

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26次締約方
大會、京都議定書第16次締約方會議
暨巴黎協定第3次締約方會議
(COP26/CMP16/CMA3)」與會情形報告

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

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派赴國家：英國 格拉斯哥(United Kingdom)

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摘要

原定於 109 年底召開的「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 26 次締約方大會」(UNFCCC COP26)，受到新冠肺炎(COVID-19)疫情影響，延至 110 年 10 月 31 日至 11 月 13 日在英國蘇格蘭的格拉斯哥市(Glasgow, Scotland, UK)舉行，依氣候公約秘書處統計資訊，共有來自締約方與觀察國約 21,695 人參加，聯合國與其相關組織、特殊機構、跨政府組織與非政府組織共有 14,033 人參加，並有來自全球 3,781 位的媒體與會，總計約 39,509 人參加。

我國代表團由本署沈副署長志修邀集政府相關部會與會，包括：行政院能源及減碳辦公室、金融監督管理委員會（下稱金管會）、國家發展委員會、經濟部國際合作處、經濟部能源局、經濟部工業局、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。另，立法院推派洪孟楷委員與洪申翰委員籌組國會視導團，與會期間與友邦及友我國家的國會議員及政府官員進行雙邊會談，運用國會外交為我提案注入充沛動能，除行政部會參與 COP 會議活動，也有許多國內產業、學研、青年等民間團體等各界多元參與，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，例如：工業技術研究院、臺灣綜合研究院、環境品質文教基金會、台灣產業服務基金會、媽媽監督核電廠聯盟、臺灣青年氣候聯盟、台達電子文教基金會等，共同響應公約呼籲並結合公私部門的協力來因應氣候變遷。

COP26 大會完成最主要結論及重要產出為「格拉斯哥氣候協議」(Glasgow Climate Pact)，首度納入逐步減少燃煤電廠及汰除化石燃料補貼，其決議重點著重在調適、減緩與氣候資金方面內容的強化，完成最終的「巴黎協定規則書」，商定國際市場及非市場機制等相關規範。

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「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 26 次締約方大會、京都議定書第 16 次締約方會議暨巴黎協定第 3 次締約方會議 (COP26/CMP16/CMA3)」與會情形報告

壹、前言

原定於 109 年底召開的「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 26 次締約方大會」(UNFCCC COP26)，受到新冠肺炎(COVID-19)疫情影響，延至 110 年 10 月 31 日至 11 月 13 日在英國蘇格蘭的格拉斯哥市(Glasgow, Scotland, UK)舉行，我國秉持「專業、務實、貢獻」的原則實地參與，掌握氣候公約及巴黎協定之全球氣候談判的最新動態，並分享臺灣因應氣候變遷的努力經驗。根據主辦國英國的規劃，今年 COP 26 會議活動以「追逐淨零」(Race to Zero)為主軸，帶入包括「調適與韌性」、「自然」、「能源轉型」、「清潔運輸」、「氣候資金」、與「城市與建構環境」等相關主題，並針對巴黎協定尚未協商完成之若干相關規範，持續進行談判尋求獲得共識通過。

今年 COP26 尚包括「京都議定書第 16 次締約方大會」(CMP16)、「巴黎協定第 3 次締約方大會」(CMA3)，以及「第 52 至 55 次附屬機構會議」(SB52-55)。本次大會經過漫長諮商談判，最終於 11 月 13 日晚上 11 點結束(COP26/CMP16/CMA3)，最終達成的「格拉斯哥氣候協議(Glasgow Climate Pact)」首度納入逐步減少燃煤電廠及汰除化石燃料補貼，並完成「巴黎協定規則書」，商定國際市場及非市場機制等相關規範，氣候公約秘書處並公布下一屆第 27 次締約方大會(COP 27)訂於西元 2022 年 11 月 7 日至 18 日在埃及南西奈省夏姆錫克市(Sharm el-Sheikh, South Sinai, Egypt)舉行。

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 COP26 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，行政院能源及減碳辦公室、金融監督管理委員會（下稱金管會）、國家發展委員會、經濟部國際合作處、經濟部能源局、經濟部工業局、外交部及財團法人國際合作發展基金會（下稱國合會）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。另，立法院本年推派洪孟楷委員與洪申翰委員籌組國會視導團，與會期間與友邦及友我國家的國會議員及政府官員進行雙邊會談，運用國會外交為我推案注入充沛動能。

除行政部會參與 COP 會議活動，也有許多國內產業、學研、青年等民間團體等各界多元參與，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，例如：工業技術研究院、臺灣綜合研究院、環境品質文教基金會、台灣產業服務基金會、媽媽監督核電廠聯盟、臺灣青年氣候聯盟、台達電子文教基金會等，共同響應公約呼籲並結合公私部門的協力來因應氣候變遷。

會議期間我團積極與友邦及友我國之政府官員、國會議員等進行雙邊會談與交流，計有 14 個友邦及 7 國友我國會議員聲援臺灣參與 UNFCCC 的必要性，共計達成 30 場雙邊會談與 13 場周邊會議。並在格拉斯哥當地舉辦「台灣日」，蔡英文總統特別以錄影方式為活動開幕致詞，另與美國合作舉辦「全球環境教育夥伴連結非洲活動」(GEEP Africa Event) 等亮點活動，成果豐碩，友邦及友我國家以實際行動積極助我，肯定台灣對抗氣候變遷的貢獻，並呼籲國際社會將我國納入 UNFCCC 及巴黎協定的談判進程及相關機制。

參、出國行程

110年11月4日至5日 啟程至英國格拉斯哥
110年11月6日至12日 參加會議、雙邊會談、媒體專訪等
110年11月13日至14日 返回臺北



圖1、COP26 大會主席Alok Sharma（左）；COP25 大會主席智利環境部長 Carolina Schmidt（右）（照片載自IISD 網站）



圖2、COP26 會議開幕式情形（照片載自IISD 網站）



圖3、IPCC 委員會主席Hoesung Lee（左）；UNFCCC執行秘書Patricia Espinosa（右）（照片載自IISD 網站）

肆、會議過程紀要

於 10 月 31 日開幕式上，大約 120 名來自世界各地之各國領袖齊聚格拉斯哥，為為期兩周的 COP26 拉開序幕，COP26 將積極展開全球談判，確定解決人類面臨氣候變遷及災難所需之緊急應變措施。COP26 是自 COVID-19 疫情後首次舉辦的大型全球性氣候對話，COP 主席 Alok Sharma 於致詞中重新強調了科學的重要性，希望大家能持續保持 1.5°C 的升溫目標，避免氣候變遷持續惡化。希望能取得各國的政治承諾，讓今年的格拉斯哥會議取得突破性的成果。COP26 主席不斷強調了科學報告的重要性，IPCC 第 6 次評估報告將是大家保持 1.5°C 的最後希望。主辦 COP26 的格拉斯哥，其市議會領袖 Susan Aitken 表達了格拉斯哥積極參與全球氣候行動的意願，做為一個以 2030 年實現碳中和為目標的工業城市，希望能激勵所有與會代表提出積極的承諾。

在為期兩天的世界領袖高峰會上，英國首相強生於致詞中呼籲各界重視氣候危機的嚴重性，並應積極擴大履行氣候目標所需要的行動規模，同時也極力呼籲已開發國家應肩負起對開發中國家的氣候資金承諾。另聯合國秘書長 António Guterres 表示，儘管目前各締約方積極提出各項目標或承諾，使得《巴黎協定》目標的達成有著即將達成的印象錯覺，但是必須指出如果本次締約方會議無法再有更積極有效的進展，或是各國更為積極的每年審視其氣候執行計畫，而非五年一期，將難以確保控制全球溫升在 1.5°C 的升幅之內。英國女王伊莉沙白二世亦於聲明稿指出，期望本次 COP26 會議能夠達成「真實、具體的結果，以為地球創造一個更為安全、穩定的未來」，並透過影片向世界各國領導人進行呼籲，希望大家能實現真正的政治家精神，為地球創造一個更安全、穩定的未來。英國女王在談話中提到環境對人類進步影響的核心議題，提及其已故丈夫菲利浦親王鼓勵人們保護地球環境所做的努力，處理環境議題應超越政治，所謂的政治家精神是指「為未來服務」，而不是短期的政治成果回饋。

一、 主要締約方與國家集團 COP26 聲明

(一) 美國

美國總統拜登首先向全球對於前任總統川普政府退出巴黎協定以致氣候行動力道受阻一事表示歉意，並強調美國將不遲於 2050 年實現淨零排放的長期策略；並承諾將於 2024 年將美國的氣候資金幅度提升至四倍以上，並將與歐盟共同發起「全球甲烷承諾 (Global Methane Pledge)」，將與全球其他七十多個國家共同承諾至 2030 年將相較 2020 年的甲烷排放量削減至少 30%。

