with its procedures and mandate, an expert group pursuant to decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c), drawing on the work of and involving, as appropriate, existing bodies, organizations, networks and experts under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, ensuring a fair, equitable and balanced representation within the group;

41. *Decides* that the expert group referred to in paragraph 40 above shall develop a focused plan of action, while avoiding duplication of existing efforts, at its first meeting to take place in 2020, on the following:

- (a) The activities referred to in paragraphs 37 and 39 above;
- (b) The collection, compilation and dissemination of information on the available sources of support under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties;

⁶ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 7(b) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session.

⁷ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

⁸ As footnote 7 above.

(c) Collaboration with the thematic expert groups of the Executive Committee to undertake the work referred to in paragraph 26 above;

(d) Collaboration with relevant bodies and organizations under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement pursuant to decision 2/CP.19, paragraph 5(c)(iii);

(e) The organization of events in conjunction with relevant meetings and conferences, including the NAP Expo and regional events, to share information and experience relating to accessing available sources of support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, in collaboration with relevant constituted bodies and organizations under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;

(f) The analysis and identification of enabling conditions for effective implementation of risk transfer facilities and social protection schemes in the context of comprehensive risk management, as appropriate;

42. *Recognizes* the importance of building the capacity, and enhancing the facilitation, of the provision of technical support to developing countries for approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

43. *Establishes*, as part of the Warsaw International Mechanism, the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, to catalyse the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

44. *Invites* those organizations, bodies, networks and experts referred to in paragraph 43 above engaged in providing technical assistance to developing countries to report on their progress to the Executive Committee;

45. *Requests* the Executive Committee to include relevant information from the organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have reported on their progress, as referred to in paragraph 44 above, in its annual reports;

46. *Recommends* that the next review of the Warsaw International Mechanism be held in 2024 and every five years thereafter as follows:

(a) The subsidiary bodies will develop terms of reference for each review at their sessions immediately before the sessions at which they will undertake a review;

(b) The subsidiary bodies will undertake future reviews of the Warsaw International Mechanism and forward the outputs of the reviews to the governing body or bodies;⁹

47. *Notes* that considerations related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism will continue at its third session (November 2020);¹⁰

48. *Encourages* Parties to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee;

⁹ Pending the outcome of the informal consultations on agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties/agenda item 5 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. Nothing in this document prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

¹⁰ It is noted that discussions related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism did not produce an outcome; this is without prejudice to further consideration of this matter.

49. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

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

Decision -/CMA.2

Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance

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

Recalling Article 9 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decisions 1/CP.21, paragraphs 53 and 63, 14/CMA.1 and -/CP.25,¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session and the recommendations contained therein;²
2. *Endorses* the workplan³ of the Standing Committee on Finance for 2020 and underlines the importance of the Standing Committee on Finance focusing its work in 2020 in accordance with its current mandates;
3. *Notes* the outcomes of the discussions of the Standing Committee on Finance on the 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows and the report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as the respective workplans, outreach activities and indicative timelines for preparation;⁴
4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Germany, Norway, the Philippines and Switzerland for their financial contributions to support the work of the Standing Committee on Finance;
5. *Welcomes* the 2019 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance, on the topic of climate finance and sustainable cities, with a focus on enhancing understanding of how to accelerate the mobilization and delivery of climate finance for the development of sustainable cities, and *takes note* of the summary report⁵ on the Forum;
6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of Australia, Lebanon and Norway, as well as to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Union for the Mediterranean, and the Islamic Development Bank, for their financial, administrative and substantive support, which contributed to the success of the 2019 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance;
7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of its 2020 Forum, which will be financing nature-based solutions;
8. *Notes* the inputs of the Standing Committee on Finance to the technical paper on the elaboration of the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage;⁶

¹ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 8(b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session.

² FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3.

³ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, annex V.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, annexes II and III, respectively.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2019/10/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3/Add.1.

⁶ FCCC/TP/2019/1.

9. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to present, to the extent possible, disaggregated information in relation to, inter alia, mapping data availability and gaps by sector, assessing climate finance flows and presenting information on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
10. *Underscores* the important contribution of the Standing Committee on Finance in relation to the operational definitions of climate finance, and *invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal,⁷ by 30 April 2020, their views on the operational definitions of climate finance for consideration by the Standing Committee on Finance in order to enhance its technical work on this matter in the context of preparing its 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows;
11. *Takes note* of the strategic outreach plan⁸ of the Standing Committee on Finance on enhancing stakeholder engagement;
12. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance, in implementing its strategic outreach plan, to build on existing efforts to reach out to developing country Parties and relevant developing country stakeholders when generating data and information for the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
13. *Looks forward* to the inputs that may be provided by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts to the work of the Standing Committee on Finance for its consideration in preparing elements of draft guidance for the operating entities;
14. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to continue to enhance its efforts towards ensuring gender-responsiveness in implementing its workplan;
15. *Emphasizes* the importance of the transparency of the proceedings and decision-making processes of the Standing Committee on Finance;
16. *Takes note* of the appointment of Standing Committee on Finance focal points to liaise with the other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
17. *Decides* to initiate the review of the functions⁹ of the Standing Committee on Finance relating to the Paris Agreement, as part of the review referred to in decision -/CP.25,¹⁰ with a view to concluding it at its fifth session (November 2022);
18. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (November 2020) on progress in implementing its workplan;
19. *Also requests* that the actions of the Standing Committee on Finance called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2019/10–FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3, annex IV.

⁹ Pursuant to decision 2/CP.17, annex VI, para. 10.

¹⁰ As footnote 1 above.

Decision -/CMA.2

Guidance to the Green Climate Fund

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

1. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session transmit to the Green Climate Fund the guidance contained in paragraphs 2–8 below, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61;
2. *Welcomes* the report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session and its addendum,¹ including the list of actions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Board) in response to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
3. *Also welcomes* the Board's decision² confirming that the current Green Climate Fund modalities enable support for the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions and adaptation-related elements of the Paris Agreement;
4. *Recalls* Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, in which Parties established a global goal on adaptation for enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;
5. *Takes note* of the encouragement of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement³ for the Green Climate Fund, among others, to continue channelling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication and/or nationally determined contributions;
6. *Encourages* the Green Climate Fund to continue to enhance its support for adaptation and *requests* the Green Climate Fund to:
 - (a) Swiftly conclude its work on guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities;⁴
 - (b) Continue to enhance its support for the implementation of national adaptation plans, in line with Board decisions on enhancing readiness programming;⁵
7. *Also encourages* the Green Climate Fund to continue to collaborate with the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee with a view to both strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and achieving a balance between support for mitigation and support for adaptation;
8. *Invites* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of the Green Climate Fund, and to facilitate efficient access

¹ FCCC/CP/2019/3 and Add.1.

² Green Climate Fund Board decision GCF/B.13/10.

³ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 21.

⁴ Pursuant to Green Climate Fund Board document GCF/B.17/10.

⁵ Green Climate Fund Board decisions GCF/B.22/10 and GCF/B.22/11.

in this regard, and in this context to take into account the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.⁶

⁶ FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1, annex.

Draft decision -/CP.25

Guidance to the Global Environment Facility

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

1. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties, at its twenty-fifth session, transmit to the Global Environment Facility the guidance contained in paragraphs 2–3 below, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61,
2. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session,¹ including the list of actions taken by the Global Environment Facility in response to the guidance received from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
3. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to adequately support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports under its seventh replenishment and throughout its replenishment cycles, in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14–15 of the Paris Agreement and decision 18/CMA.1.

¹ FCCC/CP/2019/5 and Add.1.

Decision -/CMA.2

Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 10 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 66 and 68, and decision 15/CMA.1,

1. *Welcomes* the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2019¹ and the efforts of the bodies in incorporating the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplan and programme of work;²
2. *Notes*, recalling decision 15/CMA.1, paragraph 3, that the information on how the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network have incorporated the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplan and programme of work was not included in a comprehensive manner in the joint annual report referred to in paragraph 1 above, and *requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to include this information in their joint annual report for 2020;
3. *Also notes* the areas identified by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for collaboration in 2019–2022^{3, 4} in supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement, and *requests* them to finalize in 2020 the development of activities to be undertaken jointly in those areas with a view to incorporating the guidance contained in the technology framework into these activities;
4. *Encourages* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue to report on the progress of their work as well as on challenges and lessons learned in implementing the technology framework;
5. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue to implement their respective mandates with strengthened efforts on all key themes of the technology framework when serving the Paris Agreement.

¹ FCCC/SB/2019/4.

² Pursuant to decision 15/CMA.1, para. 3.

³ See the rolling workplan of the Technology Executive Committee for 2019–2022, available at <https://bit.ly/36ESdPG>.

⁴ See the programme of work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2019–2022, available at https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/ctcn_programme_of_work_2019-2022.pdf.

Decision -/CMA.2

Initial institutional arrangements for capacity-building under the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Articles 11 and 19 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 3/CMA.1, paragraphs 11–13,

Further recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 81,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of capacity-building under the Paris Agreement for enhancing the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular those with the least capacity and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to take effective climate action;
2. *Also recognizes* that capacity-building efforts and activities take place under a range of constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in line with their respective mandates, as well as by various bodies and actors outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
3. *Decides* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building shall serve the Paris Agreement in accordance with its mandate¹ and terms of reference;²
4. *Also decides* that the priority areas and activities of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building are those contained in decision -/CP.25³;
5. *Invites* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to work closely with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to address gaps and needs, both current and emerging, in implementing capacity-building in developing countries and to enhance the coherence and coordination of capacity-building in accordance with the relevant mandates and activities of those bodies;
6. *Requests* the secretariat to include, in its annual compilation and synthesis report on the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, information on work on issues pertaining to capacity-building under the Paris Agreement undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement;
7. *Decides* that inputs to the work of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building on issues pertaining to capacity-building under the Paris Agreement may include, inter alia, submissions, information reported through the enhanced transparency framework, and, as appropriate, the compilation and synthesis report referred to in paragraph 6 above, reports on the Durban Forum and the capacity-building portal;
8. *Confirms* that the Paris Committee on Capacity-building shall report to both the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement through its annual technical progress report.

¹ Decision 1/CP.21, para. 71.

² Decision 2/CP.22, annex.

³ Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda item 15(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

Advanced unedited version

Workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.25

Draft decision -/CMP.15

Draft decision -/CMA.2

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

Recalling decisions 7/CMA.1, 3/CMP.14 and 7/CP.24,

1. *Welcome* the annual report of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures¹ and its progress in supporting the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
2. *Adopt* the rules of procedure of the Katowice Committee on Impacts as contained in annex I;
3. *Adopt* the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts as contained in annex II;
4. *Decide* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, in the context of the implementation of the workplan, may consider, as needed, additional modalities for the workplan activities, consistent with the modalities identified in 7/CMA.1, and recommend such additional modalities for the workplan for consideration and adoption by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
5. *Recall* paragraph 12 of decision 7/CMA.1, which provides that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption;
6. *Request* the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to continue considering the Katowice Committee on Impacts first annual report, including the recommendations and considerations contained therein at the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022) with a view to providing recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol during the next session;
7. *Also request* the secretariat to support the implementation of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts referred to in paragraph 3 above;

¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/202723>.

8. *Take note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 3 above;
9. *Request* that the actions of the secretariat called for in these decisions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex I

Rules of procedure of the Katowice Committee on Impacts

I. Scope

1. These rules of procedure shall apply to the KCI in accordance with decision 7/CMA.1 and its annex.

II. Mandate

2. The CMA, by decision 7/CMA.1, decided to establish the KCI to support the work of the forum in implementing its work programme and operating in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to that decision.

3. The forum and the KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, to carry out the work programme of the forum:

- (a) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;
- (b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, specific examples and guidelines;
- (c) Receiving inputs from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;
- (d) Organizing workshops.

III. Members

4. The CMA, by decision 7/CMA.1, decided that the KCI shall be composed of 14 members, of which:

- (a) Two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
- (b) One member from the least developed countries;
- (c) One member from the small island developing States;
- (d) Two members from relevant intergovernmental organizations.¹

5. By the same decision, the CMA also decided that members shall be nominated by their respective groups. Groups are encouraged to nominate members taking into account the goal of achieving a gender balance. The Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI shall be notified of these appointments.

6. The CMA also decided that members shall serve in their expert capacity and should have relevant qualifications and expertise in the technical and socioeconomic fields related to the areas of the work programme of the forum.²

7. Further, the CMA decided that members shall serve a term of two years and be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms in office.³

8. The term of office of a member shall commence at the first meeting of the KCI in the calendar year of their appointment and end immediately before the first meeting of the KCI in the calendar year after their second calendar year in office.

9. If a member of the KCI resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the KCI shall request the group that

¹ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(b).

² Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(c).

³ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(e).

nominated the member to nominate another member for the remainder of the unexpired term, in which case the appointment shall count as one term. In such a case, the KCI shall notify the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI.

10. If a member is unable to participate in two consecutive meetings of the KCI or unable to perform the functions and tasks set by the KCI, the Co-Chairs of the KCI will bring this matter to the attention of the KCI and seek clarification from the group that nominated that member on the status of their membership.

IV. Co-Chairs

11. The CMA decided that the KCI shall elect, on a consensus basis, two members from among its members to serve as Co-Chairs for a term of two years each, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation.⁴

12. The CMA also decided that if one of the Co-Chairs is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, another member designated by the KCI shall serve as Co-Chair.⁵

13. If one of the Co-Chairs is unable to complete the term of office, the KCI shall elect a replacement from among its members of the relevant group of the incumbent Co-Chair, if available, to complete that term of office.

14. The Co-Chairs shall collaborate in chairing meetings of the KCI and in facilitating the work of the KCI throughout the year, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI, to ensure coherence between meetings.

15. Following the completion of the Co-Chairs' two-year term of office, the KCI shall nominate two members as Co-Chairs to serve the next two-year term of office.

16. The Co-Chairs shall declare the opening and closing of meetings of the KCI, ensure the observance of these rules of procedure and rule on points of order.

17. The Co-Chairs shall call upon speakers at meetings of the KCI in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The secretariat shall maintain a list of speakers. The Co-Chairs may call a speaker to order if their remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

18. The KCI may further define additional roles and responsibilities for the Co-Chairs.

19. In exercising their functions, the Co-Chairs shall remain under the authority of the KCI.

V. Secretariat

20. The secretariat shall support and facilitate the work of the KCI, by:

(a) Making the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the KCI, including announcing meetings, issuing invitations, making the necessary travel arrangements for members eligible for funding for their participation in meetings and making available relevant documents for meetings;

(b) Maintaining meeting records and arranging for the storage and preservation of documents of meetings of the KCI;

(c) Making documents of meetings of the KCI available to the public, unless otherwise decided by the KCI.

21. The secretariat shall assist the KCI in tracking its actions, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI, in its annual report.

⁴ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(f).

⁵ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(g).

22. In addition, the secretariat shall perform any other functions assigned by the KCI, in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

VI. Meetings

23. The KCI shall meet twice per year, for two days per meeting, in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

24. At least nine members of the KCI must be present to constitute a quorum.

25. Members are requested to confirm their attendance at meetings of the KCI as early as possible, and at least four weeks prior to a meeting for members eligible for funding for their participation, to enable sufficient time for the secretariat to make the necessary travel arrangements.

26. Should technical and financial resources permit, open meetings of the KCI shall be webcast through the UNFCCC website.

27. At each of its meetings, the KCI shall propose the dates of its next meeting. The Co-Chairs will agree the dates of the next meeting in consultation with the secretariat.

VII. Agenda and documentation for meetings

28. The Co-Chairs, assisted by the secretariat, shall prepare the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda for each meeting of the KCI in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI. The Co-Chairs will prepare a report on the meeting, to be agreed by members, and this will be made available on the UNFCCC website. The Co-Chairs will report back to the forum on the meeting of the KCI.

29. The provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda for each meeting shall be transmitted to members of the KCI at least four weeks in advance of the meeting.

30. Members may propose additions or changes to the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda, in writing, to the secretariat within one week of receiving the documents, and these additions or changes shall be considered for a revised provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda by the secretariat, in agreement with the Co-Chairs.

31. The secretariat shall transmit the provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda and any supporting documentation to the members at least two weeks prior to a meeting. Documents may be transmitted after that date with the approval of the Co-Chairs.

32. Documents for a meeting shall be published on the UNFCCC website at least two weeks prior to that meeting, to the extent possible.

33. The KCI shall, at the beginning of each meeting, adopt the agenda for that meeting.

34. The CMA decided that members of the KCI shall prepare an annual report for the forum to consider with a view to making recommendations for consideration by the SBSTA and the SBI, which, in turn, are to recommend action to the COP, CMP and the CMA for their consideration and adoption.⁶

35. This annual report shall be made available on the UNFCCC website by the relevant sessions of the COP, the CMP and the CMA.

VIII. Decision-making

36. The CMA decided that the KCI shall operate on the basis of consensus of its members.⁷

⁶ Decision 7/CMA.1, para. 12, and annex, para. 4(j).

⁷ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(i).

37. The KCI may use electronic means to facilitate its work, as appropriate and in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

IX. Working language

38. The working language of the KCI shall be English.

X. Participation of expert advisers in meetings

39. The KCI, in performing its mandate, should draw upon outside expertise at its meetings.

40. The Co-Chairs may, in consultation with the KCI, invite representatives of international organizations, the private sector, academia and/or civil society to participate in a meeting of the KCI as expert advisers on specific issues under consideration at the meeting.

XI. Participation of observers

41. The CMA decided that meetings of the KCI shall be open to attendance as observers by all Parties and accredited observer organizations, unless otherwise decided by the KCI.⁸

42. The KCI may decide to close a meeting or part thereof to observers at any time.

43. The secretariat shall make the dates and venues of the meetings available to the public to enable participation by observers.

44. Observers may, with the agreement of the KCI, be invited to address the KCI on matters under consideration by the KCI. The Co-Chairs shall notify the KCI one week in advance of the meeting of any proposed interventions by observers.

45. The KCI may request interventions from observers throughout the meeting, as appropriate.

XII. Use of electronic means of communication

46. The KCI shall use electronic means of communication to facilitate intersessional work, as appropriate and in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI. The secretariat shall ensure that a secure and dedicated web interface is established and maintained to facilitate the work of the KCI.

XIII. Working groups

47. The KCI may establish working groups among its members to support the forum in performing its functions. The working groups may receive inputs from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations in accordance with the workplan of the forum and its KCI and in line with paragraphs 39 and 40 above.

XIV. Workplan

48. The KCI will support the work of the forum in line with the workplan of the forum and its KCI.

⁸ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 4(h).

XV. Amendments to the rules of procedure

49. The KCI may recommend amendments to the rules of procedure for consideration by the forum and approval by the subsidiary bodies.

50. Proposals and amendments to proposals for the rules of procedure may be introduced and submitted to the secretariat in writing by members; such proposals and amendments shall be circulated for consideration by all members of the KCI.

51. No proposal for the rules of procedure shall be discussed or put forward for a decision at any meeting unless copies have been circulated to the members no later than two weeks before the meeting.

XVI. Overriding authority of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

52. In the event of a conflict between any provision of these rules and any provision of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement, the provision of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement shall take precedence.

