

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland's submission to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change on
elements for the consideration of outputs of the first
Global Stocktake**

provided in line with the mandate given in June 2023¹



¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4

Summary

The United Kingdom is pleased to make this submission on elements for the outcome of the Global Stocktake (GST) in response to the call in decision FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4.

The GST outcome at COP28 should deliver a clear, science-based assessment of progress against the goals of the Paris Agreement and lay out a plan of action for Parties to respond equitably to the gaps in their delivery so far.

This plan should drive ambitious action to reduce emissions, catalyse key systems transformations in this decade, enable fit for purpose adaptation, accelerate the realignment of finance flows towards climate action and scale up means of implementation, and bring coherence to ongoing progress on loss and damage.

Drawing on the indicative draft structure outlined in the informal note by the co-chairs of the Joint Contact Group at SB58 and referenced in FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4, this submission outlines the UK's proposal for elements that should be reflected in the negotiated outcome. This includes both assessments of collective progress in implementing the goals of the Paris Agreement to date ('backward looking') and opportunities for further action ('forward looking'). Together, these comprise a package of science and equity based global climate action to 2030 and beyond, noting the specific mandate for Parties to consider the outcomes of the GST in formulating their next NDCs.

Further work between Parties is required in order to achieve a successful GST outcome at COP28. Our use of this indicative draft structure does not seek to pre-empt the need for the final outcome to follow the same arrangement. We welcome the United Arab Emirates' plans to convene political-level discussions on these matters and the engagement undertaken by Ministers Creecy (Republic of South Africa) and Jørgensen (Denmark) on their behalf. We look forward to participating in the mandated technical workshop in Abu Dhabi in October.

Elements for GST Outcome

A. Preamble

- Recognition of the **mandate in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement** for the GST to take stock of the implementation of the Agreement to assess collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals and to inform Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support, as well as enhancing international cooperation for climate action.
- Appreciation of the work of the **SB Chairs, Technical Dialogue co-facilitators and secretariat** in guiding Parties and non-Party stakeholders through the information collection and technical assessment phases of the first GST and welcome of the **Factual Synthesis Report** of the Technical Dialogue published on 8 September, which should be drawn from as we enter the consideration of outcomes phase.
- Welcome of input and engagement from **Parties and non-Party stakeholders** to the GST process and recognition of the role non-Party stakeholders will play in delivery of GST outcomes.
- Welcome of the innovative approach taken in the GST process to include non-Party stakeholders, building on engagement exercises such as the Talanoa Dialogue to demonstrate how Parties and non-Party stakeholders can successfully work together to deliver shared goals.

B. Context and cross-cutting considerations

- Acknowledgement that **climate change is a common concern of humankind** and that, in delivering GST outcomes, Parties should 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.
- Recognition that strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change happens in the context of **sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty**, and that accelerating action on climate change is crucial for achieving sustainable development.
- Reiteration of the mandate in decision 19/CMA.1 for **equity and the best available science** to be considered in a Party-driven and cross-cutting manner, throughout the GST.
- Recognition of the importance of the best available science for supporting effective climate action and policymaking.
- Welcome of the **Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change** (IPCC AR6), the most robust and comprehensive assessment of climate change to date, and recognition that this is the best available science and the foundation of the GST.
- Recollection of the significant **advances in the scientific understanding of climate change since the Paris Agreement**, including that:
 - human activities have unequivocally warmed the planet, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels between 2011 and 2020, causing widespread adverse impacts to nature and people;
 - climate risks are worse than previously assessed and are increasing with every increment of warming, and that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at 1.5°C compared to 2°C;

- the scale and pace of climate action are insufficient and the **window of opportunity to limit warming to 1.5°C is closing fast**, but also there are **multiple, feasible and effective options** now to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change;
- with a decisive and immediate response, bringing **transformational adaptation** together with rapid mitigation, we can create a climate resilient society, with benefits for all;
- **adaptation limits have already been reached** in places across the globe and more will emerge as temperatures rise, especially if 1.5°C of global warming is exceeded;
- deep, rapid, and sustained mitigation and accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in this decade would **reduce projected losses and damages** for humans and ecosystems;
- progress on the provision of finance and **alignment of financial flows with low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions pathways remains slow** and there is a climate financing gap which reflects a persistent misallocation of global capital.
- Reiteration of the need for each Party to act with the highest possible ambition in line with a 1.5°C pathway, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.
- Acknowledgement that **equity should spur highest possible ambition**.
- Call to realise opportunities across all sectors and systems by taking a **whole-of-society approach** to policymaking to implement domestic policies and measures and enhance international cooperation by agreeing to sector-specific global actions.

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 Mitigation

C.1.1 Account of collective progress

- Welcome of **progress made under the Paris Agreement** with the revision and strengthening of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by COP27 indicating expected temperatures to 2100 between 2.4-2.6°C, down from 3.7-4.8°C expected on adoption of the Cancun Agreements in 2010.²
- Recognition of the latest scientific findings that highlight that limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires immediate, rapid, deep and sustained reductions in GHG emissions specifically **43% reduction by 2030 and 60% reduction by 2035** relative to 2019 level, followed by net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050 and continued deep reductions in other GHGs.
- Recognition that an increasing number of countries have peaked and reduced emissions.³
- Welcome of the latest NDCs and NDC synthesis report and latest Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT-LEDs) and the LT-LEDs report.
- Recognition that updated **NDCs are not yet in line with global modelled mitigation pathways limiting warming to 1.5 or 2°C**, and that, as noted in the GST Technical Dialogue

² UNEP (2015) *Emissions Gap Report 2015*, <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2015> and UNEP (2022) *Emissions Gap Report 2022*, <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>

³ As of 2022, 36 countries having sustained reductions for longer than ten years, in terms of both fossil carbon dioxide and total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF carbon dioxide UNEP (2023) *Emissions Gap Report 2023*, Upcoming.

Synthesis Report (GST SYR)⁴, action is needed to increase both the mitigation ambition of 2030 NDCs and the implementation of measures to achieve their targets if we are to keep 1.5°C in reach.

