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Agenda item 18 (d)

Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Report of the Second Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Francesca **Cassar** (Malta)

I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 18 (see [A/77/443](#), para. 2). Action on sub-item (d) was taken at the 25th meeting, on 23 November 2022. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary record.¹

II. Consideration of draft resolutions [A/C.2/77/L.31](#) and [A/C.2/77/L.69](#) and amendment to draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.69](#) contained in document [A/C.2/77/L.77](#)

2. At the 21st meeting, on 10 November 2022, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) introduced a draft resolution entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind" ([A/C.2/77/L.31](#)).

3. At the 25th meeting, on 23 November 2022, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind" ([A/C.2/77/L.69](#)), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Ahmed Magdy (Egypt), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.31](#).

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that [A/C.2/77/L.69](#) had no programme budget implications.

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in 12 parts, under the symbols [A/77/443](#), [A/77/443/Add.1](#), [A/77/443/Add.2](#), [A/77/443/Add.3](#), [A/77/443/Add.4](#), [A/77/443/Add.5](#), [A/77/443/Add.6](#), [A/77/443/Add.7](#), [A/77/443/Add.8](#), [A/77/443/Add.9](#), [A/77/443/Add.10](#) and [A/77/443/Add.11](#).

¹ See [A/C.2/77/SR.25](#).



5. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced an amendment to draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.69](#), contained in document [A/C.2/77/L.77](#).

6. Also at the same meeting, the Committee rejected the amendment contained in [A/C.2/77/L.77](#) by a recorded vote of 111 to 55, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:²

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Costa Rica, Papua New Guinea.

7. At the same meeting, after the vote, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.69](#) (see para. 11).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the European Union (also on behalf of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China and the United States of America.

10. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.69](#), draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.31](#) was withdrawn by its sponsors.

² Subsequently, the Secretariat was informed by the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia that they had intended to vote against.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

11. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [43/53](#) of 6 December 1988, [54/222](#) of 22 December 1999, [62/86](#) of 10 December 2007, [63/32](#) of 26 November 2008, [64/73](#) of 7 December 2009, [65/159](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/200](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/210](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/212](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/220](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/205](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/228](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/219](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/232](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/219](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/217](#) of 21 December 2020 and [76/205](#) of 17 December 2021 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ and the Paris Agreement,² acknowledging that they are the primary international, intergovernmental forums for negotiating the global response to climate change, expressing determination to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation, recognizing that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change, and noting with concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges, in particular their nationally determined contributions, as appropriate, and aggregate emission pathways,

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, 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 the outcomes of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and urging their full implementation,

Recalling also the entry into force on 1 January 2019 of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,³ welcoming its ratification by 142 countries and one regional economic integration organization, while encouraging further ratifications as soon as possible, and recalling the thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held from 31 October to 4 November 2022 in Montreal, Canada,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

² Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

³ [UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12](#), annex I.

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁵ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁶ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁷ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁸ the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Türkiye, from 27 to 29 May 2016,⁹ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014,¹⁰ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹ the Mauritius Declaration¹² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁴ the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁵ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶ the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁷ and the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031, adopted at the first part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in New York, on 17 March 2022,¹⁸

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to

⁴ Resolution 55/2.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁷ Resolution 60/1.

⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁹ Resolution 70/294, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

¹¹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹² *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹⁵ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

¹⁶ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹⁷ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹⁸ Resolution 76/258, annex.

building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Noting with concern that a prolonged economic downturn following the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic can adversely impact the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement and the ability of countries, especially developing countries, to adequately respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, and emphasizing that, in the response to the crisis, countries should keep the Sustainable Development Goals and climate commitments in focus,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recognizing the negative impacts of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic on efforts to achieve a substantial reduction in disaster-related mortality and disaster-related losses and the deepened vulnerabilities to disasters and exposure to hazards, recalling the contribution of various initiatives, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, and reaffirming the importance of coherence between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and the response to the threat of climate change and the findings of the 2022 *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, and recognizing that disaster risk reduction efforts consistent with the Sendai Framework contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation and that the development and implementation of risk-informed strategic plans, policies, programmes and investments and national and local disaster risk reduction strategies are essential for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard looks forward to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework to be held in New York on 18 and 19 May 2023,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special reports¹⁹ of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as findings from the