Annex II

Workplan of the forum on the impacts of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the impacts of the implementation of response measures

Recalling paragraph 12 of the decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption.

Recalling paragraph 4(j) annex of decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the members of the KCI shall prepare an annual report for the forum to consider with the view to making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

Recalling paragraph 5 annex of Decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum and KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, in order to carry out the work programme of the forum:

- (a) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;
- (b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, concrete examples and guidelines;
- (c) Receiving input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;
- (d) Organizing workshops.

Recalling that the Subsidiary Bodies are requested to conduct a mid-term review of the work plan of the forum.

Recalling paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.1 which decided that the forum shall develop and recommend a six-year workplan in line with the forums functions, work programme and modalities taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to Parties.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
a	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 (Decision 3/CP.23)	SB 52	KCI	Workshop
b	Consideration of the KCI annual report by the forum (Paragraph 4(j) of the Annex to decision 7/CMA.1)	SB 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63	KCI Forum	Preparation of annual report Consider annual report
c	Mid-term review of the workplan starting from fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022) (Decision 7/CMA.1, paragraph 10)	SB 56	Forum	Conclusions / draft decisions
d	Prepare information for the technical assessment component of global stocktake related to the impacts of the implementation of response measures (Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraphs 8 and 24) (June 2022)	SB 56,57	KCI Forum	 Forward an outcome document for consideration to the technical assessment of the Global Stocktake

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
e	Review functions, work programme and modalities of the forum at fifty-ninth session of SBs (November 2023) (Decision 7/CMA.1, paragraph 6)	SB 58, 59	Forum	Guiding questions for the review
			Forum	Receive and consider the review
1.	Explore approaches to inform the development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategies, plans, policies and programs, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and/or long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies that maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts ¹⁰ of response measures.	SB 52	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhance information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experiences and best practices
2.	Identify country-driven strategies and best practices on just transition of the work force and creation of decent work and quality jobs and on economic diversification and transformation focusing on challenges and opportunities from the implementation of low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development.	SB 54 and 58	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Concrete examples
		SB 58	Forum	Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices In-session workshop
3.	Facilitate the development, enhancement, customization and use of tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures including identifying and reviewing existing tools and approaches in data poor environments, in consultation with technical experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders.	SB 53 and onward, as decided by the Forum/ KCI,	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Organizing a regional workshop

¹⁰ *Impacts* in this document, refers to social, economic and environmental impacts.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
4.	Enhance capacity and understanding of Parties, through collaboration and input from stakeholders, on the assessment and analysis of the impacts of implementation of response measures to facilitate the undertaking of economic diversification and transformation and just transition	SB 52 and 63	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
5.	Build awareness and understanding of Parties and other stakeholders to assess the economic impacts of potential new industries and businesses resulting from the implementation of response measures, with a view to maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of the implementation of response measures.	SB 57	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Awareness and enhancing information sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
6.	Promote the availability and use of guidelines and policy frameworks to assist Parties in promoting just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs within and across sectors, including training, retooling, retraining and reskilling systems and stakeholder engagement strategies.	SB 60	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
7.	Facilitate the development and exchange of regional, country and/or sector specific case studies and approaches on (a) economic diversification and transformation and just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs, and (b) assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures, with a view to understanding the positive and negative impacts.	SB 59 and onward, as decided by the Forum/ KCI	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations KCI to examine existing case studies and identify an area where it may develop a case study, as appropriate.

#	Activity	Estimated timeline	Responsible actor	Modalities/Outputs
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
8.	Identify and exchange experiences and best practices on engaging the private sector, including small and medium sized enterprises and, public-private partnerships to facilitate the creation of decent work and quality jobs in low greenhouse gas emissions sectors.	SB 59	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Concrete examples
9.	Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account inter-generational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations.	SB 56 and 62	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations Technical paper
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations In-session workshop
10.	Share experiences and best practices of reporting and informing on efforts to assess and analyze the impacts of the implementation of response measures.	SB 61	KCI	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices Concrete examples
11.	Facilitate, exchange and share experiences and best practices on the assessment of the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions informed by the best available science, including the use of existing tools and methodologies.	SB 55 and SB 57	KCI	Input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations
			Forum	Exchange and sharing of experience and best practices

Summary of the Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference: 2-15 December 2019

After a last-minute change of venue from Santiago to Madrid, the 2019 Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference opened with expectations that delegates would finish negotiations on a few key issues, principally the guidance for Article 6 (market and non-market mechanisms). Other key issues included the review of Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) and finance. But this was not the case. The disconnects between the demands of people and science, and what the process could deliver, and between countries that want to look to the future, and those focused on the past, ultimately undermined the ability for the Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference to deliver, despite running nearly 40 hours overtime.

During the second week, the President of the 25th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Carolina Schmidt, Minister of Environment, Chile, attempted to facilitate progress on the outstanding political and technical issues by convening high-level consultations. After ministers and members of the COP Presidency conducted bilateral consultations, the issues were divided into two tracks: one, for Article 6; the other, for the WIM, response measures, and the overall outcome decision (1/CP.25).

Throughout Saturday night, 14 December, there were protracted ministerial-led discussions on these outstanding issues, which resulted in this COP becoming the longest in the history of the UNFCCC. On Sunday, 15 December, many delegates and observers, including UN Secretary-General António Guterres, expressed disappointment with the few decisions adopted, and the language related to ambition in the text titled “Chile-Madrid Time for Action.” Several countries also noted, and expressed regret, that Rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure will be applied to many agenda items. Rule 16 is applied when parties are unable to complete their consideration of the issue, often owing to a lack of consensus on the substance, or on the process moving forward. When applied, the issue is automatically included on the agenda for the next session.

Countries were unable to reach agreement on Article 6. The texts will be forwarded to the subsidiary bodies meeting in June 2020. Several other issues were left unresolved, including common time frames, long-term finance, transparency issues for the Paris Agreement, report of the Adaptation Committee, and report of the Consultative Group of Experts.

The issues that were concluded included the review of the WIM, gender, and some finance-related issues, such as guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF). Parties also adopted three decisions, each named the Chile/Madrid Time for Action. While the decision related to the Paris Agreement does not specifically call for greater ambition, there is a suggestion for parties to consider increasing their climate ambition.

More than 26,700 people attended COP 25, including over 13,600 government delegates, nearly 10,000 observers, and over 3,000 members of the media.

The Chile/Madrid Climate Change conference included the:

- 25th session of the COP to the UNFCCC (COP 25);
- 15th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 15);
- 2nd session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 2); and
- 51st meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 51) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 51).

In this Issue

A Brief History of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement	2
Report of the Meetings	3
Opening Ceremony	3
Subsidiary Body for Implementation	4
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice	13
Conference of the Parties	17
Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement	22
Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol	24
Closing Statements	25
A Brief Analysis of the Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference	25
Upcoming Meetings	27
Glossary	28

A Brief History of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement

The international political response to climate change began with the 1992 adoption of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which sets out the basic legal framework and principles for international climate change cooperation with the aim of 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 order to boost the effectiveness of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in December 1997. It commits industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve quantified emissions reduction targets for a basket of six GHGs. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and has 192 parties. Its first commitment period took place from 2008 to 2012. The 2012 Doha Amendment established the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. It will enter into force after reaching 144 ratifications. To date, 135 parties have ratified the Doha Amendment.

In December 2015, parties adopted the Paris Agreement. Under the terms of the Agreement, all countries will submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and aggregate progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation will be reviewed every five years through a Global Stocktake. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016 and, to date, 187 parties have ratified the Agreement.

Recent Key Turning Points

Durban Mandate: The negotiating mandate for the Paris Agreement was adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, in 2011. 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 set out in the 2009 Copenhagen Accord.

Lima: The UN Climate Change Conference in Lima, Peru, in 2014 adopted the “Lima Call for Climate Action,” which furthered progress on the negotiations towards what would become the Paris Agreement. It elaborated the elements of a draft negotiating text and the process for submitting and synthesizing intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), while also addressing pre-2020 ambition.

Paris: The 2015 UN Climate Change Conference convened in Paris, France, and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement on 12 December. The Agreement includes the goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to increase parties’ ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development. The Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

Under the Paris Agreement, each party shall communicate, at five-year intervals, successively more ambitious NDCs. By 2020, parties whose nationally determined contributions (NDCs) contain a time frame up to 2025 are requested to communicate

a new NDC and parties with an NDC time frame up to 2030 are requested to communicate or update these contributions.

Key features of the Paris Agreement include a transparency framework, and a process known as the Global Stocktake. Starting in 2023, parties will convene this process at five-year intervals to review collective progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation. The Agreement also includes provisions on adaptation, finance, technology, loss and damage, and compliance.

When adopting the Paris Agreement, parties launched the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) to develop the Agreement’s operational details. They agreed to convene in 2018 a facilitative dialogue to take stock of collective progress towards the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals. This process was known as the Talanoa Dialogue.

In Paris, parties also agreed on the need to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all parties and non-party stakeholders to achieve the Paris Agreement’s goals. Building on the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, several non-party stakeholders made unilateral mitigation pledges in Paris, with more than 10,000 registered actions. Attention to actions by non-party stakeholders continued through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, launched in 2016.

Marrakech: The UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech took place from 7-18 November 2016, and included the first meeting of the CMA. Parties adopted several decisions related to the PAWP, including: that the work should conclude by 2018; the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB); and initiating a process to identify the information to be provided in accordance with Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* biennial finance communications by developed countries). Other decisions adopted included approving the five-year workplan of the WIM, enhancing the Technology Mechanism, and continuing and enhancing the Lima work programme on gender.

Fiji/Bonn: The Fiji/Bonn Climate Change Conference convened from 6-17 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, under the COP Presidency of Fiji. The COP launched the Talanoa Dialogue and established the “Fiji Momentum for Implementation,” a decision giving prominence to pre-2020 implementation and ambition. The COP also provided guidance on the completion of the PAWP and decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, subject to decisions to be taken by the CMA. Parties also further developed, or gave guidance to, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Executive Committee of the WIM, the Standing Committee on Finance, and the Adaptation Fund.

Katowice: The Katowice Climate Change Conference convened from 2-14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, concluding a busy year that featured an additional negotiation session to advance work on the PAWP. At COP 24, parties adopted the Katowice Climate Package. The Package finalized nearly all of the PAWP, including decisions to facilitate common interpretation and implementation of the Paris Agreement on the mitigation section of NDCs, adaptation communications, transparency framework, Global Stocktake, and financial transparency, among others. Work on cooperative approaches, under Article 6 of the Agreement, was not concluded, and parties agreed that COP 25 in 2019 would serve as the deadline for this work. The COP was also unable to agree on whether to “welcome” or “note” the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) Special Report on 1.5°C of Global Warming.

Report of the Meetings

This report summarizes the discussions by the five bodies based on their respective agendas. It begins with the subsidiary bodies, which began negotiations on many of the items. The report then turns to the COP, CMA, and CMP.

Opening Ceremony

On Monday morning, 2 December, Hoesung Lee, Chair of the IPCC, reminded delegates of the latest IPCC findings, which show that, although climate stabilization requires GHG emissions to peak next year, emissions continue to increase.

In a video message, Sebastián Piñera, President of Chile, emphasized the need for more ambitious climate action in a much shorter time frame than that agreed to in Paris.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres called for “rapid and deep transformational change.” He noted the expectations of developing countries for adequate delivery of climate finance, and urged parties to make progress on Paris Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches) to incentivize the private sector and support collective action.

Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez drew attention to women’s role in environmental protection, recalling Eunice Foote, the first scientist to demonstrate the effects of GHGs. He stressed leadership, saying that “as Europe led the industrialization, it must now lead in decarbonization.”

Opening Statements: Parties then gave opening statements pertaining to issues under consideration by the SBI, SBSTA, COP, CMP, and CMA.

Palestine, for the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China), said Article 6 negotiations should, *inter alia*, reflect the diversity of NDCs, and focus on avoiding double counting, and providing predictable funds for adaptation. She cautioned against a mitigation-centric COP. She also called for making the WIM an effective mechanism, including through financial support and technology transfer.

Finland, for the European Union (EU), outlined priorities, including: “robust and comprehensive” accounting rules for Article 6 to avoid double-counting; the second review of the WIM; and the review of the Lima Work Programme on Gender.

Switzerland, for the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), highlighted Article 6 as an “unprecedented opportunity” to increase NDC ambition, noting that EIG would not support transitioning Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) credits into the post-2020 mechanism.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, stressed the need for Article 6 rules to facilitate markets and enhance ambition. He also highlighted the WIM, capacity building, and the Adaptation Fund as key issues.

Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, urged consideration of the needs of developing countries in discussions regarding, *inter alia*, response measures and Article 6.

Egypt, for the African Group, stressed that the COP and the CMA should balance mitigation and adaptation, rather than become “consumed with reporting.” On finance, he stressed the importance of grant-based resources to avoid increasing the developing countries’ debt burden.

Bhutan, for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), outlined the group’s priorities, including: a COP decision announcing 2020 as a year of “strong ambition”; a meaningful review of the WIM; and that Article 6 should provide resources for adaptation through a share of proceeds.

Papua New Guinea, for the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, urged scaling up implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). He called for Article 6 rules to protect environmental integrity and called for an Article 6 “adaptation credit.”

Belize, for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), expressed disappointment regarding inadequate action and urged COP 25 to “trigger a decade of ambition.” She called for Article 6 to go beyond offsetting and for reforming the climate finance landscape, including to address loss and damage.

Brazil, for Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay (ABU), outlined expectations on climate finance, calling on developed countries to scale up ambition with regard to the GCF and the Adaptation Fund. He also stressed, among others, the need to engage all stakeholders on Article 6 and to raise the profile of adaptation.

Malaysia, for the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), stressed, among others: strengthening transparency for developed countries regarding implementation; engaging with all parties on cooperative approaches by operationalizing multiple metrics; and “depoliticizing” the flow of international financial resources.

Venezuela, for the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA), called for creating a financial mechanism under the WIM and emphasized the need for balanced support, noting that its priority is adaptation and that financial support is essential for raising ambition.

China, for Brazil, South Africa, India, and China (BASIC), called upon developed countries to honor existing financial commitments, scale up financial support, and increase predictability of support.

Guatemala, for the Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC), emphasized the need to ensure environmental integrity and avoid double counting, and for developed countries to increase funding channeled through the GCF and the GEF.

Youth NGOs called for: refraining from double counting under Article 6; a financing facility for loss and damage; an enhanced post-2020 work programme for Action on Climate Empowerment; and “an end to fossil fuel lobbies at the COP.”

Business and Industry NGOs said there is a “race to the top,” with more companies placing climate change at the heart of their business strategies and, on Article 6, called for, *inter alia*, clarity on accounting of transfers and avoidance of double counting.

Stating that a “historic movement of climate justice is rising,” Climate Justice Now! said civil society would hold leaders accountable at this COP and called on governments to raise domestic ambition while realizing inherent climate justice linkages.

Trade Union NGOs underscored the need to protect human rights and called for working together towards a fair transition for workers.

Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMAs) called for COP 25 to take into account the thousands of cities and other subnational governments that declared a climate emergency and the objective of climate neutrality, as key to raise ambition.

Women and Gender called for system change and urged governments to end violence against women on the “frontlines of climate action.”

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

SBI Chair Emmanuel Dlamini (eSwatini) opened SBI 51 on Monday, 2 December. The SBI adopted its agenda (FCCC/SBI/2019/10) and organization of work.

Organizational Matters: Election of Officers: Election of SBI Chair: Marianne Karlsen (Norway) was elected as the next SBI Chair.

Election of officers other than the Chair: Yeonchul Yoo (Republic of Korea) was nominated by the Asia-Pacific Group to be SBI Vice-Chair.

Multilateral Assessment: The multilateral assessment convened, with Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, and Kazakhstan presenting on Saturday, 7 December; and Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, and Switzerland presenting on Monday, 9 December.

Facilitative Sharing of Views: The facilitative sharing of views convened Monday, 9 December, with Ghana, India, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia presenting.

Annex I Reporting: These sub-items relate to the national reports of Annex I countries, including their national communications and their biennial reports.

Status of submission and review of seventh national communications and third biennial reports from Annex I Parties: This item (FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.2) was first taken up in plenary and then through consultations by the SBI Chair. Ukraine raised concerns and proposed postponing consideration of this and subsequent sub-items until the Secretariat amends the relevant documentation. Egypt, for the African Group, expressed concern that three Annex I countries had not submitted their seventh national communications and biennial update reports.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.25), the SBI agreed to continue its consideration at SBI 52.

Compilation and synthesis of second and third biennial reports: Report on national GHG inventory data from Annex I Parties for the period 1990-2016 and 1990-2017: SBI Chair Dlamini noted that consultations did not allow enough time to conclude the matter. Palestine, for the G-77/China, and Egypt, for the African Group, expressed concern over the number of countries that had not submitted their communications and reports, and stressed that the lack of aggregated data complicates understanding of pre-2020 action, including means of implementation. China noted this could create difficulties with post-2020 implementation.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.25), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration at SBI 52 of:

- status of submission and review of seventh national communications and third biennial reports from Annex I parties;
- compilations and syntheses of second and third biennial reports from Annex I parties; and
- reports on national GHG inventory data from Annex I parties for the periods 1990–2016 and 1990–2017.

Non-Annex I Reporting: These sub-items relate to the national reports of non-Annex I countries,

Information contained in national communications: This item was held in abeyance.

Report and terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE): This item relates to the report and future of the CGE, which assists developing countries in fulfilling their reporting requirements. The item (FCCC/TP/2019/4, FCCC/SBI/2019/18 and 19) was first taken up in the COP plenary, referred to the SBI plenary, and discussions proceeded in informal

consultations co-facilitated by Sin Liang Cheah (Singapore) and Getraud Wollansky (Austria).

In informal consultations, parties discussed whether and when the CGE would transition to solely support the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework. Views also diverged on whether to review the CGE's composition and its role in supporting the technical expert review (TER) of developing countries' reports under the Paris Agreement.

On composition, several developing country groups rejected a review of the CGE's composition, saying such a review is beyond the mandate of the discussions. Two non-Annex I parties that are not in developing-country regions supported the review, seeking to correct a "historic mistake" in the CGE's design.

On the CGE's future role in the TER, three developing country groups called for the CGE to participate in the review of developing countries' biennial transparency reports under the Paris Agreement. One developed country opposed, saying that COP 24 decided the composition of the TER teams, and another developed country queried the CGE's capacity to undertake this task. Some developing countries noted links to SBSTA discussions on the training of experts for the TER teams, suggesting the CGE should have a role in the design and implementation of the training materials.

The SBI could not reach agreement and referred the matter to the COP, which undertook informal consultations convened by the Presidency. The COP later adopted conclusions that decide to continue consideration of this matter.

During the COP closing plenary, Egypt, for the African Group, expressed disappointment that no decision was reached, underscoring the need for support to developing countries to facilitate their ability to complete their national reports, including under the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework.

Final Outcomes: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.24), the SBI, among others, notes the annual progress report on the work of the CGE and a number of the CGE's achievements in implementing its work plan.

In its conclusions (FCCC/CP/2019/L.2), the COP requests the SBI to continue its consideration of the terms of reference of the CGE at SBI 52, with a view to recommending a draft decision to COP 26.