- Recognition of **progress made across all sectors by Parties and non-Party stakeholders** in their transformation towards a low-carbon economy and a pathway to net zero emissions aligned with the Paris temperature goal.⁵
- Recognition of the progress made to support the **systemic transformations** needed to reach net zero, particularly through the clean energy transition:
 - total investment in energy transition technologies reached a record high of \$1.3 trillion in 2022, increasing 19% since 2021.⁶ In 2023, the IEA estimates this will increase to more than \$1.7 trillion. That means for every dollar invested in fossil fuels, about 1.7 dollars are now going into clean energy. Five years ago, this ratio was one-to-one;⁷
 - 2022 was a record year for renewable electricity capacity additions, with annual capacity additions amounting to about 340 GW.⁸ Renewable electricity capacity additions are expected to increase to more than 440 GW over 2023;
 - renewable energy is less costly than fossil fuel-based electricity in a growing number of countries and makes up more than 50% of production in around 30% of countries. Since 2010, the average levelised cost of electricity for new projects has fallen by 89% for solar PV and 69% for onshore wind which should help to achieve more cost-effective abatement.⁹

C.1.2 Actions for further progress

- Reiteration of our collective **resolve to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C** above pre-industrial levels.
- Commitment to **peak global GHG emissions immediately and by 2025** at the latest as required to limit global warming to 1.5°C, reflected in NDCs.
- Parties to develop NDCs to 2035 that are **absolute targets aligned with the 1.5°C pathway of 60% reductions by 2035 relative to 2019 level, are economy-wide, cover all GHGs, and include revisited 2030 targets.**
- Call on Parties to **submit NDCs to 2035 informed by the GST outcome** as per the guidance above, in line with Article 4 paragraph 9 of the Paris Agreement, at the United Nations Secretariat General mandated summit in paragraph 17 of 19/CMA.1, 9 to 12 months ahead of COP30, and in time for the NDC synthesis report publication in 2025.
- Encouragement towards **further cooperation and engagement at all levels on the preparation of NDCs** throughout 2024 and ahead of the deadline in paragraph 25 of Decision 1/CP.21, including through capacity building and discussions within existing mandates of the UNFCCC, and to inform a **COP29 ministerial meeting on NDCs and LT-LEDs.**

⁴ FCCC/SB/2023/9

⁵ As of 26 July 2023, 94 Parties covering approximately 81 per cent of global emissions have adopted net-zero pledges either in law, in a policy document or in an announcement by a high-level government official

⁶ IEA, IRENA and UN (2023) *The Breakthrough Agenda Report 2023*, <https://www.iea.org/reports/breakthrough-agenda-report-2023>

⁷ IEA (2023), *World Energy Investment 2023*, <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-investment-2023>

⁸ IEA (2023), *Tracking Clean Energy Progress 2023*, <https://www.iea.org/reports/tracking-clean-energy-progress-2023>

⁹ IEA, IRENA and UN (2023) *The Breakthrough Agenda Report 2023*, <https://www.iea.org/reports/breakthrough-agenda-report-2023>

- Reiteration of 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, paying particular attention to how this will enable them to implement their highest ambition NDCs.
- Agreement to a space for Parties to **exchange lessons learnt on NDC best practice**, including based on GST outcomes.
- Encouragement for Parties to **set out how their NDCs are informed by the GST** in the relevant section of the information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of their NDCs.
- An urge to all Parties to review their LT-LEDs to ensure alignment with best available science and a 1.5°C pathway, and for those that haven't already done so to come forward with LT-LEDs by end of 2024 that set out a pathway to net zero by or around mid century and request to the secretariat to publish an **LT-LEDs synthesis report ahead of COP29**.
- Recognition of international, multistakeholder, collaborative action as the key route to mitigation.
- Address the importance of demonstrating best practice for transparency reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework to support NDC implementation, recalling Article 13.4 of the Paris Agreement.
- Agreement to take forward implementation of GST outcomes to 2030 including through the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) in line with the MWP objective (to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade).

As noted in the GST SYR, keeping 1.5°C in reach and achieving net zero CO₂ and GHG emissions requires systems transformation across all sectors and contexts, and can be supported by the setting of collective targets without encroaching on the self-determined nature of how each individual country will determine these in its own actions. The following sections C.1.2.1- C.1.2.11 propose specific sectoral actions in this spirit.

C.1.2.1 Renewable energy

- A commitment to reach a global **tripling of renewables capacity by 2030**.
- A call on Parties to set up measures to **accelerate the deployment of electricity network infrastructure**, including scaling up investment in national and regional electricity networks, as a critical enabler of the clean energy transition.
- Commitment to further international cooperation that promotes best practice and access to climate finance for grid investment.
- A call on Parties to embed long term network planning into national strategies in global and national commitments.
- A call on Parties to recognise the importance of continued investment in energy innovation, to continue to reduce costs and build capability, ensuring a just transition.

C.1.2.2 Energy efficiency

- An urge to all Parties to **double the rate of energy efficiency improvements across sectors by 2030**, including ramping up electrification and enhanced cooling approaches to enable the phaseout of unabated fossil fuels.
- An urge to Parties to take measures to double efficiency of key products sold globally by 2030, initially focusing on four key high energy consuming products (air conditioners, refrigerators, motors and lighting).

C.1.2.3 Fossil fuels

- Recognition that, as noted in the GST SYR, scaling up renewable energy and phasing out all unabated fossil fuels are indispensable elements of just energy transitions to net zero emissions.¹⁰
- A global commitment to **accelerate the phase out of unabated fossil fuels** so as to achieve net zero by or around mid century.
- Agreement to reach **global net zero power emissions by 2040** as part of efforts needed to accelerate the transition to net zero energy systems.

C.1.2.4 Fossil fuel subsidies

- Reiteration of the call for Parties to **phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies** as agreed at COP26 and COP27.
- Agreement to **accelerate efforts to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2025** and encouragement to countries to report on their efforts to do so, inviting this to be considered as part of discussions related to finance.

