

***Conference of the Parties***  
***Twenty-fourth session***  
***Katowice, 2–14 December 2018***

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session;
  - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
  - (c) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
  - (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
  - (f) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
  - (g) Dates and venues of future sessions;
  - (h) Adoption of the report on credentials.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
  - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
  - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
  - (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement.
4. Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
5. Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
  - (a) Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention; *held in abeyance*
  - (b) Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention; *held in abeyance*
6. Report of the Adaptation Committee.
7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.
8. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism:
  - (a) Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
  - (b) Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.
9. Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention. *held in abeyance*
10. Matters relating to finance:
  - (a) Long-term climate finance;
  - (b) Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance;

- (c) Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
    - (d) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
    - (e) Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.
  - 11. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
  - 12. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
  - 13. Capacity-building under the Convention.
  - 14. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
    - (a) Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures (decision 1/CP.10);
    - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
  - 15. Gender and climate change.
  - 16. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties by the subsidiary bodies.
  - 17. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
    - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2017;
    - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019;
    - (c) Decision-making in the UNFCCC process.
  - 18. High-level segment:
    - (a) Statements by Parties;
    - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
  - 19. Other matters.
  - 20. Conclusion of the session:
    - (a) Adoption of the draft report of the Conference of the Parties on its twenty-fourth session;
    - (b) Closure of the session.
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***Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol***  
***Fourteenth session***  
***Katowice, 2–14 December 2018***

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Election of additional officers;
  - (c) Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
  - (d) Approval of the report on credentials;
  - (e) Status of ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.
3. Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
  - (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
  - (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.
4. Matters relating to the clean development mechanism.
5. Matters relating to joint implementation.
6. Report of the Compliance Committee.
7. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.
8. Report on the high-level ministerial round table on increased ambition of Kyoto Protocol commitments.
9. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I:
  - (a) National communications;
  - (b) Annual compilation and accounting report for the second commitment period for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.
10. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
11. Matters relating to:
  - (a) Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol;
  - (b) Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
12. Other matters referred to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol by the subsidiary bodies.
13. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audit report and financial statements for 2017;
  - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019.
14. High-level segment:
  - (a) Statements by Parties;
  - (b) Statements by observer organizations.
15. Other matters.
16. Conclusion of the session:
  - (a) Adoption of the draft report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on its fourteenth session;
  - (b) Closure of the session.



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

**Third part of the first session**

**Katowice, 2–14 December 2018**

Agenda item 2(a)

**Organizational matters**

**Adoption of the agenda**

**Agenda and annotations**

**Note by the Executive Secretary**

**I. Agenda**

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Application of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties;
  - (c) Election of additional officers;
  - (d) Organization of work;
  - (e) Status of ratification of the Paris Agreement;
  - (f) Approval of the report on credentials.
3. Matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.<sup>1</sup>
4. High-level segment.
5. Other matters.
6. Conclusion of the session:
  - (a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
  - (b) Closure of the session.

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 8 below.



## II. Proposed organization of the session: overview

### 1. Scenario for the launch of work in all bodies

1. On Sunday, 2 December 2018,<sup>2</sup> the President of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-third session will convene the first plenary meeting of COP 24 and propose the election of the President of COP 24, who will also serve as the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) at its fourteenth session and the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at the third part of its first session. The COP will then take up the organizational and substantive items on its provisional agenda, including referring items on its agenda to the subsidiary bodies, as appropriate. The first plenary meeting of the COP will then be adjourned. The first plenary meeting of CMP 14 will then be convened to take up the organizational and substantive items on its provisional agenda. The first plenary meeting of the CMP will then be adjourned. The first plenary meeting of CMA 1.3 will then be convened to take up the organizational items on its provisional agenda. The meeting will then be adjourned. The CMA will consider the outcomes of the Paris Agreement work programme (PAWP) during the second week of the conference.

2. The following sessions of the subsidiary bodies have been scheduled in conjunction with COP 24, CMP 14 and CMA 1.3:

(a) Forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA);

(b) Forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI);

(c) Seventh part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA).

3. A joint plenary meeting of all six bodies will be convened on Monday, 3 December, upon conclusion of the first part of the high-level segment (see paras. 24–30 below), to hear statements from groups of Parties and observer organizations. It is envisaged that these statements will be concise.

4. During the conference, meetings will be organized in line with the recommendations of the SBI<sup>3</sup> so as to ensure the observance of clear and effective working practices agreed to by all Parties.

5. The principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness will guide the organization of work leading up to and during the conference. To this end, efforts will continue, as at recent conferences, to demonstrate these principles through the use of informal plenary meetings, the enhanced availability of electronic documentation, timely meeting announcements and the broadcasting of meeting information on closed-circuit television, the UNFCCC website, the UNFCCC Negotiator app and other digital and social media.

6. Further information on the launch of work will be provided as it becomes available.

### 2. High-level segment

7. On 22 March 2018, the President of the Republic of Poland extended an invitation to Heads of State and Government to attend the official opening of COP 24 on Monday, 3 December. This will be the first part of the high-level segment, during which Heads of State and Government can make statements. The high-level segment will be resumed during the second week of the conference to hear statements from those Parties that did not deliver national statements on Monday, 3 December (see paras. 24–30 below).

8. Further information on the organization of the high-level segment will be provided as it becomes available.

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<sup>2</sup> At its meeting of 5 September in Bangkok, the Bureau endorsed the proposal by the President Designate of COP 24 to advance the start of COP 24 to Sunday, 2 December.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraphs 218–221.

### III. Annotations to the agenda

#### 1. Opening of the session

9. CMA 1.3 will be opened by the President of COP 24 and CMP 14, Mr. Michał Kurtyka, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Environment of Poland, who will also serve as the President of CMA 1.3. In accordance with the principle of rotation among the regional groups, the President of COP 24 is to be elected from the Eastern European States.

#### 2. Organizational matters

##### (a) Adoption of the agenda

10. The CMA adopted the agenda for its first session at its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 16 November 2016.<sup>4</sup>

FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/1	<i>Agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
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##### (b) Application of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties

11. *Background:* In accordance with Article 16, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement and decision 2/CMA.1, the draft rules of procedure<sup>5</sup> of the COP shall be applied mutatis mutandis under the Agreement, except as may be otherwise decided by consensus by the CMA.

##### (c) Election of additional officers

12. *Background:* If any member of the Bureau represents a State that is not a Party to the Paris Agreement, consultations will be required to identify a nominee representing a Party to the Paris Agreement to replace such a member, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement.

13. Parties are invited to recall decisions 36/CP.7 and 23/CP.18 and give active consideration to the nomination of women for elective posts in any body established under the Convention or the Paris Agreement.

14. *Action:* The CMA will be invited, as necessary, to elect additional members of the Bureau of COP 24, CMP 14 and CMA 1.3 to replace any members representing States that are not Parties to the Paris Agreement.<sup>6</sup>

##### (d) Organization of work

15. *Action:* The CMA will be invited to agree upon the organization of the work of the session, including the proposed schedule of meetings (see paras. 1–8 above).

16. Guided by the principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness, the CMA will be invited to organize its work in a manner that ensures that the mandates for CMA 1.3 are addressed while being flexible enough to respond to changing circumstances and new developments in the negotiations.

FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/1	<i>Agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
FCCC/CP/2018/1	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/1	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
FCCC/SBSTA/2018/7	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/PA/CMA/2016/3, paragraph 4.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/CP/1996/2.

<sup>6</sup> In addition, the CMA will be invited to elect the members of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

FCCC/SBI/2018/12	<i>Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>
FCCC/APA/2018/5	<i>Agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary</i>

(e) Status of ratification of the Paris Agreement

17. *Background:* Parties will be updated on the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval received by the Depositary in respect of the Paris Agreement.

18. *Action:* The CMA may wish to take note of the information provided by the secretariat and to invite Parties to the Convention to expedite the deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Paris Agreement.

(f) Approval of the report on credentials

19. *Background:* The Bureau will examine the credentials submitted by Parties to the Paris Agreement and will submit its report on credentials for approval by the CMA.<sup>7</sup>

20. *Action:* The CMA will be invited to approve the report on credentials of representatives of Parties attending CMA 1.3. Representatives may participate in the work of the session provisionally, pending this action.

**3. Matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement<sup>8</sup>**

21. *Background:* CMA 1 invited the COP to continue to oversee the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement in accordance with the arrangements contained in decision 1/CP.21 and to accelerate the work and forward the outcomes to CMA 1.3 at the latest.<sup>9</sup>

22. CMA 1.2 and COP 23 convened a joint meeting to review progress in the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement.<sup>10</sup> COP 23 confirmed the firm determination of the COP to oversee and accelerate the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme by COP 24 and to forward the outcomes for consideration and adoption by CMA 1.3.<sup>11</sup>

23. *Action:* The CMA will be invited to consider and adopt the outcomes of the work on Paris Agreement work programme.

FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the first part its forty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 30 April to 10 May 2018</i>
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<sup>7</sup> See Decision 2/CMA.1. For further information on the submission of credentials, see the COP 24 provisional agenda and annotations (FCCC/CP/2018/1), paragraphs 27 and 28.

<sup>8</sup> This agenda item will address the modalities, procedures and guidelines that CMA 1 is expected to consider and take decisions on in accordance with the mandates contained in the Paris Agreement, as well as the draft decisions to be recommended by the subsidiary bodies through the COP to CMA 1 for its consideration and adoption in accordance with the work programme in decision 1/CP.21, including Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 22–35; Article 6 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40; Article 7 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42 and 45; Article 8 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 47–51; Article 9 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 52–64; Article 10 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 66–70; Articles 11 and 12 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 81–83; Article 13 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 84–98; Article 14 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 99–101; and Article 15 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 102 and 103. Any other matter concerning the implementation of the Paris Agreement could also be addressed by the CMA under this agenda item, as decided by the CMA. Further details on these mandates are included in the annotations to the agenda in chapter III.

<sup>9</sup> Decision 1/CMA.1, paragraph 5.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/PA/CMA/2017/2, paragraph 9.

<sup>11</sup> Decision 1/CP.23, paragraph 2.

FCCC/SBSTA/2018/6	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the second part of its forty-eighth session, held in Bangkok from 4 to 9 September 2018</i>
FCCC/SBI/2018/9 and Add.1	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the first part of its forty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 30 April to 10 May 2018</i>
FCCC/SBI/2018/11	<i>Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the second part of its forty-eighth session, held in Bangkok from 4 to 9 September 2018</i>
FCCC/APA/2018/2	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement on the fifth part of its first session, held in Bonn from 30 April to 10 May 2018</i>
FCCC/APA/2018/4	<i>Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement on the sixth part of its first session, held in Bangkok from 4 to 9 September 2018</i>

#### 4. High-level segment

24. The high-level segment will be inaugurated on Monday, 3 December, when statements by Heads of State or Government will be heard in the joint plenary meeting of the COP, the CMP and the CMA.

25. There will be one list of speakers for the high-level segment. Each Party, including Parties to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, may speak only once. Parties may wish to note that, as per SBI guidance urging Parties and presiding officers to conclude conferences in a timely manner,<sup>12</sup> statements must not exceed three minutes. Statements on behalf of groups, where other members of the group do not speak, are strongly encouraged and will be accorded additional time. Time limits will be strictly enforced. Following United Nations practice, a mechanism will be in place to signal to speakers when the time limit has been exceeded.

##### *Statements by Parties during the first part of the high-level segment*

26. Registration for the list of speakers for Monday, 3 December, when Heads of State and Government will deliver group or Party statements, will be opened mid-October and will close on Friday, 16 November 2018. A form has been sent to Parties for this purpose.

##### *Statements by Parties during the resumed high-level segment*

27. The high-level segment will resume during the second week to hear group or Party statements from Parties whose Head of State or Government did not speak on 3 December.

28. Registration for the list of speakers at the resumed high-level segment will be opened mid-October and will close on Friday, 16 November 2018. A form has been sent to Parties for this purpose.

29. The full text of the official statements will be posted on the UNFCCC website and will not be circulated in hard copy. In order to have a statement posted on the UNFCCC website, Parties speaking at the high-level segment are requested to send a copy of the statement in advance to [external-relations@unfccc.int](mailto:external-relations@unfccc.int).

##### *Statements by observer organizations*

30. Representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be invited to make statements when the high-level segment resumes in the second week, upon conclusion of the group and Party statements. The time limit of two minutes per statement

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 218.



will be strictly enforced (see para. 25 above). The full text of the official statements will be posted on the UNFCCC website and will not be circulated in hard copy (see para. 29 above).

**5. Other matters**

31. Any other matters for the attention of the CMA will be taken up under this agenda item.

**6. Conclusion of the session**

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

32. *Background:* A draft report on the session will be prepared for consideration and adoption by the CMA at the end of the session.

33. *Action:* The CMA will be invited to consider and adopt the draft report and authorize the Rapporteur to complete the report after the session under the guidance of the President and with the assistance of the secretariat.

(b) Closure of the session

34. The President will declare the session closed.

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## Decision -/CP.24

### **Preparations for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23, 1/CMA.1 and 3/CMA.1,

*Further recalling* decisions 6/CP.1, 6/CP.2, 25/CP.7, 5/CP.13, 12/CP.20 and 10/CP.21,

*Recalling*, in particular, decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 91, in which the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement was requested to develop recommendations for modalities, procedures and guidelines in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, and to define the year of their first and subsequent review and update, as appropriate, at regular intervals, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session with a view to forwarding them to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption at its first session,

*Also recalling*, in particular, decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, in which it was decided that the modalities, procedures and guidelines of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement shall build upon and eventually supersede the measurement, reporting and verification system established by decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 40–47 and 60–64, and decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 12–62, immediately following the submission of the final biennial reports and biennial update reports,

#### **I. Paris Agreement work programme**

1. *Congratulates* Parties that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Paris Agreement;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the subsidiary and constituted bodies for their work on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement pursuant to decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22 and 1/CP.23;
3. *Reaffirms* that, in the context of nationally determined contributions to the global response to climate change, all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement with a view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement as set out in its Article 2;
4. *Decides* to forward the following draft decisions for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session:<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to the draft decisions listed, draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement” and draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under

*Matters relating to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 22–35 of decision 1/CP.21*

(a) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.22);

(b) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.8);

(c) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.17);

*Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21*

(d) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.28);

*Matters relating to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21*

(e) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.21);

(f) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.9);

(g) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.14);

*Matters relating to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 52–64 of decision 1/CP.21*

(h) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.15);

(i) “Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement”;<sup>2</sup>

(j) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.11);

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the Paris Agreement” were forwarded by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its forty-ninth session (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.27) and at its forty-eighth session (FCCC/SBI/2018/9/Add.1, pp.5–6), respectively, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session.

<sup>2</sup> The outcome on “Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement” is incorporated in chapter V of draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23).

*Matters relating to Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 66–70 of decision 1/CP.21*

(k) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.3);

(l) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.7);

*Matters relating to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 84–98 of decision 1/CP.21*

(m) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23);<sup>3</sup>

*Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21*

(n) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.16);

*Matters relating to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 102 and 103 of decision 1/CP.21*

(o) Draft decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.5);

5. *Also decides* that the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement conducted in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 has been completed;

## **II. High-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance**

6. *Welcomes* the third high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, convened in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 13;

7. *Notes* that the dialogue highlighted progress in and remaining barriers to translating climate finance needs into action and enhancing developing countries’ access to climate finance;

8. *Welcomes with appreciation* the pledges and announcements of Parties, including pledges to the Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Adaptation Fund, and of international financial institutions, which provide further clarity to and predictability of climate finance flows to 2020;

9. *Also welcomes with appreciation* the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the Standing Committee on Finance, in particular its key findings and recommendations highlighting the increase in climate finance flows from developed country Parties to developing country Parties;<sup>4</sup>

10. *Notes* that the dialogue underscored the urgent need to scale up the mobilization of climate finance, including through greater engagement of the private sector, to increase finance for adaptation, and to align financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;

<sup>3</sup> As footnote 2 above.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex II.

11. *Also notes* that the dialogue highlighted the recently initiated replenishment process of the Green Climate Fund as a clear opportunity for enhancing ambition, as well as the importance of transparency and predictability of climate finance, clear eligibility criteria for funding and strong national policy and regulatory frameworks to enhance the mobilization of and access to climate finance;

12. *Further notes* that the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session will summarize the deliberations of the dialogue for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 13;

### III. Implementation and ambition

13. *Notes with concern* the current, urgent and emerging needs related to extreme weather events and slow onset events in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

14. *Stresses* the urgency of enhanced ambition in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation and adaptation efforts by all Parties;

15. *Recognizes* the urgent need to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties, in a predictable manner, to enable enhanced action by developing country Parties;

#### *Pre-2020*

16. *Emphasizes* that enhanced pre-2020 ambition can lay a solid foundation for enhanced post-2020 ambition;

17. *Congratulates* Parties that have accepted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;

18. *Underscores* the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment and *urges* Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that have yet to ratify the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary as soon as possible;

19. *Welcomes* the 2018 stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition, and *reiterates* its decision<sup>5</sup> to convene another stocktake at its twenty-fifth session;

20. *Urges* developed country Parties to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance recalling the commitment of developed country Parties in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16;

#### *Post-2020*

21. *Also reiterates* its invitation<sup>6</sup> to Parties to communicate, by 2020, mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement, and *welcomes* the strategies that have already been communicated;

22. *Further reiterates* its request<sup>7</sup> to those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2025 to communicate

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<sup>5</sup> Decision 1/CP.23, paragraph 18.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 35.

<sup>7</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 23.

by 2020 a new nationally determined contribution and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

23. *Reiterates* its request<sup>8</sup> to those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

#### **IV. Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**

24. *Recognizes* the role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in providing scientific input to inform Parties in strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

25. *Expresses* its appreciation and gratitude to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the scientific community for responding to the invitation of the Conference of the Parties and providing the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C,<sup>9</sup> reflecting the best available science;

26. *Welcomes* the timely completion of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C in response to the invitation from Parties in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 21;

27. *Invites* Parties to make use of the information contained in the report referred to in paragraph 25 above in their discussions under all relevant agenda items of the subsidiary and governing bodies;

28. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider at its fiftieth session (June 2019) the report referred to in paragraph 25 above with a view to strengthening the scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal, including in the context of the preparation of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

29. *Encourages* Parties to continue to support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

#### **V. Talanoa Dialogue**

30. *Recalls* its decision<sup>10</sup> to convene a facilitative dialogue among Parties in 2018 to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

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<sup>8</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 24.

<sup>9</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2018. Global Warming of 1.5 °C: An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. Available at <http://ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>.

<sup>10</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20.

31. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Presidents of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Conference of the Parties for their leadership in the organization, conduct and conclusion of the Talanoa Dialogue;
32. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the people of Fiji and the Pacific region for having brought into the UNFCCC process the tradition of Talanoa, whose purpose is to share stories, build empathy and generate trust;
33. *Acknowledges* that the Talanoa Dialogue was an inclusive and participatory process that incentivized exchanges between Parties and non-Party stakeholders following the Pacific tradition of Talanoa;
34. *Also acknowledges* that the Talanoa Dialogue took stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and provided information for the preparation of nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;
35. *Takes note* of the outcome, inputs and outputs<sup>11</sup> of the Talanoa Dialogue and their potential to generate greater confidence, courage and enhanced ambition;
36. *Recognizes* the efforts and actions that Parties and non-Party stakeholders are undertaking to enhance climate action;
37. *Invites* Parties to consider the outcome, inputs and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue in preparing their nationally determined contributions and in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition;

## **VI. Matters relating to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement**

38. *Decides* that, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, for Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Paris Agreement, the final biennial reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December 2022, and the final biennial update reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December 2024;
39. *Reaffirms* that, consistently with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, for Parties to the Paris Agreement, following the submission of the final biennial reports and biennial update reports, the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex to decision -/CMA.1<sup>12</sup> will supersede the measurement, reporting and verification system established by decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 40–47 and 60–64, and decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 12–62;
40. *Also reaffirms* the reporting obligations under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention;
41. *Decides* in this context that, for Parties to the Paris Agreement, the biennial transparency reports, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress prepared and conducted in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 39 above shall replace the biennial reports, biennial update reports, international assessment and review, and international consultation and analysis referred to in decision 2/CP.17;

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<sup>11</sup> For information on the outcome, inputs and outputs, see <https://talanoadialogue.com/>.

<sup>12</sup> Draft decision titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session,

42. *Also decides* that, to fulfil national inventory reporting obligations under the Convention, Parties to the Paris Agreement submitting annual national inventory reports under the Convention shall use the modalities, procedures and guidelines for national inventory reports contained in chapter III of the annex to decision -/CMA.1 by the date that the reports are first due under the Paris Agreement, with the technical expert review to be conducted in accordance with the corresponding modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in chapter VII of the annex to decision -/CMA.1, in place of the greenhouse gas inventory reporting guidelines contained in the annex to decision 24/CP.19 and the review guidelines in the annex to decision 13/CP.20, respectively, including in years in which a biennial transparency report is not due under the Paris Agreement;

43. *Further decides* that, with respect to the reporting and review of national communications under the Convention every four years, starting from the date that reports are first due under the Paris Agreement:

(a) Parties may submit their national communication and biennial transparency report as a single report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines included in the annex to decision -/CMA.1 for information also covered by the national communication reporting guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

(b) In addition, Parties shall include in the report:

(i) Supplemental chapters on research and systematic observation and on education, training and public awareness, in accordance with the guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

(ii) For those Parties that have not reported under chapter IV of the annex to decision -/CMA.1, an additional chapter on adaptation, in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

(c) For those Parties whose national communications are subject to review under decision 13/CP.20, the review shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in chapter VII of the annex to decision -/CMA.1, and shall also include a review of the information submitted under paragraph 43(b) above, in accordance with relevant guidance in decision 13/CP.20, as applicable;

44. *Reiterates* that for Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the Paris Agreement, reporting obligations under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention and existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention shall continue to apply, in accordance with relevant decisions, as applicable, and *decides* that, to enhance comparability of information, those Parties may use the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex to decision -/CMA.1, as well as the information referred to in paragraph 43(b) above with respect to national communications, to meet their reporting commitments under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention, in lieu of guidance adopted under the Convention;

45. *Decides* that the technical annex referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 7, containing modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, shall be submitted as an annex to the biennial transparency report;

46. *Also decides* that the technical analysis referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 11, containing modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, shall be carried out concurrently with the technical expert review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;



## **VII. Leaders' Summit**

47. *Welcomes* the participation of Heads of State and Governments in the Leaders' Summit convened in Katowice, Poland, on 3 December 2018;

48. *Notes* the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration,<sup>13</sup> which recognizes the need to take into account the imperatives of just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;

## **VIII. United Nations Climate Summit in 2019**

49. *Welcomes* the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a Climate Summit in 2019;

50. *Calls on* Parties to participate in the Summit and to demonstrate, through such participation, their enhanced ambition in addressing climate change;

## **IX. Administrative and budgetary matters**

51. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

52. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://cop24.gov.pl/presidency/initiatives/just-transition-declaration/>

## Decision -/CP.24

### Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/288,

*Also recalling* the Paris Agreement, decision 1/CP.21 and decision 2/CP.23,

*Emphasizing* that the purpose and functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and its Facilitative Working Group will be carried out consistent with international law,

*Also emphasizing*, in its entirety, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform involving indigenous peoples,

*Further emphasizing* that in the context of the implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform involving local communities, none of the activities should authorize or encourage any action, which will dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States,

1. *Decides* to establish the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group;
2. *Affirms* that the Facilitative Working Group is established with the objective of further operationalizing the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and facilitating the implementation of its functions;
3. *Decides* that the Facilitative Working Group shall comprise 14 representatives, as follows:
  - (a) One representative of a Party from each of the five United Nations regional groups;
  - (b) One representative of a Party from a small island developing State;
  - (c) One representative of a least developed country Party;
  - (d) Seven representatives from indigenous peoples organizations, one from each of the seven United Nations indigenous sociocultural regions;
4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider, in the context of the review referred to in paragraph 27 below, and taking into account progress related to the representation of local communities, the addition of at least three additional representatives to represent local communities, as well as a process for the appointment of such representatives, and an equal number of Party representatives, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the representation of local communities on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session (November 2021);
5. *Decides* that Party representatives shall be appointed by their respective regional groups and constituencies, and that the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice shall be notified of these appointments;

6. *Also decides* that indigenous peoples representatives shall be appointed by the indigenous peoples, through their focal points, and that the Chair of the Subsidiary Body of Scientific Technological Advice shall be notified of these appointments;
7. *Further decides* that, along with each representative, one alternate may be designated, in accordance with the appointment process referred to in paragraphs 3–6 above; the alternate representative will participate in meetings when the representative is unable to attend, and will replace the representative for the remainder of the term if the representative cannot complete the functions of the assigned office;
8. *Decides* that representatives of the Facilitative Working Group shall serve for a term of three years and shall not be eligible to serve two consecutive terms, and that the representatives shall remain in office until their successors have been elected;
9. *Also decides* that the Facilitative Working Group shall elect annually two co-chairs and two vice co-chairs from among its representatives to serve for a term of one year each, with one co-chair and one vice co-chair being a representative from a Party and the other co-chair and vice co-chair being a representative from indigenous peoples and, as appropriate, local communities;
10. *Further decides* that the election and rotation of the co-chairs and vice co-chairs will take into account regional geographic balance, and strive for gender balance;
11. *Decides* that if one of the co-chairs is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, the respective vice co-chair shall serve as the co-chair;
12. *Also decides* that if one of the co-chairs or vice co-chairs is unable to complete the term of office, the Facilitative Working Group shall elect a replacement to complete that term of office, in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 above;
13. *Invites* Parties to promote the engagement of local communities in the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform with a view to enhancing their participation in the Facilitative Working Group and the Platform;
14. *Stresses* the importance of striving for gender balance in the appointment processes of representatives in accordance with decisions 36/CP.7, 23/CP.18 and 3/CP.23;
15. *Decides* that the Facilitative Working Group shall operate on the basis of consensus;
16. *Invites* Parties, local communities and indigenous peoples to take into consideration the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and its functions at the local, national and regional level in order to enhance the engagement and inclusion of indigenous peoples and local communities to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner;
17. *Decides* that the Facilitative Working Group shall meet twice per year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the session of the Conference of the Parties;
18. *Also decides* that the Facilitative Working Group, under the incremental approach, will propose an initial two-year workplan for the period 2020–2021 for implementing the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its fifty-first session (November 2019);
19. *Further decides* that the workplan referred to in paragraph 18 above should take into account experiences from any activities that have already taken place under the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, and that the workplan may include annual in-session events in conjunction with the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body

for Scientific and Technological Advice, on which summary reports, which could be of a technical nature, would be prepared by the Facilitative Working Group;

20. *Encourages* the Facilitative Working Group to collaborate with other bodies under and outside the Convention, as appropriate, aiming at enhancing the coherence of the actions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform under the Convention;

21. *Requests* the secretariat, with the support of the Facilitative Working Group, to make the work of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform widely accessible, including through the development of a dedicated web portal on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform on the UNFCCC website;

22. *Also requests* the secretariat to organize a thematic in-session workshop, in conjunction with the fiftieth session (June 2019) of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, on enhancing the participation of local communities, in addition to indigenous peoples, in the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;

23. *Further requests* the secretariat to develop, under the incremental approach for the operationalization of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, activities related to the implementation of all three functions of the Platform,<sup>1</sup> at each session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice until the workplan is adopted, and *invites* Parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit their views on possible activities via the submission portal<sup>2</sup> by 28 February 2019;

24. *Requests* the Facilitative Working Group to report on its outcomes, including a draft second three-year workplan, and on the activities of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session through the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its fifty-fourth session (May to June 2021);

25. *Decides* to endorse the draft workplan referred to in paragraph 24 above at its twenty-seventh session;

26. *Requests* the secretariat to make the reports referred to in paragraph 24 above publicly available on the UNFCCC website;

27. *Decides* that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice will review the outcomes and activities of the Facilitative Working Group, taking into account the report referred to in paragraph 24 above, at its fifty-fourth session and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session with a view to adopting a decision on the outcome of this review;

28. *Also decides* that the initial mandate for the Facilitative Working Group will span three years, to be extended as determined by the review referred to in paragraph 27 above;

29. *Further decides* that the meetings of the Facilitative Working Group shall be open to Parties and observers under the Convention;

30. *Requests* the secretariat to support and facilitate the work of the Facilitative Working Group;

31. *Takes note of* the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 30 above;

32. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;

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<sup>1</sup> Paragraph 6(a–c) of decision 2/CP.23.

<sup>2</sup> [https://unfccc.int/submissions\\_and\\_statements](https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements).

33. *Invites* interested Parties and organizations to provide financial and technical support, as appropriate, for the implementation of the functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

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## Decision -/CP.24

### Long-term climate finance

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 2, 4 and 97–101, as well as decisions 1/CP.17, 2/CP.17, paragraphs 126–132, 4/CP.18, 3/CP.19, 5/CP.20, 5/CP.21, 7/CP.22 and 6/CP.23,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the Standing Committee on Finance, in particular its key findings and recommendations highlighting the increase in climate finance flows from developed country Parties to developing country Parties;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Also welcomes with appreciation* the continued progress of developed country Parties towards reaching the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16;
3. *Recalls* the commitment of developed country Parties, in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing country Parties in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, and *urges* developed country Parties to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards achieving this goal;
4. *Urges* developed country Parties to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and for adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance and the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;
5. *Welcomes* the biennial submissions received to date from developed country Parties on their strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2018 to 2020 in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 10,<sup>2</sup> and *urges* those developed country Parties that have not yet done so to submit this information;
6. *Requests* the secretariat, in line with decision 5/CP.20, paragraph 11, to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions referred to in paragraph 5 above in order to inform the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 9 below;
7. *Welcomes* the progress of Parties' efforts to strengthen their domestic enabling environments in order to attract climate finance, and *requests* Parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance in accordance with decision 3/CP.19;
8. *Notes with appreciation* the summary report<sup>3</sup> on the 2018 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance, and *invites* Parties and relevant institutions to consider the key messages therein;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex II.

<sup>2</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/4.

9. *Decides* that the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance in 2019 and 2020 will focus on:
- (a) The effectiveness of climate finance, including the results and impacts of finance provided and mobilized;
  - (b) The provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for their adaptation and mitigation actions in relation to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;
10. *Requests* the secretariat to organize the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 9 above and to prepare summary reports on the workshops for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) and twenty-sixth session (November 2020) respectively;
11. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue to ensure that the workshops are well-balanced by, inter alia, inviting both public and private sector actors to attend them and summarizing the views expressed at the workshops in a fair and gender-balanced manner;
12. *Welcomes* the third biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, convened in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, and *looks forward* to the summary of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties of the deliberations of the dialogue for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session;<sup>4</sup>
13. *Decides* that the fourth biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, to be convened in 2020 in accordance with decision 3/CP.19, will be informed by the reports on the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance and the 2020 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows.

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<sup>4</sup> As per decision 7/CP.22, paragraph 16.

## Decision -/CP.24

### Report of the Standing Committee on Finance

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, paragraph 112, and 2/CP.17, paragraphs 120 and 121, as well as decisions 5/CP.18, 7/CP.19, 6/CP.20, 6/CP.21, 8/CP.22 and 7/CP.23,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session, taking note of the recommendations contained therein;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Endorses* the workplan of the Standing Committee on Finance for 2019;<sup>2</sup>
3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the Standing Committee on Finance, in particular the summary and recommendations<sup>3</sup> as contained in the annex;
4. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into account the best available science in future biennial assessment and overviews of climate finance flows;
5. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to use in the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows the established terminology in the provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement in relation to climate finance, where applicable;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the financial contributions provided by the Governments of Belgium, Germany, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as by the European Commission to support the work of the Standing Committee on Finance;
7. *Welcomes* the 2018 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of climate finance architecture with a focus on enhancing collaboration and seizing opportunities, and takes note of the summary report<sup>4</sup> on the Forum;
8. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway and the Republic of Korea for their support in ensuring the success of the 2018 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance;
9. *Welcomes* the decision of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of its 2019 Forum, which will be climate finance and sustainable cities;
10. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to map, every four years, as part of its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the available information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including its reference to Article 9 thereof;
11. *Encourages* the Standing Committee on Finance to provide input to the technical paper of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts on the sources of financial support;<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/8.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex VI.

<sup>3</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/2018%20BA%20Technical%20Report%20Final.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex III.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/8, paragraph 14(g).



12. *Confirms* the mandates in Article 11, paragraph 3(d), of the Convention, and decisions 12/CP.2, 12/CP.3, 5/CP.19 and 1/CP.21;
13. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare, every four years, a report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement, for consideration by the Conference of Parties, starting at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020), and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, starting at its third session (November 2020);
14. *Also requests* the Standing Committee on Finance, in preparing the report referred to in paragraph 13 above, to collaborate, as appropriate, with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the subsidiary and constituted bodies, multilateral and bilateral channels, and observer organizations;
15. *Further requests* that the actions of the Standing Committee on Finance called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources;
16. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) on progress in implementing its workplan.
17. *Also requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to consider the guidance provided to it in other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

# Annex

## Summary and recommendations by the Standing Committee on Finance on the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows

[English only]

### I. Context and mandates

1. The Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) assists the Conference of the Parties (COP) in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, inter alia, in terms of measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties, through activities such as the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows (BA).<sup>1</sup>

2. Subsequent to the 2014 BA, the COP requested the SCF to consider: the relevant work of other bodies and entities on measurement, reporting and verification of support and the tracking of climate finance;<sup>2</sup> ways of strengthening methodologies for reporting climate finance;<sup>3</sup> and ongoing technical work on operational definitions of climate finance, including private finance mobilized by public interventions, to assess how adaptation and mitigation needs can most effectively be met by climate finance.<sup>4</sup> It also requested the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, when developing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support, to consider, inter alia, information in the BA and other reports of the SCF and other relevant bodies under the Convention.

3. The COP welcomed the summary and recommendations by the SCF on the 2016 BA, which, inter alia, encourages Parties and relevant international institutions to enhance the availability of information that will be necessary for tracking global progress on the goals outlined in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement. The COP requested the SCF, in preparing future BAs, to assess available information on investment needs and plans related to Parties' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans.

4. The 2018 BA provides an updated overview of climate finance flows in 2015 and 2016 from provider to beneficiary countries, available information on domestic climate finance and cooperation among Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), and the other climate-related flows that constitute global total climate finance flows. It also includes information on trends since the 2014 BA. The 2018 BA then considers the implications of these flows and assesses their relevance to international efforts to address climate change. It explores the key features of climate finance flows, including composition and purposes. It also explores emerging insights into their effectiveness, finance access, and ownership and alignment of climate finance with beneficiary country needs and priorities related to climate change. It also provides information on recent developments in the

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 121(f).

<sup>2</sup> Decision 1/CP.18, paragraph 71.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 5/CP.18, paragraph 11.

<sup>4</sup> Decision 3/CP.19, paragraph 11.

measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance flows at the international and domestic level, and insights into impact reporting practices.

5. The 2018 BA includes, for the first time, information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including methods and metrics, and data sets on flows, stocks and considerations for integration. It also discusses climate finance flows in the broader context.

6. The 2018 BA comprises this summary and recommendations, and a technical report. The summary and recommendations was prepared by the SCF. The technical report was prepared by experts under the guidance of the SCF and draws on information and data from a range of sources. It was subject to extensive stakeholder input and expert review, but remains a product of the external experts.

## II. Challenges and limitations

7. The 2018 BA provides an updated overview of current climate finance flows over the years 2015 and 2016, along with data on trends from 2011 to 2014 collated in previous BA reports. Due diligence has been undertaken to utilize the best information available from the most credible sources. In compiling estimates, efforts have been made to avoid double counting through a focus on primary finance, which is finance for a new physical item or activity. Challenges were nevertheless encountered in collecting, aggregating and analysing information from diverse sources. The lack of clarity with regard to the use of different definitions of climate finance limits the comparability of data.

8. **Data uncertainty.** There are uncertainties associated with each source of data which have different underlying causes. Uncertainties are related to the data on domestic public investments, resulting from the lack of geographic coverage, differences in the way methods are applied, significant changes in the methods for estimating energy efficiency over the years, and the lack of available data on sustainable transport and other key sectors. Uncertainties also arise from the lack of procedures and data to determine private climate finance; methods for estimating adaptation finance; differences in the assumptions of underlying formulas to attribute finance from multilateral development banks (MDBs) to members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), minus the Republic of Korea; the classification of data as ‘green finance’; and incomplete data on non-concessional flows.

9. **Data gaps.** Gaps in the coverage of sectors and sources of climate finance remain significant, particularly with regard to private investment. Although estimates of incremental investments in energy efficiency have improved, there is still an inadequate understanding of the public and private sources of finance and the financial instruments behind those investments. For sustainable transport, efforts have been made to improve public and private investment in electric vehicles. However, information on sources and instruments for finance in public mass transit remains unreported in many countries. High-quality data on private investments in mitigation and finance in sectors such as agriculture, forests, water and waste management are particularly lacking. In particular, adaptation finance estimates are difficult to compare with mitigation finance estimates due to the former being context-specific and incremental, and more work is needed on estimating climate-resilient investments.

10. The limitations outlined in paragraphs 8 and 9 above need to be taken into consideration when deriving conclusions and policy implications from the 2018 BA.

The SCF will contribute, through its activities, to the progressive improvement of the measurement, reporting and verification of climate finance information in future BAs to help address these challenges.

### **III. Key findings**

#### **A. Methodological issues relating to measurement, reporting and verification of public and private climate finance**

##### **1. Developments in the period 2015–2016**

11. Following the recommendations made by the SCF in the 2016 BA, the 2018 BA identifies the improvements listed in paragraphs 12–16 below in the tracking and reporting of information on climate finance.

##### **(a) Annex II Parties**

12. Revision of the biennial report (BR) common tabular format (CTF) tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) has facilitated the provision of more qualitative information on the definitions and underlying methodologies used by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) in the documentation boxes in the BR3 CTF tables. The BR3 CTF tables submitted as at October 2018 suggest some increase in the provision of quantitative information, including information on public financial support in CTF table 7(b) and climate-related private finance in the BRs.

##### **(b) International organizations**

13. Making data available on private shares of climate co-finance associated with MDB finance and reporting on amounts mobilized through public interventions deployed by other development finance institutions (DFIs) included in the regular OECD-DAC data collection process.

14. Facilitating the increased transparency of information through biennial surveys to collect information from OECD-DAC members on the measurement basis for reporting (i.e. committed, disbursed or “other”), and on the shares of the activity reported as mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting to the UNFCCC.

15. Institutionalizing the mitigation and adaptation finance tracking and reporting, and ongoing efforts aimed at better tracking and reporting on projects that have mitigation and adaptation co-benefits (i.e. cross-cutting) among MDBs.

16. Measuring and reporting on impact is now common practice among multilateral climate funds, and there is now growing interest in this field by MDBs and the International Development Finance Club (IDFC), which are also undertaking work on methodologies for impact measuring in the light of the Paris Agreement. The ongoing efforts of MDBs to develop additional metrics that demonstrate how MDB financing supports climate-resilient development pathways are an important step in this direction.

##### **(c) Insights into reporting by Annex II Parties and non-Annex I Parties**

17. Notwithstanding the improvements in methodologies for reporting climate finance via the BR3 CTF tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b), some reporting issues persist that complicate the aggregation, comparison and analysis of the data. The current

“UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties”<sup>5</sup> were designed to accommodate reporting on a wide range of climate finance instruments and activities. This required a reporting architecture that was flexible enough to accommodate a diversity of reporting approaches. In some cases, limited clarity with regard to the diversity of reporting approaches limits comparability in climate finance reporting.

18. The current “UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”<sup>6</sup> for reporting by non-Annex I Parties on financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support received do not require information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used in generating the information. Nevertheless, the provision of such information is useful.

**(d) Insights into broader reporting aspects**

19. Notwithstanding ongoing efforts to make information on domestic climate-related finance available through biennial update reports (BURs), published climate public expenditure and institutional reviews, and other tools, collecting and reporting domestic climate-related finance is often not undertaken systematically, thereby limiting the availability of information.

20. There are significant data gaps on climate finance flows in the context of cooperation among non-Annex I Parties.

**2. Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement: methods and metrics**

21. Ongoing voluntary efforts to develop approaches for tracking and reporting on consistency of public and private sector finance with the Paris Agreement are important for enhancing the collective understanding of the consistency of the broader finance and investment flows with Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.

22. Some financial actors, such as MDBs and bilateral DFIs, have started to develop approaches for tracking the integration of climate change considerations into their operations. However, there was no publicly available information on the progress made on this matter at the time of preparation of the 2018 BA. Ongoing work for developing climate-resilience metrics is important for enhancing understanding of the consistency of multilateral and bilateral development finance with the Paris Agreement.

**B. Overview of current climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016**

**1. Global finance flows**

23. On a comparable basis, climate finance flows increased by 17 per cent in the period 2015–2016 compared with the period 2013–2014. High-bound climate finance estimates increased from USD 584 billion in 2014 to USD 680 billion in 2015 and to USD 681 billion in 2016 (see figure 1). The growth seen in 2015 was largely driven by high levels of new private investment in renewable energy, which is the largest segment of the global total. Despite decreasing technology costs (particularly in solar photovoltaic and wind power generation), which means that every dollar invested

<sup>5</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex I.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex III.

finances more renewable energy than it previously did, a significant number of new projects were financed in 2015. In 2016, a decrease in renewable energy investment occurred, which was driven by both the continued decline in renewable technology costs and the lower generation capacity of new projects financed.<sup>7</sup> However, the decrease in renewable energy investment in 2016 was offset by an 8 per cent increase in investment in energy efficiency technologies across the building, industry and transport sectors.

24. The quality and completeness of data on climate finance has improved since the 2016 BA. Methodological improvements in estimating finance flows have changed the comparative basis against previous estimates. In particular, 2014 estimates for energy efficiency have been revised downward owing to a more accurate bottom-up assessment model being employed by the International Energy Agency. This has resulted in a revised estimate of USD 584 billion from USD 741 billion for total global climate finance in 2014. In addition, data coverage in sustainable transport has improved, with estimates for public and private investment in electric vehicle sales in 2015 and 2016.

**(a) Flows from Annex II Parties to non-Annex I Parties as reported in biennial reports**

25. Climate-specific finance reported in BRs submitted by Annex II Parties has increased in terms of both volume and rate of growth since the previous BA. Whereas the total finance reported increased by just 5 per cent from 2013 to 2014, it increased by 24 per cent from 2014 to 2015 (to USD 33 billion), and subsequently by 14 per cent from 2015 to 2016 (to USD 38 billion). Out of these total amounts, USD 30 billion in 2015 and USD 34 billion in 2016 were reported as climate-specific finance channelled through bilateral, regional and other channels; the remainder flowed through multilateral channels. From 2014 to 2016, both mitigation and adaptation finance grew in more or less equal proportions, namely by 41 and 45 per cent, respectively.

**(b) Multilateral climate funds**

26. Total amounts channelled through UNFCCC funds and multilateral climate funds in 2015 and 2016 were USD 1.4 billion and USD 2.4 billion, respectively. The significant increase from 2015 to 2016 was a result of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) ramping up operations. On the whole, this represents a decrease of approximately 13 per cent compared with the 2013–2014 biennium and can be accounted for by a reduction in the commitments made by the Climate Investment Funds, in line with changes in the climate finance landscape as the GCF only started to scale up operations in 2016.

**(c) Climate finance from multilateral development banks**

27. MDBs provided USD 23.4 billion and USD 25.5 billion in climate finance from their own resources to eligible recipient countries in 2015 and 2016, respectively. On average, this represents a 3.4 per cent increase from the 2013–2014 period.

28. The attribution of MDB finance flows to members of OECD-DAC, minus the Republic of Korea, is calculated at up to USD 17.4 billion in 2015 and USD 19.7 billion in 2016 to recipients eligible for OECD-DAC official development assistance.

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<sup>7</sup> Approximately 52 per cent of the decrease in 2016 was due to reduced technology costs in solar photovoltaic and wind energy.

**(d) Private climate finance**

29. The most significant source of uncertainty relates to the geographic attribution of private finance data. Although efforts have been made by MDBs and OECD since the 2016 BA to estimate private climate finance mobilized through multilateral and bilateral institutions, data on private finance sources and destinations remain lacking.

30. MDBs reported private finance mobilization in 2015 was USD 10.9 billion and increased by 43 per cent the following year to USD 15.7 billion. OECD estimated USD 21.7 billion in climate-related private finance mobilized during the period 2012–2015 by bilateral and multilateral institutions, which included USD 14 billion from multilateral providers and USD 7.7 billion from bilateral finance institutions. It is estimated that, in 2015, USD 2.3 billion was mobilized through bilateral institutions. The Climate Policy Initiative estimated renewable energy flows for new projects ranged from USD 2.4 billion in 2015 to USD 1.5 billion in 2016; this was, however, a significant underestimation given the underlying reporting approaches.

**(e) Recipients**

31. A total of 34 Parties included in Annex I to the Convention provided information on recipients in the BR3s, while 16 out of 40 BURs submitted as first or second BURs as at October 2018 include, to varying degrees, quantitative information on climate finance received in the 2015–2016 period. Therefore, at the time of the preparation of the 2018 BA, it is not possible to present a clear picture of climate finance received on the basis of the information included in national reports submitted to the secretariat.

32. Other sources of information provide insights on recipients. For example, of the bilateral finance reported to OECD-DAC, national and local governments received 51 and 61 per cent of bilateral climate-related assistance in 2015 and 2016, up from 43 and 42 per cent in 2013 and 2014, respectively. The remainder was received by international organizations, non-governmental organizations and public and private sector organizations from the support-providing countries. No information is available on the channels of delivery for 91–97 per cent of the other official flows of a non-concessional nature in the period 2015–2016. Of the total climate finance committed by MDBs from their own resources, 72 per cent was channelled to public sector recipients in 2015, and 74 per cent in 2016. Adaptation finance, in particular, went predominantly to public sector institutions: 90 per cent in 2015 and 97 per cent in 2016.

**2. Domestic climate finance**

33. Domestic climate expenditures by national and subnational governments are a potentially growing source of global climate finance, particularly as, in some cases, NDC submissions are translated into specific investment plans and domestic efforts to monitor and track the domestic climate expenditures are stepped up. However, comprehensive data on domestic climate expenditure are not readily available, as these data are not collected regularly or with a consistent methodology over time within or across countries. Of the 30 countries that reported data on climate expenditures included in the 2016 BA, 19 countries provided such data in 2015 or 2016, with the 2015 data for 5 countries being included in the 2016 BA. Four countries reported expenditure of USD 0.335 billion in their BURs, while seven countries published climate public expenditure and institutional reviews amounting to USD 16.5 billion.<sup>8</sup> In two other countries, updated data are available amounting to

<sup>8</sup> This includes Hebei Province in China, reporting an expenditure of USD 6.1 billion in 2015.

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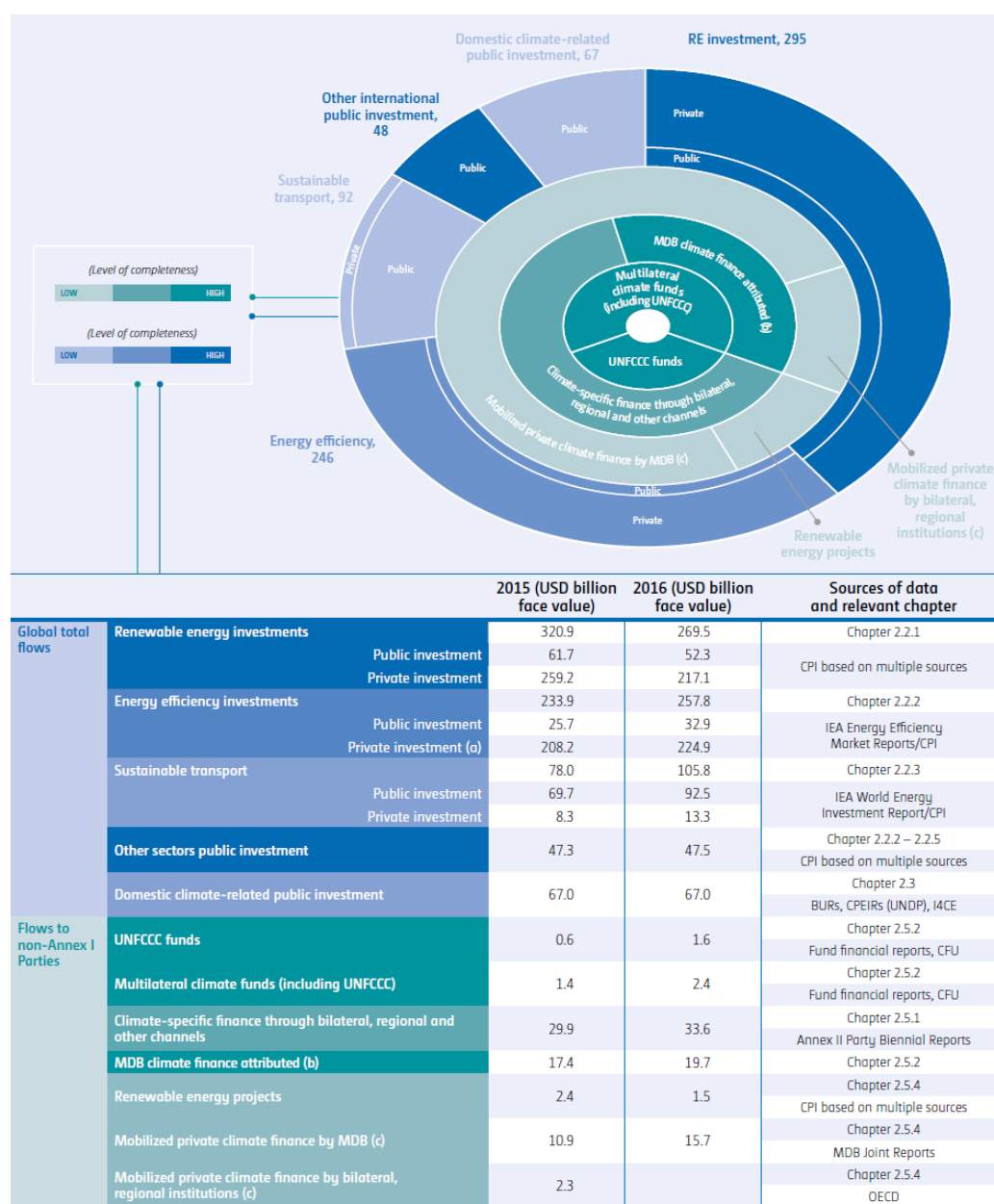
USD 49 billion. In total, this brings domestic public climate finance estimates for the period 2015–2016 to USD 67 billion.