Financial and technical support: This item relates to support to developing countries to assist them in meeting their reporting obligations. It was taken up in plenary FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.10 and INF.13) and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Sin Liang Cheah (Singapore) and Getraud Wollansky (Austria).

During the SBI closing plenary, Egypt, for the African Group, lamented that a decision had not been reached on this item or the CGE due to a "lack of will" to support developing countries' reporting.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.20), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration of the matter at SBI 52.

Summary reports of biennial update reports: The SBI took note of the information provided.

Common Time Frames for NDCs: Discussions on this item focused on the common frequency by which parties update or communicate their NDCs. Currently, those parties with a five-year NDC are requested to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and those parties with a ten-year NDC are requested to communicate or update their NDC by 2020. Paris Agreement Article 4.10 requires common time frames for NDCs to be considered.

Grégoire Baribeau (Canada) and George Wamukoya (Kenya) co-facilitated informal consultations.

In contact groups and informal consultations, parties' views diverged on common time frames' length, links to the Global Stocktake, and ways forward.

On length, Switzerland for the EIG, Bangladesh for the LDCs, Zimbabwe for the African Group, Brazil, and Indonesia, supported five-year time frames.

Colombia, for AILAC, preferred that parties communicate NDCs for an initial five-year period, with another NDC for the subsequent five-year period, which will be updated on the basis of available science.

China, for the LMDCs, preferred options that specify time frames for the next round of NDCs, communicated in 2025, that could be up to 2030, 2035, 2040, or as decided by the party.

On links to the Global Stocktake, Brazil noted that 10-year time frames mean that two Stocktakes will occur during the length of an NDC. Two developing country groups opposed making a link to the Global Stocktake.

On the way forward, the Co-Facilitators produced a new informal note that included additional options proposed by parties. One developing country group made two additional proposals. In the first, common time frames would be divided along the mitigation, adaptation, and finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building aspects of NDCs, with separate time frames for each. In the second, developed country parties would have common time frames of five years, and developing country parties would have common time frames of either five or 10 years, as determined by the country. Two parties presented a joint proposal outlining options that would replace two previously proposed options, involving, common time frames of five years, and successive NDCs in the latter.

In the draft conclusions text, parties could not agree on whether to refer to any of the informal notes considered at this session. Some developing and developed countries called for placing the reference to informal notes in brackets to allow for further discussion, which two developing country groups opposed. One developing country lamented that "some parties had blocked its right to add new options," which were captured in the revised informal note, for parties' consideration.

In the SBI closing plenary, Chair Dlamini said that Rule 16 will apply.

Matters relating to Mechanisms under the Protocol: Review of CDM modalities and procedures: Parties agreed to consider this item at SBI 52 to allow progress on Article 6.

Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Protocol: The SBI took note of the information presented (FCCC/SBI/2019/INF.14).

Scope of the Next Periodic Review of the Long-term Global Goal under the Convention (LTGG) and of overall progress towards achieving it: This joint SBI-SBSTA item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 2 December. Leon Charles (Grenada) and Madoko Yoshino (Japan) subsequently co-facilitated informal consultations.

In informal consultations, invoking the draft negotiating text that had been drawn up at SBSTA 50, several developing country groups supported an option whereby the periodic review and the Global Stocktake would both proceed, and suggested new language to the effect that the COP would coordinate with the CMP and CMA to ensure that the next periodic review would avoid duplication of efforts and take into account the work of relevant fora. Many developed countries opposed, and preferred

options that consider closing the review on a permanent basis, with one arguing that the scope of the Global Stocktake is broader than that of the periodic review.

One group presented a series of amendments that involved, *inter alia*: removing a reference to "scientific" information to be noted in light of the second periodic review; and supporting an option whereby the periodic review would inform the Global Stocktake, as well as deleting options that would seek to end the periodic review. Many developed country parties opposed the latter two, arguing that all options should be maintained, and that "scientific" information remained in the SBSTA mandate.

Parties could not agree on whether the text should recall decisions related to the scope of the periodic review. They also disagreed on whether to include references to:

- "science related to" the LTGG;
- the timeline of the second periodic review's structured expert dialogue; and
- the adequacy and effectiveness of the efforts to achieve the LTGG.

Several developing countries argued against any provision that would "limit the scope of the periodic review."

Parties' views diverged strongly on whether to include references to the "adequacy and effectiveness" of efforts to achieve the LTGG within the scope of the periodic review. One party recommended that the outcome of the second periodic review should not result in an alteration or redefinition of the long-term global goal.

After consultations, a developing country group made a bridging proposal regarding the scope of the periodic review such that the review would both enhance parties' understanding of the LTGG and "assess the overall aggregated efforts of the steps taken by parties in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention." They stressed that this proposal would be withdrawn if parties did not agree to it.

Many parties opposed the inclusion of the word "assess" in the scope of the review, citing concerns about duplication with the Global Stocktake. The Co-Facilitators proposed "consider."

Many parties expressed their disappointment that consensus could not be reached. Several asked for more time, expressing a belief that significant progress had been made and that agreement was within reach.

This issue was transferred to the COP Presidency on Monday, 9 December. In informal consultations held by the COP Presidency, some parties proposed a pre-2020 work programme as part of the review of the LTGG, or suggested that such a work programme could be separately mandated by the COP. Others opposed establishing this work programme.

On Sunday, 15 December, the COP adopted a decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2019/L.9), the COP, *inter alia*: agrees that the second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention will take place, beginning in the second half of 2020 and concluding in 2022, with a structured expert dialogue held in conjunction with the subsidiary body sessions, from SB 53 to SB 55. The COP also decides that the second periodic review should enhance parties' understanding of:

- the LTGG and scenarios towards achieving it in light of the ultimate objective of the Convention;
- progress made in relation to addressing information and knowledge gaps; and
- challenges and opportunities for achieving the LTGG.

The second periodic review will also assess the overall aggregated effect of steps taken by parties in order to achieve

the LTGG. The COP also agrees that the outcome of the second periodic review will not result in an alteration or redefinition of the LTGG as defined in decision 1/CP.21 (the 2013-2015 review).

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: The Koronivia joint work on agriculture aims to highlight the role of agriculture in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as of support needed.

The item was first taken up by both subsidiary bodies in plenary on Monday, 2 December. A workshop took place on 3-4 December discussing soil nutrients and manure management. The workshop and discussions that followed were co-facilitated by Monika Figaj (Poland) and Milagros Sandoval (Peru).

Informal consultations showed broad agreement among parties over engaging in more detail with the reports of the two previous workshops to extract concrete recommendations, as opposed to simply noting the reports.

Many developing countries called for beginning to engage on the way forward for the Koronivia process, especially with regard to means of implementation, with a view to adopting a decision at COP 26, as previously mandated. Some developed countries opposed discussing further developments at this meeting, with one country requesting clarification on the rationale for focusing on means of implementation.

In the draft decision text, one developing country called for two additions to the text: an invitation to the Adaptation Committee, the LDC Expert Group, and other bodies to support the development of new tools; and for means of implementation to support the actions outlined in the conclusions. The issue remained unresolved. Co-Facilitator Sandoval observed “overwhelming support” for the draft conclusions as presented, but noted no consensus.

In the SBI and SBSTA closing plenaries on Monday, 9 December, the decision was adopted.

Final Outcomes: In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2019/L.5), the SBSTA and SBI, among others:

- consider the reports of the two previous workshops held at SB50 and their implications for sharing best practices among countries and stakeholders; the role of science, technology, and capacity-building; countries’ circumstances; food security; and adaptation and adaptation co-benefits;
- encourage the continued involvement of constituted bodies and financing entities in the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture;
- recall their request to the Secretariat to organize an intersessional workshop between SB 51 and 52; and
- agree to continue consideration of the matter at SB 52.

Report of the WIM Executive Committee and the 2019

Review of the Mechanism: This issue involves the second review of the WIM, mandated to take stock of processes to address loss and damage. This item (FCCC/SB/2019/5 and Add.1) was first taken up by the COP and CMA plenaries. In the plenaries, parties agreed to maintain the provisional approach whereby the COP continues to consider the report of the WIM Executive Committee (ExCom) and the WIM review without prejudging the outcome on matters related to the governance of the WIM. Joint SBI/SBSTA informal consultations, co-facilitated by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago), convened before the issue was raised to the COP and CMA Presidency for consultations.

In informal consultations, parties discussed:

- ensuring the work of the WIM is based on best available science and evidence;

- the role of national focal points in increasing parties’ engagement with the WIM;
- enhancing collaboration with other bodies and organizations;
- better tailoring WIM products to national and local-level users;
- disentangling work on different aspects of slow onset events and non-economic losses; and
- supporting the work and further establishment of risk transfer facilities.

Parties diverged on the breadth of the WIM review, with developing countries noting the need for a long-term vision for the WIM, which led to fundamental points of divergence on finance and establishing a new implementation arm of the WIM.

On finance, developing countries urged new and additional finance for loss and damage, including by creating windows for loss and damage funding under financial bodies such as the GCF. Some developed countries emphasized strengthening awareness and the efficient use of existing resources. Others expressed openness towards language on scaling up finance, noting it should entail references to channeling funding from a variety of sources and to supporting effective resource use. Several developed countries noted that the GCF already supports loss and damage related projects, such as early warning systems and flood protection infrastructure.

On implementation, developing countries called for establishing an “implementation arm” of the WIM that would, *inter alia*, feature technical and financial facilities to directly respond to parties’ needs, with some noting this would complement the “policy arm” that is the ExCom. Several developed countries favored enhancing existing structures and leveraging the catalyzing role of the WIM to strengthen collaboration with bodies within and outside the UNFCCC, including with humanitarian, disaster risk reduction, and scientific actors.

Parties discussed a developing country proposal relating to, *inter alia*: establishing an expert group on enhanced action and support by the end of 2020; and establishing, by the end of 2021, a “Santiago Network” supporting the implementation of action to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage.

Ultimately, parties did not reach a clear outcome and, on Monday, 9 December, the SBI adopted procedural conclusions, including a draft COP decision with brackets remaining around contentious issues. Consultations continued under the guidance of the COP 25 Presidency and were co-facilitated by Ministers Simon Stiell (Grenada) and Ola Elvestuen (Norway).

The Ministerial Co-Facilitators convened bilateral discussions and requested two delegates to facilitate technical drafting work on potential resolutions. Ministers focused on, among others: the tasks of the potential expert group on action and support; the functions, modalities, and activities of the potential “Santiago Network”; and how the WIM ExCom will work with the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) to further mobilize access to finance for loss and damage.

On Sunday, 15 December, the issue was taken up by the CMA and COP plenaries, with different discussions and outcomes in each body.

The CMA plenary adopted a decision. Many developing country groups and parties expressed willingness to compromise, emphasizing that their agreement to adopt the decision under the CMA is conditional upon the adoption of a decision under the COP, and stressing that, as specified in a footnote to the decision, the adoption of the decision does not prejudice the discussions of the governance of the WIM.

Tuvalu recalled that the WIM was established under the COP and emphasized that the COP also has a role in providing guidance for loss and damage work, which “did not extinguish with the Paris Agreement.”

Many developing country groups and parties further underscored that finance for loss and damage is to be provided by developed countries, and emphasized their understanding that a reference to urging the scaling-up of action and support refers to developed country support, as reflected in previous iterations of the decision text. Uruguay, and Malaysia for the LMDCs, noted that finance for loss and damage, including through the GCF, has to be additional to adaptation finance.

During the COP closing plenary, President Schmidt noted that there was no consensus in consultations regarding the governance of the WIM, saying that COP 26 would discuss the matter. The COP adopted a procedural decision instead. Palestine, for the G-77/China, stressed that this decision does not prejudice the outcome of further considerations on the issue of WIM governance. Tuvalu lamented that one party, which he noted will soon not be party to the Paris Agreement, blocked the decision on the WIM under the COP.

Final Outcomes: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2019/L.12), the COP:

- notes the CMA decision on the WIM review and ExCom report; and
- notes that considerations related to WIM governance will continue at COP 26.

In its decision (FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/L.7), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the report of the WIM ExCom, including the recommendations contained therein;
- acknowledges the catalytic role of the WIM in mobilizing and connecting relevant stakeholders;
- acknowledges the progress, achievements, and successful practices in implementing the WIM since 2013, while noting areas for improvement and shortcomings;
- acknowledges that further work is needed to effectively operationalize the functions of the WIM;
- agrees that the best available science, particularly in the IPCC reports, should inform approaches to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage, and recognizes the importance and value of indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge;
- encourages the WIM ExCom to communicate its outputs in formats that are easy to translate, adapt, and access in different contexts and by different users;
- encourages parties to establish a loss and damage contact point through their national focal points;
- recognizes the importance of particularly vulnerable developing countries and segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socio-economic status, livelihood, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability, as well as the ecosystems they depend on, in the implementation of the WIM;
- encourages the ExCom to take into account when updating its five-year rolling workplan areas of work that may require short-, medium- and long-term consideration and efforts, including in relation to sustainable development and transformative change;
- encourages relevant constituted bodies, networks, and work programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to integrate loss and damage into their work;

- requests the ExCom to revise the terms of reference for, and launch the expert groups on, slow onset events and non-economic losses, taking into account the broad range of issues covered by the relevant strategic workstreams, which may need to be addressed using a sequential approach;
- urges the scaling-up of action and support, including finance, technology, and capacity-building, for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change for averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage;
- urges private and non-governmental organizations, funds, and other stakeholders to scale up action and support;
- requests the ExCom to provide input for the preparation by the SCF of guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanisms under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- requests the ExCom, in collaboration with the GCF, to clarify how developing countries may access GCF funding for the development of funding proposals related to the workplan of the ExCom and to include information thereon in its annual reports;
- requests the ExCom to establish, by the end of 2020, an expert group on action and support, and decides that the group shall develop a focused plan of action at its first meeting to take place in 2020;
- establishes, as part of the WIM, the Santiago Network for Averting, Minimizing, and Addressing Loss and Damage to catalyze the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks, and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national, and regional levels, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
- invites those engaged in the Santiago Network in providing technical assistance to developing countries to report on their progress to the ExCom, and requests the ExCom to include relevant information they have reported in its annual reports; and
- recommends that the next review of the WIM be held in 2024 and every five years thereafter.

Report of the Adaptation Committee: This item is to discuss the report and recommendations forwarded by the Adaptation Committee on its past and future work. This item (FCCC/SB/2019/3) was taken up in joint SBI/SBSTA informal consultations, co-facilitated by Annela Anger-Kraavi (Estonia) and Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu). Co-Facilitator Anger-Kraavi noted the objective to agree on a draft COP decision on the report and recommendations contained therein, and also to agree on how and what to report to the CMA. Parties commended the Committee for the clarity and reader friendliness of its report.

Discussions largely centered on the prominence given to private sector engagement in the report and the recommendations, with developing countries considering that this does not adequately reflect the breadth of the Committee’s work and underscoring that the main source of adaptation finance should be public finance from developed countries. Developed countries underlined that a recommendation to incentivize private sector engagement is complementary.

They also disagreed over how to reference the Committee’s recommendations, with several developing country groups objecting to referencing the recommendations in any form. Other developing country groups and many developed countries called for retaining references to the recommendations, emphasizing that

the Committee was tasked to develop them. Bridging proposals included:

- the approach taken in a Co-Facilitators' note where recommendations were indirectly referenced to by pointing to their placement in the Committee's report;
- wording on encouraging parties and non-party stakeholders to take the recommendations into account "as appropriate or where relevant"; and
- engaging in substantive discussions on the recommendations to identify those supported by all and include them directly in the outcome document.

Parties also discussed the format of the outcome under this item, with some calling for more clarity on the implications of having one or two documents, and of using identical or different text for the COP and the CMA. Much of the discussions pertained to the possible implications of having the CMA decision "endorse the COP decision as it applies to the Paris Agreement." The Secretariat's legal advisor pointed to decisions under the CMP that applied this practice and clarified that this does not imply a legal hierarchy between the two governing bodies. As a way forward, several parties proposed to have separate draft decisions in which reference will be made to the mandate of each of the respective bodies and using, where relevant, the same text.

As positions remained divergent, the Co-Facilitators presented draft procedural conclusions, which contained provisions on noting with appreciation the Adaptation Committee report and on continuing the consideration of this item at SB 52. Some developing country groups opposed, noting the report "with appreciation," and called for inviting submissions from parties by March 2020 and for the Secretariat to compile these into a synthesis report. Several developed countries opposed inviting submissions, highlighting that views had already been expressed at this meeting and pointing to the Secretariat's budgetary constraints.

As no agreement was found and Rule 16 will be applied. This matter will be included in the provisional agenda for SBI 52.

Matters Relating to LDCs: This item was first taken up in plenary and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Malcolm Ridout (UK).

Discussing the Co-Facilitators' draft conclusions on a paragraph-by-paragraph basis, one developing country called for supporting documentation regarding developed countries' financial pledges to the LDC Fund.

Discussions largely centered on requesting the LDC Expert Group (LEG) to consider ways to increase the accessibility and transparency of its meetings and information on its workplan activities. Parties converged on the idea that the LEG should draw on the practices of other constituted and expert bodies, as appropriate, but disagreed over whether to specify, as examples of such practices: making meeting documents publicly available; opening meetings to observers; and possibly webcasting meetings. On urging more expeditious GCF processes, parties noted discussions on this issue underway in informal consultations on national adaptation plans (NAPs).

On Monday, 9 December, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcomes: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.26), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the report on the LEG's 36th meeting;
- requests the LEG to consider how to increase the accessibility and transparency of its meetings and information on its workplan activities, taking into account the rules of procedure and practices of other constituted bodies, as appropriate, and

to include information on how it responded to this mandate in the report on its 37th meeting for consideration at SBI 52 (June 2020);

- notes the progress of the GCF in enhancing the process of accessing support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and expressed its appreciation to the Adaptation Committee and LEG for their engagement with the GCF in this regard;
- notes the challenges experienced by the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs; and
- invites delivery partners to strengthen efforts to support the LDCs with the goal of expediting the submission of readiness proposals to the GCF.

National Adaptation Plans: NAPs are a means for developing countries to identify their adaptation needs in the medium and long term, and to develop and implement strategies to address these needs. This item (FCCC/SBI/2019/16, INF.15, FCCC/SBI/2019/19, FCCC/CP/2019/3 and 5) was first taken up in plenary and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Malcolm Ridout (UK).

Many developing countries emphasized challenges in accessing financial resources for NAP formulation and implementation, including in the context of GCF readiness finance, with several countries lamenting a burdensome process. On Saturday, 7 December, parties discussed and agreed upon a draft text.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the COP.

Final Outcomes: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.21), the SBI, *inter alia*, welcomes the document on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and recommends a draft decision to the COP.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.21), the COP, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the work of the Adaptation Committee and LEG on gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, and invites constituted bodies and other organizations to provide the Adaptation Committee and LEG information on activities they undertake to address such gaps and needs;
- urges developed countries and invites others to continue to mobilize support for adaptation activities in developing countries;
- notes the challenges experienced by developing countries in accessing funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for the formulation of NAPs and invites delivery partners to strengthen efforts to support them with the goal of expediting the submission of readiness proposals; and
- requests SBI 53 to consider information from the reports of the Adaptation Committee and LEG, including on gaps and needs and the implementation of NAPs, and to take further action, as appropriate.

