

DRAFT TEXT

on

Presidency consultations on issues relating to the following:

- Implementation of Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement
- Promoting international cooperation and addressing the concerns with climate change related trade-restrictive unilateral measures
- Responding to the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions and addressing the 1.5 °C ambition and implementation gap
- Reporting and review pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: Synthesis of biennial transparency reports

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Proposal by the Presidency

Global Mutirão: uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change

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

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Recalling Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Also recalling Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the 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,

Further recalling, 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,

Recalling, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, that the outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action,

Recalling decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcome of the first global stocktake,

Underlining the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Underlining the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving sustainable development, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action,

Stressing the important role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders, particularly civil society, business, financial institutions, cities and subnational authorities, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, people of African descent, youth and children, and research institutions, in supporting Parties and contributing to the significant collective progress towards the Paris Agreement long-term goals and in addressing and responding to climate change and enhancing ambition and implementation, including progress through other relevant intergovernmental processes,

Recalling with concern that the pre-2020 gaps in both mitigation ambition and implementation by developed country Parties and that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change had earlier indicated that developed countries must reduce emissions by 25–40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020, which was not achieved,

Also recalling with concern that the carbon budget consistent with achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal is now small and being rapidly depleted and acknowledges that historical cumulative net carbon dioxide emissions already account for at least four fifths of the total carbon budget for a 50 per cent probability of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C,

Welcoming the 30th session of the Conference of the Parties as the “COP of Truth”, bringing science and political determination together for restoring trust and hope in the fight against climate change, by strengthening multilateralism, connecting the UNFCCC to people, and accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

United in celebration of the 10-year anniversary of the Paris Agreement

1. *Celebrates* the achievements of the multilateral climate regime since the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and the Paris Agreement in 2015 and *acknowledges* remaining implementation challenges, gaps, and barriers as illustrated in the latest synthesis reports of submission of Parties¹;
2. *Strongly reaffirms* its commitment to multilateralism and the principles and provisions of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and *resolves* to remain united in the pursuit of efforts to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement with a view to delivering climate action and support for the people and the planet;
3. *Recalls* the rapid entry into force of the Paris Agreement on 4 November 2016, and *expresses* its hope that the Paris Agreement will once again enjoy near universality;
4. *Recognizes* the centrality of the best available science for effective climate action and policy making, including provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
5. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of 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, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
6. *Underscores* that the impacts and risks of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and *reiterates its resolve* to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C, to limit both the magnitude and duration of overshooting, and to close the adaptation gaps;
7. *Acknowledges* that significant collective progress towards the Paris Agreement temperature goal has been made, from an expected global temperature increase of more than 4 °C according to some projections prior to the adoption of the Agreement to an increase in the range of 1.9–2.6 °C and a bending of the emissions curve with the full implementation of

¹ Reference to NDC, BTR and NAP reports.

the latest nationally determined contributions while not yet sufficient to achieve the temperature goal;

8. *Further acknowledges* that significant global progress has been made over the last decade, including rapid advancements and declining costs of technologies and record levels of global renewable energy capacity and clean energy investments and *highlights* the economic and social benefits and opportunities of climate action, including growth, jobs, energy access and security, and public health;

9. *Acknowledges* that the global transition towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development is irreversible and the trend of the future;

10. *Further acknowledges* that the Paris Agreement is working, and *resolves* to go further and faster;

11. *Recognizes* the centrality of international cooperation for contributing to progress towards the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement as well as for overcoming development challenges and enabling opportunities in responding to the urgency of climate change;

12. *Recognizes* the critical role of United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, the secretariat, regional and international support programmes, and bilateral and multilateral agencies, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions in fostering cooperation and supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

From negotiation to implementation: Paris Agreement policy cycle fully in motion

13. *Recognizes* that the conclusion of the first global stocktake, together with the latest nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and the first round of biennial transparency reports, marks the full implementation of the Paris Agreement policy cycle;

14. *Resolves* to decisively transition its mode of work from an emphasis on negotiations to a focus on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and decisions adopted since its first session and *expresses deep appreciation and gratitude* to the Presidencies of:

(a) COP 21, for guiding the process resulting in the adoption of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(b) CMA 1, for the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement and other decisions;

(c) CMA 2, for the Chile Madrid Time for Action and other decisions;

(d) CMA 3, for the Glasgow Climate Pact and other decisions;

(e) CMA 4, for the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan and other decisions;

(f) CMA 5, for the UAE Consensus and other decisions;

(g) CMA 6, for the Baku Climate Unity Pact and other decisions.

15. *Commends* the 123 Parties that have communicated their new nationally determined contributions for the next policy cycle of the Paris Agreement and *urges* Parties that have not yet communicated a new nationally determined contributions to do so as soon as possible;

16. *Notes* that nationally determined contributions have been improving over time, including economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, and go beyond mitigation incorporating elements, inter alia, on adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, response to the global stocktake, voluntary cooperation, stakeholder engagement, response measures, just transition and addressing loss and damage;

17. *Commends* the 80 Parties that have communicated long-term low greenhouse gas development strategies, and *urges* Parties that have not done so to communicate their long-term low greenhouse gas development strategies as soon as possible;

18. *Also commends* 72 Parties that have submitted national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes, including 60 developing countries which submitted a national adaptation plan, calls on Parties that have not done so to do so by end of 2025 and also calls on all Parties to progress in implementing them by 2030;

19. *Recognizes* the continued efforts of developing country Parties in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and the significant challenges they face in accessing finance for implementing them;

20. *Commends* the submission of 119 first biennial transparency reports, which demonstrated steps taken and progress made by Parties and gaps remaining in implementing the Paris Agreement;

21. *Acknowledges* the initiation of the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports for an expected 50 Parties by the end of December 2025 and the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress for 12 Parties;

22. *Acknowledges* that full implementation of the enhanced transparency framework is providing clear understanding of efforts made by Parties to implement the Paris Agreement and promoting trust and confidence;

23. *Recognizes* the importance of the provision of increased support, in a timely, adequate and predictable manner, to developing countries for implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement;

24. *Recognizes* the need for a manyfold increase of financial support provided and mobilized for developing countries for ambitious adaptation and mitigation action to achieve Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, noting that the cost of inaction significantly outweighs the cost of timely and effective climate action;

25.

Option 1: *Welcomes* the achievement of the USD 100 billion goal in 2022 and looks forward to further information that the goal was met in 2023;

Option 2: *Notes* with great concern that the USD 100 billion has not been met, noting that only around USD 60 billion received by developing country Parties on average over two years according to the BTR Synthesis report, which also revealed, inter alia, the lack of a common accounting methodology for reporting of Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement;

Option 3: no text;

26. *Highlights with concern* the insufficient capitalization of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and negative signals delivered in the context of replenishment processes of the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund;

27. *Recalls* that all developing country Parties are eligible to receive climate finance support from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund;

Responding to urgency: accelerating implementation, solidarity and international cooperation

28. *Affirms* its commitment to accelerate implementation, support and cooperation towards the implementation of the nationally determined contributions in this critical decade and beyond on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

29. *Resolves* to unite efforts in a global mutirão against climate change, calling on all actors to work together to significantly accelerate and scale up climate action worldwide, as part of a global mobilization to significantly enhance international cooperation and implementation during this critical decade, with a view to keeping 1.5 °C within reach, building resilience and mobilizing finance, technology, and capacity-building;

30. *Welcomes* the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities and *calls upon* all actors to continue working together to accelerate and scale up climate action worldwide to keep 1.5 within reach;

31. *Welcomes* with appreciation the work and efforts of the Presidencies of the fifth, sixth and seventh sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (the “Road map to Mission 1.5” Troika) towards significantly enhancing international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition with a view to enhancing action and implementation over this critical decade to keep 1.5C within reach;

32. *Recognizes* the need for a strong enabling environment to, inter alia, attract investments and accelerate climate action;

33. *Calls upon* Parties to enhance cooperation, towards establishing enabling environments and reducing of implementation barriers for nationally determined contributions, with a view to allowing Parties to implement conditional elements of their nationally determined contributions, achieve highest possible ambition and overachieve their nationally determined contributions, in the context of the Paris Agreement, national circumstances and development priorities;

34. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 11 of the Paris Agreement which provides that a Party may at any time adjust its existing nationally determined contribution with a view to enhancing its level of ambition, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement;

35.

Option 1: [*Decides* to convene a workshop for Parties to] [*Invites* Parties to] share domestic opportunities and success stories on the just, orderly and equitable transition towards low carbon solutions, taking into account countries’ different national circumstances, pathways and approaches, and the principles and provisions of the Paris Agreement;

Option 2: *Encourages* all Parties to cooperate for and contribute to the global efforts referred to in paragraphs 28 and 33 of decision 1/CMA.5 in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement, and decides to convene a high-level ministerial round table on different national circumstances, pathways and approaches with a view to supporting countries to developed just, orderly and equitable transition roadmaps, including to progressively overcome their dependency on fossil fuels and towards halting and reversing deforestation;

Option 3: no text;

36. *Urges* Parties to work together towards phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;

37. *Emphasizes* the need for accelerated implementation of domestic mitigation measures in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, as well as the use of voluntary cooperation, as referred to in Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

38. *Notes* the importance of aligning nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, and encourages Parties to align their nationally determined contributions with their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;

39. *Invites* Parties to develop implementation and investment plans for their nationally determined contributions and to align their nationally determined contributions with broader economic development strategies and plans;

40. *Recalls* its request to the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to identify, in coordination with Parties, other constituted bodies and programmes and relevant stakeholders, current activities for enhancing the capacity of developing countries to prepare and implement nationally determined contributions;

41. *Requests* the secretariat to organize workshops to facilitate peer-to-peer exchanges, including at the regional climate weeks with a view to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices for the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions;

42. *Welcomes* the active offer of technical assistance towards NDC preparation and implementation, and *invites* relevant United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, the secretariat, including through its regional collaboration centres, regional and international support programmes, and bilateral and multilateral agencies to enhance their provision of technical assistance and support to developing country Parties to support and facilitate the preparation and implementation of their NDCs;

43. *Recognizes* the efforts of the COP30 Presidency for launching voluntary initiatives[, such as the Tropical Forest Forever Facility,] and the efforts of the high-level champions and non-Party stakeholders in supporting Parties in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions taking into account the Paris Agreement;

44.

Option 1: *Decides* to establish an annual consideration of the NDCs synthesis report and the BTR synthesis report, under the CMA, to address the ambition and implementation gaps, enabling sharing of knowledge and good practices, to strengthen and implement NDCs, with a view to aligning them with 1.5°C pathways and in line with the global efforts agreed under the first Global Stock take, including by aiming to overachieve NDC targets, aligning NDCs with ambitious net-zero targets enshrined in LT-LEDS and accelerating action around tripling renewable energy capacity globally, doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 and transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science, as well as towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

Option 2: *Decides* to launch the “Global Implementation Accelerator”, as a cooperative, facilitative and voluntary initiative under the guidance of the Presidencies of the seventh and eighth sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to accelerate implementation, enhance international cooperation, and support countries in implementing their nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans and *requests* the Presidencies to present a report summarizing their work in this regard to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its eighth session;

Option 3: *Decides* to launch, under the guidance of the Presidencies of its seventh and eighth sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, the “Belem Roadmap to 1.5”, aiming at addressing the ambition and implementation gap of nationally determined contributions, to identify opportunities and actions to accelerate the implementation of, and international cooperation and investments in NDCs, and requests the Presidencies to produce a report summarizing the work as they conclude the work by the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting to the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2026);

45. *Recognizes* the need for urgent action and support to achieve deep, rapid and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways, *noting* that finance, capacity-building and technology transfer are critical enablers of climate action;

46. *Welcomes* the efforts to reform the international financial architecture, *calls* for continued efforts in this regard, and *notes* the need to rapidly reduce existing constraints, challenges, systemic inequities and barriers to access to climate finance;

47. *Reaffirms* that developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention;

48. *Also reaffirms* the long-term goal of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

49. *Calls* on all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035;

50. [Notes][Welcomes] the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T” summarising the work of the Presidencies of the sixth and seventh sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, *welcomes* their efforts, and *recognizes* the five action areas identified and its role in scaling up financing to developing country for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035;

51. *Calls* for the acceleration of implementation of the Paris Agreement, particularly through the effective operationalization of Article 9, including its paragraph 1, and of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance to support the implementation of developing country Parties’, inter alia, nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, including those submitted as adaptation components of nationally determined contributions, *reaffirms* that the new collective quantified goal is inclusive of Article 9 paragraphs 1 through 9, and *notes* that the new collective quantified goal [also encompasses the commitment of developed countries to continue to provide support to developing countries][falls short of adequately addressing Article 9, paragraph 1];

52. *Decides* to urgently take forward actions to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035 and *emphasises* the urgent need to remain on a pathway towards delivering the goal of at least USD 300 billion for developing country Parties per year by 2035 for climate action, with developed country Parties taking the lead;

53. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for the provision and mobilisation of public and grant-based resources and highly concessional finance, particularly for adaptation in 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;

54. *Recognizes* the need for urgent and enhanced action and support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;

55. *Recalls* its decision to pursue efforts to at least triple annual outflows from those Funds from 2022 levels by 2030 at the latest with a view to significantly scaling up the share of finance delivered through them in delivering on the goal contained in paragraph 8, decision 1/CMA.6, and *calls* for enhanced efforts in this regard;

56.

Option 1: *Decides* to establish a goal of tripling of adaptation finance [from public sources] by [2030][2035] compared to 2025 levels in extension of the goal for developed country Parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, and *decides* that the adaptation finance goal must ensure that a significant share of the overall goal is to be channelled through the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund;

Option 2: *Acknowledges* the need to dramatically scale up adaptation finance, with a view to achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation, and the need for public and grant-based resources and highly concessional finance, particularly for adaptation and responding to loss and damage in 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;

Option 3:

Urges developed country Parties to at least triple their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2025 levels by 2030, and *decides* to launch an annual Belem Dialogue on Tripling Adaptation Finance to consider progress on the delivery of the goal and for Parties to exchange views in this regard, and requests the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary

Body for Implementation to appoint, in consultation with respective constituencies, two co-chairs for the dialogue, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party;

Requests the co-chairs, with the support of the secretariat, to produce an annual report summarizing the discussions within the Belem Dialogue on Tripling Adaptation Finance for the consideration of Parties at each session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement from 2026 to 2032;

57.

Option 1: *Decides* to establish a three-year Belem work program and legally-binding action plan on the implementation of Article 9, paragraph 1, with a view to, inter alia, developing a common climate finance reporting and accounting methodology, improved budgetary processes and fair burden-sharing arrangements among developed country Parties;

Option 2: *Decides* to launch of a work programme to address four distinct roadmaps, namely;

(a) Workstream on pathways to support provided focussed on needs of developing countries as envisaged in Article 9.4 of the Paris Agreement and not finding full expression in the NCQG decision;

(b) Workstream on pathways to mobilised finance building from the \$300bn in the NCQG and also aligning it with Article 9.3 of the Paris Agreement, and trust building transparency arrangements around that;

(c) Workstream on 1.3T as expressed in the NCQG decision and further work on taking forward the recommendations of the Baku to Belem Roadmap report, noting the importance of support of our capital markets in domestic resource mobilisation efforts;

(d) Workstream on quality of finance issues raised in the NCQG such as cost of capital, debt-free instruments;

Option 3:

Decides to convene an annual high-level ministerial round table to reflect upon the implementation of the NCQG, including the different elements related to provision of finance;

Decides to establish a two year work programme under the CMA, taking into account the process on the NCQG implementation commencing in 2028, to deliberate on the implementation on the NCQG, including on the provision and mobilisation of support also in light of developed countries taking the lead on the goal of at least USD 300 billion per year as a part of a global effort, and also addressing work related to lowering the barriers and unleashing opportunities for climate finance including how to triple annual outflows from the Funds by 2030 and the need to dramatically scale up adaptation finance and the importance of reducing existing barriers to access climate finance, such as inter alia high cost of capital, the reform of international financial institutions;

Option 4: *Decides* to establish the Belem Global De-Risking and Project Preparation and Development Facility (“Belem Facility for Implementation”) to catalyze climate finance and implementation in developing country Parties by translating nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans into project pipelines and/or country platforms and providing solutions to de-risk investments in developing country Parties and *urges* developed country Parties to capitalize the Belem Facility for Implementation in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

Option 5: no text

58.

Option 1

Takes note of the work undertaken by the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts concerning cross-border impacts of climate policies, underscoring the importance of enhanced international

cooperation on trade-related aspects of climate action, including on frameworks, policies and issues such as low-carbon standards;

Invites the Presidencies of COP30 and COP31 to organize technical workshops on trade–climate linkages, with the participation of Parties and relevant international organizations, including the WTO, UNCTAD, ITC and others, as appropriate, and *decides* that such workshops may be held in-person or in hybrid format, including in conjunction with regional climate weeks during 2026 and 2027, in a manner to ensure inclusive and geographically balanced participation;

Option 2

Reaffirms that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;

Decides to convene a dialogue at the sixty-fourth, sixty-sixth and sixty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, with the participation of Parties and relevant stakeholders, including the WTO, UNCTAD, ITC and others, and will allow the consideration of opportunities, challenges, and barriers to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade as an enabler for achieving the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

Option 3

Decides to establish a Platform on Unilateral Trade-Restrictive Measures Related to Climate Change to examine the nature, scope and cross-border impacts of such measures, with particular attention to their economic, social and developmental implications for developing country Parties, in accordance with Art. 3.5 of the Convention and the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and sovereignty;

Also decides to convene the Platform, in conjunction with the Bonn sessions, chaired by one representative from a developed and one from a developing country Party. Further decides the Platform will facilitate information-sharing; enable developing country Parties to submit information on unilateral climate-related trade-restrictive measures affecting them; identify approaches to avoid, minimize and address negative spill-overs; and draw upon analytical inputs from relevant organizations, including UNCTAD and international financial institutions;

Option 4

Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a high-level summit on the importance of an open and supportive international economic system in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication in 2026;

Decides to launch an annual dialogue to facilitate discussions among Party and non-Party stakeholders on the importance of an open and supportive international economic system in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

Requests the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to appoint, in consultation with respective constituencies, two co-chairs for the dialogue, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party, and requests the co-chairs, with the support of the secretariat, to produce a report summarizing the discussions for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