¹⁹ *Global Warming of 1.5 °C, Climate Change and Land: An IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems and The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate.*

contributions of the Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel,

Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries, in particular developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, recognizing that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and recognizing also the importance of the adequacy and predictability of adaptation finance and of the Adaptation Fund and that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should be aimed at achieving a balance between adaptation and mitigation,

Reiterating its support for the objectives and guiding principles of the Green Climate Fund, including a gender-sensitive approach in its process and operations, and stressing its goal of ensuring efficient access to its resources through simplified approval procedures and enhancing readiness support, which will help to deliver outcomes in developing countries so as to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help them adapt to the impacts of climate change,

Recalling with appreciation the pledges made to the Green Climate Fund towards the first formal replenishment period of the Fund, resulting in a confirmed pledge of 9.866 billion United States dollars, and encouraging further pledges and contributions towards the second replenishment,

Recognizing that climate change is a major and growing driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem functions and services, contribute significantly to climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, the resilience of agriculture and food systems, and food security and nutrition,

Recalling the summit on biodiversity held on 30 September 2020, welcoming the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in a hybrid format in Kunming, China, and looking forward to the second part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Montreal, Canada, from 7 to 19 December 2022, and its adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by parties to the Convention,

Noting the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,²⁰ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,²¹ as appropriate, while respecting their individual mandates,

Recalling the initiative of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity at its fourteenth meeting to promote a coherent approach between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (the Rio conventions), to address biodiversity loss, climate change and land and ecosystem degradation,

Noting the contribution of the United Nations Environment Assembly to addressing the challenge of, inter alia, climate change, within its mandate and in collaboration with other relevant organizations and stakeholders,

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Recalling with appreciation the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly under the overall theme “Harmony with Nature and biodiversity: contributions of ecological economics and Earth-centred law” in the implementation of education and climate action in harmony with nature, held on 22 April 2022, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day,

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,²² and acknowledging that all types of forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and noting with appreciation recent forest-related declarations, pledges and developments, including but not limited to the forest-relevant contributions of the Glasgow Leaders’ Declaration on Forests and Land Use,

Noting that forests are addressed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, noting also article 5 of the Paris Agreement, in particular the importance of taking action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus²³ and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, and recalling decision 9/CP.19 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,²⁴

Reaffirming its resolution 76/296 of 21 July 2022, entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility”, in which it endorsed the political declaration of the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, recognizing its contribution to the implementation of Goal 14 in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while underlining the interlinkages and potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other Goals, recognizing also that the implementation of Goal 14 can contribute significantly to the realization of the 2030 Agenda, and in this regard looking forward to a third Ocean Conference, to be held in 2025,

Noting with concern that climate change is one of the factors that can exacerbate global water stress and the need for climate adaptation strategies to address water issues, acknowledging that disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development, and looking forward to the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, referred to as the United Nations 2023 Water Conference,

Stressing that low greenhouse gas emission development can create employment opportunities and quality jobs, in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

Noting the contributions of the International Civil Aviation Organization to global efforts to combat climate change, and noting also the contributions of the International Maritime Organization in this regard,

²² See resolution 71/285.

²³ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#), decisions 9/CP.19 to 15/CP.19; see also [FCCC/CP/2013/10](#) and Corr.1, para. 44.

²⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#).