Development and Transfer of Technologies: Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN): This item was

first taken up in the SBI and SBSTA plenaries, then addressed in joint SBI/SBSTA informal consultations co-facilitated by Stella Gama (Malawi) and Steven Turnbull (Australia). In the plenaries, the TEC and CTCN presented on their work (FCCC/SBI/2019/4).

In informal consultations, discussions related to, *inter alia*:

- encouraging collaboration between the entities of the technology and financial mechanisms;

- exploring the option of multi-country efforts in accelerating technology transfer;
- references to developing and updating technology needs assessments; and
- the challenge of securing financial resources for the CTCN.

Parties disagreed on a text proposal inviting “parties in a position to do so” to support the CTCN. Two developing country groups called for referring to technology transfer-related obligations under the Convention. Some developed countries and a developing country identified a distinction between language from COP decision 2/CP.17 on operationalizing the Technology Mechanism, on “parties in a position to do so,” and obligations under the Convention. Delegates further disagreed on encouraging parties to enhance interaction between the focal points, with one developing country group opposing, suggesting this would amount to “parties doing the work of the CTCN.” After much consultation, they agreed to delete paragraphs in the COP draft decision text relating to interaction among national focal points and inviting parties “in a position to do so” to support the CTCN.

Regarding the CMA decision, some parties viewed the report as “incomplete” based on the CMA mandate and wished to take note of this.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBI and SBSTA adopted joint recommendations, including a draft COP and a draft CMA decision.

Final Outcomes: In its final decision (FCCC/SB/2019/L.6), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN for 2019, their progress in facilitating effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism, and the collaboration of the TEC and the CTCN;
- welcomes the engagement and collaboration of the TEC and CTCN with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and encourages their continued and enhanced collaboration;
- welcomes the rolling workplan of the TEC for 2019-2022 and the progress of the Committee in advancing the implementation thereof;
- invites the TEC to continue the efforts to reach out to regional stakeholders and national designated entities, including through the participation of TEC representatives in regional forums of the CTCN, to enhance the visibility of and seek feedback on its work, and requests the TEC to report on such efforts;
- welcomes the programme of work of the CTCN for 2019-2022 and the progress in implementing the activities therein, including multi-country and regional approaches to delivering its services;
- welcomes the progress of the CTCN in collaborating with the GCF and encourages the CTCN to continue this collaboration, including under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, for, *inter alia*, developing and updating technology needs assessments and technology action plans to support implementation of NDCs;
- welcomes with appreciation the collaboration of the CTCN with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, in implementing activities, and requests it to enhance this collaboration;
- requests the CTCN to analyze experience and lessons learned with regard to pro bono and in-kind contributions, including with a view to increasing such contributions, and to include information thereon in the joint annual TEC and CTCN report for 2020;

- notes with concern the challenge of securing sustainable financial resources for the CTCN;
- invites the UN Environment Programme, as the host of the CTCN, to develop and implement plans to financially support the CTCN’s operations so as to facilitate its effective functioning; and
- requests the CTCN to enhance its resource mobilization efforts and further diversify the sources, including by exploring new and innovative ways, to support its operation in order to effectively implement its programme of work, and report on these activities and plans in the joint annual TEC and CTCN reports.

In its decision (FCCC/SB/2019/L.7), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN for 2019 and the efforts of the bodies in incorporating the guidance contained in the Technology Framework into their respective workplans and programmes of work;
- notes that the information on how the TEC and CTCN have incorporated the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplans and programmes of work was not included in a comprehensive manner in the joint annual report, and requests the TEC and CTCN to include this information in their joint annual report for 2020;
- notes the areas identified by the TEC and CTCN for collaboration in 2019-2022 in supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement and requests them to finalize in 2020 the development of activities to be undertaken jointly in those areas with a view to incorporating the guidance contained in the technology framework into these activities; and
- requests the TEC and CTCN to continue to implement their respective mandates with strengthened efforts on all key themes of the Technology Framework when serving the Paris Agreement.

Alignment between the processes pertaining to the review of the CTCN and the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21: This item considers how to align the independent review of the CTCN with the review of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism. It was first taken up in the SBI plenary and then it was addressed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Karsten Krause (Germany) and Spencer Thomas (Grenada).

Among other issues, parties discussed specifying the independent nature of the review of the CTCN, and including evaluation areas and methodologies within the information that needs to be taken into account in considering alignment. Parties reflected on legal and practical implications of possible options for aligning the review and the periodic assessment. One party cautioned against opening negotiations on the scope and modalities of the periodic assessment. On Monday, 9 December, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.18), the SBI, *inter alia*: agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 52 (June 2020); and requests the Secretariat to prepare an information note on possible options, and their implications, for aligning the processes for consideration at SBI 52.

Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer: This item entails discussions regarding a GEF programme that provides funding to climate technology and transfer activities. This item (FCCC/SBI/2019/4 and FCCC/CP/2019/5) was first addressed by COP, and then the SBI plenary. It was later addressed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Elfriede-Anna More (Austria) and Mareer Mohamed Husny (Maldives).

Developed countries argued that elements in the draft text addressing the GEF lie outside the focus of the Poznan strategic programme, stressing that the COP negotiates the GEF guidance. Two parties supported language encouraging the GEF to continue to provide support to developing countries. Others suggested encouraging parties to use available resources. Parties expressed concern that some LDCs and small island developing states (SIDS) have not undertaken their technology needs assessments (TNAs) and are not included in Phase IV of the global TNA project. Responding to a question on whether the GEF can also provide support for TNA implementation, the GEF explained that LDCs and SIDS can submit such proposals to the GEF.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBI adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its final conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.22), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- notes the importance of implementing the technology action plans resulting from the TNA process and encouraged parties to consider using the System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) for implementing the outcomes of TNAs and technology action plans;
- recommends that the COP invite the GEF to consider: exploring ways to include in the fourth phase of the global project on TNAs the LDCs and SIDS that have never undertaken a TNA and have not been included in the fourth phase; and relevant recommendations contained in the TEC's evaluation report, within the scope of its mandate and its operational modalities; and
- invites other relevant stakeholders, including the regional development banks, to consider the relevant recommendations contained in the TEC's evaluation report.

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund: Membership of the Adaptation Fund Board: Under this item, parties discussed whether, and how, the membership of the Adaptation Fund Board should change given its role in serving the Paris Agreement. This item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 2 December, and subsequently in informal consultations, and a joint CMP and CMA contact group, co-facilitated by Amjad Abdulla (Maldives) and Fiona Gilbert (Australia).

Developing countries considered parties to the Paris Agreement to already be eligible for membership on the Adaptation Fund Board and, emphasizing there is no need for any action on this item, favored a procedural decision on nominations by regional groups. Developed countries emphasized that the Adaptation Fund Board called for additional guidance from the CMP and/or CMA, with several countries expressing support for maintaining a majority of developing countries on the board, but calling for adjusting terminology on country groups to align with the Paris Agreement, and one country noting the need to enhance the representation of developed countries on the Board.

In CMP-related discussions, parties restated their views expressed in the SBI informal consultations, with developing and developed countries' disagreeing over references to Board membership. They agreed on several paragraphs, *inter alia*, related to financial pledges to the Fund.

In CMA-related discussions, parties strongly diverged on the way forward. Several developing countries questioned the role of the CMA, noting the Fund is still under the authority of and accountable to the CMP until a share of proceeds from the Paris Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches) are available. Several developed countries called for time to engage in substantive discussions on this item and made textual proposals that reflect that the CMA is in a position to give guidance to the

Fund, including on sources of funding. Observing no consensus, several developing country groups urged closing the informal consultations, opposed by several developed countries. Parties did not agree on a way forward. Consultations continued under the guidance of the CMP and CMA Presidency.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the CMP and CMA.

During the CMA closing plenary on Sunday, 15 December, President Schmidt noted that the CMA was unable to conclude its consideration of this matter at this session, and that Rule 16 will apply.

The CMP adopted a decision on Sunday, 15 December.

Final Outcomes: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.19), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 52 (June 2020).

In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/L.3), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the annual report of the Adaptation Fund Board;
- welcomes the financial pledges and contributions to the Adaptation Fund made by various governments, including a first multi-annual financial pledge;
- reiterates the encouragement to scale up financial resources, including the provision of voluntary support, that are additional to the share of proceeds levied on certified emission reductions in order to support the resource mobilization efforts of the Adaptation Fund Board;
- adopts the amended and restated terms and conditions of services to be provided by the World Bank as an interim trustee of the Adaptation Fund; and
- adopts the amended and restated memorandum of understanding between the CMP and the GEF Council regarding secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board.

Matters Related to Capacity Building: Annual technical progress report of the PCCB: Capacity building under the Convention, including enhancing institutional arrangements and the review of the PCCB: These sub-items were considered together. The COP referred the matter to the SBI, including the report (FCCC/SBI/2019/13) and documents related to the review (FCCC/SBI/2019/11, 13, INF.11, and INF.17). It was considered in informal consultations co-facilitated by Felipe Osses (Chile) and Ismo Ulvila (EU).

In its final plenary, the COP adopted decisions from the SBI on: the report of the PCCB; the fourth comprehensive review of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries; and the review of the PCCB.

Final Outcomes: On the report of the PCCB (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.27), the COP agrees to, among others, welcome the annual technical progress report of the PCCB, take note of the PCCB's 2020 focus area, and welcome the PCCB's work on enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity building under the Convention, and the collaboration of the PCCB with parties and non-party stakeholders.

On the fourth comprehensive review (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.28), the COP, among others:

- notes with appreciation the continued progress in implementing the capacity-building framework, and recognizing that its scope should also take into account "current and emerging areas" in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- notes a number of gaps and needs in addressing the priority issues in the capacity-building framework under the Convention, as well as monitoring and review of the impacts of capacity building; and

- requests the SBI to develop terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation framework at SBI 60 (2024), and subsequently initiate the review during SBI 62 (2025) with a view to conducting it at COP 31.

On the review of the PCCB (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.30), the COP, among others,

- decides that the priority areas of the PCCB are: enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity building under the Convention, with a focus on avoiding duplication of efforts; identifying current and emerging capacity gaps and needs; and promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing, and stakeholder engagement with relevant actors and bodies under and outside the Convention;
- decides to extend the PCCB for five years, reviewing its progress at COP 30 (2024); and
- requests the PCCB to develop a workplan based on its extension to 2020, based on priority areas and activities.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.29), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- decides that the PCCB shall serve the Paris Agreement in accordance with its mandate and terms of reference, with its priority areas and activities; and
- decides that inputs to the work of the PCCB may include, *inter alia*: submissions; information reported through the enhanced transparency framework; and, as appropriate, the compilation and synthesis report on the capacity-building work of the bodies established by the Convention under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

Matters relating to the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement:

Discussions under this item focused on development of the six-year workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI). Introduced in plenary on Monday, 2 December, this matter was subsequently addressed in a joint SBI/SBSTA contact group co-chaired by Keith Anderson (Switzerland) and Una May Gordon (Jamaica).

Work in the contact group focused on updated draft conclusions with an annexed Co-Chairs' proposal for the workplan of the forum and its KCI, in particular looking at activities and modalities of the workplan in more detail, including timelines.

Views diverged, among others, on: highlighting equity and people in vulnerable situations in the context of assessing the impacts of response measures and transitional strategies; sharing experiences and best practices of national reporting on efforts to analyze impacts of response measures; and including long-term low GHG emission development strategies as part of national strategies, plans, policies, and programmes to be developed and implemented in a way that maximizes the positive and minimizes the negative impacts of response measures. Parties also disagreed on focus areas, including:

- regional and/or national focused case studies on economic diversification, transformation and just transition of the workforce, and creation of decent work and quality jobs;
- divestment policies, stranded assets, low-emission, and climate-resilient development; and
- exchange and sharing of experiences and best practices on the assessment of the various co-benefits of mitigation policies and actions informed by the best available science.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBI and SBSTA Chairs informed that parties could not reach agreement but that parties indicated

willingness to work diligently under the COP, CMP, and CMA. The SBI and SBSTA forwarded draft conclusions to the COP, CMP, and CMA to finalize and adopt the workplan, taking into account the draft text prepared by the subsidiary bodies.

The development of the workplan was further taken up in ministerial consultations, and, later in consultations led by the COP Presidency.

On Sunday, 15 December, the COP, CMP and CMA adopted identical decisions on the workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its KCI, including two annexes.

During the CMA plenary, Egypt, the Maldives, Kenya, and Saudi Arabia emphasized: that their view that language in the decision and its annexes deviates from language agreed to at COP 24, noting for example a reference to “enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices”; and that the concept of “policy issues of concern” remains unclear.

Final Outcomes: In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2019/L.10), the SBI and SBSTA, *inter alia*: agree to forward the annual report on the work of the KCI in 2019, including the possible recommendations to the forum, to COP 25, CMP 15, and CMA 2 for their further consideration and for the development of decisions; and recommended the draft rules of procedure of the KCI, as contained in the annex to the KCI report, for consideration and adoption at COP 25, CMP 15, and CMA 2.

In their decisions (FCCC/CP/2019/L.11, FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/L.6, and FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/L.6), the COP, CMP, and CMA, *inter alia*:

- adopt the rules of procedure of the KCI;
- adopt the workplan of the forum and its KCI, as contained in Annex II of the decisions;
- decide that the forum may consider, as needed, additional modalities for the workplan activities; and
- request the forum to continue considering the KCI first annual report, including the recommendations and considerations contained therein, at the SB 56 (June 2022).

Annex I of the decision contains rules of procedure of the KCI, including 16 sections on: scope; mandate; members; co-chairs; secretariat; meetings; agenda and documentation for meetings; decision-making; working language; participation of expert advisers in meetings; participation of observers; use of electronic means of communication; working groups; workplan; amendments to the rules of procedure; and overriding authority of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement.

Annex II of the decision contains a workplan of the forum and its KCI with a table listing activities, estimated timeline, responsible actor, and modalities/outputs.

Gender and Climate Change: This item was referred by the COP, taken up by the SBI plenary, and then addressed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Winifred Masiko (Uganda) and Jorge Pinto Antunes (EU). The aim was to continue the consideration of the review of the Lima Work Programme on Gender and its gender action plan (GAP), and to agree on an enhanced five-year work programme to be adopted by COP 25. Discussions were informed by a synthesis report (FCCC/SBI/2019/15) prepared by the Secretariat at the request of COP 23, which outlines suggested areas for improvement, including for taking into account new gender-related mandates emanating from COP 24.

During the informal consultations, parties exchanged views on draft decision text and an annexed GAP, and agreed on the need to reduce the number of activities listed in the draft GAP.

On the draft decision, parties principally debated preambular language regarding human rights, which some parties insisted on retaining. Others suggested that parties consider gender equality, empowerment of women, and intergenerational equity “in light of their respective national circumstances.” They also debated a reference to just transition of the workforce.

Views diverged on references to the GCF and its gender policy. Developed countries opposed the reference, while developing countries supported, calling for means of implementation to support the implementation of the GAP.

On monitoring and evaluation, some developing countries called for removing language on tracking implementation, preferring to implement and report on their efforts. Despite extended consultations, parties could not reach agreement. On Monday, 9 December, the SBI adopted procedural conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.31), including a draft COP decision with brackets remaining around contentious issues.

Consultations continued under the guidance of the COP 25 Presidency. Discussions continued to consider the GAP, reference to human rights, and the GCF.

On Sunday, 15 December, the COP adopted the draft decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2019/L.3), the COP, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges that climate change is a common concern of humankind, and that parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities, and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women, and intergenerational equity; and
- welcomes the report on the implementation of the Lima Work Programme and its GAP and takes note of the report on the gender composition of party delegations and constituted bodies, which highlights the persistent lack of progress in and the urgent need for improving the representation of women in party delegations and constituted bodies.

The COP also, *inter alia*:

- adopts the enhanced five-year Lima Work Programme and its annexed GAP;
- notes that gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation of climate policy and action can enable parties to raise ambition, as well as enhance gender equality, and just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;
- decides to undertake a review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima Work Programme and its GAP at SBI 61 (2024) and to conduct an intermediate review of the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the GAP at SBI 56 (June 2022);
- encourages parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender and climate change focal point for climate negotiations, implementation, and monitoring; and
- invites relevant public and private entities to increase the gender-responsiveness of climate finance with a view to strengthening the capacity of women.

The annex to the decision contains the enhanced GAP and sets out objectives and activities under five priority areas:

- capacity building, knowledge management, and communication;
- gender balance, participation, and women’s leadership;
- coherence;
- gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation; and
- monitoring and reporting.

Report on activities related to Action for Climate

Empowerment: The SBI took note of the information provided in the report (FCCC/SBI/2019/12).

Administrative, Financial and Institutional Matters: These items address the operational and financial-related aspects of the Secretariat and the various mandates assigned to it. Discussions for each sub-item took place in consultations facilitated by Yeonchul Yoo (Republic of Korea).

Audit report and financial statements for 2018 and Budget performance for the biennium 2018-2019:

Parties discussed the financial report and audited financial statements (FCCC/SBI/2019/14 and Add.1-2, INF.9 and Add.1, and INF.16). On Monday, 9 December, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded one draft decision to the COP and one to the CMP.

Final Outcomes: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.23 and Add.1), the SBI agrees to continue its consideration of possible ways to increase the efficiency and transparency of the budget process, including operations for increasing the flexibility of the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, approaches to addressing outstanding contributions to the core budget, the level of the working capital reserve, and timely funding for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.23/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests the Executive Secretary to take further measures to recover outstanding contributions and encourages parties to pay those outstanding contributions as soon as possible;
- urges the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate, including those outstanding from the 2017 audit report, and to update parties on progress in the next audit report; and
- requests the Executive Secretary, in her update to parties on progress towards implementing the recommendation of the auditors, to provide expected timelines for the completion of audit recommendations that are under implementation.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.23/Add.2), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- requests the Executive Secretary to take further measures to recover outstanding contributions and encourages parties to pay those outstanding contributions as soon as possible;
- urges the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate, including those outstanding from the 2017 audit report, and to update parties on progress in the next audit report; and
- requests the Executive Secretary in her update to parties on progress towards implementing the recommendation of the auditors to provide expected timelines for the completion of audit recommendations that are under implementation.

Closing Plenary: Parties adopted the draft report of SBI 51 (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.17). Chair Dlamini closed the meeting at 11:04 pm on Monday, 9 December.

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Organizational Matters: Adoption of the agenda: SBSTA Chair Paul Watkinson opened the meeting, recalling the findings of the IPCC on the ongoing climate deterioration, on Monday, 2 December. The SBSTA adopted its agenda (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/3) and organization of work.

Election of Officers: Election of the SBSTA Chair: Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) was elected as the next SBSTA Chair.

Election of officers other than the Chair: Kakhaberi Mdivani (Georgia) was elected Vice-President of SBSTA. No candidate has been put forward for the role of Rapporteur, therefore, Stella Gama (Malawi) will continue in her role until the next SBSTA election.

Report of the Adaptation Committee: This item is summarized under the SBI on page 7.

Report of the WIM and the 2019 Review of the Mechanism: This item is summarized under the SBI on page 6.

Development and Transfer of Technologies: Joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN: This item is summarized under SBI on page 8.

