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NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Delegations

Subject: Preparations for the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Sharm el-Sheikh, 6-18 November 2022)
– Revised draft Council conclusions

Delegations will find in the Annex the revised version of the draft Council conclusions on the above-mentioned subject, prepared by the Presidency. Changes made compared with the doc 11981/22 INIT are indicated as **bold underlined** and deletions indicated by ~~**bold strikethrough**~~.

These draft conclusions will be discussed at the meeting of the Working Party on the Environment (WPE) on 20 September 2022.

**Preparations for the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings
(Sharm el-Sheikh, 6-18 November 2022)**

-Revised draft Council conclusions -

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

URGENCY OF CLIMATE ACTION

1. EXPRESSES ITS DEEP CONCERN about the increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, including heat waves, wildfires and floods, across the globe and STRESSES the extreme urgency to strengthen the global response to address the climate emergency due to its direct and existential threat to humanity, ecosystems and biodiversity, that ~~sparing~~ spares no country, no region. UNDERLINES the **sustainable preservation potential opportunities** that ambitious climate action brings not only for the planet and the **global** economy but also for the people, in terms of better standards of living, health, decent jobs, **sustainable food systems**, and affordable energy prices. UNDERLINES the importance of ensuring a just transition that leaves no one behind.
2. CONDEMNS in the strongest possible terms the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine, ~~since it~~ **which** grossly violates international law and is causing massive loss of life and ~~injury~~ **adverse health effects including** to civilians as well as ~~to nature~~ an **immediate damage to nature and a long-term environmental degradation, and which** poses risk to delays the much-needed action on climate change. UNDERLINES that this war has serious secondary effects on energy and food security besides undermining global security and stability, which ~~and~~ has to be addressed by the international community.

3. EXPRESSES its strong appreciation for the work conducted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the contributions of all three Working Groups (WG) to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).¹ REITERATES the key findings of the AR6 WGI report, that the extent of future climate change depends on future emissions, and that global warming can only be limited to 1.5°C, if strong and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within the coming decades are immediately undertaken ~~and so that~~ global carbon-dioxideGHG emissions reach net zero by or around 2050. RECALLS the urgent need for to urgently immediately stepping up global climate-change mitigation ambition in the near term, well ahead of 2030, based on the best available science, to enable halving global carbon-dioxidegreenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as compared to 2019. HIGHLIGHTS the findings of the AR6 WGIII report that ~~in every sector there are options available, which can at least halve emissions globally by 2030~~. NOTES with concern the findings of the latest WMO State of the Global Climate 2021 report, that key climate indicators like global temperature, concentrations of greenhouse gases and ocean heat content continue to rise without any sign of relief.
4. RECALLS the key findings of the AR6 WGII report, including that (i) climate change is already having a widespread impact on our world, putting lives and livelihoods at risk – especially for the most vulnerable (more than half of the world population and mostly vulnerable ecosystems are already affected by climate change), that (ii) adaptation efforts have reduced some climate vulnerabilities, but some adaptation limits have already been reached, and others will inevitably be reached in ~~our lifetime~~ the near future, and that (iii) adaptation must advance from current incremental adjustments to planned and systemic approaches, which address multiple climate change risks **together with non-climatic drivers**.
5. HIGHLIGHTS the findings of the AR6 WGIII report **which show that with actions that in every sector it is possible to at least halve global carbon-dioxide emissions by 2030**. UNDERLINES the economic and societal opportunities and advantages of climate mitigation and adaptation measures for all countries. **By investing Investments in innovation and green jobs, all societies can benefit from are a precondition for a just and equitable transition to a new green economic model**. REITERATES that making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards a low GHG emissions and climate resilient development is essential for a green transition.