C.1.2.5 Coal

- Urge to all Parties to immediately **end support for new unabated coal power generation projects** as required to keep a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within reach.
- Agreement to accelerate the **global phase-out of unabated coal power generation by 2040** in a just manner.
- A request for an annual report (see way forward section below) that includes roadmaps to and progress made on implementing the accelerated phase down of unabated coal power as agreed at COP26 and COP27, that can inform the second annual global dialogue under the Mitigation Work Programme and the annual ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition, starting in 2024.

C.1.2.6 Methane

- Recollection of the invitation for Parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide GHG emissions, including methane, from COP26 and COP27.
- Recognition of the importance of cutting methane emissions as one of the fastest and most cost-effective tools available to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.
- An urge to Parties to step up efforts to collectively **reduce global anthropogenic methane emissions by at least 30 percent below 2020 levels by 2030**, including all GHGs in their NDCs.

C.1.2.7 Transport: Road transport

- An urge to Parties to rapidly decarbonise the road transport sector through accelerating the global transition to zero-emission vehicles and enabling greater active mobility, including scaling related infrastructure.
- Commitment to **100% new light duty vehicle sales being zero emission by 2035 in leading markets and 2040 globally**.
- Commitment to at least 30% of new medium- and heavy-duty vehicle sales being zero emission by 2030 and 100% by 2040.

¹⁰ FCCC/SB/2023/9

- Encouragement for global collaboration across governments, international organisations and the private sector, amongst others, to strengthen international cooperation for emerging markets and developing economies in the road transport sector.

C.1.2.8 Forests

Reducing deforestation and forest degradation represents one of the most cost-effective options available for climate change mitigation and adaptation. For mitigation, outcomes on forests should include:

- Recognition of the **role of forests in achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal**;
- Recollection of the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use, in which governments agreed to **halt and reverse forest loss by 2030** while delivering sustainable development and an inclusive rural transition;
- Recognition of the critical guardianship provided by **indigenous people and local communities** in protecting forests and preserving vital ecosystem services, and the global contribution they make to climate change mitigation, biodiversity preservation, and inclusive and sustainable development.
- A call to increase international cooperation on the promotion of sustainable forests and land use.
- Commitment to working together to **scale finance for the protection and restoration of forests** and other high-carbon, high-biodiversity ecosystems, including by developing tailored and innovative platforms for mobilising finance from a wider range of public and private sources;
- Commitment to working together to promote sustainable forest and land use, and to **accelerate efforts to make trade and markets work for forests**, including promoting sustainable forest management and working to encourage alignment of key forest-risk commodities sectors with the Paris Agreement.

Please see Section C.2.2.5 for a list of other proposed Forests-related actions.

C.1.2.9 Nature-Based Solutions

This section considers the implications of Nature-Based Solutions for both climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- Recognition that **nature-based solutions¹¹ may contribute significantly to climate action**, while recognising the need for analysis of their effects, including in the long term, and acknowledging that they do not replace the need for rapid, deep and sustained reductions in GHG emissions, but can improve action for adaptation and resilience to and mitigation of climate change and its impact;
- Recognition that the conservation, protection and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and ecosystems, together with targeted management to adapt to unavoidable impacts of climate change reduces the vulnerability of biodiversity and ecosystem services to climate change;¹²
- Commitment to **promoting integrated action and enhancing ecosystem resilience** through protection, conservation, sustainable use and restoration measures, climate mitigation,

¹¹ As defined in the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolution 5.2

¹² IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report

adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches.

C.1.2.10 Ocean

Considerations on Ocean have implications for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Please see Section C.2.2.6 for a full list of proposed Ocean-related actions.

C.2 Adaptation

C.2.1 Account of collective progress

- Welcome of the **progress made on improving the evidence base** on the impacts of climate change and the need for adaptation, including assessments of the hard and soft limits to human adaptation, especially in IPCC AR6.
- Recognition of IPCC AR6 findings on **adaptation best practices** including:
 - **there is no “single best approach” to adaptation.** Combining different approaches and integrating data on climate risks levels, policy measures, implemented actions and their effects on climate risk reduction is currently regarded as the most robust approach to global assessments of adaptation progress;
 - the potential for **transformational adaptation**: large-scale, transformational adaptation necessitates enabling improved approaches to governance and coordination across sectors and jurisdictions to avoid overwhelming current adaptive capacities and to avoid future maladaptive actions - maladaptation can be avoided by flexible, multi-sectoral, inclusive, long-term planning and implementation of adaptation actions, with co-benefits to many sectors and systems;
 - the importance of **inclusion and mainstreaming**: climate resilient development is enabled when governments, civil society and the private sector make inclusive development choices that prioritise risk reduction, equity, and justice, and when decision-making processes, finance and actions are integrated across governance levels, sectors, and timeframes.
- Welcome of the **progress on adaptation planning** and that a growing number of Parties have at least one adaptation planning instrument.¹³
- Welcome of progress in recognising the importance of supporting **local level adaptation actions** for the most climate-vulnerable communities by channelling finance to the local level and enabling those communities to take control of the decision making on use of that finance.
- Welcome of the IPCC AR6 finding that progress on implementation is taking place across all sectors and regions though **implementation is unevenly distributed**.
- Recognition that monitoring, evaluation, and learning from progress is progressing at a much lower pace.¹⁴
- Welcome of the Glasgow Climate Pact’s call to developed country Parties to **at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation** to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025.