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: This item is summarized under SBI on page 6.

Matters Relating to Science and Review: Scope of the next periodic review of the long-term global goal under the convention and of overall progress towards achieving it: This item is summarized under the SBI on page 5.

Research and Systemic Observation: This item concerns ongoing research and systematic observation which informs the SBSTA and the COP. It was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 2 December, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Elizabeth Bush (Canada) and Qingchen Chao (China).

In consultations, views strongly diverged on: whether to “welcome,” “note,” or “note with appreciation” the release of the IPCC Special Reports on Climate Change and Land, and the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate; and whether to “note with concern” the state of the global climate system. Parties could not agree on a paragraph on managing and openly sharing data, which referred to examples presented at Earth Information Day 2019; and the meaning of “comprehensible” data products.

Several parties requested that individual geographic circumstances be recognized.

One party requested that the SBSTA ask the IPCC to prepare a Special Report on “gaps in the science,” but Co-Facilitator Bush noted that the session’s scope was restricted to systematic observation.

Many opposed a proposal from the same party to request that the SBSTA Chair prepare, with assistance from the Secretariat, “a summary report on knowledge gaps in systematic observation,” with many parties noting their opposition and the Secretariat clarifying that it had no such capacity.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.15), the SBSTA, among others:

- notes with appreciation the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Provisional Statement on the State of the Global Climate in 2019; the 2019 Greenhouse Gas Bulletin; the 2019 State of Climate Services report; and the update on the Global Climate Observing System, World Climate Research Report, WMO, and Global Framework for Climate Services activities;

- notes the release of the recent IPCC Special Reports and expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the IPCC and the scientific community for preparing them;
- requests its Chair to prepare a summary report on Earth Information Day 2019, including on reported knowledge gaps on systematic observation;
- notes with concern the state of the global climate system as conveyed at Earth Information Day 2019; and
- urges parties and relevant organizations to continue to establish and support open data-sharing and the development of openly available, relevant, and accessible data products.

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples’ Platform:

The LCIPP was established for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner that respects, promotes, and considers the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

This item (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/4) was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 2 December. The LCIPP Facilitative Working Group presented on its second meeting, noting the group needs to start work in January 2020 and urging parties to agree on its two-year workplan. Informal consultations convened, co-facilitated by Geert Fremout (Belgium) and Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu (Democratic Republic of Congo).

In informal consultations, many parties welcomed the report and called for adopting the workplan. Some developed countries characterized the workplan as a constructive next step in the incremental approach taken on this issue. One developed country suggested some “institutional issues” should be considered.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.13), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the report of the first meeting of the Facilitative Working Group and notes that its second meeting had taken place in conjunction with the session;
- welcomes the two-year workplan for the 2020-2021 period on implementing the functions of the LCIPP; and
- reaffirms the importance of enhancing the coherence between the Facilitative Working Group and relevant bodies under and outside the Convention consistently with their relevant mandates.

Matters relating to the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures: This item is summarized under the SBI on page 11.

Methodological Issues under the Convention: This issue deals with transparency mechanisms related to reporting within the UNFCCC. It was first taken up in plenary on 2 December.

Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Annex I Parties: Rule 16 will apply because no agreement could be reached.

Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to GHG inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Annex I Parties: This item was forwarded to SBSTA 54 (2021).

GHG data interface: This item was taken up in plenary, then in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Clifford Mahlung (Jamaica) and Riitta Pipatti (Finland).

In informal consultations, parties considered draft conclusions. Views diverged on whether the SBSTA should continue its consideration of this matter, with developing country groups viewing the mandated task as completed for the time being. Parties engaged in lengthy discussions about requesting the Secretariat: to continue to regularly update the information contained in the GHG data interface in line with the guiding

principles set out at SBSTA 30; and whether to request it to enable the GHG data interface to display data from the most recent submissions from parties.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

Final Outcome: In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.14), the SBSTA agrees to continue consideration of the matter at SBSTA 54 with a view to determining next steps.

Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of GHGs: Clifford Mahlung (Jamaica) and Riccardo de Lauretis (Italy) co-facilitated informal consultations and introduced draft text. One developing country group reported that it could not reach internal consensus. Several parties expressed their disappointment as Co-Facilitator Mahlung recommended reconsidering the matter at either SBSTA 52 or 55. Parties failed to reach consensus.

During the SBSTA closing plenary, Palestine, for the G-77/China, expressed disappointment, and hoped for substantive conclusions at SBSTA 52. Rule 16 will be applied.

Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport: This item was addressed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Jeanette Mani (Fiji) and Bert van Loon (Belgium).

Views diverged over whether to call for submissions by interested parties regarding further information needed from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The ICAO and IMO spoke to clarify their current relationship with the SBSTA. One party raised a point of order to close the informal consultations given perceived lack of cooperation from these two organizations. Egypt, for the African Group, highlighted this as an important issue and called for engagement with the ICAO and IMO with regard to support for developing countries. Consultations closed without reaching an outcome.

In the SBSTA closing plenary, Palestine, for the G-77/China, requested the Secretariat to report on the work done and the role of the UNFCCC as a party-driven process. Rule 16 will be applied.

Methodological Issues under the Paris Agreement: This issue primarily considers transparency and reporting, tracking national emissions, progress in achieving NDCs, support needed and received, and documents on transparency and reporting.

The item was first taken up in plenary on Monday, 2 December, and subsequently in a contact group co-chaired by Helen Plume (New Zealand) and Xiang Gao (China). Five informal consultations were convened.

In the contact group, Co-Chair Xiang laid out the programme of work, noting that the group would aim to produce at least one iteration of a draft decision for each sub-item by the end of the week. Participants raised views on, *inter alia*: the pressing need to complete work; how best to capture progress; and the role of the CGE.

In the discussion, views diverged on whether operationalization of flexibility should be included within outlines and tables, with Brazil, for ABU, supporting, or expressed in specific provisions, with Saint Kitts and Nevis for AOSIS, Costa Rica for AILAC, and the EU supporting.

Many, including India for the LMDCs, Canada, Australia, the US, and the Republic of Korea, argued that flexibility provisions are clearly stated in the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs). Others, including South Africa, for the African Group, argued that the MPGs are not an exhaustive list. Parties also discussed, *inter alia*, ways to operationalize flexibility,

including notation keys, footnotes, and summary tables; and the acceptability of deleting rows and columns in tables if information is not available.

Many parties clarified that any informal note should take into account the diversity of views. Co-Chair Xiang invoked the possibility of intersessional work, with the EU, Australia, the US, Saint Kitts and Nevis for AOSIS, and Switzerland for EIG supporting; and Saudi Arabia for the Arab Group, China, and Egypt objecting.

During the closing plenary, early in the morning of Tuesday, 10 December, SBSTA Chair Watkinson noted that, despite significant efforts, parties were unable to reach consensus on two paragraphs in the draft conclusions for the five sub-items under this agenda item (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.19), on: welcoming further submissions from parties, taking note of parties' views at this session, and clarifying that informal notes were prepared by the Co-Facilitators under their own responsibility; and requesting the Secretariat to organize intersessional work under this agenda item, including technical papers, workshops, and an expert dialogue. He noted "clear instructions" from the COP Presidency to close the SBSTA.

The US, the EU, Costa Rica for AILAC, Bhutan for the LDCs, Belize for AOSIS, Australia, Canada, Japan, and Norway called for keeping the SBSTA open and continuing efforts to reach a solution, or forwarding the issue to the COP Presidency. This was opposed by China, India for LMDCs, and Egypt for the African Group, who stressed the need to give equal importance to other agenda items, in particular ones relating to finance and adaptation.

Rule 16 will be applied and this item will be considered at SBSTA 52.

Common reporting tables for national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs: In informal consultations, parties reported discussing specific tables, as well as efforts to consolidate tables to be consistent with the 2006 IPCC guidelines. Conclusions and an informal note were forwarded to the contact group.

Common tabular formats necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Agreement Article 4: In the contact group, the group reported constructive discussions on projection tables and flexibility provisions. Conclusions were forwarded to the contact group.

Common tabular formats for financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received, under Paris Agreement Articles 9-11: In informal consultations, co-facilitated by Delphine Eyraud (France) and Seyni Nafo (Mali), parties exchanged views on the elaboration of proposed tables. Several parties and groups commented on the tables they would be submitting.

On technology transfer, several developing country groups proposed separate columns for contributions for capacity building and contributions for technology transfer. One developed country noted the importance of maintaining "factual consistency" with modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the transparency framework.

On finance mobilized, some developed countries said information could be provided in textual or tabular format, and several developing countries called for footnotes or documentation boxes to provide space to clarify the methodologies used.

Several groups and parties welcomed an informal note that included general elements for discussion and draft tables, but also

reserved the right to provide additional comments later on. Some developed countries suggested discussions on how to leverage the electronic reporting format to cross-reference and autofill some parts of the tables. Two developing country groups, supported by a developed country, called for disaggregating information to indicate support for mitigation and adaptation, with one developing country group suggesting adding support for loss and damage. Two developing country groups further called for discussing grant equivalency.

Conclusions and the informal note were forwarded to the contact group.

Outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document, and technical expert review report pursuant to the modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support: Helen Plume (New Zealand) and Xiang Gao (China) co-facilitated informal consultations and sought views on the outlines of all three documents according to the informal note produced during SBSTA 50. Parties generally agreed that the informal note was a good basis for discussions.

On flexibility, views diverged about whether the issue should be discussed in a standalone section or integrated across each document. One party suggested having a separate table outlining flexibility, as well as mentioning when certain parties had applied flexibility across the document, noting that “it is not an either/or” question. Several parties underlined the fact that these outlines are optional and intended as a tool rather than a requirement. Conclusions and an informal note were forwarded to the contact group.

Training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review: In the contact group, Co-Facilitators Jae Hyuk Jung (Rep. of Korea) and Harry Vreuls (the Netherlands) reported agreement on who will develop the programme. Conclusions and an informal note were forwarded to the contact group.

Matters Relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:

Discussions under this agenda item aim to operationalize the market and non-market mechanisms established by the Paris Agreement in Article 6. This is the final piece of the Paris Agreement Work Programme to be completed. This item was first referred by the CMA, then taken up by the SBSTA opening plenary. The SBSTA established one contact group on this item chaired by SBSTA Chair Watkinson, who met with heads of delegations on Tuesday, 3 December, to confirm the way forward, and regularly throughout the week.

Informal consultations, co-facilitated by Peer Stiansen (Norway) and Hugh Sealy (Barbados), convened from 3-9 December. The Co-Facilitators prepared three iterations of draft text under each of the sub-items under this agenda item. A contact group convened on Monday, 9 December and agreed to forward the texts to the SBSTA closing plenary the same evening, which subsequently forwarded the texts to the CMA for further consultation.

Discussions continued under the CMA Presidency in informal round tables, first co-facilitated by ministers and later by CMA 2 President Schmidt. Several issues were outstanding, including share of proceeds and whether to allow the carryover of unit generated pre-2020 to the post-2020 period.

On Sunday, 15 December, CMA President Schmidt reported no substantive agreement could be reached on this agenda item. The CMA adopted its procedural decision on matters relating to

Paris Agreement Article 6 that asks the SBSTA to continue its consideration of the issue.

Many parties expressed disappointment about not reaching agreement on Article 6, with Bhutan, for the LDCs, lamenting the lack of willingness by some parties to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable communities.

Switzerland, Tuvalu, Canada, Costa Rica for AILAC, among many others, supported references to human rights and indigenous peoples and local communities.

Egypt, for the African Group, with Brazil, opposed by Belize for AOSIS, requested that three iterations of draft decision text prepared during the second week of CMA 2 on this item be included for future consideration, not just the latest draft text. The EU stated that it could agree to forward all of the documents, with the understanding that they have different levels of maturity.

Switzerland and Costa Rica, for AILAC, invited other parties and stakeholders to sign on to the San Jose Principles for Ambition for Article 6, a declaration by 31 countries that outlines what, in their view, a successful Article 6 outcome out entail, with a focus on environmental integrity.

Malaysia, for the LMDCs, emphasized the value of share of proceeds towards the Adaptation Fund, with Argentina calling to ensure share of proceeds coming from both Article 6.2 and 6.4. Brazil supported a mandatory share of proceeds provision under Article 6.2.

The EU stressed that the absence of rules to operationalize Article 6 does not prevent parties from having carbon markets, including relating to international carbon markets.

Senegal, for the African Group, underscored the need to ensure confidence and trust of all stakeholders, including those that already have made investments in emission reductions.

CMA 2 President Schmidt said that the decision would be modified to include references to the three versions of the draft text from 13, 14, and 15 December.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/L.9), the CMA:

- notes the draft decision texts on each sub-item related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement prepared by the CMA 2 President, while recognizing that these draft texts do not represent a consensus among parties; and
- requests the SBSTA to continue consideration of Paris Agreement Article 6 at its next meeting in June 2020 on the basis of these draft decision texts, with a view to recommending draft decisions for consideration and adoption by CMA 3 in November 2020.

The decision references in a footnote the versions of the draft decision prepared on 13, 14, and 15 December, as modified orally during plenary.

The CMA draft text (15 December version) on Paris Agreement Article 6.2 includes in its annex guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.2., with seven sections on: internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs); participation; corresponding adjustments; reporting; review; recording and tracking; and ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions.

The CMA draft text (15 December version) on Paris Agreement Article 6.4 includes in its annex rules, modalities, and procedures for the Article 6.4 mechanism, with eleven sections on: definitions; role of the CMA; supervisory body; participation responsibilities; activity cycle; mechanism registry; levy of share of proceeds for adaptation and administrative expenses; delivering overall mitigation in global emissions; avoiding the use

of emission reductions by more than one party; use of emission reductions for other international mitigation purposes; and transition of CDM activities and certified emission reductions.

The CMA draft text on Paris Agreement Article 6.8 includes in its annex a work programme under the framework for non-market approaches, with sections on: principles; non-market approaches under the framework; governance of the framework; modalities of the work programme; work programme activities; and reporting.

Crosscutting issues: On Friday, 6 December, parties exchanged views on which elements of Article 6 needed to be decided at COP 25 and which to include in a SBSTA work programme to develop further guidance from 2020. Some suggested the work programme should be focused, and be divided into separate phases and timelines. Others opposed, calling for one strict deadline.

Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2: This item was first taken up in the CMA and referred to SBSTA.

In the informal consultations, parties worked on draft decision text with the annexed guidance. Parties said the outcome should deliver on meeting the needs to: avoid double counting; ensure environmental integrity, limits and safeguards; raise ambition in mitigation and adaptation action; and promote sustainable development.

Discussions revealed different views on: applying corresponding adjustments; preventing or limiting the use of Kyoto Protocol units; allocating 5% share of proceeds to the Adaptation Fund; and ensuring overall mitigation in global emissions through cancellation of ITMOs.

In the decision for the entire agenda item, several opposed requesting the Secretariat to assist parties in incorporating sectors and/or GHGs into their NDCs to enable participation in cooperative approaches. Parties expressed various cautions with regard to: listing “requirements” for participation; engaging with non-state actors; distinguishing between avoidance and removals of emissions; and referencing response measures.

On the guidance, parties elaborated views on corresponding adjustments, whereby several parties underscored the need for flexibility. Views diverged on: timing and recording of corresponding adjustments; methods used by parties with multi- versus single-year NDCs; and the need for corresponding adjustments for actions both “inside and outside NDCs.”

Parties differed also on: referencing human rights, with some parties calling for adding a list of other rights; and, in the context of safeguards in Article 6.2 and 6.4 text related to emission reductions achieved in sectors where there is a high degree of uncertainty in emission estimates, managing risks that may arise in the creation of ITMOs from certain sectors’ emission estimates.

Several parties suggested avoiding duplication of work with regard to the technical expert reviews for Article 6 and Article 13 (transparency). Regarding a reporting and review process, some stressed the importance of carefully balancing environmental integrity with national prerogatives. Calling for equal treatment and balance, one country stressed the need for a “seamless governance solution” for both Articles 6.2 and 6.4. On review, many supported referencing Paris Agreement Article 15 (compliance) in the section on the Article 6 technical expert review. On governance, one party suggested a single supervisory body for both Article 6.2 and 6.4 matters.

Parties also sought clarifications on: timing of transfers; net flows of ITMOs; minimizing the risk of reversal and the meaning of ensuring “compensation” of any material reversals.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBSTA adopted its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.16) in which the SBSTA agreed to forward to the CMA the draft decision text on guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.2 (ITMOs), recognizing that this text does not represent a consensus among parties and that further work by the CMA is necessary to finalize the decision.

Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4: In the informal consultations, discussions centered on: the decision, containing a work programme for further work beyond COP 25; and an annex to the decision, containing sections on, *inter alia*, the mechanism’s supervisory body, participation responsibilities, activity cycle, share of proceeds, delivering overall mitigation in global emissions (OMGE), avoidance of double counting, use of emission reductions for other international purposes, response measures, and transition from the Kyoto Protocol. One group emphasized that guidance should be implementable and not place a burden on participating countries. Parties also expressed diverging views on references to human rights in the text.

On the cover decision, views expressed related to how to capture past experiences with methodologies; whether OMGE and issues relating to share of proceeds can be defined and operationalized at CMA 2; and how to prioritize the work programme under this sub-item for 2020.

On the supervisory body, some parties called for stronger language on the issue of conflict of interest for the body’s members. Others emphasized gender-balanced representation.

On participation responsibilities, some developing countries suggested removing guidance that is “impractical to implement,” and some underscored that sustainable development is a national prerogative.

On the activity cycle, countries shared views regarding the length of the crediting period. One country called for forest-specific crediting periods. They also expressed different preferences regarding setting of baselines for calculating emissions reductions. One country suggested adding language on ensuring environmental integrity when setting baselines. On the aims of activity design, parties diverged on whether or not to refer to mitigation co-benefits or economic diversification plans.

On avoidance of double counting, some parties called for clear “no options.”

On transition from the Kyoto Protocol, some called for an orderly transition from the CDM to the new mechanism. Parties shared different views related to the eligibility of Kyoto Protocol units and methodologies, with some opposing any use of Kyoto credits.

On Monday, 9 December, the SBSTA adopted its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.17) in which the SBSTA agreed to forward to the CMA the draft decision text on rules, modalities, and procedures for the mechanism established by Paris Agreement Article 6.4, recognizing that this text does not represent a consensus among parties and that further work by the CMA is necessary to finalize the decision.

Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8: In the informal consultations, parties worked on draft decision text with the annex on the work programme under the framework. Parties stressed the importance of Article 6.8, with one group calling for it to be operationalized along with other Article 6 items and not be left behind.

On governance of the work programme, several developed countries preferred a permanent arrangement over an open-ended working group, stressed the need for a clear purpose for an institutional arrangement, and suggested that SBSTA could undertake work programme activities, or this could possibly take place under a joint SBI/SBSTA chairmanship. Other suggestions included: to have an expert group, working in parallel with the SBSTA and SBI; to establish a task force for the framework; and to establish a non-market approaches forum.

Several parties responded to the question of purpose, that the framework's objective is to enable developing countries to meet their adaptation needs, including economic diversification. They proposed developing implementation tools, including a "registry" complemented with a "matching facility" supportive of generating means of implementation.

