

SUBMISSION BY SPAIN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Madrid, 19 September 2023

Subject: Views from Parties and Non-Party stakeholders on the elements for the consideration of outputs component taking into account the informal note by the co-chairs

This submission does not constitute the final position of the EU regarding the Global Stocktake and other agenda items for COP28/CMA5. The basis for negotiations will be adopted at the EU Environment Council in October 2023.

The EU approach to the consideration of outputs component of the Global Stocktake (GST)

Summary of key messages of the draft GST CMA decision

- The first Global Stocktake presents a crucial opportunity for all of us, as it is unfolding in this critical decade and its decisions and actions need to bring a course correction to put us firmly on a pathway to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
- By capturing the political will, and by its actions for systems transformations, the outcome on the GST needs to give credibility to this course correction. We expect the Dubai outcome, captured in the CMA decision on the GST, to firmly express this commitment to deliver collectively on the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, reflecting the highest possible ambition.
- Science is unequivocal. The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), representing the most authoritative and comprehensive assessment of climate science to date, is clear: the world is warming rapidly due to human influence. We are deeply concerned by the widespread and adverse impacts climate change has on people and ecosystems across the globe. Science provides us with the facts and shows feasible solutions. It is our responsibility to turn that into action. Science leaves no doubt about the need for deep, rapid, and sustained implementation of the available measures. We can keep the 1.5°C limit within reach only if we drastically step-up efforts. Science should be the basis and the driver for more ambition at CMA5 in Dubai.

- The GST should guide this by emphasising the need to significantly scale up global renewable energy and energy efficiency by 2030, while drastically cutting GHG emissions in all sectors, in particular the energy one, including non-CO₂ gases such as methane and phasing out environmentally harmful fossil fuel subsidies.
- We know from the IPCC AR6 that the trajectory for keeping 1.5°C within reach requires global peaking of GHG emissions immediately and by 2025 at the latest. We need to reduce GHG emissions by 43% in 2030 and by 60% in 2035 (compared to 2019). Net-zero CO₂ emissions need to be achieved around 2050 along with deep reductions in other GHG emissions. The GST outcome must include a commitment to this trajectory.
- All Parties need to incorporate the GST outcomes in their NDCs and LT-LEDS, including quantified, economy-wide targets for all GHGs, and other national climate change plans, strategies and policies to align with 1.5°C pathways. This should be supported by a renewed global political momentum and by strengthened international cooperation and coordination.
- We know that immediate and more ambitious mitigation and adaptation action will reduce the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and that is another reason why we are obliged to maximise our efforts.
- The GST outcome should call for a shift towards transformative adaptation, as indicated in IPCC AR6, through integration of adaptation in all investments, strategies and plans.
- There is a crucial need for strengthening national adaptation policy processes by 2030. This should be pursued along the four steps of the adaptation policy cycle informed by targets to be established under the GGA framework and be reflected in their NAPs.
- It is critical that resilience and adaptive capacities, particularly in vulnerable countries and communities are strengthened, and ecosystems are preserved. The GST outcome should place special focus on adaptation action regarding health, water, food and ecosystems.
- The EU would like to highlight the importance for the GST outcome to enhance understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. We strongly support the United Nations Secretary-General's call for a universal coverage of life saving early warning systems within the next five years and are financially contributing through the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative (CREWS) and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) also scaling up other relevant initiatives.
- The GST outcome needs to recognize that achieving the Paris Agreement long-term goals requires a fundamental transformation of all economies and a major shift in the structure of the global economy, financial markets, and investments. The CMA decision should resolve to identify concrete aspects on how to further align finance flows with the Paris Agreement long-term goals and on how to improve the overall climate finance landscape by re-aligning funds away from

fossil fuels and invest in mitigation and adaptation towards low GHG and climate resilient development.

- The international community needs to address barriers improving the affordability and accessibility for the poor and indebted countries in attracting finance for the transition towards a low GHG and climate resilient development. Mitigation and adaptation need to be mainstreamed into every economic and financial decision domestically and globally, as well as into national budgets.
- The EU, as the largest contributor to climate finance, places great emphasis on the mobilisation of climate finance. The GST should recognize that climate finance provision and mobilization needs to become a global effort. As part of a global effort, the EU and its Member States continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance to developing countries from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels (including instruments to unlock the huge potential of private finance through the targeted use of public climate finance) and a broad range of actions and continue to contribute their fair share to the climate finance goal of \$100bn USD. These efforts should also lead to improving accessibility as well as transparent, gender-responsive and efficient use of climate finance. In particular, the support for the most vulnerable countries in their efforts to tackle climate change needs to be improved.
- The GST outcome should accelerate the deployment of safe and sustainable clean technologies that improve the resilience to climate change and reduce GHG emissions, most notably renewable ones, enhance related research and innovation, and ensure that investments are only made in such technologies to avoid lock-in effects and to enable the systems transformations needed to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
- As also demonstrated by the IPCC reports, strong climate governance providing overall direction and guidance, mainstreaming climate action and enhancing international cooperation, trust and sharing of burden and benefits are enablers for ambitious climate action. Therefore, it is important for the GST outcome to accelerate and enhance capacity-building at the individual, institutional and systemic levels to enable speedy transformation towards climate neutrality and a climate-resilient development.
- In line with the GST Technical Dialogue's Synthesis report, we stress the importance of equity as an enabler of the highest possible ambition for all Parties, in line with the Paris Agreement. All Parties need to contribute to climate action, in particular those currently emitting a high share of global emissions at a country level or per-capita. Equity provides a development opportunity by leapfrogging directly to a sustainable economy with all the social, economic, environmental and health benefits and opportunities it entails, including with regards to energy security, public health, green jobs, and avoidance of carbon lock-in and stranded assets.
- We are strongly committed to gender-responsive and gender transformative climate action and call for the GST to encourage Parties to integrate gender equality and human rights into their NDCs and LT-LEDS, NAPs and other national

climate change policies, plans, strategies, and action as well as in their climate finance.

- Parties' actions alone will not suffice to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. What is needed is an economy-, systems-wide, whole-of-society approach that spurs creativity and innovation. Therefore, the GST outcome should capture actions of non-Party stakeholders (NPS) through transparent and robust commitments which allow for accountability, embrace NPS's know-how and capacity to mobilise for ambitious climate action, and enhance their participation in the design and implementation of domestic climate policies.
- The GST outcome should also define next steps under UNFCCC. It should identify follow-up processes under the Paris Agreement and its Constituted Bodies to implement the outcomes of the first GST in their future work.
- Lastly, we think that the GST outcome needs to acknowledge the urgency to deliver on the SBI mandate for increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and implementation. We expect the UNFCCC process to fulfill its purpose of serving as a platform that connects and invigorates all actors in stronger climate action.