(二) 歐盟

歐盟委員會主席 Ursula von der Leyen 強調需要做出到 2030 年減少排放的強有力承諾，這將需要強有力的規則架構來使巴黎協定第六條全球碳市場成為現實，並應擴大氣候融資規模。歐盟重申了其整體組織將積極爭取於 2030 年前達到淨零排放的目標，歐盟提出了實現此向目標的重要元素，包含《巴黎協定》第 6 條的積極談判，須建立有效的全球合作模式，以及加強透明度架構的規劃，並希望能建立所有締約方的國家自定貢獻(NDC) 的共同時程架構(CTF)。

(三) 德國

德國總理梅克爾致詞響應已開發國家應對於領導氣候行動該採取積極作為的呼籲，具體承諾將促進已開發國家於 2023 年履行年募資千億美元氣候資金的承諾，而德國政府將於 2025 年時將氣候資金提升至 60 億歐元的水準。

(四) 印度

印度總理穆迪則宣布將於 2030 年將非化石燃料能源容量提高到 500 GW；到 2030 年滿足 50% 的再生能源能源需求；從現在到 2030 年減少 10 億公噸的碳排放；到 2030 年將碳

強度降低 45%；並在 2070 年實現淨零排放。此外，印度代表巴西、南非、印度及中國的金磚五國集團，強調了 CBDR-RC 原則，重申開發中國家的特殊情形，尤其是在 COVID-19 疫情時代下的處境。其敦促已開發國家能積極減少碳排，並在資金、技術移轉及能力建構方面，對於開發中國家擴大實施並提供支援，並呼籲制定新的量化財務目標及實現該目標的明確路徑圖。

（五） 雨傘集團

強調今年 COP26 目標，包括：完成《巴黎協定》規則書，建立共同時程架構及提升透明度架構，同時推展調適項目，並加強行動以促進務實行動，以及由當地所主導的復甦項目。

（六） 中國大陸

中國國家主席習近平儘管並未親自出席 COP26 高峰會，但以書面聲明指出其對於已開發國家應對氣候危機方面應提出更多要求，希望他們能持續提供支援，幫助開發中國家持續進步。值得注意的是，受到近期中國本身發生能源危機之際，該書面報告並未做出任何重要承諾，尤其是英美等主要締約方要求其 2060 年淨零排放應提前至 2050 年或是對 NDC 更新提出更為具體承諾的願望皆為落空，僅提及其政府將於能源、工業、建築及交通等領域推出具體的實施計畫，而沒有帶來更具企圖心的目標。

（七） 日本

日本首相岸田文雄宣佈在未來五年內追加高達 100 億美元的氣候融資。他表示，1 億美元將支持旨在使用氦和氫的零排放火力發電項目；2.4 億美元將用於全球森林保護；在調適方面，日本將提供雙倍援助，達到 148 億美元，以支持減少災害風險。

（八） 丹麥

丹麥首相 Mette Frederiksen 宣布，丹麥的目標是到 2023 年對於全球動員承諾的 1000 億美元的至少 1%，並指出該國

60% 的氣候援助將幫助最脆弱的國家調適項目。

(九) 挪威

挪威首相 Jonas Gahr Støre 宣布，到 2026 年，挪威將把氣候融資倍增，達到 16 億美元，並將邀請私營部門籌集資金。此外，其尚宣布了資助再生能源和保護開發中國家森林的倡議。

(十) 澳洲

澳洲總理莫里森公布了 5 億美元的國際氣候金融，將用於支援太平洋及東南亞之項目，另外，其於 COP26 國家聲明中強調，除了會於 2050 年實現淨零排放做為目標外，澳洲可能超額實現其氣候承諾，盡可能於 2030 年達成減排目標，試圖藉此平反國際社會對於其政府缺乏氣候企圖心之批評。澳洲更新 NDC 的氣候目標為於 2030 年達到相較 2005 年排放水準的 26 至 28% 削減，約為原本既有 NDC 的 9% 提升；但澳洲總理莫里森原指出，澳洲甚至可望在 2030 年達到 35% 的溫室氣體排放削減，如果能獲得國內一致性支持的話。

(十一) 阿拉伯集團

敦促各與會國之間的協商，應確保議程中各項議題討論的平衡，尤其是有關巴黎協定第 6 條的討論進展，沙烏地阿拉伯呼籲因 COVID-19 疫情，應延長卡托維茲實施因應措施衝擊影響專家委員會(Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, KCI) 的行動計劃時程。

(十二) 阿根廷

展現其對於氣候金融的關注，強調氣候金融對於全面實施《巴黎協定》以及督促各國提升氣候企圖心而言至關重要，所有開發中國家都需要支援以實現永續行動與復甦。阿根廷提議，應成立一致力於推展 2025 年後有關氣候金融目標之機構，由已開發及開發中國家平等參與及擔任代表，共同展開明確且具體的活動。

二、 COP26 氣候公約大會主要協商進展

在 IPCC AR6 報告於 2021 年 8 月，COP26 大會前公布其第一工作組報告，顯示溫升將在 2030 年左右或更早達到 1.5°C，且海洋、冰層以及全球海平面等現象，在未來數世紀至數千年都是不可逆，而淨零即是將人為引起之全球溫升控制在一定水準的必要條件之背景下，本次會議被視為是全球共同提升氣候行動，控制氣候危機之最後希望，故各國如何提升《巴黎協定》下之 NDC 與氣候行動企圖心，完成《巴黎協定》規則書之協商談判，運用第六條之政策工具，促進已開發國家與開發中國家之資金、技術之合作與流動，達成控制全球升溫 1.5 度之目標，並透過一致性表格之格式與內容，提升各國氣候目標成果、氣候行動及資金、技術等之透明度架構，備受各方關注。在會議前，各方期待 COP26 會議實現四個目標：第一、確保在本世紀中可以實現全球淨零排放；第二，強化全球調適措施，保護社區及自然棲息地；第三、動員足夠氣候資金，為開發中國家提供支援；第四、確定《巴黎協定》實施細則，以支持全球氣候行動。對《巴黎協定》實施細則的談判主要聚焦第六條、透明度相關的規則和要求、更新 NDC 所採用的共同時程架構及氣候資金動員等問題。報告將針對各主要議題重點與協商內容進行概述，最後說明 COP26 會議結論「格拉斯哥氣候協議 (Glasgow Climate Pact)」之成果。

(一) 全球氣候協議現況與目標

締約方集體重申全球平均氣溫升幅控制在遠低於工業化前水平 2°C 的長期全球目標，並努力將氣溫升幅控制在工業化前水平 1.5°C 以下。溫度升高 1.5 °C 與升高 2 °C 相比，氣候變遷的影響要小得多，並決心努力將溫度升高限制在 1.5 °C，同時認識到這需要通過以下方式採取有意義和有效的行動：在這個關鍵的十年中，所有締約方都以現有的最佳科學知識為基

礎。2100 年將全球變暖限制在 1.5°C 需要快速、深入和持續地減少全球溫室氣體排放，包括到 2030 年將全球二氧化碳排放量相對於 2010 年水平減少 45%，並在中期左右達到淨零排放。

全球企圖心將加強三個面向：(1) 進一步減少非二氧化碳溫室氣體排放的機會；(2) 加快淘汰煤炭和化石燃料補貼；(3) 強調基於自然的解決方案和基於生態系統的解決方案的重要性在減少排放、增加清除和保護生物多樣性方面的方法，包括保護和恢復森林。

(二) 呼籲締約方通訊「更新版 NDC」並強化 2030 年目標

本次會議呼籲締約方通訊「更新版 NDC」並強化 2030 年目標。本次會議呼籲尚未提交新版或更新版 NDC 之締約方，應依據 1/CP.21 決議於 COP 27 (2022 年 11 月) 前盡快提交新版或更新版 NDC 以反應目前各國承諾無法履行及朝向 1.5°C 氣候目標路徑現況。另決議 NDC 後續版本於 2025 年時，通報 2035 年為目標年的 NDC，並於 2030 年時通報 2040 年為目標年的 NDC (Decision -/CMA.3 AUV)。

(三) 調適與華沙損失與損害國際機制之協商進展

在調適議題上，已開發國家承諾在 2025 年前（較 2019 年水準）提升兩倍的調適資金，且隨著 IPCC AR6 報告揭示全球溫升將導致氣候及極端天氣對於人類與自然不利影響，締約方同意制定一項為期兩年的工作計劃 (Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme)，以實施《巴黎協定》之“全球調適目標”，推動調適方面的集體行動，以完整評估全球調適目標及其實施進展。

在華沙損失與損害國際機制之協商進展中，本次決議主要目標在於為 COP27 提出具體草案供審議做準備，損失與損害國際

機制須向開發中國家提供更明確且更為廣泛的技術支援，建構聖地牙哥網路（Santiago Network）將是一個重要工具。大多開發中國家對 COP26 損失與損害機制之決議感到失望，主要係因開發中國家持續呼籲應在損失與損害機制中納入資金機制以協助因應氣候變遷以致之不可逆的影響，且聖地牙哥網路不應該僅做為媒合機制或資料庫，必須協助開發中國家鑑別其損失與損害需求，包括技術協助所需要之範疇、數量與方法等。本次會議之結論最終並未納入資金機制，僅再次確認聖地牙哥網路之技術協助本質，並承認提高協助損失與損害機制之行動與協助的急迫需求，並鼓勵華沙損失與損害機制執行委員會向資金常務委員會（Standing Committee on Finance, SCF）協商與資金機構合作提升資金範疇之可能方法；針對聖地牙哥網路的機構功能，決議將持續發展該機構組織架構、執行委員會之功能等細節設計。