¹³ As of August 2022, at least 84 per cent of Parties had at least one adaptation planning instrument. UNEP, 2022. *Adaptation Gap Report 2022* <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2022>

¹⁴ Only 25 per cent of Parties had a monitoring and evaluation system in place as of August 2021. UNEP, 2021. *Adaptation Gap Report 2021* <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2021>

C.2.2 Actions for further progress

- A **global call for action** focusing on solutions, as current efforts are failing to keep pace with increasing climate impacts and risks and plans on paper not necessarily being implemented in practice, to be discussed at a **ministerial meeting at COP29**.
- A recognition that the **Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh Work Programme** (GlaSS) on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) provided substantial opportunities to discuss how we can frame future evidence and science-based action on adaptation.
- A commitment to develop a new global “**Adaptation Synthesis Report**” ahead of the second GST bringing together the necessary information coming out from the framework for the GGA and Parties’ reporting, and provide new information related to adaptation, including on progress on global priorities and targets, national targets/priorities, enablers, policies and plans, and external factors.
- A recognition of the universal and **iterative nature of the adaptation policy cycle** and that action is needed across all steps: risk assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and learning; recognising that support in terms of finance, capacity-building and technology transfer is a consideration in each stage of the cycle.¹⁵
- A call for adaptation actions to **prioritise the most vulnerable and marginalised populations**, including those who are least prepared for change and least able to recover from disasters.
- A call for **further evidence and research** on effective adaptation actions, including on how to avoid maladaptation and transition towards climate resilient development and transformational adaptation.
- A call to **deliver the doubling of adaptation finance** agreed to in the Glasgow Climate Pact.
- A call for support for adaptation and funding arrangements for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage need to be rapidly scaled up from expanded and innovative sources, and financial flows need to be made consistent with climate-resilient development to meet urgent and increasing needs.
- A global support for increased Early Warning and Early Action, including through the UN Secretary-General's initiative of the Early Warnings for All.
- A commitment from Parties at the global level to provide **answers and solutions** based on the best available science, Parties’ assessments and plans, and non-Party stakeholders’ contributions to global, national, and subnational efforts to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

C.2.2.1 Risks and Vulnerability Assessment

- Recognition that a **proactive approach to risk assessment** can save lives, protect development gains, and offer a smarter use of finance.
- A call to **better integrate climate risks reduction**, including through:
 - further aligning climate and humanitarian finance and programming;
 - increasing donors and governments’ effective and early response to climate and nature risks and impacts.
- A call for a new paradigm of **action-orientated research** – and support for this evidence-based research - to inform effective adaptation to reduce the risks from climate change, particularly for countries and communities that are most vulnerable – at the scale and urgency demanded by the science, for example through initiatives such as the Adaptation Research Alliance (ARA), a global network of research organisations including governments,

¹⁵ FCCC/SB/2023/9

businesses and local societies working together to increase the resilience of vulnerable countries.

- A call for a **more systematic inventory of the impacts of disasters and climate change** in order to better understand the risks and effectiveness of adaptation measures.¹⁶

C.2.2.2 Planning

- A note that while collectively, there is increasing ambition in plans and commitments for adaptation action and support, **most observed adaptation efforts are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions.**
- Reaffirmation of **importance of Adaptation Communications (Adcoms) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)** and call for additional submissions which include examples of inclusive, locally-led adaptation action.¹⁷ NAPs are crucial for strategic planning for climate impacts. Adcoms enable adaptation efforts to be recognised, contribute to a better understanding of adaptation progress, and raise the political profile of adaptation as well as how best to minimise and address losses and damages.
- Encouragement for Parties to ensure **coherence with their disaster management work**, using the NAP and Adcoms processes as an opportunity to strengthen coordination and consider short, medium and long-term climate-related risks in their laws, policies and plans.
- Recognition of **plurality of adaptation actions and metrics** and the need for adaptation to be locally led. Need to support countries and local actors to design transformational adaptation plans and policies.
- Encouragement to Parties and organisations to endorse the **Principles for Locally Led Adaptation.**
- Importance of **mainstreaming adaptation into all systems and sectors** to promote climate-resilient development, which can enable progress towards the GGA, particularly when these efforts are included within national and local plans and planning processes.

C.2.2.3 Implementation

- A call on Parties to **align all development projects and investments with the Paris Agreement**, ensuring such projects are able to withstand a changed climate.
- A commitment to the **implementation of the framework for the GGA**, building on countries' plans and priorities and the expertise of constituted bodies, non-party stakeholders, academia, indigenous people, UN bodies and organisations and experts.

C.2.2.4 Monitoring, evaluation and learning

- Encouragement **to support the assessment of domestic adaptation progress**, inform what is working and avoid maladaptation, enhance accountability, show when and where additional action is needed, and assist with justification for the mobilisation of funds for adaptation.¹⁸

Covered below are some examples related to habitats and systems, however this is not an exhaustive list.

¹⁶ Including under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (see section D.2 on enhancing international cooperation outside the UNFCCC). GST SYR states that “systematically inventorying the impacts of disasters and climate change can enable better understanding of risks and the effectiveness of adaptation measures,” FCCC/SB/2023/9

¹⁷ 104 developing countries have embarked on the process of formulating a NAP, though 46 countries only have a submitted one. There are 60 Adcoms on the Registry to date. FCCC/SB/2023/9

¹⁸ As of August 2021, only around 25 per cent of countries had a monitoring and evaluation system in place. FCCC/SB/2023/9

C.2.2.5 Nature-Based Solutions

Considerations on Nature-Based Solutions have implications for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Please see Section C1.2.9 for a full list of proposed Nature-Based Solution related actions.

C.2.2.6 Key habitat – Forests

- Recognition that **reducing deforestation and forest degradation represents one of the most cost-effective options available** for climate change mitigation and adaptation. It also delivers significant environmental co-benefits, including protecting the quality of air, water and soils which underpin food security and livelihoods, influencing regional rainfall, and preserving and enhancing biodiversity.
- Recognition that action to halt and reverse forest loss (including mangroves) is likely to have **strong co-benefits for adaptation** and broader human welfare and prosperity.
- Recognition that healthy, resilient forest ecosystems deliver a key role in regulating local and regional climate, supporting water, air and soil quality and nutrient cycling, and in sustaining biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.

C.2.2.7 Key habitat – Ocean

Actions on ocean have benefits for both mitigation and adaptation. To avoid duplication, they are grouped together in this section.