¹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>

6. ACKNOWLEDGES the strong calls by civil society, especially from **children and youth** young people, for more ambitious climate action, taking into consideration intergenerational equity, and the need to put in place a socially beneficial ecological transition which takes into consideration the needs of the citizens; in this context RECOGNISES the importance of public participation and active engagement as well as access to information in planning and implementation of climate action.
7. ACKNOWLEDGES that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, **the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment**, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity. REITERATES that the EU remains committed to these values.

ENHANCING ACTION, AMBITION AND SUPPORT

8. **Ahead of COP27, REITERATES that international engagement through strong rule-based multilateralism is crucial for achieving successful results in addressing climate change**
9. HIGHLIGHTS that despite the pledges made by Parties at COP26 in Glasgow, global climate ~~targets and~~ action remains insufficient. **RECALLS that all Parties have been requested to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022. CALLS, T**therefore, ~~CALLS~~ upon all Parties to come forward with ambitious targets and policies and URGES in particular major economies ~~that have not yet done so~~ to revisit ~~and~~ strengthen the targets in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in time for COP27, ~~including their targets, if not yet in line with halving global emissions,~~ and to present or update their long-term low GHG emissions development strategies (LT-LEDS) towards reaching net zero emissions by ~~around~~ 2050. ~~NOTES HIGHLIGHTS~~ with serious concern that global ambition must substantially increase, if we are to arrive in Sharm el-Sheikh with commitments that, in aggregate, in order to keep the 1.5 °C objective within reach, in line with the Paris Agreement.

10. UNDERLINES that both ambition and ~~implementation~~action are essential, in this critical decade, to ensure the credibility of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and reach climate neutrality in a sustainable way, and ENCOURAGES all Parties to underpin their NDCs with robust and solid domestic policy frameworks and actions, including appropriate systems for monitoring, reporting and evaluation.
11. ~~RECALLS that in June 2022 the EU Environmental Council agreed on~~ ~~NOTES the advanced stage of its negotiations with the European Parliament on concluding the legislative proposals of the essential elements of the~~ 'Fit for 55' package² that will enable the European Union to implement its NDC and reduce its net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, and to achieve climate neutrality in by 2050. STANDS READY to update its NDC in line with the final outcome of the 'Fit for 55' package in due time.
12. WELCOMES the proposal of the EU 'Nature Restoration Law' which has a significant potential to contribute to the EU climate and biodiversity objectives for 2030 and 2050 by restoring and improving ecosystems to good ecological status and to both climate change mitigation and adaptation, in particular through regeneration of EU ecosystems.
13. HIGHLIGHTS the commitment and efforts of the EU to reduce both its consumption of fossil fuels and its dependence on imports of these fuels from the Russian Federation, including through ~~the~~ REPowerEU to eliminate EU dependence on Russian gas and ban imports of Russian oil by the end of 2022 without creating new lock-in effects on fossil fuels, which will should further fast forward accelerate the green energy transition in the EU and support EU's efforts in enhancing its climate ambition.

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0550>

14. RECONFIRMS the EU's and its Member States' continued commitment ~~from~~ to the Glasgow Climate Pact that calls upon Parties to accelerate the global transition ~~away from~~ to phase out unabated coal power generation and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by rapidly scaling up ~~our~~ the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures in a way that benefits workers and communities and ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030, as envisaged in the UN Sustainable Development Goal 7. ACKNOWLEDGES ~~multilateral~~ Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETP) as important instrument to implement the Paris Agreement by helping key partner countries increase their climate ambition and move on a 1.5°C-compatible pathway through a coordinated donor approach. STRESSES that all Parties, especially the major emitters, must increase their short- and long-term ambition and enhance climate action, including through the use of carbon pricing. WELCOMES the G7 Leaders' commitment to end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement, and CALLS on all countries to take similar commitments.
15. FURTHER WELCOMES the reform of the EU Common Agricultural Policy, which paves the way for a ~~more~~ long-term sustainable approach to both agriculture and forestry, which shall result in safeguarding global and EU food security and ~~in which shall~~ increasing ~~increase~~ contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation. This shall be achieved ~~by~~ by ~~while~~ reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing carbon sequestration, promoting sustainable energy, fostering efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, protecting biodiversity and restoring ecosystem services. STRESSES that healthy soils, rich in biodiversity, are key in order to combat the global challenges of our times, in particular the production of sufficient nutritious and safe food, adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, and the halting and reversal of biodiversity loss.