聖地牙哥網路整合與聯繫所有氣候脆弱的開發中國家為避免且最大限度的減少和解決氣候風險所需之技術支援、知識及資源的提供者。儘管各締約方仍無法針對其氣候資金來源做出結論，但持續希望能加強已開發國家的相關行動及支援，對臺灣來說，可關注一致性表格中是否納如損失與損害作為援助項目，並透過我國政府開發援助資金投入協助友邦及友好國家進行因應損失與損害所需之技術與能力建構，亦可凸顯臺灣之氣候行動價值。

（四）資金協商進展

根據 OECD 於 2021 年 9 月所公布之報告顯示，2019 年已開發國家提供之氣候資金金額為 796 億美元，僅較 2018 年成長 2%，故 2020 年前將無法達成其 1000 億美元承諾之資金投入。故在 COP26 會議上，開發中國家表示其對於資金承諾無法落實

之失望，且強調每年 1000 億美元亦將無法完全解決氣候變遷所帶來之衝擊與影響，雖部分已開發國家於本次會議上承諾更多的資金投入（例如：英國承諾將在 2020 年至 2025 年加倍其氣候資金至 110 億美元、美國承諾將在 2024 年每年投入 114 美元等），但在「格拉斯哥氣候盟約 (Glasgow Climate Pact)」決議僅呼籲已開發國家盡快在 2025 年前達成氣候資金承諾情況下，仍無法保證何時能達到前述 1000 億美元之目標，而資金常務委員會被要求於 COP27 前提出邁向 1000 億美元之進度報告。

COP26 亦開始針對 2025 年後的氣候資金目標進行討論，各締約方同意在 2022 年至 2024 年間啟動工作小組進行討論，並在開發中國家之堅持下，確定將長期資金議題(long-term finance)協商延續至 2027 年，並要求資金常務委員會進行定義氣候資金之工作。

(五) 《巴黎協定》規則書

《巴黎協定》在通過時規定了目標、指標和原則，但並未詳細說明實現《巴黎協定》之方法與規則，故自 COP21 通過《巴黎協定》以來，各締約方持續協商相關落實規則，雖於 2018 年已完成規則書之部分要項，但大多關鍵內容如第 6 條合作方法、NDC 共同時程架構與第 13 條透明度架構仍留待本次會議進行討論，包括 NDC 共同時程架構 (Common Time Frames)、合作方法 (Cooperative Approaches)及產生的「國際間可轉讓減緩成果 (Internationally Transferable Mitigation Outcomes, ITMOs)」相關原則規定、非市場方法 (Non-Market Approaches)與提升透明度架構 (Enhanced Transparency Framework)等。

(六) 因應措施實施之衝擊評估論壇決議討論重點摘要

因應措施實施之衝擊評估屬於聯合國公約架構下減緩議題 (issue of mitigation) 的正式工項 (work stream) 之一。其重點

在於，強調在利用各種因應措施追求提升減量企圖心的同時，亦必須考量各種因應措施之使用可能對自身或其他國家帶來的負面影響（adverse impacts）。然而，欲針對各種因應措施進行適當的衝擊評估，需要不同科學模式工具的整合應用。為令各締約方能夠養成使用適當工具進行評估，此一工項的重點在於建立因應措施衝擊評估必要的評估架構及工具應用能力，並於COP24成立專家委員會（KCI）主責此工作的發展。本屆會議的重點，即是針過去二年的技術討論、能力養成、以及未來工作規劃計畫（work plan of KCI）進行議決，以銜接未來公約對於透明度的相關要求。重點決議如下：

1. 建議締約方在設計因應措施的過程中，讓相關利害相關者（stakeholders）參與（包括勞工、企業主、組織、學術界、公、私部門、婦女和民間社會團體），包括在條件允許的情況下透過社會對話達成共識，以利降低因應措施實施後所造成的負面影響。
2. 鼓勵締約方加強國際和區域合作，此將有助於規劃和實施具有環境影響的減緩政策和社會經濟效益。例如幫助促進技術發展以及依照《巴黎協定》第10條方式進行技術的合作移讓。
3. 鼓勵締約方使用現存的評估工具（包含質性及量化）來理解因應措施對於社會、經濟和就業的影響（分析的層次包含部門、國家、次國家、國內和跨境層次），以作為指導氣候政策規劃的一種方式。並須積極地減少實施應對措施的負面影響。
4. 鼓勵論壇及其卡托維茲影響委員會通過培訓和能力建設工作，包括現有工作形式（包含出版技術指引、舉辦評估能力的培訓工作坊、利害相關者的交流會議、跨國資料交流及整合、標準化評估工具的開發），以提高締約方、特別是發展

中國家締約方的評估能力，以使得締約方能夠對因應措施的影響進行自己的評估和分析。

5. 此工項為公約架構中少數不限定參與資格（不限必須是締約方）者，因此臺灣可較不受限地參與 KCI 所辦理的各種會議及工作坊，並有機會於適當場合分享臺灣的案例經驗。
6. 能源工程模型的能力建置作為因應措施衝擊評估必要工具之一，可應用於環保署規劃中因應措施（如長期減量策略、淨零排放目標、碳費設計等）的衝擊評估。未來可遵循公約條文發展方向，應用建置完成的評估能力支持我國公私部門對於衝擊評估之需求。

（七）全球盤點協商進展

全球盤點(GST)是對巴黎協定的執行情況進行盤點的過程，目的在評估全球在實現長期目標方面的集體進展。第一次全球盤點將於 2021 年至 2023 年進行，此後每 5 年重複該過程。全球盤點目前已包括對減緩、調適、資金流動以及執行與支持方法之評估。已開發國家認為已有的內容已經比較充分，開發中國家則認為，除巴黎協定所有長期目標（包括減緩、調適及資金）必須作為全球盤點核心之外，應以跨領域的方式處理損失損害（Loss and damage）、因應措施（response measures）及公平等問題。

全球盤點關注在四大議題的進展彙整，包括：針對長期減緩與溫度目標的貢獻及努力（減緩項目）；如何實現全球調適目標及其總體受氣候影響的風險及脆弱性（調適項目）；全球氣候資金流及其在技術開發與移轉、能力建構上促進哪些合作（氣候資金項目）；對因應措施的社會和經濟衝擊所做的集體進展努力為何（因應措施與其經濟衝擊）。

本次會議上關於全球盤點之討論在於其資料來源，決議全球盤點資料來源包含 GHG 排放量與移除量、資金流與 NDC 整體執行進展等，另一部分來源則包含締約方提交之報告與通訊

報告、IPCC 與附屬機構報告，未來倘若有其他資訊來源亦可持續做為全球盤點技術評估要項，且《氣候公約》與《巴黎協定》相關附屬機構或組織可準備評估報告 (synthesis report) 同樣用於全球盤點技術評估中。

我國未來若要編撰符合公約規範的全球盤點、二年期透明度報告及國家清冊報告，須及早因應或發展該公約共同報告表格 (Common Reporting Tables) 及共同表格格式 (Common Tabular Formats) 等，以利未來能在各國透明度架構下，使用相同指南及格式，以利未來與各國排放量及策略目標比較分析。

三、COP26 會議結論及重點

COP26 大會完成最主要結論及重要產出為「格拉斯哥氣候協議」(Glasgow Climate Pact)，其決議重點著重在調適、減緩與氣候資金方面內容的強化，完成最終的「巴黎協定」規則書相關要項，重點摘錄如下：

(一) 科學證據與氣候緊急

溫升 1.1°C 已是既有現狀，未來 10 年將是關鍵時期。

(二) 調適工作的強化

2022 年底前提交「調適通訊」，成立為期二年的「格拉斯哥 - 夏姆錫克工作計畫」檢視全球調適目標，以落實巴黎協定；要求已開發國家至少加倍協助開發中國家推動調適工作。

(三) NDC 更新期程確立

未提交或未更新者，應於 2022 年底前提交；另，2025 年應提交 2035 年目標，2030 年提交 2040 年目標。

(四) 推動長期策略

將於 2022 年提出「長期策略」(long-term strategies, LTS) 綜合評估報告。

(五) 溫室氣體削減行動

致力非 CO₂ 含甲烷在內的減量工作；要求快速加大乾淨電

力系統及能源效率策略，逐步減少(phasedown)有增無減的燃煤電廠及汰除(phase-out)沒有效率的化石能源補貼，促進公正轉型(Just Transition)。

(六) 透明度規則確立

包括各項申報表單內涵及其格式、第六條各項申報選項。

(七) 第六條市場/非市場方法

確立「國際可轉讓減緩成果」(Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes, ITMO)轉移機制及永續發展機制適用方法；成立「格拉斯哥非市場方法委員會」鼓勵各界提出執行具發展潛力項目，如循環經濟、財務政策等。

