

## Summary Note 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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*Note from the Presidency: this document seeks to summarize key points received and heard from Parties in written submissions and during Presidency consultations. As per the compromise reached among Parties on 9 November, this note covers only issues related to the four agenda item proposals.*

*The Presidency identified a high degree of convergence and alignment emerging both from written and oral inputs. The Presidency sees an opportunity for this summary to serve as a preliminary glimpse of where an overall package of outputs from the consultations could emerge from Parties. Where we saw potential divergence of views, we tried to reflect them in options that could be taken by Parties as either mutually supportive or mutually excluding, as they see fit. In Presidency consultations on Monday, November 17, we will invite Parties to reflect on balance and potential misrepresentation of topics within or outside of options, to ensure our process continues guided by what Parties feel is the right direction and pace.*

*Presidency's framing on direction, as guided by Parties*

- Strong message around multilateralism, people, accelerating implementation
- COP of Truth
- Transition from negotiations to implementation
- Significantly enhance international cooperation for accelerating implementation
- Fully faithful to Convention, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement—its purpose, long-term goals, principles and provisions as well as its architecture and policy cycle,
- No new obligations/commitments beyond the instruments and agreed decisions
- Sustainable development, poverty eradication and tackling inequalities
- Climate action and impacts linked to sustainable development
- People - Important role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders

*10 years after Paris*

- Sober celebration of the multilateral climate regime starting with the 1992 Framework Convention, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol and the 2015 Paris Agreement
- Ten-year anniversary of the adoption of the Paris Agreement and its rapid entry into force on 4 November 2016
- Commitment to multilateralism, especially in the light of the progress that has been and still needs to be achieved in the implementation of the Paris Agreement

- Expectation that the Paris Agreement will once again achieve near universal membership and coverage of global emissions
- Significant global progress made over the last decade, including rapid advancements and declining costs of technologies and record levels of global renewable energy capacity and clean energy investment
- Critical role of the best available science and IPCC
- Economic and social benefits and opportunities of climate action
- New NDCs bending the emissions curve, but trajectories not yet in line with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement
- Gaps in light of the findings of the latest NDC Synthesis Report, NAP progress report and BTR Synthesis Report
- Growing impacts and risks of climate change in all countries and compounding effects of every warming above 1.5°C and need to close adaptation gaps
- Impacts of climate change will be much lower at a temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C
- Commitment to accelerating growth of financing for reducing loss and damage

*Negotiation to implementation: Paris policy cycle fully in motion*

- Completion of the Paris Rules Book and Paris Agreement policy cycle fully in motion
- Commendation of Parties that have communicated their new NDCs and call to Parties who have not communicated a new NDC to do so as soon as possible
- NDCs have been improving over time, going beyond mitigation to include elements, inter alia, on adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, response to the global stocktake and addressing loss and damage
- Commendation of Parties that communicated long-term low GHG development strategies, and call for Parties that have not done so to come forward with LTLEDS
- Commendation of Parties that have put in place national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes, including developing countries which submitted a NAP, call for others to come forward, and calls on all to progress in implementing them by 2030
- Celebration of the full operationalisation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework this year with, for the first time, Parties submitting Biennial Transparency Reports, undergoing Technical Expert Review, and Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress, building mutual trust and confidence
- International support, cooperation, and implementation of 9.1 for institutional strengthening for designing, communicating and implementing NAPs, BTRs, NDCs

*Responding to urgency: accelerating implementation, solidarity and international cooperation*

- The need for accelerated implementation of NDCs and NAPS as well as support to keep the 1.5 °C limit within reach and address the climate crisis in this critical decade and beyond, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

- NDC implementation should contribute not only to climate goals but also to socio-economic development, ensuring balanced sustainable development/SDGs
- Alignment of NDCs with ambitious long-term decarbonization targets in LT-LEDS
- Strong, ongoing international cooperation needed for accelerated implementation and economic transformation, and new and innovative approaches needed to unlock finance and support for developing country Parties at scale
- Finance, capacity-building and technology transfer as critical enablers of climate action
- Importance of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for implementing NDCs
- Enhanced cooperation towards establishing enabling environments and reduction of implementation barriers in support of Parties' NDC implementation and towards reaching high end ranges and conditional aspects of their mitigation targets and allow Parties to overachieve NDCs, in a nationally determined manner
- Support Parties to overachieve their 2030 NDCs and to continuously reflect their highest possible ambition through the submission of updates to their NDCs in the context of CBDR RC and support to enable action
- Mission oriented approach to strengthen international cooperation:
  - Support to implement conditional NDCs
  - Encourage a move to top of range for NDCs
  - Urge developed countries to include finance in their NDCs
  - Examine the role of trade measures in the achievement of NDCs
  - Implementing the agreed GST1 outcomes
  - Collectively advance other policy levers for acceleration in implementation
- Invitation to Parties to consider opportunities to accelerate NDC implementation:
  - Development of implementation and investment plans for 2035 NDCs
  - Development of LT-LEDS, aligned with NDCs and broader plans for economic growth and development
  - Peer-to-peer exchange and technical assistance
  - Support provided through existing platforms including the NDC Partnership, UNDP Climate Promise, and Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
  - Engaging non-state actors to deliver on national climate goals
- Recognition of greater opportunities for ambition and implementation as costs fall and finance flows are aligned with low emissions and climate-resilient development
- Call on developed countries to take the lead in providing and mobilising the finance needed to facilitate this accelerated action
- On adaptation, acknowledging the need and role for 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
- International support, cooperation, implementation of 9.1 for adaptation finance, access, reduced cost of capital and more fiscal space and non-debt for scaling up and accelerating climate implementation and sustainable development

