



NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
and Associated with the Department of Global Communications of the United Nations

777 UN Plaza, East 44th Street, Suite 6-H, New York, NY 10017, USA

Tel: (001) 646 487 0003

Email: viny@vivatinternational.org Website: <https://vivatinternational.org/>

VIVAT International

Submission on suggested topics of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program in 2024

The UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai, UEA (COP28) has achieved a historic outcome with an urgent call to governments to speed up the transition from fossil fuels to renewables. Global Stocktake is considered a central outcome of COP28 to address climate change under the Paris Agreement.

The COP28 also generated several key outcomes to be implemented at the national level in view of transitioning away from fossil fuels to renewable energy and ambitious national climate plans or nationally determined contributions.

Countries should increase their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to close the “emissions gaps,” as well as to close the “implementation gaps” by increasing the implementation of policies to move away from fossil fuels. GST must lead to enhanced and ambitious targets in the form of significantly strengthened NDCs by COP30. GST must include elements to ensure the delivery of finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building support for developing countries to undertake their most ambitious action possible.

Looking ahead, the next two COPs are crucial. At COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, the parties focus on new climate finance, while at COP30 in Belem, Brazil, governments propose their Nationally Determined Contributions, which are expected to be more ambitious and credible in fully aligning with the 1.5°C temperature limit.

In this regard, we suggest the following topics to be considered for the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program in 2024:

- 1) **On Nationally Determined Contributions.** The national climate action plan includes policies and strategies that encourage countries to move away from fossil fuels to renewables in a just, orderly, and equitable manner. These include efforts but are not limited to improving a tripling of renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency, accelerating towards the phase-down of unabated coal power, and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.
- 2) **On Finance.** Setting a new collective quantified goal on climate finance in 2024. It will start from a baseline of USD 100 billion per year. The fund must help the least developed and developing countries increase their capacity to transition from fossil fuels to renewables.

Both finance and efforts towards energy transition must reflect on countries' Nationally Determined Contributions.