伍、我代表團參與周邊會議及相關活動

一、COP26 臺灣日活動

在 UNFCCC COP26 於英國格拉斯哥市以實體會議方式舉行同時，我國亦於會議期間的 11 月 7 日在當地舉辦「臺灣日活動」，以「全島齊力的臺灣綠能發展」及「綠色金融與臺英氣候行動交流」兩大主題論壇，向國際社會傳達我國願與國際夥伴，共同對抗氣候變遷及邁向「2050 淨零排碳」之決心。

COP26 臺灣日活動開幕儀式由英國國會下議院前議員 Jim Murphy 擔任主持人，並恭請蔡英文總統預錄影片致詞，總統致詞指出，沒有任何國家能夠單獨解決全球氣候危機，臺灣應被納入因應國際氣候危機的行動中，臺灣有意願也有能力和國際夥伴並肩合作，共同實踐 2050 淨零排放目標，確保未來世代擁有永續環境。隨後現場我方由 COP26 代表團團長本署沈副署長志修與我國駐英國代表處謝大使武樵致詞，英方由蘇格蘭議員 Paul Sweeney 現場致詞。

第 1 場次「全島齊力的臺灣綠能發展」論壇，由行政院能源及減碳辦公室林副執行長子倫擔任主持人，邀請經濟部曾次長文生、英國浮動式風電開發商浮廷綠能源(Flotation Energy)執行董事 Lord Nicol Stephen、工研院綠能所鄭副所長名山及國內永冠能源科技公司分別作為產、官及學界代表，向現場及參與線上直播之觀眾分享發展綠色能源科技之經驗及臺英合作之成功案例。經濟部國際合作處廖處長浩志、陽光伏特加陳創辦人惠萍、上緯新能源公司及星耀能源公司代表等，向現場及參與線上直播之觀眾分享臺灣與國際夥伴之成功合作案例。

第 2 場次「綠色金融與臺英氣候行動交流」論壇，邀請循環台灣基金會黃董事長育徵於線上以「加速循環合作 共解氣候危機」

專題演講開場，並播放影片，倡議以循環經濟合作共同減緩全球氣候危機，同時創造綠色商機。接續由金管員會國際業務處賴處長銘賢，現場邀請金管會綜合規劃處胡處長則華及國泰金融控股股份有限公司程投資長淑芬擔任講者，呼應英國 COP26「綠色金融」主題，介紹我國推動「綠色金融行動方案 2.0」，協助企業面對氣候變遷帶來的機會與挑戰，說明環境、社會及企業(ESG)與企業之關聯性，已是供應鏈及金融機構評比之重要指標。臺英氣候行動交流，由英國公開大學講師 Leslie Mabon 擔任主持人，我國駐愛丁堡總領事建辰致詞歡迎，邀請洪孟楷委員、洪申翰委員、蘇格蘭議員 Stewart McDonald 及 Paul O’Kane 進行專題演講，共同探討台英兩國的氣候行動，相互交流。



圖4、臺灣日活動現場情況

二、國際交流互動情形

(一) 團長接受專訪

COP26 會議期間團長本署沈副署長志修共接受 6 場次媒體專訪，包括彭博社(Bloomberg)、金融時報(Financial Times)、新政治家(New Statesman)、蘇格蘭先鋒報(The Herald Scotland)等 4 家國際媒體，以及中央社、聯合報等 2 家國內媒體專訪，宣揚臺灣在防制全球暖化、氣候變遷的議題上不會缺席，強調蔡英文總統在今年世界地球日已宣示「2050 淨零轉型是全世界的目標，也是臺灣的目標！」，行政院蘇院長也宣布修正「溫室氣體減量及管理法」為「氣候變遷因應法」，並納入「2050 年淨零排放」目標，展現我國跟進國際腳步及積極減碳的決心，讓國際社會進一步瞭解我國是全球氣候行動不可或缺的貢獻者。

Chih-Hsiu Shen: Why Taiwan should not have been excluded from Cop26

Taiwan's deputy environment minister on why his country's absence from the climate talks is bad for the planet, people and the global economy.

By Philippa Nuttall



圖5、團長接受媒體專訪

(二) 其他受訪及活動報導

雪梨晨鋒報(The Sydney Moring Herald)採訪行政院能源及減碳辦公室林副執行長子倫，蘇格蘭國家報(The National)也刊出我團本年與會及舉辦「臺灣日」活動之相關報導；其他尚有路透社(Reuter)、日本每日新聞(Japan Daily News)、西班牙世界報(Lucas de la Cal)、雪梨晨鋒報(Sydney Morning Herald)、華盛頓郵報(The Washington Post)等國際媒體，亦陸續訪問我團。

三、友邦執言、雙邊會談及周邊會議

(一) 友邦執言

本年計有友邦吐瓦魯、馬紹爾群島、諾魯、帛琉、貝里斯、海地、瓜地馬拉、宏都拉斯、巴拉圭、尼加拉瓜、聖克里斯多福及尼維斯、聖露西亞、聖文森及史瓦帝尼等 14 個國家，以致函或執言方式助我參與 UNFCCC 締約方大會。此外，加拿大、秘魯、阿根廷、西班牙、希臘、墨西哥、約旦等 7 國國會議員亦為我致函，聲援台灣參與 UNFCCC 之必要性。

(二) 雙邊會談

我代表團與友邦、理念相近及友我國家組織等進行計 30 場雙邊會談，其中本署沈副署長志修親自出席主持 15 場，與各國代表團就氣候變遷政策、能源轉型、再生能源發展、2050 淨零排放、綠色金融及碳定價等議題廣泛交流並宣介我推動參與 UNFCCC 的訴求。大院洪委員申翰與洪委員孟楷也前往英國與會，進行國會外交及相關雙邊交流活動。



圖6、我友邦代表發言情形及友好國家雙邊會談情形

(三) 周邊會議

本次 COP26 我方參與多場會場內周邊會議(side event)，其中包括我國民間機構（工研院、台灣產業服務基金會、媽媽監督核電廠聯盟、Green Club 等）分別與友邦（貝里斯、帛琉、聖克里斯多福及尼維斯）共同合辦 3 場，國內民間團體亦主動與國外 NGO 合辦，以及其他應邀與談場次，展現 NGO 在我國推動參與 UNFCCC 扮演之重要角色。

其中，由工業技術研究院與貝里斯於 11 月 8 日晚間，在 COP25 主會場辦理周邊會議，主題為：「邁向淨零之加速創新轉型並提升低碳策略 (Accelerating Innovation Transition and Raising Low-Carbon Strategies Towards Net-Zero Perspectives)」。本場周邊會議因應全球邁向淨零社會之願景，由專家分享與討論低碳策略及綠色轉型行動，共同探討全球控制升溫 1.5°C 之策略與行動，我友邦貝里斯特邀前 SBSTA 主席，

現職員里斯駐聯合國大使 Carlos Fuller 親臨致詞。會議由工研院綠能所鄭名山副所長於演講中揭示工研院2050淨零排放願景與行動，並說明工研院如何以技術能量協助臺灣擘畫 2050 淨零排放路徑與藍圖，包括高效太陽電池（穿隧氧化層鈍化接觸太陽電池，TOPCon）、磁浮離心冰水機與水泥業鈣迴路捕獲二氧化碳等技術之成果。

瑞士蘇黎世大學暨德國知名智庫 Perspectives Climate Groups 創辦人 Axel Michaelowa 分享目前《巴黎協定》第 6 條項下第 6.2 條、第 6.4 條與第 6.8 條之協商進展，並對臺灣如何參與第 6 條機制提出建議，在臺灣並非《巴黎協定》締約方之情況下，建議可與友邦或友我國家透過雙邊協定的方式，由友邦或友我國家於註銷其 ITMO 用做 NDC 外之其他減量目的，並提供我國註銷證明，透過此方式將可協助我國取得境外額度，作為推動國際技術合作與調解產業減量成本之利器。

金融監督管理委員會賴銘賢處長說明公私部門如何合作以共建永續金融體系，並以臺灣綠色金融 2.0 為案例向與會者分享臺灣的成果。而國合會顏銘宏處長亦就該會於貝國與加勒比海地區的技術合作成果、國合願景與實質發展項目向與會者進行說明，包括以地理資訊系統如何應用於提升都市韌性為題，提出在貝里斯操作應用的實際案例。



圖 7、國內各界參與周邊會議情形

(四) 會場外周邊活動

為提升我參與國際氣候行動能量，於鄰近 COP26 會場外 The Hub 大樓也舉辦多場次論壇活動，包括：本署與地方城市合辦，以城市淨零願景與行動策略為主題論壇；由本署、工研院及英國倫敦政經學院合辦，以臺灣長期減碳路徑與碳定價之規劃為主題論壇；由本署、工研院及國際碳市場專家合辦，以臺灣推動參與巴黎協定第六條之方式與合作機會為主題論壇；由本署、工研院及歐盟氣候法制專家合辦，以臺歐氣候承諾、法制架構與邁向淨零排碳公正轉型為主題論壇；由臺美環保署合辦「台美全球環境教育夥伴計畫」(GEEP)研討會等。