- Recognition of the ocean as a **critical buffer against climate change**: as a result, the ocean **bears the effects of warming, acidification, deoxygenation and sea level rise**, among other processes, creating many existential threats to nature, communities and livelihoods around the world.
- Welcome of the work of the **Ocean and Climate Dialogue** and its summary reports to further strengthen ocean action, and a request that the **GST take into account the summary reports** when considering state of current progress and actions for further progress.
- Reiteration of the invitation in decision 1/CP.26, paragraph 60, to work programmes and constituted bodies 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.
- A request for the co-facilitators of the Ocean and Climate Dialogue to produce a synthesis of progress on this invitation at the next session of the Dialogue.

C.2.2.8 Key systems – Land use

- Acknowledgement that **land-use change is the largest driver of terrestrial biodiversity loss and the second largest source of GHG emissions**.¹⁹
- Encouragement of **innovation, coordinated policy action and redirection of investment** in agriculture and food systems and land use to identify, develop, and scale approaches that can reduce emissions, restore biodiversity, and increase productivity.

C.2.2.9 Key systems – Food

- Call for further attention on **factoring in food security and livelihoods into food and land-use solutions** in order to achieve the triple goals of healthy diets, economies and planet and

¹⁹ IPBES, 2019. *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*. <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment> and IPCC, 2019. *Climate Change And Land*. <https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/>

greater focus on **increasing climate resilience in agriculture and food systems** in order to achieve long-lasting food security.²⁰

- A call for **increased policy action, innovation, and investment** to improve access to sustainable agricultural technologies and practices.²¹

C.2.2.10 Key systems - Water

- A call for a greater focus on water in adaptation planning and actions.
- A call for **further research and evidence needed** to better understand the actions required to address water issues, with a focus on research on and in support of **solutions identified by developing countries**.²²
- A call for an **increased focus on storage to build resilience to drought**, including nature-based and upstream solutions.²³

C.3 Finance flows and means of implementation and support

C.3.1 Finance under Article 9

C.3.1.1 Account of collective progress

- Acknowledgement that the **\$100 billion goal was not delivered in 2020** but is expected to be delivered in 2023.
- Recognition of **progress made under the Paris Agreement**. For example, the GCF has channelled \$12.8bn in the GCF-1 period (2020-2023),²⁴ and by the time of COP28 will have completed a second replenishment round.
- Acknowledgement that the **quality of finance** provided is important and that too often concessional finance and grants have not been targeted where the needs are greatest.
- Appreciation of the need to consider **access**, noting that there has been significant progress to simplify approvals, promote a programmatic approach and enhance capacity building to support enabling environments and institutional capacity.
- Recognition that modalities, including Direct Access, have been successful in improving access, and encouragement of such mechanisms to improve access further.
- Welcome of the recent Summit for a New Global Financing Pact as an important moment to recognise that climate finance should be deployed so as to **limit the debt burden of climate action** wherever possible, and provides a unique opportunity to ensure needs can be met through climate finance delivery.

C.3.1.2 Actions for further progress

- Emphasis of the need to continue to scale up finance.
- Recognition that future approaches must **learn the lessons of the \$100 billion**, foster trust and must be designed to keep us on track for delivery under the Paris Agreement.

²⁰ In 2022, the population facing high levels of acute food insecurity had increased for the fourth consecutive year, suggesting that achieving the goal of ending hunger by 2030 is ever more challenging. WFP, 2023. *Global Report on Food Crises 2023* <https://www.wfp.org/publications/global-report-food-crises-2023>

²¹ Key research includes the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019. <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment>) and the *Global Consultation Report of the Food and Land Use Coalition* (Food and Land Use Coalition, 2019. <https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/global-report/>)

²² IPCC AR6 has several references to water, but only one recommendation related to water and biomass. Data on water is unequal, with more available in developed countries.

²³ See World Bank, 2023. *What the Future Has in Store: A New Paradigm for Water Storage*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/water/publication/what-the-future-has-in-store-a-new-paradigm-for-water-storage> and AGWA, 2022. Nature-based Resilience. <https://www.alliance4water.org/nbs-for-resilience>

²⁴ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/20230501-gcf-1-progress-report.pdf>

- Call for the NCQG (New Collective Quantified Goal) to consider the **design and quality of finance provided**, taking into account examples such as instruments that provide fiscal space while enabling climate action, like Climate Resilient Debt Clauses (CRDCs) which allow for an automatic pause in debt repayments and allow countries to respond more effectively post-disaster.
- Call to climate funds, bilateral contributors, sub-national actors, and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to **take action to improve access** through mechanisms such as reviewing access procedures, harmonising and simplifying processes wherever possible.
- Call to MDBs to revise their **2025 climate finance forecasts**, including for adaptation, by COP29 in line with calls from the G7.
- Recognition that, in order to set the right global incentives for ensuring that all sources of finance are best used to deliver the ambition of the Paris Agreement, the NCQG must include both an **international public mobilisation support target** and **quantitative targets** representing the realignment of finance flows, as well as a **total investment target**.

C.3.2 Finance Flows

C.3.2.1 Account of collective progress

- A note that the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) estimates that as of 2019-2020,²⁵ an **annual average of \$803bn of climate finance is flowing**, but this is still not enough to meet the needs of transitioning to pathways consistent with 1.5°C or 2°C.
- Acknowledgement that estimates of developing country needs vary, but all show that those **needs far outweigh current finance flows**. For example, the Songwe-Stern report estimates the developing country needs (excluding China) will be \$2-2.8tn by 2030²⁶.
- A note that, while more needs to be done to ensure newly mobilised finance is flowing to where the needs are the greatest, the **scale-up in finance provision and mobilisation has been significant**, with the IEA now estimating \$1.7tn worldwide just going to clean energy²⁷.
- Recognition that significant efforts from both developing and developed countries has led to this scale up.
- A note that the SCF found that an average of \$982bn went towards investment in fossil fuels, with an additional \$450bn in subsidies in 2019-2021²⁸. Alongside scaling up climate finance, there is a case to also plot a path to **decrease finance flows that are non-climate aligned**.