Introduction

The first Global Stocktake is unfolding in this critical decade for climate action, and its decisions and actions will need to bring a course correction and a step-change putting us firmly on a pathway to achieve the purpose and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The EU and its Members States are committed to developing and implementing robust domestic policies and measures and long-term strategies that deliver on our collective goals set in Paris Agreement. The European Climate Law writes into law the goal for Europe's economy and society to become climate-neutral by 2050. The law aims to ensure that all EU policies contribute to this goal and that all sectors of the economy and society play their part. The law also sets the intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

The EU welcomes the invitation from SB58 to submit our views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first Global Stocktake (GST). The EU appreciates the four guiding questions prepared by the SB chairs and have considered them along the preparation of this submission. We look forward to further engage with Parties and non-Party stakeholders (NPS) to work towards a successful outcome for each of the thematic areas of the GST and in triggering ambitious actions that are needed to reach the long-term goals as set by the Paris Agreement.

The EU welcomes the successful conclusion of the Information Collection and Preparation Phase and of the Technical Dialogue (TD) which was conducted based on equity and the best available science, in particular from the IPCC. To this end, we express our strong appreciation to Harald Winkler and Farhan Akhtar for their leadership and innovative spirit as the first TD's Co-Facilitators. We also thank all experts involved for sharing their knowledge during the TD and the Secretariat for their support. The Technical Dialogue has provided us with a very rich basis to build upon; during the consideration of outputs component, we as Parties with a strong involvement of NPS, should turn this into a meaningful and ambitious result and reaffirm the commitment of the world to reach the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The EU looks forward to the Workshop in October as the first opportunity for all Parties to identify potential political conclusions from the TD and engage in the preparation of a CMA decision. We believe that this submission on the elements for the consideration will be a meaningful and constructive contribution to the Workshop. The EU looks forward to the synthesis report on the submissions and stands ready to constructively engage with other Parties and NPS to turn the workshop into a success.

The EU thanks Her Excellency Barbara Creecy, Minister of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries of South Africa and His Excellency Dan Jørgensen, Minister for Development Cooperation and Global Climate Policy of Denmark, for supporting the COP28 Presidency in conducting political consultations with Parties, Groups and Constituencies, on critical elements regarding the outcome of the first global stocktake at CMA5.

The EU furthermore encourages the High-Level Committee to act as bridge-builder with other events outside of the UNFCCC process and to ensure an inclusive GST process. A broad mobilisation of political leaders, international organisations and NPS contributing to the GST will lead us to an outcome with the highest possible ambition as we need to achieve the Paris Agreement long-term goals. In this regard, the EU welcomes the planned ministerial consultation on the margins of the UN General Assembly.

As the Global Stocktake will be the overarching priority of CMA5 and COP28 we expect that the different activities in Dubai throughout the two weeks and thus including the intergovernmental CMA negotiations, the World Climate Action Summit, the thematic programme together with the Action Agenda and the envisaged calls for action will all play their part in developing a strong output for the GST. In that respect we feel encouraged by the letter from the incoming COP28 Presidency and we also would like to encourage the High-Level Champions to focus their work in the run-up to and during CMA5 and COP28 on contributing to a strong GST outcome.

The EU vision for the outcome of the Global Stocktake

For the EU it is essential that the outcome of the GST enables an overall course correction to deliver on the Paris Agreement long-term goals. To this end the outcome of the GST should:

- send high-level and concrete political signals that the world is committed to deliver on the Paris Agreement long-term goals, and enable national level policy makers and NPS to convert those signals into domestic action and enhanced international cooperation; therefore, the outcome of the GST should guide us in enhancing and updating action and support, including in formulating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Long-term – Low greenhouse gas Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) that reflect the highest possible ambition;
- demonstrate how our actions to address climate change respect, promote and consider equity as an enabler of enhanced action, advancing transformative climate action in the context of sustainable development; promote human rights, just and inclusive societies, gender equality, and highlight opportunities for just transition;
- aim at transforming societies and economies fostering hope for the future. Apply a whole-systems and whole-of-society approach benefiting from synergies and co-benefits for sustainable development, keeping in mind that transformations are sector- and system-specific;
- include best opportunities for enhanced action and related support, that is concrete recommendations and commitments for immediate, rapid, deep and sustained transformative action in this critical decade to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (Art 2.1 (a), (b) and (c)) keeping 1.5°C within reach;
- lead all Parties to enhanced ambition on mitigation in the updated NDCs for pre- and post-2030, and in new or updated LT-LEDS aiming at global net-zero CO₂ emissions around 2050 along with strong reductions in other GHG emissions, both

in line with GHG emission pathways consistent with the 1.5°C limit and reflecting the highest possible ambition, and enhanced implementation of robust climate policies;

- lead all Parties, including in their NDCs and NAPs, to increased resilience and a reduction of climate risks through enhanced ambition on adaptation, including through enhanced understanding of efforts with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- lead to a fundamental transformation of all economies and a major shift in the structure of the global economy, governance frameworks & regulations, financial markets and investments towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement long-term goals;
- aim to ensure that every economic and financial decision is consistent with the Paris Agreement long-term goals and provides momentum to the technical and political discussion on Article 2.1(c), including concrete recommendations and commitments on how to further align financial flows with the Paris Agreement long-term goals;
- provide a dedicated space within the CMA for technical and political discussions on Article 2.1(c);
- include concrete recommendations and commitments for action and related support (pre- and post-2030 and through 2050);
- capture to a maximum extent also actions of NPS and embrace their know-how and capacity to mobilise for ambitious climate action, while also enhance the participation of NPS in the design and the implementation of domestic climate policies;
- recognize the urgency of enhanced global, collective efforts of all Parties to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, and noting the relevance of historical, current, and projected GHG emissions at country level or per-capita, as well as historical, current, and changing contexts within and among nations;
- emphasize that all Parties need to contribute to climate action, in particular those Parties currently emitting a high share of global GHG emissions at country level or per-capita, highlighting that equity should be an enabler of the highest possible ambition for all Parties, in line with the Paris Agreement;
- define a follow-up process beyond CMA5 under appropriate existing agenda items.