圖 8、國內 NGO 於 COP26 會場外 The Hub 論壇活動

陸、與會心得及建議

我國「溫室氣體減量及管理法」自 104 年 7 月 1 日施行至今，已逐步完成訂定國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領、階段管制目標、溫室氣體減量相關方案，建制事業溫室氣體排放量盤查、登錄及查驗，使我國溫室氣體減量體制漸臻完備。惟全球氣候變遷現象嚴峻，主要國家提出 2050 年達成溫室氣體淨零排放目標，為加速減碳腳步並提升因應氣候變遷的韌性，我國爰展開 2050 淨零排放路徑規劃，本署已提出溫室氣體減量及管理法修法作業，以提升因應國際減碳作為及建構氣候變遷調適之能力。

如同溫室氣體排放大國之美國及中國在格拉斯哥 COP26 會議上發布的聯合宣言(U.S.-China Joint Glasgow Declaration on Enhancing Climate Action in the 2020s)，承諾在共同但有區別的責任和各自能力原則、考慮各國國情基礎上，繼續共同努力加強落實巴黎協定，採取強化行動有效因應氣候危機。經檢視格拉斯哥氣候協議，提升我國氣候績效政策方向建議如下：

一、溫室氣體減量目標與減量策略

- (一) 檢討我國 2030 年 NDC：行政院已召集各部會成立淨零排放路徑評估工作組，以「去碳能源」、「產業及能源效率」、「綠運輸及運具電氣化」、「負碳技術」及「治理」等工作圈進行評估及藍圖規劃，業納入檢討原訂 2030 年減量目標（NDC），後續將以格拉斯哥氣候協議時程，於 2022 年底前檢討完成。
- (二) 推動長期策略：本署預告中「溫室氣體減量及管理法」修法草案，已經明確將 2050 年淨零排放納入條文，採 5 年為一期逐期檢討，並由中央主管機關負責整合各部門行動方案擬訂國家減量計畫，與格拉斯哥氣候協議所提策略方向一致。

二、調適工作之強化

- (一) 本署預告中「溫室氣體減量及管理法」修法草案，特別增列「調適專章」，擬由中央目的事業主管機關訂定「權責領域

調適行動方案」，中央主管機關整合擬訂「國家氣候變遷調適行動計畫」，地方政府訂定「氣候變遷調適執行方案」，建構從中央至地方調適策略，能與格拉斯哥氣候協議精神一致。

- (二) 另修正草案擬強化基礎能力建構及氣候變遷科學及風險評估資訊，因地制宜之調適策略，資訊公開及公眾參與。

三、 建構碳定價制度，研析評估巴黎協定規則書碳交易指引

- (一) 本署預告中「溫室氣體減量及管理法」修法草案，新增徵收碳費規定，分階段實施，碳費徵收所得則專款專用於減碳工作，同時配合抵換額度交易，健全我國碳定價制度。
- (二) 「巴黎協定規則書」強調各國應優先執行國內的減量工作，以達成其設定之 NDC 目標，此點與本署修正草案推動方向相同。另本署修正草案已規劃鼓勵產業進行自願減量，將參考本次規則書決議定稿及可能參與方式進行後續評估。

柒、附件

- 附件一、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約COP26/CMP16/CMA3會議議程
Adopted agendas of COP26/CMP16/CMA3
- 附件二、聯合國氣候變化綱要公約COP26/CMP16/CMA3
格拉斯哥氣候協議(Glasgow Climate Pact)

Conference of the Parties
Twenty-sixth session
Glasgow 31 October–12 November 2021
Adopted agenda

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth 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 (for 2019, 2020 and 2021).
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;²
 - (c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund (for 2020 and 2021);
 - (d) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility (for 2020 and 2021);
 - (e) Seventh review of the Financial Mechanism;

¹ Neither the inclusion of this item in the agenda nor the annotations to it prejudice outcomes on matters related to the governance of the WIM.

² Recognizing the proposal received from Gabon on behalf of the African Group on 17 August 2021, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/302688>.

- (f) Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.
9. Development and transfer of technologies:
 - (a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (for 2020 and 2021);
 - (b) Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention;
 - (c) Review of the constitution of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
 - (d) Second review of 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.
 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;
 - (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–b), of the Convention.
 16. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2019 and 2020;
 - (b) Budget performance for the bienniums 2018–2019 and 2020–2021;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023;
 - (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-sixth session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.
-

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

Sixteenth session

Glasgow 31 October–12 November 2021

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 (for 2019, 2020 and 2021);
 - (c) Date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period.
5. Matters relating to the clean development mechanism.
6. Matters relating to joint implementation.
7. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund:
 - (a) Report of the Adaptation Fund Board (for 2020 and 2021);
 - (b) Fourth review of the Adaptation Fund.
8. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
9. Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
10. Report of the Compliance Committee (for 2020 and 2021).
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 2019 and 2020;
 - (b) Budget performance for the bienniums 2018–2019 and 2020–2021;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023.

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

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 Kyoto Protocol on its sixteenth session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.
-

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

Third session

Glasgow 31 October–12 November 2021

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. Matters relating to adaptation:
 - (a) Reports of the Adaptation Committee (for 2019 and 2020);
 - (b) Report of the Adaptation Committee (for 2021) and the work on the global goal on adaptation.
5. Methodological issues relating to the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
6. 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.
7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.¹
8. Matters relating to finance:
 - (a) Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance;²
 - (b) Guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
 - (c) Guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
 - (d) Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund;
 - (e) New collective quantified goal on climate finance;
 - (f) Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.

¹ Neither the inclusion of this item in the agenda nor the annotations to it prejudice outcomes on matters related to the governance of the WIM.

² Recognizing the proposal received from Gabon on behalf of the African Group on 17 August 2021, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/302688>.

9. Development and transfer of technologies:
 - (a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (for 2020 and 2021);
 - (b) Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21;
 - (c) First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21.
 10. Capacity-building under the Paris Agreement.
 11. Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
 12. 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.
 13. Report of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (for 2020 and 2021).
 14. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2019 and 2020;
 - (b) Budget performance for the bienniums 2018–2019 and 2020–2021;
 - (c) Programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023.
 15. High-level segment:
 - (a) Statements by Parties;
 - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
 16. Other matters.
 17. 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 third session;
 - (b) Closure of the session.
-



Outcomes of the Glasgow Climate Change Conference - Advance Unedited Versions (AUVs) and list of submissions from the sessions in Glasgow

| COP 26 | | CMP 16 | | CMA 3 | |
|--------|--|--------|---|---------|---|
| COP 2f | Glasgow Climate Pact | CMP 2c | Glasgow Climate Pact | CMA 2 | Glasgow Climate Pact |
| COP 2g | Dates and venues of future sessions | CMP 7a | Report of the Adaptation Fund Board for 2020 and 2021 | CMA 12a | Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement |
| COP 8a | Long-term climate finance | CMP 7b | Fourth review of the Adaptation Fund | CMA 12b | Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement |
| COP 8b | Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance | CMP 9 | Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures | CMA 12c | Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement |
| COP 8c | Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund | CMP 8 | Fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol | CMA 5 | Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Proposal by the President |

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|-----|----|--|-----|------|--|-----|----|--|
| COP | 8d | Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility | CMP | 8 | Fifth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition under the Kyoto Protocol | CMA | 3b | Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement |
| COP | 8f | Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement | CMP | 12c | Programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023 | CMA | 3b | Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment |
| COP | 5 | Revised terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts | CMP | 12c | Budget for the international transaction log | CMA | 8a | Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance |
| COP | 11 | Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group | CMP | 12ab | Administrative, financial and institutional matters | CMA | 8b | Guidance to the Green Climate Fund |
| COP | 3a | Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform | CMP | 5 | Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism | CMA | 8c | Guidance to the Global Environment Facility |
| COP | 3b | Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment | | | | CMA | 8e | New collective quantified goal on climate finance |
| COP | 3b | National adaptation plans | | | | CMA | 8f | Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement |
| COP | 6 | Report of the Adaptation Committee (for 2019, 2020 and 2021) | | | | CMA | 8d | Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund |

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| COP 6 | Report of the Adaptation Committee (for 2019, 2020 and 2021) | CMA 8d | Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund |
| COP 10 | Annual technical progress reports of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2020 and 2021 | CMA 7 | Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts |
| COP 10 | Fifth review of the implementation of the framework for CB in countries with economies in transition under the Convention | CMA 4ab | Report of the Adaptation Committee for 2019, 2020 and 2021 |
| COP 7 | Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts | CMA 4 | Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation |
| COP 12 | Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures | CMA 10 | Annual technical progress reports of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2020 and 2021 |
| COP 9a | Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism | CMA 11 | Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures |
| COP 9c | Review of the constitution of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network | CMA 6a | Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement. Proposal by the President |

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| COP | 9d | Second review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network | | CMA | 6b | Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement. Proposal by the President |
| COP | 13 | Gender and climate change | | CMA | 9b | Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the CTCN and the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21 |
| COP | 16ab | Administrative, financial and institutional matters | | CMA | 9c | First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21 |
| COP | 16c | Programme budget for the biennium 2022 – 2023 | | CMA | 9a | Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement |
| | | | | CMA | 13 | Rules of procedure of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement |

Resolutions

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----|--|---|-----|--|---|
| COP | | Expression of gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the people of the city of Glasgow | CMP | | Expression of gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the people of the city of Glasgow | CMA | | Expression of gratitude to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the people of the city of Glasgow |
|-----|--|---|-----|--|---|-----|--|---|

Decision -/CP.26

Glasgow Climate Pact

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.19, 1/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23, 1/CP.24 and 1/CP.25,

Noting decisions 1/CMP.16 and 1/CMA.3,

Recognizing the role of multilateralism and the Convention, including its processes and principles, and the importance of international cooperation in addressing climate change and its impacts, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Acknowledging the devastating impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and the importance of ensuring a sustainable, resilient and inclusive global recovery, showing solidarity particularly with developing country Parties,

Recognizing the important advances made through the UNFCCC multilateral process since 1994, including in the context of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and 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,

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

Expressing appreciation to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the World Leaders Summit in Glasgow and for the increased targets and actions announced and the commitments made to work together and with non-Party stakeholders to accelerate sectoral action by 2030,

Recognizing the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change, and *highlighting* the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action,

Recognizing the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, and the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems in delivering benefits for climate adaptation and mitigation, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards,

I. Science and urgency

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking;

2. *Welcomes* the contribution of Working Group I to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report¹ and the recent global and regional reports on the state of the climate from the World Meteorological Organization, and *invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to present its forthcoming reports to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in 2022;
3. *Expresses alarm and utmost concern* that human activities have caused around 1.1 °C of global warming to date and that impacts are already being felt in every region;
4. *Stresses* the urgency of enhancing ambition and action in relation to mitigation adaptation and finance in this critical decade to address gaps between current efforts and pathways in pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention and its long-term global goal;

II. Adaptation

5. *Notes with serious concern* the findings from the contribution of Working Group I to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report, including that climate and weather extremes and their adverse impacts on people and nature will continue to increase with every additional increment of rising temperatures;
6. *Emphasizes* the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties;
7. *Welcomes* the national adaptation plans submitted to date, which enhance the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions and priorities;
8. *Urges* Parties to further integrate adaptation into local, national and regional planning;
9. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to present to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session (November 2022) the findings from the contribution of Working Group II to its Sixth Assessment Report, including those relevant to assessing adaptation needs, and *calls upon* the research community to further the understanding of global, regional and local impacts of climate change, response options and adaptation needs;

III. Adaptation finance

10. *Notes with concern* that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country Parties;
11. *Urges* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans;
12. *Recognizes* the importance of the adequacy and predictability of adaptation finance, including the value of the Adaptation Fund in delivering dedicated support for adaptation;
13. *Welcomes* the recent pledges made by many developed country Parties to increase their provision of climate finance to support adaptation in developing country Parties in

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2021. *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. V Masson-Delmotte, P Zhai, A Pirani, et al. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/>.

response to their growing needs, including contributions made to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, which represent significant progress compared with previous efforts;

14. *Calls upon* multilateral development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector to enhance finance mobilization in order to deliver the scale of resources needed to achieve climate plans, particularly for adaptation, and *encourages* Parties to continue to explore innovative approaches and instruments for mobilizing finance for adaptation from private sources;

IV. Mitigation

15. *Reaffirms* the long-term global goal to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

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

17. *Also recognizes* that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, including reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2010 level and to net zero around mid-century, as well as deep reductions in other greenhouse gases;

18. *Further recognizes* that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and equity, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

19. *Invites* Parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane;

20. *Calls upon* Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems, to achieve the long-term global goal of the Convention by acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

V. Finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for mitigation and adaptation

22. *Urges* developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and *encourages* other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

23. *Notes with concern* the growing needs of developing country Parties, in particular due to the increasing impacts of climate change and increased indebtedness as a consequence of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic;
24. *Welcomes* the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement² and the fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows³ by the Standing Committee on Finance;
25. *Emphasizes* the need to mobilize climate finance from all sources to reach the level needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including significantly increasing support for developing country Parties, beyond USD 100 billion per year;
26. *Notes with deep regret* that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met, and *welcomes* the increased pledges made by many developed country Parties and the *Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the US\$100 Billion Goal*⁴ and the collective actions contained therein;
27. *Urges* developed country Parties to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion goal urgently and through to 2025, and *emphasizes* the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges;
28. *Urges* the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions to further scale up investments in climate action, and *calls for* a continued increase in the scale and effectiveness of climate finance from all sources globally, including grants and other highly concessional forms of finance;
29. *Re-emphasizes* the need for scaled-up financial resources to take into account the needs of those countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and in this regard *encourages* relevant multilateral institutions to consider how climate vulnerabilities should be reflected in the provision and mobilization of concessional financial resources and other forms of support, including special drawing rights;
30. *Emphasizes* the challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing finance and *encourages* further efforts to enhance access to finance, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;
31. *Notes* the specific concerns raised with regard to eligibility and ability to access concessional forms of climate finance, and *re-emphasizes* the importance of the provision of scaled-up financial resources, taking into account the needs of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
32. *Encourages* relevant providers of financial support to consider how vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change could be reflected in the provision and mobilization of concessional financial resources and how they could simplify and enhance access to finance;
33. *Acknowledges* the progress made on capacity-building, particularly in relation to enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities towards the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
34. *Recognizes* the need to continue supporting developing country Parties in identifying and addressing both current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs, and to catalyse climate action and solutions to respond;

² See document FCCC/CP/2021/10/Add.2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/7/Add.2.

³ See document FCCC/CP/2021/10/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/7/Add.1.

⁴ Available at <https://ukcop26.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Climate-Finance-Delivery-Plan-1.pdf>.

35. *Welcomes* the joint annual reports of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2020 and 2021⁵ and *invites* the two bodies to strengthen their collaboration;

36. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation action, including accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation, and the importance of predictable, sustainable and adequate funding from diverse sources for the Technology Mechanism;

VI. Loss and damage

37. *Acknowledges* that climate change has already caused and will increasingly cause loss and damage and that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, economic and environmental threat;

38. *Also acknowledges* the important role of a broad range of stakeholders at the local, national and regional level, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

39. *Reiterates* the urgency of scaling up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for implementing approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects;

40. *Urges* developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations and other bilateral and multilateral institutions, including non-governmental organizations and private sources, to provide enhanced and additional support for activities addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

41. *Recognizes* the importance of demand-driven technical assistance in building capacity to implement approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

42. *Welcomes* the further operationalization of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including the agreement on its functions and process for further developing its institutional arrangements;

43. *Endorses* paragraphs 67–70 and 73–74 of decision -/CMA.3;^{6, 7}

44. *Acknowledges* the importance of coherent action to respond to the scale of needs caused by the adverse impacts of climate change;

45. *Resolves* to strengthen partnerships between developing and developed countries, funds, technical agencies, civil society and communities to enhance understanding of how approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage can be improved;

⁵ FCCC/SB/2020/4 and FCCC/SB/2021/5.

⁶ Draft decision entitled “Glasgow Climate Pact” proposed under agenda item 2(c) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

⁷ It is noted that discussions related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts did not produce an outcome: this is without prejudice to further consideration of this matter.

VII. Implementation

46. *Recalls* that the round tables among Parties and non-Party stakeholders on pre-2020 implementation and ambition held in 2018, 2019 and 2020 helped to highlight and enhance understanding of the 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 constituted bodies in that period;
47. *Strongly urges* all Parties that have not yet done so to meet any outstanding pledges under the Convention as soon as possible;
48. *Welcomes* the action taken to unlock the potential for sectoral action to contribute to fulfilling and implementing national targets, particularly in emission-intensive sectors;
49. *Recognizes* the need to take into consideration the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties, in line with Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 10, of the Convention;
50. *Also recognizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring ecosystems to deliver crucial services, including acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and supporting sustainable livelihoods, including for indigenous peoples and local communities;
51. *Encourages* Parties to take an integrated approach to addressing the issues referred to in paragraph 50 above in national and local policy and planning decisions;
52. *Recognizes* the need to ensure just transitions that promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including through making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development, including through deployment and transfer of technology, and provision of support to developing country Parties;

VIII. Collaboration

53. *Recognizes* the importance of international collaboration on innovative climate action, including technological advancement, across all actors of society, sectors and regions, in contributing to progress towards the objective of the Convention and the goals of the Paris Agreement;
54. *Recalls* Article 3, paragraph 5, of the Convention and the importance of cooperation to address climate change and support sustainable economic growth and development;
55. *Recognizes* the important role of non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, children, local and regional governments and other stakeholders, in contributing to progress towards the objective of the Convention and the goals of the Paris Agreement;
56. *Welcomes* the improvement of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action⁸ for enhancing ambition, the leadership and actions of the high-level champions, and the work of the secretariat on the Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action platform to support accountability and track progress of voluntary initiatives;
57. *Also welcomes* the high-level communiqué⁹ on the regional climate weeks and *encourages* the continuation of regional climate weeks where Parties and non-Party

⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Improved%20Marrakech%20Partnership%202021-2025.pdf>.

⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/regional-climate-weeks/rcw-2021-cop26-communique>.

stakeholders can strengthen their credible and durable response to climate change at the regional level;

58. *Further welcomes* the informal summary reports by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the ocean and climate change dialogue to consider how to strengthen adaptation and mitigation action and on the dialogue on the relationship between land and climate change adaptation related matters;

59. *Invites* Parties to submit views on how to enhance climate action on land under the existing UNFCCC programmes and activities in paragraph 75 of the report on the dialogue on the relationship between land and climate change adaptation related matters referred to in paragraph 58 above, and *requests* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to prepare an informal summary report thereon and make it available to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session;

60. *Invites* the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the UNFCCC to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and workplans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting processes, as appropriate;

61. *Also invites* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to hold an annual dialogue, starting at the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (June 2022), to strengthen ocean-based action and to prepare an informal summary report thereon and make it available to the Conference of the Parties at its subsequent session;

62. *Urges* Parties to swiftly begin implementing the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment, respecting, promoting and considering their respective obligations on human rights, as well as gender equality and empowerment of women;

63. *Expresses appreciation* for the outcomes of the sixteenth Conference of Youth, organized by the constituency of children and youth non-governmental organizations and held in Glasgow in October 2021, and the “Youth4Climate2021: Driving Ambition” event hosted by Italy in Milan, Italy, in September 2021;

64. *Urges* Parties and stakeholders to ensure meaningful youth participation and representation in multilateral, national and local decision-making processes, including under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

65. *Invites* future Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties, with the support of the secretariat, to facilitate the organization of an annual youth-led climate forum for dialogue between Parties and youth in collaboration with the UNFCCC children and youth constituency and other youth organizations with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment;

66. *Emphasizes* the important role of indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ culture and knowledge in effective action on climate change, and *urges* Parties to actively involve indigenous peoples and local communities in designing and implementing climate action and to engage with the second three-year workplan for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, for 2022–2024;

67. *Expresses its recognition* for the important role the observer organizations play, including the nine non-governmental organization constituencies, in sharing their knowledge, and their calls to see ambitious action to meet the objectives of the Convention and collaborating with Parties to that end;

68. *Encourages* Parties to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, which are vital for raising ambition and achieving climate goals;

69. *Calls upon* Parties to strengthen their implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;¹⁰
70. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;
71. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.
-

¹⁰ Decision 3/CP.25.

Advance unedited version

Decision -/CMP.16

Glasgow Climate Pact

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

Recalling decision 1/CMP.8,

1. *Congratulates* Parties that have accepted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;
 2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Doha Amendment, on 31 December 2020;
 3. *Notes* that the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ended on 31 December 2020;
 4. *Strongly urges* Parties that have accepted the Doha Amendment to implement their pre-2020 commitments to the fullest extent as soon as possible.
-

Decision -/CMA.3

Glasgow Climate Pact

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

Recalling Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decisions 3/CMA.1 and 1/CMA.2,

Noting decision -/CP.26,¹

Recognizing the role of multilateralism in addressing climate change and promoting regional and international cooperation in order to strengthen climate action in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Acknowledging the devastating impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and the importance of ensuring a sustainable, resilient and inclusive global recovery, showing solidarity particularly with developing country Parties,

Also 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,

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

Expressing appreciation to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the World Leaders Summit in Glasgow and for the increased targets and actions announced and the commitments made to work together and with non-Party stakeholders to accelerate sectoral action by 2030,

Recognizing the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change, and *highlighting* the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action,

I. Science and urgency

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking;
2. *Welcomes* the contribution of Working Group I to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report² and the recent global and regional reports on the

¹ Draft decision entitled "Glasgow Climate Pact" proposed under agenda item 2(f) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session.

² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2021. *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental*

state of the climate from the World Meteorological Organization, and *invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to present its forthcoming reports to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in 2022;

3. *Expresses alarm and utmost concern* that human activities have caused around 1.1 °C of warming to date, that impacts are already being felt in every region, and that carbon budgets consistent with achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal are now small and being rapidly depleted;

4. *Recalls* Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Paris Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances;

5. *Stresses* the urgency of enhancing ambition and action in relation to mitigation, adaptation and finance in this critical decade to address the gaps in the implementation of the goals of the Paris Agreement;

II. Adaptation

6. *Notes with serious concern* the findings from the contribution of Working Group I to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report, including that climate and weather extremes and their adverse impacts on people and nature will continue to increase with every additional increment of rising temperatures;

7. *Emphasizes* the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties;

8. *Welcomes* the adaptation communications and national adaptation plans submitted to date, which enhance the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions and priorities;

9. *Urges* Parties to further integrate adaptation into local, national and regional planning;

10. *Requests* Parties that have not yet done so to submit their adaptation communications in accordance with decision 9/CMA.1 ahead of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2022) so as to provide timely input to the global stocktake;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of the global goal on adaptation for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, and *welcomes* the launch of the comprehensive two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation;

12. *Notes* that the implementation of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme will start immediately after the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

13. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to present to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session the findings from the contribution of Working Group II to its Sixth Assessment Report, including those relevant to assessing adaptation needs, and *calls upon* the research community to further the understanding of global, regional and local impacts of climate change, response options and adaptation needs;

III. Adaptation finance

14. *Notes with concern* that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country Parties;

15. *Urges* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;

16. *Recognizes* the importance of the adequacy and predictability of adaptation finance, including the value of the Adaptation Fund in delivering dedicated support for adaptation, and *invites* developed country Parties to consider multi-annual pledges;

17. *Welcomes* the recent pledges made by many developed country Parties to increase their provision of climate finance to support adaptation in developing country Parties in response to their growing needs, including contributions made to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, which represent significant progress compared with previous efforts;

18. *Urges* developed country Parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;

19. *Calls upon* multilateral development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector to enhance finance mobilization in order to deliver the scale of resources needed to achieve climate plans, particularly for adaptation, and *encourages* Parties to continue to explore innovative approaches and instruments for mobilizing finance for adaptation from private sources;

IV. Mitigation

20. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;

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

22. *Recognizes* that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, including reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2010 level and to net zero around mid-century, as well as deep reductions in other greenhouse gases;

23. *Also recognizes* that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and equity, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

24. *Welcomes* efforts by Parties to communicate new or updated nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and other actions that demonstrate progress towards achievement of the Paris Agreement temperature goal;

25. *Notes with serious concern* the findings of the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement,³ according to which the aggregate greenhouse gas emission level, taking into account implementation of all submitted nationally determined contributions, is estimated to be 13.7 per cent above the 2010 level in 2030;
26. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for Parties to increase their efforts to collectively reduce emissions through accelerated action and implementation of domestic mitigation measures in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;
27. *Decides* to establish a work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade, and *requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to recommend a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session, in a manner that complements the global stocktake;
28. *Urges* Parties that have not yet communicated new or updated nationally determined contributions to do so as soon as possible in advance of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
29. *Recalls* Article 3 and Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement and *requests* Parties to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022, taking into account different national circumstances;
30. *Also requests* the secretariat to annually update the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement, referred to in decision 1/CMA.2, paragraph 10, to be made available to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at each of its sessions;
31. *Decides* to convene an annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition, beginning at the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
32. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to communicate, by the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances;
33. *Invites* Parties to update the strategies referred to in paragraph 32 above regularly, as appropriate, in line with the best available science;
34. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement to be made available to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session;
35. *Notes* the importance of aligning nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;
36. *Calls upon* Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing

³ See document FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/8/Rev.1 and https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/message_to_parties_and_observers_on_ndc_numbers.pdf.

targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

37. *Invites* Parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane;

38. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

39. *Recognizes* that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions;

V. Finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for mitigation and adaptation

40. *Urges* developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and *encourages* other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

41. *Notes with concern* the growing needs of developing country Parties, in particular due to the increasing impacts of climate change and increased indebtedness as a consequence of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic;

42. *Welcomes* the first report on the determination of needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement⁴ and the fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows⁵ by the Standing Committee on Finance;

43. *Emphasizes* the need to mobilize climate finance from all sources to reach the level needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including significantly increasing support for developing country Parties, beyond USD 100 billion per year;

44. *Notes with deep regret* that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met, and *welcomes* the increased pledges made by many developed country Parties and the *Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the US\$100 Billion Goal*⁶ and the collective actions contained therein;

45. *Calls upon* developed country Parties to provide greater clarity on their pledges referred to in paragraph 44 above through their next biennial communications under Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;

46. *Urges* developed country Parties to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion goal urgently and through to 2025 and *emphasizes* the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges;

47. *Urges* the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions to further scale up investments in climate action and *calls for* a continued increase in the scale and effectiveness of climate finance from all sources globally, including grants and other highly concessional forms of finance;

⁴ See document FCCC/CP/2021/10/Add.2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/7/Add.2.