C.3.2.2 Actions for further progress

- Acknowledgement that a **renewed focus on a broader set of finance flows** is required to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. Further action needs to be taken by developed countries to ensure finance is flowing to where the needs are the greatest.
- Acknowledgement that limited alignment of investment activity with the Paris Agreement will result in significant carbon lock-ins, stranded assets, and other additional costs and urge parties to step up efforts to address these risks.
- Reiteration that work to agree the scope and implementation of Article 2.1c must be **underpinned by continued and scaled up finance provisions made by developed countries under Article 9**.

²⁵ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/J0156_UNFCCC%20BA5%202022%20Summary_Web_AW.pdf

²⁶ Pg 23, <https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/IHLEG-Finance-for-Climate-Action-1.pdf>

²⁷ <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-investment-2023>

²⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/J0156_UNFCCC%20BA5%202022%20Summary_Web_AW.pdf

- Recognition of the need to **unlock more finance from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the private sector**, including the provision of hundreds of billions of dollars by MDBs increased access to finance for the poorest countries by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Call for IFIs to mobilise more private capital and **improve conditions for responsible investment** including through the recommendations of the G20 Capital Adequacy Framework review, considering capital increases on a case-by-base basis.
- Encouragement to IFIs to set out by the World Bank/IMF annual meetings in 2024 how they have delivered against **IFI reform** priorities.
- Recognition of the need to **avoid creating an unsustainable debt burden** for countries when taking climate action, including when responding to climate shocks.
- Agreement to a **follow up process for Article 2.1c to build capacity to support country-led development of national climate finance strategies** which ensure public sector policies are consistent with climate objectives, as well as other sustainable development objectives.

C.3.2 Technology

C.3.2.1 Account of collective progress

- Recognition of the important efforts and best practices of the Technology Mechanism to fulfil its role as principal vehicle through which Parties cooperate on technology development and transfer under the Paris Agreement.
- Recognition that Parties have made **significant progress in scaling up technology development and transfer** since the adoption of the Paris Agreement.
- Acknowledgement that while the cost of some technologies has fallen, **adoption has been unequal** across geographies.

C.3.2.2 Actions for further progress

- Agreement to **increase international cooperation** on technology development and transfer and innovation to support the rapid systems transformations that are aligned with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Agreement to identify opportunities for continuing to **enhance the linkages between the technology mechanism and the financial mechanism**.
- Encouragement to create **enabling environments** in countries with least access to wider sources of finance to support sustainable technology development and transfer.
- Reiteration of support for the work carried out by the technology mechanism, including the work set out in their Joint Work Programme for 2023-2027.

C.3.3 Capacity Building

C.3.3.1 Account of collective progress

- Recognition of the best practice established by the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB), including:
 - Enhancing **beneficiary country ownership** of building and maintaining capacity, e.g. by defining capacity-building needs together with local partners and ensuring that tools and methods for capacity-building interventions are selected taking into consideration national and local practices and culture;
 - Improving as much as possible the **sharing of good practices**, experience and lessons learned related to capacity-building between countries.
- Recognition of the **NDC Partnership** (NDCP), which supports developing countries to turn their NDCs into specific strategies and measures and has exemplified application of the best

practices outlines above by enabling countries to learn from each other, through knowledge tools and peer-to-peer exchanges.

C.3.3.2 Actions for further progress

- Call for continued sharing of best practices and lessons learned on capacity building, including:
 - engagement with **key national stakeholders** to ensure a supportive environment that facilitate programme delivery and impact;
 - The need for **context-specific programmes** that recognise country or sector-specific needs with sufficient local ownership while keeping in alignment with national and international priorities to have the maximum impact;
 - the need to deliver **technical assistance alongside capital** to build capacity either at the national or subnational government levels.
- Encouragement to make use of existing **multilateral initiatives** to improve the relevance and effectiveness of capacity building as referenced in section D.1.

C.3.4 Carbon markets

C.3.2.1 Account of collective progress

- Recognition that **Article 6** has the potential to enable countries to work together to achieve faster, deeper cuts in emissions, but that ensuring this further ambition is realised requires **credible market participation strategies** to facilitate market access and avoid overselling risks.

C.3.3.2 Actions for further progress

- Call on Parties to recognise the **important role of carbon pricing** in delivering the Paris goals on mitigation and support through carbon taxes and trading schemes.
- An urge to all Parties to **increase their use and ambition of carbon pricing**. For those Parties that already implement carbon pricing (e.g. carbon taxes or emission trading schemes), urge Parties to revisit and strengthen pricing measures to ensure they align with a 1.5°C pathway.
- An urge to all Parties participating and expecting to participate in Article 6 to **disclose all relevant information**.
- Call on Parties to recognise the importance of embedding **transparency** of Article 6 information, including around the review process status and results, via the public interface of the Centralised Accounting and Reporting Platform.

C.4 Efforts related to loss and damage

C.4.1 Account of collective progress

- Recognition of assessment of IPCC AR6 of the **urgency of averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage**, and the fact that climate change is leading to widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people.
- Recognition that **deep, rapid, and sustained mitigation and accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in this decade would reduce projected losses and damages** for humans and ecosystems.
- Recognition of progress in averting, minimising, and addressing loss and damage at local, national and international levels.
- Recognition of progress made on loss and damage, including knowledge products produced by the **Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and**

Damage, the establishment of the **Santiago Network** and the space provided by the **Glasgow Dialogue** to discuss this important issue.

- Recognition that **Early Warning Systems (EWS)/Early Warning Early Action** plays a significant role in responding towards loss and damage and that taking anticipatory action through EWS allows vulnerable communities to minimise their exposure to hazards and thus mitigate potential disasters.
- Recognition of progress to **avoid unsustainable debt burdens**, through mechanisms such as climate resilient debt clauses. This includes the World Bank announcement of the inclusion of climate resilient debt clauses in their loan agreements, which will help support countries that are impacted by climate shocks as they try to rebuild.
- A note that, despite current actions to deliver responses to loss and damage through a range of mechanisms, including social protection and financial measures, and to draw on multiple sources of finance including development, climate and humanitarian assistance and private finance, **there are gaps in the response that will need to be addressed**, including the response to certain losses such as non-economic loss and damage.
- Acknowledgment of the **need for more transformative action when limits to manage climate related risks are reached**, such as support for alternative livelihoods and economic systems.