- Role of public grant-based finance to support GGA targets and goals with a commitment to triple the Glasgow Adaptation finance goal for 2026-2029
- Demonstrating action that significantly reduces the cost of capital by 2030 to implement our NDCs and limit the temperature goal to 1.5 °C
- Article 9.4 and scaled-up financial resources to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, while recognizing the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS, and the need for public and grant-based resources to support adaptation
- 9.1 for stronger enabling environments
- Reforming financial architecture for scaling up and accelerating climate implementation and sustainable development
- Trade for accelerating climate implementation and sustainable development
- heightened potential for NDCs to drive resource mobilization, investment and action (e.g. implementation plans, investment plans...)
- Welcoming progress in provision and mobilisation of finance and acknowledging the persistent and growing gaps
- Welcoming the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T” and recognizing the five action areas identified and 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
- Acknowledging the need to follow up the NCQG and developed countries Parties taking the lead, as part of a global effort, as role of SCF
- Non-discriminatory access to finance, the use of all available climate technologies, and consideration of national circumstances
- Critical role of MDBs and other financial institutions, including climate funds, in supporting/facilitating the implementation of Parties’ NDCs and NAPS
- Important role of multilateral, international, regional and local support organizations in supporting the implementation of climate action
- Parties should cooperate on promoting a supportive and open international economic system aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth and development in all countries and thus enabling them to better to address the problems of climate change, noting that 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
- Climate measures should not have spill-over and negative cross-border impacts on developing countries
- Focus on the near term on international cooperation and the exchange of views and experiences on green/low carbon standards
- *Options (mutually supportive or alternatives, as Parties see fit)*
  1. *Mutirão* decision
  2. Mission-oriented action
  3. Global response plan
  4. Action plan
  5. Delivery plan

- *Options (mutually supportive or alternatives, as Parties see fit)*
  1. Three-year Belem work programme and Action Plan on the implementation of Article 9.1, tripling adaptation finance, establish fair burden-sharing arrangements
  2. Achievement of the USD 100 billion in 2022, NCQG fully covers the commitment of developed countries to provide support to developing countries. Welcome the efforts to reform the international financial architecture, including MDBs reform to strengthen role in climate action.
  3. Reaffirm NCQG and resolve to accelerate implementation, with developed countries taking the lead in delivery on 300 bn. Noting “Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3T”. Recommitment to triple outflows from operating entities
  
- *Options (mutually supportive or alternatives, as Parties see fit)*
  1. Implement and operationalize Article 3.5 of the Convention, including through an annual dialogue on climate change-related trade restrictive unilateral trade measures
  2. Discussions related to cross-border impacts of climate policies to continue being addressed under response measures forum and its KCI with a focus in the near term on international cooperation and green/low carbon standards
  3. Hold round tables on the nexus between trade and climate change in 2026 and 2027, with outputs serving as inputs to GST2
  4. Parties introducing a climate-related trade measure (e.g., green standards) for consultations under the UNFCCC (potential role WTO, UNCTAD, etc)
  5. Create a platform on climate-related trade measures for understanding the cross-border impacts on developing countries
  
- *Options (mutually supportive or alternatives, as Parties see fit)*
  1. Annual consideration under the CMA of the NDC SYR and BTR SR. Exploration of opportunities, barriers and enablers to achieve the global efforts agreed in the context of the first GST notably by tripling RE and doubling EE by 2030; accelerate action to transition away from fossil fuels and halting and reverting deforestation. Link to action agenda
  2. COP30 Presidency, to re-invigorate Mission 1.5; working inclusively with Parties, sub-national actors, civil society, and the private sector, to develop a 1.5C response plan to address the pre 2030 action and ambition gaps including in relation to implementation of GST1
  3. Invites COP Presidencies to develop the XXXX Roadmap to identify opportunities to accelerate the implementation of, and international cooperation and investment in NDCs, to close the gaps; convene a Coalition of Climate Ministers to inform the Roadmap to be published before COP31 and present findings at the annual high-level roundtable on pre-2030 ambition at COP31
  4. High-level roundtable discussion on the mitigation, adaptation and finance gaps in relation to keeping 1.5 °C alive
  5. Consideration under GST 2