16. RECALLS the Council Conclusions of 21 February 2022 on EU Climate Diplomacy³ and UNDERLINES that climate change represents an existential threat to humanity, including to human rights realisation, international stability and security, which entails serious negative effects for the whole international community. REITERATES in this regard the importance of strong coordinated action of the EU and its Member States through active European climate and energy diplomacy and the implementation of various sectoral **and regional** initiatives and calls, **also** stemming from Glasgow, **that could benefit from EU external regional support tools.**
17. HIGHLIGHTS that all countries must enhance adaptation efforts while urgently reducing emissions, which is the only way to keep the need for adaptation within manageable ~~bounds~~ boundaries. NOTES the increasing **pressure-need** to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, and welcomes the opportunity to share experiences and to learn from partners about approaches to strengthen resilience to climate impacts. RECOGNISES the increasing importance for all Parties to **improve their adaptive capacity**, build their resilience and reduce their vulnerability to climate change. ACKNOWLEDGES the specific needs and special circumstances of ~~developing countries, in particular of~~ the Least Developed Countries and of the Small Island Developing States, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, some of them even being threatened in their very existence. **including through the scaling up of international finance and stronger global engagement.** [TAKES NOTE of the adaptation recommendations of the Prague Appeal, agreed at the Conference on Designing Resilient Landscapes in September 2022].
18. UNDERLINES the central role of holistic, inclusive, and effectively implemented national adaptation strategies and plans and HIGHLIGHTS the need to scale up ~~to~~ support to developing countries in the development and implementation of these strategies, plans and respective communications as well as in monitoring and assessing the progress of adaptation actions.

³ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/54433/st06120-en22.pdf>

19. HIGHLIGHTS the international dimension of adaptation in the EU Adaptation Strategy, which increases the EU support for international climate resilience and preparedness, including through the scaling up of international ~~finance~~ **financial resources** and the newly established **EU Mission on the Adaptation to** Climate Change ~~Adaptation Mission~~, **which could inspire similar action in other countries.**
20. REITERATES that the EU and its Member States support partner countries to enhance their adaptive capacities for assessing, managing and reducing climate risks, e. g. by enhancing monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems, including strengthening the work on accessible, interoperable and reliable environmental data, and data-driven digital solutions, including early warning systems, as well as advancing social protection, insurance and other financial mechanisms for **climate risk management including** disaster risk management, **and WELCOMES the 'Early Warnings for All' initiative launched by the UN Secretary General with the objective to cover everyone on Earth with early warning systems within 5 years.** These activities ~~will also~~ aim to increase capacities of help vulnerable countries and communities to strengthen their resilience by managing and reducing the risk of losses and damages.
21. ~~CONSIDERS HIGHLIGHTS~~ that climate change, **through hazards, exposure and vulnerability generates impacts and risks that can result in economic and non-economic loss and damage in all countries.** ~~actually impacts all countries and, combined with exposure and vulnerability, is already resulting in economic and non-economic losses and damages.~~ STRESSES that comprehensive **climate risk** management ~~approaches are~~ is key to building long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities to loss and damage. RECOGNIZES that action and support for vulnerable countries, populations and vulnerable groups need to be further scaled up, ~~and~~ EMPHASISES the role of private and public sources in providing enhanced support ~~regarding~~ for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change.