C.4.2 Actions for further progress

- Call on world leaders, global institutions, private business and civil society to work together to **deliver on the calls to scale up action and support** to avert, minimise and address loss and damage.
- Emphasis of the need to coordinate more across responses to loss and damage, including **collaboration amongst climate, development and humanitarian actors** and coherence across the loss and damage architecture to enhance effectiveness and reduce duplication.
- Recognition of the need for improved cooperation on gaps highlighted, such as **non-economic losses**.
- Commitment to **enhance areas of cooperation**, including those outlined in Article 8 of the Paris Agreement such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness, risk insurance and resilience building.
- Recognition of the need to **enhance data availability and accessibility** to effectively avert, minimise and address loss and damage, noting that increasing the provision of data on projected loss and damage can also help inform policy decisions and early action.
- Encouragement to Parties to integrate **climate risk management** into cohesive national plans.
- Call **on MBDs, IFIs and others to increase financing for loss and damage**, including to identify relevant investments from existing funding streams and pipelines, and to support vulnerable countries on the front line of climate change.
- Recognition of the **need for support for loss and damage** including through possible innovative finance mechanisms.
- Agreement that **innovative financial mechanisms**, including contributions from the private sector and philanthropies, can support greater climate action to address loss and damage.

- Recognition of the need to **avoid creating an unsustainable debt burden** for countries responding to loss and damage.

C.5 Response Measures

C.5.1 Account of collective progress

- Recognition that the Response Measures forum and the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) have helped Parties build capacity to implement domestic just transition policies, diversify their economies, and understand the available tools and methodologies for assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures.
- A note that the **lack of implementation of response measures**, especially by major emitters, and the building of new unabated fossil fuel infrastructure not only **contributes to global GHG emissions, but also risks stranded assets** and economic and job losses.

C.5.2 Actions for further progress

- Invitation to support continued work under response measures that considers approaches that not only focus on the costs of action, but **recognise the opportunities and co-benefits associated with low GHG emissions development**.
- A call for the **review of the forum** and its work plan to incorporate a greater science-based approach through **installing the IPCC as a member of the KCI**.
- A call for the work plan to consider **aspirational mitigation policies**, such as the phase out of unabated fossil fuels to build confidence in parties to adopt similar 1.5°C aligned policies;
- Recognition of **economic diversification** as a key strategy to address the impacts of response measures.
- Recognition of **just transition as an enabler for enhanced ambition**.

D. Enhancing international cooperation

As noted in the GST SYR, more effective international cooperation and credible initiatives can contribute to bridging emissions and implementation gaps.²⁹ This section outlines avenues for promoting more effective international cooperation, divided into three parts: the recognition of the role of plurilateral initiatives, synergies across intergovernmental processes, and recognition of the role of non-Party stakeholders in scaling up action in all parts of society.

D.1 Plurilateral initiatives

- Encouragement to Parties and organisations to participate in and support global **adaptation initiatives** relevant to them, including:
 - The **Adaptation Research Alliance (ARA)**, which supports research on adaptation risks;
 - The **Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)**, which brings together stakeholders across climate, humanitarian, and development communities to drive a systemic shift to early action and make 1 billion people safer from disaster by 2025;
 - The **Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)**, which initiative helps LDCs and SIDS build strong and sustainable early warning systems providing timely, accurate and accessible climate risk and weather services, through a people-centred approach.

²⁹ FCCC/SB/2023/9

- Encouragement of locally-led adaptation efforts, as is done through the **LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR)**, an LDC-led, LDC-owned initiative to develop a long-term vision for delivering a climate-resilient future.
- Encouragement to Parties and organisations to participate in and support global **mitigation initiatives** relevant to them, including:
 - initiatives under **the Power Breakthrough of the Breakthrough Agenda**³⁰, such as the Green Grids Initiative and Energy Transition Council, which supports efforts to accelerate the energy transition away from unabated fossil fuels and to reach a global tripling of renewables capacity by 2030;
 - the **Powering Past Coal Alliance**³¹ and **the UN No New Coal Compact**³² which support work to deliver on the COP26 commitment calling for Parties to phase out unabated coal power;
 - the **Clean Energy Transition Partnership**, which was launched at COP26, encourages action towards phase out unabated fossil fuels where signatories end international public support for the unabated fossil fuel energy sector and prioritising support for the clean energy transition;
 - the **Global Methane Pledge**, which aims to collectively reduce global anthropogenic methane emissions by at least 30 percent below 2020 levels by 2030;
 - initiatives that promote **energy efficiency** like the COP26 Product Efficiency Call for Action.³³
- Welcome of the role of the **Breakthrough Agenda** as the international platform to coordinate sector-focused international cooperation for climate action as recognised by paragraph 91, decision 1/CMA.4 and by world leaders at COP26.³⁴ Encouragement to Parties to use the Breakthrough Agenda priority actions to guide their sectoral plans and policies.
- Emphasis of the importance of international collaboration on **clean technology transition** to ensure affordability, availability and accessibility to all in this critical decade. Welcome of progress being made towards meeting the Breakthrough Agenda goals through enhanced cooperation on standards, demand creation, finance, and research development and deployment.
- Welcome of the **COP28 Presidency partnership** with the Breakthrough Agenda to drive the development and deployment of clean technology in key emitting sectors.
- Encouragement to the incoming COP29 and COP30 Presidents to work with the Breakthrough Agenda to continue this work and ensure there is continuity between Presidencies.
- Recognition of the **Global Carbon Pricing Challenge** and its aim to triple the coverage of carbon pricing globally, which is critical for greening finance flows, and encouragement to

³⁰ <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/system/breakthrough-agenda/>

³¹ <https://poweringpastcoal.org/>

³² <https://www.un.org/en/energycompacts/page/no-new-coal-compact>

³³ <https://www.clasp.ngo/updates/sead-initiative-launches-product-efficiency-call-to-action-in-the-lead-up-to-cop26/> <https://www.cleanenergyministerial.org/content/uploads/2022/03/efficiency-faqs-cop26-sead-finalrevisedversion.pdf>

³⁴ The Breakthrough Agenda was launch by 45 world leaders at COP26:

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20230103172152/https://ukcop26.org/cop26-world-leaders-summit-statement-on-the-breakthrough-agenda/>

Latest information on the Breakthrough Agenda including the Priority Actions agreed at COP27 can be found here: <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/system/breakthrough-agenda/>

other Parties to participate and recognise the need to further uptake of carbon pricing measures.