Encouraging Member States to pursue efforts to achieve sustainable consumption and production in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/11 of 2 March 2022,²⁵

Recognizing that, in undertaking its work, the United Nations should promote the protection of the global climate for the well-being of present and future generations of humankind,

1. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and the retreat of mountain glaciers, further threatening food security, water availability and livelihoods, and efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and achieve sustainable development, recognizes the substantial risks posed by climate change to health, and emphasizes in this regard that mitigation of and adaptation to climate change represent an immediate and urgent global priority;

2. *Urges* Member States to adopt a climate- and environment-responsive approach to COVID-19 recovery efforts, including by aligning investments and domestic policies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁶ and the goals of the Paris Agreement for its parties, and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in order to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery, and accelerate a transition to low-emission, climate-resilient, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies, in this regard stresses the need to strengthen the global response to climate change by increasing the ability of countries to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, fostering resilience, accelerating the full implementation of all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, urges parties to the Paris Agreement to communicate or update ambitious nationally determined contributions, noting that article 4, paragraph 3, of the Agreement states that each party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, encourages parties to formulate and communicate long-term strategies on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and with a view to achieving the purpose of the Agreement and make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, and stresses the importance of mobilizing means of implementation from all sources, including adequate financial support, inter alia, for mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

3. *Encourages* all the parties to the Paris Agreement to fully implement the Agreement, and highlights the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Agreement;

4. *Recalls* that the Paris Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context

²⁵ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.11](#).

²⁶ Resolution 70/1.

of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

5. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizes that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared with 2 degrees Celsius, and resolves to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius, also recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, including reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 45 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2010 level and to net zero around mid-century, as well as deep reductions in other greenhouse gases, further recognizes that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and equity, reflecting 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, and, in accordance with article 4 of the Paris Agreement, reiterates the aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing countries, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

6. *Welcomes* the nationally determined contributions submitted to date, and recalls that the regular updating of such contributions will reflect the highest possible level of ambition, in the light of different national circumstances, and provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding, in accordance with the relevant decisions;

7. *Notes with concern* that, according to the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions²⁷ published by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the nationally determined contributions presented thus far by the parties to the Paris Agreement are not sufficient and that action is needed to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, urges parties that have not yet communicated new or updated nationally determined contributions to do so as soon as possible, and encourages parties to communicate in 2025 nationally determined contributions with an end date of 2035, in 2030 a nationally determined contribution with an end date of 2040 and so forth every five years thereafter;

8. *Recalls* article 3 and article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, requests countries to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions, as necessary, to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022, taking into account different national

²⁷ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/8/Rev.1.

circumstances, and urges parties that have not yet done so to communicate, as soon as possible, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net-zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances, and to update the strategies regularly, as appropriate, in line with the best available science;

9. *Notes with serious concern* the findings from the contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in which the Intergovernmental Panel indicates that global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius and 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels will be exceeded during the twenty-first century, unless deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades, from the contribution of Working Group II, in which the Intergovernmental Panel indicates that human-induced climate change has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people reaching some adaptation limits and that adaptation plays a key role in reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate change, and from the contribution of Working Group III, in which the Intergovernmental Panel stressed that accelerated and equitable climate action in mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts is critical to sustainable development;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, and in this regard urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and to enhance cooperation at all levels, including with regard to disaster risk reduction;

11. *Welcomes* the Paris Agreement work programme, commonly referred to as the Katowice Rulebook, adopted at the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,²⁸ and welcomes with appreciation the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme by the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including the adoption of the decisions relating to article 4, paragraphs 10 and 12, article 6, paragraphs 2, 4 and 8, article 7, paragraph 12, and article 13;

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;²⁹

13. *Emphasizes* the need for collective efforts to promote sustainable development in its three dimensions in an innovative, coordinated, environmentally sound, open and shared manner;

14. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, emphasizes the need for action at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience through, inter alia, the sustainable management of ecosystems, and to build resilience to reduce the impacts and costs of climate-related disasters, and in that regard encourages Governments and relevant organizations to integrate nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022,³⁰ to climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction into their strategic planning, as appropriate, across sectors;

²⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1](#).