**3. Flows among countries that are not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, recipients eligible for official development assistance and Parties not included in Annex I**

34. Information on climate finance flows among non-Annex I Parties is not systematically tracked, relying on voluntary reporting by countries through the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System and DFIs through IDFC that are based in countries that are not members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (non-OECD). Total estimates of such flows amounted to USD 12.2–13.9 billion in 2015 and USD 11.3–13.7 billion in 2016. This represents an increase of approximately 33 per cent on average from the 2013–2014 period, driven primarily by non-OECD member institutions of IDFC increasing finance significantly to other non-OECD members. New multilateral institutions include the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the New Development Bank. Together, they provided USD 911 million to renewable energy projects in 2016. The AIIB portion of this amount included outflows that may be attributable to OECD-DAC members that are shareholders in AIIB.



**Figure 1**  
**Climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016**  
 (Billions of United States dollars, annualized)



*Abbreviations:* BEV = battery electric vehicle, BUR = biennial update report, CPEIR = climate public expenditure and institutional reviews, CPI = Climate Policy Initiative, IEA = International Energy Agency, I4CE = Institute for Climate Economics, MDB = multilateral development bank, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

<sup>a</sup> Value discounts transport energy efficiency estimates by 8.5 per cent to account for overlap with electric vehicle estimates.

<sup>b</sup> From members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), minus the Republic of Korea, to OECD-DAC recipients eligible for official development assistance. Refer to chapter 2.5.2 of the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report for further explanation.

<sup>c</sup> Estimates include private co-financing with MDB finance.

#### 4. Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement: data sets on flows, stocks and integration

35. The 2018 BA includes information on available data sets that integrate climate change considerations into insurance, lending and investment decision-making processes and that include information that may be relevant to tracking consistency with Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement.

36. Across the financial sector, both the reporting of data on financial flows and stocks consistent with low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-resilient pathways, and the integration of climate considerations into decision-making are at a nascent stage. The data sets available on bond markets are the most advanced, with regular and reliable data published based on green bond labelling and analysis of bonds that may be aligned with climate themes. Less information is available on bonds that may be inconsistent with low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathways. Other market segments lack completeness of coverage and reporting quality across peer institutions. With regard to integrating climate change considerations into investment decision-making, some market segments such as listed corporations and institutional investors are participating in emerging reporting initiatives, including through target-setting processes, that will likely improve the availability of data over time. Other market segments such as insurance companies participate in comprehensive and regular survey reporting on climate integration into governance and risk-management processes. Other market segments, particularly in banking, insurance and financial services, lack breadth of coverage in reporting or are at an early stage of considering how to report data.

### C. Assessment of climate finance flows

37. An assessment of the data underlying the overview of climate finance flows presented offers insights into crucial questions of interest in the context of the objective of the Convention and the goals outlined in the Paris Agreement. Development banks, DFIs and multilateral climate funds play a vital role in helping countries to deliver on their NDCs. The key features of a subset of these different channels of public climate finance for beneficiary countries are summarized in the figure below, including the areas of support (adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting) and the instruments used to deliver climate finance.

Figure 2

#### Characteristics of international public climate finance flows in the period 2015–2016

	Annual average USD billion	Area of support				Financial instrument		
		Adaptation	Mitigation	REDD-plus <sup>a</sup>	Cross-cutting	Grants	Concessional loans	Other
Multilateral climate funds <sup>b</sup>	1.9	25%	53%	5%	17%	51%	44%	5%
Bilateral climate finance <sup>c</sup>	31.7	29%	50%	–	21%	47%	52%	<1%
MDB climate finance <sup>d</sup>	24.4	21%	79%	–	–	9%	74%	17%

*Note:* All values are based on approvals and commitments.

*Abbreviations:* MDB = multilateral development bank.

<sup>a</sup> In decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, the Conference of the Parties encouraged developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities: reducing emissions

from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

<sup>b</sup> Including Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme, Adaptation Fund, Bio Carbon Fund, Clean Technology Fund, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Forest Investment Program, Global Climate Change Alliance, Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, Green Climate Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund, Partnership for Market Readiness, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program, Special Climate Change Fund and United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries.

<sup>c</sup> Bilateral climate finance data are sourced from biennial reports from Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (that further include regional and other channels) for the annual average. Information related to the United States of America is drawn from preliminary data provided by the United States. The thematic split and the financial instrument data are taken from data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), referring only to concessional flows of climate-related development assistance reported by OECD-DAC members. Section C of the summary and recommendations and chapter III of the technical report uses 'bilateral finance' to refer only to concessional flows of climate-related development assistance reported by OECD-DAC members.

<sup>d</sup> The annual average and thematic split of MDBs includes their own resources only, while the financial instrument data include data from MDBs and from external resources, due to the lack of data disaggregation.

38. Overall, trends in climate finance point to increasing flows towards beneficiary countries. Bilateral climate finance flows, and those channelled through MDBs, have increased since the 2016 BA, whereas flows from the multilateral climate funds have fluctuated, having decreased in 2015 before rebounding in 2016, although the average remains lower than in the 2013–2014 period, which reflects changes in the climate finance landscape.

39. When considering these flows in aggregate, support for mitigation remains greater than support for adaptation across all sources (noting, however, measurement differences). Bilateral finance flows from OECD-DAC providers had the greatest proportion intended for adaptation (29 per cent) in the period 2015–2016, followed by multilateral climate funds (25 per cent) and MDBs (21 per cent). However, the 2018 BA finds an increase in public climate finance flows that contributes towards both adaptation and mitigation from both bilateral contributors and multilateral climate funds. This makes it more difficult to track the progress made in ramping up adaptation finance. When, however, considering flows based on other groupings, there are variations in the composition of the types of support.

40. Grants continue to be a key instrument for the provision of adaptation finance. In the period 2015–2016 grants accounted for 62 and 94 per cent of the face value of bilateral adaptation finance reported to OECD and of adaptation finance from the multilateral climate funds, respectively. During the same period, 9 per cent of adaptation finance flowing through MDBs was grant-based. Mitigation finance remains less concessional in nature, with 25 per cent of bilateral flows, 31 per cent of multilateral climate fund approvals and 4 per cent of MDB investments taking the form of grants. These figures, however, may not fully capture the added value brought by combining different types of financial instruments, or technical assistance with capital flows, which can often lead to greater innovation or more sustainable implementation.

41. With regard to geographic distribution, Asia remains the principal recipient region of public climate finance flows. In the period 2015–2016, the region received 31 per cent of funding from multilateral climate funds, 42 per cent of bilateral finance reported to OECD and 41 per cent of MDB flows (including to the Pacific region). The Latin America and Caribbean region and sub-Saharan Africa each secured 22 per cent of approvals from the multilateral climate funds in the same period. Latin America and the Caribbean received 17 per cent of MDB financing and 10 per cent

of bilateral finance reported to OECD, whereas sub-Saharan Africa received just 9 per cent of MDB financing but 30 per cent of bilateral finance reported to OECD.

42. With regard to flows to the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) in the period 2015–2016, funding directed at the LDCs represented 24 per cent of bilateral flows, whereas that directed at SIDS accounted for 2 per cent of such flows. Of the bilateral finance provided to the LDCs and SIDS, around half was earmarked for adaptation. Similarly, 21 per cent of finance approved by multilateral climate funds went to the LDCs and 13 per cent to SIDS, and more than half of this finance was focused on adaptation. MDBs channelled 15 per cent of their climate finance to the LDCs and SIDS. The percentage of adaptation spending to these countries (41 per cent) is twice their climate finance spending overall.

43. The management of climate finance, as well as the development and implementation of the projects that it supports, necessarily entails costs. The degree of such costs, which are often recovered through mechanisms such as administrative budgets and implementing agency fees, varies across institutions. Among the major multilateral climate change funds, fees account for between 1 and 9 per cent of total fund value, ranging from USD 65,000 to USD 1.2 million per project. Although these costs tend to decrease over time as management and disbursement mechanisms become more streamlined, there is evidence to suggest that the alignment of administrative functions between funds (e.g. the Global Environment Facility administration of the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund) offers the best opportunity to keep administrative costs down. This is essential in order to retain the trust that providers and recipients place in the funds.

44. The push to diversify modalities of access to climate finance continues. Institutions in beneficiary countries are increasingly able to meet fiduciary and environmental and social safeguard requirements for accessing funds. There has been a notable increase in the number of regional and national implementing entities to the multilateral climate funds, despite large amounts remaining programmed through multilateral entities.

45. Ownership remains a critical factor in the delivery of effective climate finance. A broad concept of ownership encompasses the consistency of climate finance with national priorities, the degree to which national systems are used for both spending and tracking, and the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders. There have been a number of efforts to build capacity to access and make strategic choices about how to use finance and oversee implementation. With regard to the role of governments, while there has been greater commitment by ministries of finance and planning to integrate climate finance into national budgetary planning, this is often not done fully. National-level institutions in beneficiary countries are playing a greater role in managing climate finance, particularly through domestic tracking systems. NDCs for which further financial resources need to be found are emerging as a platform that governments can use to stimulate engagement and strengthen national ownership of climate finance.

46. Mechanisms for monitoring the impact of climate finance have improved, albeit not uniformly. Thus, although the reporting of results (in terms of outputs) has increased, it is difficult to assess properly the quality of the impacts achieved (i.e. outcomes). These impacts are, moreover, presented in a multitude of formats. The reduction of GHG emissions remains the primary impact metric for climate change mitigation. Core mitigation-related multilateral funds are expected to reduce GHG emissions by over 11 billion tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO<sub>2</sub> eq), with reported reductions already approaching 37 million t CO<sub>2</sub> eq. GHG reduction results are complemented by other quantitative data, such as the number of beneficiaries and

the renewable energy capacity installed. The metrics, benchmarks and frameworks for monitoring the impact of mitigation projects continue to evolve, thereby helping to inform investment decisions.

47. Discussion on impact measurement of adaptation projects continues to be focused on the number and type of people that benefit from them, although the nature and extent of their beneficial effects are still difficult to quantify, both directly and indirectly. Adaptation finance channelled through core multilateral climate funds has so far reached over 20 million direct beneficiaries. The target for the combined number of direct and indirect beneficiaries is 290 million. Further work is necessary to develop adaptation and resilience metrics that can capture the whole spectrum of sectors receiving support and the many different approaches used, while allowing for aggregation of data and comparability between projects and funds.

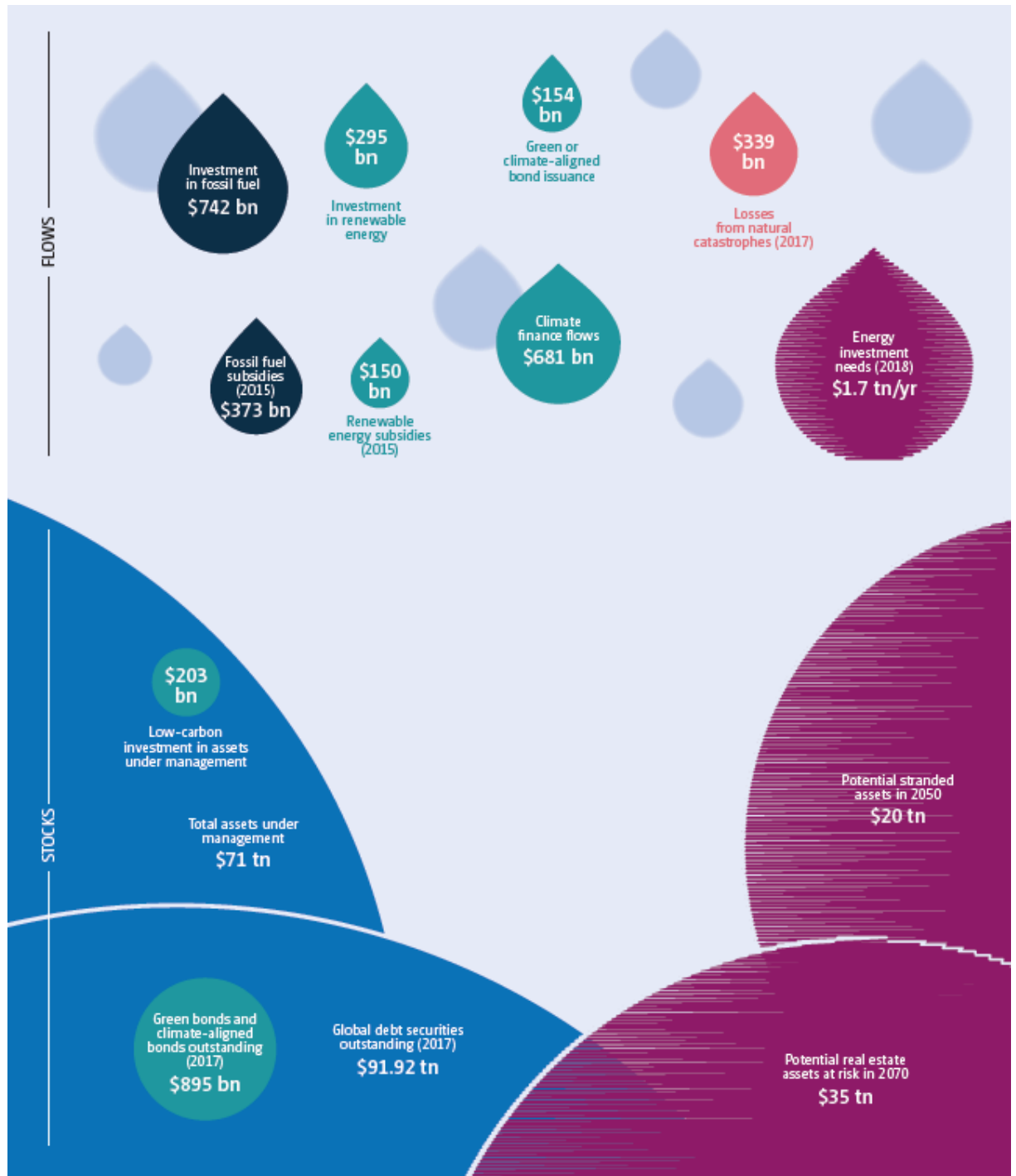
48. The extent of co-financing remains important for the mobilization of private finance, but is challenged in terms of the availability of data, definitions and methods. Research suggests that multilateral climate funds can perform on a par with DFIs with regard to private co-financing ratios. The degree to which such finance can be mobilized, however, is often heavily influenced by the investment conditions in a country, which are in turn created by the policy and regulatory frameworks in place.

**Information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement:  
climate finance in context**

49. Climate finance continues to account for just a small proportion of overall finance flows (see figure 3); the level of climate finance is considerably below what one would expect given the investment opportunities and needs that have been identified. However, although climate finance flows must obviously be scaled up, it is also important to ensure the consistency of finance flows as a whole (and of capital stock) pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement. This does not mean that all finance flows have to achieve explicitly beneficial climate outcomes, but that they must reduce the likelihood of negative climate outcomes. Although commitments are being made to ensure that finance flows from DFIs are climate consistent, more can be done to understand public finance flows and ensure that they are all consistent with countries' climate change and sustainable development objectives.

50. Awareness of climate risk in the financial sector has increased over the past few years. Positive developments are being seen in the sector, particularly with regard to the investment and lending policies of both public and private sector actors, and with regard to regulatory and fiscal policies and the information resources that guide decision-making.

Figure 3  
Climate finance in context



*Note:* All flows are global and annual for 2016 unless stated otherwise. Energy investment needs are modelled under a 2 °C scenario. The representation of stocks that overlap is not necessarily reflective of real-world overlaps. The flows represented are not representative of all flows contributing to the stocks presented. Data points are provided to place climate finance in context and do not represent an aggregate or systematic view. Climate finance flows are those represented in section B of the Summary and Recommendations and as reported in chapter 2 of the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report. Investment in renewable energy overlaps with this estimate of climate finance flows.

Source: See figure 3.9 in the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report.

## IV. Recommendations

51. The SCF invites the COP to consider the following recommendations:

### Chapter I (methodologies)

(a) *Request* developed country Parties and *encourage* developing country Parties, building on progress made so far and ongoing work, to continue enhancing the transparency, consistency and comparability of data on climate finance provided and mobilized through public interventions, and taking into consideration developments in relevant organizations and institutions;

(b) *Encourage* Parties providing climate finance to enhance their reporting of climate finance provided to developing country Parties;

(c) *Invite* Parties, through their board memberships in international financial institutions, to encourage continued efforts in the harmonization of methodologies for tracking and reporting climate finance among international organizations;

(d) *Encourage* developing country Parties, building on progress made so far and ongoing work, to consider, as appropriate, enhancing their reporting on the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used in generating information on financial, technical and capacity-building needs and support received;

### Chapter II (overview)

(e) *Encourage* Parties, building on progress made so far, to enhance their tracking and reporting on climate finance flows from all sources;

(f) *Encourage* developing country Parties that provide support to report information on climate finance provided to other developing country Parties;

(g) *Encourage* developed countries and climate finance providers, as well as multilateral and financial institutions, private finance data providers and other relevant institutions, to enhance the availability of granular, country-level data on mitigation and adaptation finance, inter alia, transport, agriculture, forests, water and waste;

(h) *Invite* private sector associations and financial institutions to build on the progress made on ways to improve data on climate finance and to engage with the SCF, including through their participation in the forums of the SCF with a view to enhancing the quality of the BA;

(i) *Request* the SCF to continue its work in the mapping of available data sets that integrate climate change considerations into insurance, lending and investment decision-making processes, and to include information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement in future BAs;

### Chapter III (assessment)

(j) *Invite* Parties to strive for complementarity between climate finance and sustainable development by, inter alia, aligning climate finance with national climate change frameworks and priorities, as well as broader economic development policies and national budgetary planning;

(k) *Encourage* developing countries to take advantage of available resources through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to strengthen

institutional capacity for programming their priority climate action, as well as tracking climate finance, effectiveness and impacts;

(l) *Encourage* developed countries and climate finance providers to continue to enhance country ownership and consider policies to balance funding for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account beneficiary country strategies, and, in line with the mandates, building on experiences, policies and practices of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, particularly the GCF;

(m) *Encourage* climate finance providers to improve tracking and reporting on gender-related aspects of climate finance, impact measuring and mainstreaming;

(n) *Invite*, as in the 2016 BA, multilateral climate funds, MDBs, other financial institutions and relevant international organizations to continue to advance work on tracking and reporting on impacts of mitigation and adaptation finance;

(o) *Encourage* all relevant United Nations agencies and international, regional and national financial institutions to provide information to Parties through the secretariat on how their development assistance and climate finance programmes incorporate climate-proofing and climate-resilience measures, in line with new available scientific information;

(p) *Request* the SCF, in preparing future BAs, to continue assessing available information on the alignment of climate finance with investment needs and plans related to Parties' NDCs and national adaptation plans;

(q) *Request* the SCF, in preparing the 2020 BA, to take into consideration available information relevant to Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.



## Decision -/CP.24

### Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the draft guidance to the Green Climate Fund prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling* decision 10/CP.22, paragraph 5,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session and its addendum,<sup>2</sup> including the list of actions taken by the Board of the Green Climate Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Board) in response to guidance received from the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress of the Green Climate Fund in 2018, including:

(a) That funding approved by the Board has reached USD 5.5 billion, including USD 4.6 billion in loans, grants, equities and guarantees in the past three years for the implementation of 93 funding proposals for adaptation and mitigation in 96 developing countries;

(b) The work to strengthen the Green Climate Fund's institutional capacity, standards and safeguards, transparency, inclusiveness, pipeline and role within the climate finance landscape;

(c) The decision of the Board<sup>3</sup> to initiate a review of the performance of the Green Climate Fund to assess the progress of the Fund in delivering on its mandate as set out in its Governing Instrument;

(d) The decision of the Board<sup>4</sup> concerning the selection process for the appointment of the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund secretariat;

(e) The decision of the Board to select and appoint the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as the trustee of the Green Climate Fund;

(f) Efforts made to improve access to the Green Climate Fund through the structured dialogues and the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;

(g) The increase in the number of entities accredited by the Board, including direct access entities;

(h) The implementation of the simplified approvals process, including the approval of four projects worth USD 30.1 million in Green Climate Fund funding to date;

(i) The collaboration in 2018 between the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex IV.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/5 and Add.1.

<sup>3</sup> Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/17.

<sup>4</sup> Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/06.

(j) The decision of the Board<sup>5</sup> on financial planning in 2019 and the allocation of up to USD 600 million to fund projects submitted in response to requests for proposals and pilot programmes, including the requests for “proposals on REDD-plus results-based payments”, mobilizing funds at scale, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, enhanced direct access and the simplified approvals process;

(k) The first annual report on complementarity and coherence with the Green Climate Fund and other climate finance channels;

3. *Further welcomes* the report on the implementation of the 2018 workplan and the approval of the 2019 workplan of the Board, and *urges* the Board to address remaining policy gaps, including on, as specified in the Fund’s Governing Instrument and its rules of procedure:

(a) Policies relating to:

(i) The approval of funding proposals, including project and programme eligibility and selection criteria, incremental costs, co-financing, concessionality, programmatic approach, restructuring and cancellation;

(ii) Prohibited practices as well as the implementation of the anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policy;

(b) Review of the accreditation framework;

(c) Pursuing privileges and immunities for the Green Climate Fund;

(d) Consideration of alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests;<sup>6</sup>

(e) The requests for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in accordance with Board decision B.18/03;

4. *Urges* the Board to continue its consideration of procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, as specified in the Fund’s Governing Instrument;

5. *Welcomes* the launching of the first formal replenishment process and the Board’s decisions on the inputs and processes related to the Fund’s replenishment,<sup>7</sup> which take into account the needs of developing countries;

6. *Stresses* the urgency to reach pledges for the first formal replenishment process aiming to conclude the process in October 2019;

7. *Takes note* of the independent evaluations of the readiness and preparatory support programme and encourages the Board to address the recommendations contained therein, in accordance with paragraph 59 of the Governing Instrument, with a view to improving access to the Green Climate Fund and increasing the Fund’s efforts to support country ownership and country programming;

8. *Reaffirms* the necessity to focus on implementation and to speed up disbursement of funds to already approved projects as a key element of the Green Climate Fund’s operations in line with agreed disbursement schedules;

9. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat via the submission portal,<sup>8</sup> no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2019),

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<sup>5</sup> Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/14.

<sup>6</sup> Decision 16/CP.21, paragraph 6, and decision 7/CP.21, paragraph 25.

<sup>7</sup> Green Climate Fund Board decision B.21/18.

<sup>8</sup> [https://unfccc.int/submissions\\_and\\_statements](https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements).

their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Board;

10. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 9 above when preparing its draft guidance for the Board for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Also requests* the Board to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision;

12. *Decides*, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61, to transmit to the Green Climate Fund the guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement contained in the decisions referred to in decision 3/CMA.1,<sup>9</sup> paragraph 4.

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<sup>9</sup> Decision adopted under agenda item 3 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session.

## Decision -/CP.24

### Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Noting* the draft guidance to the Global Environment Facility prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and its addendum,<sup>2</sup> including the responses of the Global Environment Facility to guidance from the Conference of the Parties;
2. *Also welcomes* the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (July 2018 to June 2022);
3. *Recognizes with concern* the decrease in allocation to the climate change focal area, including the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources, compared with the sixth replenishment;
4. *Urges* all Parties that have not made pledges for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility to do so as soon as possible;
5. *Acknowledges* the increased integration of climate change priorities into other focal areas and the impact programmes in the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, as well as the increased focus on innovation and enhanced synergies with other focal areas;
6. *Highlights* the importance of enhancing country ownership in the impact programmes of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility;
7. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient manner;
8. *Looks forward* to the projected delivery of greenhouse gas emission reductions in the seventh replenishment period, which is twice the amount planned for the sixth replenishment;
9. *Acknowledges* the updated policy on co-financing of the Global Environment Facility,<sup>3</sup> which sets out an ambition for the overall portfolio of the Global Environment Facility to reach an increased ratio of co-financing to its project financing;
10. *Recognizes* that the Global Environment Facility does not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific types or sources of co-financing or investment mobilized in its review of individual projects and programmes;<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex V.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/CP/2018/6 and Add.1.

<sup>3</sup> Global Environment Facility Council decision GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01.

<sup>4</sup> Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.54/10/Rev.01, annex I, paragraph 5.

11. *Welcomes* the inclusion of support for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, which enhances predictability of funding for the Initiative;
12. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to manage the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency to fund a diversity of countries and regions, taking into account each country's capacity, in line with priorities of support as contained in the programming directions of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency;<sup>5</sup>
13. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to enhance the information in its reports to the Conference of the Parties on the outcomes of the collaboration between the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer's climate technology and finance centres and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
14. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to monitor the geographic and thematic coverage, as well as the effectiveness, efficiency and engagement, of the Global Environment Facility Partnership, and to consider the participation of additional national and regional entities, as appropriate;
15. *Welcomes* the establishment of the private sector advisory group;
16. *Encourages* a balanced composition of the private sector advisory group in terms of gender and geographical coverage;
17. *Welcomes* the Global Environment Facility Council's decision<sup>6</sup> to begin the process of developing improved fiduciary standards, including anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism finance policy and *requests* the Global Environment Facility to include updates on this work in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019);
18. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to review and, if necessary, update or adopt policies for preventing sexual harassment and the abuse of authority with the aim of protecting the staff of the Global Environment Facility secretariat as well as its partner organizations against unwanted sexual advances, preventing inappropriate behaviour and abuse of power and providing guidelines for reporting incidents;
19. *Invites* Parties to submit to the secretariat via the submission portal,<sup>7</sup> no later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties, their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Global Environment Facility;
20. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 19 above when preparing its draft guidance for the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties;
21. *Also requests* the Global Environment Facility to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision;
22. *Decides*, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61, to transmit to the Global Environment Facility the guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement contained in the decisions referred to in decision - /CMA.1,<sup>8</sup> paragraph 4.

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<sup>5</sup> Global Environment Facility document GEF/C.50/06, paragraph 26.

<sup>6</sup> Global Environment Facility Council decision GEF/C.54/09/Rev.01.

<sup>7</sup> [https://unfccc.int/submissions\\_and\\_statements](https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements).

<sup>8</sup> Decision adopted under agenda item 3 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.



**Draft decision -/CP.24**

**Modalities, work programme and functions under the Convention of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 4 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* Article 2 and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Reaffirming* Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement,

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 8/CP.17, 1/CP.21 and 11/CP.21,

*Recognizing* that Parties may be affected not only by climate change but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,

*Acknowledging* that there are both positive and negative impacts associated with measures taken in response to climate change,

*Also acknowledging* that response measures should be understood in the broader context of the transition towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development,

*Reaffirming* that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and inclusive international economic system that will lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties,

1. *Recalls* decision 5/CMP.7, paragraph 4, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 33, by which it was decided, inter alia, that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall also serve the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
2. *Adopts* the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures as contained in the annex to decision -/CMA.1<sup>1</sup> for the work of the forum under the Convention;
3. *Acknowledges* that there is one single forum that covers the work of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures;
4. *Affirms* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall continue to report to the Conference of the Parties in respect of matters falling under Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 10, of the Convention, where the forum requires the guidance of the Conference of the Parties.

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<sup>1</sup> Draft decision titled “Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures” proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

## Decision -/CP.24

### National adaptation plans

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 3/CP.17, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 18/CP.19, 3/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 4/CP.21 and 6/CP.22,

*Acknowledging* that progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans will contribute towards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change,

1. *Acknowledges* that developing country Parties have made progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, and that countries are at different stages of the process;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Also acknowledges* that progress has been made in addressing the objective of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans for integrating adaptation into development planning;
3. *Further acknowledges* that there is not enough information to assess the extent to which the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans is reducing vulnerability to climate change, strengthening resilience and building adaptive capacity;
4. *Notes* that experience from prior work on adaptation, in particular on the national adaptation programmes of action, has provided many lessons for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
5. *Recognizes* that the process-based approach to formulating and implementing national adaptation plans is proving to be a good practice as it focuses on long-term, iterative capacity development, enabling environments, institutions and policies, and the implementation of concrete actions through projects and programmes;
6. *Also recognizes* the value of learning from various climate shocks in furthering the understanding of vulnerability and risk and in helping to identify adaptation actions that would do the most to save lives and livelihoods;
7. *Welcomes* the submissions from Colombia, Saint Lucia and Togo of their national adaptation plans in NAP Central,<sup>2</sup> bringing the total number of submitted national adaptation plans to 11, and *reiterates* its invitation<sup>3</sup> to Parties to forward outputs and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans to NAP Central or other means as appropriate;
8. *Recognizes* that it will be useful for Parties to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the efforts of their adaptation actions at the national, subnational and local level to increase understanding of progress on adaptation;

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<sup>1</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13, table 4, for a summary of measures undertaken by developing country Parties.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 3/CP.20, paragraph 9.



9. *Notes* that funding has been made available for developing country Parties under the Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, and that other channels of bilateral, multilateral and domestic support have also contributed significantly to enabling developing countries to advance their work in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
10. *Welcomes* the approval by the Green Climate Fund secretariat, as at 4 December 2018, of 22 proposals from developing countries under the Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to support the formulation of national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes amounting to USD 81 million, of which 6 proposals, amounting to USD 15 million, are from the least developed countries;
11. *Also welcomes* the approval by the Least Developed Countries Fund of 11 proposals, as at 30 September 2018, from the least developed countries for funding for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans amounting to USD 55 million;
12. *Notes* the value of engaging non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, and local communities and indigenous peoples, as appropriate, in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
13. *Also notes with appreciation* the workshop convened by the Adaptation Committee on fostering engagement of the agri-food sector in resilience to climate change;<sup>4</sup>
14. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in their respective engagement with the Green Climate Fund on ways to enhance the process of accessing support for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans<sup>5</sup> and encourages its continuation;
15. *Notes with appreciation* the work of relevant organizations in providing technical support to countries on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
16. *Notes* that gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans remain;<sup>6</sup>
17. *Requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, within its existing mandate and workplan, to consider gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans that have been identified through the relevant work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Adaptation Committee and how to address them, and to include relevant information thereon in its report to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its fifty-first session (November 2019);
18. *Also requests* the Adaptation Committee, through its task force on national adaptation plans and within its existing mandate and workplan, to consider gaps and needs that have been identified through relevant work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Adaptation Committee and how to address them, and include relevant information thereon in its annual report for 2019;
19. *Further requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to specify the actions and steps necessary to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans at its fifty-fifth session (November 2021), with a view to launching the assessment not later than 2025 and noting plans for the first global stocktake;

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<sup>4</sup> <https://unfccc.int/node/182503>.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 6/CP.22, paragraph 7.

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/6, paragraphs 29–32.

20. *Notes* the importance of vulnerability and risk assessments in setting priorities, mapping scenarios and understanding progress in implementing adaptation actions, and the important work of partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in providing information on methodologies for understanding baselines and progression of vulnerability and risk to developing countries;

21. *Welcomes* the efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and other relevant organizations in providing capacity-building to developing countries, as appropriate, on the analysis of climate data and the development and application of climate change scenarios in vulnerability and risk assessment;

22. *Encourages* relevant organizations to continue coordinating support related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and to continue sharing lessons learned;

23. *Invites* Parties to continue providing information on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans via the online questionnaire<sup>7</sup> on NAP Central or other means as appropriate.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/assessingprogress.aspx>.

## Decision -/CP.24

### Report of the Adaptation Committee

*The Conference of the Parties,*

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Adaptation Committee,<sup>1</sup> including the recommendations and the flexible workplan of the Committee for 2019–2021 contained therein;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the progress of the Adaptation Committee in implementing its 2016–2018 workplan;<sup>2</sup>
3. *Welcomes* the technical expert meetings on adaptation<sup>3</sup> organized as part of the technical examination process on adaptation, and the technical paper on opportunities and options for enhancing adaptation planning in relation to vulnerable ecosystems, communities and groups;<sup>4</sup>
4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Parties and organizations that led and participated in the technical expert meetings on adaptation or organized regional technical expert meetings on adaptation in 2018;
5. *Encourages* Parties and organizations to build on the outcomes of the regional technical expert meetings held in 2018 when planning and implementing adaptation action and to continue to organize such meetings in 2019 with a view to enhancing adaptation action and its overall coherence;
6. *Also encourages* Parties to strengthen adaptation planning, including by engaging in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, taking into account linkages with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and possible co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation, and by mainstreaming adaptation in development planning;
7. *Urges* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to mainstream gender considerations in all stages of their adaptation planning processes, including national adaptation plans and the implementation of adaptation action, taking into account available guidance;<sup>5</sup>
8. *Encourages* Parties to apply a participatory approach to adaptation planning and implementation so as to make use of stakeholder input, including from the private sector, civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children and youth, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations in general;
9. *Also encourages* Parties to take an iterative approach to adaptation planning, implementation and investment, with the long-term goal of transformational change, to ensure that adaptation is flexible, robust and not maladaptive and to allow for the integration, at least periodically, of the best available science;
10. *Further encourages* Parties to take into consideration and utilize, as appropriate, various approaches to adaptation planning, including community-based adaptation,

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SB/2018/3.

<sup>2</sup> Contained in document FCCC/SB/2012/3, annex II.

<sup>3</sup> See <http://tep-a.org>.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/TP/2018/3.

<sup>5</sup> See document FCCC/TP/2016/2.

ecosystem-based adaptation, livelihood and economic diversification and risk-based approaches, and to ensure that such approaches are not mutually exclusive but rather are complementary, allowing for synergy in enhancing resilience;

11. *Invites* relevant institutions under the Convention and non-Party stakeholders to strengthen support (financial, technical, technological and capacity-building) for adaptation planning, including for collecting climate data and information, noting the urgent need for adaptation action to address current and short- and long-term risks of climate change;

12. *Also invites* Parties and interested organizations to share case studies of initiatives that focus on ecosystems and adaptation planning for vulnerable communities and groups as agents of change;

13. *Requests* that the case studies referred to in paragraph 12 above be disseminated on the adaptation knowledge portal of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change with a view to enhancing the translation of knowledge into practice;

14. *Invites* Parties and relevant entities working on national adaptation goals and indicators to strengthen linkages with the monitoring systems of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 taking into account:

(a) The importance of designing adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems according to countries' overall objectives for adaptation, and of considering the benefits and drawbacks of quantitative and qualitative indicators when developing methodologies;

(b) That although full and complete harmonization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Paris Agreement may not be feasible or useful, some degree of synergy could be beneficial;

(c) That enhancing individual and institutional technical capacity for data collection and assessment of adaptation is an ongoing task for many countries, and that increased capacity could help to link data gathering and reporting systems for the three global agendas referred to in paragraph 14(b) above at the national level;

(d) That improved coordination results in a reduced reporting burden for countries and enhanced cost-effectiveness of measures that cut across the three global agendas;

(e) That subnational monitoring and evaluation programmes should be linked with national-level monitoring and evaluation systems to provide a complete picture of adaptation action;

15. *Notes with concern* the shortfall in the resources available to the Adaptation Committee, the need for supplementary financial resources and the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to decision 1/CP.21;<sup>6</sup>

16. *Encourages* Parties to make available sufficient resources for the Adaptation Committee's successful and timely implementation of its workplan for 2019–2021;

17. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>6</sup> Information on the status of contributions is available in document FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.12 and information on budget performance in document FCCC/SBI/2018/16.

## Decision -/CP.24

### Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 3/CP.18, 2/CP.19 and 2/CP.20,

*Also recalling* Article 8 of the Paris Agreement,

*Further recalling* decision 4/CP.22, in which it recommended that a review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts be held in 2019 and a technical paper be prepared as input, as well as that the subsidiary bodies finalize terms of reference for the review at their fiftieth sessions (June 2019),

*Recalling* decision 5/CP.23, in which it invited Parties, relevant organizations and other stakeholders to submit their views and inputs, by 1 February 2019, on possible elements to be included in the terms of reference for the review, for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their sessions to be held in June 2019,

*Noting* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C,<sup>1</sup>

1. *Welcomes:*

(a) The annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;<sup>2</sup>

(b) The progress made by the Executive Committee in implementing its five-year rolling workplan;<sup>3</sup>

(c) The report of the Task Force on Displacement<sup>4</sup> and its comprehensive assessment of broader issues of displacement related to climate change in response to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49;

(d) The report of the Suva expert dialogue,<sup>5</sup> noting the role of the dialogue in informing the preparation of the technical paper referred to in decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 2(f);

2. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by the organizations<sup>6</sup> comprising the Task Force on Displacement in response to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49;

3. *Invites* Parties, bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, United Nations agencies and relevant stakeholders to consider the recommendations contained in the annex when undertaking relevant work, as appropriate;

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<sup>1</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2018. *Global Warming of 1.5 °C: An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty*. Available at <http://ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SB/2018/1.

<sup>3</sup> Contained in the annex to document FCCC/SB/2017/1/Add.1.

<sup>4</sup> Available at <http://unfccc.int/node/285>.

<sup>5</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/182364>.

<sup>6</sup> The names of the organizations comprising the Task Force on Displacement are listed in the annex.

4. *Welcomes* the decision<sup>7</sup> of the Executive Committee to extend the mandate of the Task Force on Displacement in accordance with terms of reference to be elaborated by the Executive Committee at its next meeting;
5. *Encourages* the Executive Committee:
  - (a) To seek ways to continue enhancing its responsiveness, effectiveness and performance in implementing activities in its five-year rolling workplan, particularly those under workstream (e);<sup>8</sup>
  - (b) To continue its work on human mobility under strategic workstream (d) of its five-year rolling workplan,<sup>9</sup> including by considering the activities set out in paragraphs 38 and 39 of its report referred to in paragraph 1(a) above;
  - (c) To draw upon the work, information and expertise of bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as international processes, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, including when executing its work through the technical expert group on comprehensive risk management established under workstream (c) of the five-year rolling workplan;<sup>10</sup>
  - (d) To continue consideration of scientific information needs and knowledge gaps with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other scientific organizations;
  - (e) To increase its consideration of groups vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change when implementing its five-year rolling workplan;
6. *Also encourages* Parties and *invites* relevant organizations to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee, including, as applicable, the associated expert groups, subcommittees, panels, thematic advisory groups and task-focused ad hoc working groups;
7. *Expresses* its appreciation to the organizers of and participants in the Suva expert dialogue, held during the first part of the forty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies under the guidance of the Executive Committee and the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
8. *Invites* relevant organizations and other stakeholders to collaborate with the Executive Committee, including through partnerships, in developing and disseminating products that support national focal points, loss and damage contact points and other relevant entities in raising awareness of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;
9. *Takes note* of the assistance provided by the Executive Committee to the secretariat in determining the scope of the technical paper referred to in decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 2(f);
10. *Invites* Parties:
  - (a) To consider developing policies, plans and strategies, as appropriate, and to facilitate coordinated action and the monitoring of progress, where applicable, in their efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage;
  - (b) To take into consideration future climate risks when developing and implementing their relevant national plans and strategies that seek to avert, minimize and address loss and damage and reduce disaster risks, as appropriate;

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<sup>7</sup> See document FCCC/SB/2018/1, paragraph 36.

<sup>8</sup> Strategic workstream (e): enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to action and support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

<sup>9</sup> Strategic workstream (d): enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation.

<sup>10</sup> Strategic workstream (c): enhanced cooperation and facilitation in relation to comprehensive risk management approaches.

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

## Annex

### **Recommendations from the report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts on integrated approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change**

1. The following recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts are based on the work of the Task Force on Displacement, established by the Executive Committee in response to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 49:

(a) Acknowledge the inputs and contributions from participants of the stakeholder consultation workshop of the Task Force on Displacement organized by the International Organization for Migration and the Platform on Disaster Displacement, and submissions from others;

(b) Take note of the report on the stakeholder consultation workshop of the Task Force on Displacement;

(c) Strengthen coordination, coherence and collaboration across relevant bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and institutional arrangements, programmes and platforms, with a view to enhancing understanding of human mobility (including migration, displacement and planned relocation), both internal and cross-border, in the context of climate change, as they undertake their work, and in collaboration with the Executive Committee;

(d) Invite bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates and workplans, to facilitate the efforts of countries to, inter alia, develop climate change related risk assessments and improved standards for data collection on and analyses of internal and cross-border human mobility in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected by and at risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;

(e) Invite the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in accordance with their mandates and workplans, and in collaboration with the Executive Committee, to assist developing country Parties in integrating approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change into relevant national planning processes, including the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, as appropriate;

(f) Invite Parties to facilitate the efforts of developing country Parties in the implementation of paragraph 2(g) below, as appropriate;

(g) Invite Parties:

(i) To consider formulating laws, policies and strategies, as appropriate, that reflect the importance of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change and in the broader context of human mobility, taking into consideration their respective human rights obligations and, as appropriate, other relevant international standards and legal considerations;



- (ii) To enhance research, data collection, risk analysis and sharing of information to better map, understand and manage human mobility related to the adverse impacts of climate change in a manner that includes the participation of communities affected and at risk of displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;
- (iii) To strengthen preparedness, including early warning systems, contingency planning, evacuation planning and resilience-building strategies and plans, and develop innovative approaches, such as forecast-based financing,<sup>11</sup> to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;
- (iv) To integrate climate change related human mobility challenges and opportunities into national planning processes, as appropriate, by drawing on available tools, guidance and good practices, and consider communicating these efforts undertaken, as appropriate;
- (v) To recall the guiding principles on internal displacement and seek to strengthen efforts to find durable solutions for internally displaced people when working to implement integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, as appropriate;
- (vi) To facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people,<sup>12</sup> as appropriate and in accordance with national laws and policies, in the context of climate change, by considering the needs of migrants and displaced persons, communities of origin, transit and destination, and by enhancing opportunities for regular migration pathways, including through labour mobility, consistent with international labour standards, as appropriate;
- (h) Invite United Nations agencies, relevant organizations and other stakeholders, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates:
  - (i) To continue supporting efforts, including finance, technology and capacity-building, of Parties and other actors, including with and for communities and local actors, in order to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, at all levels, including the community, national, regional and international levels;
  - (ii) To support and enhance regional, subregional and transboundary cooperation, in relation to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, including for risk and vulnerability assessments, mapping, data analysis, preparedness and early warning systems;
  - (iii) To continue developing and sharing good practices, tools and guidance in relation to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, inter alia, in:
    - a. Understanding risk;
    - b. Accessing support, including finance, technology and capacity-building;
    - c. Providing assistance to, and protection of, within existing national laws and international protocols and conventions, as applicable, affected individuals and communities;

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<sup>11</sup> Forecast-based financing systems link climate and meteorological data with early warning systems and early action. They can play a supportive role in averting, minimizing and addressing impacts, including displacement, in the context of climate change.

<sup>12</sup> See United Nations General Assembly document A/RES/70/1.

d. Applying international legal instruments and normative frameworks, as appropriate;

(i) Invite relevant United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders to provide the Executive Committee with information arising from their activities undertaken in relation to the work referred to in paragraph 1(h) above with a view to informing the work and future action of the Executive Committee and its expert groups, Parties and other stakeholders;

(j) Invite relevant United Nations agencies and other stakeholders to engage with bodies under the Convention, especially the Executive Committee, when facilitating the efforts of States to address challenges and opportunities associated with climate change related human mobility, including the Global Compact for Migration and the work of the international migration review forum, the United Nations Network on Migration and other relevant international frameworks and programmes of action, as appropriate, to avoid duplication on climate change aspects;

(k) Invite the Secretary-General to consider steps, including a system-wide strategic review, for greater coherence in the United Nations system to address human mobility in the context of climate change, and to facilitate the inclusion of integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change in the work of the envisaged high-level panel on internally displaced persons, as appropriate.

2. The technical members of the Task Force on Displacement are from the International Labour Organization, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Organization for Migration, the Platform on Disaster Displacement, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and civil society groups as represented by the Advisory Group on Climate Change and Human Mobility, which includes the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Hugo Observatory, the Arab Network for Environment and Development, and Refugees International.

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## Decision -/CP.24

### **Review of the terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3 and 7, and Article 12, paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 7,

*Also recalling* decisions 8/CP.5, 3/CP.8, 17/CP.8, 8/CP.11, 5/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 14/CP.17, 17/CP.18, 18/CP.18, 13/CP.19, 19/CP.19, 20/CP.19 and 20/CP.22,

*Acknowledging* the contributions of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention to enhancing capacity-building and participation in measurement, reporting and verification arrangements for developing countries under the Convention,

*Recognizing* that the Consultative Group of Experts plays an important role in facilitating technical advice and support for the preparation and submission of national communications and biennial update reports,

*Also recognizing* that the preparation of national communications is a continuous process,

1. *Decides* to extend the term of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention for eight years, from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2026, and to rename it the Consultative Group of Experts;
2. *Also decides* that the Consultative Group of Experts, in fulfilling its mandate, shall function in accordance with decision 19/CP.19 and its annex;
3. *Invites* a representative of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention that are not represented by the constituencies referred to in decision 3/CP.8, annex, paragraph 3–8, in the membership of the Consultative Group of Experts to continue to participate in the work of the Group in an observer capacity;
4. *Notes* decision -/CMA.1,<sup>1</sup> paragraph 15, whereby the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement decided that the Consultative Group of Experts shall serve the Paris Agreement starting from 1 January 2019 to support the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;
5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fiftieth session (June 2019), to review and revise the terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts taking into account the functions referred to in the annex to decision 19/CP.19, annual reports of the Consultative Group of Experts, and paragraph 15 of the decision referred to in paragraph 4

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<sup>1</sup> Draft decision titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

above with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019).

6. *Further requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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## Decision -/CP.24

### Review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18, 14/CP.18, 14/CP.23 and 15/CP.23,

1. *Notes* the management response<sup>1</sup> of the United Nations Environment Programme on the relevant findings and recommendations of the independent review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network,<sup>2</sup> in response to decision 14/CP.23, paragraph 7;
2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network has undertaken initial efforts in response to the relevant recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above;
3. *Invites* Parties, national designated entities and the United Nations Environment Programme as host of the Climate Technology Centre, in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, to implement the relevant recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above when implementing their further activities relevant to the work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
4. *Also invites* the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to consider implementing the relevant recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above when implementing their further activities relevant to the work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
5. *Further invites* Parties and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to enhance the provision of support for strengthening the capacity of national designated entities, as appropriate;
6. *Requests* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to include in the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2019 and in the subsequent reports to the Conference of the Parties, through the subsidiary bodies, information on its plans and actions undertaken in response to the relevant recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above, taking into account Parties' deliberations at this session;
7. *Also requests* the secretariat to organize a dialogue, in conjunction with the fifty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (November 2021), to consider the findings of the second independent review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, pursuant to decision 14/CP.23, paragraph 10.

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.5.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/CP/2017/3.

## Decision -/CP.24

### Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.18, 13/CP.18, 17/CP.20, 12/CP.21, 15/CP.22, 3/CP.23, 13/CP.23 and 15/CP.23,

1. *Welcomes* the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2018<sup>1</sup> and the progress of their work on facilitating the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism;
2. *Notes* the collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
3. *Encourages* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to enhance their collaboration, including to ensure the coherence and synergy of their work;
4. *Notes* the challenges and lessons learned as reported by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and *encourages* them to further improve the reporting on this matter in their future joint annual reports, including on their efforts to address the challenges;
5. *Notes with appreciation* the enhanced engagement and collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Green Climate Fund on innovation and collaborative research, development and demonstration, including the promotion of climate technology incubators and accelerators, and *encourages* their continued and enhanced collaboration;
6. *Takes note* of the collaboration of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, constituted bodies under the Convention and other relevant organizations;
7. *Welcomes* the information provided by the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network on the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of their activities, and *encourages* them to continue reporting on this matter and to include information on tracking of progress and on methodologies used;

#### I. Activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee in 2018

8. *Invites* Parties and all relevant stakeholders working on technology development and transfer, when implementing climate technology action, to consider the recommendations of the Technology Executive Committee for follow-up actions based on the outcomes of the 2018 technical expert meetings, as well as its key messages for 2018 on climate technology entrepreneurship, South–South and triangular cooperation on climate technologies, and

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SB/2018/2.

technology needs assessments, all of which are contained in the joint annual report referred to in paragraph 1 above;

9. *Also invites* the Technology Executive Committee to continue enhancing its communication and outreach strategy with a view to expanding the reach of its outputs to national designated entities and other regional stakeholders;

## **II. Activities and performance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2018**

10. *Notes* the progress made by the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2018 in implementing its programme of work;

11. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts of the Climate Technology Centre and Network to mobilize additional resources for implementing its functions, and *encourages* the continuation of those efforts;

12. *Encourages* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to enhance its engagement with the Green Climate Fund with respect to utilizing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Project Preparation Facility;

13. *Also encourages* the enhanced engagement of the Climate Technology Centre and Network with the Green Climate Fund, including through the strengthening of the collaboration between national designated authorities for the Green Climate Fund and national designated entities for technology development and transfer;

14. *Notes* that the Climate Technology Centre and Network continues to face challenges that require attention regarding sustainable funding for implementing its functions, and that further financial support should be provided, recalling decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 139 and 141;

15. *Also notes* that an increasing number of the technical assistance requests submitted to the Climate Technology Centre and Network are directly related to recommendations and priorities identified in technology needs assessments, and *encourages* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to continue to prioritize the implementation of the outcome of the technology needs assessments;

16. *Decides* to extend to two years the maximum term of office of members of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network representing environmental non-governmental organizations, business and industry non-governmental organizations and research and independent non-governmental organizations to allow their constituencies to contribute more effectively to the Board's discussions and to bring their terms of office in line with those of the other members.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> As per the request of those members, supported by the Advisory Board; see document FCCC/SB/2018/2, paragraph 140. This amends paragraph 9 of the Constitution of the Advisory Board (decision 14/CP.18, annex II) and paragraph 9 of the Board's rules of procedure (decision 25/CP.19, annex II).

## Decision -/CP.24

### Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.18, paragraph 62, 13/CP.21 and 14/CP.22,

1. *Welcomes* the information provided by the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the Conference of the Parties in response to decision 14/CP.22, paragraph 9;
2. *Acknowledges* the ongoing coordination between the national designated entities for technology development and transfer and the national designated authorities of the Green Climate Fund as well as the Global Environment Facility focal points, and *encourages* enhanced coordination in this area;
3. *Welcomes with appreciation* the increased engagement between the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Green Climate Fund with respect to using the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the Fund, and *notes with appreciation* the support provided by the Fund for readiness requests submitted by national designated authorities;
4. *Invites* the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Green Climate Fund to continue enhancing collaboration, wherein the services and expertise of the Climate Technology Centre and Network can be used to strengthen proposals seeking support under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the Fund, noting the need for such engagement in supporting developing country Parties in building their capacity for undertaking technology projects and programmes;
5. *Welcomes* the support provided for technology development and transfer by the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund through projects and programmes, including for projects resulting from technology needs assessments;
6. *Invites* developing country Parties to seek support from the Climate Technology Centre and Network to develop and submit technology-related projects, including those resulting from technology needs assessments and from the technical assistance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for implementation, in accordance with their respective policies and processes;
7. *Also invites* the Climate Technology Centre and Network to consult with the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility to identify ways to enhance information sharing among national designated entities, national designated authorities and Global Environment Facility focal points;
8. *Welcomes with appreciation* the collaboration between the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Green Climate Fund on climate technology incubators and accelerators, noting that this will help inform the Green Climate Fund as it develops the terms of reference for a request for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators, in response to decision 13/CP.21;



9. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fifty-third session (November 2020), to take stock of progress in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter, including on the consideration of a conclusion on this matter, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020).