22. REITERATES that making all financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development is essential to the implementation of the Paris Agreement as a whole and to the shift to a climate neutral, adaptive and resilient global economy and society. UNDERLINES that creating dedicated space to discuss Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement within COP27 will enable Parties, the private sector and other stakeholders to discuss their understanding of the goal of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development and how to achieve it, therefore enabling countries to achieve their mitigation and adaptation goals and ~~other~~ Sustainable Development Goals. HIGHLIGHTS the Paris Agreement's recognition that mobilising financial resources requires a global effort and ~~call~~ CALLS on all countries to scale up their efforts to mobilise finance from all sources to support climate action and to mainstream climate in all financial flows. In this context, STRESSES the need for promotion of sustainable finance and investment that seek synergies between climate, biodiversity and other environmental objectives. REITERATES the importance of transparent reporting, and HIGHLIGHTS the growing number of climate policy initiatives from all over the world to mobilize financial and private sector capital where it is most needed to implement the Paris Agreement aligned action.
23. RECALLS that the EU and its Member States are the largest contributor to international public climate finance, and have more than doubled their contribution to climate finance to support developing countries since 2013. ~~RECALLS that the EU and its Member States are the world's leading contributor of development assistance and of the world's biggest climate finance contributor, providing at least a third of the world's public climate finance, with their contribution to the latter having more than doubled since 2013.~~ RENEWS the strong commitment made by the EU and its Member States to deliver on the collective USD 100 billion per year climate finance mobilisation goal as soon as possible and through to 2025 from a wide variety of sources, and EXPECTS the goal will be met in 2023. REAFFIRMS the resolve of the EU and its Member States to continue working with other developed country parties to swiftly implement the Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the US\$100 Billion Goal released ahead of COP 26. CALLS ON other donors to step up their efforts in this regard in line also with the COP26 Climate Finance Delivery Plan and LOOKS FORWARD to the Report on progress in the Delivery Plan's 10 collective action areas ahead of COP27. ~~RECONFIRMS the EU's and its Member States' continued commitment to~~

~~mobilise international climate finance as a part of the collective developed countries' goal to jointly reach mobilize mobilize at least USD 100 billion climate finance per year urgently and through to 2025 from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels for both mitigation and adaptation actions, while ensuring transparency of their use, and CALLS on other donors to step up their efforts in this regard. REAFFIRMS our its commitment to working with other developed country Parties to urgently implement the Climate Finance Delivery Plan: Meeting the USD \$100 Billion Goal, as well as other additional pledges made in Glasgow, to reinforce our confidence that with the objective to meet them it will be met in 2023. CONFIRMS that the EU and its Member States will, together with other developed country parties, work on a progress report ahead of COP27 focused on the implementation of the ten guiding principles for collective action, as identified in last year's Delivery Plan.~~

24. LOOKS FORWARD to ~~working alongside others~~ cooperating with other Parties towards implementing the Glasgow Climate Pact's call to collectively at least double the provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing countries from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources ~~and responding to the findings of the IPCC Report on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability in this regard.~~
25. STRONGLY CALLS on Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and other international financial institutions to further strengthen their efforts, including by setting ambitious adaptation finance targets, making use of innovative finance instruments, improve access to funding, and by supporting the scaled-up participation of the private sector. WELCOMES in this context, the leadership of several MDBs shown in the Joint Nature Statement signed at COP26 and their climate strategies and plans,~~strategies established by a number of key MDBs,~~ including, as a frontrunner, the European Investment Bank, as well as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the World Bank Group. REITERATES that private climate finance is essential for transitioning to a climate neutral and resilient global economy, with the public sector needed to provide appropriate financial incentives, policy signals and enabling conditions. REFERS to the Council conclusions on climate finance ahead of COP27.⁴

⁴ [PLACEHOLDER: link to the ECOFIN Council conclusions]

26. [PLACE HOLDER - ~~ENDORSES WELCOMES~~ the plan to designate one day a year to commemorate the victims of the climate crisis.]

THE ROAD TO DELIVERING IN SHARM EL-SHEIKH

27. CONGRATULATES and THANKS the Government of the United Kingdom for hosting the COP26 and for the progress achieved in Glasgow, ACKNOWLEDGES the Glasgow Climate Pact as a balanced package, which brought remarkable results in the field of climate change mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. finance, as well. Also THANKS the Egyptian COP27 incoming Presidency, and its partner, the Democratic Republic of Congo, for their tireless work and dedication in the period between COP26 and COP27.
28. WELCOMES the work conducted at the June 2022 May-Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies among others and LOOKS FORWARD to the adoption of a comprehensive Sharm el-Sheikh outcome, which will ensure an ambitious global response to climate change, thus (i) keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach, in line with the Paris Agreement and in light of best available science, in particular the most recent IPCC reports, and (ii) staying on at the pathway towards long-term resilience. ENCOURAGES the incoming COP 27 Presidency to follow up on the Glasgow Initiatives in Sharm-el Sheikh.
29. WELCOMES the establishment of the Mitigation Work Programme, ~~the work programme~~ **the work programme to contribute to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade, and LOOKS FORWARD COMMITTS to work constructively with Parties to reach to a decision on its design for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session (CMA4), grounded in science and building on the Glasgow Climate Pact, in a manner that complements the Global Stocktake, and supports keeping the 1,5°C goal within reach, including its sectoral benchmarks (the phasedown of unabated coal power, the phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies or actions to reduce non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, etc.), in a facilitative and transparent manner that continuously complements the Global Stocktake and works towards keeping the 1,5°C goal within reach. CALLS for a work programme that allows Parties and non-Party stakeholders to exchange on lessons learned, identifies synergies, promotes robust domestic policies, explores how sectoral policies may underpin climate action and ambition, and enables countries in making progress in implementing and**

~~enhancing their commitments, will also promote robust domestic policies, which would enable countries to make progress in implementing and delivering on their commitments, including by exploring how sectoral policies may underpin climate action and ambition. EXPECTS that the work programme allows Parties to exchange on concrete mitigation ambition and action, identify synergies and lessons learned, including cooperative approaches, and is open including for non party stakeholders, sectoral initiatives and pledges e.g. made in Glasgow, and invites Parties to report on their mitigation action including implementation of above mentioned initiatives and pledges in their NDC and transparency reporting, to inform the annual UNFCCC NDC and LTS Synthesis report.~~ UNDERLINES that the annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition, beginning at CMA 4, will maintain complementarity with ~~shall~~ **should inform and** be informed by the Mitigation Work Programme, enhance accountability, promote experience sharing, **provide recommendations** and ~~encourage~~ **strive for global** ambition and implementation in line with keeping the 1.5°C goal within reach.

30. ~~ENDORSES~~ UNDERLINES that a clear progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation is key and thus will CONTINUE to support and constructively engage in the two-year Glasgow-Sharm-el-Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation, to ~~promote~~ achieve a better understanding of how to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, ~~including to~~ measure assess progress in this regard, including by developing and implementing through the use of indicators and methodologies, inter alia through the Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB) Toolkit to Assess Capacity Building Gaps and Needs.
31. RECONFIRMS the EU's continued commitment to the full operationalisation of the Santiago Network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change as quickly as possible and in accordance with the process set out in Glasgow, to further strengthen global coordination to catalyse demand-driven technical assistance of relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches, particularly in vulnerable developing countries and communities. UNDERLINES the necessary progress for the further operationalization of the network's structure and modalities and COMMITTS to contribute to ensure this progress in accordance with the process set out in Glasgow.

32. LOOKS FORWARD to the continuation of the Glasgow Dialogue among Parties at SB58, relevant organisations and stakeholders at SB58 to discuss arrangements for funding ~~of~~ activities for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. REITERATES its readiness to engage constructively with partner countries to understand more about their needs and make use of ~~to discuss how~~ the Glasgow Dialogue ~~can be used as an opportunity to~~ promptly strengthen and scale up the landscape of existing institutions providing support for towards averting, minimising and addressing the risk of loss and damage, and to deliver concrete solutions to the challenges faced by most vulnerable countries. In this context, WELCOMES the G7 Leaders’ commitment to work towards a Global Risk Shield against Climate Risks for poor and vulnerable countries and people, building on the InsuResilience Global Partnership and other initiatives. COMMITS to support these efforts including through scaling up Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) and making the global CDRFI architecture more systemic, coherent and sustained.
33. REITERATES the importance of a comprehensive, ~~and~~ purpose-driven and forward-looking Global Stocktake to ~~provide meaningful input to~~ underpin the Paris Agreement’s five-year ambition cycle and increase the ambition of action and support for collectively addressing climate change in light of equity and the best available science. STRESSES the need to build on the ~~discussions~~ discussions and lessons learned ~~discussed~~ at the first technical dialogue of the Global Stocktake and increasingly focus on opportunities to enhance and strengthen Parties’ actions and support, as well as international cooperation for climate action. HIGHLIGHTS that the ~~outputs~~ outcomes of the Global Stocktake should inform and continuously incentivise enhanced ambitious climate action, both collectively and individually; it should in particular encourage all Parties to move over time to economy-wide mitigation targets in their NDCs and to climate neutrality by 2050 in their LT-LEDS, as well as to enhanced action on adaptation and means of implementation, in light of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

34. While the focus needs to remain on domestically reducing emissions and increasing removals, RECOGNISES the potential of Article 6 for facilitating further ambition to close the gap towards limiting global warming to 1.5 °C and fostering private sector involvement in, and mobilisation of ~~finance~~ financial and non-financial resources for climate action, whilst adhering to ecological and social safeguards, respecting human rights, and protecting against climate risks. UNDERLINES that the indispensable premise is to ensure that the use of Article 6 contributes to the Paris long-term goals, encourages ambition, **sustainable development** and secures environmental integrity. STRESSES the importance of closely aligning the Article 6.4. mechanisms with the NDC of host Parties, their LT-LEDS and with the goals of the Paris Agreement. HIGHLIGHTS the merits of strengthening support for capacity building to developing countries with respect to the robust implementation of Article 6 and the International Civil Aviation Organization's global market based measure, CORSIA. the robust implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organisation's global market based measure, CORSIA. **EMPHESESIZES the need for and Article 6 and the strengthening support for of capacity building to developing countries for a robust implementation of to-market and non-market based activities under the UNFCCC Framework.**
35. LOOKS FORWARD to continuing **discussing the deliberations on** a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance in the context of meaningful mitigation and adaptation actions and transparency of implementation, while duly considering taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, and **reiterating the need to make in the context of making all** financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. STRESSES that the NCQG should be supportive in building a framework to finance the transition towards a 1.5°C world.
36. Also LOOKS FORWARD to discussing, in the frame of a new dedicated agenda item **under the CMA** at COP27, the overarching enabling role of article 2.1(c), the understanding of this goal by the Parties **and all stakeholders**, and how to achieve it.

37. IS DETERMINED to work with all Parties to:

- ~~Finalise the reporting and review cycle under the Kyoto Protocol Commitment Period 2, and phase out remaining reporting requirements under the Kyoto Protocol so that it they does not duplicate reporting under the Paris Agreement;~~
- Foster the discussion on the future of UNFCCC in line with the recent EU submission⁵;
- ~~Conduct and complete the reviews of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee at COP27, respectively;~~
- Discuss possible ways forward to ~~promote sustainable international cooperation efforts and to implement~~ climate action in the sustainable agricultural sector sustainably, whilst ensuring food security through a sustainable food system, based on the findings of the reports, workshops and SB conclusions of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) Roadmap;
- **Enable the ambitious implementation of the Glasgow Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), including by contributing to a comprehensive Action Plan on ACE, structuring the future work;**
- ~~Conclude on the successful review of the Doha Work Programme on Article 6 of the Convention, as well as on structuring the future work to implement Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE);~~
- Address the gender dimension to leverage the full potential of climate policies and support comprehensive actions to achieve gender equality, including with the continued implementation of the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its 2nd Gender Action Plan, and completion of its mid-term review.