²⁹ [A/77/215](#), sect. I.

³⁰ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.5](#).

15. *Recognizes* that the enhanced access to international climate finance is important to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and also recognizes the ongoing efforts in this regard;

16. *Notes with deep regret* that the goal of developed country parties to mobilize jointly 100 billion United States dollars per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met, while welcoming the increased pledges made by many developed country parties, and the “Climate finance delivery plan: meeting the US\$100 billion goal” and the collective actions contained therein, urges developed country parties to fully deliver on the goal of 100 billion United States dollars urgently and through to 2025, and emphasizes the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges;

17. *Recalls* the decisions to set a new collective quantified goal on climate finance from a floor of 100 billion United States dollars per year and prior to 2025, and welcomes the establishment of an ad hoc work programme for this purpose;

18. *Notes with concern* that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country parties, welcomes the recent pledges made by many developed country parties to increase their provision of climate finance to support adaptation in developing country parties in response to their growing needs, including contributions made to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, which represent significant progress compared with previous efforts, and urges 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, and emphasizes the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country parties;

19. *Calls upon* multilateral development banks, other financial institutions and the private sector to enhance finance mobilization in order to deliver the scale of resources needed to achieve climate plans, particularly for adaptation, and encourages parties to continue to explore innovative approaches and instruments for mobilizing finance for adaptation from private sources;

20. *Recognizes* the importance for all countries of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage, and in that regard looks forward to the outcome of the review in 2024 of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, in the context of relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and article 8 of the Paris Agreement, as well as of relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of parties to the Paris Agreement;

21. *Reiterates* the urgency of scaling up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for implementing approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing country parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects;

22. *Urges* Member States, taking into account that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change owing to gender inequalities and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, stresses the need to address the challenges posed by climate change that affect women and girls in particular, and calls upon countries to strengthen the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-fifth session;³¹

23. *Notes* the ongoing work and potential of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, established for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, recalls decision 2/CP.23 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Platform's purpose and functions³² and decision 16/CP.26 of the Conference of the Parties on the continuation of the mandate of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform,³³ and also recalls decision 1/CMA.3 of the Conference of the Parties on the active involvement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in designing and implementing climate action;³⁴

24. *Recalls*, in line with decision 1/CMA.3, the call to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies and the adoption of policies to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable, in line with national circumstances, and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

25. *Recognizes* the invitation to the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and workplans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting processes, as appropriate, and welcomes in this regard the first annual dialogue, held in Bonn, Germany, in June 2022;

26. *Congratulates* the 147 countries and one regional economic integration organization that have accepted or ratified the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol,³⁵ welcomes the entry into force of the Amendment on 31 December 2020, which was the end date of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and strongly urges countries that have accepted or ratified the Amendment to implement their pre-2020 commitments to the fullest extent as soon as possible;

27. *Welcomes* the convening of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, presided over by the Government of the Egypt in Sharm el-Sheikh, from 6 to 20 November 2022, and the

³¹ [FCCC/CP/2019/13/Add.1](#), decision 3/CP.25, annex.

³² See [FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1](#).

³³ See [FCCC/CP/2021/12/Add.2](#).

³⁴ See [FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1](#).

³⁵ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1](#).

adoption of their outcomes by parties, and looks forward to their full and urgent implementation;

28. *Looks forward* to the hosting by the Government of the United Arab Emirates of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, in 2023;

29. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken under the auspices of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action,³⁶ and encourages non-party stakeholders to scale up their efforts to address and respond to climate change;

30. *Recalls* the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management submitted by the Secretary-General,³⁷ as endorsed in resolution [72/219](#);

31. *Notes* the invitation by the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to the Secretary-General to convene world leaders in 2023 to consider ambition to 2030;

32. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the years 2023 and 2024 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the years 2023 and 2024;

33. *Invites* the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

³⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1](#).

³⁷ [A/72/82](#).