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## Decision -/CP.24

### Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 2/CP.17, 1/CP.21, 2/CP.22, 16/CP.22 and 16/CP.23,

1. *Welcomes* the annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2018,<sup>1</sup> taking note of the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Invites* Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the constituted bodies under the Convention, United Nations organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consider the recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above and to take any necessary action, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates;
3. *Welcomes* the collaboration of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building with non-Party stakeholders, including through its capacity-building hub and the use of social media tools;
4. *Invites* Parties and relevant institutions to provide support and resources to the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in implementing its rolling workplan for 2017–2019 in the light of the aim of the Committee established in decision 1/CP.21;
5. *Takes note* of the decision of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to continue its 2018 focus area of capacity-building activities for the implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of the Paris Agreement in 2019;<sup>2</sup>
6. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to thematically align future meetings of the Durban Forum with the annual focus area of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, taking note of the recommendation of the Committee contained in its 2018 technical progress report.

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/15. Prepared in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 80.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/15, paragraph 8(a).

## Decision -/CP.24

### Least developed countries work programme

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions 5/CP.7, 29/CP.7, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 3/CP.20, 4/CP.21 and 19/CP.21,

*Recognizing* the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries referred to in Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention,

*Having considered* the report on the 33<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the views of Parties on the least developed countries work programme,

*Acknowledging* that, because of their development status, climate change risks magnify the development challenges for the least developed country Parties,

*Also acknowledging* that the human, infrastructural and economic conditions of the least developed countries severely limit their capacities to participate effectively in the climate change process,

*Noting* the particular support needs of the least developed countries with respect to addressing climate change, and the importance of the least developed countries work programme in this regard,

*Also noting* the relevance of climate change action to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the support provided<sup>1</sup> under and outside the Convention for the implementation of the elements of the work programme for the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Convention (the least developed countries work programme) contained in decision 5/CP.7, paragraphs 11–17;

2. *Takes note* of the support provided to the least developed countries for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;<sup>2</sup>

3. *Decides* to update the elements of the least developed countries work programme as listed below in order to reflect the needs of the least developed countries, taking full account of the numerous groups and bodies that are involved in assisting countries with these activities, noting the importance of avoiding duplication of work, and taking into account available resources:

(a) Continue strengthening existing, and where needed establishing, national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement in the least developed country Parties;

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<sup>1</sup> See decisions 5/CP.7, paragraphs 13 and 14, 3/CP.11, paragraph 1(b), and 5/CP.14, paragraph 2.

<sup>2</sup> See decisions 3/CP.17, annex, 5/CP.17, paragraphs 12–31, 12/CP.18, paragraphs 1–4, and 1/CP.21, paragraph 46.

- (b) Continue providing training, as needed, in negotiating skills and language to develop the capacity of negotiators from the least developed countries to participate effectively in the climate change process;
  - (c) Supporting the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and related relevant adaptation strategies, including national adaptation programmes of action;
  - (d) Supporting the preparation and implementation of successive nationally determined contributions;
  - (e) Continue promoting public awareness programmes to ensure the dissemination of information on climate change issues;
  - (f) Continue strengthening cooperative action on adaptation technology development and transfer;
  - (g) Continue strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to collect, analyse, model, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information to support the implementation of adaptation actions;
  - (h) Continue supporting capacity-building initiatives to enable effective engagement in reporting and review activities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as needed;
4. *Notes* that support for the work programme should come from a variety of sources, including the Least Developed Countries Fund,<sup>3</sup> the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, and other bilateral and multilateral sources within their respective mandates, and the private sector, as appropriate;
5. *Requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to support, and *encourages* other relevant bodies and programmes under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including United Nations entities, to assist with, in accordance with their respective mandates, as appropriate, the implementation of the least developed countries work programme and to include information on this in their reports, as appropriate;
6. *Also requests* the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to continue considering ways to promote South–South cooperation in the implementation of the least developed countries work programme.

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<sup>3</sup> See decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 12.

## **Decision -/CP.24**

### **Dates and venues of future sessions**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Convention,

*Also recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 on the pattern of conferences,

*Further recalling* rule 22, paragraph 1, of the draft rules of procedure being applied, regarding the rotation of the office of President among the five regional groups,

#### **I. Dates and venues of future sessions**

##### **A. 2019**

1. *Decides* to accept with appreciation the offer of the Government of Chile to host the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties, the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
2. *Acknowledges* the request of the Government of Chile to review the planned dates of the sessions referred to in paragraph 1 above, and *invites* the Executive Secretary to conduct consultations on the matter and to inform the Bureau of the outcome of the consultations;
3. *Invites* the Bureau to decide on the dates of the sessions;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue consultations with the Government of Chile and to negotiate and finalize a Host Country Agreement for convening the sessions, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/243 and in compliance with the provisions of United Nations administrative instruction ST/AI/342, with a view to concluding and signing the Host Country Agreement not later than the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019) for its prompt implementation;
5. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to provide the host country with technical support and guidance on UNFCCC policies and requirements, taking into account the issues raised by Parties regarding the organization of such sessions, and to report back regularly to the Bureau;

##### **B. 2020**

6. *Notes* that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the regional groups, the President of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement would come from the Western European and other States;

7. *Invites* Parties to undertake further consultations on the hosting of the sessions referred to in paragraph 6 above;
8. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fiftieth session, to consider the issue of the host of the sessions referred to in paragraph 6 above and to recommend a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019);

## **II. Calendar of meetings of the Convention, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement bodies**

9. *Decides* to adopt the following dates for the sessional periods in 2023:
  - First sessional period: Monday, 5 June, to Thursday, 15 June;
  - Second sessional period: Monday, 6 November, to Friday, 17 November.

## Decision -/CP.24

### Administrative, financial and institutional matters

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, its subsidiary bodies and its permanent secretariat,<sup>1</sup>

*Having considered* the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative, financial and institutional matters,<sup>2</sup>

*Noting* that notifications to Parties of their contributions for 2019 were sent to them on 30 September 2018,

### Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019

1 Takes note of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019 as at 30 June 2018<sup>3</sup> and the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the secretariat as at 16 November 2018;<sup>4</sup>

2 *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that made contributions to the core budget in a timely manner;

3 *Expresses concern* regarding the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget for the current and previous bienniums, which has resulted in difficulties with cash flow and the effective implementation of activities;

4 *Strongly urges* Parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;

5 *Calls upon* Parties to make their contributions to the core budget for 2019 in a timely manner, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties;

6 *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities received from Parties, including those contributions that allow for greater flexibility in allocation;

7 *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2019, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;

8 *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual voluntary contribution to the core budget of EUR 766,938 and its special contribution of EUR 1,789,522 as Host Government of the secretariat;

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/16 and Add.1 and 2, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.11 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.12, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.16, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.17, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.18 and FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.19.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/16 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.12.

9 *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take further measures to recover outstanding contributions and encourages Parties to pay those outstanding contributions as soon as possible;

### **Audit report and financial statements for 2017**

10 *Takes note* of the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors<sup>5</sup> and the financial statements for 2017, which include recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;

11 *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audit of the accounts of the Convention;

12 *Also expresses its appreciation* to the auditors for the valuable observations and recommendations and the presentation made thereon to Parties;

13 *Requests* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate, in particular those related to outstanding contributions and the policies on hiring consultants and individual contractors, and to update Parties on progress in the next audit report;

### **Other budgetary matters**

14 *Requests* the Executive Secretary to present the outcome of its review of the secretariat's operations and structure, including on the synergy and prioritization of its activities, with a view to reducing redundancies and increasing cost-efficiency, in the context of the programme budget for 2020–2021;

15 *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, regularly update and publish before each session of the subsidiary bodies brief reports on standard costs and, if available, options for reducing the cost of activities where practicable;

16 *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide budgetary cost implications in pre-session documents if they include suggestions for new mandates to the secretariat and if sufficient information is available on the details of the proposed activities;

17 *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to provide any other such information to Parties as may be required to ensure that the budgetary implications of decisions and conclusions, including those proposed in pre-session documents, can be taken into account in advance of decision-making.

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<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.11 and Add.1.





United Nations

FCCC/CP/2018/L.2–FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.3–

FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.2



Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

Distr.: Limited  
14 December 2018

Original: English

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**Conference of the Parties**  
**Twenty-fourth session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2018**

Agenda item 20(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

**Conference of the Parties serving as the**  
**meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**  
**Fourteenth session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2018**

Agenda item 16(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

**Conference of the Parties serving as the**  
**meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**  
**Third part of the first session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2017**

Agenda item 6(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

**Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of  
Poland and the people of the city of Katowice**

**Draft resolution submitted by Fiji**

*The Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*

*Having met in Katowice from 2 to 14 December 2018,*

1. *Express their profound gratitude* to the Government of the Republic of Poland for having made it possible for the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to be held in Katowice;
2. *Request* the Government of the Republic of Poland to convey to the city and people of Katowice the gratitude of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for the hospitality and warmth extended to the participants.

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## Decision -/CMP.14

### Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

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

1. *Takes note* of decision -/CMA.1,<sup>1</sup> whereby the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement with respect to all matters relating to the Paris Agreement, effective 1 January 2019;
2. *Decides* that the Adaptation Fund shall exclusively serve the Paris Agreement and shall no longer serve the Kyoto Protocol once the share of proceeds under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement becomes available;
3. *Also decides*, pursuant to paragraph 2 above, that the Adaptation Fund shall continue to receive the share of proceeds, if available, from activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol;
4. *Further decides* to ensure that developing country Parties and developed country Parties that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible for membership on the Adaptation Fund Board;
5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at its fiftieth session (June 2019), to consider the matter referred to in paragraph 4 above, and to forward a recommendation to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for consideration at its fifteenth session (November 2019);
6. *Also requests* the Adaptation Fund Board: to consider the rules of procedure of the Board, the arrangements of the Adaptation Fund with respect to the Paris Agreement and any other matter so as to ensure the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement smoothly; to consider the implications of the Adaptation Fund receiving the share of proceeds from activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement; and to make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifteenth session with a view to the recommendations being forwarded to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration at its second session (November 2019).

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<sup>1</sup> Draft decision titled “Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund” proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

## Decision -/CMP.14

### Report of the Adaptation Fund Board

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

*Recalling decisions 1/CMP.3, 1/CMP.4, 2/CMP.10, 1/CMP.11 and 1/CMP.13,*

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Adaptation Fund Board, including its addendum, and the information contained therein;<sup>1</sup>

2. *Notes* the following information, actions and decisions relating to the Adaptation Fund Board presented in the report referred to in paragraph 1 above:

(a) The accreditation of 28 national implementing entities for accessing resources from the Adaptation Fund directly;

(b) Cumulative project and programme approvals reaching USD 476.8 million as at 30 June 2018;

(c) Funds available for new funding approvals amounting to USD 225.7 million as at 30 June 2018;

(d) The value of projects and programmes in the active pipeline estimated at over USD 270 million as at 30 June 2018;

(e) The approval, under the pilot phase of the readiness support package, of the first readiness support package grant (in July 2018), amounting to USD 100,000, to provide tailored technical assistance and capacity-building through a suite of tools for supporting developing country entities in accessing the Fund's resources through direct access;

(f) The approval of funding decisions for readiness grants amounting to USD 175,000, consisting of USD 150,000 in South–South cooperation grants and a USD 25,000 technical assistance grant for the environmental and social safeguards policy and the gender policy;

(g) The cumulative receipts of USD 753.5 million into the Adaptation Trust Fund, as at 30 June 2018, comprising USD 199.4 million from the monetization of certified emission reductions, USD 538.3 million from additional contributions and USD 15.8 million from investment income earned on the trust fund balance;

(h) The adoption, by the Board, of the first medium-term strategy for the Fund for the period 2018–2022 (in October 2017) and of an implementation plan for the strategy (in March 2018);

(i) The approval of eight single-country project/programme proposals submitted by implementing entities, totalling USD 39.0 million, including four proposals submitted by national implementing entities amounting to USD 10.3 million, one proposal submitted by a regional implementing entity to the amount of USD 10.0 million, and three proposals submitted by multilateral implementing entities to the amount of USD 18.6 million;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4 and Add.1, as requested in decision 1/CMP.13, paragraph 11.

(j) The approval of two regional (multi-country) projects, with total funding of USD 19 million, and the decision to provide funding up to the amount of USD 60 million for regional project and programme proposals in fiscal year 2019 (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019);

(k) The contributions received from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, amounting to USD 95.9 million, from Germany, Ireland, Italy and Sweden, and the Brussels-Capital and Walloon Regions of Belgium;

3. *Also notes* the total amount of USD 95.9 million in contributions made to the Adaptation Fund in 2017, surpassing the fundraising target of the Adaptation Fund Board of USD 80 million for the 2017 calendar year;

4. *Welcomes* the financial pledges to the Adaptation Fund made by the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Sweden, the Brussels-Capital and Walloon Regions of Belgium, equivalent to USD 129.0 million;

5. *Notes* that, with the pledges referred to in paragraph 4 above, the fundraising target of the Adaptation Fund Board of USD 90 million for the 2018 calendar year has been surpassed;

6. *Reiterates* its concern regarding the issues related to the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding for the Adaptation Fund due to the current uncertainty about the prices of certified emission reductions;<sup>2</sup>

7. *Also reiterates* the encouragement of the scaling-up of financial resources, including the provision of voluntary support, that are additional to the share of proceeds levied on certified emission reductions, in order to support the resource mobilization efforts of the Adaptation Fund Board with a view to strengthening the Adaptation Fund;<sup>3</sup>

8. *Welcomes with appreciation* the Adaptation Fund Board's consideration of and report on linkages to other funds to ensure coherence and complementarity;<sup>4</sup>

9. *Encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to continue, in line with its existing mandate, its consideration of linkages between the Adaptation Fund and other funds;

10. *Also encourages* the Adaptation Fund Board to continue its efforts to enhance complementarity and coherence with other funds both under and outside the Convention, including to better align processes and leverage financing;

11. *Requests* the Adaptation Fund Board to report on any outcomes related to paragraphs 9 and 10 above to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifteenth session (November 2019).

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<sup>2</sup> Decisions 2/CMP.12, paragraph 6, and 1/CMP.13, paragraph 6.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 1/CMP.13, paragraph 7.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4, paragraphs 45–56, and FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4/Add.1, paragraph 18.

**Decision -/CMP.14**

**Modalities, work programme and functions under the Kyoto Protocol of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures**

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

*Recalling* Article 4 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* Article 2 and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Reaffirming* Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement,

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 8/CP.17, 1/CP.21, 11/CP.21 and 5/CMP.7, paragraph 4,

*Recognizing* that Parties may be affected not only by climate change but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,

*Acknowledging* that there are both positive and negative impacts associated with measures taken in response to climate change,

*Also acknowledging* that response measures should be understood in the broader context of the transition towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development,

*Reaffirming* that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and inclusive international economic system that will lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties,

1. *Acknowledges* that the existing forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serves the Kyoto Protocol in relation to matters under the Kyoto Protocol;
2. *Adopts* the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures contained in the annex to decision -/CMA.1<sup>1</sup> for the work of the forum under the Kyoto Protocol;
3. *Acknowledges* that there is one single forum that covers the work of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures;
4. *Affirms* that the forum shall continue to report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in respect of matters falling under Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol, where the forum requires the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

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<sup>1</sup> Draft decision titled “Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures” proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

## **Decision -/CMP.14**

### **Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism**

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

*Recalling* the provisions of Articles 3 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Also recalling* decision 3/CMP.1 and subsequent guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol relating to the clean development mechanism,

*Acknowledging* the contribution to global efforts to address climate change by the clean development mechanism, which as at 2 December 2018 had been responsible for over 7,806 project activities being registered, 316 programmes of activities being registered and over 1.97 billion certified emission reductions being issued, of which over 154 million had been voluntarily cancelled either in national registries or in the clean development mechanism registry,

*Noting* decision 1/CP.19, paragraph 5(c), and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 106, on the role of voluntary cancellation of certified emission reductions,

#### **I. General**

1. *Welcomes* the report for 2017–2018 of the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism;
2. *Appreciates* the work undertaken over the past year by the Executive Board, its panels and the secretariat to oversee the implementation of the mechanism and to maintain stakeholder engagement in its operations;
3. *Designates* as operational entities those entities that have been accredited and provisionally designated as such by the Executive Board to carry out the sector-specific validation functions and/or sector-specific verification functions described in the annex;

#### **II. Operation and oversight of the clean development mechanism**

4. *Encourages* the Executive Board to review methodological approaches for calculating emission reductions from project activities, resulting in the reduced use of non-renewable biomass in households;
5. *Requests* the Executive Board and the secretariat to ensure the efficient and prudent use of resources of the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism to the end of the true-up period for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and to present a comprehensive report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fifteenth session (November 2019) on the present financial situation of the clean development mechanism and the foreseen budgets for activities until the end of 2023.

## Annex

### Designation of operational entities by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its fourteenth session

[English only]

<i>Name of entity</i>	<i>Sectoral scopes (validation and verification)</i>
Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd. (BVI) <sup>a</sup>	1–5, 7–10 and 12–15
CEPREI certification body (CEPREI) <sup>a</sup>	1–5, 8–10, 13 and 15
EPIC Sustainability Services Pvt. Ltd. (EPIC) <sup>a</sup>	1–16
GHD Limited (GHD) <sup>a</sup>	1, 4, 5, 8–10, 12 and 13
LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (LGAI Tech. Center S.A) <sup>a</sup>	1, 3 and 13
Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Ltd. (LRQA) <sup>a</sup>	1–3, 7 and 13
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCS) <sup>b</sup>	4, 7, 10, 12 and 15
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCS) <sup>c</sup>	1–3, 9 and 13
Perry Johnson Registrars Carbon Emissions Services (PJRCS) <sup>d</sup>	1–3, 9 and 13
Shenzhen CTI International Certification Co., Ltd (CTI) <sup>a</sup>	1–15
TÜV NORD CERT GmbH (TÜV NORD) <sup>a</sup>	1–16
TÜV SÜD South Asia Private Limited (TÜV SÜD) <sup>a</sup>	1, 3–5, 7, 10, 11 and 13–15

<sup>a</sup> Accreditation granted for five years.

<sup>b</sup> Withdrawal of accreditation by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism; only the withdrawn sectoral scopes are indicated.

<sup>c</sup> Entity provisionally suspended; only the suspended sectoral scopes are indicated.

<sup>d</sup> Withdrawal of accreditation in its entirety by the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism; the withdrawn sectoral scopes are indicated.

## Decision -/CMP.14

### Administrative, financial and institutional matters

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

*Recalling* Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Also recalling* the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties, which also apply to the Kyoto Protocol,<sup>1</sup>

*Taking note* of decision -/CP.24,<sup>2</sup>

*Having considered* the information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat on administrative, financial and institutional matters,<sup>3</sup>

*Noting* that notifications to Parties of their contributions for 2019 were sent to them on 30 September 2018,

### Budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019

1. Takes note of the information contained in the report on budget performance for the biennium 2018–2019 as at 30 June 2018<sup>4</sup> and the note on the status of contributions to the trust funds administered by the secretariat as at 16 November 2018;<sup>5</sup>
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to Parties that made contributions to the core budget in a timely manner;
3. *Expresses concern* regarding the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget for the current and previous bienniums, which has resulted in difficulties with cash flow and the effective implementation of activities;
4. *Strongly urges* Parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;
5. *Calls upon* Parties to make their contributions to the core budget for 2019 in a timely manner, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties;
6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities received from Parties, including those contributions that allow for greater flexibility in allocation;

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> Draft decision proposed for adoption under agenda sub-items 20(a–d) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/16 and Add.1 and 2, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.11 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.12, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.16, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.17, FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.18 and FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.19.

<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/16 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.12.



7. *Urges* Parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2019, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;
8. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Germany for its annual voluntary contribution to the core budget of EUR 766,938 and its special contribution of EUR 1,789,522 as Host Government of the secretariat;
9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to take further measures to recover outstanding contributions and encourages Parties to pay those outstanding contributions as soon as possible;

### **Audit report and financial statements for 2017**

10. *Takes note* of the audit report of the United Nations Board of Auditors<sup>6</sup> and the financial statements for 2017, which include recommendations, and the comments of the secretariat thereon;
11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations for arranging the audit of the accounts of the Convention;
12. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the auditors for the valuable observations and recommendations and the presentation made thereon to Parties;
13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate, in particular those related to outstanding contributions and the policies on hiring consultants and individual contractors, and to update Parties on progress in the next audit report;

### **Other budgetary matters**

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to present the outcome of its review of the secretariat's operations and structure, including on the synergy and prioritization of its activities, with a view to reducing redundancies and increasing cost-efficiency, in the context of the programme budget for 2020–2021;
15. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare, regularly update and publish before each session of the subsidiary bodies brief reports on standard costs and, if available, options for reducing the cost of activities where practicable;
16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to provide budgetary cost implications in pre-session documents if they include suggestions for new mandates to the secretariat and if sufficient information is available on the details of the proposed activities;
17. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to provide any other such information to Parties as may be required to ensure that the budgetary implications of decisions and conclusions, including those proposed in pre-session documents, can be taken into account in advance of decision-making.

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<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.11 and Add.1.



United Nations

FCCC/CP/2018/L.2–FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.3–

FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.2



Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

Distr.: Limited  
14 December 2018

Original: English

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**Conference of the Parties**  
**Twenty-fourth session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2018**

Agenda item 20(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

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

**Fourteenth session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2018**

Agenda item 16(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

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

**Third part of the first session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2017**

Agenda item 6(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

**Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of  
Poland and the people of the city of Katowice**

**Draft resolution submitted by Fiji**

*The Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*

*Having met in Katowice from 2 to 14 December 2018,*

1. *Express their profound gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Poland for having made it possible for the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to be held in Katowice;*
2. *Request the Government of the Republic of Poland to convey to the city and people of Katowice the gratitude of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for the hospitality and warmth extended to the participants.*

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## Decision -/CMA.1

### **Matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

*Also recalling* Article 9, paragraph 8, Article 11, paragraph 5, and Article 19 of the Paris Agreement,

*Further recalling* Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which states that this Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

*Recalling* decision 1/CMA.1,

*Also recalling* decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23 and 1/CP.24,

1. *Congratulates* Parties that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Paris Agreement, and *invites* those that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, with the Depositary as soon as possible;

## **II. Paris Agreement work programme**

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Conference of the Parties for overseeing the implementation of the Paris Agreement work programme by the subsidiary and constituted bodies;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the subsidiary and constituted bodies for their work on the implementation of the Paris Agreement work programme;

4. *Decides*, having considered the draft decisions on matters relating to the Paris Agreement work programme forwarded by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to adopt them as follows:

*Matters relating to Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 22–35 of decision 1/CP.21*

(a) Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.22);

(b) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.8);

(c) Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.27);

(d) Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (FCCC/CP/2018/L.17);

*Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21*

(e) Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.28);

*Matters relating to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21*

(f) Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.21);

(g) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.9);

(h) Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.14);

*Matters relating to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 52–64 of decision 1/CP.21<sup>1</sup>*

(i) Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.15);

(j) Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund (FCCC/CP/2018/L.11);

(k) Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53 (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.10);

*Matters relating to Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 66–70 of decision 1/CP.21*

(l) Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.3);

(m) Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.7);

*Matters relating to Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 82 and 83 of decision 1/CP.21*

(n) Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement (FCCC/SBI/2018/9/Add.1, pp.5–6);

*Matters relating to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 84–98 of decision 1/CP.21*

(o) Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23);<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The outcome on modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement is incorporated in chapter V of decision -/CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23).

<sup>2</sup> As footnote 1 above.

*Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21*

(p) Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.16);

*Matters relating to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 102 and 103 of decision 1/CP.21*

(q) Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2018/L.5);

5. *Notes* the technical follow-up work to be undertaken by the subsidiary and constituted bodies as specified in the draft decisions referred to in paragraph 4 above;

### **III. Guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism – the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility – and on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund**

6. *Confirms* that the Standing Committee on Finance shall serve the Paris Agreement;

7. *Also confirms* that the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement;

8. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare draft guidance for the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism, and on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session (November 2019);

9. *Confirms* that it shall provide guidance to the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention on the policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to the Paris Agreement for transmission by the Conference of the Parties;

10. *Recommends* that, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 61, the Conference of the Parties transmit to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism the guidance contained in the decisions referred to in paragraph 4 above;

### **IV. Capacity-building under the Paris Agreement**

11. *Recognizes* the importance of capacity-building under the Paris Agreement in enhancing the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to take effective climate change action;

12. *Decides* to consider at its second session any recommendations made by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fifth session (November 2019) pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 81;

13. *Also decides* to consider and adopt at its second session a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for capacity-building;

## **V. Administrative and budgetary matters**

14. *Takes note of* the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

15. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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## Decision -/CMA.1

### Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21

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

*Recalling* relevant Articles of the Paris Agreement, including Articles 3 and 4,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 26, 28 and 31,

*Further recalling* that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 5, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions,

*Recognizing* that Parties have different starting points, capacities and national circumstances and *highlighting* the importance of capacity-building support for developing country Parties for the preparation and communication of their nationally determined contributions,

1. *Reaffirms* and *underscores* that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including to continue to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties in preparing, communicating and accounting for their nationally determined contributions;
2. *Encourages* the relevant operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and constituted bodies under the Convention serving the Paris Agreement to continue to provide, within their mandates, support for capacity-building as referred to in paragraph 1 above;
3. *Invites* other organizations in a position to do so to provide support for capacity-building as referred to in paragraph 1 above;
4. *Recalls* that the least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development reflecting their special circumstances in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement;
5. *Also recalls* Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, and that developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances;

*Further guidance for information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28*

6. *Further recalls* Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that, in communicating their nationally determined contributions, all Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
7. *Decides* that, in communicating their second and subsequent nationally determined contributions, Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding contained in annex I as applicable to their nationally determined contributions, and *strongly encourages* Parties to provide this information in relation to their first nationally determined contribution, including when communicating or updating it by 2020;

8. *Emphasizes* that the guidance on information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding is without prejudice to the inclusion of components other than mitigation in a nationally determined contribution, *notes* that Parties may provide other information when submitting their nationally determined contributions, and in particular that, as provided in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement, an adaptation communication referred to in Article 7, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement may be submitted as a component of or in conjunction with a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and *also notes* the further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication contained in decision -/CMA.1;<sup>1</sup>

9. *Recalls* decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 27, applicable to Parties' first nationally determined contributions, including those communicated or updated by 2020, pursuant to paragraph 24 of the same decision, in which the Conference of the Parties agreed that the information to be provided by Parties communicating their nationally determined contributions, in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding, may include, as appropriate, inter alia, quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year), time frames and/or periods for implementation, scope and coverage, planning processes, assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals, and how the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;

10. *Recognizes* that each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement shall provide the information referred to in annex I as applicable to its nationally determined contribution and as it relates to such mitigation co-benefits;

*Guidance for accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31*

11. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions, and that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensure the avoidance of double counting, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

12. *Also recalls* decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, in which the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement was requested to elaborate, drawing on approaches established under the Convention and its related legal instruments, as appropriate, guidance for accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its first session, which ensures that:

(a) Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(b) Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions;

(c) Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it;

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<sup>1</sup> Draft decision titled "Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement", proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.



(d) Parties shall provide an explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded;

13. *Decides* that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions under Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions in accordance with the guidance contained in annex II;

14. *Recalls* decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 32, which provides that Parties shall apply the guidance for accounting for nationally determined contributions to their second and subsequent nationally determined contributions, and that Parties may elect to apply such guidance to their first nationally determined contribution;

15. *Decides* that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall ensure the avoidance of double counting;

16. *Recognizes* that each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement shall follow the guidance contained in annex II as it relates to such mitigation co-benefits;

17. *Decides* that Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions in their biennial transparency reports, including through a structured summary, consistently with the guidance provided pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(b), of the Paris Agreement and any relevant guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

18. *Also decides* to initiate the review of and, if necessary, update the information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions and the guidance for accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions at its tenth session (2027) with a view to considering and adopting a decision on the matter at its eleventh session (2028);

*Further guidance on features of nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 26*

19. *Notes* that features of nationally determined contributions are outlined in the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement;

20. *Decides* to continue consideration of further guidance on features of nationally determined contributions at its seventh session (2024).

## Annex I

### **Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 28**

[English only]\*

#### **1. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year):**

- (a) Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s);
- (b) Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year;
- (c) For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information;
- (d) Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction;
- (e) Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s);
- (f) Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators.

#### **2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation:**

- (a) Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA);
- (b) Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.

#### **3. Scope and coverage:**

- (a) General description of the target;
- (b) Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines;
- (c) How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;
- (d) Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.

#### **4. Planning processes:**

- (a) Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:
  - (i) Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;
  - (ii) Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:

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\* This annex will be made available in all six official languages in the report on the session.

- a. National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution;
- c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;

(b) Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;

(c) How the Party's preparation of its nationally determined contribution has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

(d) Each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:

- (i) How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the nationally determined contribution;
- (ii) Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.

**5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:**

(a) Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;

(b) Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;

(c) If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;

(d) IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;

(e) Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:

- (i) Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;
- (ii) Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;
- (iii) Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;

(f) Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:

(i) How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;

(ii) For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;

(iii) For climate forcers included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;

(iv) Further technical information, as necessary;

(g) The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.

**6. How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances:**

(a) How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;

(b) Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;

(c) How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;

(d) How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;

(e) How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement.

**7. How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2:**

(a) How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;

(b) How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.

## Annex II

### **Accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31**

[English only]\*

#### **1. Accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA):**

(a) Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and in accordance with decision -/CMA.1;<sup>1</sup>

(b) Parties whose nationally determined contribution cannot be accounted for using methodologies covered by IPCC guidelines provide information on their own methodology used, including for nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, if applicable;

(c) Parties that draw on existing methods and guidance established under the Convention and its related legal instruments, as appropriate, provide information on how they have done so;

(d) Parties provide information on methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures, as appropriate;

(e) Parties that decide to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands provide detailed information on the approach used and how it is consistent with relevant IPCC guidance, as appropriate, or indicate the relevant section of the national greenhouse gas inventory report containing that information;

(f) Parties that account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products provide detailed information on which IPCC approach has been used to estimate emissions and removals;

(g) Parties that address the effects of age-class structure in forests provide detailed information on the approach used and how this is consistent with relevant IPCC guidance, as appropriate.

#### **2. Ensuring methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions:**

(a) Parties maintain consistency in scope and coverage, definitions, data sources, metrics, assumptions and methodological approaches;

(b) Any greenhouse gas data and estimation methodologies used for accounting should be consistent with the Party's greenhouse gas inventories, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, if applicable;

(c) Parties strive to avoid overestimating or underestimating projected emissions and removals used for accounting;

(d) For Parties that apply technical changes to update reference points, reference levels or projections, the changes should reflect either of the following:

(i) Changes in the Party's inventory;

(ii) Improvements in accuracy that maintain methodological consistency;

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\* This annex will be made available in all six official languages in the report on the session.

<sup>1</sup> Draft decision titled "Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement", proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

(e) Parties transparently report any methodological changes and technical updates made during the implementation of their nationally determined contribution.

**3. Striving to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in the nationally determined contribution and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it:**

(a) Parties account for all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contribution;

(b) Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals in their nationally determined contribution, and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it.

**4. Providing an explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded.**

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## Decision -/CMA.1

### **Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 29,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts made by the secretariat to develop and maintain an interim public registry pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 30,

1. *Adopts* the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement as contained in the annex;
2. *Decides* that the interim public registry prepared by the secretariat pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 30, shall serve as the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement following any revisions required to bring it into accordance with the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to confirmation by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session (November 2019);
3. *Also decides* that the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be made available by the secretariat, together with the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, through a registry portal with two parts, comprising nationally determined contributions and adaptation communications, respectively;
4. *Requests* the secretariat:
  - (a) To develop a prototype of the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement by June 2019, and present it to Parties at an event to be held in conjunction with the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019);
  - (b) To operate the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, and to provide assistance on its use to Parties, other stakeholders and the public;
5. *Decides* to consider and conclude at its second session whether the prototype referred to in paragraph 4(a) above conforms to the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above;
6. *Also decides* that the interim public registry prepared by the secretariat pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 30, shall continue to be used on an interim basis for the purpose of implementing Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement until its second session;
7. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 2–6 above;
8. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **Annex**

### **Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement**

#### **I. Modalities for the operation of the public registry**

1. The public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement:
  - (a) Presents the recorded nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in tabular format, with one row for each NDC and columns displaying, as appropriate, name of the Party, document title, document file type, version number, status, language and date of submission;
  - (b) Preserves the integrity of the NDCs in accordance with their nationally determined nature;
  - (c) Has the capability of sorting and allowing the viewing of NDCs;
  - (d) Avoids unauthorized alterations and deletions of its contents by using Internet security measures;
  - (e) Ensures user-friendly navigation within the registry and to other relevant registries and web resources operated and maintained by the secretariat, including the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;
  - (f) Utilizes relevant web tools to provide updates and notify users of new and modified registry content;
  - (g) Constitutes an intuitive, easy-to-use web-based platform;
  - (h) Provides a user-friendly interface in all six official languages of the United Nations.

#### **II. Procedures for the use of the public registry**

##### **A. Submission of nationally determined contributions**

2. The national focal point of each Party submits the Party's NDC by uploading it to the public registry using its unique user account.
3. The secretariat:
  - (a) Provides Parties with technical assistance on uploading NDCs to the public registry, as required;
  - (b) Contacts the national focal point to confirm the receipt of an NDC, requests clarifications when necessary and confirms the finalization of the recording process of the submitted NDC in the public registry;
  - (c) Undertakes an Internet security check of all submitted NDCs before recording them in the public registry.



## **B. Maintaining a record of nationally determined contributions**

4. The public registry constitutes an archive and, as a matter of public record, continues to maintain all previously submitted NDCs.

## **C. Access to nationally determined contributions**

5. Parties, other stakeholders and the public can view, read and download NDCs from the public registry.

6. To the extent possible, the public registry should be easily accessible to users with slow Internet connections.

## **II. Roles**

7. The national focal point of each Party is assigned a unique user account to manage the Party's content in the public registry.

8. The secretariat acts as the custodian of the public registry and is responsible for its maintenance. To that end, the secretariat:

(a) Operates and updates the public registry in accordance with these modalities and procedures, including taking precautionary action to avoid unauthorized access to or alteration of its content;

(b) Communicates with and provides assistance to Parties, other stakeholders and the public in using the public registry, including through a user guide, training programmes and online support, as appropriate.

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## Decision -/CMA.1

### **Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* Article 4, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made<sup>1</sup> in the consideration of common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement, and *takes note* of the rich exchange of views and range of options considered and proposed by Parties on this matter;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Decides* that Parties shall apply common time frames to their nationally determined contributions to be implemented from 2031 onward;
3. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue the consideration of common time frames for nationally determined contributions at its fiftieth session (June 2019) with a view to making a recommendation thereon for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

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<sup>1</sup> The most recent informal document on deliberations on this issue is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/186278>. The ideas expressed in that document are not exhaustive, do not reflect consensus or all views, and are without prejudice to the views of Parties.

<sup>2</sup> See document APA-SBSTA-SBI.2018.Informal.2.Add.1 (part 2), chapter 1.3.B, paragraph 1, options 1–3. The in-session submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/process/conferences/bonn-climate-change-conference-april-2018/sessions/sbi-48#eq-16> (first part of the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation), <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-48-2#eq-4> (second part of the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation) and <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-49#eq-19> (forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation) and the pre-session submissions at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

## Draft decision -/CMA.1

### **Modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* Article 4 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* Article 2 and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol,

*Reaffirming* Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement,

*Recalling* decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 8/CP.17, 1/CP.21 and 11/CP.21,

*Recognizing* that Parties may be affected not only by climate change but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,

*Acknowledging* that there are both positive and negative impacts associated with measures taken in response to climate change,

*Also acknowledging* that response measures should be understood in the broader context of the transition towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development,

*Reaffirming* that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and inclusive international economic system that will lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties,

1. *Decides* that in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 33, the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the forum) under the subsidiary bodies shall serve the Paris Agreement in relation to matters under the Paris Agreement;
2. *Adopts* the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum contained in the annex;
3. *Acknowledges* that there is one single forum that covers the work of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures;
4. *Affirms* that the forum shall report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in respect of matters falling under Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement, where the forum requires the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
5. *Decides* to establish a Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (hereinafter referred to as the Katowice Committee of Experts) to support the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, and to operate in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex;
6. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to review, at their fifty-ninth session (November 2023), the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum, with a view to providing recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session (November 2023), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its nineteenth session (November 2023) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session (November 2023);

7. *Requests* the secretariat to organize the first meeting of the Katowice Committee of Experts to be held for two days, in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies starting from SBSTA 50 and SBI 50 (June 2019);
8. *Invites* Parties to nominate members to serve on the Katowice Committee of Experts, noting that the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies shall be notified of these appointments by 15 April 2019;
9. *Decides* that the forum shall develop and recommend a six-year workplan in line with the forum's functions, work programme and modalities, taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to Parties, for consideration and adoption by the subsidiary bodies at their fiftieth sessions;
10. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to conduct a midterm review of the workplan of the forum, starting from the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2022), with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the forum;
11. *Invites* Parties to submit their views on the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts via the submission portal,<sup>1</sup> by 15 April 2019;
12. *Decides* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption;
13. *Requests* the secretariat to support the implementation of the work programme of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
14. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 above;
15. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://unfccc.int/submissions\\_and\\_statements](https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements).

## Annex

### **Modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures under the Paris Agreement**

#### **I. Functions**

1. The forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the forum) shall have the following functions:

(a) Provide a platform allowing Parties to share, in an interactive manner, information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views, and to facilitate assessment and analysis of the impact of the implementation of response measures, including the use and development of modelling tools and methodologies, with a view to recommending specific actions;

(b) Provide recommendations to the subsidiary bodies on the actions referred to in paragraph above for their consideration, with a view to recommending those actions, as appropriate, to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(c) Provide concrete examples, case studies and practices, in order to enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to deal with the impact of the implementation of response measures;

(d) Address the effects of the implementation of response measures under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement by enhancing cooperation among Parties, stakeholders, external organizations, experts and institutions, by enhancing capacity and the understanding of Parties of the impacts of mitigation actions and by enabling the exchange of information, experience and best practices among Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts;

(e) Respond and take into consideration the relevant outcomes of different processes under the Paris Agreement;

(f) Promote action to minimize the adverse impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures.

#### **II. Work programme**

2. The work programme comprises the following areas of work in order to address the concerns of all Parties, particularly developing country Parties:

(a) Economic diversification and transformation;

(b) Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;

(c) Assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures;

(d) Facilitating the development of tools and methodologies to assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

### III. Modalities

3. The forum shall meet twice a year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and will be convened under a joint agenda item of the subsidiary bodies and operate in accordance with the procedures applicable to contact groups.

4. The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) shall support the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to implement its work programme and shall operate in accordance with following terms of reference:

(a) The KCI shall meet twice a year, for two days per meeting, in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies;

(b) The KCI shall be composed of 14 members, with two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups, one member from the least developed countries, one member from the small island developing States and two members from relevant intergovernmental organizations;

(c) Members shall serve in their expert capacity and should have relevant qualifications and expertise in the technical and socioeconomic fields related to the areas of the work programme of the forum;

(d) Members identified in paragraph 4(b) above shall be nominated by their respective groups. The Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice shall be notified of these appointments;

(e) Members identified in paragraph 4(b) shall serve a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms in office;

(f) The KCI shall elect, on a consensus basis, two members from among its members identified in paragraph 4(b) above, to serve as Co-chairs for a term of two years each, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation;

(g) If one of the Co-chair is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, any other member designated by the KCI shall serve as Co-Chair;

(h) Meetings of the KCI shall be open to attendance as observers, by all Parties and accredited observer organizations unless otherwise decided by the KCI;

(i) The KCI shall operate on the basis of consensus of its members;

(j) Members of the KCI shall prepare an annual report for the forum to consider with the view to making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

5. The forum and KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, in order to carry out the work programme of the forum:

(a) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;

(b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, concrete examples and guidelines;

(c) Receiving input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;

(d) Organizing workshops.

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**Decision -/CMA.1**

**Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21**

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

*Recalling* Article 6, paragraphs 2, 4 and 8, of the Paris Agreement,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40,

1. *Notes* the consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties of the mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Also notes* that draft decision texts on these matters in the proposal by the President<sup>2</sup> were considered, but that Parties could not reach consensus thereon;
3. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to continue consideration of the mandates referred to in paragraph 1 above, taking into consideration the draft decision texts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, with a view to forwarding a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session (November 2019);
4. *Notes* that information provided in a structured summary referred to in decision -/CMA.1, paragraph 77(d),<sup>3</sup> is without prejudice to the outcomes on these matters.

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<sup>1</sup> See the draft texts at <https://unfccc.int/documents/186331>, <https://unfccc.int/documents/186333> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/186334>.

<sup>2</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Katowice%20text%2C%2014%20Dec2018\\_1015AM.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Katowice%20text%2C%2014%20Dec2018_1015AM.pdf). Sections III.A, III.B and III.C do not reflect consensus on these matters and are without prejudice to the views of Parties or the consideration of the matter by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

<sup>3</sup> Draft decision titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

## Decision -/CMA.1

### **Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* relevant provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in particular Article 7,

*Recognizing* the importance of flexibility provided to Parties by Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement for submitting and updating the adaptation communication,

*Recalling* decisions 4/CP.5, 17/CP.8 and 5/CP.17,

*Recognizing* the links between adaptation and sustainable development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,

*Emphasizing* the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

*Recalling* that continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 7, paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Notes* that the purpose of the adaptation communication is to:
  - (a) Increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation;
  - (b) Strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries;
  - (c) Provide input to the global stocktake;
  - (d) Enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions;
2. *Decides* that the adaptation communication:
  - (a) Is country-driven and flexible, including in the choice of communication or document, as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement;
  - (b) Shall not pose any additional burden on developing country Parties, is not a basis for comparisons between Parties and is not subject to a review;
3. *Recalls* that, as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update an adaptation communication, and that the adaptation communication shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and/or a national communication;
4. *Decides* that Parties may, as appropriate, also submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;



5. *Recalls* that the adaptation communications shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in decision -/CMA.1;<sup>1</sup>
6. *Invites* Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication to do so in time to inform each global stocktake;
7. *Also invites* Parties, according to their national circumstances and capacities, to provide in their adaptation communication information on the elements referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d) of the annex and to provide, as appropriate, additional information on the elements referred to in paragraphs (e) to (i) of the annex;
8. *Further invites* Parties to include, as appropriate, ex ante information in their adaptation communication, based on the elements identified in the annex;
9. *Acknowledges* that Parties may, when submitting an adaptation communication, tailor the information provided, taking into account the specific communications or documents used;
10. *Encourages* Parties to clearly identify the part of the communication or document chosen, in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 11, that constitutes their adaptation communication, and to number their adaptation communications sequentially;
11. *Also encourages* Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with a nationally determined contribution to use the guidance included in this decision, as appropriate;
12. *Invites* Parties that opt to use a nationally determined contribution consistently with Article 4, paragraph 7, and in line with paragraph 11 above to provide information on the element referred to in paragraph (f) of the annex;
13. *Acknowledges* that Parties that choose to submit their adaptation communication as part of a national communication or a national adaptation plan may provide information taking into consideration the guidelines contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/7 and decisions 17/CP.8 and 5/CP.17;
14. *Also acknowledges* that adaptation communications and other relevant information will be synthesized in line with paragraph 23(b) of decision -CMA.1<sup>2</sup> and will contribute to reviewing the overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation;
15. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee to develop, with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, using relevant existing guidance as a starting point, as appropriate, by June 2022, draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the elements contained in the annex, for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their fifty-seventh sessions (November 2022) in the context of their consideration of the report of the Adaptation Committee;
16. *Decides* to take stock of, and if necessary revise, the guidance contained in this decision, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 17 below and the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 18 below, at its eighth session (2025);
17. *Invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal<sup>3</sup> by February 2025 information on their experience with the application of the guidance contained in this decision;
18. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions referred to in paragraph 17 above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sixty-second session (2025);

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<sup>1</sup> Draft decision titled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

<sup>2</sup> Draft decision titled “Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

<sup>3</sup> [https://unfccc.int/submissions\\_and\\_statements](https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements).

19. *Urges* developed country Parties and *invites* other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to continue to mobilize support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties;

20. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility, in line with its existing mandate, to consider channelling support to developing country Parties for the preparation and submission of their adaptation communications, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and/or a national communication;

21. *Encourages* the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, in line with their existing mandates and governing instruments, to continue channelling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication;

22. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 18 above;

23. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **Annex**

### **Elements of an adaptation communication**

An adaptation communication may include information on the following elements:

- (a) National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks;
  - (b) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate;
  - (c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions;
  - (d) Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties;
  - (e) Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including:
    - (i) Progress and results achieved;
    - (ii) Adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition;
    - (iii) Cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate;
    - (iv) Barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation;
    - (v) Good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing;
    - (vi) Monitoring and evaluation;
  - (f) Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits;
  - (g) How adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions;
  - (h) Gender-responsive adaptation action and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation, where appropriate;
  - (i) Any other information related to adaptation.
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## **Decision -/CMA.1**

### **Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* Article 7, paragraphs 11 and 12, of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Decides* to establish the public registry for adaptation communications referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, to contain adaptation communications submitted by Parties in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement;
2. *Also decides* to adopt the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above as contained in the annex;
3. *Further decides* that the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be made available by the secretariat, together with the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, through a registry portal with two parts, comprising adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions, respectively;
4. *Requests* the secretariat:
  - (a) To develop a prototype of the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above by June 2019, in accordance with the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 2 above, and present it to Parties at an event to be held in conjunction with the fiftieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019);
  - (b) To operate the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above and to provide assistance on its use to Parties, other stakeholders and the public;
5. *Decides* to consider and conclude at its second session (November 2019) whether the prototype referred to in paragraph 4(a) above shall serve as the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;
6. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 4 above.

## **Annex**

### **Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement**

#### **II. Modalities for the operation of the public registry**

1. The public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement:
  - (a) Presents the recorded adaptation communications on a separate page for each Party in tabular format, with one row for each adaptation communication and columns displaying, as appropriate: name of Party; document title; document type; hyperlinks to corresponding documents containing the adaptation communications, as appropriate, submitted as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution and/or a national communication, as referred to in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement; and version number, status, language and date of submission;
  - (b) Provides the flexibility for each Party to submit its adaptation communication in the way it wishes;
  - (c) Has the capability of sorting, recording and displaying adaptation communications;
  - (d) Preserves the integrity of the adaptation communications in accordance with their country-driven nature;
  - (e) Avoids unauthorized access to or alteration of its content;
  - (f) Ensures user-friendly navigation to and between relevant registries and other web resources;
  - (g) Utilizes relevant web tools to notify users, upon request, of new and modified registry content;
  - (h) Constitutes an intuitive, easy-to-use web-based platform;
  - (i) Provides a user-friendly interface in all six official languages of the United Nations.

#### **III. Procedures for the use of the public registry**

##### **B. Submission of adaptation communications**

2. The secretariat:
  - (a) Provides each Party with a unique user account for the public registry;
  - (b) Provides technical assistance to Parties for uploading adaptation communications to the public registry, as required.
3. The national focal point of each Party submits the Party's adaptation communication by uploading it to the registry, or informs the secretariat of the vehicle used as the adaptation communication.

### **C. Maintaining a record of adaptation communications**

4. The public registry constitutes an archive and maintains the hyperlinks of all previously submitted adaptation communications referred to in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement as a matter of public record.

### **D. Access to adaptation communications**

5. Parties, non-State actors, other stakeholders and the public can view, read and download the adaptation communications from the public registry.

6. To the extent possible, the public registry should be easily accessible to users with slow Internet connections.

## **IV. Roles**

7. The national focal point of each Party manages the Party's interaction with the secretariat regarding the adaptation communication in the public registry.

8. The national focal point of each Party is assigned a unique user account to manage the Party's content in the public registry.

9. The secretariat communicates with and provides assistance to Parties using the public registry, including through a user guide, training programmes and online support.

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## **Decision -/CMA.1**

### **Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21**

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

*Recalling* Article 7 of the Paris Agreement,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42 and 45,

*Noting with appreciation* the technical work undertaken by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance,<sup>1</sup> in relation to decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42 and 45,

#### **I. Ways to enhance the coherence of the work of adaptation-related institutional arrangements**

1. *Decides* that the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall serve the Paris Agreement;
2. *Assigns* any future and emerging adaptation-related work necessary for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement to existing institutions;
3. *Encourages* institutional arrangements related to finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building,<sup>2</sup> in line with their mandates, to strive for a balance between adaptation and mitigation, while respecting a country-driven approach;
4. *Invites* partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee, to support the work of other adaptation-related institutional arrangements, in particular by providing relevant scientific and technical information and sharing knowledge;
5. *Also invites* the Consultative Group of Experts and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in line with their mandates, as appropriate, ensuring efficiency and consistency, to work together on training for assessing vulnerability and other aspects of adaptation;
6. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, as necessary and in consultation with relevant adaptation-related institutions, to continue to make recommendations in its annual report on enhancing collaboration and promoting coherence and synergies with a view to addressing Parties' evolving adaptation-related needs;
7. *Urges* developed country Parties and *invites* other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the work of adaptation-related institutions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

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<sup>1</sup> See documents FCCC/SB/2017/2, FCCC/SBI/2017/14 and FCCC/SB/2017/2/Add.1–FCCC/SBI/2017/14/Add.1.