Features of “best opportunities” for enhanced action and related support

The GST should identify “best opportunities” for enhanced action and related support based on the comprehensive information from the technical assessment phase. For the EU, such “best opportunities” are characterised by the following features:

- have the highest potential to deliver transformative and scaled-up climate action;
- be actionable in the near term, suitable for inclusion in the updated NDCs, consistent with long-term low-emission strategies, and aligned with pathways consistent with the 1.5°C limit;
- strengthen international cooperation between Parties, NPS and across multilateral environmental conventions and agreements;

- address all thematic areas of the GST and thus the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement in a balanced manner, provide economy-, systems-wide and whole-of-society options for enhanced action, cut across mitigation and adaptation, and with finance flows and means of implementation (MoI) aligned with these objectives as an enabler of enhanced action; support an approach which has synergies and co-benefits across systems and sectors, across mitigation, adaptation and finance, as well as for sustainable development;
- allow for assessing progress over time, based on qualitative/quantitative indicators, drawing on existing frameworks as much as possible.

The EU is of the view that a non-negotiated Technical Annex produced by the Technical Dialogue's Co-Facilitators could serve the purpose of presenting a catalogue of such best opportunities for enhanced action and related support, collating the information gathered in the Technical Dialogue on good practices and creative solutions. However, we are open to explore different approaches to presenting that catalogue as long as they provide a solid basis for decision making and further actionable information for implementation.

The letter of the UAE COP28 Presidency presents a blueprint for a Presidential Action Agenda including a list of initiatives that could strengthen climate action and complement the intergovernmental negotiated outcome. We are supportive of such approach and stand ready for considering supporting further meaningful initiatives, emphasizing the need to have rigorous accounting and accountability as well as the tracking of progress of initiatives by NPS. We also think that declarations showcasing more ambition and covering substantial themes of the Global Stocktake would add value as part of the outputs of the Global Stocktake.

EU suggested structure for the GST CMA Decision

In the Annex of this submission, the EU presents a suggestion for the GST CMA decision taking into account the indicative draft structure discussed in the GST Joint Contact Group and noted by Parties during SB58, which has been followed to a great extent:

- A. The Preamble sets the general frame for the Decision.
- B. The Context and Cross-cutting Considerations section presents the context under which the first GST is conducted and the role that it has to enhance action and support, and further highlights messages on equity and best available science as cross-cutting elements of the GST.
- C. The section is divided into two parts:
 - Section C1 presenting a backward-looking view into what has been done and where we are. It presents the progress and state-of-play, including successes and gaps in ambition and implementation. This section addresses the three thematic areas of the GST under subsections C.1.a-c (Mitigation including response measures, Adaptation including loss and damage, and Finance flows and means of implementation and support).

- Section C2 presents the forward-looking elements, which the EU considers as key outcomes of the GST enabling an overall course correction to deliver on the Paris Agreement long-term goals. This section addresses the three thematic areas of the GST under subsections C.2.a-c (Mitigation including response measures, Adaptation including loss and damage, and Finance flows and means of implementation and support).
- D. The section on Enhancing International Cooperation for Climate Action describes priority areas where international cooperation can act as an enabler of greater ambition and as a catalyst for accelerating mitigation and adaptation, and shift development pathways towards sustainability.
- E. The section on Guidance and Way Forward provides guidance to Parties and NPS to implement the action laid out in sections C and D and provides a way forward or an invitation for workstreams and Constituted Bodies under the Paris Agreement to implement the outcome of the first GST in their future work.

ANNEX: EU suggestion on a CMA5 decision on GST

A. Preamble

1. Recall the mandate and the modalities of the Global Stocktake.
2. Appreciate that the Information Collection and Preparation Phase and the Technical Dialogue of the Global Stocktake have been conducted based on equity and the best available science, in particular from the IPCC, and have been successfully concluded. The results of which are reflected in the summary reports of the different meetings (TD1.1, TD 1.2 and TD1.3) as well as the synthesis report by the co-facilitators of the Technical Dialogue.
3. Recognize the need for the highest possible ambition by all, in particular major emitters.
4. Highlight the importance of the best available science, in particular from the IPCC, for effective climate action and policymaking.
5. Emphasize the need to set a course correction in this critical decade to deliver on the Paris Agreement.
6. Stress the urgency to address the ambition and the implementation gaps.
7. Call for engagement of every level of governments and non-Party stakeholders (NPS), acknowledging the important role as transformative agents of change of those who are disproportionately affected by climate change.
8. Acknowledge the need for enhancing equitable access to resources and for meaningful participation of vulnerable groups.
9. Express deep concern regarding climate change and biodiversity crisis, desertification, pollution, as well as land, water and ocean degradation. Recognize that these environmental crises are strongly interconnected and reinforce each other and that they are mainly caused by human activities including unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; facts that stress the need for more integrated and holistic approaches in solving them.
10. Mindful that climate action and policies must be ambitious, comprehensive and inclusive, guided by binding climate goals, and they must support sustainable development, promote human rights, protect and restore nature including biodiversity conservation and restoration on land and in the ocean, halt deforestation and forest degradation, implement sustainable land and forest management, eliminate pollution, contribute to food security, eradicate poverty, create just and inclusive societies, embed gender equality, offer opportunities for cooperation and just transition. These are critical enablers for transformative action.

B. Context and cross-cutting considerations

11. Mindful that this first Global Stocktake (GST) is unfolding in a critical decade for climate action, as the decisions and actions taken now have immediate effects and will have intergenerational impacts for thousands of years.
12. Note with deep concern that climate change is already causing adverse and widespread impacts and increasingly irreversible loss and damage to nature and human systems, which also makes it more difficult to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for billions of people.

13. Mindful that on the one hand, global warming has reached about 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels and both climate system changes and their impacts are evident around the world, including extreme events that have become more frequent and intense, from drought to floods, wildfires and heatwaves, among others; and noting that the rate of many changes in the climate system has increased, including sea level rise and ice melt and that this has led to widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people.
14. Mindful that on the other hand, there is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to limit global warming to 1.5°C or well below 2°C so as to ensure a liveable and sustainable future for all.
15. Recall the Paris Agreement temperature long-term goal, noting that according to paragraph 5 of 21/cp.27 it is assessed over a period of decades.
16. Affirm that solutions that are actionable today and at scale already exist and would allow to halve emissions by 2030.
17. Underline the urgency of collectively stepping up both our mitigation and adaptation action to reduce climate risks and increase resilience.
18. Highlight that deep, rapid, and sustained mitigation and accelerated adaptation actions in this decade will reduce the risk of future loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for humans and ecosystems. Feasible, effective, and low-cost options for mitigation and adaptation are already available, with differences across sectors, systems and regions.
19. Acknowledge that immediate and more ambitious mitigation and adaptation action will maintain a larger portfolio of feasible options for action, avoid lock-in of high-emissions infrastructure, and decrease risks of stranded assets and cost-escalation.
20. Highlight that prioritizing economy-, systems-wide and whole-of-society approaches will leverage synergies across systems and sectors, will break down silos that slow down progress, and will provide co-benefits for sustainable development, air quality and health.
21. Highlight that international action to tackle climate change can only be effectively implemented, if climate change is considered in every economic and financial decision, and if the actions taken are considered fair, based on the recognition of evolving responsibilities and capabilities, and this could be done by making finance flows consistent with the Paris Agreement long-term goals.
22. Recognize that effective climate governance enables mitigation and adaptation by providing overall direction on setting targets and priorities and mainstreaming climate action across policy domains and levels.
23. Mindful that international cooperation can help share experiences, foster learning, address challenges and realize opportunities to build collective solutions for real transformative action. Acknowledging that the Convention and the Paris Agreement are the foundation of enhanced international cooperation on climate change driving policy outcomes at national and international level.
24. Stress the importance of a well-functioning Enhanced Transparency Framework that will enable to track the progress made by each country and that allows adjusting existing and adopting new policies.