38. HIGHLIGHTS the importance of action from non-Party stakeholders, their inclusion in the UNFCCC process, ~~action~~ and CALLS for their further efforts – including through transparent commitments which allow for accountability, supported by credible action plans - towards the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and the preparation of the Global Stocktake, including through the Global Climate Action Agenda.

⁵ [202205031018---FR-2022-05-03 EU submission on future of UNFCCC.pdf](#)

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND PROCESSES

39. UNDERLINES that the climate ~~change~~ **change** and biodiversity ~~erisis~~ **crises**, desertification, ~~air~~ **air-pollution**, as well as land, water and ocean degradation are strongly interconnected and reinforce each other, and STRESSES that they can only be successfully addressed in a coherent approach that comprises mutually beneficial strategies, including nature-based solutions as defined by the 5th United Nations Environmental Assembly. WELCOMES the emphasis put on healthy ecosystems for effective climate action in the Glasgow Climate Pact and ENCOURAGES Parties to include nature-based solutions with strong social and environmental safeguards in their NDCs and LT-LEDS. UNDERLINES the need to respect and protect the rights of indigenous peoples **and local communities**, as reflected in relevant national law and international instruments such as UNDRIP **and international human rights law**, in implementing nature-based solutions. Further WELCOMES the new FAO Strategy on Climate Change ~~Strategy~~ for 2021-2030. CALLS for closer cooperation and synergies among the Rio Conventions and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as other relevant UN initiatives and international processes. **WELCOMES the discussions at Stockholm+50 highlighting the urgency for action, inclusion of youth, and URGES Parties and relevant stakeholders to follow-up on the ten recommendations for actions to accelerate implementation.**
40. REMAINS STRONGLY COMMITTED to strengthening the synergies between UNFCCC and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (**UNCBD**), including the alignment with the **ambitious** Post-2020 Global Framework for Biodiversity to be agreed at the COP15 in December 2022, and the UN Decade ~~for~~ on Ecosystem Restoration, and to further advancing measures for mutually reinforcing co-benefits for climate mitigation and adaptation and reversing biodiversity loss. **FURTHER WELCOMES the Declaration “Our Ocean, our future, our responsibility” adopted by the Second United Nations Ocean Conference, held in Lisbon in June-July 2022.**
41. REMAINS COMMITTED to seek synergies and maximise the climate contribution to and from the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Forum on Forests, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the achievements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

42. REMAINS COMMITTED to highlighting the fundamental role that sustainable ocean and water management and healthy water-related ecosystems play in overall climate resilience, and the importance to work in line with the **UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 and the** UN Water Action Decade 2018-2028.
43. EMPHASISES the interrelationship between climate change and human rights. In that context, WELCOMES the adoption of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.
44. CALLS on all Member States of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to ensure that international aviation and maritime transport make a fair and ambitious contribution towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, in a way that does not prevent states from taking more ambitious action, ensures environmental integrity, avoids double counting, **double-charging** for the same emissions, and does not lead to distortion of competition on routes or trades, whilst also CALLING on **IMO and ICAO and IMO** to continue reporting on their climate-related activities under the UNFCCC. RECALLS that the AR6 WGIII report singles out **international** aviation and shipping as **eases sectors** where ~~more~~ action to reduce emissions is **needed-particularly low when compared to other sectors.** ENCOURAGES in particular IMO to advance its work for the implementation of mid- and long-term measures, and to revise the initial IMO GHG strategy with the view to phase out GHG emissions from international shipping by 2050 at the latest following a pathway consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, [and WELCOMES that an aspirational long-term goal for reducing international aviation emissions was agreed at the 41st ICAO Assembly.]
-