<sup>2</sup> The institutional arrangements on finance include the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

## **II. Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties**

8. *Notes* the existing work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group related to synthesizing information on specific adaptation themes and on relevant lessons learned and good practices;
9. *Requests* the secretariat to include in the synthesis report prepared for the global stocktake called for in paragraph 23(b) of decision -/CMA.1<sup>3</sup> information on the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, in order to facilitate recognition of such efforts in the global stocktake, drawing on, inter alia, the most recent documents that may contain adaptation information, which may include adaptation communications, national adaptation plans, national communications, nationally determined contributions, other relevant reports prepared under the transparency framework and reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other relevant scientific bodies;
10. *Decides* to recognize, guided by the high-level committee and taking into account a country-driven approach, the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties during the high-level events of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 34 of decision -/CMA.1;<sup>4</sup>
11. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a report summarizing the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties referred to in paragraph 10 above drawing on, inter alia, the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 9 above and the outputs referred to in paragraph 34 of decision -/CMA.1;<sup>5</sup>
12. *Decides* to make use of existing national, regional and global events, including the NAP Expo and the Adaptation Forum of the Adaptation Committee, to showcase the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
13. *Requests* the secretariat, under the guidance of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to prepare synthesis reports every two years starting in 2020 on specific adaptation themes, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties;
14. *Recalls* that the global stocktake will review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation and *acknowledges* that adaptation efforts contribute to this objective;

## **III. Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs with a view to assisting developing countries without placing undue burden on them**

15. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, in collaboration with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme, users and developers of relevant methodologies, including academia and the private sector, to develop by June 2020 and to regularly update an inventory of relevant methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and

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<sup>3</sup> Draft decision titled “Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement”, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

<sup>4</sup> As footnote 3 above.

<sup>5</sup> As footnote 3 above.



technological support in the context of national adaptation planning and implementation, and to make the information available on the adaptation knowledge portal;<sup>6</sup>

16. *Invites* Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal<sup>7</sup> by February 2021 their views and information on the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support;

17. *Requests* the Adaptation Committee, with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, as appropriate, to prepare, drawing on the inventory referred to in paragraph 15 above and the submissions referred to in paragraph 16 above, a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, as well as on the related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines, for consideration and further guidance by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice at its fifty-seventh session (November 2022) in the context of its consideration of the report of the Adaptation Committee;

18. *Invites* all relevant entities to further improve the applicability of existing methodologies and tools for assessing adaptation needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support;

19. *Also invites* the World Meteorological Organization, through its Global Framework for Climate Services, with a view to facilitating the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, to regularly inform the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice about its activities aimed at improving the availability and accessibility of comprehensive climate information, including observational data, and about how it facilitates the provision and dissemination of the most up-to-date climate model predictions and projections;

20. *Further invites* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and providers of capacity-building support, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates, while further enhancing capacity-building efforts, to facilitate the access to and implementation of methodologies for assessing the adaptation needs of developing country Parties in the context of providing support for building adaptation capacity;

#### **IV. Methodologies for taking the necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries**

21. *Invites* the Standing Committee on Finance, in line with its mandate and in collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, to consider, taking into account the recommendations of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group,<sup>8</sup> as well as relevant submissions from Parties and observer organizations, ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries, in the context of the limit to the increase in the global average temperature referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and to include recommendations in its annual report;

22. *Also invites* Parties to further enhance their enabling environments, policy frameworks, institutions and national public financial management systems with a view to

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>7</sup> [https://unfccc.int/submissions\\_and\\_statements](https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements).

<sup>8</sup> As footnote 1 above.

improving access to international public support, as appropriate, and to enhancing the involvement of the private sector;

23. *Urges* developed country Parties and *invites* other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to assist the least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties, drawing on the work of the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, in building or strengthening their enabling environments, policy frameworks, institutions and national public financial management systems so as to mobilize support for adaptation, in particular capacity-building, including as part of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

24. *Invites* Parties to continue engaging in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of action, including the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

25. *Takes note* of the resources available through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for strengthening developing country Parties' institutional capacity for programming their priority climate actions and for tracking and reporting climate finance;

26. *Invites* Parties and relevant actors to ensure, as appropriate, that steps are taken to identify and subsequently remove perverse incentives that could result in non-resilient investments and planning decisions;

27. *Requests* Parties to report on support provided and received in line with the reporting instruments and modalities being developed under the Paris Agreement;

28. *Invites* the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, in line with their mandates, to seek to ensure that the provision of financial support to developing country Parties is balanced between adaptation and mitigation activities;

29. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to facilitate, in line with their mandates, the provision of support for technology development and transfer for adaptation in developing country Parties, promoting a balance between adaptation and mitigation activities;

30. *Invites* the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to enhance and facilitate the provision of support for capacity-building for adaptation in developing country Parties, promoting a balance between adaptation and mitigation activities;

31. *Requests* the secretariat to include in the synthesis report prepared for the global stocktake called for in paragraph 23(b) of decision -/CMA.1<sup>9</sup> an assessment of the support needs for adaptation of developing country Parties drawing on, inter alia, the most recent documents that may contain adaptation information, which may include adaptation communications, national adaptation plans, national communications, nationally determined contributions, other relevant reports prepared under the transparency framework, reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other relevant scientific bodies as well as the report referred to in paragraph 13 of decision -/CP.24;<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> As footnote 3 above.

<sup>10</sup> Draft decision titled "Report of the Standing Committee on Finance", proposed under agenda item 10(b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

## V. Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support

32. *Notes* the constraints encountered by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in developing methodologies, including the differences in national circumstances in relation to adaptation, the difficulty of setting adaptation baselines and targets and the lack of common metrics for measuring progress on adaptation;

33. *Also notes* that the current state of knowledge is not sufficient to address the mandate<sup>11</sup> and requires time and effort to advance;

34. *Invites* Parties, academia and other relevant stakeholders to undertake further technical work, building on the existing work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance, and taking into consideration ongoing relevant work under and outside the Convention, on developing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

35. *Also invites* the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance, and relevant experts to contribute to the technical work referred to in paragraph 34 above by continuing to compile existing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

36. *Further invites* Parties, United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to submit by April 2020 to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group information on gaps, challenges, opportunities and options associated with methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, including in the areas of adaptation needs, plans and strategies; enabling environments and policy frameworks; frameworks used for assessing the effectiveness of adaptation efforts; efforts and systems to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation efforts; support through all instruments and channels, including domestic, international, public and private sources and progress towards the implementation and achievement of adaptation goals, plans and strategies;

37. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 9, 11, 13 and 31 above;

38. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>11</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 45(b).

## **Decision -/CMA.1**

### **Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* Article 9, paragraphs 1–5, of the Paris Agreement,

*Further recalling* Articles 3, 4, 7, 10, 11 and 14 of the Paris Agreement,

*Recalling* decisions 3/CP.19, 1/CP.21, 13/CP.22 and 12/CP.23,

*Underscoring* the need for continued and enhanced international support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of predictability and clarity of information on financial support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
2. *Reiterates* that developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis;
3. *Underlines* the importance of Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement on this matter;
4. *Requests* developed country Parties to submit the biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above and as specified in the annex, starting in 2020;
5. *Encourages* other Parties providing resources to communicate biennially, as referred to in paragraph 2 above, on a voluntary basis;
6. Requests the secretariat to establish a dedicated online portal for posting and recording the biennial communications;
7. Also requests the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the information included in the biennial communications, referred to in paragraph 2 above, starting in 2021, and to inform the global stocktake;
8. Further requests the secretariat to organize biennial in-session workshops beginning the year after the submission of the first biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to prepare a summary report on each workshop;
9. Decides to consider the compilations and syntheses referred to in paragraph 7 above and the summary report on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 8 above, starting at its fourth session (November 2021);
10. Also decides to convene a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance beginning in 2021, to be informed, inter alia, by the summary reports on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 8 above and the biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above;

11. Requests the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to summarize the deliberations of the dialogue referred to in paragraph 10 above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its succeeding session;
12. Invites the Conference of the Parties to consider the compilation and syntheses and the summary reports on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, respectively;
13. Decides to consider updating the types of information contained in the annex at its sixth session (2023) on the basis of the experiences and lessons learned by Parties in the preparation of their biennial communications of indicative quantitative and qualitative information;
14. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 6–8 and 10 above;
15. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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**Annex****Types of information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement**

Developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis. This should include:

- (a) Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available.
- (b) Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available.
- (c) Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness.
- (d) Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building.
- (e) Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries.
- (f) An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as new and additional.
- (g) Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex ante information.
- (h) Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance.
- (i) Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them.
- (j) Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.
- (k) Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized.
- (l) Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies.
- (m) Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.
- (n) Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support.

(o) Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

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## **Decision -/CMA.1**

### **Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund**

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

1. *Decides* that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement with respect to all matters relating to the Paris Agreement, effective 1 January 2019, subject to the decision on this matter made by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
  2. *Recommends* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol decide that the Adaptation Fund will continue to be financed by the activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol;
  3. *Also recommends* to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that the Adaptation Fund shall exclusively serve the Paris Agreement once the share of proceeds under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement becomes available;
  4. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ensure that developing country Parties and developed country Parties that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible for membership on the Adaptation Fund Board;
  5. *Decides* that, when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement, it shall be financed from the share of proceeds from the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and from a variety of voluntary public and private sources;
  6. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to request the Adaptation Fund Board to consider the rules of procedure of the Board, the arrangements of the Adaptation Fund with respect to the Paris Agreement and the implications of the Adaptation Fund receiving the share of proceeds from activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement, with a view to forwarding recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration at its second session (November 2019).
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## **Decision -/CMA.1**

### **Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53**

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

*Recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53,*

1. *Decides* to initiate at its third session (November 2020), in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;
2. *Agrees* to consider, in its deliberations referred to in paragraph 1 above, the aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

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**Decision -/CMA.1**

**Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, regarding the long-term vision for technology development and transfer,

*Also recalling* Article 10, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Paris Agreement,

*Further recalling* decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 67 and 68,

*Recognizing* the need to ensure that the operationalization of the technology framework undertaken by the Technology Mechanism to support the achievement of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the long-term vision for technology development and transfer and Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,

*Noting with appreciation* the work undertaken by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in elaborating the technology framework, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 67,

1. *Adopts* the technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement as elaborated in the annex;
2. *Decides* that the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, consistently with their respective functions, mandates and modalities of work, shall implement the technology framework in close collaboration under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
3. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network:
  - (a) To incorporate the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplan and programme of work, which should also include methods for the monitoring and evaluation of their activities;
  - (b) To include information in their joint annual report for 2019 on how they incorporated the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplan and programme of work, as referred to in paragraph 3(a) above;
4. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to prepare and submit their joint annual report to both the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;<sup>1</sup>
5. *Requests* the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to report on the progress of their work and challenges and lessons learned in implementing the technology framework in their joint annual reports;

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SB/2017/3, paragraph 43.

6. *Reiterates* the importance of the support, including financial support, that shall be provided to developing country Parties for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and *agrees* that the technology framework can facilitate the strengthening of such support;
7. *Decides* that the outcome of and/or recommendations resulting from the periodic assessment referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 69, shall be considered when updating the technology framework;
8. *Requests* the secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the technology framework;
9. *Also requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## Annex

### **Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement**

#### **I. Purpose**

1. The purpose of the technology framework under the Paris Agreement is to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in pursuit of the long-term vision referred to in its Article 10, paragraph 1. The long-term vision for technology development and transfer shared by Parties relates to the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

2. The technology framework can play a strategic role in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the Technology Mechanism, which consists of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), by addressing the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement and the long-term vision for technology development and transfer.

#### **II. Principles**

3. The principles of the technology framework, which are coherence, inclusiveness, results-oriented approach, transformational approach and transparency, should guide the Technology Mechanism in implementing the Paris Agreement, as follows:

(a) Align with the long-term vision for technology development and transfer and other provisions of the Paris Agreement, national plans and strategies under the Convention and actions undertaken by relevant institutions in the international climate regime and beyond;

(b) Be designed and implemented in a manner that facilitates the active participation of all relevant stakeholders and takes into account sustainable development, gender, the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and the enhancement of indigenous capacities and endogenous technologies;

(c) Be results-oriented in terms of output, outcome and impact;

(d) Address the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

(e) Be designed and implemented in a manner that enhances the transparency of the results, costs and process, such as through planning, resource management and reporting on activities and support.

#### **III. Key themes**

4. The following key themes for the technology framework represent focused areas of action to be undertaken under the framework:

(a) Innovation;

- (b) Implementation;
- (c) Enabling environment and capacity-building;
- (d) Collaboration and stakeholder engagement;
- (e) Support.

## **A. Innovation**

5. As stipulated in Article 10, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development. To achieve the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, there is a pressing need to accelerate and strengthen technological innovation so that it can deliver environmentally and socially sound, cost-effective and better-performing climate technologies on a larger and more widespread scale.

6. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore accelerate and scale up innovation at different stages of the technology cycle, addressing both adaptation and mitigation in a balanced manner to help countries to build resilience and reduce their emissions, and be undertaken in a manner that enhances the effective participation of developing country Parties, fosters sustainable development and ensures gender responsiveness.

7. Fostering innovation could be done through new collaborative approaches to climate technology research, development and demonstration (RD&D); the creation and promotion of relevant enabling policy to incentivize and nurture a supportive environment for innovation; and the active engagement of the private sector and closer collaboration between the public and private sector.

8. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Supporting countries in incentivizing innovation by improving the policy environments, strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks, and institutional arrangements for establishing and/or strengthening their national systems of innovation;

(b) Providing information and facilitating the sharing of information on international technology RD&D partnerships and initiatives, good practices and lessons learned from countries' climate technology RD&D policies and activities;

(c) Promoting the development, deployment and dissemination of existing innovative technologies and accelerating the scale-up and diffusion of emerging climate technologies;

(d) Supporting countries in developing long-term technological transition pathways towards the widespread uptake of climate technologies in the context of climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development;

(e) Promoting collaboration with international technology RD&D partnerships and initiatives to stimulate climate technology RD&D;

(f) Supporting countries in initiating joint climate technology RD&D activities;

(g) Identifying ways to increase the effective participation of developing country Parties in collaborative approaches to RD&D;

(h) Promoting the engagement of the private sector in the development of new and innovative climate technologies, including through:

- (i) Raising awareness of future market opportunities in climate technology innovation;
  - (ii) Identifying ways to incentivize their participation;
- (i) Promoting partnerships between the public and private sector in the development and transfer of climate technologies.

## **B. Implementation**

9. The Paris Agreement highlights the importance of technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions under the Agreement. The Technology Mechanism should facilitate and promote enhanced action on technology to help countries to achieve the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, while at the same time recognizing the importance of rapidly accelerating the transformational changes towards climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development.

10. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore facilitate the implementation of collaborative technology development and transfer, build on the past and ongoing work of the Technology Mechanism and take into account the role of North–South, South–South, triangular and regional collaboration in facilitating implementation.

11. Actions and activities under this key theme should also facilitate the implementation of mitigation and adaptation action identified using planning tools and processes such as nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, technology needs assessments (TNAs), national adaptation plans, technology road maps and other relevant policies, and facilitate overcoming challenges by implementing such action, as appropriate.

12. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Facilitating the undertaking and updating of TNAs, as well as enhancing the implementation of their results, particularly technology action plans and project ideas, and capacity-building related to TNAs;

(b) Promoting the link or alignment of TNAs with nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans in order to increase coherence between the implementation of those national plans with national strategies to achieve climate-resilient and low-emission development;

(c) Reviewing the TNA guidelines and updating them as necessary with a view to TNAs leading to plans and implementation that are aligned with the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

(d) Identifying and developing recommendations on approaches, tools and means, as appropriate, for the assessment of the technologies that are ready to transfer;

(e) Identifying and developing recommendations for the enhancement of enabling environments for and the addressing of barriers to the development and transfer of socially and environmentally sound technologies.

## **C. Enabling environment and capacity-building**

13. In the context of technology development and transfer, countries may face various challenges. Creating and enhancing enabling environments for the development and transfer of socially and environmentally sound technologies should consider the challenges faced by countries, and the different needs of the countries in overcoming such challenges.

14. Capacity-building for technology development and transfer is a cross-cutting and comprehensive issue. Although initiatives and activities on capacity-building for technology development and transfer are already being undertaken, further measures in this area are needed to develop, strengthen and enhance countries' capabilities to take effective climate action in the context of the Paris Agreement.

15. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore foster the creation and enhancement of an enabling environment, including policy and regulatory environments for technology development and transfer, and strengthen the capacity of countries to effectively address various challenges.

16. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Enhancing public awareness on climate technology development and transfer;

(b) Facilitating countries in enhancing an investment-friendly environment, including national strategies and action plans, a policy environment, legal and regulatory frameworks and other institutional arrangements;

(c) Facilitating countries in enhancing an enabling environment to promote endogenous and gender-responsive technologies for mitigation and adaptation actions;

(d) Assisting countries in developing and implementing policies for enabling environments to incentivize the private and public sector to fully realize the development and transfer of climate technologies;

(e) Assisting governments in playing a key role in fostering private sector involvement by designing and implementing policies, regulations and standards that create enabling environments and favourable market conditions for climate technologies;

(f) Facilitating information-sharing and networking among relevant organizations and institutions to create synergies and to enable the exchange among relevant players of best practices, experience and knowledge on technology development and transfer;

(g) Formulating and analysing information on capacity-building activities at different stages of the technology cycle;

(h) Catalysing development and enhancement of endogenous capacities for climate-related technologies and harnessing indigenous knowledge;

(i) Enhancing collaboration with existing capacity-building organizations and institutions, including those under the Convention, to create synergies in a manner that enhances efficiency and avoids duplication of work;

(j) Enhancing the capacity of national designated entities (NDEs) of all Parties, especially those in developing countries, to fulfil their roles;

(k) Enhancing the capacities of Parties to plan, monitor and achieve technological transformation in accordance with the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement.

#### **D. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement**

17. Collaboration with and engagement of stakeholders will enhance interaction between those involved in the development and transfer of climate technology and help to share knowledge and mobilize support. In this context, stakeholders will provide important input to the work of the Technology Mechanism.

18. Therefore, the Technology Mechanism shall work in an open and inclusive, including gender-responsive, manner whereby stakeholders are invited to participate and actively

engage. Collaboration with and engagement of stakeholders should take place at different stages of the technology cycle.

19. Enhanced engagement of stakeholders at the local, regional, national and global level will be beneficial for the Technology Mechanism. Further, activities for cooperation on technology development and transfer across relevant organizations, institutions and initiatives should be harmonized and synergized to avoid duplication and ensure consistency and coherence.

20. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Enhancing engagement and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including local communities and authorities, national planners, the private sector and civil society organizations in the planning and implementation of Technology Mechanism activities;

(b) Enhancing engagement and collaboration with the private sector, on a voluntary basis, to leverage expertise, experience and knowledge regarding effective enabling environments that support the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

(c) Enhancing engagement between NDEs and relevant stakeholders, including by providing guidance and information;

(d) Enhancing collaboration and synergy with relevant international organizations, institutions and initiatives, including academia and the scientific community, to leverage their specific expertise, experience, knowledge and information, particularly on new and innovative technologies.

## **E. Support**

21. Article 10, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement states that support, including financial support, shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of that Article, including for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, with a view to achieving a balance between support for mitigation and adaptation.

22. The understanding of support under this key theme is broader than just financial support, as it may include all aspects of support for the implementation of Article 10 of the Paris Agreement. The support should be provided for all key themes of the technology framework, taking into account the gender perspective and endogenous and indigenous aspects.

23. The provision and mobilization of various types of support coming from a wide variety of sources are crucial to implementing Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and can enhance cooperative action on technology development and transfer.

24. Monitoring and evaluation of the Technology Mechanism can enhance the effectiveness of the support provided.

25. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Enhancing the collaboration of the Technology Mechanism with the Financial Mechanism for enhanced support for technology development and transfer;

(b) Identifying and promoting innovative finance and investment at different stages of the technology cycle;

(c) Providing enhanced technical support to developing country Parties, in a country-driven manner, and facilitating their access to financing for innovation, including for RD&D, enabling environments and capacity-building, developing and implementing the



results of TNAs, and engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, including organizational and institutional support;

(d) Enhancing the mobilization of various types of support, including pro bono and in-kind support, from various sources for the implementation of actions and activities in each key theme of the technology framework;

(e) Developing and/or enhancing a system for monitoring and tracking of actions and activities undertaken, and support received, by the Technology Mechanism to implement the technology framework, with a view that such information may also contribute to the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 and the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.

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## Decision -/CMA.1

### Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21

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

*Recalling* decision 1/CP.21, in particular paragraph 69, and decision 1/CP.23,

1. *Adopts* the scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, as contained in the annex;
2. *Decides* that the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above should be undertaken in a transparent, inclusive and participatory manner;
3. *Also decides* to initiate the first periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above at its fourth session (November 2021) in accordance with the scope and modalities as contained in the annex, or as these may be subsequently amended, with a view to completing the first periodic assessment at its fifth session (November 2022);
4. *Further decides* that the outcomes of the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above should serve as an input to the global stocktake as referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;
5. *Decides* that the outcome of the periodic assessment should guide improved effectiveness and enhanced support to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
6. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate, at its fifty-first session (November 2019), consideration of the alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network<sup>1</sup> and the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (November 2020);
7. *Also requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with decisions 2/CP.17, 14/CP.18 and -/CP.24 (draft decision proposed under agenda item 14(b) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the first part of its forty-eighth session).

## Annex

### **Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21**

#### **I. Scope**

1. The mandate is to undertake a periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer (hereinafter referred to as the periodic assessment).<sup>2</sup> The scope has two elements:<sup>3</sup>

(a) The effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

(b) The adequacy of support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.

#### **A. Effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism**

2. On the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as guided by the technology framework, the scope may include the assessment of the impact, outputs and outcomes of the Technology Mechanism, in particular, how it has:

(a) Facilitated the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

(b) Contributed to the achievement of the long-term vision referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

(c) Contributed to strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer;

(d) Enhanced the implementation of the technology elements of nationally determined contributions and technology needs assessments;

(e) Resulted in quantitative impacts through technical assistance, including potential emission reductions, the number of technology solutions delivered, and investments leveraged;

(f) Undertaken its work in a cost-effective and efficient manner;

(g) Achieved success in terms of how the bodies of the Technology Mechanism have implemented their workplans;

(h) Overcome challenges;

(i) Identified opportunities for improvement;

(j) Collaborated with other stakeholders in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

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<sup>2</sup> Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 69.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBI/2016/8, paragraph 94.

(k) Responded to the overarching guidance provided by the technology framework referred to in Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including aligning its work with the themes of the technology framework;

(l) Responded to existing mandates under the Paris Agreement and to guidance from Parties.

3. To undertake the assessment of effectiveness referred to in paragraph 2 above, the work of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to cooperative action on technology development and transfer to be assessed may include:

(a) The work of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

(b) The work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, including in relation to:

(i) The implementation of its three core services: responding to requests from developing countries; fostering collaboration and sharing of information; and strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity-building;

(ii) Its institutional arrangements;

(c) The collaboration between the TEC and the CTCN, and the linkages between these bodies and institutional arrangements under the Paris Agreement;

(d) The work on technology needs assessments and the implementation of technology action plans to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.

## **B. Adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism**

4. On the adequacy of support provided to the Technology Mechanism<sup>4</sup> in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, the scope may include, but is not limited to, the assessment of:

(a) The recipients of the support provided:

(i) The TEC;

(ii) The CTCN, including the national designated entities;

(b) The sources of support provided;

(c) The types of support provided;

(d) How the support provided was used, taking into account actions at the different stages of the technology cycle:

(i) Mitigation actions;

(ii) Adaptation actions;

(iii) Cross-cutting actions;

(e) The level of support provided and whether it has changed over time;

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<sup>4</sup> In line with decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 139–141.

(f) The extent to which the support has met the budgets and plans of the Technology Mechanism.

## II. Modalities

5. The scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism should follow international best practices for conducting assessments. These best practices include the following five evaluation criteria categories: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

6. The periodic assessment is undertaken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). The CMA:

(a) Initiates the periodic assessment in accordance with paragraph 10 below;

(b) Provides guidance to the secretariat and requests it to prepare interim and final reports on the periodic assessment;

(c) Finalizes the periodic assessment, with possible outputs in accordance with paragraph 11 below.

7. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) supports the CMA by:

(a) Considering the interim report and providing guidance to the secretariat for preparing the final report. The SBI does this at its first sessional period in the year after that in which the CMA initiated the assessment;

(b) Preparing draft recommendations for consideration and adoption by the CMA as appropriate, based on a consideration of the final report.

8. The periodic assessment is both qualitative and quantitative:

(a) Qualitative elements may include reviewing existing reports and gathering information from stakeholders;

(b) Quantitative elements may include collecting data and undertaking statistical analysis.

9. The sources of information for the periodic assessment include, but are not limited to:

(a) The technology framework;

(b) The joint annual reports of the TEC and the CTCN to the CMA;

(c) Other UNFCCC reporting documents and processes relevant to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

(d) Information provided by relevant stakeholders;

(e) Documents and outcomes resulting from the independent reviews of the CTCN;

(f) Where relevant, reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

10. The periodic assessment:

(a) Is undertaken every five years;

(b) Takes one year or less to complete.

11. The outputs of the periodic assessment include, as appropriate:

- (a) A report to the CMA through the SBI;
- (b) Recommendations of the CMA on updating the technology framework.

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## **Decision -/CMA.1**

### **Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, which provides that Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information,

*Reaffirming* the importance of all elements of Article 6 of the Convention and of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement for the implementation of the ultimate objective of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, respectively,

*Recognizing* the key role that Action for Climate Empowerment can play at all stages and levels of the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

*Recalling* decision 15/CP.18, which established the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and defined key areas of work and activities for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention,

*Also recalling* decision 17/CP.22, in which it was decided that efforts related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention shall be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment,

*Recognizing* that Action for Climate Empowerment plays a key role in promoting changes in lifestyles, attitudes and behaviours needed to foster low-emission, climate-resilient and sustainable development,

*Reaffirming* the key role that a broad range of stakeholders, inter alia, national governments, regions as applicable, cities, education and cultural institutions, museums, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, youth, women and indigenous peoples, play in ensuring Action for Climate Empowerment,

*Acknowledging* the importance of linkages between activities taken to support Article 6 of the Convention, Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals,

1. *Decides* that efforts related to the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement will also be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment;
2. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties, when reviewing the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention in accordance with decision 15/CP.18, to also include efforts related to the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;
3. *Decides* that the focal points nominated under Article 6 of the Convention will also serve as focal points under Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and will be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment focal points in the context of the Paris Agreement as well;
4. *Encourages* Parties that have not already designated an Action for Climate Empowerment focal point to do so and to provide the necessary institutional support for the focal point's activities, as appropriate;

5. *Also encourages* Parties to continue to promote the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and regional and international cooperation into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention, as well as under the Paris Agreement, as appropriate, including into the processes of designing and implementing their nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and climate policies;
6. *Invites* Parties to develop and implement national strategies on Action for Climate Empowerment in relation to Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account their national circumstances;
7. *Also invites* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to consider relevant activities that enhance Action for Climate Empowerment, as referred to in the reports on the Action for Climate Empowerment workshop<sup>1</sup> held at the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Action for Climate Empowerment youth forum,<sup>2</sup> when developing and implementing Action for Climate Empowerment, taking into consideration national circumstances;
8. *Encourages* Parties to include, as appropriate, information on how education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and regional and international cooperation are considered in the preparation and implementation of the actions under the Paris Agreement;
9. *Considers* that Parties and stakeholders may, as appropriate, take into account actions to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and regional and international cooperation in the context of Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;
10. *Encourages* Parties to foster public participation and collaborate with, inter alia, regional as applicable and local authorities, the scientific community, universities, the private sector, civil society organizations and youth to scale up the implementation of Action for Climate Empowerment;
11. *Invites* Parties, multilateral and bilateral institutions, private sector and other potential sources to support activities related to the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;
12. *Requests* the secretariat:
  - (a) To continue organizing, in collaboration with Parties and international organizations, training, workshops, webinars and other activities to exchange good practices and to build and strengthen existing skills and the capacity of the Action for Climate Empowerment national focal points and stakeholders;
  - (b) To organize the 7<sup>th</sup> Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment in 2019 to advance the discussions on the final review of the Doha work programme and ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and international and regional cooperation so as to also enhance actions under Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;
  - (c) To continue organizing awareness-raising campaigns and training activities to empower children and youth to support and lead climate action;
  - (d) To continue collaborating with Parties, non-Party stakeholders and regional and international organizations with a view to catalysing the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;
13. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 12 above;

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Action%20for%20Climate%20Empowerment%20Workshop%20outcomes.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/180505\\_Outcomes%20AYF%20-%20Final.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/180505_Outcomes%20AYF%20-%20Final.pdf).



14. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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**Decision -/CMA.1**

**Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement**

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

*Recalling* the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, in particular Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 13, including paragraphs 1, 14 and 15,

*Also recalling* decision 1/CP.21,

*Recognizing* that the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, established pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84, will continue to support developing country Parties, upon request, to build their institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020,

*Also recognizing* that flexibility for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is reflected in the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency of action and support,

1. *Adopts*, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support (hereinafter referred to as the modalities, procedures and guidelines) contained in the annex;
2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake the first review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines no later than 2028 on the basis of experience gained in reporting, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, and *decides* that subsequent reviews and updates will be undertaken as the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement determines them to be appropriate;
3. *Decides* that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024;
4. *Also decides* that the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit the information referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement at their discretion;
5. *Invites* Parties and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to nominate technical experts with the relevant qualifications to the UNFCCC roster of experts as referred to in chapter VII.I of the annex;
6. *Requests* the secretariat, in addition to the actions specified in the modalities, procedures and guidelines, to:
  - (a) Produce synthesis reports on Parties' biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports;
  - (b) Produce an annual report on the technical expert review;
  - (c) Publish Parties' biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports, if submitted as a stand-alone report, technical experts review reports, and the records of Parties' facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress on the UNFCCC website;
7. *Recalls* that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 and for building the transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis;

8. *Urges and requests* the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, throughout its replenishment cycles to support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports;

9. *Encourages* the Global Environment Facility to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in particular for addressing the challenges in the application process, including by potentially providing an avenue for Parties to apply for funding for more than one report through the same application in each replenishment period;

10. *Urges* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing and executing agencies, and *encourages* the Global Environment Facility Council, to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including through better streamlining of the processes related to applications, implementation plans and signing of grant agreements;

11. *Requests* the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need;

12. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop, pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (November 2020):

(a) Common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in chapter II, and common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in chapters III, V and VI of the annex, taking into account the existing common tabular formats and common reporting formats;

(b) Outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document and technical expert review report, pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex;

(c) A training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review;

13. *Invites* Parties to submit their views on the work referred to in paragraph 12 above via the submission portal<sup>1</sup> by 31 March 2019;

14. *Notes* decision -/CP.24,<sup>2</sup> paragraphs 8 and 9, in which the Conference of the Parties decided that the technical annex referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 7, containing modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, shall be submitted as an annex to the biennial transparency report to be submitted by Parties under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and that the technical analysis referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 11, shall be carried out concurrently with the technical expert review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

15. *Decides* that, subject to the extension of its term by the Conference of the Parties, as referred to in decision -/CP.24,<sup>3</sup> paragraph 1, the Consultative Group of Experts referred to therein shall also serve the Paris Agreement, starting from 1 January 2019, to support the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by, inter alia:

(a) Facilitating the provision of technical advice and support to developing country Parties, as applicable, including for the preparation and submission of their biennial transparency reports and facilitating improved reporting over time;

(b) Providing technical advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the training of the technical expert review teams referred to in paragraph 12(c) above;

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<sup>1</sup> [https://unfccc.int/submissions\\_and\\_statements](https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements).

<sup>2</sup> In this decision, “decision -/CP.24” refers to the draft decision titled “[title]” proposed under agenda item X of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

<sup>3</sup> Draft decision titled “Review of the terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts” to be proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

16. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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## **Annex**

### **Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement**

#### **I. Introduction**

##### **A. Purpose**

1. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, the purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under Article 4, and Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

2. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, the purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

##### **B. Guiding principles**

3. The guiding principles of these modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) are:

(a) Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), and implementing the transparency framework in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties;

(b) The importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time;

(c) Providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities;

(d) Promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability;

(e) Avoiding duplication of work and undue burden on Parties and the secretariat;

(f) Ensuring that Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention;

(g) Ensuring that double counting is avoided;

(h) Ensuring environmental integrity.

##### **C. Flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities**

4. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, the enhanced transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of Article 13 to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, and these MPGs shall reflect such flexibility.

5. These MPGs specify the flexibility that is available to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2, reflecting flexibility, including in the scope, frequency and level of detail of reporting, and in the scope of the review, as referred to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 89.

6. The application of a flexibility provided for in the provisions of these MPGs for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is to be self-determined. The developing country Party shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. When a developing country Party applies flexibility provided for in these MPGs, the technical expert review teams shall not review the Party's determination to apply such flexibility or whether the Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.

#### **D. Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time**

7. To facilitate continuous improvement, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its biennial transparency report information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting pursuant to chapters II, III, IV, V and VI of these MPGs, including, as applicable:

(a) Areas of improvement identified by the Party and the technical expert review team in relation to the Party's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

(b) How the Party is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement as referred to in paragraph 7(a) above, as appropriate;

(c) Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are encouraged to highlight the areas of improvement that are related to the flexibility provisions used;

(d) Identification of reporting-related capacity-building support needs, including those referred to in paragraph 6 above, and any progress made, including those previously identified as part of the technical expert review referred to in chapter VII below.

8. Parties' domestic plans and priorities with regard to improved reporting reported pursuant to paragraph 7 above are not subject to a technical expert review, but the information may inform discussions on areas of improvement and identification of capacity-building needs between the technical expert review team and the Party concerned.

9. In accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and for building the transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.

#### **E. Reporting format**

10. In the biennial transparency report:

(a) Each Party shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs), in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II below;

(b) Each Party shall provide the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter III below;

(c) Each Party should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter IV below;

(d) Developed country Parties shall provide the information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter V below. Other Parties that provide support should provide such information and, in doing so, are encouraged to use the MPGs contained in chapter V below;

(e) Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter VI below.

11. The LDCs and SIDS may submit the information referred to in paragraph 10 above at their discretion.

12. Notwithstanding paragraph 10 above, the national inventory report referred to in paragraph 10 above may be submitted as a stand-alone report or as a component of a biennial transparency report.

13. If a Party submits an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with a biennial transparency report, it should clearly identify which part of the report is the adaptation communication.

14. When reporting information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement as referred to in paragraph 10(c) above, a Party may cross-reference previously reported information and focus its reporting on updates to previously reported information.

15. Each Party shall transmit its biennial transparency report, and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, via an online portal maintained by the secretariat. The secretariat shall post the reports on the UNFCCC website.

16. Each Party shall submit the reports referred to in paragraphs 10 and 12 above in one of the official languages of the United Nations.

## **II. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases**

### **A. Definitions**

17. The definitions of the GHG inventory principles used shall be as provided in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines), volume 1, chapter 1, section 1.4.

### **B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements**

18. Each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs. National inventory arrangements can vary by Party depending on their national circumstances and preferences, and change over time.

19. Each Party shall report on the following functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management:

(a) Its national entity or national focal point with overall responsibility for the national inventory;

(b) Its inventory preparation process, including division of specific responsibilities of institutions participating in the inventory preparation to ensure that sufficient activity data collection, choice and development of methods, emission factors and other parameters are in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 below and these modalities, procedures and guidelines;

(c) Its archiving of all information for the reported time series, including all disaggregated emission factors and activity data, all documentation about generating and aggregating data, including QA/QC, review results and planned inventory improvements;

(d) Its processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory.

## **C. Methods**

### **1. Methodologies, parameters and data**

20. Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). Each Party is encouraged to use the *2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands*.

21. Each Party shall use methods from the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. Each Party should make every effort to use a recommended method (tier level) for key categories in accordance with those IPCC guidelines.

22. Each Party may use nationally appropriate methodologies if they better reflect its national circumstances and are consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. In these cases, each Party shall transparently explain national methods, data and/or parameters selected.

23. A Party may be unable to adopt a higher tier method for a particular key category owing to lack of resources. In such cases, the Party may use a tier 1 approach, and shall clearly document why the methodological choice was not in line with the corresponding decision tree of the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. The Party should prioritize for future improvement any key categories for which the good practice method elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above cannot be used.

24. Each Party is encouraged to use country-specific and regional emission factors and activity data, where available, or to propose plans to develop them, in accordance with the good practice elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

### **2. Key category analysis**

25. Each Party shall identify key categories for the starting year and the latest reporting year referred to in chapter II.E.3 below, including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) categories, using approach 1, for both level and trend assessment, by implementing the key category analysis consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead identify key categories using a threshold no lower than 85 per cent, in place of the 95 per cent threshold defined in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, allowing a focus on improving fewer categories and prioritizing resources.

### **3. Time-series consistency and recalculations**

26. To ensure time-series consistency, each Party should use the same methods and a consistent approach to underlying activity data and emission factors for each reported year.

27. Each Party should use surrogate data, extrapolation, interpolation and other methods consistent with splicing techniques contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above to estimate missing emission values resulting from lack of activity data, emission factors or other parameters in order to ensure a consistent time series.

28. Each Party shall perform recalculations in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, ensuring that changes in emission trends are not introduced as a result of changes in methods or assumptions across the time series.



#### 4. Uncertainty assessment

29. Each Party shall quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of the emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals, for at least the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below. Each Party shall also estimate the trend uncertainty of emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including totals, between the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below, using at least approach 1, as provided in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead provide, at a minimum, a qualitative discussion of uncertainty for key categories, using the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, where quantitative input data are unavailable to quantitatively estimate uncertainties, and are encouraged to provide a quantitative estimate of uncertainty for all source and sink categories of the GHG inventory.

#### 5. Assessment of completeness

30. Each Party should indicate the sources and sinks (categories, pools and gases) that are not considered in the national inventory report but for which estimation methods are included in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above and explain the reasons for such exclusion.

31. Each Party shall use notation keys where numerical data are not available when completing common reporting tables, indicating the reasons why emissions from sources and removals by sinks and associated data for specific sectors, categories and subcategories or gases are not reported. These notation keys include:

(a) “NO” (not occurring) for categories or processes, including recovery, under a particular source or sink category that do not occur within a Party;

(b) “NE” (not estimated) for activity data and/or emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs that have not been estimated but for which a corresponding activity may occur within a Party;

(c) “NA” (not applicable) for activities under a given source/sink category that do occur within the Party but do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas;

(d) “IE” (included elsewhere) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory instead of under the expected source/sink category;

(e) “C” (confidential) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs where the reporting would involve the disclosure of confidential information.

32. Each Party may use the notation key “NE” (not estimated) when the estimates would be insignificant in terms of level according to the following considerations: emissions from a category should only be considered insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.05 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF and 500 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq), whichever is lower. The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases from categories considered insignificant shall remain below 0.1 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF. Parties should use approximated activity data and default IPCC emission factors to derive a likely level of emissions for the respective category. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead consider emissions insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.1 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, and 1,000 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq, whichever is lower. The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases from categories considered insignificant, in this case, shall remain below 0.2 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF.

33. Once emissions or removals have been estimated for a category and if they continue to occur, each Party shall report them in subsequent submissions.

## **6. Quality assurance/quality control**

34. Each Party shall elaborate an inventory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC.

35. Each Party shall implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. In addition, Parties should apply category-specific QC procedures in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above for key categories and for those individual categories in which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred. In addition, Parties should implement QA procedures by conducting a basic expert peer review of their inventories, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

36. Each Party should compare the national estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion with those obtained using the reference approach, as contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, and report the results of this comparison in its national inventory report.

## **D. Metrics**

37. Each Party shall use the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, or 100-year time-horizon GWP values from a subsequent IPCC assessment report as agreed upon by the CMA, to report aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> eq. Each Party may in addition also use other metrics (e.g. global temperature potential) to report supplemental information on aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> eq. In such cases, the Party shall provide in the national inventory document information on the values of the metrics used and the IPCC assessment report they were sourced from.

## **E. Reporting guidance**

38. Pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, each Party shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs. The national inventory report consists of a national inventory document and the common reporting tables. Each Party shall report the information referred to in paragraphs 39–46 below, recognizing the associated flexibilities provided for those developing country Parties that need them in the light of their capacities.

### **1. Information on methods and cross-cutting elements**

39. Each Party shall report methods used, including the rationale for the choice of methods, in accordance with good practice elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to paragraph 20 above, and the descriptions, assumptions, references and sources of information used for the emission factors and activity data used to compile the GHG inventory.

40. Each Party shall provide information on the category and gas, and the methodologies, emission factors and activity data used at the most disaggregated level, to the extent possible, according to the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including related data references for reported emission and removal estimates for any country-specific category and gas that is not included in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

41. Each Party shall describe the key categories, including information on the approach used for their identification, and information on the level of disaggregation used, in accordance with paragraph 25 above.

42. Each Party shall report the individual and cumulative percentage contributions from key categories, for both level and trend, consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above and the provisions referred to in paragraph 25 above.

43. Each Party shall report recalculations for the starting year referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below and all subsequent years of the inventory time series, together with explanatory information and justifications for recalculations with an indication of relevant changes and their impact on the emission trends, in accordance with paragraphs 26–28 above.

44. Each Party shall report the results of the uncertainty analysis as well as methods used, underlying assumptions, as applicable, and trends, at least for the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below, in accordance with paragraph 29 above.

45. Each Party shall report information on the reasons for lack of completeness, including information on any methodological or data gaps, in accordance with paragraphs 30–33 above.

46. Each Party shall report the QA/QC plan and information on QA/QC procedures already implemented or to be implemented in the future, in accordance with paragraphs 34–36 above.

## **2. Sectors and gases**

47. Each Party shall report estimates of emissions and removals for all categories, gases and carbon pools considered in the GHG inventory throughout the reported period on a gas-by-gas basis in units of mass at the most disaggregated level, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, using the common reporting tables, including a descriptive summary and figures underlying emission trends, with emissions by sources listed separately from removals by sinks, except in cases where it may be technically impossible to separate information on emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector, and noting that a minimum level of aggregation is needed to protect confidential business and military information.

48. Each Party shall report seven gases (carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), (nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>)); those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report at least three gases (CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O) as well as any of the additional four gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub>) that are included in the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, are covered by an activity under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, or have been previously reported.

49. Each Party reporting HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub> and NF<sub>3</sub> shall report actual emissions of the gases, providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

50. Each Party shall report the following sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, according to the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

51. Each Party should provide information on the following precursor gases: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as sulphur oxides.

52. Each Party may report indirect CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmospheric oxidation of CH<sub>4</sub>, CO and NMVOCs. For Parties that decide to report indirect CO<sub>2</sub>, the national totals shall be presented with and without indirect CO<sub>2</sub>. Each Party should report indirect N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item. Those estimates of indirect N<sub>2</sub>O shall not be included in national totals. Parties may provide information on other substances that have an impact on climate.

53. Each Party should report international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and should not include such emissions in national totals but report them distinctly, if disaggregated data are available, making every effort to both apply and report according to the method contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above for separating domestic and international emissions.

54. Each Party should clearly indicate how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or industrial processes sector, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

55. In the case of a Party addressing the emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbance on managed lands in its national GHG inventory, that Party shall report information on the approach taken, and how it is consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, and shall indicate if the estimates are indicated in national totals.

56. In the case of a Party using an approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, that Party shall also provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach.

### **3. Time series**

57. Each Party shall report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report data covering, at a minimum, the reference year/period for its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onwards.

58. For each Party, the latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead have their latest reporting year as three years prior to the submission of their national inventory report.

## **III. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement**

### **A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements**

59. Each Party shall describe its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including:

- (a) Government structure;
- (b) Population profile;
- (c) Geographical profile;
- (d) Economic profile;
- (e) Climate profile;
- (f) Sector details.

60. Each Party shall provide information on how its national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time.

61. Each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report.

62. Each Party shall provide information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

63. In reporting information referred to in paragraphs 59–62 above, a Party may reference previously reported information.

## **B. Description of a Party’s nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates**

64. Each Party shall provide a description of its NDC under Article 4, against which progress will be tracked. The information provided shall include the following, as applicable, including any updates to information previously provided:

(a) Target(s) and description, including target type(s) (e.g. economy-wide absolute emissions reduction, emissions intensity reduction, emissions reductions below a projected baseline, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, and other);

(b) Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s);

(c) Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s);

(d) Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation;

(e) Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases;

(f) Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;

(g) Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g. recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches).

## **C. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement**

65. Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. Indicators shall be relevant to a Party’s NDC under Article 4, and may be either qualitative or quantitative.

66. These indicators could include, as appropriate, for example: net GHG emissions and removals, percentage reduction of GHG intensity, relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans or other (e.g. hectares of reforestation, percentage of renewable energy use or production, carbon neutrality, share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators).

67. Each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate.

68. Each Party shall provide the most recent information for each selected indicator identified in paragraph 65 above for each reporting year during the implementation period of the NDC under Article 4.

69. Each Party shall compare the most recent information for each selected indicator with the information pursuant to paragraph 67 to track progress made in implementing its NDC under Article 4.

70. For the first biennial transparency report that contains information on the end year or end of the period of its NDC under Article 4, each Party shall provide an assessment of whether it has achieved the target(s) for its NDC under Article 4, based on the relevant information described in paragraphs 59–69 above and paragraph 78 below, as applicable, and the most recent information for each selected indicator relevant to tracking progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

71. For the first NDC under Article 4, each Party shall clearly indicate and report its accounting approach, including how it is consistent with Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Paris Agreement. Each Party may choose to provide information on accounting of its first NDC consistent with decision -/CMA.1.<sup>4</sup>

72. For the second and subsequent NDC under Article 4, each Party shall provide information in chapter III.B and III.C consistent with decision -/CMA.1.<sup>5</sup> Each Party shall clearly indicate how its reporting is consistent with decision -/CMA.1.

73. Each Party shall provide any definitions needed to understand its NDCs under Article 4, including those related to each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above, those related to any sectors or categories defined differently from in the national inventory report, or the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.

74. Each Party shall provide a description of each methodology and/or accounting approach used, as applicable for:

- (a) Target(s), as described in paragraph 64 above;
- (b) The construction of baselines, as described in paragraph 64 above, to the extent possible;
- (c) Each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above.

75. The information referred to in paragraph 74 above shall include, as applicable and available to the Party's NDC under Article 4:

- (a) Key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used;
- (b) IPCC guidelines used;
- (c) Metrics used;
- (d) Where applicable to its NDC, any sector, category or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, taking into account any relevant decision under the Convention, including as applicable:
  - (i) The approach used to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;
  - (ii) The approach used to account for the emissions and removals from harvested wood products;
  - (iii) The approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;
- (e) Methodologies used to estimate mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans;
- (f) Methodologies associated with any cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards an NDC under Article 4, consistent with CMA guidance on cooperative approaches under Article 6;

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<sup>4</sup> Draft decision titled "Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21" proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

<sup>5</sup> As footnote 4 above.

(g) Methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures;

(h) Any other methodologies related to the NDC under Article 4;

(i) Any conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of its NDCs under Article 4.

76. Each Party shall also:

(a) Describe, for each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above, how it is related to its NDC under Article 4;

(b) Explain how the methodology in each reporting year is consistent with the methodology or methodologies used when communicating the NDC;

(c) Explain methodological inconsistencies with the Party's most recent national inventory report, if applicable;

(d) Describe how double counting of net GHG emission reductions has been avoided, including in accordance with guidance developed related to Article 6, if relevant.

77. Each Party shall provide the information referred to in paragraphs 65–76 above in a structured summary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including:

(a) For each selected indicator:

(i) Information for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s), or starting point(s) referred to in paragraph 67 above;

(ii) Information for previous reporting years during the implementation period of its NDC under Article 4, identified in paragraph 68 above, as applicable;

(iii) The most recent information identified in paragraph 68 above;

(b) Where applicable, information on GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of its NDC under Article 4;

(c) Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target period or target year, if not included in the inventory time series of total net GHG emissions and removals, as applicable;

(d) Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards an NDC under Article 4, or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of its NDC shall also provide the following information in the structured summary consistent with relevant decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6 and -/CMA.1:

(i) The annual level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by the NDC on an annual basis reported biennially;

(ii) An emissions balance reflecting the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by their NDC adjusted on the basis of corresponding adjustments undertaken by effecting an addition for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes first-transferred/transferred and a subtraction for ITMOs used/acquired, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6;

(iii) Any other information consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on reporting under Article 6;

(iv) Information on how each cooperative approach promotes sustainable development; and ensures environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance; and applies robust accounting to ensure inter alia the avoidance of double counting, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6.

78. For each Party with an NDC under Article 4 that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, it shall provide the information necessary to track

progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures, including:

- (a) Sectors and activities associated with response measures;
- (b) Social and economic consequences from the response measures action;
- (c) Challenges and barriers to address the consequences;
- (d) Actions to address the consequences.

79. Each Party shall report the information corresponding to paragraphs 65–78 above in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. Such common tabular formats should accommodate all types of NDCs under Article 4, as appropriate.

**D. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement**

80. Each Party shall provide information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory. This information shall be presented in narrative and tabular format.

81. To the extent possible, Parties shall organize the reporting of actions by sector (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other).

82. Each Party shall provide the following information on its actions, policies and measures, to the extent possible, in a tabular format:

- (a) Name;
- (b) Description;
- (c) Objectives;
- (d) Type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other);
- (e) Status (planned, adopted or implemented);
- (f) Sector(s) affected (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other);
- (g) Gases affected;
- (h) Start year of implementation;
- (i) Implementing entity or entities.

83. Each Party may also provide the following information for each action, policy and measure reported:

- (a) Costs;
- (b) Non-GHG mitigation benefits;
- (c) How the mitigation actions identified in paragraph 80 above interact with each other, as appropriate.

84. For each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, information to be reported under paragraphs 80, 82 and 83 above includes relevant information on policies and measures



contributing to mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions or economic diversification plans.

85. Each Party shall provide, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved GHG emissions reductions for its actions, policies and measures in the tabular format referred to in paragraph 82 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to report this information.

86. Each Party shall describe the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emissions reductions or removals by each action, policy and measure, to the extent available. This information may be presented in an annex to its biennial transparency report.

87. Each Party should identify those actions, policies and measures that are no longer in place compared with the most recent biennial transparency report, and explain why they are no longer in place.

88. Each Party should identify its actions, policies and measures that influence GHG emissions from international transport.

89. Each Party should, to the extent possible, provide information about how its actions, policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends in GHG emissions and removals.

90. Each Party is encouraged to provide detailed information, to the extent possible, on the assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures.

## **E. Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals**

91. Each Party that submits a stand-alone national inventory report shall provide a summary of its GHG emissions and removals. This information shall be provided for those reporting years corresponding to the Party's most recent national inventory report, in a tabular format.

## **F. Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable**

92. Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paragraphs 93–101 below; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report these projections.

93. Projections are indicative of the impact of mitigation policies and measures in future trends in GHG emissions and removals, and shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of the Parties' NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline identified in chapter III.B above.