25. Encourage domestic decision-making, planning, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of all climate actions and policies to be mindful of the benefits and the sustainable development opportunities of a whole-systems approach.
26. Stress the need for sustained long-term systematic observation of the climate system and enhanced delivery of climate services and early warning systems.
27. Recognize that equity is an enabler of ambitious climate action and policies, and note the complexity and multidimensionality of equity:
 - a) Aspects of equity include distributive equity between different people, places and countries; gender equality; and intergenerational equity.
 - b) Ambitious climate action is equitable, as it protects the most vulnerable from the worst impacts. Equity should be an enabler of the highest possible ambition for all Parties, in line with the Paris Agreement. All Parties need to contribute to climate action, in particular those Parties currently emitting a high share of global emissions.
 - c) Equity provides an opportunity for development by leapfrogging and moving directly to a sustainable economy with all the social, economic, and environmental benefits and opportunities that it entails, in terms of for example energy security, public health, green jobs, and avoidance of carbon lock-in and stranded assets.
 - d) Equity should be addressed at all governance levels, from local to global scale. Gender must be mainstreamed throughout all actions that Parties take to tackle climate change, and include rights holders and NPS, in order to ensure vulnerability to climate change is not further exacerbated, as well as to promote more effective climate action and policy.

C. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1 (a-c), in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action and support

C.1. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1 (a-c), in the light of equity and the best available science

28. Appreciate the near universal participation to the PA.
29. Stress that the PA and international cooperation under the UNFCCC led to concrete progress regarding climate action: climate strategies, plans, policies and laws for climate action have consistently expanded since the Paris Agreement, while enhancing transparency through a reporting framework. Important progress in implementation has been made, but much more needs to be done to achieve the Paris Agreement long-term goals.
30. Acknowledge the establishment of the Enhanced Transparency Framework that enables tracking progress at national and global level, also in the context of the GST.

31. Recognize the need for streamlining the UNFCCC process while acknowledging that this will require the collaboration of all actors in the spirit of confidence and trust and in respect of agreed mandates and balance across agenda items. The purpose of streamlining is facilitating more space for interaction and facilitation on enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation.

C.1.a Mitigation, including response measures

32. Recognize that current global GHG emissions are not in line with modelled global mitigation pathways consistent with the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, that there is a rapidly narrowing window to limit warming to 1.5°C.
33. Recognize the progress made on mitigation ambition since the adoption of the Paris Agreement noting that the expected global mean temperature increase this century decreased from 3.7 - 4.8°C in 2010 to 2.1 - 2.9°C with the current NDCs, and to around 2°C when additionally considering announced net-zero targets, if implemented in full.
34. Note with deep concern the gaps both in terms of ambition and implementation and urge Parties to align their existing climate plans as well as policies, measures, and fiscal spending with emission reduction pathways in line with the 1.5°C goal, as every increment of a degree matters.
35. Stress that limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires global GHG emissions to peak immediately and by 2025 at the latest, to be reduced by 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 (relative to 2019), and reaching net-zero CO₂ emissions around 2050. In this context, stress that solutions that are cost-effective, actionable today and deployable at scale already exist and would allow to halve emissions by 2030 compared to 2019 levels.
36. Welcome the advancements in understanding and evidence about the critical role of nature-based solutions to achieve the Paris Agreement long-term goals.
37. Acknowledge the co-benefits of implementing response measures, such as health benefits resulting from reduced air pollution, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs and energy security.

C.1.b Adaptation, including loss and damage

38. Recognize that the ambition, scope and progress on adaptation has risen amongst governments at all levels, along with businesses, communities, and civil society.
39. Recognize in particular the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, which contribute to the overall objective of increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.
40. Acknowledge that progress in adaptation planning and implementation has taken place across all sectors and regions, including introducing national policies and laws on climate change adaptation and advanced in the NAP process, generating multiple benefits.
41. Recognize that the implementation of adaptation processes needs to be strengthened, as action is often still fragmented and incremental, and that

adaptation in human systems is dominated by incremental and reactive responses, typically small in scale, sector-specific, and designed to respond to current impacts and near-term climate change risks.

42. Highlight that available adaptation options differ in terms of feasibility and effectiveness across sectors and regions, and will decrease with increasing global warming.
43. Recognize that current adaptation efforts are inadequate to prevent or effectively manage current and increasing climate risks.
44. Note with concern that some soft limits to adaptation have been reached in human systems, but can be overcome, whereas some hard limits to adaptation have been reached in ecosystems. Also note with concern that gaps in implementation of adaptation and mitigation action may lead to reaching further soft and hard limits to adaptation.
45. Recognize that risks of loss and damage will increase with increasing global warming and the increased importance and urgency in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.
46. Recognize the need for further strengthened action and support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage including the need to enhance anticipatory action and work on the climate-humanitarian-development nexus.
47. Acknowledge the progress made including under the WIM Executive Committee and its expert groups, the establishment of the Santiago Network, the growing cooperative efforts on enhancing understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage, and the establishment of new funding arrangements, including a fund.

C.1.c Finance flows and means of implementation and support

48. Note the efforts made by developed countries to reach the target of mobilizing jointly \$100bn/year of climate finance for developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation, which is expected to be met from 2023, while improving the effectiveness and impacts of climate finance from both recipient and provider perspectives, as well as tracking private finance flows.
49. Recognize that the climate financing gap is caused mainly by persistent misallocation of capital. Underline the urgent need for a shift to move from billions to trillions in Paris-aligned investments to enable effective climate action in all countries.
50. Recognize that a growing number of countries have started implementing policies to achieve objectives of Article 2.1(c) by among other things defining frameworks to catalyse the interest of the private sector in orienting financial flows towards the Paris Agreement long-term goals, and recognizing that there is a rapidly growing interest of both the public and the private financial sector (including final consumers) to invest in a financial market aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Highlighting the importance of thorough evaluation and assessment of these policies to avoid unintended negative effects.