- Encouragement to promote access to and knowledge sharing among plurilateral initiatives on **capacity building** such as NCDP.

D.2 Synergies across intergovernmental processes

- Recognition that **climate change and biodiversity loss are interlinked** and must be tackled in tandem, as climate change has been identified as one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss, with a commitment to **strengthening the coherence** and complementarity of climate, biodiversity and land actions to achieve greater outcomes including optimising co-benefits.
- Recognition of the links between the work of the UNFCCC, the **UN Convention to Combat Desertification** and the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (the **Rio Conventions**).
- Recognition of target 8 of the Kunming Montreal **Global Biodiversity Framework** (GBF) to minimise the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimising negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.
- Recognition of the GBF commitments to deliver global targets including at least **30% of global land and 30% of global ocean to be protected by 2030, 30% of degraded ecosystems to be under restoration by 2030** and a global commitment to mobilise **\$200bn a year of nature finance from domestic and international sources by 2030**, from all sources both domestic and international, including through a new fund, under the Global Environment Facility, to tackle the nature crisis.
- Commitment to support global efforts under the 2030 International Maritime Organisation (IMO) GHG Strategy to **peak and reduce GHG emissions from international shipping** as soon as possible in line with keeping 1.5°C in reach and to reach net-zero GHG emissions by or around 2050, and acknowledgment that this process will contribute to the balance of sources and sinks required by Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement.
- Acknowledgement of the intermediate targets for 2030 and 2040 under the 2030 IMO GHG Strategy and the next steps and timelines for policy measures to deliver on this pathway.
- Commitment to support accelerated global efforts to achieve the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)'s goal of **net zero emissions in international aviation by 2050**, including making an effort for promoting and introducing sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), introducing new technologies and improving operations, also building in ICAO's Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA).
- Recognition of the work of the **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction** (UNDRR) under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 to support the national establishment and strengthening of national disaster loss databases.

D.3 Non-Party Stakeholders

- Recognition of the important role of **indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society, including women, youth and children**, in addressing and responding to climate change and highlighting of the **urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action**.
- Recognition of the role of **non-Party stakeholders in delivering the goals** of the Paris Agreement.
- Recognition of the role of the **High-Level Champions** in enabling cooperation on climate action between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including their work on Climate Action Pathways and 2030 Breakthroughs, as well as the Race to Zero, Race to Resilience, Glasgow

Financial Alliance for Net Zero.

- Appreciation of the High-Level Champions in their role of supporting non-Party stakeholders to participate effectively in the GST process.
- Encouragement to **increase cooperation between Parties and non-Party stakeholders** in implementing the **outcomes of the first GST**.

E. Guidance and way forward

E.1 Guidance

- Encouragement to Parties to develop NDCs to 2035 that are **absolute targets aligned with the 1.5°C pathway of 60% reductions by 2035 relative to 2019 level, are economy-wide, and cover all GHGs, and include revisited 2030 targets**.
- Call on Parties to **submit NDCs to 2035 informed by the GST outcome** as per the guidance above, in line with Article 4 paragraph 9 of the Paris Agreement, at the United Nations Secretariat General mandated summit in paragraph 17 of 19/CMA.1, 9 to 12 months ahead of COP30, and in time for the NDC synthesis report publication in 2025.
- Encouragement towards **further cooperation and engagement at all levels** on the preparation of NDCs throughout 2024 and ahead of the deadline in paragraph 25 of Decision 1/CP.21, including through discussions within existing mandates of the UNFCCC, as appropriate, and to inform a COP29 ministerial meeting on NDC and LT-LEDs.
- Reiteration of 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, paying particular attention to how this will enable them to implement their highest ambition NDCs.
- Call on Ministers to present their **upcoming plans for new 2035 NDCs** and updated 2030 NDCs at the **United Nations General Assembly in 2024**.
- Request to the incoming Presidency to **convene a ministerial meeting at COP29** to consider progress on the development and implementation of 1.5°C aligned **NDC and LT-LEDs**.
- Agreement to a space for Parties to **exchange lessons learnt on NDC best practice**, including based on GST outcomes.
- Encouragement to Parties to **set out how their NDC is informed by the GST** in the relevant section of the information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of their NDC.
- An urge to all Parties **to review their LT-LEDs** to ensure alignment with best available science and a 1.5°C pathway, and for those that haven't already done so to come forward with LT-LEDs by end of 2024 that set out a pathway to net zero by or around mid century and request to the secretariat to publish an **LT-LEDs synthesis report** ahead of COP29.
- Encouragement to Parties to **develop and submit new or updated Adaptation Communications**, in line with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, making use of the Supplementary guidance for adaptation communications prepared by the Adaptation Committee.
- Encouragement to Parties to **make use of the outcomes of the Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation, including the Framework for the GGA** [to be adopted at COP28] in the development of their adaptation reporting vehicles, including National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications, Biennial Transparency Reports, etc.

- Encouragement to **build capacity to support country-led development of national climate finance strategies** which ensure public sector policies are consistent with climate objectives as well as other sustainable development objectives.

E.2 Way forward

The UK is still considering ways forward and is open to views on the best way to ensure that GST outcomes are delivered. This could include:

- Invitation to Parties to consider progress made on implementing the outcomes of the GST at **ministerial meetings at COP29.**
- Encouragement to Parties to **complete their reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework** when it enters into force in 2024 to provide accountability for implementing the outcomes of the GST.
- Request to the GST co-facilitators and co-chairs, supported by the secretariat, **to produce a report on lessons learned from the first GST cycle** and to consult Parties on the design of the next cycle.