94. Each Party that reports pursuant to paragraph 92 above shall report a 'with measures' projection of all GHG emissions and removals and may report a 'with additional measures' projection and a 'without measures' projection<sup>6</sup>.

95. Projections shall begin from the most recent year in the Party's national inventory report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead extend their projections at least to the end point of their NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

96. Each Party should provide information in describing the methodology used to develop the projections. This information should include:

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<sup>6</sup> A 'with measures' scenario encompasses currently implemented and adopted policies and measures. If provided, a 'with additional measures' scenario encompasses implemented, adopted and planned policies and measures. If provided, a 'without measures' projection excludes all policies and measures implemented, adopted and planned after the year chosen as the starting points for the projection.

(a) Models and/or approaches used and key underlying assumptions and parameters used for projections (e.g. gross domestic product growth rate/level, population growth rate/level);

(b) Changes in the methodology since the Party's most recent biennial transparency report;

(c) Assumptions on policies and measures included in the 'with measures' projection and 'with additional measures' projection, if included;

(d) Sensitivity analysis for any of the projections, together with a brief explanation of the methodologies and parameters used.

97. Each Party shall also provide projections of key indicators to determine progress towards its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

98. Each Party shall include projections on a sectoral basis and by gas, as well as for the national total, using a common metric consistent with its national inventory report.

99. Projections shall be presented relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years.

100. Emission projections shall be provided with and without LULUCF.

101. Projections shall be presented in graphical and tabular formats.

102. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraphs 93–101 above can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage.

## **G. Other information**

103. Each Party may provide any other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

## **IV. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement**

104. Each Party should provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate. As such, providing this information is not mandatory.

105. Information provided below could facilitate, inter alia, recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties.

### **A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks**

106. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

(a) National circumstances relevant to adaptation actions of Parties, including biogeophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure and information on adaptive capacity;

(b) Institutional arrangements and governance, including for assessing impacts, addressing climate change at the sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting;

(c) Legal and policy frameworks and regulations.

### **B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate**

107. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

- (a) Current and projected climate trends and hazards;
- (b) Observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities;
- (c) Approaches, methodologies and tools, and associated uncertainties and challenges used in paragraph 107(a) and (b) above.

### **C. Adaptation priorities and barriers**

108. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

- (a) Domestic priorities and progress towards these priorities;
- (b) Adaptation challenges and gaps and barriers to adaptation.

### **D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies**

109. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

- (a) Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the global goal for adaptation, as set out in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;
- (b) Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans (e.g. national adaptation plans and subnational plans), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g. priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture), programmes and efforts to build resilience;
- (c) How best available science, gender perspectives and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation;
- (d) Development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts;
- (e) Any adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits;
- (f) Efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities;
- (g) Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation;
- (h) Stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.

### **E. Progress on implementation of adaptation**

110. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, on progress in:

- (a) Implementation of the actions identified in chapter IV.D above;
- (b) Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national and regional programmes; strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. national adaptation plans) and other relevant information;
- (c) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate;
- (d) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of NDCs, as applicable;
- (e) Coordination activities and changes in regulation, policies and planning.

111. Developing country Parties may also include information on, as appropriate, implementation of supported adaptation actions, and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.

## **F. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes**

112. In order to enhance their adaptation actions and to facilitate reporting, as appropriate, each Party should report on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions. Parties should report on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development.

113. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to monitoring and evaluation:

- (a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results;
- (b) Approaches and systems used, and their outputs;
- (c) Assessment of and indicators for:
  - (i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts;
  - (ii) When adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts;
  - (iii) How effective implemented adaptation measures are;
- (d) Implementation, in particular on:
  - (i) Transparency of planning and implementation;
  - (ii) How support programmes meet specific vulnerabilities and adaptation needs;
  - (iii) How adaptation actions influence other development goals;
  - (iv) Good practices, experience and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions and coordination mechanisms.

114. Each Party should provide information related to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, as appropriate, including information on:

- (a) Ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions to national and subnational policies, and replicability;
- (b) The results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results.

## **G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts**

115. Each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on:

- (a) Observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the best available science;
- (b) Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- (c) Institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of activities reported under paragraph 115(b) above.

## **H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned**

116. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned:

- (a) Efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including as they relate to:
  - (i) Science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation;

- (ii) Policy innovations and pilot and demonstration projects;
- (iii) Integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels;
- (iv) Cooperation to share information and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation;
- (v) Area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices;
- (vi) Improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions;
- (vii) Helping developing countries identify effective adaptation practices, needs, priorities, and challenges and gaps, in such a way that is consistent with encouraging good practices;
- (b) Strengthening scientific research and knowledge related to:
  - (i) Climate, including research and systematic observation and early warning systems, to inform climate services and decision-making;
  - (ii) Vulnerability and adaptation;
  - (iii) Monitoring and evaluation.

**I. Any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement**

117. Each Party may provide, as appropriate, any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7.

**V. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement**

118. Developed country Parties shall provide the information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, in accordance with the MPGs contained in this chapter. Other Parties that provide support should provide such information and, in doing so, are encouraged to use the MPGs contained in this chapter.

**A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements**

119. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support, including:

- (a) Description of the systems and processes used to identify, track, and report on support provided and mobilized through public interventions;
- (b) Description of challenges and limitations;
- (c) Information on experience and good practices in relation to public policy and regulatory frameworks to incentivize further private climate financing and investment;
- (d) Efforts taken to enhance comparability and accuracy of information reported on financial support provided and mobilized through public interventions, such as through use of international standards or harmonization with other countries, institutions, and international systems.

120. Information, if available, on national circumstances and institutional arrangements for the provision of technology development and transfer and capacity-building support.

## B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies

121. In order to enhance the transparency of reporting, a description of the underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions, as applicable, used to identify and/or report, including:

- (a) The chosen reporting year (calendar year, fiscal year);
- (b) The conversion between domestic currency and United States dollars;
- (c) The status (committed, disbursed);
- (d) The channel (bilateral, regional, multi-bilateral, multilateral);
- (e) The funding source (ODA, OOF, other);
- (f) The financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));
- (g) Information on instruments and funding sources reported, including how a Party has determined finance to be concessional and/or ODA, including by using information such as grant equivalency, institution and /or instruments-based approaches;
- (h) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting);
- (i) The sector;
- (j) The subsector;
- (k) Whether it supported capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives;
  - (l) The support as being climate-specific;
- (m) Information on the efforts taken to avoid double counting, including on:
  - (i) How double counting among multiple Parties involved in the provision of support was avoided;
  - (ii) How double counting among multiple Parties involved in the mobilization of private finance through public interventions was avoided, including the methodologies and assumptions used to attribute the mobilized resources through public interventions reported to the Party that reports them, if possible relative to the type of instrument used for the mobilization;
  - (iii) How double counting was avoided between the resources reported as provided or mobilized, and the resources used under Article 6 by the acquiring Party for use towards the achievement of its NDC;
  - (iv) How support is attributed between multiple recipient countries, in cases where a project involves multiple recipient countries and where this information is reported on a country-by-country basis;
- (n) The definition of public and private finance, in particular where entities or funds are mixed;
- (o) How private finance was assessed as mobilized through public interventions, including by:
  - (i) Identifying a clear causal link between a public intervention and mobilized private finance, where the activity would not have moved forward, or moved forward at scale, in the absence of the Party's intervention;
  - (ii) Providing information on the point of measurement (e.g. point of commitment, point of disbursement) of the private finance mobilized as a result of the public intervention, to the extent possible in relation to the type of instrument or mechanism used for the mobilization;
  - (iii) Providing information on the boundaries used to identify finance as mobilized by public intervention;

(p) How it seeks to ensure that support provided and mobilized through public interventions effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as identified in country-driven strategies and instruments, such as BTRs, NDCs and NAPs;

(q) How it seeks to ensure that support provided and mobilized through public interventions is in line with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;

(r) An indication of what new and additional financial resources have been provided, and how it has been determined that such resources are new and additional;

(s) How the information provided reflects a progression from previous levels in the provision and mobilization of finance under the Paris Agreement;

(t) Information on reporting on multilateral finance, including:

(i) Whether the multilateral finance reported is based on the Party's inflow contribution to a multilateral institution and/or on the Party's share in the outflow of the multilateral institution;

(ii) Whether and how multilateral finance has been reported as climate-specific and how the climate-specific share was calculated, including by, for example, using existing international standards;

(iii) Whether multilateral finance has been reported as core/general, with the understanding that the actual climate finance amount it would transfer into depends on the programming choices of the multilateral institutions;

(iv) Whether and how multilateral finance has been attributed to the reporting Party.

122. A description of the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on technology development and transfer and capacity-building support.

## **C. Information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement**

### **1. Bilateral, regional and other channels**

123. Relevant information, in tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on bilateral and regional financial support provided, specifying:

(a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);

(b) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value);

(c) Recipient, including, to the extent possible, information on the recipient region or country and the title of the project, programme, activity or other (specify);

(d) Status (disbursed, committed);

(e) Channel (bilateral, regional, multi-bilateral, other (specify));

(f) Funding source (ODA, OOF, other (specify));

(g) Financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));

(h) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting);

(i) Sector (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other (specify));

(j) Subsector, as available;

(k) Additional information, as available (such as project/programme details, implementing agency and to the extent possible, link to relevant project/programme documentation);

(l) Whether it contributes to capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives, as available.

## **2. Multilateral channels**

124. Relevant information, in tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on financial support provided through multilateral channels, specifying:

- (a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);
- (b) Institution (e.g. multilateral fund, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, entities of the Technology Mechanism, multilateral financial institution, international organization, other (specify));
- (c) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value);
- (d) Core-general or climate-specific, as applicable;
- (e) Inflows and/or outflows, as applicable;
- (f) Recipient (e.g. country, region, global, project, programme, activity, other (specify)), as applicable, as available;
- (g) Status (disbursed, committed);
- (h) Channel (multilateral, multi-bilateral);
- (i) Funding source (ODA, OOF, other (specify));
- (j) Financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));
- (k) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting), as available;
- (l) Sector (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other (specify)), as available;
- (m) Subsector, as available;
- (n) Whether it contributes to capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives, as applicable, as available.

## **3. Information on finance mobilized through public interventions**

125. Relevant information, in textual and/or tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on financial support mobilized through public interventions through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and entities of the Technology Mechanism, as applicable and to the extent possible:

- (a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);
- (b) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value, if applicable);
- (c) Amount of resources used to mobilize the support (in United States dollars and domestic currency);
- (d) Type of public intervention used (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, policy intervention, capacity-building, technology development and transfer, technical assistance);
- (e) Recipient (country, region, global, project, programme, activity, other (specify));
- (f) Channel (bilateral, regional, multilateral);
- (g) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting);



- (h) Sector (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other (specify));
- (i) Subsector;
- (j) Additional information.

#### **D. Information on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement**

126. Information, in textual format, on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including, to the extent possible, qualitative and/or quantitative information on:

- (a) Strategies employed to support technology development and transfer, including case studies;
- (b) Support provided at different stages of the technology cycle;
- (c) Support for the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties;
- (d) Efforts to encourage private sector activities related to technology development and transfer and how such efforts support developing country Parties;
- (e) Efforts to accelerate, encourage and enable innovation, including research, development and deployment efforts, and collaborative approaches to research and development;
- (f) Knowledge generated.

127. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to support for technology development and transfer implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant:

- (a) Title;
- (b) Recipient entity;
- (c) Description and objectives;
- (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (e) Sector;
- (f) Type of technology;
- (g) Status of measure or activity;
- (h) Whether the activity was undertaken by the public and/or private sector.

#### **E. Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement**

128. Information, in textual format, on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including, to the extent possible, qualitative and/or quantitative information on:

- (a) Strategies employed to provide capacity-building support, including case studies;
- (b) How capacity-building support that was provided responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps identified by developing country Parties in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, and technology development and transfer;
- (c) Policies that promote capacity-building support;
- (d) Involvement of stakeholders;

(e) How support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties that was provided promotes the sharing of lessons learned and best practices.

129. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to capacity-building support implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant:

- (a) Title;
- (b) Recipient entity;
- (c) Description and objectives;
- (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (e) Status of measure or activity.

## **VI. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement**

### **A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies**

130. Developing country Parties should provide information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on support needed and received, including:

- (a) A description of the systems and processes used to identify, track and report support needed and received, including a description of the challenges and limitations;
- (b) Information on country priorities and strategies and on any aspects of the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that need support.

### **B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies**

131. In reporting information on support needed and received, developing country Parties should describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received, including, as applicable, those used to:

- (a) Convert domestic currency into United States dollars;
- (b) Estimate the amount of support needed;
- (c) Determine the reporting year or time frame;
- (d) Identify support as coming from specific sources;
- (e) Determine support as committed, received or needed;
- (f) Identify and report status of the supported activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (g) Identify and report the channel (bilateral, regional or multilateral);
- (h) Identify and report the type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (i) Identify and report the financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
- (j) Identify and report sectors and subsectors;
- (k) Report on the use, impact and estimated results of the support needed and received;
- (l) Identify and report support as contributing to technology development and transfer and capacity-building;

(m) Avoid double counting in reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, when reporting such information separately from other information on support needed and received.

### **C. Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement**

132. Developing country Parties should provide information on financial support needed under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in textual format, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

(a) Sectors for which the Party wishes to attract international finance, including existing barriers to attracting international finance;

(b) Description of how the support will contribute to its NDC and to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

133. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

(a) Title (of activity, programme or project);

(b) Programme/project description;

(c) Estimated amount (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);

(d) Expected time frame;

(e) Expected financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);

(f) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);

(g) Sector and subsector;

(h) Whether the activity will contribute to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building, if relevant;

(i) Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC;

(j) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

### **D. Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement**

134. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support received, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

(a) Title (of activity, programme or project);

(b) Programme/project description;

(c) Channel;

(d) Recipient entity;

(e) Implementing entity;

(f) Amount received (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);

(g) Time frame;

(h) Financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);

(i) Status (committed or received);

- (j) Sector and subsector;
- (k) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (l) Whether the activity has contributed to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building;
- (m) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (n) Use, impact and estimated results.

**E. Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement**

135. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on technology development and transfer support needed under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Plans, needs and priorities related to technology development and transfer, including those identified in Technology Needs Assessments, where applicable;
- (b) Technology development and transfer related needs for the enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies.

136. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on technology development and transfer support needed, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (d) Type of technology;
- (e) Expected time frame;
- (f) Sector;
- (g) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

**F. Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement**

137. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on technology development and transfer support received under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Case studies, including key success and failure stories;
- (b) How the support contributes to technology development and transfer, endogenous capacities and know-how;
- (c) The stage of the technology cycle supported, including research and development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology.

138. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on technology development and transfer support received, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Type of technology;
- (d) Time frame;

- (e) Recipient entity;
- (f) Implementing entity;
- (g) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (h) Sector;
- (i) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (j) Use, impact and estimated results.

**G. Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement**

139. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on capacity-building support needed under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) The approach a Party seeks to take to enhance capacity-building support;
- (b) Country-specific capacity-building needs, constraints and gaps in communicating those needs, and an explanation of how the capacity-building support needed would improve the provision of such information;
- (c) Processes for enhancing public awareness, public participation and access to information in relation to capacity building.

140. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on capacity-building support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Expected time frame;
- (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (e) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

**H. Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement**

141. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on capacity-building support received under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Case studies, including key success and failure stories;
- (b) How support received has enhanced a Party's capacity;
- (c) Capacity-building support received at the national and, where appropriate, sub-regional and regional level, including priorities, participation and the involvement of stakeholders.

142. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on capacity-building support received, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Programme/project description;
- (c) Implementing entity;
- (d) Recipient entity;

- (e) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
- (f) Time frame;
- (g) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (h) Use, impact and estimated results.

## **I. Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building**

143. Developing country Parties should provide information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including on, to the extent possible:

- (a) Support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13;
- (b) Support needed and received for addressing the areas for improvement identified by the technical expert review teams.

144. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, summary information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, including, to the extent possible and as applicable:

- (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
- (b) Objectives and description;
- (c) Recipient entity;
- (d) Channel;
- (e) Amount (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);
- (f) Time frame;
- (g) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
- (h) Use, impact and estimated results.

145. In reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, developing country Parties should ensure the avoidance of double counting in reporting this information separately from other information on financial, technology development and capacity-building support that is needed or received.

## **VII. Technical expert review**

### **A. Scope**

146. A technical expert review consists of:

- (a) A review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with these MPGs, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;
- (b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
- (c) Consideration of the Party's support provided, as relevant;

(d) Identification of areas of improvement for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

(e) For those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, assistance in identifying capacity-building needs.

147. The technical expert review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.

148. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, the technical expert review will be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

149. Technical expert review teams shall not:

(a) Make political judgments;

(b) Review the adequacy or appropriateness of a Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, of its associated description pursuant to chapter III.B above, or of the indicators identified in chapter III.C above;

(c) Review the adequacy of a Party's domestic actions;

(d) Review the adequacy of a Party's support provided;

(e) For those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, review the Party's determination to apply flexibility that has been provided for in the MPGs, including the self-determined estimated time frames referred to in paragraph 6 above, or whether a developing country Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.

## **B. Information to be reviewed**

150. Information submitted under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement shall undergo a technical expert review consistent with the MPGs contained in this chapter. This includes:

(a) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs, as referred to in paragraph 10(a) above, submitted by each Party;

(b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, as referred to in paragraph 10(b) above, submitted by each Party;

(c) Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement referred to in paragraph 10(d) above. Information submitted by other Parties that provide support, as referred to in Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, may undergo a technical expert review of this reported information at the Party's discretion.

## **C. Format of a technical expert review**

### **1. Definitions**

151. A technical expert review may be conducted as a centralized review, in-country review, desk review or simplified review.

152. A centralized review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review from a single, centralized location. During a centralized review, a single technical expert review team could review several Parties.

153. An in-country review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review in the country of the Party undergoing a technical expert review. In-country visits will be scheduled, be planned and take place with the consent of, and in close coordination with, the Party subject to review.

154. A desk review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review remotely from their respective countries.

155. A simplified review of a Party's national inventory report involves the secretariat undertaking an initial assessment of completeness and consistency with the MPGs, consistent with the initial assessment procedures.<sup>7</sup> A review of the findings of this initial assessment will form part of the consequent technical expert review of the Party's national inventory report.

## **2. Applicability**

156. A Party's biennial transparency report that is not subject to an in-country or simplified review shall undergo a centralized or a desk review.

157. The LDCs and SIDS may choose to participate in the same centralized review as a group. During a centralized group review, a single expert review team will review several biennial transparency reports from the LDCs and SIDS.

158. A Party shall undergo an in-country review for:

(a) The first biennial transparency report;

(b) At least two biennial transparency reports in a 10-year period, of which one is the biennial transparency report that contains information on the Party's achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;

(c) A biennial transparency report, if recommended by a technical expert review of the Party's previous biennial transparency report;

(d) A biennial transparency report upon the request of the Party under the technical expert review.

159. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraph 158 above have the flexibility to instead choose to undergo a centralized instead of an in-country review, but are encouraged to undergo an in-country review.

160. A desk review should not be conducted more often than once every five years, for the first biennial transparency report submitted following a Party's communication or update of its NDC under Article 4 or for a biennial transparency report that contains information on the Party's achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

161. A Party's national inventory report submitted in a year in which a biennial transparency report is not due shall be subject to a simplified review. A follow-up of the findings of the simplified review will form part of the technical expert review in the subsequent year.

## **D. Procedures**

162. For in-country, centralized and desk reviews:

(a) The secretariat shall commence the preparation of the review process immediately following the submission of the information specified in chapter VII.B above and agree with the Party the dates of the technical expert review week at least 14 weeks prior to the technical expert review week. The secretariat may organize reviews of biennial transparency reports in a staggered manner between two consecutive reports.

(b) The secretariat shall compose a technical expert review team at least 10 weeks prior to the technical expert review week.

(c) The technical expert review team should communicate any preliminary questions to the Party at least four weeks prior to the technical expert review week. The technical expert review team may request additional information before or during the

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<sup>7</sup> To be developed by the lead reviewers, with the assistance of the secretariat.



technical expert review week. The Party concerned should make every reasonable effort to provide the requested information within two weeks of the request; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to provide the information within three weeks of the request.

(d) The technical expert review team shall communicate to the Party concerned to draft areas of improvement, constituting preliminary “recommendations” (for “shall” provisions) and/or “encouragements” (for non-“shall” provisions), and, for those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, any capacity-building needs identified in consultation with the Party concerned, at the end of a technical expert review week.

(e) The technical expert review team shall, under its collective responsibility, prepare a draft technical expert review report and through the secretariat send it to the Party concerned for comment within two months following the technical expert review week.

(f) The Party concerned shall then be given up to one month from its receipt to provide comments; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead provide comments within three months from receipt of the draft technical expert review report.

(g) The technical expert review team shall prepare the final version of the technical expert review report, taking into account the comments of the Party, within one month of receipt of the comments.

(h) Taking into account the procedures in the preceding paragraphs, the technical expert review team shall make every effort to complete the technical expert review report as early as possible, and no later than 12 months from the start of the technical expert review process.

163. For simplified reviews, the secretariat should prepare a draft initial assessment and send it to the Party within six weeks of the submission of a Party’s information specified under chapter VII.B. The Party may then provide comments within four weeks of receipt of the draft initial assessment. The secretariat should address the Party’s comments and publish the final initial assessment on the UNFCCC website within four weeks of receipt of the Party’s comments.

## **E. Confidentiality**

164. A Party may designate information provided to the technical expert review teams during the review as confidential. In such case, the Party should provide the basis for protecting such information. In this case, technical expert review teams and the secretariat shall not make the information publicly available. The obligation of the members of the technical expert review team to maintain confidentiality continues after the completion of the technical expert review.

## **F. Role of the Party**

165. The Party concerned shall cooperate with the technical expert review team and the secretariat and make every reasonable effort to respond to all questions and provide additional clarifying information and comments to the technical expert review report in a timely manner.

## **G. Role of the technical expert review team**

166. Technical experts, in conducting reviews, shall adhere to these MPGs.

167. Technical experts shall serve for the technical expert review in their individual expert capacity.

## **H. Role of the secretariat**

168. The secretariat shall organize technical expert reviews, including the coordination of a schedule, logistical and administrative arrangements of the review and provision of review tools and materials to the technical expert review team.

169. The secretariat, together with the lead reviewers, referred to in chapter VII.I.3 below, shall facilitate communication between the Party and the technical expert review team.

170. The secretariat, under the guidance of the lead reviewers, shall compile and edit the final technical expert review reports.

171. The secretariat shall facilitate annual meetings of the lead reviewers.

## **I. Technical expert review team and institutional arrangements**

### **1. General**

172. Technical experts shall be nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts by Parties and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations.

173. Technical experts shall complete the training programme referred to in decision X/CMA.1, paragraph 12(c), prior to serving on a technical expert review team.

174. Each transparency report submitted will be assigned to a single technical expert review team with members selected from the UNFCCC roster of experts.

### **2. Composition**

175. Technical experts shall have recognized competence in the areas to be reviewed.

176. The secretariat shall compose a technical review team in such a way that the collective skills and competencies of the technical expert review teams correspond to the information to be reviewed, as specified in chapter VII.B above, and that the teams include experts for each significant GHG inventory sector, mitigation and support, cooperative approaches and internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6, and LULUCF, as relevant.

177. At least one team member should be fluent in the language of the Party under review, to the extent possible.

178. The secretariat shall select the members of the technical expert review team with a view to achieving a balance between experts from developed and developing country Parties. The secretariat shall ensure geographical and gender balance among the technical review experts, to the extent possible. When selecting members of the technical expert review team for centralized group reviews of biennial transparency reports from the LDCs and SIDS, the secretariat shall strive to include technical experts from the LDCs and SIDS.

179. Two successive reviews of a Party's submission cannot be performed by the same technical expert review team.

180. Every effort should be made to select lead reviewers who have participated in reviews under the Convention or Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

181. The technical expert review team shall include two lead reviewers, one from a developed country Party and another from a developing country Party.

182. Experts from developing country Parties participating in the technical expert review team shall be funded according to the existing procedures for participation in UNFCCC activities.

### **3. Lead reviewers**

183. Lead reviewers shall oversee the work of the technical expert review team and act as co-lead reviewers in accordance with these MPGs.

184. Lead reviewers should ensure that the technical expert reviews in which they participate are conducted in accordance with the MPGs contained in this chapter. The lead reviewers should also ensure the quality and objectivity of the technical expert review and provide for the continuity, consistency across Parties and timeliness of the technical expert reviews.

185. Lead reviewers shall communicate necessary information to the technical expert review team; monitor the progress of the technical expert review; coordinate the submission of queries of the technical expert review team to the Party concerned and coordinate the inclusion of the answers in the technical expert review report; give priority to issues raised in previous technical expert review reports; and provide technical advice to the members of the technical expert review team.

186. Lead reviewers shall meet annually in a lead reviewer's meeting to discuss how to improve the quality, efficiency and consistency of technical expert reviews, and develop conclusions on these meetings.

## **J. Technical expert review report**

187. A technical expert review report shall contain the results of a technical expert review, in accordance with the scope identified in chapter VII.A above.

188. Technical expert review reports shall be made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.

# **VIII. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress**

## **A. Scope**

189. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress is with respect to the Party's efforts under Article 9 and the Party's respective implementation and achievement of its NDC.

## **B. Information to be considered**

190. Information to be considered in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress includes:

- (a) Information submitted by the Party as referred to in paragraph 10(a) and (b) and paragraph 10(d) and (e), as applicable;
- (b) A Party's technical expert review report pursuant to chapter VII.J above; and
- (c) Any additional information provided by the Party for the purposes of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

## **C. Format and steps**

191. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress shall include two phases: a written question and answer phase, followed by a working group session phase.

192. The written question and answer phase shall consist of the following steps:

- (a) Any Party may submit written questions to the Party concerned, consistent with the scope identified in chapter VIII.A above.
- (b) Such questions shall be submitted through an online platform that opens three months prior to the working group session. The Party concerned may respond to questions received later than two months prior to the working group session at its discretion.
- (c) The Party in question shall make best efforts to respond in writing to the questions no later than one month prior to the working group session through the online

platform; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead submit written responses up to two weeks prior to the working group session. The Party may indicate in its response if it considers the written question to be outside the scope of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

(d) The secretariat shall compile the questions and answers and publish them on the UNFCCC website prior to the working group session phase.

193. The working group session phase shall take place during SBI sessions and consist of the following steps:

(a) A presentation by the Party;

(b) A discussion session focused on the Parties' presentation and the information identified in chapter VIII.B above. All Parties may participate in the discussion session and raise questions to the Party concerned. Working group sessions shall be open to registered observers to observe and shall be made publicly available through an online live recording;

(c) A Party may provide additional written responses to questions raised during the discussion session in writing through the online platform within 30 days following the session.

194. During the working group session phase of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, the LDCs and SIDS may choose to participate as a group.

195. The secretariat shall establish an online platform to, inter alia:

(a) Allow a Party to hold a webinar ahead of and/or after an SBI session;

(b) Facilitate the written question and answer phase;

(c) Facilitate the working group session phase, including by allowing participation during the working group session by experts in remote locations.

196. The secretariat shall also coordinate the practical arrangements of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

## **D. Frequency and timing**

197. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress will take place as soon as possible following the publication of a Party's technical expert review report. Should the technical expert review report not be available within 12 months of the submission of the Party's biennial transparency report, the secretariat will make arrangements for the Party to participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress at the next available opportunity.

198. If a Party does not submit a biennial transparency report within 12 months of the due date identified in -/CMA.1, the secretariat, in consultation with the Party concerned, will make arrangements for the Party to participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress at the next available opportunity.

## **E. Record**

199. Within one month of the working group session, the secretariat shall prepare and publish on the UNFCCC website a record of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress for the Party concerned, which will include:

(a) Questions submitted and responses provided;

(b) A copy of the Party's presentation;

(c) A recording of the working group session;

(d) A procedural summary of the Party's facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress;

- (e) Any additional information generated through the online platform, as available.

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## Decision -/CMA.1

### Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21

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

*Recalling* Articles 2 and 14 of the Paris Agreement, decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 99–101, and other relevant Articles of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs of decision 1/CP.21,

*Recognizing* that the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement is crucial for enhancing the collective ambition of action and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement,

#### I. Modalities

##### *Overarching elements*

1. *Recalls*, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals, and that it shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science;
2. *Decides* that equity and the best available science will be considered in a Party-driven and cross-cutting manner, throughout the global stocktake;
3. *Also decides* that the global stocktake will consist of the following components:
  - (a) Information collection and preparation, focusing on gathering, compiling and synthesizing information and preparing for conducting the technical assessment referred to in paragraph 3(b) below;
  - (b) Technical assessment, focusing on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as opportunities for enhanced action and support to achieve its purpose and goals;
  - (c) Consideration of outputs, focusing on discussing the implications of the findings of the technical assessment with a view to achieving the outcome of the global stocktake of informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;
4. *Further decides* that the global stocktake will be conducted with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, which will establish a joint contact group on this matter;
5. *Resolves* to engage in a technical dialogue that aims to support the work of the joint contact group referred to in paragraph 4 above through expert consideration of inputs, as

identified in the sources of input referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 below for the global stocktake;

6. *Decides* to establish the technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 5 above, which will:

(a) Undertake its work through a focused exchange of views, information and ideas in in-session round tables, workshops or other activities;

(b) Organize its work in line with taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals, including under Article 2, paragraph 1(a–c), in the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, noting, in this context, that the global stocktake may take into account, as appropriate, efforts related to its work that:

(i) Address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures;

(ii) Avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(c) Be facilitated by two co-facilitators<sup>1</sup> who will be responsible for conducting the dialogue and for preparing a factual synthesis report and other outputs of the technical assessment, with the assistance of the secretariat;

7. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to develop guiding questions for all components of the global stocktake, including specific thematic and cross-cutting questions, one session of the subsidiary bodies prior to the relevant activities under the global stocktake being carried out;

8. *Decides* that the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake will commence one session before the start of the technical assessment, which will take place during the two (or depending on the timing of the publication of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports, three) successive sessions of the subsidiary bodies preceding the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2023) during which the consideration of outputs will take place, with the cycle repeating every five years thereafter;

9. *Also decides* that the global stocktake will be conducted in a comprehensive, facilitative, effective and efficient manner, avoiding duplication of work and taking into account the results of relevant work conducted under the Paris Agreement, the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

10. *Further decides* that the global stocktake will be a Party-driven process conducted in a transparent manner and with the participation of non-Party stakeholders and that, to support such effective and equitable participation, all inputs will be fully accessible by Parties, including online, as referred to in paragraph 21 below;

11. *Decides* that the participation of Parties in the global stocktake should be ensured through the provision of adequate funding for the participation and representation of developing country Parties in all activities under the global stocktake, including the technical dialogue, workshops, round tables and sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement that feature global stocktake activities, in accordance with existing practices;

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<sup>1</sup> One from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party selected by Parties.

12. *Invites* developed country Parties to mobilize support for capacity-building so that the least developed countries, small island developing States and other developing countries can effectively participate in the global stocktake and take up relevant global stocktake information;
13. *Decides* that the outputs of the components of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 3 above should summarize opportunities and challenges for enhancing action and support in the light of equity and the best available science, as well as lessons learned and good practices, with a view to achieving the outcome identified in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;
14. *Emphasizes* that the outputs of the global stocktake should focus on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress, have no individual Party focus, and include non-policy prescriptive consideration of collective progress that Parties can use to inform the updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, of their actions and support in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;
15. *Decides* to consider refining the procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of experience gained after the first and subsequent global stocktakes, as appropriate;
16. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize the global stocktake in a flexible and appropriate manner, to work on identifying opportunities for learning-by-doing, including for assessing the collective progress, and to take the necessary steps for the consideration of inputs as they become available;
17. *Invites* Parties to present their nationally determined contributions, informed by the outcome of the global stocktake, at a special event under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
18. *Recognizes* that other related events within and outside the UNFCCC can contribute to the global stocktake and the implementation of its outcome;

#### *Information collection and preparation*

19. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to issue a call for the inputs referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 below, taking into account that such inputs should be submitted at least three months before their consideration in the technical assessment;
20. *Decides* that the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake will end no later than six months before the consideration of outputs to ensure timely consideration of inputs, unless critical information that requires consideration emerges after the cut-off date;
21. *Requests* the secretariat to facilitate online availability of all inputs to the global stocktake from Parties, by thematic area, and to organize a webinar to clarify the methodologies and assumptions used to aggregate the inputs, to be held after the deadline for submission of inputs referred to in paragraph 19 above and prior to the commencement of the technical assessment;
22. *Invites* the secretariat to start compiling for the technical assessment the most up-to-date inputs from the sources identified in paragraph 37 below two sessions of the subsidiary bodies prior to this assessment;
23. *Requests* the secretariat, under the guidance of the co-facilitators referred to in paragraph 6(c) above, to prepare for the technical assessment:



- (a) A synthesis report on the information identified in paragraph 36(a) below, taking into account previous experience in preparing such reports;
- (b) A synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experience and priorities summarizing the most recent information identified in paragraph 36(c) below;
- (c) A synthesis report on the overall effect of nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties summarizing the most recent information identified in paragraph 36(b) below;
- (d) A synthesis report on the information identified in paragraph 36(d) below;

24. *Invites* the relevant constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention<sup>2</sup> to prepare for the technical assessment, with the assistance of the secretariat, synthesis reports on the information identified in paragraph 36 below in their areas of expertise;

25. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to identify potential information gaps in relation to the global stocktake and, where necessary and feasible, make requests for additional input, taking into account the cut-off date for the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake and the need to consider critical information, and taking into account the relevant gaps identified in the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and their impacts in relation to the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;

#### *Technical assessment*

26. *Notes* that, to make effective use of time, the technical assessment could overlap with the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake;

27. *Confirms* that all the inputs and topics, in particular the linkage among various issues, should be discussed in a balanced, holistic and comprehensive manner with a balanced allocation of time between thematic areas, taking into account equity considerations and the best available science;

28. *Recognizes*, taking into consideration the advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice<sup>3</sup> pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 100, that the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change should be considered in an effective and balanced manner, taking into account lessons learned from past experience;

29. *Also recognizes* that a dialogue between Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change experts and Parties through Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice–Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change special events should be used to enable a focused scientific and technical exchange of information on the findings in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change products in an open and transparent manner and that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice–Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Joint Working Group should continue to be used to enhance communication and coordination between the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the context of the global stocktake;

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<sup>2</sup> Currently, the constituted bodies and forums are the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Country Expert Group, the Technology Executive Committee, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Consultative Group of Experts, the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group.

<sup>3</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 56.

30. *Decides* that the technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 6 above will be open, inclusive, transparent and facilitative, and will allow Parties to engage and discuss with the constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or Convention and experts and consider inputs and assess the collective efforts;

31. *Also decides* that the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue will summarize its outputs in summary reports, taking into account equity and the best available science, for each thematic area referred to in paragraph 6(b) above and an overarching factual synthesis of these reports in a cross-cutting manner;

32. *Further decides* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures will summarize its outcome in accordance with the relevant elements of the modalities, work programme and functions, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 34;

#### *Consideration of outputs*

33. *Decides* that the consideration of outputs will consist of high-level events where the findings of the technical assessment will be presented and their implications discussed and considered by Parties, and that the events will be chaired by a high-level committee consisting of the Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

34. *Also decides* that the outputs of this component of the global stocktake should:

(a) Identify opportunities for and challenges in enhancing action and support in collective progress in relation to the thematic areas of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 6(b) above, as well as possible measures and good practices and international cooperation and related good practices;

(b) Summarize key political messages, including recommendations from the events referred to in paragraph 33 above for strengthening action and enhancing support;

(c) Be referenced in a decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and/or a declaration;

## **II. Sources of input**

35. *Decides* that the sources of input for the global stocktake should inform the thematic areas referred to in paragraph 6(b) above;

36. *Also decides* that the sources of input for the global stocktake will consider information at a collective level on:

(a) The state of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(a), and Article 4, paragraphs 7, 15 and 19, of the Paris Agreement;

(b) The overall effect of their nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(b), of the Paris Agreement;

(c) The state of adaptation efforts, support, experience and priorities, including the information referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 2, 10, 11 and 14, of the Paris Agreement, and the reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

(d) The finance flows, including the information referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), and means of implementation and support and mobilization and provision of support, including the information referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 4 and 6, Article 10, paragraph 6, Article 11, paragraph 3, and Article 13, in particular paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement. This should include information from the latest biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows of the Standing Committee on Finance;

(e) Efforts to enhance understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(f) Barriers and challenges, including finance, technology<sup>4</sup> and capacity-building gaps faced by developing countries;

(g) Good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance international cooperation on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support under Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;

(h) Fairness considerations, including equity, as communicated by Parties in their nationally determined contributions;

37. *Decides* that the sources of input for the global stocktake include:

(a) Reports and communications from Parties, in particular those submitted under the Paris Agreement and the Convention;

(b) The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 99;

(c) Reports of the subsidiary bodies, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 99;

(d) Reports from relevant constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention;

(e) The synthesis reports by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 23 above;

(f) Relevant reports from United Nations agencies and other international organizations, that should be supportive of the UNFCCC process;

(g) Voluntary submissions from Parties, including on inputs to inform equity consideration under the global stocktake;

(h) Relevant reports from regional groups and institutions;

(i) Submissions from non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organizations;

38. *Invites* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to complement the non-exhaustive lists in paragraphs 36 and 37 above at its session held prior to the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake, as appropriate, taking into account the thematic areas of the global stocktake and the importance of leveraging national-level reporting.

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<sup>4</sup> Including outputs of the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism as referred to in decision -/CMA.1, proposed under agenda item 4 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session.

## **Decision -/CMA.1**

### **Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement**

*The Conference serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*  
*Recalling* Article 15 of the Paris Agreement, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 102 and 103,

1. *Adopts* the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, as contained in the annex;
  2. *Decides* to undertake, at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (2024), the first review of the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above on the basis of the experience gained with their implementation and taking into account any recommendations of the committee referred to in paragraph 1 above, and to consider conducting further reviews on a regular basis;
  3. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in the annex;
  4. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.
-

## **Annex**

### **Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement**

#### **I. Purpose, principles, nature, functions and scope**

1. The mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement established under Article 15 of the Agreement consists of a committee (hereinafter referred to as the Committee).
2. The Committee shall be expert-based and facilitative in nature and function in a manner that is transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive. The Committee shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.
3. The Committee's work shall be guided by the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including its Article 2.
4. In carrying out its work, the Committee shall strive to avoid duplication of effort, shall neither function as an enforcement or dispute settlement mechanism, nor impose penalties or sanctions, and shall respect national sovereignty.

#### **II. Institutional arrangements**

5. The Committee shall consist of 12 members with recognized competence in relevant scientific, technical, socioeconomic or legal fields to be elected by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) on the basis of equitable geographical representation, with 2 members each from the five regional groups of the United Nations and 1 member each from the small island developing States and the least developed countries, taking into account the goal of gender balance.
6. The CMA shall elect members of the Committee as well as an alternate for each member, taking into account the expert-based nature of the Committee and striving to reflect the diversity of expertise referred to in paragraph 5 above.
7. Members and alternate members shall be elected to the Committee to serve for a period of three years and for a maximum of two consecutive terms.
8. At CMA 2 (November 2019), six members and six alternate members shall be elected to the Committee for an initial term of two years and six members and six alternate members for a term of three years. Thereafter, the CMA shall elect at its relevant regular sessions six members and six alternate members for a term of three years. The members and alternate members shall remain in office until their successors are elected.
9. If a member of the Committee resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term or to perform the functions in the Committee, an expert from the same Party shall be named by that Party to replace said member for the remainder of the unexpired term.
10. Members and alternate members of the Committee shall serve in their individual expert capacity.
11. The Committee shall elect from among its members two Co-Chairs for a period of three years, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation. The

Co-Chairs shall perform the functions to be elaborated in the rules of procedure of the Committee referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 below.

12. Unless otherwise decided, the Committee shall meet at least twice a year, beginning in 2020. In scheduling its meetings, the Committee should take into account the desirability of holding its meetings in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies serving the Paris Agreement, as appropriate.
13. Only members and alternate members of the Committee and secretariat officials shall be present during the elaboration and adoption of a decision of the Committee.
14. The Committee, any Party or others involved in the process of the consideration by the Committee shall protect the confidentiality of information received in confidence.
15. The adoption of decisions by the Committee shall require a quorum of 10 of the members to be present.
16. The Committee shall make every effort to reach agreement on any decision by consensus. If all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, as a last resort, the decision may be adopted by at least three quarters of the members present and voting.
17. The Committee shall develop rules of procedure with a view to recommending them to the CMA for consideration and adoption at CMA 3 (November 2020), informed by the principles of transparency, facilitation, the non-adversarial and non-punitive function, and paying particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.
18. The rules of procedure referred to in paragraph 17 above will address any matters necessary for the proper and effective functioning of the Committee, including the role of the Committee's Co-Chairs, conflict of interest, any additional timelines related to the Committee's work, procedural stages and timelines for the Committee's work, and reasoning in decisions of the Committee.

### **III. Initiation and process**

19. In exercising its functions referred to in paragraphs 20 and 22 below, and subject to these modalities and procedures, the Committee shall apply the relevant rules of procedure to be developed pursuant to paragraphs 17 and 18 above and shall be guided by the following:
  - (a) Nothing in the work of the Committee may change the legal character of the provisions of the Paris Agreement;
  - (b) In considering how to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, the Committee shall endeavour to constructively engage with and consult the Party concerned at all stages of the process, including by inviting written submissions and providing opportunities to comment;
  - (c) The Committee shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, at all stages of the process, in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including in determining how to consult with the Party concerned, what assistance can be provided to the Party concerned to support its engagement with the Committee, and what measures are appropriate to facilitate implementation and promote compliance in each situation;

- (d) The Committee should take into account the work being undertaken by other bodies and under other arrangements as well as through forums serving or established under the Paris Agreement with a view to avoiding duplication of mandated work;
  - (e) The Committee should take into account considerations related to the impacts of response measures.
- 20. The Committee should consider issues related to, as appropriate, a Party's implementation of or compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement on the basis of a written submission from that Party with respect to its own implementation of and/or compliance with any provision of the Paris Agreement.
- 21. The Committee will undertake a preliminary examination of the submission within the timeline to be elaborated in the rules of procedure referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above with a view to verifying that the submission contains sufficient information, including on whether the matter relates to the Party's own implementation of or compliance with a provision of the Paris Agreement.
- 22. The Committee:
  - (a) Will initiate the consideration of issues in cases where a Party has not:
    - (i) Communicated or maintained a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, based on the most up-to-date status of communication in the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;
    - (ii) Submitted a mandatory report or communication of information under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, or Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement;
    - (iii) Participated in the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, based on information provided by the secretariat;
    - (iv) Submitted a mandatory communication of information under Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;
  - (b) May, with the consent of the Party concerned, engage in a facilitative consideration of issues in cases of significant and persistent inconsistencies of the information submitted by a Party pursuant to Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement. This consideration will be based on the recommendations made in the final technical expert review reports, prepared under Article 13, paragraphs 11 and 12, of the Agreement, together with any written comments provided by the Party during the review. In its consideration of such matters, the Committee shall take into account Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Agreement, as well as the flexibilities provided in the provisions of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.
- 23. The consideration of the issues referred to in paragraph 22(a) above will not address the content of the contributions, communications, information and reports referred to in paragraph 22(a)(i–iv) above.
- 24. Where the Committee decides to initiate a consideration as referred to in paragraph 22 above, it shall notify the Party concerned and request it to provide the necessary information on the matter.
- 25. With respect to the consideration by the Committee of matters initiated in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 20 or 22 above and further to the rules of procedure referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above:

- (a) The Party concerned may participate in the discussions of the Committee, except during the Committee's elaboration and adoption of a decision;
  - (b) If so requested in writing by the Party concerned, the Committee shall hold a consultation during the meeting at which the matter with respect to that Party is to be considered;
  - (c) In the course of its consideration, the Committee may obtain additional information as referred to in paragraph 35 below or, as appropriate and in consultation with the Party concerned, invite representatives of relevant bodies and arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement to participate in its relevant meetings;
  - (d) The Committee shall send a copy of its draft findings, draft measures and any draft recommendations to the Party concerned and shall take into account any comments made by the Party when finalizing those findings, measures and recommendations.
26. The Committee will accord flexibility with regard to timelines of the procedures under Article 15 as may be needed by Parties, paying particular attention to their respective national capabilities and circumstances.
27. Subject to the availability of financial resources, assistance should be provided, upon request, to developing country Parties concerned to enable their necessary participation in the relevant meetings of the Committee.

#### **IV. Measures and outputs**

28. In identifying the appropriate measures, findings or recommendations, the Committee shall be informed by the legal nature of the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, shall take into account the comments received from the Party concerned and shall pay particular attention to the national capabilities and circumstances of the Party concerned. Special circumstances of small island developing States and the least developed countries, as well as situations of force majeure, should also be recognized, where relevant.
29. The Party concerned may provide to the Committee information on particular capacity constraints, needs or challenges, including in relation to support received, for the Committee's consideration in its identification of appropriate measures, findings or recommendations.
30. With a view to facilitating implementation and promoting compliance, the Committee shall take appropriate measures. These may include the following:
- (a) Engage in a dialogue with the Party concerned with the purpose of identifying challenges, making recommendations and sharing information, including in relation to accessing finance, technology and capacity-building support, as appropriate;
  - (b) Assist the Party concerned in the engagement with the appropriate finance, technology and capacity-building bodies or arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement in order to identify possible challenges and solutions;
  - (c) Make recommendations to the Party concerned with regard to challenges and solutions referred to in paragraph 30(b) above and communicate such recommendations, with the consent of the Party concerned, to the relevant bodies or arrangements, as appropriate;
  - (d) Recommend the development of an action plan and, if so requested, assist the Party concerned in developing the plan;



(e) Issue findings of fact in relation to matters of implementation and compliance referred to in paragraph 22(a) above.

31. The Party concerned is encouraged to provide information to the Committee on the progress made in implementing the action plan referred to in paragraph 30(d) above.

## **V. Consideration of systemic issues**

32. The Committee may identify issues of a systemic nature with respect to the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement faced by a number of Parties and bring such issues and, as appropriate, any recommendations to the attention of the CMA for its consideration.
33. The CMA may, at any time, request the Committee to examine issues of a systemic nature. Following its consideration of the issue, the Committee shall report back to the CMA and, where appropriate, make recommendations.
34. In addressing systemic issues, the Committee shall not address matters that relate to the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement by an individual Party.

## **VI. Information**

35. In the course of its work, the Committee may seek expert advice, and seek and receive information from processes, bodies, arrangements and forums under or serving the Paris Agreement.

## **VII. Relationship with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

36. Pursuant to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement, the Committee shall report annually to the CMA.

## **VIII. Secretariat**

37. The secretariat referred to in Article 17 of the Paris Agreement shall serve as the secretariat of the Committee.
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United Nations

FCCC/CP/2018/L.2–FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.3–

FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.2



Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

Distr.: Limited  
14 December 2018

Original: English

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**Conference of the Parties**  
**Twenty-fourth session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2018**

Agenda item 20(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

**Conference of the Parties serving as the**  
**meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**  
**Fourteenth session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2018**

Agenda item 16(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

**Conference of the Parties serving as the**  
**meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**  
**Third part of the first session**  
**Katowice, 2–14 December 2017**

Agenda item 6(b)

**Conclusion of the session**  
**Closure of the session**

**Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Republic of  
Poland and the people of the city of Katowice**

**Draft resolution submitted by Fiji**

*The Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,*

*Having met in Katowice from 2 to 14 December 2018,*

1. *Express their profound gratitude* to the Government of the Republic of Poland for having made it possible for the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties, the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to be held in Katowice;
2. *Request* the Government of the Republic of Poland to convey to the city and people of Katowice the gratitude of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for the hospitality and warmth extended to the participants.

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## Summary of the Katowice Climate Change Conference: 2-15 December 2018

The Katowice Climate Change Conference convened from 2-15 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. The conference included the three governing bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, and the three subsidiary bodies. The Katowice Climate Change Conference brought together over 22,000 participants, including nearly 14,000 government officials, over 7,000 representatives from UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society organizations, and 1,500 members of the media.

Tasked with delivering a “rule book” for the Paris Agreement, and amid calls for greater ambition to address the climate crisis, the Katowice Climate Change Conference largely delivered, by producing a package that facilitate countries’ efforts to implement the Paris Agreement.

This meeting focused on completing work on the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP), a set of decisions meant to operationalize the Paris Agreement. To this end, parties adopted the Katowice Climate Package, which includes decisions on nearly all of the issues mandated as part of the PAWP, including:

- on mitigation: further guidance in relation to nationally determined contributions (NDCs), common time frames, and modalities, work programme, and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
- on adaptation: further guidance on adaptation communication;
- on finance: identification of the information to be provided by parties in accordance with Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* finance transparency), matters relating to the Adaptation Fund, and setting a new collective quantified goal on finance;
- on technology: scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism, and the technology framework
- the modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support;
- the global stocktake; and
- modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance.

## A Brief History of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement

The international political response to climate change began with the 1992 adoption of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which sets out the basic

legal framework and principles for international climate change cooperation with the aim of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid “dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.” The Convention, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, has 197 parties.

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In order to boost the effectiveness of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in December 1997. It commits industrialized countries, and countries in transition to a market economy, to achieve quantified emissions reduction targets for a basket of six GHGs. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and has 192 parties. Its first commitment period took place from 2008 to 2012. The 2012 Doha Amendment established the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. It will enter into force after reaching 144 ratifications. As of December 2018, 121 parties have ratified the Doha Amendment.

In December 2015, parties adopted the Paris Agreement. Under the terms of the Agreement, all countries will submit NDCs, and aggregate progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation will be reviewed every five years through a global stocktake. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016 and, as of December 2018, 184 parties had ratified the Agreement.

### Recent Turning Points

**Durban Mandate:** The negotiating mandate for the Paris Agreement was adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, in 2011. Parties agreed to launch the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) with a mandate “to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties” no later than 2015, to enter into force in 2020. In addition, the ADP was mandated to explore actions to close the pre-2020 ambition gap in relation to the 2°C target.

**Lima:** The 2014 UN Climate Change Conference in Lima, Peru, adopted the “Lima Call for Climate Action,” which furthered progress on the negotiations towards the Paris Agreement. It elaborated the elements of a draft negotiating text and the process for submitting and synthesizing intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), while also addressing pre-2020 ambition.