51. Highlight the crucial role of Multilateral Development Banks and other Development Finance Institutions to implement the Paris Agreement's long-term goals.
52. Acknowledge that the efforts to achieve objectives of Article 2.1(c) are also accelerating the mobilisation of the financial resources that are needed to support developing countries and regions, especially ones that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, on their pathways towards achieving the Paris Agreement long-term goals.
53. Stress that action taken to achieve the objectives of Article 9 and Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement are neither interchangeable nor mutually exclusive. Rather, accelerating efforts to achieve Article 2.1(c) is a key enabler and condition to mobilize finance at the scale needed to cope with climate change worldwide, including to support developing countries in their pathways towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development.
54. Acknowledge the progress made in implementing the framework for capacity-building at the individual, institutional and systemic level since the adoption of the Paris Agreement and recognize that needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority issues identified in this framework in developing countries, particularly in addressing the capacity needs and gaps of the least developed countries and Small Island Developing States.
55. Recognize the need for increased capacity-building addressing existing and emerging gaps and needs across all levels of society, stressing that without strengthened capabilities, countries will encounter a variety of problems during planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluating their climate policies and measures.
56. Appreciate the declining cost and increasing support of the public towards safe and sustainable clean technologies, most notably renewable ones, that improve the resilience to climate change and reduce GHG emissions; recognize the increased adoption of already existing such technologies while stressing the need for further increase and acceleration of their adoption and of measures supporting innovation to reach mitigation and adaptation objectives.

C.2. Updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, systems-wide enhanced action and related support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1 (a-c), in the light of equity and the best available science

C.2.a Mitigation, including response measures

57. Commit to an immediate peak of global GHG emissions and by 2025 at the latest, reduction of global GHG emissions by 43% and 60% in 2030 and 2035, respectively, compared to 2019 level.
58. Commit to global net-zero CO₂ emissions around 2050 along with strong reductions in other GHG emissions, and calling on all Parties to submit or update their LT-LEDS including to keep global warming to 1.5°C within reach.
59. Pursue to establish credible sectoral roadmaps for all economic sectors to become aligned with the 1.5°C limit, based on electrification and by supporting the

momentum for net-zero innovations for hard-to-abate applications, including green hydrogen and sustainable fuels.

60. Stress that investment and technology decisions by policymakers, multilateral institutions, private sector, businesses, NPS, and others in the pre-2030 period must be steered by the need for deep mitigation action in the near-term in order to keep 1.5°C limit within reach and to avoid further loss and damage.
61. Strongly increase electrification in the transport, industry and buildings sectors.
62. Follow the recent information from science and trusted international organisations that propose tripling global renewables capacity by 2030, with the co-benefit of increasing energy security and access to energy, health, well-being and sustainable development.
63. Follow the recent information from science and trusted international organisations that propose doubling the global rate of energy efficiency improvements in this decade compared to the previous one.
64. Follow the guidance of the IEA and cut methane emissions from fossil fuel operations by 75% globally in 2030 compared to 2020 levels to stay on track of a 1.5°C pathway.
65. Decide to phase out environmentally harmful fossil fuel subsidies.
66. Urge the oil and gas industry to deliver on their promise to be a driving force of the just energy transition by investing more than 80% of upstream investment in clean energy in 2030 compared to less than 5% in 2022 as analysed by the IEA.
67. Commit to strengthen circular economy approaches, including circular material flows in industry, circular business models and circularity in the waste sector. Implement ambitious sufficiency measures that stop energy waste and reduce demand for energy, materials, land and water while delivering human well-being for all within planetary boundaries.
68. Urge transition to climate and environmentally friendly alternatives from the use of GHG with high global warming potential (including HFCs and SF6 alternatives for cooling and electricity distribution systems).
69. Commit to improve public transport availability and infrastructure, the walk- and bike-ability of routes and accelerate the electrification of road transport, including the provision of sufficient charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, in line with 1.5°C pathways.
70. Pursue to incentivise constructing and retrofitting of buildings based on building standards aligned with 1.5°C consistent emission pathways, including by insulation, electrification of appliances, and replacement of appliances using HFCs.
71. Stress the importance to enhance demand-side measures and new ways of end-use service provision to realize its potential, assessed by the IPCC, to reduce global GHG emissions in end-use sectors (buildings, land transport, food) by 40–70% by 2050 compared to baseline scenarios, through policies and by raising awareness of customers and businesses for climate conscious decisions.
72. Pursue to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 and implement sustainable land and forest management for inter alia resilient livelihoods, healthy ecosystems and enhanced carbon sinks.

73. Pursue to protect, conserve and restore carbon-rich ecosystems and scale-up nature-based solutions (NbS). Effectively conserve 30% of the Earth's land, freshwater and ocean areas by 2030, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
74. Resolve to implement solutions for sustainable agriculture and food systems that contribute to mitigation and adaptation, and to incentivize the transition to sustainable agriculture and food systems, especially with regard to small scale farmers, through inter alia an increase in agroecology, agroforestry, and organic agriculture that reduce emissions and enhance soil organic carbon, a reduction of food loss and waste and a promotion of sustainable, healthy diets and gender equality.
75. Resolve to implement frameworks for sustainable fisheries that maximise production of healthy, low-carbon food, reduce impacts on marine ecosystems and sensitive species, reduce energy inputs and are low-emission, climate-resilient and climate-adaptive.
76. Resolve to implement frameworks for sustainable water management and drinking water and wastewater treatment by implementing integrated and cross-sectoral approaches, building adequate and climate-resilient infrastructure and services, optimizing processes, enhancing energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions in the context of rising global water demand.
77. Stress the need to strengthen climate action by broadening carbon price signals and at the same time prevent the risk of carbon leakage, i.e., the shifting of industrial production, investments and resulting emissions to jurisdictions with lower or no carbon prices. Establish rules where market accounting and crediting are reliable, credible and can secure environmental integrity as well as a clear ambitious approach to ensure that Article 6 contributes to achieving net-zero CO₂ emissions around 2050 along with strong reductions in other GHG emissions.
78. Foster learning for the just transition by sharing experiences, good practices, and common challenges across sectors while taking into account specific regional or societal challenges.
79. Resolve to maintain social cohesion and support gender equality in order to increase acceptance and success of ambitious climate policies, by a meaningful and effective social dialogue and instruments related to social solidarity and protection.
80. Resolve to design mitigation policies that avoid negative and maximise the positive impacts, improve wellbeing of all people and nature including safeguarding food security and ending hunger, by analysing and understanding the impacts and through inclusive processes that engage stakeholders at all levels.
81. Stress the co-benefits of implementing response measures, such as health benefits resulting from reduced air pollution, the creation of decent work and quality jobs and energy security.