On work programme activities, several parties highlighted the value of opportunities for leveraging and generating mitigation "and adaptation co-benefits." Views diverged with some referring to "adaptation co-benefits as appropriate," and others preferring to identify how to leverage and generate co-benefits that assist the implementation of NDCs more generally, without referring to mitigation and adaptation co-benefits specifically."

Parties also discussed the need to identify barriers to and incentives for: enhancing the engagement and addressing the needs of the private sector, and vulnerable and impacted sectors and communities; and achieving a just transition of the workforce.

On Monday, 9 December, SBSTA adopted its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.18) that agree to forward to the CMA the draft decision text on the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.8, recognizing that this text does not represent a consensus among parties, and that further work by the CMA is necessary to finalize the decision.

Annual Reports on Technical Reviews: *Technical review on information reported under the Convention by Annex I Parties in their biennial reports and national communications:* SBSTA took note of the report (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/INF.3).

Technical review on GHG inventories of Annex I Parties: SBSTA took note of the technical review and other information provided (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/INF.5).

Ukraine reiterated its concern regarding the Russian Federation's reporting of emissions from the Crimea region and called for postponing consideration of these sub-items until the documentation is revised.

Technical review on GHG inventories and other information reported by Annex I Parties, as defined in Article 1.7 of the Kyoto Protocol: This item was deferred to SBSTA 54.

Closing Plenary: The SBSTA adopted its report (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.12). Chair Watkinson closed the session at 2:19 am on Tuesday, 10 December.

Conference of the Parties

COP 24 President Michał Kurtyka, Poland, opened the conference on Monday, 2 December, emphasizing the need for a just transition in all sectors, and to address the needs and dignity of vulnerable people.

Organizational Matters: *Election of the President:* Parties elected by acclamation Carolina Schmidt, Minister of Environment, Chile, as COP 25/CMP 15/CMA 2 President.

Rules of procedure: Parties agreed to apply the draft rules of procedure (FCCC/CP/1996/2), with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting. This issue will be taken up at COP 26.

Adoption of the agenda: President Schmidt noted that an agenda item proposal from the African Group, on clarification of the status of the provision of privileges and immunities to the GCF, had not been included on the provisional agenda (FCCC/CP/2019/1) with the understanding that the issue would be discussed under the agenda item on the report of, and guidance to, the GCF. She also informed that Turkey had withdrawn its proposal relating to an agenda sub-item on deleting the country's name from Annex I to the Convention.

The COP adopted the agenda as amended, and the organization of work, with the following items held in abeyance: a proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4.2(f) of the Convention; a proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 8 of the Convention; and the second review of the adequacy of Articles 4.2(a) and (b) of the Convention.

Election of officers other than the President: The COP elected the following members of the Bureau: Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) as SBSTA Chair; Marianne Karlsen (Norway) as SBI Chair; Tanguy Gahoume (Gabon), Muhammad Irfan Tariq (Pakistan), Bianca Moldovean (Romania), Andrej Bojic (Serbia), Lois Young (Belize), Federica Fricano (Italy), and Anne Rasmussen (Samoa), as Vice-Presidents; and Ahmad Rajabi (Iran) as Rapporteur.

The COP also elected members to the: Adaptation Committee; Adaptation Fund Board; Advisory Board to the CTCN; Paris Agreement Compliance Committee, both the facilitative and enforcement branches; Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee, both the facilitative and enforcement branches; CGE; CDM Executive Board; WIM Executive Committee (ExCom); Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee; KCI; LCIPP Facilitative Working Group; PCCB; SCF; and TEC.

Admission of observers: The COP admitted new observers as proposed in FCCC/CP/2019/6 Rev.1, and agreed to request SBI 52 to review and provide recommendations to the Secretariat on the current approach.

Dates and venues of future sessions: The COP agreed that COP 26 will take place 9-20 November 2020 in the UK (FCCC/CP/2019/L.4).

Credentials: The COP adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/CP/2019/12).

Report of the Subsidiary Bodies: *SBSTA Report:* The COP took note of the oral report and adopted the SBSTA 50 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2) and the draft SBSTA 51 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2019/L.12).

SBI Report: The COP took note of the oral report and adopted the SBI 50 report (FCCC/SBI/2019/9 and Add.1) and the draft SBI 51 report (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.17).

On Monday, 9 December, the COP adopted two SBI draft decisions, on the terms of reference for the review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention (FCCC/SBI.2019/9/Add.1) and on national adaptation plans (FCCC/SBI/2019/L.21).

Annex I Reporting: This item is summarized under the SBI on page 4.

Non-Annex I Reporting: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 4.

Report of the Adaptation Committee: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 7.

WIM: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 6.

Matters Relating to Finance: These sub-items, which focus on considering reports relating to climate finance to developing countries from the SCF, the operating entities of the Financial

Mechanism (the GEF and GCF) and the Secretariat, and on providing guidance to the SCF, GCF, and GEF, were first taken up by the COP opening plenary. The COP agreed that, although an agenda item proposal from the African Group, on clarification of the status of the provision of privileges and immunities to the GCF, would not be included on the agenda, the issue would be discussed under the sub-item on the GCF. The African Group emphasized the need to allocate sufficient time for consultations on this issue.

Work on all sub-items progressed under two contact groups (one for long-term climate finance and the SCF, and another for the GCF and GEF) and in informal and “informal informal” consultations taking place during both weeks. On sub-items relating to the SCF, GCF, and GEF, the same groups also considered draft CMA decision text (see page 23 for related discussions). Text on all sub-items evolved through various iterations, shared via a parties-only email list.

During the closing plenary, on Sunday, 15 December, the COP adopted decisions on all the sub-items, with the exception of long-term climate finance.

Long-term climate finance: This sub-item (FCCC/CP/2019/4) was discussed in a joint contact group with the sub-item on matters relating to the SCF, co-chaired by Rob Moore (UK) and Richard Muyungi (Tanzania), and consequently in informal and “informal informal” consultations.

In discussions on elements of the draft COP decision text, developed and developing countries’ views diverged on whether to extend this sub-item post-2020. Palestine, for the G-77/China, stressed that long-term finance is a critical issue and “not a two-year matter” and called for a forum for discussing climate finance from a strategic perspective. The EU saw no reason to extend discussions under the long-term finance item beyond 2020.

Norway cautioned against duplicating work, given the biennial finance communications due from developed countries starting in 2020. Some developing countries underscored that the discussion regarding the extension does not relate the “work programme” on long-term finance as such, but to the “issue” of long-term finance.

Regarding finance mobilized, developed countries highlighted the importance of emphasizing results achieved so far. Several developing countries emphasized the importance of scaling up adaptation finance and called for mandating the SCF to assess developed countries’ progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020. Developed countries opposed making this request, observing a duplication of the SCF’s work on biennial assessments.

Parties also discussed whether to refer to financial pledges made at the UN Secretary-General’s 2019 Climate Action Summit, with developing countries arguing against, noting it was not “a multilateral event.” While some countries called for a reference to increasing trends in climate finance flows, developing countries underscored methodological uncertainty, such as on the definition of climate finance, and emphasized that such evaluations should not be based on assessments undertaken by bodies outside the UNFCCC.

During the COP closing plenary on Sunday, 15 December, Egypt, for the African Group, said that a paragraph in the draft decision text presented that “affirms the importance of climate finance and decides to continue discussion on this matter under the COP” did not reflect agreement reached in consultations the previous night.

Switzerland and Canada supported the paragraph. The US stated its understanding of this paragraph was that the COP would

continue to discuss climate finance but not that this agenda item would continue at the next COP. The African Group requested returning to language that reflected the group’s understanding of agreed language, namely “notes the importance to the COP of continued discussions on long-term climate finance and decides to consider the matter at COP 26.” Malaysia, for the LMDCs, and Nicaragua supported, with Nicaragua stressing there should not be a one-year hiatus in discussions of this matter.

Japan suggested there had been no agreement on the language in this paragraph during the consultations.

COP President Schmidt noted a lack of consensus on the matter. Rule 16 will apply.

Egypt for the African Group, Saudi Arabia for the Arab Group, Argentina for ABU, and Malaysia for the LMDCs, with many others, expressed their profound disappointment, and pressed developed countries to commit to climate finance. The African Group noted its appreciation to countries that doubled their climate finance pledges to the GCF.

Standing Committee on Finance: This sub-item (FCCC/CP/2019/10, 3 and Add/1-2) was discussed in a joint contact group with the sub-item on long-term climate finance, co-chaired by Rob Moore (UK) and Richard Muyungi (Tanzania), and subsequently in informal and “informal informal” consultations.

In discussions on elements of the draft COP decision text, several groups and parties lamented the absence of draft guidance from the SCF to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. For this reason, a developing country group objected to “welcoming with appreciation” the SCF report. Many commended the SCF report, the SCF Forum, and the outline of the 2020 report on the determination of developing country needs.

Some called for structured guidance from the COP to the SCF regarding its performance and deliverables. Several developed countries questioned the need to explicitly invite parties to participate in the SCF’s work, noting parties are already invited to do so.

Parties also exchanged differing views on the capacity in which SCF members should be represented in the deliberations at COP 25. Some expressed dissatisfaction with not having the SCF Co-Chairs present to answer questions. Others referred to opportunities to seek such clarifications before the COP.

Developed and developing countries’ views diverged on paragraphs requesting the SCF to establish a common definition on climate finance; and mandating work by the SCF, or inviting submissions, on the new collective goal on finance before COP 26. Developing countries stressed the importance of text on the determination of developing countries’ needs related to the implementation of the Convention and Paris Agreement, with one group highlighting loss and damage-related needs. Another group called for a more open approach to hosting SCF meetings in developing countries. Developing countries also highlighted: insufficient arrangements for linkages with other bodies; a needs-related mandate for the SCF report; and insufficient budgetary resources of the SCF.

Parties also called for, *inter alia*: improving understanding of finance flows; the SCF to present a status report on the achievement of the USD 100 billion goal for consideration by COP 26; and enhanced capturing and follow-up of SCF Forum outcomes.

On Sunday, 15 December, the COP adopted a decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2019/L.6) the COP, *inter alia*:

- endorses the workplan of the SCF for 2020 and underlines the importance of the SCF focusing its work in 2020 in accordance with its current mandates;
- notes the outcomes of the discussions of the SCF on the 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows and the report on the determination of the needs of developing country parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as the respective workplans, outreach activities, and indicative timelines for preparation;
- notes the inputs of the SCF to the technical paper on the elaboration of the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage;
- encourages the SCF to present, to the extent possible, disaggregated information in relation to, *inter alia*, mapping data availability and gaps by sector, assessing climate finance flows, and presenting information on the determination of the needs of developing country parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- underscores the important contribution of the SCF in relation to the operational definitions of climate finance, and invites parties to submit, by 30 April 2020, their views on the operational definitions of climate finance for consideration by the SCF in order to enhance its technical work on this matter in the context of preparing its 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows;
- takes note of the strategic outreach plan of the SCF on enhancing stakeholder engagement;
- encourages the SCF, in implementing its strategic outreach plan, to build on existing efforts to reach out to developing country parties and relevant developing country stakeholders when generating data and information for the determination of the needs of developing country parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- looks forward to the inputs that may be provided by the WIM ExCom to the work of the SCF for its consideration in preparing elements of draft guidance to the operating entities;
- encourages the SCF to continue to enhance its efforts towards ensuring gender-responsiveness in implementing its workplan;
- decides to initiate the review of the functions of the SCF at COP 27 (November 2021) with a view to concluding it at COP 28 (November 2022); and
- requests the SCF to report to COP 26 on progress in implementing its workplan.

Report of, and guidance to, the Green Climate Fund: This sub-item was discussed in a joint contact group with the sub-item on the GEF, co-chaired by Toru Sugio (Japan) and Amena Yauvoli (Fiji), and consequently in informal and “informal informal” consultations.

Several groups and countries expressed disappointment with the SCF’s inability to agree on draft GCF guidance, but agreed that a compilation of information from submissions could serve as a starting point.

In the contact group, Palestine, for the G-77/China, highlighted, *inter alia*: inconsistencies in reporting on the GCF’s first replenishment (GCF-1); the need for information about actual disbursements; and concerns around delays in accreditation and politicization of project eligibility decisions. Antigua and Barbuda, for AOSIS, called for the GCF to incorporate a strategic direction addressing loss and damage and to establish an emergency response window. Malawi, for the LDCs, with several others, stressed the need for streamlined processes for accreditation, particularly for Direct Access Entities. South Africa

for the African Group, the EU, Japan, and Norway, among others, called for welcoming GCF-1, in particular contributions by countries that doubled their pledges. Many developing countries underscored the insufficiency of contributions. Iran called for not discriminating against any projects, in particular those with a carbon capture and storage component.

Javier Manzanares, GCF, with GCF legal staff, presented and responded to parties’ questions on: GCF-1 terminology; disbursement of funds; and direct access experiences. Responding to questions raised by parties in the contact group, Manzanares explained, *inter alia*: the introduction of Special Drawing Rights to provide a uniform approach to expressing pledges; use of “credit earned due to early payment encashment” in the total replenishment figure; and how the GCF has been supporting direct access. Parties asked further questions relating to, *inter alia*: consistency of reporting on replenishment figures; disbursement data; unfulfilled pledges; and evaluating the accreditation process.

In further informal consultations, many stressed avoiding “micromanagement” and prejudging the GCF Board’s decisions. Developing country groups called for stronger language on, *inter alia*, accelerating direct access and fund disbursements. One developing country group cautioned against creating new geographical categories when referring to capacity limitations.

Most developing countries diverged from developed countries on the inclusion of paragraphs relating to incorporating loss and damage-related support and establishing an emergency response window under the GCF. Developed countries suggested that loss and damage should be discussed under the agenda item on the WIM review. Developing countries recalled developed countries’ insistence under other agenda items that all finance-related discussions relevant to the GCF pertain to the discussion under this sub-item.

Privileges and immunities: The contact group also discussed clarification of the status of the provision of privileges and immunities to the GCF. Palestine, for the G-77/China, said that the Fund is neither a UN agency nor a multilateral development bank, which makes it difficult for countries to afford privileges and immunities to it, and called for addressing the matter multilaterally. Many developing countries highlighted obstacles to pursuing bilateral agreements on privileges and immunities, including lengthy and cumbersome processes and domestic legislations not recognizing the status of the GCF. Switzerland, supported by others, called for inviting the GCF Secretariat to respond to parties’ questions to better understand related challenges. The Republic of Korea and Armenia requested a solution “by the COP in a legal context.” The US called for an analysis by the Secretariat of the GCF Board’s proposal regarding an institutional linkage between the UN and the GCF.

In a subsequent session, Manzanares, with GCF legal staff, presented and received parties’ questions on the legal status of the GCF as per its governing instrument paragraphs 7 and 8 (on juridical personality, and privileges and immunities). Manzanares explained how the absence of privileges and immunities is “hindering the GCF from reaching its full potential.” Parties’ questions related to expected benefits and implications, in particular of a possible UN linkage. Parties suggested requesting a report on how the absence of privileges and immunities has hindered the GCF’s operations.

In the informal consultations, on Friday, 6 December, parties agreed to temporarily defer discussions on privileges and immunities, with some suggesting waiting for a report on the COP

President's discussions with the UN Secretary-General and others for a written response from the GCF Secretariat to questions raised in previous consultations.

On Sunday, 15 December, the COP adopted a decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2019/L.13), the COP, *inter alia*:

- encourages further pledges and contributions towards the first formal replenishment period;
- also encourages contributing countries to confirm their pledges to the GCF in the form of fully executed contribution agreements or arrangements as soon as possible;
- reiterates the request to the GCF to accelerate the disbursement of funds for already approved projects, including for readiness support, and provide detailed information on disbursement levels and measures taken in this regard in its report to the COP;
- welcomes the approval of the Board's four-year workplan and requests the Board to complete its work on closing policy gaps, streamlining, and simplifying approval processes, including for readiness support and NAPs, and addressing the review of the accreditation framework as soon as possible so as not to disrupt the project and programme approval cycle during the first formal replenishment;
- encourages the GCF Board to continue its efforts to ensure that the GCF enjoys privileges and immunities;
- takes note of the engagement of the COP 25 President with the UN Secretary-General on the matter of granting privileges and immunities for the GCF and its officials and decides to continue its consideration of this matter at COP 26;
- invites parties to submit to the Secretariat 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 26;
- requests the SCF to take into consideration these submissions when preparing its draft guidance to the Board for consideration by the COP and CMA; and
- requests the Board to include in its annual report to the COP information on the steps it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

In the same decision, the COP also decides to transmit to the GCF the following guidance from the CMA, which, *inter alia*:

- encourages the GCF to continue to enhance its support for adaptation;
- requests the GCF to swiftly conclude its work on guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities, and continue to enhance its support for the implementation of NAPs in line with Board decisions on enhancing readiness programming;
- encourages the GCF to continue to collaborate with the CTCN and TEC with a view to both strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and achieving a balance between support for mitigation and support for adaptation; and
- invites the GCF Board to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage in developing country parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework, and funding windows and structures of the GCF, and to facilitate efficient access in this regard, and in this context to take into account the strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the WIM ExCom.

Report of, and guidance to, the Global Environment Facility:

This sub-item (FCCC/CP/2019/10, INF.10 and FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/3 and Add.1-2) was discussed in a joint contact group with the sub-item on the GCF, co-chaired by Toru Sugio (Japan) and Amena Yauvoli (Fiji), and consequently in informal and "informal informal" consultations.

Eligibility for GEF support and related criteria were discussed at length. In the contact group, India, China, and Iran stressed the need for eligibility of all developing countries. Palestine, for the G-77/China, lamented: the "regression" in pledges over the last three GEF replenishments; the decline in the climate allocation in the seventh replenishment (GEF-7); rising co-financing ratios; and that countries are not provided with the means to meet their obligations under the Convention.

On guidance, the EU suggested welcoming progress made by the GEF in 2019, and for guidance to remain focused, add value, and avoid repetition. The US cautioned against focusing on past or upcoming replenishments. Maldives, for AOSIS, called for GEF arrangements to support developing countries in preparing their NDCs. Malawi, for the LDCs, called for highlighting support to the LDCs.

Chizuru Aoki, GEF Secretariat, presented and responded to parties' questions on, *inter alia*: difficulties faced by countries in accessing resources; System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) allocations; accessing Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) resources; and support for reporting required under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Aoki made clarifications relating to: different ways in which developing country reporting is supported; the need for formal submissions by GEF Implementing Agencies for access to resources; and the current STAR policy, including its weighting to provide additional support to LDCs and SIDS. She also highlighted: support to 46 intended NDCs; continued availability of CBIT funds; and sufficient availability of data to inform rolling out of support to biennial transparency reports under the Paris Agreement. Some parties enquired about specific access-related challenges, including not having a STAR allocation and suspension of approved or proposed projects, with the GEF Secretariat noting an absence of proposals in the Secretariat's database from some of the countries enquiring.

In subsequent informal consultations, developing countries further underscored: accreditation of new project agencies; the need to support loss and damage activities, implementation of technology action plans, and preparation of biennial transparency reports; and, relating to the STAR allocations, that eligibility criteria agreed by the COP should not be "overridden" in GEF replenishment discussions. Developed countries noted that, *inter alia*: the GEF Council is scheduled to consider accreditations later in December 2019; no language on loss and damage is needed at this stage; and eligibility criteria is an issue distinct from STAR allocations.

Views also diverged on, *inter alia*: noting concerns over co-financing policies; and references to the GEF's eighth replenishment, with developed countries considering addressing it premature. Several developed countries called for deleting a request to the GEF to continue mainstreaming adaptation across projects, referring to the objective of the GEF as "the delivery of global environmental benefits." Developing countries and several developed countries objected, underscoring that adaptation is such is an environmental benefit. Several developed countries called for the GEF to clarify whether there are approved proposals that have not been funded.

On Sunday, 15 December, the COP adopted a decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/CP/2019/L.7), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the report of the GEF, including the responses of the GEF to previous guidance from the COP and the work undertaken by the GEF during its reporting period (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019);
- invites the GEF to continue its efforts to minimize the time between the approval of project concepts, the development and approval of related projects, and the disbursement of funds by its implementing/executing agencies to the recipient countries;
- urges the GEF to continue to report to the COP any change or update to the eligibility criteria for accessing the GEF resources, including the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources country allocation, in its future reports to the COP;
- encourages the GEF, as part of the overall performance study of its seventh replenishment, to analyze any challenges faced and lessons learned by the GEF and its implementing agencies in applying the updated policy on co-financing of the GEF and report back to the COP on the outcomes of the study;
- also encourages the GEF, in collaboration with the GEF country focal points, to promote the use of technology needs assessments to facilitate the financing and implementation of technology actions prioritized by countries in their technology needs assessments, within the scope of its mandate and operational modalities; and
- requests the GEF, in administering the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), to continue facilitating the smooth transition of countries graduating from least developed country status by continuing to provide approved funding through the LDCF until the completion of projects approved by the LDCF Council prior to those countries' graduation from least developed country status;
- invites parties to submit to the Secretariat, no later than 10 weeks prior to COP 26 (November 2020), their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance to the GEF;
- requests the SCF to take into consideration these submissions when preparing its draft guidance to the GEF for consideration by the CMA and requests the GEF 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.

The COP also decides to transmit to the GEF the following guidance from the CMA, which:

- welcomes the report of the GEF to COP 25, including the list of actions taken by the GEF in response to the guidance received from the CMA; and
- requests the GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to adequately support developing country parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports under its seventh replenishment and throughout its replenishment cycles.

Development and Transfer of Technologies: Joint report of the TEC and CTCN: This item was referred to the SBSTA and SBI, see page 8

Capacity Building under the Convention: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 10.

Matters related to LDCs: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 8.

Report of the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures: This item was referred to the SBSTA and SBI, see page 11.

Gender and climate change: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 11

Consideration of Proposals by Parties to Amend the Convention under Article 15: Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4.2(f): This item was held in abeyance.

Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18: This item was held in abeyance.

Second Review of the Adequacy of Articles 4a and b of the Convention: This item was held in abeyance.

Administrative, Financial and Institutional Matters: Audit report and financial statements for 2018: Budget performance for the biennium 2018-2019: Programme budget for the biennium 2020-2021: The sub-items under this agenda item were referred to the SBI, see page 12.

Decision-making in the UNFCCC process: This item was briefly discussed in informal consultations led by the COP Presidency. COP 25 President Schmidt reported that parties agreed the issue was important but they could not agree on a way forward. Rule 16 will be applied.

High-Level Segment: The high-level segment took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 and 11 December. To read the statements at the opening ceremony see: <https://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12772e.html>

Chile-Madrid Time for Action: The Chile-Madrid Time for Action is an initiative of the Presidency to present a common vision and further the outcomes of the COP. The COP Presidency engaged parties through bilateral and other closed-door meetings. During the COP Presidency stocktake session held Saturday, 14 December, Brazil, with Argentina, expressed comfort with mandating further work on oceans but opposed mandating a SBSTA dialogue on land and climate change-related matters not addressed by other processes under the UNFCCC governing bodies. Saudi Arabia and Russia opposed text that would reference oceans but not land.

Mexico, Costa Rica, Uruguay, and Argentina called for references to the gender action plan, human rights, and rights of indigenous peoples. Noting that this was a "COP of action," China stressed the need for ambition to implement the Convention and Paris Agreement, and, with India, underscored the importance of pre-2020 implementation for developing countries' enhanced action. Egypt and Malaysia, for the LMDCs, called for a work programme to track progress and identify gaps in in pre-2020 implementation. Egypt, for the African Group, called for language on operationalizing the global goal on adaptation and on enhancing the provision of finance.

During the closing plenary on Sunday, 15 December, Brazil objected to references to oceans, including a SBSTA dialogue on the ocean and climate change to consider strengthening mitigation and adaptation in this context. This was opposed by Indonesia, Spain, Costa Rica for AILAC, the EU, Tuvalu, Belize for AOSIS, Marshall Islands, Canada, Norway, Egypt for the African Group, Australia, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Argentina, Bhutan for the LDCs, Switzerland for the EIG, and Saudi Arabia. Brazil then withdrew its objection.

The COP then adopted the outcome without amendments.

Final Outcome: In its final outcome (decision 1/CP.25, FCCC/CP/2019/L.10), the COP, *inter alia*: expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the IPCC for providing the Special Reports and invites parties to make use of the information. The COP re-emphasizes with serious concern the urgent need to address the gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation efforts

and aggregate pathways consistent with keeping global average temperature rise below 2°C or 1.5°C. In this vein, the COP recalls the need for adaptation, stresses the urgency of adaptation, and recalls the commitment of developed country parties to jointly mobilize USD 100 billion per year in climate finance by 2020.

The COP decides to hold, at COP 26, a round table among parties and non-party stakeholders on pre-2020 implementation and ambition. It invites parties and non-party stakeholders to submit inputs by September 2020 to inform the round table and requests the Secretariat to prepare a summary report by September 2021 on the basis of the outcomes of the round tables to serve as an input for the second periodic review of the long-term global goal.

The COP welcomes the continuation of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and decides to continue to appoint high-level champions, for 2021-2025, and to continue convening an annual high-level event. It requests the high-level champions to explore how to improve the work under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and requests the Secretariat to continue engaging with non-party stakeholders and enhancing the effectiveness of the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform.

The COP requests the SBSTA Chair to convene, at SBSTA 52, dialogues on the ocean and climate change to consider how to strengthen mitigation and adaptation in this context, and on the relationship between land and adaptation without intervening in other processes under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, in relation to land. The COP invites parties to submit inputs by 31 March 2020 and requests the SBSTA Chair to prepare informal summary reports on the dialogues.

Closure of the COP: The COP adopted the report (FCCC/CP/2019/L.1). The COP adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Chile, the Government of the Kingdom of Spain, and the people of the city of Madrid (FCCC/CP/2019/L.5; FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/L.4; FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/L.2).

President Schmidt gave COP 25 to a close at 1:54 pm.

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

CMA 2 President Schmidt opened the session on Monday, 2 December.

Organizational Matters: Adoption of the agenda:

President Schmidt invited parties to adopt the agenda (FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/4), explaining that parties had reached an understanding on:

- not including a sub-item proposed by the African Group on consideration of special needs and circumstances of African countries, but holding informal consultations at this session;
- not including a sub-item proposed by AILAC regarding the special needs and circumstances of Latin American states;
- including a sub-item proposed by the African Group on the report of the Adaptation Committee and convening an informal meeting with parties on the global goal on adaptation; and
- including an identical footnote as on the COP agenda relating to the WIM agenda item, which states that inclusion of the item does not prejudge outcomes on matters relating to the governance of the WIM.

Honduras, for AILAC, supported by several Latin American countries, reiterated a request to hold consultations on the special needs and circumstances of Latin American countries. The African Group, the Arab Group, and EIG opposed. The Arab

Group called for also holding consultations on the special needs and circumstances of its region, if consultations for Latin America were to be held. AOSIS objected to discussions that would “amount to a renegotiation of the Paris Agreement.” Nepal called for consideration of the special circumstances of mountainous countries.

The CMA adopted the agenda as proposed.

Election of additional officers: The CMA elected Amjad Abdulla (Maldives) as additional Rapporteur from a Paris Agreement party.

Organization of work: The CMA adopted the organization of work and forwarded the relevant items to the subsidiary bodies.

Status of ratification of the Paris Agreement: Parties took note of the information.

Credentials: The CMA adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/5).

Public Registries under the Paris Agreement: Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4.12 (mitigation): Discussions under this item focused on developing modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a registry mandated by the Paris Agreement to record NDCs communicated by parties.

A contact group was established by the CMA opening plenary for both sub-items related to the registry for Article 4.12 (NDCs) and 7.12 (adaptation communications). The contact group, co-chaired by Emily Massawa (Kenya) and Peter Wittoeck (Belgium), met twice. Parties also met in an “informal informal” setting to view a prototype registry prepared by the Secretariat and request clarifications.

During the first contact group meeting, parties engaged in a procedural debate about how to proceed with this agenda item and the item on the adaptation communications registry.

During the second meeting, the CMA Presidency informed it had engaged with parties in bilateral meetings and only two changes were acceptable to all: to change the reference to NDCs to a reference to Article 4.12; and to change the reference to adaptation communications to a reference to Article 7.12. Co-Chair Wittoeck proposed that parties confirm the registry with the understanding that these changes will be made.

China, for the LMDCs, reiterated its call for a single contact group and said that some of the group’s proposed changes would need to be made. Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, recalled the Katowice decision on this item (5/CMA.1) and stated that the prototype does not conform to that mandate. India called for the NDC filter and functionality to be removed. Zimbabwe, for the African Group, said that parties should see the revised prototype before adopting it. Belize, for AOSIS, lamented that some parties appeared willing to lose progress and delay the registry’s roll out. The EU recalled that the Katowice decision mandates the Secretariat to operate the registry and mentions “NDC” several times and called for a decision, not a delay. The Co-Chair noted no consensus and said he would report to the CMA Presidency.

During the CMA closing plenary, President Schmidt observed no consensus on this issue. Rule 16 will apply.

Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7.12 (adaptation communications): Discussions under this item focused on developing modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry where adaptation communication shall be recorded under Agreement Article 7.12.

A contact group was established by the CMA opening plenary for both sub-items related to the registry for Article 4.12 (NDCs)

and 7.12 (adaptation communications). The contact group, co-chaired by Emily Massawa (Kenya) and Peter Wittrock (Belgium), met twice. Parties also met in an “informal informal” setting to view a prototype registry prepared by the Secretariat request clarifications.

During the first contact group meeting, Saudi Arabia for the Arab Group, China for the LMDCs, and Egypt for the African Group, called for a single meeting that would address the NDC registry and the adaptation communications registry to ensure consistent decisions. Canada, the US, and Belize for AOSIS, supported discussing these items separately, noting the two different mandates.

During the second meeting, the CMA Presidency informed they had engaged with parties in bilateral meetings and only two changes were acceptable to all: to change the reference to NDCs to a reference to Article 4.12; and to change the reference to adaptation communications to a reference to Article 7.12.

China, for the LMDCs, said that their views were not reflected and asked for clarification on how to move forward in consultations and on the prototype. The Republic of Korea noted it had not been consulted in bilateral discussions and provided some substantive views, with Saudi Arabia making a point of order stating that this contact group was mandated only to discuss process, not substance.

Egypt, for the African Group, said that parties cannot make a decision without seeing the prototype, noting that it should be a straightforward tool, but that some parties introduced complications. Trinidad and Tobago for AOSIS, the EU, Australia, the US, Colombia for AILAC, and Switzerland expressed disappointment that there was no agreement, and that some countries would not be able submit their adaptation communications because the registry will not be ready. China, for the LMDCs, called for party-driven discussions. Co-Chair Massawa said she would report that there was no consensus to the CMA Presidency.

During the CMA closing plenary, President Schmidt observed no consensus on this item. Rule 16 will apply.

WIM: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 6.

Matters Relating to Finance: These sub-items, which focus on providing guidance to the SCF, GCF and GEF, were first taken up in the CMA opening plenary. Work on all sub-items progressed under two contact groups and in informal and “informal informal” consultations taking place over the first and second week. The same groups also considered draft COP decision text (see page 17 for related discussions and the decision). During the CMA closing plenary, the CMA adopted a decision on three sub-items. For the Adaptation Fund Board, the CMA was not able to reach agreement.

Matters Relating to the Standing Committee on Finance: This sub-item was discussed in a joint contact group with the COP. Specifically with regard to the CMA draft decision, South Africa, for the African Group, noted agreement at CMA 1-3 to initiate deliberations on setting a new collective quantified finance goal at CMA 3, and suggested requesting that the SCF outline this process. See page 18 for related discussions and the decision.

Guidance to the Green Climate Fund: This sub-item was discussed in a joint contact group with the COP.

Regarding elements for a draft CMA decision text, parties agreed on the need to avoid duplication of guidance under the COP and CMA, with the EU stressing the need to avoid prejudging discussions ongoing under the GCF Board. Malawi for the LDCs, South Africa for the African Group, and Antigua and

Barbuda for AOSIS called for text on support for the formulation and implementation of NDCs and implementation of other provisions of the Paris Agreement.

Developing countries emphasized the need to advance discussions on how the GCF contributes to the global goal on adaptation. Several developed countries noted that they consider the goal to be qualitative and dynamic, rather than quantitative and time bound. Some noted that the GCF Board is set to consider adaptation matters at its next meeting. On loss and damage, several developed countries called for text reflecting that the GCF is already funding related activities, such as early warning systems and flood protection infrastructure, which a developing country group considered not to be completely accurate. See page 19 for the CMA decision that the COP forwarded to the GCF.

Guidance to the Global Environment Facility: This sub-item was discussed in a joint contact group with the COP. During the first week, regarding elements for a draft decision, Palestine, for the G-77/China, noted its views on this item were the same as on the COP item on the GEF.

On Sunday, 15 December, the CMA adopted a decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/PA/CMA/2019/L.3), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the report of the GEF to COP 25, including the list of actions taken by the GEF in response to the guidance received from the CMA;
- requests the GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, to adequately support developing country parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports under its seventh replenishment and throughout its replenishment cycles, in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 13 (transparency), paragraphs 14-15 (on support to developing countries for implementing the article on transparency, including for building transparency-related capacity) and decision 18/CMA.1 (on modalities, procedures and guidelines for the Paris Agreement enhanced transparency framework); and
- recommends that COP 25 transmit to the GEF the guidance in the paragraphs above, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61 (on guidance by the CMA to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism).

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund: These discussions took place in a joint contact group with the CMP, see page 10 for the discussions and related decision.

Development and Transfer of Technologies: Joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN: This matter was referred to the SBSTA and SBI, see page 8.

Capacity Building under the Paris Agreement: This matter was referred to the SBI, see page 10.

Report of the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures: This matter was referred to the SBSTA and SBI, see page 11.

Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2: Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4: Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8: This item was referred to the SBSTA, see page 15.

Administrative, Financial and Institutional Matters: Audit report and financial statements for 2018: Budget performance for the biennium 2018-2019: Programme budget for the biennium 2020-2021: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 12.

Chile-Madrid Time for Action: The Chile-Madrid Time for Action is an initiative of the Presidency to present a common vision and further the outcomes of the CMA. The CMA Presidency engaged parties through bilateral and other closed-door meetings. During the CMA Presidency stocktaking session on Saturday, 14 December, Belize, for AOSIS, lamented the lack of references to science and, with Mexico, Norway, Argentina, Nepal, Bhutan for the LDCs, and Colombia for AILAC, and others, urged explicit references to ambition and a call for countries to update their NDCs in 2020, noting the text was now “looking backward instead of forward.”

Belize for AOSIS, Tuvalu, Marshall Islands, Costa Rica, and Bhutan for the LDCs stressed the need for language prohibiting carryover of Kyoto Protocol emission reduction units into the Paris Agreement mechanisms.

During the CMA closing plenary, the CMA adopted the decision. Egypt, for the African Group, stressed that this does not preclude broader engagement on the topic of the global goal on adaptation and that the group views this decision as a process for the identification of elements of that goal.

Final Outcome: In its decision (1/CMA.2, FCCC/PA/CMA/L.4), the CMA, among others, recalls that each party’s successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the party’s then-current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances. It recalls the request from COP 21 for parties with a five-year time frame to communicate a new NDC by 2020, and, for parties with a 10-year time frame to communicate or update their NDC by 2020. The CMA urges parties to consider the gap between emissions and the pathways consistent with the Agreement’s temperature goals, with a view to reflecting their highest possible ambition when responding to this request.

The CMA requests the Adaptation Committee to consider approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation and to reflect the outcome of this consideration in its 2021 annual report. The CMA urges developed countries to provide financial resources to assist developing countries with both mitigation and adaptation and encourages other parties in a position to do so to provide such support voluntarily.

Closure of the CMA: The CMA adopted its report (FCCC//PA/CMA/2019/L.1). President Schmidt gavelled the meetings of the CMP to a close at 1:54 pm.

Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

CMP 15 President Schmidt opened the session on Monday, 2 December. The CMP adopted the agenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/1) and organization of work. The Presidency will consult on the election of Bureau members.

Organizational Matters: Credentials: The CMP adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/7).

Status of ratification of the Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol: The CMP took note of the information.

Reporting from and review of Annex I Parties: National Communications: This item was referred to the SBI, see page 4.

Annual compilation and accounting report for the second commitment period for Annex B parties under the Protocol: The CMP took note of the annual compilation and accounting report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/6 and Add.1)

Matters relating to the CDM: This item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/3) was addressed in a contact group co-chaired by Yaw Osafo (Ghana) and Dimitar Nikov (France). Noting the potential implications for the CDM of adopting decisions under Article 6, parties did not reach consensus. The CMP 15 Presidency consulted on the way forward and prepared a draft decision for adoption by the CMP.

On Thursday, 12 December, the CMP adopted its decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/L.2), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the report for 2018-2019 of the CDM Executive Board;
- designates as operational entities those entities that have been accredited and provisionally designated as such by the Executive Board to carry out sectoral scope-specific validation and/or verification functions as set out in the annex to the decision; and
- encourages the Executive Board to continue to review the methodological approaches for calculating emission reductions achieved by project activities that result in reduced use of non-renewable biomass in households, in particular with respect to the default baseline assumptions applied.

The annex lists operational entities that were accredited by the CDM Executive Board during its reporting period (1 September 2018 to 12 September 2019).

Matters Relating to Joint Implementation: The CMP took note of the report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/2).

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund: This matter was referred to the SBI, see page 10.

Capacity Building under the Protocol: This item is summarized under the SBI, see page 10.

Report of the Compliance Committee: The CMP took note of the report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/5) and invited parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Contributions to support the Committee’s work in 2020-2021.

Report of the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures: This matter was referred to the SBSTA and SBI, see page 11.

Report on the High-Level Ministerial Round Table on Increased Ambition of Kyoto Protocol Commitments: The CMP President undertook consultations. CMP 15 President Schmidt informed that informal consultations did not result in conclusions. Rule 16 will apply.

Administrative, Financial and Institutional Matters: Audit report and financial statements for 2018: Budget performance for the biennium 2018-2019: Programme budget for the biennium 2020-2021: These items are summarized under the SBI, on page 12.