**Paris:** The 2015 UN Climate Change Conference convened in Paris, France, and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement on 12 December. The Agreement includes the goal of limiting global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to increase parties’ ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low-GHG emissions and climate resilient development. The Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

Under the Paris Agreement, each party shall communicate, at five-year intervals, successively more ambitious NDCs. By 2020, parties whose NDCs contain a time frame up to 2025 are requested to communicate a new NDC and parties with an NDC time frame up to 2030 are requested to communicate or update these contributions.

Key features of the Paris Agreement include a transparency framework and a process known as the global stocktake. Beginning in 2023, parties will convene this process at five-year intervals to review collective progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation. The Agreement also includes provisions on adaptation, finance, technology, loss and damage, and compliance.

When adopting the Paris Agreement, parties launched the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) to develop the Agreement’s operational details, including through the *Ad hoc*

Working Group for the Paris Agreement (APA), Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). They agreed to convene in 2018 a facilitative dialogue to take stock of collective progress towards the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals. This process is now known as the Talanoa Dialogue.

In Paris, parties also agreed on the need to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all parties and non-party stakeholders to achieve the Paris Agreement’s goals. Building on the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, several non-party stakeholders made unilateral mitigation pledges in Paris, totaling more than 10,000 registered actions. Attention to actions by non-party stakeholders continued through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, launched in 2016.

**Marrakech:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech took place from 7-18 November 2016, and included the first Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1). Parties adopted several decisions related to the PAWP, including: that the work should conclude by 2018; the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building; and initiating a process to identify the information to be provided in accordance with Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* biennial finance communications by developed countries). Other decisions adopted included approving the five-year workplan of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), enhancing the Technology Mechanism, and continuing and enhancing the Lima work programme on gender.

**Fiji/Bonn:** The Fiji/Bonn Climate Change Conference convened from 6-17 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, under the Presidency of Fiji. The Conference of the Parties (COP) launched the Talanoa Dialogue and established the “Fiji Momentum for Implementation,” a decision that gives prominence to pre-2020 implementation and ambition. The COP also provided guidance on the completion of the PAWP and decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, subject to decisions to be taken by the next meeting of the CMA. Parties also further developed, or gave guidance to, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Executive Committee of the WIM, the Standing Committee on Finance, and the Adaptation Fund.

**Intersessional work in 2018:** The subsidiary bodies met in June and September 2018. At the close of the second meeting in Bangkok, progress was captured in a 307-page compilation and many characterized this progress as “uneven and insufficient.” A unique feature of the intersessional meetings was the Talanoa Dialogue. In a process designed around the questions “Where are we?” “Where do we want to go?” and “How do we get there?” parties and stakeholders shared stories that informed a synthesis report presented at the Katowice Climate Change Conference.

### Report of the Meetings

During the formal opening of the Katowice Climate Change Conference on Monday, 3 December 2018, COP 23 President Frank Bainimarama (Fiji) underscored that when it comes to climate change “we are all in the same canoe.” He presented COP 24 President Michał Kurtyka (Poland), with the gavel, remarking that it “represents all parties’ efforts over the years to bring us to this point.”

Saying the world faces “yet another historic test” at COP 24, Polish President Andrzej Duda highlighted that Poland’s GHG emissions have declined by 30% below 1988 levels while its economy has grown, stressing the contribution of efficient coal technologies.

Stating that “we are in deep trouble with climate change,” UN Secretary-General António Guterres shared four messages:

- science demands a significantly more ambitious response to the challenge of climate change;
- the Paris Agreement provides the framework for the needed transformative action and must be operationalized in Katowice;
- there is a collective responsibility to invest in averting “global climate chaos”; and
- climate action offers a compelling path to transformation, but political will and more far-sighted leadership are required.

Reminding delegates that the world is watching, María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, President of the UN General Assembly, acknowledged that negotiations would be difficult, but urged parties to see COP 24 as an opportunity to demonstrate the effectiveness of multilateralism at a time when its legitimacy is challenged.

Henryk Kowalczyk, Minister of Environment, Poland, highlighted the expectation for COP 24 to deliver the package needed to bring the Paris Agreement to life.

Explaining that the story of the region surrounding Katowice is “a story of transition,” COP 24 President Kurtyka said the path to a “deep but just transition” requires: vision, hope, and confidence that “we will get there”; reassurance to people that they will not be left behind; and transparent, implementable rules and a system of support.

Kristalina Georgieva, Chief Executive Officer, World Bank, announced the Bank’s intent to double its support for climate finance, pledging USD 200 billion for climate action, including USD 50 billion for adaptation and resilience. She said the World Bank will use a “climate lens” in all its work, apply a shadow carbon price in its economic valuations, and work to integrate low-carbon growth into policy planning.

Marcin Krupa, Mayor of Katowice, highlighted the city’s motto of “black to green,” underscoring that COP 24 is an opportunity for Katowice to share its experiences of transitioning from a coal-mining town to a modern metropolis.

Presenting the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration, President Duda stressed the importance of bringing together the broadest possible coalition of stakeholders and delivering win-win solutions and gradual change acceptable to all. He said the declaration complements the Paris Agreement by adding an important social aspect.

Sir David Attenborough, BBC, delivered the “People’s Seat” address, noting that he represented the voice of the people and sought to deliver their collective thoughts, concerns, ideas, and suggestions directly to decision makers. Underscoring that “the message is clear,” he called on leaders to act now to ensure the continuation of human civilization and the preservation of the natural world.

On Sunday, 2 December, parties’ opening statements were heard in a joint plenary of the Conference of the Parties (COP), Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), and Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), the *Ad Hoc* Working Group for the Paris Agreement (APA), Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

Egypt, for the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China), stressed the need for balance between action and support, and urged reasonable comparability across issues, “leaving no issue behind.” He noted that finance could “unlock” other issues, and called for upholding common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) in the outcome.

The European Union (EU) underscored that the outcome from Katowice must be in line with the spirit and letter of the Paris Agreement, taking into account national capacities and circumstances and ensuring the highest possible ambition over time. On the Talanoa Dialogue, he urged parties to reflect on levels of ambition in the light of the latest climate science.

Republic of Korea, for the Environmental Integrity Group (EIG), called for living up to the promises made in Paris and stressed that delaying work beyond COP 24 is not an option. He also drew attention to the Talanoa Dialogue, urging parties to look for opportunities to close the ambition gap.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, said the group would work as hard and constructively as possible to conclude comprehensive and robust guidance for the Paris Agreement.

Describing the Paris Agreement as an enhanced regime guided by equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), Gabon, for the African Group, outlined as core elements of the outcome, *inter alia*, finance, including the full operationalization of Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* finance transparency). He welcomed the presiding officers’ addenda, which were published intersessionally and provided textual proposals, but said the group would be making submissions on elements that were left out.

Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, emphasized the need to: preserve the balance between issues laid out in the Paris Agreement; achieve a consistent package reflecting parties’ textual submissions; and bear in mind national circumstances.

Maldives, for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), pointed to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C, underscoring the urgency of restoring a spirit of multilateral cooperation that is not impeded by narrow national interests. He called for, *inter alia*, a COP decision on the Talanoa Dialogue outcome.

Ethiopia, for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), emphasized the need for improved predictability of financial flows through addressing *ex ante* information, and highlighted loss and damage as a critical component of the global response to climate change.

Underscoring equity as a core principle, Iran, for the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), called for: a balanced treatment of all items leading to a singular omnibus decision and constructive engagement by developed countries on matters of finance and technology transfer.

Highlighting the vulnerability of her region, Colombia, for the Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC), stressed that effective implementation of the Paris Agreement requires consideration of countries’ special circumstances. She urged achievement of tangible results from mandated events, especially the Talanoa Dialogue.

India, for Brazil, South Africa, India, and China, underscored that the PAWP should support enhanced ambition without “back-sliding” on rules. He emphasized that public finance is “at the heart” of climate action in developing countries.

Argentina, for Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, called for ambition and a balance between mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation. She highlighted the need to avoid distractions to agreement on the PAWP.

Venezuela, for the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America (ALBA), said the Paris Agreement and its implementation should be governed by the principles and objectives of the Convention, urging not to reframe CBDR-RC. She expressed concern on lack of progress towards achieving the 2020 finance goal.

Business and Industry NGOs (BINGOs) said delivering the “Paris rulebook” will send a strong global signal on continued political will and that all markets should be enlisted to support the Paris Agreement.

Climate Action Network (CAN) said the IPCC report on 1.5°C is “a siren alerting humanity to the climate crisis” and called on parties to commit to strengthening their NDCs by 2020 to be compatible with a 1.5°C emissions pathway, and to deliver on climate finance.

Indigenous peoples lamented that GHG emissions increased in 2017, and called for further operationalizing the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform.

Underscoring their historic responsibility, Climate Justice Now! urged developed countries to step up climate finance.

Local Governments and Municipal Authorities pointed to the engagement of cities and regions in raising the ambition of climate action.

Research and Independent NGOs offered expertise to parties, calling for an evidence-based process that welcomes different perspectives.

Trade unions underscored the challenge “to make a living” in a zero-emission economy and called on parties to adopt the “Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration.”

Women and Gender cautioned against viewing climate finance obligations as investment opportunities and reminded of the need to address the financing of loss and damage.

Youth NGOs called for incorporating grassroots input into adaptation and agriculture-related policy implementation, and respect for human rights in all processes.

Much of the Katowice Climate Change Conference was devoted to completing the PAWP. The agenda items related to the PAWP are summarized below, culminating with the Katowice Climate Package, organized by the agendas of the APA, SBI, SBSTA, COP, CMP, and CMA. For non-PAWP items, the discussions by the six bodies are summarized according to their agendas.

### Paris Agreement Work Programme

The Paris outcome (decision 1/CP.21) mandates the APA, SBI, and SBSTA to consider several issues necessary to operationalize the Paris Agreement. The APA, SBI, and SBSTA met during the first week and submitted their draft texts to the COP for further discussion in the second week. On 15 December, the COP adopted the decisions, and forwarded them to the CMP and CMA, as appropriate. Decisions were taken by the COP, CMP, and CMA.

### Conference of the Parties

The COP began work on preparations for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement and CMA 1 on Saturday, 8 December, when it received the latest iterations of the various texts from the three subsidiary bodies, as described above. Discussions took place in presidency consultations for issues related to the work of the PAWP and for the decision adopting the Katowice Climate Package.

On the Talanoa Dialogue and the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C, co-facilitated by Isabella Lövin, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for International Development Cooperation and Climate, Sweden, and Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, Minister of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica, the consultations focused on: how the outcome of the Talanoa Dialogue should be captured; what type of indications should be given to parties for preparing their NDCs; and how the IPCC’s Special Report on 1.5°C should

be recognized. In consultations, many parties emphasized the need to state the importance of science and the work of the IPCC authors, and to raise ambition.

Other consultations are summarized under their respective agenda items.

After the co-facilitating ministers reported on their progress on Thursday, 13 December, COP 24 Presidency Kurtyka announced that negotiations would take place in a “Sejmik,” a meeting of ministers with a few delegates for support, similar to a Vienna setting. Negotiations continued in bilateral and informal negotiations. On Saturday, 15 December, the COP adopted the Katowice Climate Package, and forwarded the decisions to the CMA for adoption.

**Final Decision:** In its final decision on the Katowice Climate Package (FCCC/CP/2018/L.27), the COP, *inter alia*, reaffirms that, in the context of NDCs to the global response to climate change, all parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts; and decides to forward 19 decisions for consideration and adoption by CMA 1-3.

On the **Third High-level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance**, the COP:

- notes that it highlighted progress in and remaining barriers to translating climate finance needs into action and enhancing developing countries’ access to climate finance;
- welcomes with appreciation the pledges and announcements to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and Adaptation Fund, which provide further clarity to and predictability on climate finance flows to 2020.

On **implementation and ambition**, pre- and post-2020, the COP, *inter alia*:

- underscores the urgent need for the entry into force of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol;
- reiterates its resolve to enhance the provision of urgent and adequate finance, technology, and capacity-building support by developed country parties to enhance the level of ambition of pre-2020 action, and in this regard strongly urges developed country parties to scale up their level of financial support, with a concrete road map to achieve the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation, while significantly increasing adaptation finance from current levels and to further provide appropriate technology and capacity-building support;
- further reiterates its request to those parties whose intended NDC contains a time frame up to 2025 to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and to do so every five years thereafter; and
- reiterates its request to those parties whose intended NDC contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter.

On the **Special Report of the IPCC**, the COP:

- recognizes the role of the IPCC in providing scientific input to inform parties in strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the IPCC and the scientific community for responding to the request of the COP and providing the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, reflecting the best available science;
- welcomes the timely completion of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C in response to the invitation from parties in decision 1/CP.21 (the Paris outcome);
- invites parties to make use of the information contained in the report in their discussions under all relevant agenda items of the subsidiary and governing bodies;

- requests SBSTA 50 to consider the report with a view to strengthening the scientific knowledge on the 1.5°C goal, including in the context of the preparation of the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC and the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement; and
- encourages parties to continue to support the work of the IPCC.

On the **Talanoa Dialogue**, the COP, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the outcome, inputs, and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue and their potential to generate greater confidence, courage, and enhanced ambition;
- invites parties to consider the outcome, inputs and outputs of the Talanoa Dialogue in preparing their NDCs and in their efforts to enhance pre-2020 implementation and ambition.

On the **modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework** (Agreement Article 13), the COP, *inter alia*:

- decides that for parties to the Convention that are also parties to the Paris Agreement, the final biennial reports shall be those that are submitted to the Secretariat no later than 31 December 2022, and the final biennial update reports shall be those that are submitted to the Secretariat no later than 31 December 2024;
- reaffirms that for parties to the Paris Agreement, following the submission of the final biennial reports and biennial update reports, the Paris Agreement transparency framework MPGs will supersede the measurement, reporting, and verification system established by decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun Agreements);
- also reaffirms the reporting obligations under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention;
- decides in this context that, for parties to the Paris Agreement, the biennial transparency reports, technical expert review, and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress prepared and conducted in accordance with the Paris Agreement transparency framework MPGs shall replace the biennial reports, biennial update reports, international assessment and review, and international consultation and analysis; and
- decides that, to fulfil national inventory reporting obligations under the Convention, parties to the Paris Agreement submitting annual national inventory reports under the Convention shall use the MPGs for national inventory reports for the Paris Agreement transparency framework; by the date that reports are first due under the Paris Agreement with the technical expert review to be conducted in accordance with the corresponding modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the Paris Agreement transparency, in place of the GHG inventory reporting guidelines and the review guidelines, respectively, including in years in which a biennial transparency report is not due under the Paris Agreement.

The COP further decides that, with respect to the reporting and review of national communications under the Convention every four years, starting from the date that reports are first due under the Paris Agreement:

- parties may submit their national communication and biennial transparency report as a single report in accordance with the Paris Agreement transparency framework MPGs for information also covered by the national communication reporting guidelines under the Convention;
- parties shall include in the report supplemental chapters on research and systematic observation and on education, training, and public awareness;
- for those parties that have not reported under Chapter IV of the annex to transparency framework MPGs (information related to adaptation), an additional chapter on adaptation,

in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in, as applicable, Decisions 4/CP.5 (Buenos Aires Plan of Action) and 17/CP.8 (guidelines for national communications; and

- for those parties whose national communications are subject to review, the review shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in Chapter VII of the Paris Agreement transparency framework MPGs.

The COP also:

- decides that the technical annex containing modalities for measuring, reporting, and verifying the activities referred to in Decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun Agreements), paragraph 70 (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)), shall be submitted as an annex to the biennial transparency report; and
- decides that the technical analysis related to modalities for measuring, reporting, and verifying the activities related to REDD+ shall be carried out concurrently with the technical expert review under transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

On the Leaders' Summit, the COP welcomes leaders' participation and notes the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration.

On the UN Climate Summit in 2019, the COP welcomes the initiative and calls on parties to participate and to demonstrate enhanced ambition in addressing climate change.

### ***Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement***

On 15 December, the CMA adopted the Katowice Climate Package, a series of decisions under the Paris Agreement Work Programme meant to operationalize the Paris Agreement. There is an overarching decision, and several other decisions clustered along relevant themes.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.4), the CMA:

- adopts the draft decisions on matters relating to the PAWP forwarded by COP 24 and the SBI;
- confirms that the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), the LDCF, and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) shall serve the Paris Agreement;
- requests the SCF to prepare draft guidance for the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism, and the LDCF and the SCCF, for consideration and adoption by CMA 2;
- confirms that it shall provide guidance to the entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention on the policies, programme priorities, and eligibility criteria related to the Paris Agreement for transmission by the COP;
- recognizes the importance of capacity building under the Agreement in enhancing the capacity and ability of developing countries, in particular countries with the least capacity and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to take effective climate change action; and
- decides to consider and adopt at CMA 2 a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for capacity building.

### ***Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement***

The APA convened from Sunday, 2 December, through Saturday, 8 December, when it adopted the APA conclusions. On 8 December, the APA Co-Chairs, Jo Tyndall (New Zealand) and Sarah Baashan (Saudi Arabia), forwarded their proposed text to the COP, where it was taken up in presidency consultations

and at the ministerial level. Unless otherwise mentioned, on 15 December, the COP adopted decisions to be forwarded to the CMA as part of the Katowice Climate Package.

**Further Guidance on the Mitigation Section of decision 1/CP.21 (Paris Outcome):** Discussions under this item focused on:

- developing further guidance on features of the NDCs, which each party is required to prepare, communicate, and maintain under Agreement Article 4.2;
- developing further guidance for the information to be provided by parties in order to facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding (ICTU) of NDCs; and
- elaborating guidance for accounting for NDCs.

This item was discussed in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Federica Fricano (Italy) and Sin Liang Cheah (Singapore), which met in six sessions. In addition, parties met in “informal informal” settings throughout the first week. In the informal consultations, parties focused on, first, the presiding officers’ addendum and, later, iterations of the text prepared by the Co-Facilitators, containing preambular text and operational text on features of NDCs, ICTU, and accounting.

In general, views strongly diverged on reflecting differentiation and the need to reflect mitigation as a mandatory requirement in NDCs. Parties generally expressed agreement on text on capacity-building support to developing countries for NDCs.

In the preambular section, many welcomed reference to developing countries’ different starting points, capacities, and national circumstances, and highlighted the importance of capacity-building support. Parties diverged on whether to refer to Agreement Article 3 (NDCs), with some stressing that the scope of guidance under this agenda item is mitigation only and others saying it applies to the “full scope” of NDCs.

On features of NDCs, parties diverged on whether, and when, to continue consideration of further guidance. A number of groups and countries supported a limited text, with many stating that features are already defined in relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement. Some suggested agreeing on a few specific features at COP 24 and mandating future sessions to develop guidance for the second round of NDCs. Countries diverged on whether to continue consideration of further guidance on features of NDCs at CMA 7 (2024), and on a possible future year for a revision of guidance.

On ICTU, parties diverged on the legally binding nature of the Paris outcome (decision 1/CP.21) paragraph 27 (ICTU) and operationalizing differentiation, and on the scope and level of detail needed for guidance for ICTU. On bindingness and differentiation, parties diverged on whether and how to reference Agreement Article 4.4 (developed countries taking the lead and developing countries continuing to enhance efforts). One developing country called for either differentiating between developed and developing countries or inserting “if/as applicable/appropriate” in various parts of the text. Many developed and developing countries suggested including “as applicable/appropriate” in some elements as a way to allow for differentiation or flexibility for developing countries. One developing country group and two developed countries said all countries “shall” provide ICTU “as applicable.”

On ICTU elements, parties exchanged views on, *inter alia*:

- quantifiable information;
- time frames;
- scope and coverage;
- methodological approaches;
- fairness and ambition of an NDC;
- NDCs’ contribution to the Agreement’s objectives; and

- information on adaptation, support, and means of implementation.

One developing country further suggested adding how parties’ NDCs demonstrate leadership, noting that Agreement Article 4.4 also specifies that developed countries should continue to take the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets.

On the scope of ICTU guidance, one developing country group called for reintroducing language reflecting the full scope of NDCs into the section on ICTU. The group also opposed further consideration, or revision, of guidance on features and ICTU.

On accounting, many parties agreed on the importance of providing guidance in this area. They shared views on, *inter alia*, flexibility for developing countries, methodological consistency, environmental integrity, and avoidance of double counting. Many called for clarifying text relating to avoidance of double counting, with most suggesting references to corresponding adjustments. One developed country group emphasized focusing on tracking progress of NDCs, accounting for quantified elements of NDCs, and adjusting for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs). Many noted the need for careful definition of mitigation outcomes, with some stressing that these are nationally determined, and others calling for a clear matrix.

Several supported providing guidance that would prohibit double counting, including by not allowing a country to use mitigation outcomes from mechanisms outside of the Paris Agreement context, including the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), also in the Paris Agreement. One developing country called for brackets around text on avoidance of double counting.

On interlinkages with other APA items, some warned that discussing mitigation outcomes in the guidance on NDCs in addition to the modalities of Agreement Article 6.2 (on ITMOs used for NDCs) could open the door for trading mitigation outcomes of any form, which would be inconsistent with environmental integrity.

The text was forwarded to the APA and later to the COP for further consideration.

The COP convened presidency consultations on this issue, in conjunction with other issues related to mitigation, co-facilitated by Ola Elvestuen, Minister of Climate and Environment, Norway, and Masagos Zulkifli, Minister for the Environment and Water Resources, Singapore. Groups and countries shared their views on the third iteration of text, forwarded from the APA, identifying areas for further technical work, with one group suggesting to first discuss issues related to bindingness, timing of applicability, and differentiation, and others suggesting that these should be left to ministers. Parties reiterated positions, requesting further brackets or deletion of paragraphs, and suggested areas for streamlining. Parties found some common ground in paragraphs related to capacity-building support related to NDCs and avoidance of double counting.

On guidance on ICTU, parties continued to diverge on the:

- level of detail;
- scope, namely whether to include elements other than mitigation;
- timing of applicability, namely “by 2020” or with the second and subsequent NDCs; and
- legal bindingness, namely whether all parties “shall provide” ICTU, with details determined by the NDC type, or developed countries “shall provide” and developing countries “may include” ICTU.



Parties reflected on, *inter alia*: the level of detail in guidance on fairness and ambition of NDCs; and public participation and engagement and “contextual issues,” such as sustainable development in NDC planning processes.

On accounting, parties made proposals related to:

- common metrics, including in relation to countries’ accounting using methodologies not covered by the IPCC guidelines;
- timing of a possible review of the guidance;
- capturing NDCs that contain targets expressed with policies and measures or strategies; and
- emissions and removals related to sources, sinks, or activities, with one group suggesting referring to “all land area” and some others proposing adding “pools.”

Many called for further attention to how the substantive linkages with the transparency framework and Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches) could be addressed in a way that would reduce redundancies in the different texts.

On 15 December, the COP and the CMA adopted the decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.22), the CMA:

- reaffirms and underscores that support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of Agreement Article 4 (mitigation), including to continue to enhance the capacity of developing countries in preparing, communicating and accounting for their NDCs, and encourages the relevant operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and constituted bodies under the Convention serving the Agreement to continue to provide, within their mandates, support for such capacity building;
- recalls that LDCs and SIDS may prepare and communicate strategies, plans, and actions for low-GHG emission development reflecting their special circumstances; and
- also recalls Agreement Article 4.4, which provides that developed countries should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, and that developing countries should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.

On **features of NDCs**, the CMA:

- decides that in communicating their second and subsequent NDCs, parties shall provide the ICTU contained an annex to the decision as applicable to their NDCs, and strongly encourages parties to provide this information in relation to their first NDC, including when communicating or updating it by 2020;
- emphasizes that the guidance on ICTU is without prejudice to the inclusion of components other than mitigation in an NDC; and
- recognizes that each party with an NDC that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans shall provide the information referred to in the ICTU guidance annex as applicable to its NDC and as it relates to such mitigation co-benefits.

On **accounting**, the CMA:

- decides that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their NDCs, parties shall account for their NDCs in accordance with the guidance contained an annex to the decision;
- recalls decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 32, which provides that parties shall apply the guidance for accounting for NDCs to their second and subsequent NDCs, and that parties may elect to apply such guidance to their first NDC;

- decides that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their NDCs, parties shall ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- recognizes that each party with an NDC that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans shall follow the guidance contained in the accounting annex as it relates to such mitigation co-benefits;
- decides that parties shall account for their NDCs in their biennial transparency reports, including through a structured summary; and
- also decides to initiate the review of and, if necessary, update the ICTU of NDCs and the guidance for accounting for parties’ NDCs at CMA 10 (2027) with a view to considering and adopting a decision on the matter at CMA 11 (2028).

On **features**, the CMA:

- notes that features of NDCs are outlined in the relevant provisions of the Agreement; and
- decides to continue consideration of further guidance on features of NDCs at CMA 7 (2024).

The decision contains an annex that outlines the guidance.

#### **Further Guidance in relation to the Adaptation**

**Communication:** Agreement Article 7.10 states that each party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans, and actions.

Discussions under this item focused on developing guidelines for this adaptation communication. This item was discussed in informal consultations that met six times and were co-facilitated by Beth Lavender (Canada) and Julio Cordano (Chile). Parties also discussed this issue extensively in “informal informal” settings.

Parties discussed a developing country group’s proposal to “take stock of, and if necessary, revise” the guidance on adaptation communication at CMA 8 (2024), taking into account parties’ submissions on their experience with using the guidance. Parties’ discussions centered on whether or how to identify a purpose and principles for the guidance.

On purpose and principles, views differed on mentioning the principle of CBDR-RC, with several developing countries in favor of including the principle in the guidance, while developed countries opposed. Several developed countries opposed a section devoted to principles, instead suggesting that some principles could be mentioned in the preamble of the guidance. As an alternative to defining a purpose for adaptation communication, a developed country proposed “underscoring the importance of an adaptation communication as a vehicle for, *inter alia*,” the various elements outlined in the addendum to the presiding officers’ joint reflections note that was issued after the Bangkok meeting. Some developed countries welcomed the flexibility this proposal provided, while some developing countries highlighted the need to define a common understanding on the purpose of adaptation communication.

In the second iteration of text, several parties lamented that the section on principles had been removed.

On linkages with other APA items, several noted linkages with the Global Stocktake (GST), the transparency framework, and APA agenda item 3 (further guidance on the mitigation section of the Paris outcome). One developing country group supported keeping a reference to the NDC-specific guidance contained in the annex of the guidance, noting that there is no guidance for adaptation communications that use NDCs as the vehicle, while

other vehicles, such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), have guidance. Some developed countries calling for not prejudging discussions held under APA agenda item 3.

Many parties cautioned that references to the linkages between the adaptation communication and the GST should be viewed as a placeholder, in order not to prejudge the parallel GST discussions.

On the transparency framework, some countries expressed concern about the second iteration of the text, noting that the transparency framework text removed much of the detail in its section on climate change impacts and adaptation. They called for importing some of those elements into the guidance on adaptation communication.

On support, there was a general sense that parties agreed on the need for support for the preparation of adaptation communication but needed more time to discuss support for implementation. Parties also discussed which parties and entities would provide such support, with one developed country favoring a broad range of actors, including parties and UN organizations, to continue to mobilize funds. The text was forwarded to the APA, and later to the COP for further consideration.

The COP convened presidency consultations on this issue, in conjunction with other issues related to adaptation, co-facilitated by Kimmo Tiilikainen, Minister of the Environment, Energy and Housing, Finland, and Lamin Dibba, Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, The Gambia. On the guidance for adaptation communication, views diverged on, *inter alia*:

- language introducing a degree of hierarchy between *ex post* and forward-looking elements of adaptation communication;
- whether or not to consider existing guidance for communicating adaptation-related information; and
- whether and how information communicated as a component of, or in conjunction with, an NDC on adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits would be subject to review.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted the decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.21), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- notes that the purpose of the adaptation communication is to: increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation; strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries; provide input to the GST; and enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions;
- decides that the adaptation communication: is country-driven and flexible, including in the choice of communication or document; shall not pose any additional burden on developing country parties; is not a basis for comparisons between parties; and is not subject to a review;
- decides that parties may, as appropriate, also submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Agreement Article 13, paragraph 8 (provide information related to impacts and adaptation); and
- invites parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication to do so in time to inform each GST.
- invites parties, according to their national circumstances and capacities, to provide in their adaptation communication information on the elements referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (d) of the annex (national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks; impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate; national adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions; implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing countries); and to provide, as appropriate, additional

information on the elements referred to in subparagraphs (e) to (i) of the annex (implementation of adaptation actions and plans; monitoring and evaluation; adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans; information on how adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or Conventions; information on gender-responsive adaptation action and information on traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation, where appropriate; any other information related to adaptation);

- also invites parties to include, as appropriate, *ex ante* information in their adaptation communications, based on the elements identified in the annex;
- requests the Adaptation Committee to develop, with the engagement of IPCC Working Group II, by June 2022, a draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by parties, for consideration by SB 57 (November 2022);
- decides to take stock of, and if necessary, revise, the guidance contained in this decision, taking into account the submissions by parties on their experiences with the application of the guidance and a synthesis report of the submissions prepared by the Secretariat, at CMA 8 (2025);
- invites the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in line with its existing mandate, to consider channeling support to developing countries for the preparation and submission of their adaptation communications; and
- encourages the GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), and Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), in line with their existing mandates and governing instruments, to continue channeling support to developing countries for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication.

The annex to the decision contains elements of an adaptation communication.

**Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines for the Transparency Framework for Action and Support:** Work under this item focused on developing common modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework established in Agreement Article 13. This item was taken up in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Andrew Rakestraw (US) and Xiang Gao (China), which met six times. In informal consultations, parties considered the Co-Facilitators' proposed organization of work, including the order in which sections will be addressed and the use of "informal informal" discussions to clarify core concerns, interests, and priorities.

Reporting back from informal informal discussions on technical principles, two country groups reported that parties had agreed to a conceptual approach to definitions that would adequately address transparency and completeness across different sections of the presiding officers' addendum. Another party reported that parties had agreed to work on refining options for the role of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) in assisting developing countries' implementation of the transparency guidelines.

Co-Facilitator Rakestraw presented the first iteration of draft text. He requested parties to identify "landing zones" on as many issues as possible. Many groups expressed concern that their proposals had not been reflected, with two developing country groups lamenting the absence of brackets around "shall" in a section on the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving NDCs under Agreement Article 4 (mitigation). Some suggested using in-text brackets consistently

to indicate areas of disagreement. Two groups called for reflecting the special circumstances of LDCs and small island developing states (SIDS), with one calling for a “central group review system” for the LDCs. Several groups and parties also identified sections and paragraphs in which they wished to change text or insert brackets, or where they had reservations or objections.

Parties assigned areas for “homework” in informal discussions:

- guidance to the GEF on support for developing countries’ reporting;
- the CGE;
- flexibility in different sections of the text;
- referring to outputs from APA agenda item 3 (mitigation section) discussions on ICTU;
- loss and damage; and
- format of the technical expert review.

One group suggested adding Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches) to the list. Parties expressed concern throughout informal consultations that time was insufficient to address all these areas and meet the deadlines assigned by the APA Co-Chairs.

Co-Facilitator Rakestraw invited parties’ views on the APA Co-Chairs’ iteration of draft text. Parties accepted the text as the basis for further negotiations, but raised numerous concerns, especially on provisions for flexibility. The text was forwarded to the APA and later to the COP for further consideration.

The COP convened presidency consultations, co-facilitated by Teresa Ribera Rodríguez, Minister for the Ecological Transition, Spain, and Derek Andre Hanekom, Minister of Tourism, South Africa. During the presidency consultations, parties first identified the key issues, particularly flexibility and loss and damage.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted the decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.23), the COP, *inter alia*:

- adopts the MPGs for the transparency framework for action and support contained in the annex;
- requests SBSTA to undertake the first review and update, as appropriate, the MPGs no later than 2028 on the basis of experience gained in reporting, technical expert review, and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, and decides that subsequent reviews and updates will be undertaken when the CMA determines them to be appropriate;
- decides that parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines at the latest by 31 December 2024;
- decides that LDCs and SIDS may submit the information referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 7 (inventories, progress toward NDCs), 8 (adaptation), 9 (means of implementation provided), and 10 (means of implementation received) at their discretion;
- requests the Secretariat, in addition to the actions specified in the MPGs, to: produce synthesis reports on parties’ biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports; produce an annual report on the technical expert review; and publish parties’ biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports, if submitted as a stand-alone report, technical expert reports, and the record of parties’ facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress on the UNFCCC website;
- urges and requests the GEF, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, throughout its replenishment cycles to support developing country parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports;

- urges the GEF and its implementing and executing agencies, and encourages the GEF Council, to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13, including through better streamlining of the processes related to applications, implementation plans, and signing of grant agreements;
- requests the GEF to continue to support the operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need;
- requests SBSTA to develop, pursuant to the MPGs for consideration and adopting by CMA 3 (November 2020): common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in Chapter II, and common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in Chapters III, V, and VI of the annex, taking into account the existing common tabular formats and common reporting formats; outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document, and technical expert report, pursuant to the MPGs contained in the annex; and a training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review;
- invites parties to submit their views on the work referred to above via the submission portal by 31 March 2019; and
- decides that, subject to the extension of its terms by the COP, the CGE shall also serve the Paris Agreement, starting from 1 January 2019, to support the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, *inter alia*: facilitating the provision of technical advice and support to developing country parties, as applicable, including for the preparation and submission of their biennial transparency reports and facilitating improved reporting over time; and providing technical advice to the Secretariat on the implementation of the training of the technical expert review teams referred to above.

The annex contains the MPGs for the transparency framework, under the following headings:

- national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs;
- methods;
- metrics;
- reporting guidance;
- information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs under Article 4 (mitigation) of the Paris Agreement;
- information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 (adaptation) of the Paris Agreement;
- information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9 (finance) and 11 (technology) of the Paris Agreement;
- technical expert review; and
- facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

**Matters relating to the global stocktake (GST):** Discussions under this item focused on identifying the sources of input for, and developing the modalities of, the GST established by Agreement Article 14. There are two sub-items under this agenda item: identifying the sources of input for the GST and developing modalities for the GST.

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Kamal Djemouai (Algeria) and Outi Honkatukia (Finland), and parties met extensively in “informal informal” settings. Parties worked through three successive iterations of draft decision text.

On equity, some proposed that qualitative or quantitative inputs inform how equity considerations are operationalized in the GST. Some developed countries preferred an overarching principle

that the GST should be conducted in light of equity, as well as provisions on inputs on equity. By contrast, some developing countries said equity should be included in each element of the GST. A developing country group presented proposals for how equity could be operationalized in information collection, inputs to the technical assessment, and outputs of the technical assessment. A developed country lamented that equity was not a defined concept and opposed inserting it throughout the text.

Views diverged on the timeline for the GST. A developing country group stressed that the overall process should take no more than six months.

Views also diverged on the participation of non-party stakeholders. One developing country group requested removing references to participation of non-party stakeholders “throughout the process,” and, with several other countries, stressed that non-party stakeholders should have a separate forum in which to participate.

On sources of input, a developing country group suggested, *inter alia*, references to Agreement Articles 9.5 (*ex ante* finance transparency) and 9.7 (*ex post* finance transparency). A developed country group noted that these possible sources of input to the GST are under negotiation and suggested higher-level guidance on the GST given ongoing negotiations. The text was forwarded to the APA and later to the COP for further consideration.

The COP convened presidency consultations co-facilitated by David Paul, Minister of Environment and Minister-in-Assistance to the President, Marshall Islands, and Carole Dieschbourg, Minister of Environment, Luxembourg.

Parties exchanged views on: the scope of the GST; incorporating equity considerations; the role of non-party stakeholders; sources of input; and whether loss and damage should be in a separate workstream under the technical dialogue, or if it should be addressed under the adaptation workstream.

Some parties expressed concern that “bridging proposals,” which had been previously communicated to the Co-Facilitators were not reflected in the text, and said this language should be included in the next iteration, highlighting the party-driven nature of the process. Others said the mandate from the Presidency was to work on solutions, rather than reinserting proposals “that are incapable of attracting consensus.”

Some parties expressed concern about the mode of work, stating that the unresolved issues on scope and equity were political rather than technical in nature. Others said that parties should continue to try and resolve these elements prior to ministerial engagement.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted the decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.16) the CMA, *inter alia*:

- decides that equity and the best available science will be considered in a party-driven and cross-cutting manner, throughout the GST;
- decides that the GST will consist of the following components: information collection and preparation; technical assessment; and consideration of outputs;
- decides that the GST will be conducted with the assistance of the SBSTA, which will establish a joint contact group on the matter;
- resolves to engage in a technical dialogue that aims to support the work of the joint contact group through expert consideration of inputs;
- decides to establish the technical dialogue, which will, *inter alia*, organize its work in line with taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals,

in the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation and support, noting that it may take into account efforts related to its work that address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures and avert, minimize and address loss and damage;

- requests the SBI and SBSTA Chairs to develop guiding questions for all components of the GST;
- decides that the information collection and preparation component will commence one session before the start of the technical assessment, which will take place during the two or three successive sessions of the subsidiary bodies preceding CMA 6 during which the consideration of outputs will take place;
- decides that the GST will be a party-driven process conducted in a transparent manner and with the participation of non-party stakeholders and that all inputs will be fully accessible by parties, including online;
- emphasizes that the outputs of the GST should focus on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress, have no individual party focus, and include non-policy prescriptive consideration of collective progress that parties can use to inform the updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, of their actions and support;
- invites parties to present their NDCs, informed by the outcome of the GST, at a special event under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General; and
- decides that the consideration of outputs will consist of high-level events where the findings of the technical assessment will be presented, and their implications discussed and considered by parties.

#### **Modalities and Procedures for the Effective Operation of the Committee to Facilitate Implementation and Promote Compliance:**

Agreement Article 15 establishes a mechanism, consisting of a committee, to facilitate implementation and promote compliance with the provisions of the Agreement. Discussions under this item were concerned with developing the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Janine Felson (Belize) and Christina Voigt (Norway) and met six times. Parties also met extensively in informal settings. In informal consultations, discussions largely focused on initiation and process, institutional arrangements, and measures and outputs. Parties worked through three successive iterations of draft decision text.

On initiation and process, parties discussed under what circumstances the committee can initiate consideration of an issue. Several developed countries said the committee should not have to decide whether or not a provision of the Paris Agreement is legally binding before initiating consideration, because it is not a legal committee. Some parties strongly opposed initiation by the committee for matters related to technical expert review reports under the transparency framework. Many parties stressed the need for initiation beyond self-referral. Many said initiation by the committee should not be subject to the consent of the party concerned, which one developing country group opposed.

In the text as forwarded to the COP, an option remained as to whether to fully specify the circumstances under which the committee may initiate consideration of issues, or to merely provide that the committee may initiate consideration of issues related to a party’s implementation and compliance with “mandatory provisions” of the Paris Agreement.

On measures and outputs, views diverged on whether to include a list of specific elements that the committee must consider in deciding measures and outputs, including,

among others, *force majeure* and LDCs' and SIDS' special circumstances. Several developed countries preferred to provide that the committee shall take into account the national capabilities and circumstances of the party concerned, and suggested that this broad "catch-all" phrasing would cover the more specific proposals in the text. Several developing country groups urged retaining specific elements. The text, as forwarded to the COP, includes the catch-all language, as well as the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS and *force majeure*.

Views also diverged on whether the committee's consideration of measures and outputs should vary by the legal nature of the Agreement's provisions concerned. Several countries urged a single "toolbox" of measures and outputs, while others preferred a subset of measures for legally binding provisions.

On institutional arrangements, parties differed as to whether meetings of the committee should be public. Many parties preferred that meetings of the committee be public by default, opposed by one developing country group. Views also diverged on whether to specify balance between developed and developing countries for the committee's co-chairs.

Several groups suggested that committee members be nominated at CMA 1, rather than at CMA 2, as set out in the draft text, to allow the committee to begin its work as soon as possible. A developing country group opposed, expressing concern that regional groups would not be able to coordinate quickly enough. The text forwarded to the COP provided for elections at CMA 2.

Views diverged on flexibility in timelines. Developing countries supported language providing flexibility in timelines for developing countries. Developed countries said flexibility should apply in light of countries' national capacities and circumstances. The text was forwarded to the APA and later the COP.

The COP convened presidency consultations, co-facilitated by Felson and Voight, and later by a member of the COP Presidency. Discussions focused on measures, initiation by the committee, and flexibility on the timelines.

On measures, parties considered a textual proposal that would, *inter alia*, provide that the committee may issue "findings of fact" in relation to implementation and compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, except in cases related to technical expert review reports under the transparency framework. Parties could not agree to this proposal. One party said that the committee should only be able to issue "findings of fact" in relation to binary legally-binding obligations. Other parties expressed concerns about a subparagraph under which the committee may facilitate a dialogue between the party concerned and the appropriate finance, technology, and capacity-building bodies or arrangements, in order to identify possible challenges and solutions. Many parties expressed a willingness to engage further on the proposal, while one group called for an immediate compromise, expressing uncertainty about the value of further discussions.

On committee initiation, parties considered how to reflect that the committee should consider only whether a communication had been made, rather than the content of the information provided.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted the decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.5), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- adopts the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the implementation and compliance committee contained in an annex to the decision; and
- decides to undertake the first review of the modalities and procedures at CMA 7, on the basis of the experience gained with their implementation and taking into account any recommendations of the committee, and to consider conducting further reviews on a regular basis.

Annexed to the decision are the modalities and procedures that contain sections on: purpose, principles, nature, functions, and scope; institutional arrangements; initiation and process; measures and outputs; consideration of systemic issues; information; relationship with the CMA; and Secretariat.

**Further matters relating to the Adaptation Fund:**

Discussions under this item focused on elaborating the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards, and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by María del Pilar Bueno (Argentina) and Pieter Terpstra (Netherlands). Parties discussed the type of guidance the CMA is to provide to the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), the operating modalities of the Fund, and sources of and eligibility for funding.

On the type of guidance, some parties favored a clear list of activities, others wished to see a few specific issues addressed, and others did not consider a list of activities necessary. A developing country group proposed three general "clusters" of guidance to the AFB: purpose, governance, and resource mobilization. Three options for changes to the operating modalities and safeguards of the Adaptation Fund were discussed: no change to modalities, consideration of the need to change, or review and consideration of possible changes.

On operating modalities, parties disagreed on whether the COP should designate the Adaptation Fund as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. Two country groups said they would work together to propose language on arrangements for sharing lessons from the Adaptation Fund relevant for other funds, such as the GCF or LDC Fund, and some proposed drawing on language from the operational framework of the GCF. One country group expressed concern that using language from the GCF would risk the Adaptation Fund becoming "mitigation-centric," to which another country group clarified that the language would be generic and not specific to the GCF.

On sources of funding, parties disagreed about whether the Adaptation Fund should accept support from "other" or "innovative" funding sources. A developing country suggested inserting a placeholder designation that "x percentage" of the share of proceeds from the Agreement Article 6.4 market mechanism should go to the Fund.

Parties raised issues with the first iteration of the draft text. A developing country group said its views were not accurately reflected in revised text on the type of guidance the CMA should provide to the AFB. A developed country said the same text failed to capture components it deemed essential, and proposed new streamlined text. Two countries proposed bracketing paragraphs that refer to the Agreement Article 6.4 mechanism, as Article 6 discussions were ongoing. A developing country reiterated that it would not accept references to "innovative" sources of finance.

On eligibility for funding, parties diverged on their preferences for options. They discussed the need to recognize the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS, and challenges in defining which countries are "particularly vulnerable." A developing country group proposed bracketing the entire section on eligibility, arguing that it is clearly defined under the CMP and does not require changes.

On the composition of the AFB, parties' views strongly diverged. A developed country group and a developed country urged a COP 24 decision to review the composition of the board. They cited the need for clarity on AFB arrangements during a potential transitional period and potential changes in funding sources, respectively. Several groups opposed, with one suggesting the section on board composition be deleted. The text was forwarded to the APA and then the COP

The COP convened presidency consultations on this issue, in conjunction with other matters related to finance, co-facilitated by Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, Egypt, and Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a decision. The CMP also adopted a procedural decision on this issue.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.11), the CMA, *inter alia*: decides that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the CMA with respect to all matters relating to the Paris Agreement, effective 1 January 2019, subject to the decision on this matter made by the CMP.

In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.4), the CMP adopted the same procedural decision recognizing when the Adaptation Fund will begin to serve the Paris Agreement.

**Further matters except the Adaptation Fund:** This item was discussed in informal consultations, co-facilitated by APA Co-Chairs Tyndall and Baashan, which met four times. In addition, parties met informally throughout the first week. In the informal consultations, parties focused on, first, the presiding officers' addendum and, later, iterations of the text prepared by the Co-Facilitators, containing text on five possible additional matters:

- modalities for communicating finance information in accordance with Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* finance transparency);
- initial guidance by the CMA operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;
- initial guidance by the CMA to the LDC Fund and the SCCF;
- guidance by the CMA on the adjustment of existing NDCs; and
- setting a new collective quantified goal on finance.

**Modalities for communicating information related to Article 9.5:** On 4 December, delegates noted a lack of progress at the technical level and agreed on the need to move consultations to heads of delegation level. On 5 December, Co-Chair Baashan explained that the topic had been discussed in a heads of delegation meeting and identified the need to provide assurances of continuity and predictability of finance, while leaving countries reporting information the ability to decide the level of information they are able to provide. Several groups and countries indicated willingness to engage in discussions on "procedures" or "practical arrangements," with developed countries supporting discussing these under the SBI item on Paris Agreement Article 9.5 and, opposed by one developing country group, closing discussions on this issue under the APA. Developed countries said they would support discussions on the condition that a paragraph contained in the presiding officers' addendum on initiating a "facilitative multilateral consideration of progress and technical expert review of information provided and reported" be omitted. In subsequent consultations, parties agreed that this item would remain "parked" pending discussions on Article 9.5 under the SBI.

The text was forwarded to the APA, then to the COP for consideration.

This item was taken up in presidency consultations on matters related to finance, co-facilitated by Yasmine Fouad, Minister of Environment, Egypt, and Jochen Flasbarth, State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted the decision on this matter.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.15), the CMA:

- reiterates that countries shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Agreement Articles 9.1 (developed countries shall provide financial resources) and 9.3 (developed countries should continue to take the lead), as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, and requests developed countries to submit the biennial communications as specified in an annex to the decision starting in 2020;
- other parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis;
- requests the Secretariat to establish a dedicated online portal for posting and recording the biennial communications;
- also requests the Secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the information included in the biennial communications starting in 2021, with a view to informing the GST;
- further requests the Secretariat to organize biennial in-session workshops beginning the year after the submission of the first biennial communications and to prepare a summary report on each workshop;
- decides to consider the compilations and syntheses, and the summary report on the in-session workshops, starting at CMA 4 (2021);
- also decides to convene a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance beginning in 2021, to be informed, *inter alia*, by the summary reports on the in-session workshops on the biennial communications;
- requests the CMA President to summarize the deliberations of the ministerial dialogue for consideration by the CMA at its succeeding sessions;
- invites the COP to consider the compilations and syntheses, and the summary reports on the in-session workshops; and
- decides to consider updating the types of information contained in the annex to the decision at CMA 6 (2023) on the basis of the experiences and lessons learned by parties in the preparation of their biennial communications of indicative quantitative and qualitative information.

**Guidance related to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism:** Parties agreed to confirm that the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) shall serve the Paris Agreement. On a date for the SCF to start preparing draft guidance to the operating entities, parties taking the floor agreed that this is covered by Paris decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 61 (CMA's provision of guidance to the Financial Mechanism operating entities).

**Guidance to the LDCF and SCCF:** Regarding the time frame for preparing the guidance, two groups spoke, expressing flexibility to have no text. One developing country group preferred to reiterate a mandate for at least the LDCF to start serving the Paris Agreement.

**Guidance on the adjustment of existing NDCs:** some developed countries supported, while one developed and one developing country opposed, having a decision on this matter. While parties agreed to "park" this item to give priority to advancing the PAWP, they disagreed on whether and when to address the proposal, with several developed countries emphasizing the need to clarify the process for adjusting NDCs before CMA 3 (2020).

**Setting a new collective goal on finance:** Developing and developed countries' views diverged on whether or not to indicate a starting point for a process to set the goal. Developing countries stressed the need for clarity, predictability, progression, and a

collective process. Developed countries stated, *inter alia*, that such a process is beyond the mandate of the PAWP and therefore premature to discuss at COP 24.

The COP discussed this issue in presidency consultations co-facilitated by Ministers Fouad and Flasbarth.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a decision.

**Final Decision on setting a new collective quantified goal on finance:** In its decision (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.3), the CMA:

- decides to initiate at CMA 3 (November 2020), in accordance with Agreement Article 9.3 (developed countries should continue to take the lead), deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year; and
- agrees to consider, in its deliberations referred to above, the aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low-GHG and climate-resilient development.

**APA Contact Group Meeting:** During its final contact group meeting on 8 December, the APA adopted its conclusions (FCCC/PA/2018/L.6).

Co-facilitators reported on the progress achieved over the week.

On guidance on the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome), Sin Ling Cheah reported that the third iteration of text could serve as a basis for work in the second week.

On adaptation communication, Beth Lavender reported that three iterations had been developed.

On the transparency framework, Andrew Rakestraw reported that three iterations were completed and thanked co-facilitators of linked issues for their coordination.

On the GST, Outi Honkatukia reported that positions were “not close enough” on a limited number of issues and said that, while the third iteration is a good reflection of the group’s work, the Co-Facilitators’ notes from their final informal consultations would be forwarded to the APA Co-Chairs to inform possible future work.

On the implementation and compliance committee, Janine Felson characterized the third iteration as significantly streamlined and providing fertile ground for finding solutions.

On the Adaptation Fund, María del Pilar Bueno reported that some parties shared strong concerns about the way forward.

On possible additional matters, APA Co-Chair Baashan reported that parties had worked through all five possible matters and an in-session submission on loss and damage.

Parties then reflected on the work under each agenda item.

On guidance on the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21, Gabon, for the African Group, and Maldives for AOSIS, opposed references to the land sector and called for guidance to ensure environmental integrity and prevent double counting under Agreement Article 6 (cooperative approaches).

Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, said that guidance on features and accounting should be concise, bottom-up, and non-prescriptive, and that NDCs are “full scope.” Australia, for the Umbrella Group, expressed concern over bifurcation and scope, as well as the “degree of legal bindingness” reflected in the text. Colombia, for AILAC, called for guidance that recognizes the nationally-determined nature of NDCs as the “operationalization of differentiation itself.” Switzerland, for the EIG, suggested that information could be specific to the NDC type. Ethiopia, for the LDCs, called for the inclusion of capacity-building support for NDCs.

On adaptation communication, AILAC called for clear guidance to enhance adaptation actions. The EIG expressed concern that parties can choose information to be communicated as a component of an NDC.