⁵ See document FCCC/CP/2021/10/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/7/Add.1.

⁶ See <https://ukcop26.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Climate-Finance-Delivery-Plan-1.pdf>.

48. *Re-emphasizes* the need for scaled-up financial resources to take into account the needs of those countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and in this regard *encourages* relevant multilateral institutions to consider how climate vulnerabilities should be reflected in the provision and mobilization of concessional financial resources and other forms of support, including special drawing rights;
49. *Welcomes with appreciation* the initiation of deliberations on a new collective quantified goal on climate finance, and *looks forward* to the ad hoc work programme established under decision -/CMA.3⁷ and to engaging constructively in the actions contained therein;
50. *Underscores* the importance of the deliberations referred to in paragraph 49 above being informed by the need to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries and building on the work of the Standing Committee on Finance;
51. *Emphasizes* the challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing finance and *encourages* further efforts to enhance access to finance, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;
52. *Notes* the specific concerns raised with regard to eligibility and ability to access concessional forms of climate finance, and *re-emphasizes* the importance of the provision of scaled-up financial resources, taking into account the needs of developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
53. *Encourages* relevant providers of financial support to consider how vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change could be reflected in the provision and mobilization of concessional financial resources and how they could simplify and enhance access to finance;
54. *Underscores* the urgency of enhancing understanding and action to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development in a transparent and inclusive manner in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
55. *Calls upon* developed country Parties, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions to accelerate the alignment of their financing activities with the goals of the Paris Agreement;
56. *Acknowledges* the progress made on capacity-building, particularly in relation to enhancing the coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities towards the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
57. *Recognizes* the need to continue supporting developing country Parties in identifying and addressing both current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs, and to catalyse climate action and solutions to respond;
58. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the “COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action” and the strong commitments made by many Parties to take forward action on capacity-building;
59. *Also welcomes* the joint annual reports of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2020 and 2021,⁸ and *invites* the two bodies to strengthen their collaboration;

⁷ Draft decision entitled “New collective quantified goal on climate finance” proposed under agenda item 8(e) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

⁸ FCCC/SB/2020/4 and FCCC/SB/2021/5.

60. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation action, including accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation, and the importance of predictable, sustainable and adequate funding from diverse sources for the Technology Mechanism;

VI. Loss and damage⁹

61. *Acknowledges* that climate change has already caused and will increasingly cause loss and damage and that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, economic and environmental threat;

62. *Also acknowledges* the important role of a broad range of stakeholders at the local, national and regional level, including indigenous peoples and local communities, in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

63. *Reiterates* the urgency of scaling up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for implementing approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects;

64. *Urges* developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations and other bilateral and multilateral institutions, including non-governmental organizations and private sources, to provide enhanced and additional support for activities addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

65. *Recognizes* the importance of demand-driven technical assistance in building capacity to implement approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

66. *Welcomes* the further operationalization of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including the agreement on its functions and process for further developing its institutional arrangements;

67. *Decides* that the Santiago network will be provided with funds to support technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing countries in support of the functions set out in paragraph 9 of decision -/CMA.3;¹⁰

68. *Also decides* that the modalities for the management of funds provided for technical assistance under the Santiago network and the terms for their disbursement shall be determined by the process set out in paragraph 10 of decision -/CMA.3;¹¹

⁹ It is noted that discussions related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts did not produce an outcome: this is without prejudice to further consideration of this matter.

¹⁰ Draft decision entitled “Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts” proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

¹¹ As footnote 10 above.

69. *Further decides* that the body providing secretarial services to facilitate work under the Santiago network to be determined in accordance with paragraph 10 of decision -/CMA.3¹² will administer the funds referred to in paragraph 67 above;

70. *Urges* developed country Parties to provide funds for the operation of the Santiago network and for the provision of technical assistance as set out in paragraph 67 above;

71. *Acknowledges* the importance of coherent action to respond to the scale of needs caused by the adverse impacts of climate change;

72. *Resolves* to strengthen partnerships between developing and developed countries, funds, technical agencies, civil society and communities to enhance understanding of how approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage can be improved;

73. *Decides* to establish the Glasgow Dialogue between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, to take place in the first sessional period of each year of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, concluding at its sixtieth session (June 2024);

74. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize the Glasgow Dialogue in cooperation with the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;

VII. Implementation

75. *Resolves* to move swiftly with the full implementation of the Paris Agreement;

76. *Welcomes* the start of the global stocktake, and *expresses its determination* for the process to be comprehensive, inclusive and consistent with Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and decision 19/CMA.1, in the light of paragraph 5 above;

77. *Encourages* the high-level champions to support the effective participation of non-Party stakeholders in the global stocktake;

78. *Recalls* the Katowice climate package, and *welcomes with appreciation* the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme, including the adoption of decisions on the following:

(a) Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement (decision -/CMA.3);¹³

(b) Methodological issues relating to the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (decision -/CMA.3);¹⁴

(c) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement (decision -/CMA.3);¹⁵

¹² As footnote 10 above.

¹³ Draft decision entitled “Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement” proposed under agenda item 3(b) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

¹⁴ Draft decision entitled “Guidance operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” proposed under agenda item 5 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

¹⁵ Draft decision entitled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement” proposed under agenda item 6(a) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

(d) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement (decision -/CMA.3);¹⁶

(e) Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (decision -/CMA.3);¹⁷

(f) Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (decision -/CMA.3);¹⁸

(g) Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (decision -/CMA.3);¹⁹

79. *Urges* Parties to swiftly make the necessary preparations for ensuring timely reporting under the enhanced transparency framework in line with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and the timelines set out in decision 18/CMA.1;

80. *Acknowledges* the call from developing countries for increased support for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement in a timely, adequate and predictable manner;

81. *Welcomes* decision -/CP.26,²⁰ which encourages the Global Environment Facility, as part of the eighth replenishment process, to duly consider ways to increase the financial resources allocated for climate, and *recognizes* that the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, established pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84, will continue to support developing country Parties, upon their request, in building their institutional and technical capacity for the enhanced transparency framework;

82. *Welcomes* decision -/CMA.3,²¹ which requests the Global Environment Facility to continue to facilitate improved access to the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency by developing country Parties, and *encourages* the Global Environment Facility to work closely with other institutions and initiatives to enhance these efforts, such as the Taskforce on Access to Climate Finance and the “COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action”;

83. *Takes note* of the revised terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts, contained in the annex to decision -/CP.26;²²

¹⁶ Draft decision entitled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement” proposed under agenda item 6(b) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

¹⁷ Draft decision entitled “Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement” proposed under agenda item 12(a) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

¹⁸ Draft decision entitled “Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement” proposed under agenda item 12(b) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

¹⁹ Draft decision entitled “Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement” proposed under agenda item 12(c) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

²⁰ Draft decision entitled “Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility” proposed under agenda item 8(d) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session.

²¹ Draft decision entitled “Guidance to the Global Environment Facility” proposed under agenda item 8(c) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session.

²² Draft decision entitled “Revised terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts” proposed under agenda item 5 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session.

84. *Recognizes* the need to take into consideration the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties, in line with Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement;

85. *Also recognizes* the need to ensure just transitions that promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including through making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development, including through deployment and transfer of technology, and provision of support to developing country Parties;

VIII. Collaboration

86. *Notes* the urgent need to close the gaps in implementation towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and *invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene world leaders in 2023 to consider ambition to 2030;

87. *Recognizes* the importance of international collaboration on innovative climate action, including technological advancement, across all actors of society, sectors and regions, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;

88. *Also recognizes* the important role of non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, youth, children, local and regional governments and other stakeholders, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;

89. *Welcomes* the improvement of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action²³ for enhancing ambition, the leadership and actions of the high-level champions, and the work of the secretariat on the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform to support accountability and track progress of voluntary initiatives;

90. *Also welcomes* the high-level communiqué²⁴ on the regional climate weeks and *encourages* the continuation of regional climate weeks where Parties and non-Party stakeholders can strengthen their credible and durable response to climate change at the regional level;

91. *Urges* Parties to swiftly begin implementing the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment, respecting, promoting and considering their respective obligations on human rights, as well as gender equality and empowerment of women;

92. *Also urges* Parties and stakeholders to ensure meaningful youth participation and representation in multilateral, national and local decision-making processes, including under the Paris Agreement;

93. *Emphasizes* the important role of indigenous peoples' and local communities' culture and knowledge in effective action on climate change, and *urges* Parties to actively involve indigenous peoples and local communities in designing and implementing climate action;

94. *Expresses its recognition* of the important role the observer organizations play, including the nine non-governmental organization constituencies, in sharing their knowledge, and their calls to see ambitious action to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and in collaborating with Parties to that end;

95. *Encourages* Parties to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, which are vital for raising ambition and achieving climate goals;

²³ See <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Improved%20Marrakech%20Partnership%202021-2025.pdf>.

²⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/regional-climate-weeks/rcw-2021-cop26-communiqué>.

96. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;
97. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.
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