C.2.b Adaptation, including loss and damage

82. Call for a shift to transformative adaptation while avoiding maladaptation, including transboundary effects, in the short-, medium-, and long-term, with a view to make

progress at national, sub-national or regional levels and to facilitate adaptation by the private sector.

83. Increase resilience and adaptive capacities and implementation of adaptation actions, in particular of the most vulnerable groups and countries.
84. Urge Parties to enhance adaptation action and actions to avert, minimize and address loss and damage based on improved understanding, collective ambition, action and support at all levels, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, and cooperation by sub-national, national, regional and international actors, as well as NPS and private sector actors, including (sub) national governments, MDBs, private sector, NGOs, and academia. Recognize the need for those efforts to contribute to social justice and to be gender-responsive.
85. Commit to strengthen adaptation policy processes in countries with action along the four steps of the adaptation policy cycle by 2030 (risk assessment; planning; implementation; monitoring, evaluation and learning):
 - a) Promote and support climate risk assessment for national adaptation planning and early warning, as well as the consistent use of the comprehensive risk management approach in connection with responses to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. Provide by 2027 early warning systems, as set out by the UN Secretary General's Early Warning for All Initiative, including by enhancing anticipatory and early action to protect people against climate risks.
 - b) Enhance the quality of planning, including implementation strategies, which addresses and responds to short, medium and long-term climate risks, to enable the many synergies between adaptation and mitigation and the multiple benefits for human health, socio-economic and overall sustainable development. Support inclusive, gender-responsive and transparent national adaptation planning processes and mainstreaming of adaptation into all relevant policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies.
 - c) Implement adaptation priorities contained in national adaptation plans, strategies and other relevant national planning documents; in particular in areas such as health, water, food and ecosystems, inter alia through nature-based solutions including ecosystem-based adaptation, and including action in urban areas.
 - d) Enhance implementation of, monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for national adaptation processes to enable countries to increase understanding of their effectiveness and continuously improve the quality of national adaptation processes.
86. PLACEHOLDER: Link to outcomes on the GGA framework under the Glasgow – Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the GGA at COP28.
87. Stress that the targets along the four steps of the adaptation policy cycle to be established under the GGA framework are to guide enhanced adaptation action and support, and a review of overall progress made in achieving the GGA.
88. Further stress the need to link efforts under the Paris Agreement to existing agreements, initiatives, networks and activities, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2023 UN Water Conference, UNCCD's goal of Land Degradation Neutrality and the UN Food Systems Summits, to avoid fragmentation and additional reporting burden for Parties.

89. Highlights the need to step up efforts to overcome the negative impacts of extreme events on ecosystems and human systems, from drought to floods, wildfires and heatwaves, among others; noting that water, food, and health are especially threatened by emerging climate disasters.
90. Stress the need to promote sustainable water resource management to increase the resilience against droughts, water scarcity and increased water variability as direct impacts of climate change. Promote sustainable water management practices to enhance water security.
91. Stress the need to protect, conserve and restore ecosystems as natural buffers against disasters resulting as negative impacts of climate change, including through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation.
92. Encourage the establishment of climate risk approaches in increased action across the continuum of climate action encompassing mitigation and adaptation to best avert, minimize and address loss and damage and increase responses to loss and damage.
93. Urge Parties to increase access to technical assistance to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage especially for developing countries and their communities that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change as catalysed through the Santiago Network.
94. Acknowledge the need to strengthen, scale up, and improve coordination of the broader mosaic of loss and damage funding arrangements, including a fund, and expanding sources of funding stemming from a broad contributor base beyond the traditional donors, drawing upon a variety of sources including private and innovative sources, and aligning financial flows to invest in climate-resilient development.
95. Resolve to enhance delivery of more and better pre-arranged finance for financial protection of vulnerable people and countries to increase capacity to avert, minimize and address loss and damage resulting from the adverse effects of climate change, including enhanced responses.
96. Encourage existing actors and funding arrangements to enhance support for actions working to avert, minimize and address loss and damage and to find complementarity, in line with and not prejudicing recommendations to be made by the Transitional Committee.

C.2.c Finance flows and means of implementation and support

97. Urge to promote the achievement of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement recognizing the potential to exponentially increase the availability of capital for the transition towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development and increase support mobilized under Article 9. In this context, underline that there is sufficient global capital to close global investment gaps, but there are barriers to overcome to redirect finance flows to climate action.

98. Recognize that achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement requires a fundamental transformation of all economies and a major shift in the structure of the global economy, financial markets, and investments. Identify concrete aspects on how to further align finance flows with the Paris long-term goals and on how to improve the overall climate finance landscape by re-aligning funds away from fossil fuels and invest in mitigation and adaptation.
99. Urge to scale up finance flows towards climate action and scale down financial flows that run counter to it or those that create barriers to mitigation and adaptation goals, through measures such as phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and putting a price on carbon, as well as putting in place regulations that create the conditions to guide the private and financial sectors and improve transparency and accountability of the private sector by eliminating misleading environmental messaging across markets and address greenwashing.
100. Urge Parties to set a New Collective Quantified Goal fit for purpose, which will need to differ significantly from previous climate finance goals in order to effectively support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which in turn will require a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, as well as a broadened contributor base.
101. Recognize the importance of the continuation of provision of public climate finance beyond 2025 to support in particular the most vulnerable countries and communities, while acknowledging that public finance is scarce and demands mobilization of climate finance from various sources including public and private, domestic and international in a global effort, in which the developed countries should continue to take the lead.
102. Also recognizing that alignment and realignment of global financial flows should be accompanied with financial groundwork, strong policy guidance, incentives, regulations and enabling conditions, to attract the necessary scale of investments to achieve a global transition towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development.
103. Urge the international community to address barriers, improving the affordability and accessibility for the poor and indebted countries in attracting finance for the transition towards a low GHG and resilient development.
104. Pursue mainstreaming mitigation and adaptation into every economic and financial decision domestically and globally, as well as into national budgets and the development finance system. Aim to introduce concrete actions ensuring, inter alia, that fiscal and economic levers are designed and applied to green global financial flows; climate considerations are mainstreamed into investment decisions, budgets and development cooperation; and additional finance is mobilized from all sources.
105. Encourage Parties to perform a systematic analysis of domestic fiscal spending in light of supporting urgently needed climate action and the redirection of fossil fuel subsidies to low-carbon energy as soon as possible. Encourage Parties to introduce measures to assess and manage macroeconomic climate risks as well as climate risks for the financial sector.
106. Call for the acceleration to reform the international financial system and Multilateral Development Banks to stimulate and scale up private sector mobilisation to

complement public funding. Highlight the crucial role of Multilateral Development Banks and other Development Finance Institutions and the need to increase their engagement to implement the Paris Agreement's long-term goals, including by supporting countries' efforts to enable regulatory frameworks targeted to the private sector, as well as ensuring that vulnerable countries have financial strategies in place to cope with climate risk.

107. Aim at a deep transformation of the global economy and the financial sector that is consistent with the 1.5°C limit and climate-resilient development, noting that finance as a means of implementation should be part of this transformation. Call for the acceleration to reform existing financial instruments and work towards repurposing them to net-zero economies.
108. Reinforce the existing tools for adaptation finance, as well as finance relevant for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, especially multilateral funds. Improve accessibility as well as transparent, gender-responsive and efficient use of climate finance.
109. Enhance adoption of existing safe and sustainable clean technologies, most notably renewable ones, as well as increase support for innovation and research.
110. Enhance capacity-building efforts across all levels of society (human, institutional, educational and private sector) and all sectors by a systemic approach to capacity-building at the national level. Encourage a country-led identification of gaps and needs, current and emerging, and addressing these in a coordinated and sustained way, building on the existing knowledge and shared experiences, including South-South and triangular cooperation and ensuring continuity and broadening outreach of capacity-building.

D. Enhancing international cooperation for climate action

111. Recognize that enhancing international cooperation on finance, technology and capacity building are enablers of greater ambition and can act as a catalyst for accelerating mitigation and adaptation, and shift development towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathways.
112. Urge to bring emissions from shipping and aviation in line with the 1.5°C limit including through their respective specialized UN organizations (ICAO and IMO), supported by national or regional policies and reviewed within the UNFCCC process.
113. Recommend enhanced international cooperation between Parties, NPS and across multilateral environmental conventions and agreements to take advantage of synergies (e.g., UNCBD and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, UNCCD and its Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) principles, the SDGs, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction), including for strengthening partnerships to internationally support the development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies, and including with a view to avert, minimize and address loss and damage due to the adverse effects of climate change.
114. Noting that economy-, systems-wide and whole-of-society approaches as well as creativity and innovation are needed, invite Parties and NPS to enhance

international cooperation through relevant initiatives, pacts, coalitions and partnerships in key sectors and systems to raise their profile and garner support behind them, such as:

- a) Initiatives launched at COP26 and COP27 (e.g., on methane, deforestation, agriculture, technology, adaptation, sustainable finance etc.).
- b) The Breakthrough Agenda and related commitments in key sectors (such as power, transport, steel, hydrogen, and agriculture).
- c) Cooperation mechanisms such as Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) and Climate Clubs.
- d) Initiatives spurring the transition to low and zero emission products, based on common standards in topics such as Green Public Procurement.
- e) Emphasize that joint activities and initiatives by Parties and NPS can strengthen efforts for systemic transformations, investing and transitions from high to low emissions and climate-resilient development.

- 115. Call on the UNFCCC process and the High-Level Champions to incentivize international cooperation for climate action and support and to boost relevant initiatives, partnerships and launch new initiatives where gaps exist, also taking into account the findings of the latest Yearbook of Global Climate Action.
- 116. Call MDBs to set out concrete plans that align their portfolios with the Paris Agreement long-term goals on all financial resources.
- 117. Acknowledging relevant work of the World Meteorological Organization, including the Global Climate Observing System programme (GCOS), stress the need for sustained long-term systematic observation of the climate system and enhanced delivery of climate services and early warning systems. Recognize the need for enhancing climate-related data and knowledge as well as accessible information, in particular in vulnerable countries and communities.
- 118. Invite partners, institutions, organisations and other operating entities within UNFCCC and outside the United Nations climate process to support implementation of GST1 and align broader practices and policies with ambitious climate action.
- 119. Strongly support the United Nations Secretary-General's call for a universal coverage of life saving early warning systems within the next five years and contribute financially through the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative (CREWS) and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), and call to scale up other relevant initiatives.

E. Guidance and way forward

- 120. Encourage Parties and NPS to use the information from the Technical Dialogue of the GST1 for planning and implementation of enhanced climate action.
- 121. Inform domestic decision-making, planning, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of all climate actions and policies being mindful of the benefits of a whole-systems approach.
- 122. Invite existing workstreams and Constituted Bodies to implement the outcomes of GST1 in their future work.

123. Invite existing workstreams and Constituted Bodies, as relevant, to provide qualitative/quantitative indicators as appropriate, drawing as much as possible on existing frameworks within the Paris Agreement's architecture and on external work, including the global indicator framework for the SDGs.
124. Recognize the need to deliver on the agreed mandate on increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation. Highlight that the UNFCCC process should be a platform uniting all actors, including other international organisations, in fulfilling what science and the GST tells us is required, noting that this will also require streamlining of the UNFCCC process.
125. Invite Parties and NPS to ensure accountability on the status of actions and commitments that have been made through NPS initiatives, taking into account the work of the UNSG's "High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities" and of the High-Level Champions.

General guidance and way forward for Parties

126. Call on Parties to incorporate GST1 outcomes in NDCs to be submitted well ahead of COP30 in 2025 in line with Articles 4.3 and 4.9 of the Paris Agreement and 4/CMA.1 Annex I for Parties to detail how their NDCs have been informed by the outputs of the GST, including how they are in line with 1.5°C pathways and include all GHG and economy-wide targets.
127. Call on Parties to prepare and communicate NDCs and LT-LEDS, including quantified, economy-wide mitigation targets for all GHG, that are keeping global warming to 1.5°C in reach. Invite current/incoming Presidencies of COP28, COP29, COP30 to collaborate to build political momentum that culminates with the submission of updated NDCs informed by GST1 in 2025.
128. Invite Parties to take into account lessons learned during the GST with regard to the features of the NDCs during the upcoming consideration of further guidance on features of NDCs at CMA6 (2024).
129. Recall 19/CMA.1 paragraph 17 inviting Parties to present their NDCs, informed by the outcome of the global stocktake, at a special event held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
130. Invite the Secretariat to prepare an update on progress in implementing the GST1 outcome as part of their annual NDC Synthesis Report.
131. Invite Parties to timely submit 1st and 2nd BTRs (before the end of 2024 and 2026 respectively) to provide a clear understanding of climate change action and support in order to inform the 2nd GST on the outcomes of the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
132. Urge Parties to finalize the last set of decisions on Article 6 at COP28, which is yet to be implemented further and important technical details are still to be decided, noting the important contribution that it could make to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
133. Urge Parties to establish rules where market accounting and crediting are reliable, credible and can secure environmental integrity as well as a clear ambitious

approach to ensure that Article 6 contributes to net-zero CO₂ emissions around 2050 along with strong reductions in other GHG.

134. Strengthen climate governance across scales as an enabler of ambitious climate action, noting that effective climate governance enhances policy monitoring and evaluation, regulatory certainty, prioritizes inclusive, transparent and equitable decision-making, and improves access to finance and technology.
135. Invite the CMA to identify lessons learned for future GSTs at SB60, to be conducted with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, which will establish a joint contact group on this matter.

General guidance and way forward for non-Party stakeholders

136. Invite and engage stakeholders from all levels of society (including private sector, local communities, non-state actors, youth, Indigenous Peoples as rightsholders) to further align their actions and initiatives with Paris Agreement long-term goals and implement GST1 recommendations and commitments in their work going forward.
137. Invite NPS for further efforts to accelerate the uptake of key transformative opportunities/solutions based on GST1 results, including through the Global Climate Action Agenda, to implement GST1 recommendations and commitments in their work going forward; including to support NDC and LT-LEDS planning and implementation processes as well as Adaptation Communications and National Adaptation Plans and strategies, in line with outcomes on the GGA framework; and to take forward relevant sectoral and financial initiatives.
138. Invite the High-Level Champions to incentivize international cooperation for climate action and support and boost relevant initiatives, partnerships and launch new initiatives where gaps exist taking into account the findings of the latest Yearbook of Global Climate Action.
139. Invite the research community to address the knowledge needs identified during GST1.
140. Invite the IPCC to provide relevant and timely input to GST2.

General guidance and way forward for mitigation, including response measures

141. Invite the Mitigation Work Programme and the High-level Ministerial Roundtable on pre-2030 Ambition, to take up elements of the GST outcome aiming at closing the mitigation ambition and implementation gap through concrete action, and for domestic decision-making, planning, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of mitigation action to take up GST1 results.
142. Call on all Parties to align their existing climate plans as well as policies, measures, and fiscal spending with emission reduction pathways in line with the 1.5°C limit, as every increment of a degree matters.
143. Introduce ambitious targets aligned with 1.5°C pathways and track systems transformations in key sectors, including calling on all Parties to implement

domestic policy reforms to dismantle barriers and introduce incentives for ambitious climate action, and identify and adopt a standardized methodology for Life Cycle Emissions Assessments (LCA) for key products.

General guidance and way forward for adaptation, including loss and damage

144. PLACEHOLDER: Link to outcomes on the GGA framework under the Glasgow – Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the GGA at COP28.
145. Reiterate that the GGA framework will inform enhanced action along the four steps of the adaptation policy cycle and the mainstreaming of adaptation in all (national) investments, strategies and plans.
146. Streamline the adaptation agenda under CMA, SBI and SBSTA and address the current fragmentation of the agenda going forward.
147. Call on Parties to increase resilience and adaptive capacity and to reduce climate risks through implementing and strengthening their domestic adaptation policy cycles, and by enhanced ambition on adaptation documented in adaptation plans and strategies, including in updated Adaptation Communications published at least every five years.
148. Encourage further strengthening of the broader landscape of actions contributing to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, including progress on funding arrangements including a fund, in connection with the work done under the Transitional Committee, the Santiago Network on loss and damage and the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, as well as initiatives outside the UNFCCC including the Global Shield against Climate Risks and the United Nations Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All, connecting local, national and international actions and actors.

General guidance and way forward for finance flows and means of implementation and support

149. Call on Parties to improve the overall climate finance landscape also with regards to topics such as access, efficiency and effectiveness of climate finance mobilized by developed and developing countries, transparency from both sides, contributor and recipient countries.
150. Build on the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue on Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement and to exchange views and enhance understanding on its complementarity with Article 9, an ambitious work programme for climate finance and the integration of climate considerations into all finance flows.
151. Decide to create a dedicated space in the CMA to discuss the alignment of all financial flows in the context of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement, including the development of guidance for Parties and NPS on how to further align financial flows with low GHG emissions and climate resilient development pathways.
152. Develop (a) framework(s) of indicators, tools, analytical models and tracking systems that could support countries and private actors to monitor the implementation of the objectives of Article 2.1(c), respectfully to different national circumstances.

153. Invite Parties to identify and implement policies and measures aimed at reallocating finance flows and investments in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, towards a low GHG emissions and climate resilient development.
154. Encourage Parties to introduce sectoral approaches and milestones to develop enabling conditions for achieving systemic transformations.
155. Encourage Parties to integrate the Technical Needs Assessments (TNAs) in their policy-making process to improve coherence and to make the most efficient use of in-country resources and international funding. Encourage Parties to follow-up on the TNAs by further promoting the development and implementation of economically, environmentally and socially sound mitigation and adaptation technology project proposals for example by also developing Technology Action Plans (TAPs).
156. Encourage Parties to incorporate the experience of implementing the adaptation and mitigation technologies identified in TNAs and TAPs, that require overcoming barriers, as well as employing sectoral and multisectoral expert teams for planning, budgeting, financing, and technology operation and maintenance, into the NDC process.
157. Encourage Parties to continue supporting efforts to enhance capacities across all regions and sectors of the economy and at all levels to address the gaps in reaching the mitigation and adaptation long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, with the objective of responding adequately to climate change challenges, addressing vulnerabilities and improving resilience while transforming the society and economy to achieve SDGs.
158. Encourage Parties to integrate robust monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms into capacity-building initiatives ensuring that efforts remain responsive to evolving needs, challenges and opportunities. Further encourage Parties to promote coordinated approach to capacity-building, serving the long-term strategies and to foster regional networks that facilitate cross-border collaboration and capacity-building among the neighbouring countries facing similar climate challenges.
159. Encourage Parties to engage with the Paris Committee on Capacity-Building (PCCB) and its Network to use existing capacity-building instruments, and to use the PCCB Toolkit¹ to support the efforts of developing countries to identify and address capacity-building needs and gaps.
160. Encourage Parties to develop materials and tools that are tailored to local cultures and contexts and encourage active participation in order to empower local communities to take ownership of climate actions.

¹ unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/230306_BLS21379_UCC_PCCB_Toolkit_ENG.pdf