On transparency, the African Group raised concerns about brackets around “flexibility options,” stressed tracking progress on all elements of the NDCs, and, with AOSIS, called for guidance on reporting loss and damage. AOSIS said flexibility should be expressed in the individual provisions of the modalities, procedures, and guidance. The LDCs called for recognition of the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS and said the adaptation section requires more elaboration.

The Umbrella Group expressed concern about bifurcation related to review and stressed the need for specific flexibility provisions to have an end date. The Arab Group opposed linkages to the compliance mechanism.

On the GST, the African Group stressed the need to operationalize equity. AOSIS called for including loss and damage. The Arab Group lamented that the text does not sufficiently reflect response measures and adaptation actions or economic diversification plans with mitigation co-benefits.

The LDCs and AOSIS underscored the need to recognize the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS.

The EIG expressed disappointment that so many issues remain open.

On compliance, AOSIS stressed the need for initiation beyond a self-trigger or a committee trigger based on the party’s consent. AILAC cited the linkages with the transparency framework, keeping in mind the facilitative nature of the compliance mechanism.

The EIG opposed a link to response measures.

On the Adaptation Fund, the African Group underlined that he could not accept the current text. The Umbrella Group expressed concerns on the way equity is reflected in the current text.

The EIG underlined that Board membership should be equally shared between developed and developing countries and that public and private funding will be voluntary.

The EU suggested, as a way forward, to continue to use a “multi-layered approach,” namely separating issues that can be solved at a technical level from those that need political attention, noting that this had enabled progress so far.

APA Co-Chair Tyndall then introduced the draft APA conclusions, proposing to forward the text to the COP so that the COP Presidency could determine next steps. Noting the African Group’s statement that it could not accept the text on the Adaptation Fund, she proposed options on the way forward: forwarding no text to the COP; reverting to the first iteration of the text; or using the present text prepared under the Co-Chairs’ responsibility, while identifying clearly that it did not represent agreed text.

The African Group requested amending the draft conclusions to reflect that it is the APA Co-Chairs’ proposals, rather than the “outcome of work,” which are being forwarded to the COP, and that this is without prejudice to the content and form of the final outcome of the PAWP. Parties accepted this and another, minor amendment.

**Closing Plenary:** In plenary, the APA adopted its draft conclusions as amended in the contact group, and its draft report (FCCC/PA/2018/L.5).

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/PA/2018/L.6), the APA agreed to forward the proposals by its Co-Chairs on the PAWP, as presented in an annex. The proposals were being forwarded for consideration by COP 24 without prejudice to

the content and form of the final outcome of the PAWP and recognizing that further work by the COP was necessary to finalize the PAWP outcome.

### **Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

SBI 49 convened from 2-8 December, when it adopted its conclusions. On Saturday, 8 December, SBI Chair Emmanuel Dlamini (eSwatini) forwarded the proposed text to the COP, where it was taken up in presidency consultations and at the ministerial level. Unless otherwise mentioned, on Saturday, 15 December, the COP adopted decisions to be forwarded to the CMA as part of the Katowice Climate Package.

**Common Time Frames:** Discussions on this item focused on the common frequency by which parties update or communicate their NDCs. Currently, those parties with a five-year NDC are requested to communicate by 2020 a new NDC and those parties with a ten-year NDC are requested to communicate or update their NDC by 2020. Agreement Article 4.10 requires common timeframes for NDCs to be considered. This item was taken up by the SBI during its opening plenary and forwarded to informal consultations, which convened three times. Parties also met informally.

In the informal consultations, co-facilitated by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and George Wamukoya (Kenya), discussions centered on the presiding officers' addendum and text proposed by the Co-Facilitators. Parties expressed different preferences regarding common time frames, including five, ten, five or ten, and "five plus five." Views differed on whether or not to finalize discussions in Katowice, with some suggesting providing guidance to the next round of NDCs only and mandating the SBI to consider communications from 2031 onwards. Some groups and parties called for the removal of paragraphs referring to the outcomes of the GST and content or scope of NDCs.

A developing country group proposed text that builds on the first round of submissions in 2015 and on paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Paris outcome (1/CP.21) relating to communicating or updating NDCs, explaining it reflected these paragraphs and also contained a request to the SBI to consider common NDC time frames to be implemented from 2041 onwards. Others suggested mandating the SBI to consider common time frames to be implemented from 2031 onwards.

Noting that an agreement on common time frames would be unlikely in Katowice, several parties supported procedural conclusions on this item from SBI 49 and capturing progress made so far either in conclusions text, an annex, an addendum, or a separate document referred to in a footnote of the conclusions.

Informal consultations continued on 8 December, and parties agreed to a draft COP decision.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.27), the CMA:

- welcomes the progress made in the consideration of common time frames for NDCs and takes note of the rich exchange of views and range of options considered and proposed by parties on this matter;
- decides that parties shall apply common time frames to their NDCs to be implemented from 2031 onward; and
- requests SBI 50 to continue the consideration of common time frames for NDCs with a view to making a recommendation thereon for consideration and adoption by the CMA.

**Modalities and Procedures for the Operation and Use of a Public Registry referred to in Agreement Article 4.12 (NDCs):** Agreement Article 4.12 states that NDCs shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the Secretariat.

Discussions under this item focused on developing modalities and procedures for the registry's operation and use. This item was taken up by the SBI during its opening plenary and forwarded to informal consultations, which convened five times. Parties also met informally. In the informal consultations, co-facilitated by Peter Wittoeck (Belgium) and Emily Massawa (The Gambia), discussions focused on the presiding officers' addendum and text iterations prepared by the Co-Facilitators.

Parties expressed preferences among three options contained in the main decision text: two options referring to adopting the modalities and procedures for the registry's operation; and one to not adopt specific modalities and procedures. One developing country group suggested "running a prototype registry," noting that once parties see how this prototype functions, they could propose its adoption by CMA 2.

Parties expressed diverging views on: removal of the registry's search function; and whether there should be one or two registries, with some proposing having one portal with access to two registries. A developing country group proposed adding text on "one registry with two sections, one for NDCs and one for adaptation communication."

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.8), the CMA:

- adopts the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry for Agreement Article 4.12 as referred to in the annex;
- decides that the interim public registry shall serve as the public registry referred to in Agreement Article 4.12 following any revisions required to bring it into accordance with the modalities and procedures in the guidance;
- decides that the public registry shall be made available by the Secretariat through a registry with two parts, comprising NDCs and adaptation communications, respectively;
- requests the Secretariat to develop a prototype by June 2019 and to operate the public registry;
- decides to consider and conclude at CMA 2 whether the prototype conforms to the modalities and procedures; and
- decides the interim registry shall continue to be used on an interim basis.

**Modalities and Procedures for the Operation and Use of a Public Registry referred to in Agreement Article 7.12 (Adaptation Communication):**

Discussions under this item focused on developing modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry where adaptation communication shall be recorded under Agreement Article 7.12. This item was taken up by the SBI in its opening plenary and forwarded to informal consultations, which convened five times. Parties also met informally. In the informal consultations, co-facilitated by Emily Massawa and Peter Wittoeck, parties discussed the presiding officers' addendum and text prepared by the Co-Facilitators.

Parties diverged on whether to have one or two registries. Some groups and countries requested bringing back their preferred options from the Bangkok outcome, including a registry for adaptation communication with hyperlinks to where these can be found and having a single registry with two parts. One developing country group requested holding a joint meeting at SBI 49 with the NDC registry item, which many opposed.

On 15 December the COP and CMA adopted a decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.9), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- decides to establish a registry for adaptation communications;



- decides to adopt the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the registry in the annex of the decision;
- further decides that the public registry shall be made available by the Secretariat, together with the public registry for Article 4.12 (NDCs) through a registry portal with two parts, comprising adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions, respectively;
- requests the Secretariat to: develop a prototype by June 2019 and to operate the public registry; and
- decides to consider and conclude at CMA 2 whether the prototype conforms to the modalities and procedures.

**Response Measures: Modalities, work programme, and functions under the Paris Agreement:** Discussions under this item are focused on elaborating the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impacts of the implementation of response measures under the Paris Agreement. This joint SBI and SBSTA item was first taken up in plenary and subsequently addressed throughout the week in a contact group co-chaired by the SBI Chair Emmanuel Dlamini (eSwatini) and SBSTA Chair Paul Watkinson (France), and in informal consultations co-facilitated by Andrei Marcu (Belize) and Keith Anderson (Switzerland).

Parties accepted the presiding officers' addendum as a basis for further negotiations. During discussions, views diverged, *inter alia*, on whether: the areas of work should include elements other than just transition and economic diversification; intersessional workshops are needed; and to establish a permanent executive committee.

The COP convened presidency consultations on this issue, co-facilitated by Andrei Marcu and Keith Anderson. Discussions focused on a draft CMA decision including elements of modalities, work programme, and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

On the work programme, some parties asked for broadening the scope and for a sequential assessment of response measures and, when these are found to have negative impacts, to recommend actions to prevent such negative impacts from reoccurring.

Some stressed the need for tools, capacity building, and awareness on response measures, while others cautioned against including too much detail or specifying tools such as economic modelling. On governance, one party suggested that a "Katowice Committee on the Impacts of Implementation of Response Measures" could implement the work programme of the forum.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision, (FCCC/CP/2018/L.17), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- decides that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the forum) under the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) shall serve the Paris Agreement in relation to matters under the Paris Agreement;
- adopts the modalities, work programme, and functions of the forum contained in the annex;
- acknowledges that there is one single forum that covers the work of the COP, CMP, and CMA on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures;
- affirms that the forum shall report to the CMA with respect to matters falling under Agreement Article 4.15 (parties shall take into consideration concerns of parties most impacted by response measures), where the forum requires the guidance of the CMA;

- decides to establish a Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures to support the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, and to operate in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex;
- requests SBs 59 (November 2023) to consider the functions, work programme, and modalities of the forum, with a view to providing recommendations for consideration by COP 29, CMP 19, and CMA 6 (November 2023);
- requests the Secretariat to organize the first meeting of the Katowice Committee of Experts to be held for two days, in conjunction with SB 50;
- invites parties to nominate members to serve on the Katowice Committee of Experts, noting that the Chairs of the SBs shall be notified of these appointments by 15 April 2019;
- decides that the forum shall develop and recommend a six-year workplan in line with the forum's functions, work programme, and modalities, taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to parties, for consideration and adoption by the subsidiary bodies at their fiftieth sessions;
- requests the SBs to conduct a midterm review of the workplan of the forum, starting from SB 56 (June 2022), with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the forum;
- invites parties to submit their views on the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts via the submission portal by 15 April 2019;
- decides that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the SBs with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions to the COP, CMP, and CMA for consideration and adoption;
- requests the Secretariat to support the implementation of the work programme of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
- takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat; and
- requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

The annex to the decision includes three parts on functions, work programme, and modalities.

**Report of the Adaptation Committee and Matters relating to the LDCs, referred to in paragraphs 41, 42, and 45 of decision 1/CP.21:**

Discussions under these items focused on requests to the Adaptation Committee regarding the nature and substance of its reporting and workplan, and on various issues of importance to LDCs, including financial support, capacity building, and the LDC Expert Group. These items were first taken up on 2 December in the COP plenary, then referred to joint SBSTA/SBI informal consultations to discuss paragraphs 41, 42, and 45 of decision 1/CP.21, as mandated to Adaptation Committee and the LDC Expert Group (LEG). Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Malcolm Ridout (UK).

On ways to enhance the coherence of the work of adaptation-related institutional arrangements, discussions centered on:

- encouraging or requesting institutional arrangements to strive for a balance between adaptation and mitigation, with developing countries cautioning against backsliding;
- requesting the CGE and LEG to work together on training for assessing vulnerability and other aspects of adaptation; and
- who should be encouraged to provide resources for the work of adaptation-related institutions, with some developed country parties supporting a broad formulation.

Delegates also discussed methodologies on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.

These discussions continued in presidency consultations on adaptation, co-facilitated by Kimmo Tiilikainen, Minister of the Environment, Energy and Housing, Finland, and Lamin Dibba, Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, The Gambia. Disagreement remained, *inter alia*, regarding:

- which parties should be encouraged to provide resources for the implementation of the work of adaptation-related institutions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- who should be requested to develop, and regularly update, an inventory of relevant methodologies for assessing adaptation needs; and
- options for requesting SBSTA to consider ways to improve the applicability of such methodologies, and the role of the IPCC in that process.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.14), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- decides that the Adaptation Committee and the LEG shall serve the Paris Agreement;
- invites the CGE and LEG, in line with their mandates, as appropriate, ensuring efficiency and consistency, to work together on training for assessing vulnerability and other aspects of adaptation;
- urges developed countries and invites other parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the work of adaptation-related institutions under the Convention and the Agreement;
- requests the Secretariat to include in the synthesis report prepared for the GST information on the adaptation efforts of developing countries, in order to facilitate recognition of such efforts in the GST, drawing on, *inter alia*, the most recent documents that may contain adaptation information, which may include adaptation communications, NAPs, national communications, NDCs, other relevant reports prepared under the transparency framework and reports of the IPCC and other relevant scientific bodies;
- decides to recognize, guided by the high-level committee and taking into account a country-driven approach, the adaptation efforts of developing countries during the high-level events of the GST;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a report summarizing the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries drawing on, *inter alia*, the synthesis report and outputs;
- requests the Adaptation Committee, in collaboration with the LEG, partner organizations of the Nairobi Work Programme, users and developers of relevant methodologies, including academia and the private sector, to develop by June 2020 and to regularly update an inventory of relevant methodologies for assessing adaptation needs;
- requests the Adaptation Committee with the engagement of IPCC Working Group II, as appropriate, to prepare, drawing on the inventory and the submissions by parties on the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, as well as on the related gaps, good practices, lessons learned, and guidelines, for consideration and further guidance by SBSTA 57 (November 2022);
- invites the SCF, in line with its mandate and in collaboration with the TEC and the PCCB, to consider, taking into account the recommendations of the Adaptation Committee and the

LEG, as well as relevant submissions from parties and observer organizations, ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries;

- requests parties to report on support provided and received in line with the reporting instruments and modalities being developed under the Agreement; and
- requests the Secretariat to include in the synthesis report prepared for the GST an assessment of the support needs for adaptation of developing countries.

#### **Matters Relating to Climate Finance: Identification of information to be provided in accordance with Agreement**

**Article 9.5 (ex ante finance transparency):** Discussions under this item were concerned with identifying the information to be provided under Agreement Article 9.5. Under this article, developed country parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Agreement Articles 9.1 and 9.3, which provide that:

- developed country parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation; and
- developed country parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance.

This item was taken up by the SBI in its opening plenary and forwarded to informal consultations, which convened four times. Parties also met informally.

In the consultations, co-facilitated by Seyni Nafu (Mali) and Outi Honkatukia (Finland), discussions built on the presiding officers' addendum and Co-Facilitators' iterations.

In the first meeting, parties disagreed on language referring to which parties should provide information. Many developing countries argued that Article 9.5 refers only to information provided by developed countries, while developed countries argued that it encourages "other parties" to provide resources and information. Parties strongly disagreed on options referring to the adequacy, or review, or outcomes of the modalities, of the information provided. Several parties stated that they do not have a mandate to discuss options other than their preferred option, and subsequently agreed to elevate the issue to the heads of delegation level.

During the next meeting, Co-Facilitator Honkatukia drew attention to the heads of delegation meeting and to discussions under APA agenda item 8 (possible additional matters) the same day, which she said had indicated a mandate and willingness to engage in "elements that have not been discussed in the past in this room," related to the process for communicating the information under Article 9.5. Parties agreed to seek a balance between discussing text on information to be provided and on issues related to modalities, or a "process" for the provision of information.

On draft decision text, parties' views diverged, *inter alia*, on the timing of the first biennial communications. On elements of information, parties disagreed on text related to loss and damage, technology and capacity-building support, and a baseline reference, among others. On issues related to the process, developed countries indicated preference for discussing the elements "required for operationalizing Article 9.5 only," such as availability of information or timing of the first communications. They disagreed with developing countries' suggestions to include common time frames, a review or a role for the SCF, and linkages between Articles 9.5 and 9.7 (*ex post* finance transparency).

In plenary, on 8 December, the SBI agreed to forward the most recent iteration of the text to the COP. Those discussions are summarized under the APA on page 12.

### Scope of and Modalities for the Periodic Assessment of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the Paris Agreement:

Discussions under this item are focused on elaborating the scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism, established under paragraph 117 of decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun Agreements), in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer. This item was first taken up by the SBI in its opening plenary and subsequently addressed in informal consultations throughout the week co-facilitated by Ian Lloyd (US) and Claudia Octaviano (Mexico).

Discussions on a draft CMA decision text focused on assessing various kinds of support, including in-kind, and the adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism. Several developed countries recognized the valuable in-kind support provided to the TEC, including by developing countries, and cautioned against losing this recognition with language specifying only developed countries' support. Some developing countries agreed on the value of developing countries' support, but highlighted developed countries' obligations under the Convention. Developed countries called for focusing specifically on support to the Technology Mechanism, with some noting that the outcome of the Mechanism could not be expected to bring about transformational change. Developing countries suggested focusing on the financial needs of the Mechanism to enable technology transfer and finding solutions for these.

The COP convened presidency consultations co-facilitated by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Ian Lloyd (US). Parties could not agree on how to reflect the role of national designated entities (NDEs) as recipients of the support. In addition, parties could not agree on how to specify the relationship between the periodic assessment and the GST, and whether support to the Technology Mechanism should be provided by developed countries.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision, (FCCC/CP/2018/L.3), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- adopts the scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism, as contained in the annex;
- decides that the periodic assessment should be undertaken in a transparent, inclusive, and participatory manner;
- also decides to initiate the first periodic assessment at CMA 4 (November 2021) in accordance with the scope and modalities in the annex, or as these may be subsequently amended, with a view to completing the first periodic assessment at CMA 5 (November 2022); and
- further decides that the outcomes of the periodic assessment should serve as an input to the GST.

The annex to the decision is divided into two parts: scope, which includes sections on effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism as well as on adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism; and a section on modalities.

### Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

SBSTA 49 convened from 2-8 December, when it adopted its conclusions. On Saturday, 8 December, SBSTA Chair Paul Watkinson (France) forwarded the proposed text to the COP, where it was taken up in presidency consultations and at the ministerial level. Unless otherwise mentioned, on 15 December, the COP adopted decisions to be forwarded to the CMA as part of the Katowice Climate Package.

**Article 6 (Cooperative Approaches), Article 6.2 (Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs)), Article 6.4 (mechanism under cooperative approaches), and Article 6.8 (non-market approaches):** Discussions under this item aimed at operationalizing three types of market and non-market mechanisms under the Paris Agreement: a cooperative mechanism for transfers between countries of internationally transferred mitigation options (ITMOs); a mechanism for allowing private sector parties to generate and sell emission reduction units; and a non-market mechanism. This item with all its sub-items was first taken up in the opening plenary. Negotiations took place in a SBSTA contact group and subsequent informal consultations co-chaired by Kelley Kizzier (Ireland) and Muslim Anshari Rahman (Singapore) that met throughout the first week. On 8 December, the SBSTA forwarded draft text to the COP for further discussions, which took place in presidency consultations.

In the contact group, Costa Rica read out a joint submission by Colombia for AILAC, Australia, Canada, the EU, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, and Switzerland on the need for corresponding adjustments in connection with transfers of mitigation outcomes and emission reductions under Article 6. The EU stressed the need to make tough decisions, including being specific on environmental integrity.

Saudi Arabia, for the LMDCs, suggested avoiding too much technical complexity. Panama and Belize, with Senegal for the African Group, stressed the need to respect the diversity among NDCs. Brazil opposed linking Article 6 to REDD+, while Panama and Belize supported such a link.

St. Lucia, for AOSIS, emphasized prioritizing: operationalizing the accounting structure; establishing environmental integrity safeguards; sustainable development provisions; and, with Egypt, for the Arab Group, allocating a share of proceeds to adaptation. Tuvalu, for the LDCs, called for an Agreement Article 6.2 (ITMOs) oversight body to allow for up-front reporting.

Negotiations continued in informals on the basis of three draft decision texts presented by the Co-Chairs on each of the sub-items.

On Agreement Article 6.2 (ITMOs) and Agreement Article 6.4 (mechanism under cooperative approaches), discussions focused on, *inter alia*: share of proceeds; overall mitigation; transfer; corresponding adjustments; and governance issues and safeguards with regards to ITMOs used outside the scope of NDCs.

Parties discussed an option that the share of proceeds from an Agreement Article 6.4 activity would be levied and delivered to the Adaptation Fund to assist developing country parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation. Some parties advocated the delivery to the Adaptation Fund because the Fund does not have too many programme restrictions and countries not engaging in the market mechanism thereby can still benefit from it. These countries also argued the share of proceeds to the Adaptation Fund should also apply to Agreement Article 6.2 activities. On this, views diverged. Those opposing cautioned against renegotiating the Paris Agreement. Views also diverged on an increased level of 5% of share of proceeds, and whether this should be voluntary.

On provisions for an overall mitigation requirement and its application under Agreement Articles 6.2 and 6.4, parties discussed a definition of achieving overall mitigation in global emissions with many stressing the need to deliver an overall reduction in global emissions. One party cautioned against allowing market mechanisms to transfer responsibilities to developing countries. Another noted the need to discuss, in the context of raising ambition, approaches utilized both “inside

and outside NDCs.” Many called for considering mandatory cancellation and discounting options in this regard. Parties also discussed baselines for the calculation of emission reductions to be applied in the design of activities for ITMOs and adjustments in the context of ITMOs.

On the transition of mitigation outcomes under the Kyoto Protocol, such as the Clean Development Mechanism, to Agreement Article 6.4 activities, several developing countries supported such a transition, stressing it would build credibility and ensure demand for certified emission reductions. Many other parties opposed, with one developed country group stressing that parties should first establish a credible system before making decisions on transitioning. Another group expressed concern that the large supply of Kyoto Protocol units could undermine prices and limit mitigation results. A number of parties said a transition of current projects could be considered, if they met certain conditions.

On how to avoid double counting and on the need for adjustments, views diverged, among other issues, on options for avoiding the use of emission reductions resulting from the Article 6.4 mechanism to achieve an NDC by more than one party. One group underscored its view that there should be no requirement to make corresponding adjustments for the first international transfer of Article 6.4 emissions reductions from the mechanism registry, only thereafter. Many opposed, underscoring the necessity of upholding environmental integrity, and calling for a requirement to make corresponding adjustments, as under Agreement Article 6.2 (ITMOs), for all emission reductions when those are transferred internationally.

On Agreement Article 6.8, parties discussed reporting under Article 6.8 and its work programme activities and the governance of the framework for non-market approaches (NMAs). Some preferred to continue work without creating a new body, suggesting that a subsidiary body could determine the need for governance agreements after the completion of certain activities under the framework’s work programme. Others called for establishing a task force, held in conjunction with meetings of the subsidiary bodies, to maintain and operationalize the broader nature of NMAs. One party stressed that the taskforce could address concerns and questions, including by addressing linkages between mitigation and adaptation, and “matching them” to means of implementation by building on existing processes and institutional arrangements.

The COP convened presidency consultations on Article 6, co-facilitated by James Shaw, Minister for Climate Change, New Zealand, and Carolina Schmidt, Minister of the Environment, Chile.

Under Article 6.2 (ITMOs), on corresponding adjustments, parties could not agree to a proposed “menu approach” allowing countries to choose from a number of options including working on an emission, or emission reduction, basis, and ensuring clarity on conversion of metrics. Several parties supported the proposal, while others opposed, calling for a single approach providing the same basis for all parties.

On purposes other than the achievement of NDCs, parties expressed: the need for a definition; concerns about double counting; and recognition that the UNFCCC does not have a mandate to make rules for other international bodies. Parties had opposing views on requiring up-front quantification for reporting purposes.

Under Article 6.4 (mechanism under cooperative approaches), parties discussed methodological principles of the activity cycle. One party called for high-level principles and a work programme to develop them. Several parties expressed views on appropriate

baseline approaches, with some expressing reservations about applications of business as usual and historic baselines. Some noted linkages to overall mitigation in global emissions. Parties also discussed the composition of the supervisory body.

Under Article 6.8 (framework for non-market approaches), parties discussed a compromise in which the governance of the framework would begin with the establishment of a forum with assurances that a permanent governance arrangements will be established in 2019. They also considered a compromise proposal on work programme activities.

On the way forward, Co-Facilitator Shaw explained that he would inform the presidency that given the remaining differences, only bracketed text could be developed.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a procedural decision to continue consideration.

**Final Decision: Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.28), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- notes the consideration by the SBSTA and COP of the mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36-40 (matters relating to Article 6);
- also notes that draft decision texts on these matters in the proposal by the President were considered, but that parties could not reach consensus thereon; and,
- requests the SBSTA to continue consideration, taking into consideration the draft decision texts considered at COP 24, with a view to forwarding a draft decision for consideration and adoption by CMA 2.

**Modalities for Accounting of Financial Resources Provided and Mobilized in Accordance with Agreement Article 9.7**

**(ex post finance transparency):** This item was taken up by the SBSTA in its opening plenary and forwarded to a contact group. The issue was discussed over five meetings, in either a contact group or informal consultations.

In the contact group and informal consultations, co-chaired by Delphine Eyraud (France) and Seyni Nafu (Mali), discussions focused on the presiding officers’ addendum, textual proposals developed in informal consultations and text prepared by the Co-Chairs. In the first meeting, parties disagreed about including language on “climate specific” and “new and additional” financial resources, with a developing country group expressing discomfort with any “dilution” of these aspects. Several parties and groups proposed focusing on elements that can be resolved at the technical level, particularly underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies.

In a subsequent meeting, parties discussed a proposal for underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies. Many countries supported the changes in principle. Parties diverged on a new formulation related to “new and additional” support. Discussions continued in further meetings on the underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies, with parties requesting text to be added, suggesting places where brackets could be removed, and expressing preferences for options.

In plenary, on 8 December, SBSTA agreed to forward the most recent iteration of the text to the COP. The COP convened presidency consultations on this issue in conjunction with other issues related to finance. The text was included as a section in the MPGs for the transparency framework, which is summarized under the APA, see page 8.

**Technology Framework:** This item was first introduced in the opening plenary and subsequently addressed in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Mette Moglestue (Norway). The SBI forwarded the text to the COP, which convened further presidency consultations, co-facilitated

by Carlos Fuller and Ian Lloyd. Parties worked on two draft CMA decisions on development and transfer of technologies.

Regarding the technology framework, parties' views diverged on enabling environments, including on incentivizing the private and public sectors to fully realize technology development and transfer of climate technologies. Many stressed the importance of a reference to the public sector and that many NDEs are public institutions. Others opposed, suggesting that the "public sector" in this context is unclear. On collaboration and stakeholder engagement, views diverged on the aim, including in a phrase related to bridging knowledge and financial gaps.

The Co-Facilitator noted that bracketed text would be forwarded to the COP Presidency.

On 15 December, the COP and CMA adopted a decision.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.7), the CMA, *inter alia*:

- adopts the technology framework, as contained in the annex;
- decides that the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the CTCN, consistent with their respective functions, mandates, and modalities of work, shall implement the technology framework in close collaboration and under the guidance of the CMA;
- requests the TEC and the CTCN to incorporate the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplan and programme of work, which should also include methods for the monitoring and evaluation of their activities;
- requests the TEC and the CTCN to include information in their joint annual report for 2019 on how they incorporated the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplan and programme of work;
- requests the TEC and the CTCN to report on the progress of their work and challenges and lessons learned in implementing the technology framework in their joint annual reports;
- reiterates the importance of the support, including financial support, that shall be provided to developing country parties for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and agrees that the technology framework can facilitate the strengthening of such support;
- decides that the outcome of and/or recommendations resulting from the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism shall be considered when updating the technology framework; and
- requests the Secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the technology framework.

The annex to the decision is divided into three parts: purpose, principles, and key themes for the technology framework. The key themes, which represent focused areas of action to be undertaken under the framework, include five sections on innovation, implementation, enabling environment and capacity-building, collaboration and stakeholder engagement, and support.

### Items Other than the Paris Agreement Work Programme

At the Katowice Climate Change Conference, several issues relating to the ongoing implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol were also on the agenda. These discussions and outcomes are summarized below in the order of the agenda.

### Conference of the Parties

**Organizational Matters: Rules of procedure:** Parties agreed to apply the draft rules of procedure (FCCC/CP/1996/2), with the exception of draft rule 42 on voting.

**Adoption of the agenda:** On Sunday, 3 December, President Kurtyka introduced a supplementary provisional agenda (FCCC/CP/2018/1/Add.1), containing a new agenda item proposal on the special needs and special circumstances of African countries under the Paris Agreement. He explained that, since the issuance of this document, Honduras, for AILAC, Iran, for the Asia-Pacific States, and Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, had proposed new agenda items, each on the special needs and special circumstances of developing countries in their respective groups or regions.

He proposed, and the COP agreed, to adopt the supplementary provisional agenda without a sub-item on a proposal to remove Turkey from the list in Annex I to the Convention and without the four proposed items on the special needs and circumstances. He said that consultations on these issues would convene under the presidency's authority. The COP adopted the agenda as proposed. On Friday, 14 December, Vice-President Ian Fry (Tuvalu) reported that these consultations had not reached consensus.

**Election of officers other than the President:** On 15 December, the COP elected members of the COP Bureau: Georg Børsting (Norway); Ian Fry (Tuvalu); Mohamed Nasr (Egypt); Lois Young (Belize); and Majid Shafie-Pour (Iran).

The COP also elected members to the Adaptation Committee, Adaptation Fund Board, Advisory Board to the CTCN, Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), Compliance Committee, both the facilitative and enforcement branches, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board, WIM Executive Committee (ExCom), Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, Technology Executive Committee (TEC), LDC Expert Group (LEG), and Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples (LCIP) Platform Facilitative Working Group.

**Admission of observers:** The COP admitted new observers, as proposed (FCCC/CP/2018/2).

**Dates and venues of future sessions:** The COP agreed that Chile would host COP 25 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.6).

**Credentials:** The COP adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/CP/2018/9).

**Reports of the Subsidiary Bodies:** On 8 December, the COP adopted the reports of the subsidiary bodies. The COP also adopted the decisions and conclusions contained in the report of SBI 48 (FCCC/SBI/2018/9/Add.1) on:

- the LDC work programme;
- the review of the CTCN;
- conclusions on the terms of reference for the review of the Doha work programme; and
- conclusions on coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements.

**Mandated Events:** There were two events that were mandated for the COP to consider: the Talanoa Dialogue, mandated by COP 21 as the 2018 facilitative dialogue; and the pre-2020 stocktake. Both had technical and political phases during COP 24. For details see the following:

Talanoa Dialogue: Technical Phase: <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12740e.html>

Talanoa Dialogue: Political Phase: <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12744e.html>

Talanoa Dialogue: Closing Ceremony: <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12745e.html>

Pre-2020 Stocktake of Implementation and Ambition: Technical phase: <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12739e.html>

Pre-2020 Stocktake of Implementation and Ambition Political phase: <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12743e.html>

**Consideration of Proposals by Parties to Amend the Convention under Article 15: Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4.2(f):** The COP agreed to hold this item in abeyance.

**Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18:** The COP agreed to hold this item in abeyance.

**Report of the WIM:** This item was first taken up the COP on 3 December. Discussions and the decision are summarized under the SBI on page 25.

**Development and Transfer of Technologies and Implementation of the Technology Mechanism: Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention:** This item was first taken up in plenary on 2 December 2018 and subsequently addressed in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Swan Senesi (Italy). The informal consultations met five times between 8-12 December, with party-led informal informals meeting in between.

The negotiations focused on draft decision text, presented by the Co-Facilitators, which many countries initially viewed as “GCF-heavy.” They called for mentioning the collaboration between the GEF and CTCN.

Critical discussions focused on opposing views on whether to conclude this agenda item at COP 24, with one developed country group arguing that the work is complete because the linkages are established. A developing country opposed, arguing that the aims of the work on linkages are not met and may not be until COP 26.

Parties discussed a compromise proposal by developed countries to continue this item, after taking stock of progress in strengthening the linkages in 2020, under the reports of the GEF and GCF, respectively. This was opposed by two developing country groups, who cautioned that those agenda items focus on reports from the respective bodies only and could not sufficiently address relevant linkages.

Parties also considered a proposal to continue substantive work under the SBI. Many developing countries stressed that only after a stocktake of progress could the continuation or conclusion of the item be considered. They proposed agreeing on considering the conclusion of this issue in the future, without prejudging the outcome of that consideration. Many developed countries opposed, preferring to conclude consideration of this item.

Observing no consensus, the group in informal consultations concluded with an understanding that Rule 16 would apply, with many lamenting that negotiation progress made on draft decision text would be lost. Co-Facilitator Kumarsingh informed he would report to the COP Presidency of the lack of agreement.

On Friday, 14 December the COP adopted its decision.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision, (FCCC/CP/2018/L.4), the COP, *inter alia*, requests SBI 53 (November 2020), to take stock of progress in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter, including on the consideration of a conclusion on this matter, for consideration and adoption by COP 26 (November 2020).

The COP invites:

- the CTCN and the GCF to continue enhancing collaboration, wherein the services and expertise of the CTCN can be used to strengthen proposals seeking support under the readiness and preparatory support programme of the Fund, noting the need for such engagement in supporting developing country parties in building their capacity for undertaking technology projects and programmes;

- developing country parties to seek support from the CTCN to develop and submit technology-related projects, including those resulting from technology needs assessments and from the technical assistance of the CTCN, to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for implementation, in accordance with their respective policies and processes; and
- the CTCN to consult with the GCF and GEF to identify ways to enhance information sharing among NDEs, national designated authorities and GEF focal points.

The COP also welcomes:

- the support provided for technology development and transfer by the GEF and GCF through projects and programmes, including for projects resulting from technology needs assessments; and
- the collaboration between the TEC, CTCN and GCF on climate technology incubators and accelerators, noting that this will help to inform the GCF as it develops the terms of reference for a request for proposals to support climate technology incubators and accelerators.

**Second Review of the Adequacy of Articles 4(a) and (b) of the Convention:** This item was held in abeyance.

**Matters Relating to Finance:** All these sub-items were first taken up in the COP plenary on 2 December.

**Long-term finance:** This item (FCCC/CP/2018/4) was first taken up in the COP Plenary on 2 December, and subsequently in a contact group, co-chaired by Ivan Zambrana Flores (Bolivia) and Norbert Gorißen (Germany).

In informal consultations, the Co-Chairs noted the submissions received and encouraged further submissions during the session. Parties agreed to mandate the Co-Chairs to prepare draft text based on the submissions.

The EU said a lot has been achieved on the long-term finance agenda and said the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows confirms that finance has been mobilized. Norway suggested that the decision, *inter alia*, take note of activities such as the 2018 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance and biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance. Parties also proposed topics for the next in-session workshop, with Solomon Islands, for AOSIS, proposing a session on the effects of 1.5°C of global warming. Discussions continued in informal consultations on 7 December. On 11 December, the Secretariat published a draft decision that contained a bracketed reference to urging developed countries to scale up financial support for developing countries. The bracketed decision was discussed as part of the presidency consultations on finance.

On 15 December, the COP adopted the decision.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.20), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes with appreciation the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the SCF, in particular its key findings and recommendations highlighting the increase in climate finance flows from developed to developing countries;
- welcomes with appreciation the continued progress of developed countries towards reaching the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020;
- urges developed countries to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards achieving the 2020 finance goal;
- urges developed countries to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for

mitigation and for adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance and the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

- welcomes the biennial submissions received to date from developed countries on their strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2018 to 2020, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to submit this information;
- welcomes the progress of parties' efforts to strengthen their domestic enabling environments in order to attract climate finance, and requests parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance;
- decides that the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance in 2019 and 2020 will focus on the effectiveness of climate finance, including the results and impacts of finance provided and mobilized, and the provision of financial and technical support to developing countries for their adaptation and mitigation actions in relation to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions of developed countries' strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2018 to 2020 in order to inform these in-session workshops;
- requests the Secretariat to organize these in-session workshops and to prepare summary reports on the workshops for consideration by COP 25 (November 2019) and COP 26 (November 2020), respectively; and
- requests the Secretariat to continue to ensure that the workshops are well-balanced by, *inter alia*, inviting both public and private sector actors to attend them and summarizing the views expressed at the workshops in a fair and gender-balanced manner.

**Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance:** This item (FCCC/CP/2018/15, Add.1, and INF.1) was first taken up on 2 December and subsequently in a contact group co-chaired by Carlos Ivan Zambrana Flores (Bolivia) and Norbert Gorißen (Germany).

In the contact group, views strongly diverged regarding references to the key findings of the SCF's 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows technical report. South Africa, for the African Group, supported by India, cautioned against "cherry picking" individual findings. Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, opposed referring to the findings. The EU underscored the relevance of highlighting the continuous increase in climate finance flows, with the US adding the assessment's findings were the result of a comprehensive exercise and adopted by consensus by the SCF. Switzerland proposed to note the report with appreciation and move it to the annex.

Views also diverged on: urging the SCF to continue the work on relevant information to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low-GHG and climate-resilient development; alternating frequency between the fora of the SCF and the Biennial Assessment, with a view to balance the SCF's workload; and requesting the SCF to undertake an assessment of developing countries' financial needs. Informal consultations convened.

The 10 December draft contained three bracketed requests to the SCF, each containing additional bracketed text. The brackets reflected disagreement over, *inter alia*: the relation between the Convention and the Paris Agreement, references to Agreement Article 9 (financial support), and whether the SCF should, in collaboration with others, explore ways and means to "assess the needs of developing countries" or "assist developing

countries in assessing their needs and priorities, and in translating climate finance needs into action." These were discussed in the presidency consultations on finance.

On 15 December, the COP adopted the decision.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.13), the COP, *inter alia*:

- welcomes with appreciation the report of the SCF to COP 24, taking note of the recommendations contained therein;
- welcomes with appreciation the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows of the SCF, in particular the summary and recommendations as contained in the annex of the decision;
- encourages the SCF to take into account the best available science in future Biennial Assessments;
- requests the SCF to use in the Biennial Assessments the established terminology in the provisions of the Convention and the Agreement in relation to climate finance, where applicable;
- requests the SCF to map, every four years, as part of its Biennial Assessments, the available information relevant to making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low-GHG emissions and climate-resilient development;
- encourages the SCF to provide input to the technical paper of the WIM Executive Committee on the sources of financial support;
- requests the SCF to prepare, every four years, a report on the determination of the needs of developing countries related to implementing the Convention and the Agreement, for consideration by COP 26 and CMA 3 (November 2020); and
- requests the SCF to report to COP 25 (November 2019) on progress in implementing its workplan.

The annex contains the summary and recommendations by the SCF on the 2018 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows.

**Report of the GCF:** Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) and Stefan Schwager (Switzerland) co-facilitated informal consultations. On 10 December, parties considered a new iteration of text prepared during the day based on informal consultations in the morning. Discussions centered on a paragraph requesting the SCF to prepare assessments of funds necessary to assist developing countries in implementing the Convention with a view to help inform the first GCF replenishment process.

Many developed countries opposed discussing an alternative text proposal by a developing country group. One country opposed reference to the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C, stating that this would skew funding towards mitigation. This was opposed by another country, who saw this as "also an investment in adaptation." Parties also bracketed paragraphs related to, *inter alia*, addressing remaining policy gaps and urging parties to fully execute their contribution arrangements or agreements under the initial GCF resource mobilization. In a brief contact group meeting, Co-Chair Schwager said the text would be presented to the COP presidency.

Further presidency consultations on finance discussed this issue. On 15 December, the COP adopted the decision.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.12), the COP, *inter alia*:

- urges the Board to continue consideration of procedures for adopting decisions in the event that all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, as specified in the Fund's Governing Instrument;
- stresses the urgency to reach pledges for the first formal replenishment process aiming to conclude the process in October 2019;

- invites parties to submit to the Secretariat, no later than two weeks prior to COP 25 (November 2019), their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Board;
- requests the SCF to take into consideration the submissions referred to above when preparing its draft guidance for the Board for consideration by the COP; and
- requests the Board to include in its annual report to the COP information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

**Report of the GEF:** Richard Muyungi (Tanzania) and Stefan Schwager (Switzerland) co-facilitated informal consultations on this item (FCCC/CP/2018/6, Add.1, and INF.1). Exchanging views on draft text, parties disagreed on whether to recognize, welcome, or note the 7th replenishment of the GEF, as well as whether to include percentages or figures to specify decreases in GEF funding between the 6th and 7th replenishment. One developing country proposed replacing quantitative information with the term “significant decrease.” Parties strongly disagreed on language that instructs the GEF to consider improving access modalities for developing country institutions. A developed country group argued that because the GEF differs fundamentally from other funds, enabling direct access modalities would “open the floodgates” for national institutions’ accreditation across different environmental conventions. A developing country opposed, calling for a “paradigm shift” to promote direct access for developing country institutions.

Parties also strongly disagreed on two paragraphs addressing political and non-technical barriers to accessing GEF funding, with one developed country describing the language as a “red line.” The draft text was forwarded to the presidency for consideration at the ministerial level.

This issue was also further discussed in presidency consultations. On 15 December, the COP adopted its decision.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.10), the COP, *inter alia*:

- highlights the importance of enhancing country ownership in the impact programmes of the 7th GEF replenishment;
- urges all parties that have not made pledges for the 7th GEF replenishment to do so as soon as possible;
- invites the GEF to enhance the information in its reports to the COP on the outcomes of the collaboration between the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer’s climate technology and finance centers and the CTCN;
- welcomes the GEF Council’s decision to begin the process of developing improved fiduciary standards, including anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism finance policy;
- requests the GEF to review and, if necessary, update, or adopt policies for the prevention of sexual harassment and abuse of authority with the aim of protecting the staff of the GEF Secretariat as well as its partner organizations against unwanted sexual advances, preventing inappropriate behavior, and abuse of power and providing guidelines for reporting incidents;
- invites parties to submit to the Secretariat in writing, no later than ten weeks prior to COP 25, their views and recommendations on elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the GEF;
- requests the SCF to take into consideration the submissions referred to above when preparing its draft guidance for the GEF by the COP; and
- requests the GEF to include in its annual report to the COP information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

**Reporting from and Review of Annex I Parties:** This item was referred to the SBI (see page 24).

**Reporting from Non-Annex I Parties:** This item was referred to the SBI (see page 24).

**Capacity Building Under the Convention:** This item was referred to the SBI (see page 26).

**Implementation of Articles 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention: Implementation of the Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures:** This item was referred to the SBI and SBSTA (see page 27).

**Matters relating to the least developed countries:** This item was discussed at SBI 48 and the decision was forwarded to the COP.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2018/9/Add.1), the COP decides to update the elements of the LDC work programme as listed below in order to reflect the needs of LDCs, taking full account of the numerous groups and bodies that are involved in assisting countries with these activities, noting the importance of avoiding duplication of work, and taking into account available resources:

- continue strengthening existing, and where needed establishing, national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention, the Protocol and the Agreement in LDCs;
- continue providing training, as needed, in negotiating skills and language to develop the capacity of negotiators from LDCs to participate effectively in the climate change process;
- supporting the preparation and implementation of successive NDCs as well as the process to formulate and implement NAPs and related relevant adaptation strategies, including national adaptation programmes of action;
- continue promoting public awareness programmes to ensure the dissemination of information on climate change issues;
- continue strengthening cooperative action on adaptation technology development and transfer;
- continue strengthening the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to collect, analyze, model, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information to support the implementation of adaptation actions; and
- continue supporting capacity-building initiatives to enable effective engagement in reporting and review activities under the Convention and the Agreement, as needed.

The COP also, *inter alia*:

- requests the LEG to support, and encourages other relevant bodies and programmes under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including UN entities, to assist with, in accordance with their respective mandates, as appropriate, the implementation of the LDC work programme and to include information on this in their reports, as appropriate; and
- also requests the LEG to continue considering ways to promote South-South cooperation in the implementation of the LDCs work programme.

**Administrative, Financial and Institutional Matters:** On 2 December, the COP referred this item, and its sub-items, to the SBI. The decisions are summarized on page 28.

**Decision-making in the UNFCCC Process:** The COP agreed to include this agenda item on the agenda for COP 25.

**High-Level Segment:** The high-level segment convened on 11 and 12 December. The high-level segment included statements from over 115 countries, 16 intergovernmental organizations, and 11 NGOs. For partial coverage of the statements, see: <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12745e.html>



### Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

**Adoption of the agenda:** On 2 December, parties adopted the agenda (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/1) for CMP 14 and agreed to refer several sub-items to the SBSTA and SBI.

**Election of officers:** The CMP adopted the members and alternative members of bodies under the Kyoto Protocol as presented by CMP President Kurtyka under the COP.

**Credentials:** The CMP adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/7).

**Status of ratification of the Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol:** CMP President Kurtyka reported that, as of 20 November 2018, 122 parties had submitted instruments of acceptance.

**Reports of the Subsidiary Bodies: SBSTA:** The CMP took note of the SBSTA 48 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4), SBSTA 48-2 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/6), and draft SBSTA 49 report (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/L.17). SBSTA Chair Watkinson noted that the SBSTA will take up the annual report on the technical review of GHG inventories and other information reported by Annex I parties at SBSTA 50.

**SBI:** The CMP took note of the SBI 48 report (FCCC/SBI/2018/9), SBI 48-2 report (FCCC/SBI/2018/11), and draft SBI 49 report (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.20). SBI Chair Dlamini reported that the SBI agreed to continue its consideration of compilations and syntheses of second and third biennial reports from Annex I parties at SBI 50.

**Matters related to the CDM:** On 2 December, SBI Chair Dlamini reported that discussion on this item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/3 and Corr.1) would continue at SBI 50.

On 13 December, the CMP adopted the decision forwarded by SBI 48.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.1), the CMP, *inter alia*:

- designates as operational entities those entities that have been accredited and provisionally designated as such by the Executive Board to carry out the sector-specific validation functions and/or sector-specific verification functions;
- encourages the Executive Board to review methodological approaches for calculating emission reductions from project activities, resulting in the reduced use of non-renewable biomass in households; and
- requests the Executive Board and the Secretariat to ensure the efficient and prudent use of resources of the Trust Fund for the CDM to the end of the true-up period (the additional period for the purpose of fulfilling commitments under Protocol Article 3.1) for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and to present a comprehensive report to CMP 15 on the present financial situation of the Clean Development Mechanism and the foreseen budgets for activities until the end of 2023.

**Matters related to Joint Implementation:** On 2 December, the CMP took note of the annual report of the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/2).

**Report of the Compliance Committee:** On 2 December, the CMP took note of the annual report of the Compliance Committee (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/6).

**Matters related to the Adaptation Fund:** On 2 December, this item (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/4 and Add.1) was first taken up in plenary and subsequently in a contact group co-chaired by Ismo Ulvila (Finland) and Richard Muyungi (Tanzania).

In the contact group, reacting to the report of the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) (FCCC/KP/ CMP/2018/4), South Africa for the G-77/China, the EU, Solomon Islands for AOSIS, Switzerland for the EIG, and Malawi for the LDCs commended the work and role of the Adaptation Fund in supporting adaptation efforts in developing countries, with the G-77/China also appreciating the Fund's "innovativeness" in the area of access modalities.

The EIG identified as particularly useful the Fund's direct access modality and sources of funding. AOSIS suggested that the Fund's experience, with projects focused on the most vulnerable, could serve the Paris Agreement by filling the data gaps highlighted in the SCF 2018 Biennial Assessment. The LDCs expressed a wish for further improvements in the accreditation process, and project review and approval cycle. The G-77/China expressed alarm at the low levels of financing to the Fund accrued through the sale of certified emission reductions (CERs). The LDCs called for "a number of countries" to make further contributions to the Fund. Parties mandated the Co-Chairs to prepare draft decision text, based on the interventions.

Exchanging views on the draft decision text, Maldives, for AOSIS, proposed adding a placeholder to outcomes from Adaptation Fund consultations underway "under the APA." Muyungi said the Co-Chairs did not have a mandate to cross-reference text to a stand-alone agenda item. The EU, South Africa for the African Group, and Pakistan supported the AOSIS proposal. The draft text with the placeholder was forwarded for consideration by the CMP.

On 15 December, the CMP adopted the decision.

**Final Decision:** In the final decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.6) the CMP, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the annual report of the Adaptation Fund Board, including its addendum, and the information contained therein;
- notes, *inter alia*, the accreditation of 28 national implementing entities for accessing resources from the Adaptation Fund directly, cumulative project and programme approvals reaching USD 476.8 million, funds available for new funding approvals amounting to USD 225.7 million, and the value of projects and programmes in the active pipeline estimated at over USD 270 million;
- notes the total amount of USD 95.9 million in contributions made to the Adaptation Fund in 2017, which surpassed the USD 80 million fundraising target;
- reiterates its concern regarding the issues related to the sustainability, adequacy, and predictability of funding for the Adaptation Fund due to the current uncertainty about the prices of CERs;
- welcomes with appreciation the AFB's consideration of and report on linkages to other funds to ensure coherence and complementarity; and
- encourages the AFB to continue its efforts to enhance complementarity and coherence with other funds both under and outside the Convention, including to better align processes and leverage financing.

**Report of the High-Level Ministerial Roundtable on Increased Ambition of Kyoto Protocol Commitments:** This item was first taken up by the CMP plenary on 2 December and subsequently in informal consultations facilitated by Adam Guibourgé-Czetwertyński (Poland). On 13 December, Guibourgé-Czetwertyński reported there was no consensus on the way forward. The CMP agreed that this item will be included on the provisional agenda of CMP 15.

**Reporting to and from Annex I Parties: National Communications:** The CMP agreed to take this up at SBI 50.

**Annual compilation and accounting report for the second commitment period for Annex B parties under the Protocol:** The CMP took note of the information contained in the annual compilation and accounting report for Annex B parties (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/5 and Add.1).

**Capacity Building under the Kyoto Protocol:** This issue was discussed in conjunction with other matters relating to capacity building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and referred to the SBI, see page 26.

**Matters related to: Kyoto Protocol Article 2.3 and 3.14** (minimization of adverse effects of response measures by Annex I parties): This item was taken up in conjunction with other matters relating to response measures, and was referred to the SBI and SBSTA, see page 27.

**Administrative, Financial, and Institutional Matters: Audit report and financial statements for 2016: Budget performance for the biennium 2016-2017:** This matter was taken up in conjunction with the COP discussion on administrative, financial, and institutional matters, discussed under the SBI, and is summarized on page 28.

### **Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

**Organizational Matters:** On 2 December, CMA 1-3 agreed to continue with the CMA 1 agenda and organization of work adopted in 2016.