Chile-Madrid Time for Action: The Chile-Madrid Time for Action is an initiative of the Presidency to present a common vision and further the outcomes of the CMP. The CMP Presidency engaged parties through bilateral and other closed-door meetings. On Sunday, 15 December, the CMP adopted the decision.

Final Outcome: In its decision (1/CMP.15, FCCC/KP/CMP/L.5)), the CMP urges the urgent entry into force of the Doha Amendment.

Closure of the CMP: The CMP adopted its report (FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/L.1). President Schmidt gavelled the meetings of the CMP to a close at 1:54 pm.

Closing Statements

On Sunday, 15 December, parties delivered closing statements.

Noting that this was the longest UNFCCC COP in history, COP 25 President Schmidt lamented the lack of agreement on Article 6, but suggested parties came very close and made concrete advances. Saying that the citizens of the world are asking governments to do more, she called upon countries to strengthen political will and accelerate climate action at the pace needed.

Groups and parties thanked the Chilean Presidency, the Secretariat, and the various Co-Facilitators for their leadership. Many expressed their gratitude to Spain for having organized the meeting on such short notice.

Egypt, for the African Group, supported by the EU, suggested that what parties achieved was “not negative.” Expressing hope that parties have heard each other on raising ambition and means of implementation, he stressed the need to work together in a multilateral process.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, welcomed the gender action plan, outcomes on oceans, and the decision on loss and damage. China, for BASIC, said the outcome on Article 6 fell short of expectations, and called on all states to remain committed to multilateralism.

A youth delegate from Norway lamented insufficient ambition to reach the 1.5°C goal and urged parties to “take the right decisions for our future.”

Indonesia welcomed the inclusive process and congratulated the Presidency for the outcomes of the “Blue COP.”

Malaysia, for LMDCs, called for honoring the memory of Bernarditas de Castro-Mueller, long time member of the climate change community, who passed away on 14 December 2018.

Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, reiterated its commitment to the principles under the Convention, especially common but differentiated responsibilities. He called for balanced procedural work and equal consideration for all items under the SBI and SBSTA.

Indigenous Peoples emphasized that they are the stewards of nature and experts on climate, and called upon delegates to “stop taking up space with false solutions.”

Noting the conference’s strong resistance against human rights references, Women and Gender: underscored that “undermining human rights means undermining gender equity”; welcomed the adoption of the enhanced GAP; and called for the dismantling systems of oppression, including but not limited to sexism, ageism, ableism, and colonialism.

Youth NGOs urged revising NDCs based on best available science and including youth in the process, and lamented that “the COP has failed the planet.”

Trade Union NGOs qualified the COP’s outcome as “a disgrace,” and called for social protection for workers in a just transition, as well as for workers to be at the table to negotiate enhanced NDCs.

Business and Industry NGOs stressed that business is ready to work with parties, and expressed deep disappointment that Article 6 was not finalized at this session.

Research and Independent NGOs regretted the “dilution of science in the text” and encouraged public-private cooperation on climate action.

Climate Justice Now! lamented that governments have “ignored the clear, simple solution” of leaving fossil fuels unexploited, and called for an end to fossil fuel subsidies.

Climate Action Network supported the principles of environmental integrity, human rights, and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in Article 6, and expressed concern over the “exclusion” of certain countries in the negotiations.

Thanking all parties for the long hours of work, and especially ministers who she said made it possible to reach agreement, COP 25 Presidency Schmidt closed the longest meeting in UNFCCC history.

A Brief Analysis of the Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference

It was impossible to deny the atmosphere of disappointment that followed delegates out of the half-empty plenary hall after the final gavel fell on the Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference on Sunday afternoon, 15 December 2019. Many could only point to the outcomes on loss and damage and gender as substantive “wins.” Others asserted that no outcome on Article 6, which addresses market and non-market mechanisms for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, was better than one with major loopholes, particularly on environmental integrity. But these were, by all standards, below the expectations set for this meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP), and certainly highly troubling from a global signaling perspective.

What exactly caused that disappointment is more difficult to unpack. The COP had relatively modest ambitions in the continuum of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process: its main task was to finalize the Paris rulebook in anticipation of 2020, when the Paris Agreement comes into effect. At the same time, the conference was a time to reflect on progress made, and assess if there are the necessary mechanisms for all countries to enter into the post-2020 period. Despite some advances, its final outcomes were met with largely negative reactions, with UN Secretary-General António Guterres himself declaring that “the international community lost an important opportunity...to tackle the climate crisis.”

This analysis considers two major gaps that the COP attempted to bridge. The first is the gap between the demands of science and civil society for an ambitious political response to “the climate emergency,” on the one hand, and the limitations of multilateralism in the UNFCCC on the other. The second is a continuing gap between those looking ahead to the Paris Agreement era and those still focused on the past record of implementation and ambition. These gaps weakened the outcomes of this meeting and have implications for COP 26, which will meet in 2020 as the Paris Agreement comes into effect.

The Expectations Gap

Civil society summed up the meeting at its close: “the COP has failed the people and the planet.” Their assessment aligns with the expectations set by the “outside world.” But could COP 25 have ever lived up to these expectations?

The general public’s expectations towards the annual climate change negotiations have risen exponentially with increasing media coverage and even more so now that “the climate emergency” has entered the public discourse in many countries. Greenhouse gas emissions reached a record high in 2018, and UNFCCC reports revealed that Annex I countries, excluding economies in transition, reduced their emissions by a mere 1.8% between 1990 and 2017. The 67 countries that announced their intentions to enhance their nationally determined contributions

(NDCs) at the UN Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit in September 2019 still only represent 8% of global greenhouse gas emissions. More countries have come on board since September, but the silence of all major economies, except for the EU, is striking.

2019 was also marked by the bleak messages from science, as the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change showed that climate change impacts will be more severe than previously anticipated and that current action does not put us on the track to limit the global average temperature increase to the collectively agreed level of well below 2°C. Informed and encouraged by this scientific consensus, calls from civil society for “changing pathways and increasing ambition,” especially in terms of emission reductions, grew louder over the year. Youth activists succeeded in rallying other constituencies to join in on increasingly frequent “climate strikes.” Midway through the conference, half a million people took to the streets of Madrid, directly addressing their calls for more ambition to negotiators at COP 25.

Yet the ambitions of the world, or even of those engaged in the climate regime, cannot realistically be met by a single COP, particularly one constrained by the mandates written by parties. From the point of view of the UNFCCC process, COP 25 was largely expected to deliver a robust set of decisions that would inform COP 26, and very few of the items on its agenda related to mitigation. None addressed ambition.

The Chilean COP Presidency attempted to address the lack of formal attention to raising ambition. The Presidency convened ministers from various sectors, namely science, agriculture, finance, transport, and energy at the COP; each meeting explicitly focused on how these ministers could contribute to developing more ambitious climate pledges. There was also considerable attention to the role of non-state actors. The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action showcased its results in the Yearbook of Climate Action in various thematic sessions throughout the conference. The COP outcome decision recognized its value, and strengthened the Partnership's future by extending the mandate of the High-level Champions to 2025 and asking them to further improve the Partnership. Attention to these initiatives, conspicuously outside of the formal negotiation agenda, attempted to signal to the world that the UNFCCC could deliver on ambition.

But, in the end, such extra efforts could not make up for the limits of the multilateral climate process. Under the Paris Agreement, the level of countries' ambition is determined nationally. There are primarily only soft levers, based on moral suasion, that can convince parties to do more. For COP 25, these limitations were in the agenda, defined by parties themselves. The modest mandates for COP 25 were set years ago, through states' self-interested negotiations.

More in tune with the meeting's agenda, negotiation insiders primarily pinned the meeting's success on whether it would deliver on two issues: loss and damage, and robust enough guidance for Paris Agreement Article 6's two segments on market-based mechanisms. Loss and damage is an issue where vulnerable countries need confidence of support, especially in view of the fact that high emitters' low emission reduction ambition will confront them with ever increasing climate change impacts. In this respect, the final outcome was better than what emerged through closed-door discussions. The Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change will now be equipped with what some dubbed

“an implementation arm,” in the form of the Santiago Network for Averting, Minimizing, and Addressing Loss and Damage. This network will bring together bodies working in related fields, such as disaster risk reduction, to provide technical assistance to vulnerable countries. The decision also established a new expert group on action and support, to help countries access expertise on slow-onset events (such as sea level rise) as well as the rumored funding available through non-UNFCCC bodies, such as multilateral development banks, for such work. Crucial to developing countries, the decision contains several references to scaling up financial and technical support for loss and damage activities.

On Article 6, parties came to Madrid still seeking to address fundamental differences, including whether and how to “carryover” credits generated under the Kyoto Protocol to count toward their Paris Agreement pledges. This and many of the other basic design issues were framed as questions about how the market mechanisms could incentivize ambition. In the end, the negotiations failed to reach agreement and the issue will be considered again at the intersessional meeting in June 2020. Perhaps counterintuitively, many found this outcome better than the alternative: an adopted text containing possible loopholes that could have undermined the environmental integrity of international carbon markets. In the final days of the COP, a group of 31 countries set out their vision of Article 6 in the “San Jose Principles for High Ambition and Integrity in International Carbon Markets,” which stipulate the delivery of overall mitigation in global emissions, address the need for so-called “corresponding adjustments” to avoid double counting of emission reductions, and prohibit the use of pre-2020 units—all key demands of those supporting strong environmental integrity under Article 6.

The 2020 and Beyond Gap

The Paris Agreement enters into force in 2020—mere days away. For some, COP 25 stood at the cusp of a new era governed by the Paris Agreement. For others, COP 25 was the moment to consider how the past actions and inactions will continue to shape the future.

Stocktaking the past featured prominently, and will continue to as parties agreed to hold a series of round tables on pre-2020 action. Many pointed to a “lost decade” of action by developed countries in terms of mitigation and support provided to developing countries.

The calls to continue discussions on pre-2020 action were loudest from the Like-minded Developing Countries (LMDCs). These middle-income developing countries, alongside other developing countries, called for the inclusion of a two-year work programme on pre-2020 action, extending discussions under the COP long-term finance item beyond 2020, a forum for discussing climate finance from a strategic perspective, and a status report on developed countries' USD 100 billion by 2020 climate finance goal. These countries are in a difficult situation: while the onus of leadership in reducing emissions and providing support lies with developed countries, there are growing expectations for many LMDC countries to act because they currently have the highest levels of emissions growth.

Drawing attention to the pre-2020 period contextualizes these expectations. Implementation by all developing countries will be limited by the support they have received thus far, or lack thereof. They argue that they cannot be expected to leap into action when the calendar turns to 2020, and achieve robust mitigation results

with a foundation weakened by years of undelivered finance, technology transfer and development, and capacity building.

For developed countries, and some developing countries, such calls tread dangerously close to re-writing the Paris Agreement. The Agreement, while under the Convention, including its principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, is premised on participation by all countries, “in light of different national circumstances.” These countries emphasized the need to focus on raising ambition in all NDCs in 2020, to both ensure the necessary emissions reductions and also send a strong signal to the world that the Paris Agreement is ready to deliver. The final decision under the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) titled “Chile-Madrid Time for Action,” shows the resolve of these countries to encourage all parties to raise their ambition, but shies away from a direct, clear call. Instead, it rather obliquely refers to a related COP 21 decision, a roundabout way of reminding parties to submit more ambitious NDCs in 2020.

Looking ahead without considering the limitations imposed by the past undermined progress on several issues. There was no consensus on long-term finance; the work under the Paris Agreement’s enhanced transparency framework for national reporting, is likewise stalled. Transparency is an issue dear to developed countries, especially the US, which has long demanded similar reporting requirements for all. Since 2007, the issue of common reporting framework has moved from an idea to a set of detailed tables that all countries will complete, with flexibility for developing countries. Several developing countries, most vocally China and the African Group, pointed out the imbalance of progress on transparency in tandem with the limited political attention to, and advancement of, adaptation and finance issues. Why, they asked, should parties continue advancing developed countries’ priorities, when they continue to stall progress on finance-related issues and block ongoing discussion of the global goal on adaptation?

On top of all this, the often unspoken, but still looming, aspect beyond 2020 is the imminent US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement. Taking effect in eleven months, less than a week before COP 26, the repercussions were already being felt. Many expressed anger that the future defector attempted to wield its influence in writing the rules for Article 6 and loss and damage—rules that the US will not be subject to unless it rejoins the Agreement. Delegates also wondered about the future credibility of the Paris Agreement. As with the Kyoto Protocol before it, there will again be a climate agreement, one designed around US demands, without the participation of the world’s highest per capita emitter. This raised questions of leadership, and serious concerns if the EU, hampered internally by some member states reluctant to engage on climate, or China, focused on its own development, can credibly lead the way to a more climate ambitious future.

Bridging the Gaps before COP 26

The gaps that undermined progress at COP 25, and arguably harmed the reputation of the UNFCCC, are likely not to disappear anytime soon. A COP 25 intergovernmental outcome that merely achieves an “overall balance”—in the words of COP 25 President Schmidt—will not keep the world under 1.5, or even 2°C of warming. What most participants at COP 25 did agree on is that finding a way to prove that the intergovernmental process—despite its limitations and divisions among parties—has the

ability to generate the needed ambition. This responsibility to bridge these gaps now falls heavily on the shoulders of parties as they head towards COP 26.

Upcoming Meetings

57th Meeting of the GEF Council: The Council is the GEF’s main governing body that meets twice annually to develop, adopt, and evaluate the operational policies and programmes for GEF-financed activities. It also reviews and approves the work programme (projects submitted for approval). **dates:** 16-19 December 2019 **location:** Washington D.C., US **www:** <https://www.thegef.org/council-meetings/gef-57th-council-meeting>

Koronivia intersessional workshop: UNFCCC COP 23 in 2017 adopted a decision on the Koronivia joint work on agriculture, which requests the subsidiary bodies 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. **dates:** March 2020 **location:** Bonn, Germany **www:** <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture>

IPCC-52: The IPCC is currently in its sixth assessment cycle. **dates:** 24-28 February 2020 (TBC) **location:** TBC **www:** <https://www.ipcc.ch/calendar/>

25th Meeting of the GCF Board: The 25th meeting of the Board of the Green Climate Fund will convene to help guide its assistance to developing countries in meeting the climate challenge. **dates:** 10-12 March 2020 **location:** Songdo, Republic of Korea **www:** <https://www.greenclimate.fund/home>

35th Meeting of the Adaptation Fund Board: The Adaptation Fund (AF), established under the Kyoto Protocol, finances projects and programmes that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. The Fund is supervised and managed by the AF Board. The World Bank serves as AF trustee on an interim basis. Since 2019, the Adaptation Fund has served the Paris Agreement with respect to all matters relating to the Agreement. **dates:** 17-20 March 2020 **location:** Bonn, Germany **www:** <https://www.adaptation-fund.org>

Africa Climate Week (ACW): The ACW is part of Regional Climate Weeks that are held annually in various regions. Regional Climate Weeks are organized by the Nairobi Framework Partnership, which supports developing countries in preparing and implementing their NDCs. **dates:** 9-13 March 2020 **location:** Kampala, Uganda **www:** <https://unfccc.int/event/africa-climate-week-2020>

NAP Expo 2020: In 2020, NAP Expo will convene for the seventh time since 2013. The event is organized by the LDC Expert Group (LEG) under the UNFCCC, in collaboration with various bodies and organizations, to promote exchange of experiences and foster partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders on how to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). **dates:** 30 March – 3 April 2020 **location:** Gaborone, Botswana **www:** <https://unfccc.int/event/nap-expo-2020>

20th Meeting of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC 20): Created in 2010, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) is the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism. It focuses on identifying policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate resilient technologies. **dates:** 1-3 April 2020 **location:** Copenhagen, Denmark **www:** <https://unfccc.int/tclear/tec/meetings.html>

Sustainable Energy for All Forum 2020: Focusing on the theme, “Building Speed, Reaching Scale, Closing the Gap,” the 2020 edition of the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) Forum will provide a global platform to mobilize resources, connect partners, and showcase action to realize the promise of the sustainable energy revolution for everyone. **dates:** 26-28 May 2020 **location:** Kigali, Rwanda **www:** <http://seforallforum.org/forum-2020>

52nd Sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies: The 52nd sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies will meet in June 2020. **dates:** 1-11 June 2020 **location:** Bonn, Germany **www:** <https://unfccc.int/event/first-sessional-period-sb-52>

58th Meeting of the GEF Council: The Council is the GEF’s main governing body that meets twice annually to develop, adopt, and evaluate the operational policies and programmes for GEF-financed activities. It also reviews and approves the work programme (projects submitted for approval). **dates:** 2-4 June 2020 **location:** Washington, D.C., US **contact:** GEF Secretariat **email:** <https://www.thegef.org/contact> **www:** <https://www.thegef.org/council-meetings/gef-58th-council-meeting>

CIF Trust Fund Committee and Sub-Committee Meetings: The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) Committees and Sub-committees will meet at World Bank Headquarters. **dates:** 8-11 June 2020 **location:** Washington D.C., US **www:** <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/>

Latin America & Caribbean Climate Week (LACCW): The LACCW is part of Regional Climate Weeks that are held annually in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia-Pacific. Regional Climate Weeks are organized by the Nairobi Framework Partnership, which supports developing countries in preparing and implementing their NDCs. **dates:** 6-10 July 2020 **location:** Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic **www:** <https://www.regionalclimateweeks.org/>

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2020: The UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will convene the 2020 session of the HLPF under the theme “Accelerated action and transformative pathways: realizing the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development.” Following the first five-days, the HLPF’s three-day ministerial segment takes place jointly with ECOSOC’s high-level segment. **dates:** 7-16 July 2020 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **www:** <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2020>

42nd Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol: The 42nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (OEWG 42) will prepare for the 2020 Meeting of the Parties. **dates:** 13-17 July 2020 **location:** Montreal, Canada **www:** <https://ozone.unep.org/meetings>

Global Adaptation Action Summit: The Netherlands will host the Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA) Climate Adaptation Summit in October 2020. Following the UN Climate Action Summit in September 2019, convened by UN Secretary-General António Guterres, the GCA began its Year of Action, which will present its findings in October 2020 at the Climate Adaptation Summit. **dates:** October 2020 (TBC) **location:** Netherlands **www:** <https://gca.org/>

IPCC-53: The IPCC is currently in its sixth assessment cycle. **dates:** 6-10 October 2020 **location:** TBC **www:** <https://www.ipcc.ch/calendar/>

Middle East and North Africa Climate Week (MENACW): The MENACW is part of Regional Climate Weeks that are

held annually in various regions. Regional Climate Weeks are organized by the Nairobi Framework Partnership, which supports developing countries in preparing and implementing their NDCs. **dates:** October 2020 (TBD) **location:** Dubai, United Arab Emirates **www:** <https://www.regionalclimateweeks.org/>

2020 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 26): The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26), the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 16), and the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 3) will convene. **dates:** 9-19 November 2020 **location:** Glasgow, UK **www:** <https://unfccc.int>

For additional upcoming events, see <http://sdg.iisd.org/>

Glossary

ABU	Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay
AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India, and China
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
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
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITMOs	Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples’ Platform
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEG	LDC Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-Minded Developing Countries
LTGG	Long-term Global Goal
NAPs	National adaptation plans
NDCs	Nationally determined contributions
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	Small island developing states
STAR	System for the Transparent Allocation of Resources
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change