**Election of officers:** On 15 December, the CMA agreed to the elections of officers as outlined by CMA President Kurtyka under the COP, with the addition of a CMA Vice-President Amjad Abdulla (Maldives), and noting that a nomination for an additional Vice-President from the Central and Eastern Europe region was still outstanding.

**Status of ratification of the Paris Agreement:** CMA President Kurtyka reported that, as of 1 December 2018, 184 parties to the Convention had ratified the Paris Agreement, and invited parties to expedite the deposition of their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession. The CMA took note of the information.

**Credentials:** The CMA adopted the report on credentials (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/2).

### **Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

**Organizational Matters:** SBI 49 adopted its agenda (FCCC/SBI/2018/12) and organization of work on 2 December.

**Multilateral Assessment:** The EU, Canada, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, France, Germany, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and the Netherlands presented updates on achieving their 2020 emissions reduction targets.

**Facilitative Sharing of Views:** Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Jordan, Andorra, Lebanon, Mongolia, Namibia, Togo, and Tunisia presented their biennial update reports.

**Annex I Reporting: Status of submission and review of seventh national communications and third biennial reports from Annex I Parties:** The COP took note of the status of submission and review of seventh national communications and third biennial reports (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.14)

**Compilation and synthesis of second and third biennial reports:** On this item (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.8/Corr.1 and INF.8 and Add.1), the SBI Chair undertook informal consultations. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 50.

**Report on national GHG inventory data from Annex I Parties for the period 1990-2016:** The SBI considered a report from the Secretariat (FCCC/SBI/2018/17), and, on 8 December, the SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 50.

**Non-Annex I Reporting: Information contained in national communications:** This item was held in abeyance.

**Work of the CGE on national communications from non-Annex I parties:** This item (FCCC/SBI/2018/14, 21) was first considered in plenary on 2 December. The CGE presented the progress report of the CGE (FCCC/SBI/2018/20) and its activities to increase the technical capacities of national experts of developing countries. He highlighted key achievements of the CGE, including developing training materials, training over 1,000 national experts, and holding 23 regional workshops and 25 webinars.

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Helen Plume (New Zealand) and Stephen King'uyu (Kenya). On Saturday, 8 December, the SBI adopted conclusions.

**Final Outcome:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.25), the SBI, *inter alia*, acknowledges the substantial contribution of technical advice and support from the CGE to improving the process for the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports for non-Annex I parties.

**Review of the terms of reference of the CGE on national communications from non-Annex I parties:** This item was first taken up in plenary on 2 December and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Helen Plume and Stephen King'uyu.

On 8 December, the SBI was unable to conclude its consideration of this matter. Later that evening, during the COP plenary, SBI Chair Dlamini reported there was strong support to resolve this issue under the COP presidency's guidance, given linkages to Paris Agreement Article 13 (transparency framework).

This item was further discussed in presidency consultations. On 15 December, the COP adopted the decision on the review of the terms of reference of the CGE.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/CP/2018/L.18), the COP, *inter alia*, decides to extend the term of the CGE on National Communications from parties not included in Annex I to the Convention for eight years, from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2026, and to rename it the Consultative Group of Experts, and to continue operating according to its current mandate. The COP also requests SBSTA to review and revise the terms of reference at SBSTA 50.

**Financial and technical support:** This item was first discussed in plenary on 2 December. The GEF presented on its activities relating to the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.9). She noted that, as of 3 September 2018, the GEF had approved support for 20 national communications and 22 biennial update reports.

On 8 December, the SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this issue at SBI 50.

**Summary reports of biennial update reports:** The SBI took note of the summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of non-Annex I parties.

**Matters relating to mechanisms under the Protocol: Review of CDM modalities and procedures:** The SBI will continue its consideration of this issue at SBI 50.

**Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture:** This item was first taken up on 2 December, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Milagros Sandoval (Peru) and Heikki Granholm (Finland). On 3 December a workshop took place, see <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12737e.html>

In informal consultations, parties approved the draft conclusions and, in the ensuing discussion, emphasized the need: for the workshop report to highlight how the constituted bodies under the Convention contribute to work on agriculture; and to move from procedural considerations to considering how the Koronivia process can inform action on the ground, including with regard to small-scale farmers, food security, gender equity, and poverty eradication.

On 8 December, the SBI and the SBSTA adopted conclusions.

**Final Outcomes:** In their joint conclusions (FCCC/SB/2018/L.7), the SBI and the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- welcome the first in-session workshop from the Koronivia road map on modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture
- invite the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, LDCF, and SCCF to attend the workshops under the Koronivia road map; and
- welcome a proposal made by New Zealand to host a workshop related to the Koronivia road map, and agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 50 and SBSTA 50.

**Report of the Adaptation Committee:** This item (FCCC/SB/2018/3) was jointly considered by the SBI and SBSTA. Discussions related to paragraphs 41, 42, and 45 are discussed under the PAWP (see page 15).

On 2 December, the Adaptation Committee outlined its report, noting it: includes information on organizational and procedural issues; highlights progress on implementation of its flexible workplan; and contains the 2019-2021 flexible workplan and a recommendation for SBSTA's consideration. On 6 December, Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) co-facilitated informal consultations in which parties agreed to draft conclusions on the Adaptation Committee report.

On 8 December, the SBI and SBSTA adopted conclusions containing a draft COP decision.

**Final Outcomes:** In its decision (FCCC/SB/2018/L.5), the COP, *inter alia*:

- urges parties and other stakeholders to mainstream gender considerations in all stages of their adaptation planning processes;
- encourages parties to apply a participatory approach to adaptation planning and implementation;
- encourages parties to take into consideration and utilize, as appropriate, various approaches to adaptation planning, including community-based adaptation, ecosystem-based adaptation, livelihood and economic diversification, and risk-based approaches;
- invites relevant institutions under the Convention and non-party stakeholders to strengthen support (financial, technical, technological and capacity-building) for adaptation planning, including for collecting climate data and information;
- invites parties and others to share case studies of initiatives that focus on ecosystems and adaptation planning for vulnerable communities and groups as agents of change; and
- invites parties and relevant entities working on national adaptation goals and indicators to strengthen linkages with the monitoring systems of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**Report of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage:** This item (FCCC/SB/2018/1) was first taken up in the COP plenary on 2 December. Australia, for the Umbrella Group, and Maldives, for AOSIS, noted that the consultations will consider the Executive Committee (ExCom) report and recommendations, rather than the COP's authority over and guidance to the WIM. Subsequent informal consultations were

co-facilitated by Lisa Gittos (Australia) and Lucas di Pietro (Argentina) in which parties discussed a draft decision.

Views diverged on whether and to what extent to include specific recommendations of the ExCom report in the decision text. Two developing country groups supported specifically referring to a number of recommendations and including others in an annex, while several developed countries preferred to not refer to any specific recommendation in the decision text.

On 8 December, the SBI and the SBSTA forwarded a draft decision to the COP.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision (FCCC/SB/2018/L.6), the COP *inter alia*:

- notes the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C;
- welcomes the annual report of the WIM ExCom, the progress made by the ExCom in implementing its five-year rolling workplan, the report of the Task Force on Displacement, and the report of the Suva expert dialogue;
- invites parties and others to consider, when undertaking relevant work, the recommendations of the annexed ExCom report on integrated approaches to averting, minimizing, and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change;
- welcomes the decision of the ExCom to extend the mandate of the Task Force on Displacement;
- encourages the ExCom to draw upon the work, information, and expertise of bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as international processes, such as the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and to increase its consideration of groups vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change when implementing its five-year rolling workplan;
- invites parties to consider developing policies, plans, and strategies, and to facilitate coordinated action and the monitoring of progress, in their efforts to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage; and
- invites parties to take into consideration future climate risks when developing and implementing their relevant national plans and strategies that seek to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage, and reduce disaster risks.

**National Adaptation Plans:** This item was first taken up in plenary on 2 December and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Malcolm Ridout (UK). On 7 December, parties discussed and agreed upon a draft text.

On 8 December, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the COP.

**Final Outcomes:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.26), the SBI, *inter alia*, welcomes the successful conduct of regional NAP Expos in Malawi, Panama, and Gabon in 2018, and recommends a draft decision to the COP.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.26/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- requests the LEG and the Adaptation Committee, respectively, within their existing mandates and workplans, to consider gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs that have been identified through the relevant work of the LEG and the Adaptation Committee and how to address them, and to include relevant information thereon in the LEG's report to SBI 51 (November 2019) and the AC's annual report for 2019; and
- requests the SBI to specify the actions and steps necessary to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs at SBI 55 (November 2021), with a view to launching

the assessment not later than 2025 and noting plans for the first GST.

**Development and Transfer of Technologies: Joint report of the TEC and CTCN:** This item (FCCC/SB/2018/2) was first taken up in plenary on 2 December 2018, where the TEC and CTCN reported on their activities, highlighting work related to innovation research, development, and demonstration, and South-South and triangular cooperation on adaptation and mitigation technologies. The item was subsequently addressed in informal consultations throughout the week, co-facilitated by Stella Gama (Malawi) and Ulrika Raab (Sweden).

Discussions included concerns about the lack of clarity on how TEC actions facilitate actions by the CTCN, and calls for reflecting the gaps in the work of the TEC and CTCN. Countries also expressed the need for a COP decision to account for the limitations observed in the work of the TEC and CTCN in 2018 with a view towards making improvements in this regard. One party called for a priority-based work plan and employing long-term strategies. On climate technology action, several noted the need for a balance between adaptation and mitigation technologies.

On 8 December, SBI adopted its conclusions, including a draft COP decision.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision on enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism (FCCC/SB/2018/L.8), the COP, *inter alia*:

- encourages the TEC and the CTCN to enhance their collaboration, including to ensure the coherence and synergy of their work;
- notes the challenges and lessons learned as reported by the TEC and the CTCN, and encourages them to further improve the reporting on this matter in their future joint annual reports, including on their efforts to address the challenges;
- takes note of the collaboration of the TEC and the CTCN with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, constituted bodies under the Convention, and other relevant organizations; and
- welcomes the information provided by the TEC and the CTCN on the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of their activities, and encourages them to continue reporting on this matter and to include information on tracking of progress and on methodologies used.

On TEC activities and performance in 2018, the COP invites:

- parties and all relevant stakeholders working on technology development and transfer, when implementing climate technology action, to consider the recommendations of the TEC for follow-up actions based on the outcomes of the 2018 technical expert meetings, as well as its key messages for 2018 on climate technology entrepreneurship, South-South and triangular cooperation on climate technologies, and technology needs assessments, all of which are contained in the joint annual report; and
- the TEC to continue enhancing its communication and outreach strategy with a view to expanding the reach of its outputs to national designated entities and other regional stakeholders.

On CTCN activities and performance in 2018, the COP *inter alia*:

- notes the progress made in implementing its programme of work, that CTCN continues to face challenges that require attention regarding sustainable funding for implementing its functions, and that further financial support should be provided;
- also notes that an increasing number of the technical assistance requests submitted to the CTCN are directly related to

recommendations and priorities identified in technology needs assessments (TNAs), and encourages the CTCN to continue to prioritize the implementation of the outcome of the TNAs;

- encourages the CTCN to enhance its engagement with the GCF with respect to utilizing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Project Preparation Facility; and
- decides to extend to two years the maximum term of office of members of the Advisory Board of the CTCN representing environmental NGOs, business and industry, and research and independent NGOs to allow their constituencies to contribute more effectively to the Board's discussions and to bring their terms of office in line with those of the other members.

**Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer:** The SBI will continue consideration of this item at SBI 50.

**Matters related to Capacity Building: Capacity building under the Convention, Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), Capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol:** In its opening plenary, on 2 December, the SBI heard an oral introduction of the annual technical report of the PCCB (FCCC/SBI/2018/15). The SBI also took note of the summary report of the 7th Durban Forum on Capacity-building (FCCC/SBI/2018/13), and referred the three sub-items to informal consultations.

On 4 December, Jeniffer Collado (Dominican Republic) and Makoto Kato (Japan) co-facilitated informal consultations on all SBI capacity building sub-items. Rita Mishan, PCCB Co-Chair, introduced the annual technical progress report of the PCCB and intersessional work conducted, noting the report shows significant progress made. A developing country group expressed hope for draft decision text on reviewing the effectiveness of the PCCB, lamenting, with other developing countries, its lack of resources. One developing country stressed the need for "clear" and additional resources. A developed country group and party noted good progress made by the PCCB in a short time. Countries shared views on the next steps for defining, at COP 24, a process for initiating the review of the PCCB, including a possible invitation for submissions and request for a synthesis report. Based on the inputs, the Co-Facilitators prepared draft text on both issues. These texts were discussed further in informal consultations.

In its closing plenary on 8 December, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded a draft decision to the COP.

**Final Outcomes:** In its conclusions on the annual technical progress report of the PCCB and review of the Committee (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.21), the SBI:

- notes that the SBI initiated its work on the review of the progress, need for extension, effectiveness, and enhancement of the PCCB, with a view to recommending a draft decision on enhancing institutional arrangements for capacity building for consideration and adoption at COP 25;
- invites parties and observers to submit their views on these matters by 31 March 2019 for consideration at SBI 50;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the submissions for consideration at SBI 50;
- agrees that all available annual technical progress reports of the PCCB will serve as inputs for the review; and
- agrees to continue its work on these matters at SBI 50 and 51.

In its decision on the annual technical progress report of the PCCB (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.21/Add.1), the COP:

- invites parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the constituted bodies under the Convention, UN organizations, observers, and other stakeholders to consider the recommendations of the 2018 PCCB report and to take any

necessary action, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates;

- invites parties and relevant institutions to provide support and resources to the PCCB in implementing its rolling workplan for 2017-2019 in the light of the aim of the Committee established in decision 1/CP.21 (Paris Outcome); and
- requests the SBI to thematically align future meetings of the Durban Forum with the annual focus area of the PCCB.

**Response Measures: Improved forum and work**

**programme:** This joint SBI and SBSTA item (FCCC/SB/2018/INF.3 and 4) was first taken up on 2 December.

In a full day event on the review of the work of the improved forum on the impact of the implementation, co-facilitated by Andrei Marcu (Belize) and Keith Anderson (Switzerland), parties shared lessons learned from the improved forum. For more details, see <http://enb.iisd.org/vol12/enb12737e.html>

On 8 December, the SBI and SBSTA adopted their conclusions and forwarded draft conclusions to the COP. On 13 December, the COP adopted its conclusions on the improved forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

**Final Outcomes:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2018/L.9) the SBI and SBSTA, *inter alia*, conclude the review of the work of the improved forum, take note of the range of views expressed during the review and recommend that they could be considered in developing the functions, work programme, and modalities of the forum that will serve the Paris Agreement. The conclusions list these as:

- continuing to use the modalities of inviting submissions from parties and non-party stakeholders, preparing synthesis reports and technical papers, and organizing workshops, including regional;
- collaborating with external experts, international organizations, and the private sector, and engaging with vulnerable groups and indigenous peoples;
- undertaking technical work focusing on different sectors, including transportation, energy, agriculture, and tourism;
- assessing and analyzing the impact of the implementation of response measures;
- impacts of the implementation of response measures on economic development in relation to international trade, employment, just transition of the workforce, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, and economic diversification and transformation;
- establishing a permanent governance structure through a technical expert group;
- a focused and effective work programme comprising the two areas of economic diversification and transformation; and just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs; and
- ensuring that the forum welcomes and includes all parties, encouraging participation by all, and is thus convened in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

In its conclusions, (FCCC/SB/2018/L.9/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- recalls decision 1/CP.21 (Paris outcome), paragraphs 33 and 34, and decision 11/CP.21 (on the forum and work programme);
- notes the work undertaken by the improved forum and parties' views on the work programme and modalities of the improved forum; and
- takes note of the conclusions of the SBSTA and the SBI in relation to the review of the work of the improved forum and concludes the review.

**Matters relating to Article 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol (minimization of adverse impacts on developing country parties by Annex I parties):** On 2 December the CMP decided this item would be addressed in SBI and SBSTA consultations "as needed." On 15 December, they adopted a decision that was forwarded to the CMP.

**Final Decision:** In its decision (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.5), the CMP:

- acknowledges that the existing forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serves the Kyoto Protocol in relation to matters under the Kyoto Protocol;
- adopts the modalities, work programme, and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures for the work of the forum under the Kyoto Protocol;
- acknowledges that there is one single forum that covers the work of the COP, CMP, and CMA on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures; and
- affirms that the forum shall continue to report to the CMP with respect to matters falling under Article 2.3 and 3.14, where the forum requires the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

**Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10**

**(Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures:** On 2 December, the plenary referred this item to the SBI and SBSTA. On 13 December, after hearing a report by SBI Chair Dlamini, the COP took note that the SBI agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at SBI 50.

On 15 December, the COP adopted a procedural decision similar to other agenda items on response measures.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision, (FCCC/CP/2018/L.19), the COP:

- recalls decision 5/CMP.7, paragraph 4, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 33, by which it was decided, *inter alia*, that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall also serve the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
- adopts the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures as contained in the annex for the work of the forum under the Convention;
- acknowledges that there is one single forum that covers the work of the COP, CMP, and CMA on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures; and
- affirms that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall continue to report to the Conference of the Parties in respect of matters falling under Convention Article 4.8 and 4.10, where the forum requires the guidance of the COP.

**Gender:** This item (FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.15) was taken up in plenary on 2 December and subsequently in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Penda Kante Thiam (Senegal) and Colin O'Hehir (Ireland).

In informal consultations, the Secretariat presented activities undertaken in 2018, highlighting a technical paper and capacity-building activities with the Adaptation Committee and the PCCB, and noted upcoming capacity-building activities with the CTCN, WIM ExCom, CDM Executive Board, SCF, and LEG. Parties discussed modalities for conducting the review of the Lima Work Programme and the Gender Action Plan.

On 8 December, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded draft decision to the COP.

**Final Outcomes:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.22), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- reminds parties of the COP's invitation to appoint, and provide support for, a national gender focal point, and noted that, to date, only 42 parties had appointed a gender focal point; and
- encourages parties and observers to submit information by 31 August 2019 on the implementation of the gender action plan, identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans so as to inform the synthesis report on this topic to be prepared by the Secretariat for consideration at SBI 51.

In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.22/Add.1), the COP, *inter alia*:

- notes the progress made in enhancing the representation of women in constituted bodies and urged parties to improve the participation of women in their delegations, including in senior positions, and in all the bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol; and
- requests SBI 50 to initiate a review of the areas of progress, areas for improvement, and further work to be undertaken under the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan on the basis of all submissions received and reports produced under the Lima work programme and its gender action plan, with a view to the SBI forwarding recommendations on the outcome of the review for consideration and adoption at COP 25.

#### Report on activities related to Action for Climate

**Empowerment:** On 2 December, the SBI took note of the summary report from the 6th Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment (FCCC/SBI/2018/19).

**Administrative, Financial and Institutional Matters: Audit report and financial statements for 2017, Budget performance for the biennium 2018-2019, Budgetary matters, Continuing review of functions and operations of the Secretariat:** On 2 December, the Secretariat introduced this item and its sub-items (FCCC/SBI/2018/16, Add.1, and Add.2). The SBI also heard an oral report by the UN Board of Auditors. This item was taken up in a contact group chaired by Amena Yauvoli (Fiji). On 8 December, the SBI adopted conclusions and forwarded draft COP and CMP decisions.

On 13 December, the COP and CMP adopted the decisions.

**Final Decision:** In the decisions (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.24/Add.1 and Add.2), the COP and CMP, respectively, *inter alia*:

- express concern about the high level of outstanding contributions to the core budget for the current and previous bienniums, and strongly urge parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;
- call upon parties to make their contributions to the core budget for 2019 in a timely manner, bearing in mind that contributions are due on 1 January of each year in accordance with the financial procedures for the COP; and
- urge parties to further contribute to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process in order to ensure the widest possible participation in the negotiations in 2019, and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

The COP and CMP further request the Executive Secretary to:

- implement the recommendations of the auditors, as appropriate, in particular those related to outstanding contributions and the policies on hiring consultants and individual contractors, and to update parties on progress in the next audit report;
- present the outcome of the review of the Secretariat's operations and structure, including on the synergy and prioritization of its activities, with a view to reducing redundancies and increasing cost-efficiency, in the context of the programme budget for 2020-2021;

- prepare, regularly update, and publish before each session of the subsidiary bodies brief reports on standard costs and, if available, options for reducing the cost of activities, where practicable;
- provide budgetary cost implications in pre-session documents if they include suggestions for new mandates to the Secretariat and if sufficient information is available on the details of the proposed activities;
- provide any other such information to parties as may be required to ensure that the budgetary implications of decisions and conclusions, including those proposed in pre-session documents, can be taken into account in advance of decision-making.

**Closing Plenary:** On 8 December, the SBI adopted the report of the session (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.20).

SBI Chair Dlamini presented the procedural draft conclusions on PAWP-related SBI items (FCCC/SBI/2018/L.28), which the SBI adopted:

- common time frames;
- development of a public registry referred to in Agreement Article 4.12 (NDCs);
- development of a public registry referred to in Agreement Article 7.12 (adaptation communication);
- matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42, and 45 of decision 1/CP.21;
- development and transfer of technologies: scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the technology mechanism in relation to supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement,
- information to be provided in accordance with Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* finance transparency); and
- impact of the implementation of response measures: modalities, work programme, and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

Chair Dlamini closed the SBI at 9:15 pm.

#### Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

**Organizational Matters: Adoption of the agenda:** SBSTA 49 adopted its agenda (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/7).

**Election of Officers other than the Chair:** Annela Anger-Kraavi (Estonia) was elected as Vice-Chair and Stella Funsani Gama (Malawi) was elected as Rapporteur.

**Report of the WIM:** This is summarized under the SBI on page 25.

**Development and Transfer of Technologies: Joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN:** This item is summarized under SBI on page 26.

**Research and Systemic Observation:** This item was first taken up in plenary on 2 December, and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Festus Luboyera (Uganda) and Stefan Roesner (Germany).

In informal consultations, views strongly diverged on whether to: "note," "acknowledge," or "welcome" the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C; note "with concern" the World Meteorological Organization's 2018 Statement on the State of the Global Climate and Greenhouse Gas Bulletin; and include specific global climate indicators such as atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>.

In plenary on 10 December, Maldives, for AOSIS, supported by Colombia for AILAC, Republic of Korea for EIG, Ethiopia for the LDCs, Norway, the EU, Canada, New Zealand, Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Argentina urged "welcoming," rather than "noting," the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C in the draft conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/L.19). Saudi Arabia,

Kuwait, and the Russian Federation opposed. The US said that the IPCC's acceptance of the Report does not imply that the US endorsed it.

After a huddle, parties considered compromise language to "welcome the effort of the IPCC experts." Many parties opposed, urging that the UNFCCC welcome the report. Invoking rule 16, SBSTA forwarded the issue for further consideration by SBSTA 50.

#### **Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform:**

This item was first taken up in plenary on 2 December 2018, and subsequently in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Annela Anger-Kraavi (Estonia) and Majid Shafie-Pour (Iran).

On representation in the facilitative working group of the Platform, parties agreed to have seven party representatives, including one from each UN regional group, SIDS, and LDCs, and seven from indigenous peoples' organizations, one each from the seven UN indigenous socio-cultural regions. They agreed that the COP, at a future session, will consider adding at least three additional representatives to represent local communities, as well as a process for agreeing to such representatives.

Indigenous peoples suggested that the process, where indigenous peoples had a seat at the table, sets an example for the future. Shafie-Pour invited nominations for the facilitative working group.

On 8 December, SBSTA recommended a decision to be adopted by the COP.

**Final Outcome:** In its decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/L.18), the COP, *inter alia*, decides:

- to establish the LCIP Platform Facilitative Working Group;
- that, striving for gender balance, the Facilitative Working Group shall comprise 14 representatives, with one party representative of each of the five UN regional groups, one representative of a SIDS party, one representative of a LDC party, seven representatives from indigenous peoples organizations, one from each of the seven UN indigenous socio-cultural regions, and that all shall serve for a term of three years;
- that the Facilitative Working Group shall operate on the basis of consensus, meet twice per year in conjunction with subsidiary bodies and COP sessions, and the meetings shall be open to parties and observers;
- that the Facilitative Working Group, under an incremental approach, will propose an initial two-year workplan for the period 2020-2021 for implementing the functions of the Platform for consideration by SBSTA 51 (November 2019);
- that the workplan take into account experiences from any activities that have already taken place under the Platform, and may include annual in-session events in conjunction with the COP and the SBSTA, on which summary reports, which could be of a technical nature, would be prepared by the Facilitative Working Group;
- that the initial mandate for the Facilitative Working Group will span three years, to be extended as determined by a review; and
- that the meetings of the Facilitative Working Group shall be open to parties and observers under the Convention.

The COP also:

- requests the Facilitative Working Group to report on its outcomes, including a draft second three-year workplan, and on the activities of the Platform, for consideration by COP 27 through SBSTA 54 (May-June 2021);
- decides that SBSTA will review the outcomes and activities of the Facilitative Working Group; and

- requests the SBSTA to consider, in the context of the review and taking into account progress related to the representation of local communities, the addition of at least three additional representatives to represent local communities, as well as a process for the appointment of such representatives, and an equal number of party representatives, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the representation of local communities on the Platform for consideration and adoption by COP 27 (November 2021).

The COP requests the Secretariat:

- with the support of the Facilitative Working Group, to make the work of the Platform widely accessible, including through the development of a dedicated web portal on the Platform on the UNFCCC website;
- to organize a thematic in-session workshop, in conjunction with SBSTA 50 (June 2019), on enhancing the participation of local communities, in addition to indigenous peoples, in the Platform;
- to develop, under the incremental approach for the operationalization of the Platform, activities related to the implementation of all three functions of the Platform, at each SBSTA session until the workplan is adopted, and invites parties, observers, and other stakeholders to submit their views on possible activities via the submission portal by 28 February 2019; and
- to support and facilitate the work of the Facilitative Working Group.

**Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture:** This item is summarized under SBI on page 24.

**Response Measures:** This item is summarized under the SBI on page 27.

**Bunker Fuels:** This item was first taken up by the SBSTA plenary on 2 December and subsequently in informal consultations co-facilitated by Luiz Andrade (Brazil) and Bert van Loon (Belgium).

In plenary, Saudi Arabia recalled that parties were unable to reach consensus on this issue at SBSTA 48 and emphasized that parties had therefore not extended an invitation to the ICAO and International Maritime Organization (IMO) to report on their work at SBSTA 49. SBSTA Chair Watkinson highlighted that, although no conclusion was adopted during the last meeting, parties had at previous meetings issued a standing invitation to the ICAO and IMO to inform SBSTA at its future meetings.

On 8 December, the SBI applied rule 16 and agreed to take this issue up again at SBSTA 50.

**Reports on Other Activities:** On 2 December, the SBSTA took note of reports on other activities (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/INF.3, INF.4, and INF.5).

The IPCC highlighted its Special Report on 1.5°C of global warming, stressing that "every bit of warming matters."

The World Meteorological Organization reported on the current state of climate indicators, including GHG concentrations, global average mean temperature, and extent of sea ice.

ICAO reported that its Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) became effective in October 2018.

The IMO reported on actions and commitment to reduce emissions from international shipping, including its adoption of the Initial IMO Strategy in April 2018 and work on technology cooperation and capacity building.

Saudi Arabia restated his previous concern regarding the invitation to ICAO and IMO to make statements during this session.

**Annual report on the technical review of information reported under the Convention by Annex I Parties in their biennial reports and national communications:** SBSTA took note of the technical report on this matter (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/INF.5).

**Annual report on the technical review of GHG inventories of Annex I Parties:** SBSTA took note of the technical review on this matter (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/INF.3).

**Annual report on the technical review of GHG inventories and other information reported by Annex I Parties:** SBSTA took note of the technical review on this matter (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/INF.4).

**Closing Plenary:** The SBSTA adopted its report (FCCC/SBSTA/2018/L.17).

Chair Watkinson noted “mixed progress,” highlighting the decision on the LCIP Platform as an “excellent result” while expressing disappointment about the lack of a decision on research and systematic observation. He closed the SBSTA at 9:18 pm.

The SBSTA, SBI, and APA heard closing statements together in a joint plenary on 8 December.

In their statements, many groups thanked the presiding officers. Several lamented the SBSTA’s inability to agree on appropriate language regarding the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C.

The EU looked forward to a strong outcome from the Talanoa Dialogue.

Maldives, for AOSIS, noted deep concern over the slow pace of progress thus far and underscored that his group “stands ready to do everything for this COP to be a success.”

Ethiopia, for the LDCs, called for more adequately capturing parties’ views in iterations of draft text and emphasized the need to preserve the integrity of the Paris Agreement.

Iran, for the LMDCs, opposed attempts to renegotiate the Paris Agreement through the work under its work programme and called for reflecting differentiation and equity in all modalities.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, for the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, called for including all sectors in the Paris Agreement.

Brazil, on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, said that although there was progress during the week, the current status of negotiations showed a “clear misbalance across different topics.”

Indonesia called for a “balanced, comprehensive outcome” that is applicable to all while maintaining the principle of CBDR-RC.

### ***Joint COP/CMP/CMA Closing Plenary***

The joint COP/CMP/CMA closing plenary convened late on 15 December. Parties adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to the Government of Poland and people of the city of Katowice (FCCC/CP/2018/L.2) and the reports of the COP 24 (FCCC/CP/2018/L.1), CMP 14 (FCCC/KP/CMP/2018/L.2), and CMA 1-3 (FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/L.2).

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Espinosa read out a message from UN Secretary-General António Guterres, in which he notes that: Katowice has shown resilience of the Paris Agreement; the approval of the Paris Agreement rule book is the basis for a transformative process; and science has shown that we need enhanced ambition to defeat climate change.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Espinosa thanked UN Secretary-General Guterres for his extraordinary engagement, leadership, support, and presence in this process.

Egypt, for the G-77/China, stressed that he fears a “mitigation-centric regime in the making,” where the urgent adaptation needs

of developing countries are relegated to “second-class status.” He underscored that efforts to strengthen the regime must recall the principles of CBDR and equity.

Switzerland, for the EIG, welcomed the outcome as robust guidance that provides parties with the necessary tools to implement collective and individual commitments under the Paris Agreement. He noted concern about the lack of agreement on the guidance on cooperative approaches for Agreement Article 6, saying the disagreement leaves the package unfinished.

Australia, for the Umbrella Group, welcomed the outcomes on NDCs, adaptation, the transparency framework, the GST, and finance and means of implementation. He noted commitment to work with parties to secure a strong and robust outcome to operationalize Article 6 at COP 25.

Welcoming a “balanced and solid result” that makes the Paris Agreement operational, the EU highlighted the GST as the “central innovation” of the Paris Agreement. He called on parties to reflect the results of the Talanoa Dialogue in their national policies and long-term strategies.

Ethiopia, for the LDCs, said he was pleased to have adopted the rules, but lamented parties’ inability to complete work on Article 6 and called for further addressing loss and damage. He called for the report of the session to reflect that the LDCs wholeheartedly and unequivocally welcome the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C.

Maldives, for AOSIS, welcomed binding language on NDC guidance for ICTU and its clear focus on mitigation, but noted concern on the 2028 review date, saying this would be too late for vulnerable countries. He welcomed language under the transparency framework and GST that reflected progress on the issue of loss and damage and underscored that real support needs to be delivered soon.

Saudi Arabia, for the Arab Group, highlighted that his group is committed to fully respecting the Paris Agreement in a manner consistent with the principle of CBDR-RC. He emphasized the group had some reservations throughout the negotiations, but nevertheless demonstrated flexibility in agreeing to the decisions.

Colombia, for AILAC, expressed deep concern over unresolved issues related to Agreement Article 6, stressed the need to deliver on the objective of a global transformation towards low-emissions and resilient development, and called for strengthening guidelines and stepping up ambition.

Gabon, for the African Group, welcomed the outcome of the PAWP and highlighted the need for a similar commitment to ensure adequate means of implementation. He expressed the expectation of enhanced flows of finance and technology to developing countries to unlock their potential to take part in global action to combat climate change.

Malaysia, for the LMDCs, said that we cannot ignore the past in understanding the present and planning for the future. Underscoring the historically larger share of the global carbon space occupied by developed countries, and that developing countries’ right to development depends on a fair share of carbon space, he called for the operationalization of equity in the GST.

India, for Brazil, South Africa, India, and China, welcomed the formulation of the guidelines and the development of a workable implementation of the Paris Agreement, but reminded that the IPCC report shows much work remains to be done. He recalled commitments to CBDR-RC, saying that this means ensuring climate justice to the poor and vulnerable.

India, speaking in his national capacity, expressed his reservation on the treatment of equity in the decision on the GST. He explicated that paragraph 34 (outputs in relation to the



thematic areas) of that decision and its paragraph 6(b) (thematic areas of the GST) should take the entire Agreement article that refers to equity into account.

CAN said the outcome is not a credible response to the planetary emergency of climate change, urging parties to pursue domestic processes to step up climate action.

Climate Justice Now! said the outcome is a failure “on every test,” emphasizing that parties have not committed to begin a managed decline and just transition of the fossil fuel industry and “we deserve better.”

Encouraging governments to continue collaboration with businesses, BINGOs underscored the need to scale up innovative low-carbon solutions.

Farmers called for the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture to make a real difference to the livelihoods of farmers, by transforming agricultural and food systems, and stressed the need for an ambitious financing framework to ensure that no farmers are left behind.

Indigenous Peoples congratulated delegates for the operationalization of the LCIP Platform, but said he is deeply disappointed to see language on human rights missing from the rulebook text, noting without these references the text is incomplete.

Local Governments and Municipal Authorities welcomed the outputs of the Talanoa Dialogues and the decision on the Standing Committee on Finance focusing on sustainable cities as topic for its 2019 forum.

Women and Gender underscored that climate change causes loss and damage, and called on all parties to recognize this reality, stressing it as unacceptable that the most vulnerable are paying the climate change bill.

Youth NGOs called for: the protection of the rights of children, youth and future generations; domestic actions through strong and binding legislation; and more ambitious NDCs and the fulfillment of existing obligations, including in the areas of climate finance, divestments, and sustainable transportation.

Kurtyka gavelled COP 24 to a close at 12:09 am, CMP 14 at 12:16 am, and CMA 1-3 at 12:36 am.

## **A Brief Analysis of the Katowice Climate Change Conference**

“From now on it is only through a conscious choice and through a deliberate policy that humanity can survive.” Pope John Paul II

In a world facing the increasingly devastating impacts of climate change, the Katowice Conference was a pivotal moment. With the deadline to finalize the Paris Agreement “rulebook” looming, parties needed to overcome long-standing disagreements and hammer out the technical details of a robust and ambitious post-2020 climate regime.

But much has changed in the three years since Paris. Despite the clear warnings of science and the steady drumbeat of extreme weather events worldwide, global emissions increased in 2017. The political context has shifted, with a marked turn away from multilateralism to populism and, in some cases, opposition to scientific evidence. The transition to a zero-emissions economy is not yet fully underway, a fact made clear by the location of the Katowice Climate Conference in the heart of Poland’s coal-producing region.

Despite these political headwinds, the long-standing disagreements among countries, and the technical complexity of the task, COP 24 delivered. The “Katowice Climate Package”

adopted late on Saturday, 15 December, puts in place a set of implementation guidelines that were considered by many to be sufficiently robust. But does it establish the strong and stable institutional framework needed to implement the Paris Agreement? And, given the signals of increasing urgency, what does this framework mean for ambition in the post-2020 era? This brief analysis will examine the rulebook in more detail by focusing on key parameters of success, namely: resolution of contentious political issues; delivering effective guidelines for a dynamic architecture; and building the basis for increased ambition.

### ***The Road to the Rulebook***

COP 24 had one clear goal: to deliver the “rulebook.” After three years of difficult negotiations, parties had two final weeks to turn the Paris Agreement’s broad commitments into the detailed technical guidance needed to measure mitigation, account for finance, and ensure transparency. Since establishing this deadline at COP 22 in Marrakesh, countries had barely budged from their negotiating positions. And despite an extra negotiating session in Bangkok in September 2018, delegates arrived in Katowice with fundamental differences yet to be resolved in a 236-page text.

These differences were both long-standing—rooted in historical debates about responsibility and leadership—and specific to differing interpretations of the Paris Agreement itself. The primary sticking point was differentiation. Developing countries have long argued that they should be granted flexibility in their mitigation efforts, while developed countries have sought common rules that will hold all, especially emerging economies, equally accountable. The Paris Agreement provided little clarity on this issue. While it broke the binary division between Annex I and non-Annex I parties, it replaced this with language that is either ambiguous or varies across different provisions. For example, in financing provisions, the Paris Agreement introduced the concept of “other parties” that are encouraged to provide voluntary support. Establishing a “robust” rulebook therefore required resolving these ambiguities in a way that balances developing countries’ differing capacities with clear and common guidance that ensures higher ambition.

Additionally, parties had to overcome simmering distrust about the sufficiency and predictability of financial support to developing countries, which they regard as crucial to enhance their ambition. In the past year, this distrust had crystallized in debates over “Article 9.5” (indicative information on provision of finance) and the process to establish a new long-term finance goal. As negotiations proceeded slowly during the first week, and chaotically behind closed doors during the second, some expressed fear that the divides over differentiation and finance would simply be too broad to bridge, and that another Copenhagen catastrophe could be in the making.

Parties delivered despite these fears. But how strong is the Katowice Climate Package? The rulebook could be expected to deliver stronger ambition in at least four ways. First, by resolving politically difficult issues left lingering from Paris. Second, by balancing the need for binding and prescriptive guidance with the need for flexibility, to maximize both effectiveness and participation by all countries. Third, by enabling a dynamic agreement through strong collective and individual review mechanisms and timelines for revisiting its guidelines. Fourth, by addressing all relevant issues now, as opposed to leaving them for future negotiations.

### ***A Balanced Rulebook***

Resolving long-standing issues was a prerequisite for a successful outcome, as parties would only agree to what they perceived to be a balanced package. The ministerial negotiations during the second week were crucial for unlocking the agreement on the two most contentious issues: differentiation and finance. In the final agreement, more uniform and mitigation-centric NDC guidance, which developed countries see as central to the Agreement, is balanced with improved processes for financial support for developing countries.

In guidance for communicating and accounting for mitigation targets, the majority view of creating a common set of elements that each country would apply based on the type of its NDC—an absolute emission reduction target or a relative emission intensity target, for example—prevailed over long-standing calls for a binary set of rules, one for developed and another for developing countries, which had been supported by the Like-minded Developing Countries and Arab Group. These groups also called for a “full scope” approach to guidance on NDCs, by which countries would communicate their mitigation intentions together with their plans on adaptation and means of implementation. The agreed guidance focuses on mitigation but, in an acknowledgement to these countries, allows for inclusion in NDCs of information on adaptation and on mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions or economic diversification plans.

Developing countries’ calls for a clear process to assess and review developed countries’ indicative finance provision reports were heeded. The agreed guidance in this area (Paris Agreement Article 9.5) now provides for synthesis reports, workshops, and ministerial meetings that will focus on evaluating finance information and, undoubtedly, its sufficiency.

Developing countries also welcomed an agreement to initiate, in 2020, deliberations on setting the new collective quantified finance goal for the post-2025 period. Under the Paris Outcome, countries agreed to set this goal, but developed countries had so far demonstrated unwillingness to even set a date for starting discussions. While the rationale for this position was not openly spelled out, many attributed this initial reluctance to discuss the new finance goal to the US walking away from the Agreement as well as political and economic challenges in many industrialized countries.

Also significant for developing countries was the final decision on the Adaptation Fund, as many of these countries consider adaptation finance a top priority. The Adaptation Fund, which currently serves the Kyoto Protocol and receives shares of proceeds from its offsetting mechanisms, will now exclusively serve the Paris Agreement once the share of proceeds from the Paris Agreement offsetting mechanism becomes available. The Fund will also be financed by voluntary public and private sources.

### ***An Effective Rulebook***

Reaching compromise on the politically-challenging issues of differentiation and finance enabled parties to focus on developing guidance that would be binding and detailed enough while maximizing participation. Many did not expect countries to reach an outcome that contains both legally-binding language, such as “shall” or “should,” and prescriptive guidance that ensures information communicated by countries is clear and comparable. However, the overall sense was that the 97 pages of operational guidelines delivered by parties in Katowice represent a commendable outcome in both regards.

The transparency framework, which, together with the global stocktake, is often considered to be the core component of the Paris Agreement’s “ambition mechanism,” delivers on all these parameters: the detailed guidance on countries’ reporting and review obligations establishes that all parties “shall” submit transparency reports every two years. The transparency guidelines include elements that are common for all parties, including common reporting tables and a requirement to submit the first report by 2024, but they also allow for flexibility for developing countries in the scope, frequency, and level of detail of reporting. However, developing countries are also required to explain why they need the flexibility and provide self-determined time frames to improve reporting. In many areas of the rulebook, including transparency, the guidelines also give the most vulnerable countries, namely LDCs and SIDS, added flexibility in terms of how and when they apply the guidance.

It was also crucial that the guidance emerging from Katowice enable the Paris Agreement to become the dynamic ambition mechanism it was intended to be, with comprehensive rules for five-year cycles for submitting national plans, or NDCs, and reviewing their implementation, on the one hand, and a robust system for taking stock of collective progress, on the other. The global stocktake, which is the central mechanism for this latter purpose, was duly operationalized, but left some discouraged. Many observers from the environmental NGO and research community, as well as a large number of developing countries, felt that there is insufficient guidance on how to consider equity in the inputs and outputs of the stocktake. Observers also lamented what they felt was a near-exclusion of non-party stakeholders from the process, with their role reduced to making submissions and not, for example, participating in the consideration of outputs from the stocktake. Some fear that without accounting for equity or engaging non-party stakeholders, the global stocktake could be less effective in holding countries accountable and in presenting a sufficiently comprehensive overview of global efforts.

The guidelines from Katowice also give some teeth to the implementation and compliance committee, which, as set in Paris, has a facilitative role only, but is now empowered to initiate, of its own accord, consideration of non-compliance in certain cases. These include when a country has not communicated or maintained a NDC, submitted its transparency report, or, in the case of a developed country, its indicative finance report.

A further dimension of the rulebook’s contribution to dynamism is how it mandates adjustments to the rules over time. Many sections of the Katowice package set timeframes for review and possible revision of the guidance. One such example is the guidance on information and accounting related to mitigation, which is mandated to happen in 2028, even if some groups, such as AOSIS, felt that this will come too late.

Finally, one of the most important accomplishments of the Katowice outcome is that parties were able to agree to most elements of the Paris Agreement Work Programme. Failing to agree would have weakened external perceptions of countries’ determination to implement the Agreement and damaged the credibility of the UNFCCC process. The only major exception was cooperative approaches under Article 6 relating to guidance for international transfers of mitigation outcomes, rules for the Agreement’s carbon offsetting mechanism, and a work programme for non-market-based approaches. Decisions on all these items were postponed to the next CMA session in 2019 due to what many described as one country’s opposition to strict rules on double counting of emission reductions. This refusal caused negotiations to stretch late into Saturday as countries sought to save the work accomplished during this session and to agree to

key rules and institutional arrangements, which they felt were important to provide a signal of continuity to markets and the private sector.

Parties' inability to resolve the future role of markets in the institutional architecture of the Paris Agreement at COP 24 did not necessarily weaken the outcome, but will need to be quickly resolved.

### *A Rulebook that Enables Ambition*

The "1,000 little steps countries took together" to reach agreement on the rulebook adopted in Katowice will undoubtedly help "move us one step further to realizing the ambition enshrined in the Paris Agreement," as noted by COP 24 President Michał Kurtyka upon gaveling the package through. The rulebook itself sends an important political message that the Paris Agreement is alive and well. But what does it mean for more ambitious climate action going forward?

Many who came to Poland expected further political signals on ambition, in the form of a strong outcome, or perhaps even a continuation of the Talanoa Dialogue, broadly considered as a "pre-global stocktake" of sorts, initiated by the Fijian COP 23 Presidency and based on a Pacific storytelling tradition. There were also calls for decision text encouraging countries to enhance their NDCs by 2020. Instead, the "Katowice Climate Package," decision, which contains the Paris rulebook and also other sections with more political messages, merely "takes note" of the Dialogue and invites parties to consider its outcome in preparing their NDCs. Some also noted that there were fewer announcements of new climate finance than at previous COPs, which they felt indicated reduced commitment by developed countries to support ambition of developing countries.

Non-party stakeholders are considered crucial to help raise ambition both by increasing the transparency of the negotiation process and as important contributors to climate action. Many observers lamented the fact that the entire second week of negotiations unfolded behind closed doors with few reports back from the ministerial consultations. Some also noted a diminished focus on the Global Climate Action Agenda, kickstarted in 2014 to orchestrate broad coalitions of the willing and incorporate these actors into the formerly exclusively intergovernmental regime. While diminished transparency may have been necessary to allow for resolution of the most politically-difficult issues at this COP, some expressed doubts about the UNFCCC's ability to institutionalize the participation of a broader set of actors in the longer term.

Vulnerable countries, in particular, also hoped for political signals on determination to keep global warming below 1.5°C, considered a question of survival by many small island states. In this regard, resistance by four countries—Saudi Arabia, the US, Russia, and Kuwait—to "welcome" the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C during the first week created a media tsunami, which may have compensated for the lack of strong language on the report in the final package decision. The least developed countries and small island developing states were also disappointed with what they described as continued sidelining of the issue of loss and damage and stressed the urgency to provide real financial support.

The Katowice COP delivered on its mandate and now parties must turn the page to a new era of implementation and higher ambition. As noted by UN Secretary-General António Guterres, in a speech read at the closing of the conference by UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa: the priorities now are "ambition, ambition, ambition, ambition, and ambition," on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technological cooperation, capacity building, and innovation. In this regard, many delegates

left Katowice feeling cautiously uplifted, looking ahead to 2019 when the UN Secretary-General, who personally facilitated the negotiations during the second week, will hold a Climate Summit to raise ambition ahead of the crucial year of 2020, when many countries will deliver updated NDCs and the Paris Agreement will face its first true litmus test.

### Upcoming Meetings

**55th Meeting of the GEF Council:** The Council is the GEF's main governing body that meets twice annually to develop, adopt, and evaluate the operational policies and programmes for GEF-financed activities. It also reviews and approves the work programme (projects submitted for approval). **dates:** 17-20 December 2018 **location:** Washington D.C., US **contact:** GEF Secretariat **email:** <https://www.thegef.org/contact> **www:** <http://www.thegef.org/council-meetings/gef-55th-council-meeting>

**High-level Meeting: Climate Protection for All:** This meeting is organized following a mandate from the UN General Assembly (UNGA resolution 72/219) on the protection of the global climate for present and future generations, in the context of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The High-level meeting will focus on: synergies between the climate and sustainable development agendas; long-term planning and the consideration of future generations in implementation; and means of implementation: financing, capacity building, low-carbon technologies. **date:** 28 March 2019 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **contact:** Hana Alhashimi, Office of UNGA President **phone:** +1-646-799-1332 **email:** [hana.alhashimi@un.org](mailto:hana.alhashimi@un.org) **www:** <https://www.un.org/pga/73/2018/12/05/high-level-meeting-on-climate-and-sustainable-development-for-all/>

**IPCC-49:** This meeting of the IPCC will approve the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 National GHG Inventories. **dates:** 8-12 May 2019 **location:** Kyoto, Japan **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** [IPCC-Sec@wmo.int](mailto:IPCC-Sec@wmo.int) **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

**56th Meeting of the GEF Council:** The 56th meeting of the GEF Council is tentatively scheduled to take place in June to develop, adopt and evaluate the operational policies and programs for GEF-financed activities and to review and approve the work program (projects submitted for approval). **dates:** 10-13 June 2019 (TBC) **location:** Washington D.C., US **contact:** GEF Secretariat **email:** <https://www.thegef.org/contact> **www:** <https://www.thegef.org/council-meetings>

**50th Sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies:** The 50th sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies will meet in June 2019. **dates:** 17-28 June 2019 **location:** Bonn, Germany **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** [Secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:Secretariat@unfccc.int) **www:** <https://unfccc.int/event/first-sessional-period-sb-50>

**IPCC-50:** The 50th session of the IPCC is tentatively meeting in August 2019. **dates:** 13-17 August 2019 (TBC) **location:** TBC **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** [IPCC-Sec@wmo.int](mailto:IPCC-Sec@wmo.int) **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

**High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2019:** HLPF 2019 will address the theme "Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality." It will conduct an in-depth review of SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), in addition to SDG 17 (partnerships for the Goals), which is reviewed each year. **dates:** 9-18 July 2019

**location:** UN Headquarters, New York **contact:** UN Division for Sustainable Development Goals **fax:** +1-212-963-4260 **www:** <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2019>

**IPCC-51:** The 51st session of the IPCC is expected to approve the summary for policymakers of the special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate. **dates:** 20-23 September 2019 **location:** Principality of Monaco **phone:** +41-22-730-8208/54/84 **fax:** +41-22-730-8025/13 **email:** IPCC-Sec@wmo.int **www:** <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

**UN 2019 Climate Summit:** UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres will convene a summit to mobilize political and economic energy at the highest levels to advance climate action that will enable implementation of many of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN 2019 Climate Summit will convene on the theme “A Race We Can Win. A Race We Must Win,” and seek to challenge states, regions, cities, companies, investors, and citizens to step up action in six areas: energy transition, climate finance and carbon pricing, industry transition, nature-based solutions, cities and local action, and resilience. **date:** 23 September 2019 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **www:** <http://www.un.org/climatechange/>

**SDG Summit:** The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly, will assess progress achieved so far since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015 and provide leadership and guidance on the way forward that would help accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. **dates:** 24-25 September 2019 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **contact:** UN Division for Sustainable Development Goals **fax:** +1-212-963-4260 **www:** <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/summit2019>

**2019 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 25):** The 25th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25), the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), and the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) will convene. **dates:** 11-22 November 2019 (TBC) **location:** Chile **contact:** UNFCCC Secretariat **phone:** +49-228-815-1000 **fax:** +49-228-815-1999 **email:** [Secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:Secretariat@unfccc.int) **www:** <https://unfccc.int>

For additional meetings, see <http://sdg.iisd.org/>

## Glossary

AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AILAC	Independent Alliance of Latin America and Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
APA	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group on the Paris Agreement
BINGOs	Business and Industry NGOs
CAN	Climate Action Network
CBDR	Common but differentiated responsibilities
CBDR-RC	Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Certified emission reductions
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GST	Global stocktake
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICTU	Information to facilitate clarity, transparency, and understanding
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITMOs	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
LCIP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples
LDCs	Least developed countries
LDCF	LDC Fund
LEG	LDC Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-minded Developing Countries
MPGs	Modalities, procedures, and guidelines
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NDCs	Nationally determined contributions
NDEs	National designated entities
PAWP	Paris Agreement Work Programme
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBs	Subsidiary bodies
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	Small island developing states
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage