KATOWICE RULEBOOK

GETTING READY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION ERA
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Environmental stewardship and mitigation of the adverse impact of human activity on the planet is an increasingly important element of international cooperation between states with significant participation from the private sector and civil society. Climate policy is in this regard a key issue. Climate change begs us to reapproach and redefine the relationship of humans with the planet.

In 2018, Poland presided over the global climate change negotiations and managed to galvanize support of all countries for the document called the Katowice Rulebook. This Rulebook represents a set of detailed technical provisions - the same for all Parties to the Paris Agreement - which finally bring the Paris Agreement to life. The Katowice Rulebook is now one of the milestones on the road to an effective global climate action. In December 2018 the negotiators from 196 countries and the European Union worked tirelessly for two weeks to finalise the Katowice Rulebook. During this time a wide range of issues was discussed – some fundamental, others very detailed and technical. Finance, transparency and adaptation are among its most important aspects. The Polish Presidency made an earnest effort to make sure that the Katowice Rulebook reflected in a balanced and fair way the interests of all Parties. The 100-page Rulebook enables the implementation of the 29 articles of the Paris Agreement and responds to the urgent need of jumpstarting the global efforts aimed at protecting climate.

Preventing global warming requires cooperation and joint coordinated action by all Parties to the Convention. Therefore, Poland as the Presidency of the Katowice summit worked to keep up and reinvigorate the spirit of the multilateral action on climate change.

The UNFCCC process yet again entered a new phase - one that is broadly referred to as the implementation phase. The major tasks of the negotiation process have now been completed - the Parties to the UNFCCC Convention adopted the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Rulebook serving the Agreement. We now must move forward and implement what we have agreed in a spirit of solidarity and with a sense of an urgency.

Michał Kurtyka
COP24 President
It is clear that climate change is an existential crisis and a global emergency requiring a collective and urgent response by governments, businesses and people throughout the world. The science is clear and the message is undeniable: business as usual is simply not good enough anymore.

The world took a decisive step forward at COP24 in Katowice, Poland. While the adoption of the Paris Agreement Work Program operationalized the climate change regime contained in the Paris Agreement, and reaffirmed that consensus-driven multilateral action remains the way forward to address global climate change, it was also a crucial and necessary transition from defining the Paris Agreement to finally unleashing its full potential. Because of what happened in Katowice, the climate regime is now in a much better position to do what it must: significantly enhancing climate ambition throughout the world.

This publication lists the several important achievements reached by nations at COP24 in Katowice, which the Polish Presidency has named “Katowice Rulebook”. COP24 was a success. As the world now turns its attention towards significantly enhancing climate ambition, we must recognize it was Katowice that gave us this opportunity.

I want to therefore thank the Polish government for its leadership with respect to making COP24 a success, officials at UN Climate Change who provided the necessary coordination, support and guidance. I also want to thank the volunteers – there were many – who worked long, tireless hours to make sure everything ran smoothly. Our collective success is their success; and the collective success of COP24 is an accomplishment for the planet.

Patricia Espinosa
Executive Secretary
of UN Climate Change
LIST OF PARTIES TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT
Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Eswatini
Ethiopia
European Union
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldive
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands ²
New Zealand ³
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
North Macedonia
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
State of Palestine
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

2. For the European Part of the Netherlands.
Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on the third part of its first session, held in Katowice from 2 to 15 December 2018

Addendum

Part two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

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Decision 1/CP.24

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

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

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

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

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

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

I. Paris Agreement work programme

1. Congratulates Parties that have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Paris Agreement;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the subsidiary and constituted bodies for their work on the implementation of the work programme under the Paris Agreement pursuant to decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22 and 1/CP.23;

3. Reaffirms that, in the context of nationally determined contributions to the global response to climate change, all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement with a view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement as set out in its Article 2;

4. Decides to forward the following draft decisions for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session:

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

(a) Draft decision «CMA.1» titled “Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21” (now decision 4/CMA.1);

1 In addition to the draft decisions listed, draft decision «CMA.1» titled “Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 16, of the Paris Agreement” (now decision 6/CMA.1) and draft decision «CMA.1» titled “Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement” (now decision 17/CMA.1) were forwarded by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to its forty-ninth session and at its forty-eighth session, respectively, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the third part of its first session.
(b) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement” (now decision 5/CMA.1);

(e) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures” (now decision 7/CMA.1);

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

(d) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21” (now decision 8/CMA.1);

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

(e) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement” (now decision 9/CMA.1);

(f) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement” (now decision 10/CMA.1);

(g) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21” (now decision 11/CMA.1);

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

(h) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement” (now decision 12/CMA.1);

(i) “Modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement”;

(j) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund” (now decision 13/CMA.1);

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

(k) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement” (now decision 15/CMA.1);

(l) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21” (now decision 16/CMA.1);

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

(m) Draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (now decision 18/CMA.1);

5 The outcome on this matter is incorporated in chapter V of the annex to draft decision - /CMA.1 titled “Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement” (adopted as decision 18/CMA.1).

5 As footnote 2 above.
Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21

6. Draft decision CMA.1 titled “Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21” (now decision 19/CMA.1);

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

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

II. High-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Implementation and ambition

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

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

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4 FCCC/CP/2018/8, annex II.
15. Recognizes the urgent need to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties, in a predictable manner, to enable enhanced action by developing country Parties;

Pre-2020

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

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

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

19. Welcomes the 2018 stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition, and reiterates its decision¹ to convene another stocktake at its twenty-fifth session;

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

Post-2020

21. Reiterates its invitation¹ to Parties to communicate, by 2020, mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement, and welcomes the strategies that have already been communicated;

22. Also reiterates its request⁷ to those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2025 to communicate by 2020 a new nationally determined contribution and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

23. Further reiterates its request⁷ to those Parties whose intended nationally determined contribution pursuant to decision 1/CP.20 contains a time frame up to 2030 to communicate or update by 2020 the contribution and to do so every five years thereafter pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;

IV. Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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

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

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¹ Decision 1/CP.23, paragraph 18.
² Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 35.
³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 23.
⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 24.
⁵ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2018, Global Warming of 1.5 ºC: An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 ºC above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. Available at http://ipcc.ch/report/sr15.
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V. Talanoa Dialogue

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

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10 Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 20.
11 For information on the outcome, inputs and outputs, see https://talanoa.unitar.org/.
biennial update reports shall be those that are submitted to the secretariat no later than 31 December 2024.

39. Reaffirms that, consistently with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 98, for Parties to the Paris Agreement, following the submission of the final biennial reports and biennial update reports, the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 will supersede the measurement, reporting and verification system established by decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 46-47 and 63-64, and decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 12-22;

40. Also reaffirms the reporting obligations under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention;

41. Decides in this context that, for Parties to the Paris Agreement, the biennial transparency reports, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress prepared and conducted in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 39 above shall replace the biennial reports, biennial update reports, international assessment and review, and international consultation and analysis referred to in decision 2/CP.17;

42. Also decides that, to fulfill national inventory reporting obligations under the Convention, Parties to the Paris Agreement submitting annual national inventory reports under the Convention shall use the modalities, procedures and guidelines for national inventory reports contained in chapter II of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 by the date that the reports are first due under the Paris Agreement, with the technical expert review to be conducted in accordance with the corresponding modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in chapter VII of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, in place of the greenhouse gas inventory reporting guidelines contained in the annex to decision 24/CP.19 and the review guidelines in the annex to decision 13/CP.20, respectively, including in years in which a biennial transparency report is not due under the Paris Agreement;

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

(a) Parties may submit their national communication and biennial transparency report as a single report in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines included in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for information also covered by the national communication reporting guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

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

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

(ii) For those Parties that have not reported under chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, an additional chapter on adaptation, in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in, as applicable, decisions 4/CP.5 and 17/CP.8;

(c) For those Parties whose national communications are subject to review under decision 13/CP.20, the review shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in chapter VII of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, and shall also include a review of the information submitted under paragraph 43(b) above, in accordance with relevant guidance in decision 13/CP.20, as applicable;

44. Reiterates that for Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the Paris Agreement, reporting obligations under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention and existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements under the Convention shall continue to apply, in accordance with relevant decisions, as applicable, and decides that, to enhance comparability of information, those Parties may use the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, as well as the information referred to in paragraph 43(b) above with respect to national communications, to meet their reporting commitments under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention, in lieu of guidance adopted under the Convention;
FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1

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

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

VII. Leaders’ Summit

47. **Welcomes** the participation of Heads of State and Government in the Leaders’ Summit convened in Katowice on 3 December 2018;

48. **Notes** the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration,12 which recognizes the need to take into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;

VIII. United Nations Climate Summit 2019

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

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

IX. Administrative and budgetary matters

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

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

9th plenary meeting
15 December 2018

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12 Available at https://cop24.gov.pl/presidency/initiatives/just-transition-declaration/
Decision 3/CMA.1

Matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,

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

Further recalling Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which states that 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,

Recalling decision 1/CMA.1,

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

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

I. Paris Agreement work programme

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

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

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

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

(a) Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 (decision 4/CMA.1);

(b) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement (decision 5/CMA.1);

(c) Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement (decision 6/CMA.1);

(d) Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (decision 7/CMA.1);

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

(e) Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 36–40 of decision 1/CP.21 (decision 8/CMA.1);
Matters relating to Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/C.21

(f) Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement (decision 9/CMA.1);

(g) Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement (decision 10/CMA.1);

(h) Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/C.21 (decision 11/CMA.1);

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

(i) Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement (decision 12/CMA.1);

(j) Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund (decision 13/CMA.1);

(k) Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/C.21, paragraph 53 (decision 14/CMA.1);

Matters relating to Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 65–70 of decision 1/C.21

(l) Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (decision 15/CMA.1);

(m) Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/C.21 (decision 16/CMA.1);

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

(o) Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement (decision 17/CMA.1);

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

(p) Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (decision 18/CMA.1);

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

(p) Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/C.21 (decision 19/CMA.1);

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

(q) Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (decision 20/CMA.1);

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

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1 The outcome on modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement is incorporated in section V of decision 18/CMA.1.

2 As footnote 1 above.
II. Guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism – the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility – and on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund

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

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

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

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

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

III. Capacity-building under the Paris Agreement

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

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

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

IV. Administrative and budgetary matters

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

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

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 4/CMA.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Reaffirms and underscores that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including to continue to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties in preparing, communicating and accounting for their nationally determined contributions;

2. Encourages the relevant operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and constituted bodies under the Convention serving the Paris Agreement to continue to provide, within their mandates, support for capacity-building as referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. Invites other organizations in a position to do so to provide support for capacity-building as referred to in paragraph 1 above;

4. Recalls that the least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development reflecting their special circumstances in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement;

5. Also recalls Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, and that developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move ever more towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances;

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

6. Further recalls Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that, in communicating their nationally determined contributions, all Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

7. Decides that, in communicating their second and subsequent nationally determined contributions, Parties shall provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding contained in annex I as applicable to their nationally determined contributions, and strongly encourages Parties to provide this information in relation to their first nationally determined contribution, including when communicating or updating it by 2020;

8. Emphasizes that the guidance on information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding is without prejudice to the inclusion of components other than mitigation in a nationally determined contribution, notes that Parties may provide other information when
submitting their nationally determined contributions, and in particular that, as provided in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement, an adaptation communication referred to in Article 7, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement may be submitted as a component of or in conjunction with a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and also notes the further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication contained in decision 9/CMA.1;

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

10. Recognizes that each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from its adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement shall provide the information referred to in annex 1 as applicable to its nationally determined contribution and as it relates to such mitigation co-benefits;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. Decides that, in accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to their nationally determined contributions under Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions in accordance with the guidance contained in annex II;
14. Recalls decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 32, which provides that Parties shall apply the guidance for accounting for nationally determined contributions to their second and subsequent nationally determined contributions, and that Parties may elect to apply such guidance to their first nationally determined contribution;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year):
   (a) Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s);
   (b) Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year;
   (c) For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information;
   (d) Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction;
   (e) Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s);
   (f) Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators.

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

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

4. Planning processes:
   (a) Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and, if available, on the Party’s implementation plans, including, as appropriate:
      (i) Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;
      (ii) Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:
         a. National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;
b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution;

c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;

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

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

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

(i) How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the nationally determined contribution;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;

(ii) Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;

(iii) Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;

(f) Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:
(i) How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;

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

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

(iv) Further technical information, as necessary;

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

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

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

(b) Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement:
   (a) Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and in accordance with decision 1/CP.21;
   (b) Parties whose nationally determined contribution cannot be accounted for using methodologies covered by IPCC guidelines provide information on their own methodology used, including for nationally determined contributions pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, if applicable;
   (c) Parties that draw on existing methods and guidance established under the Convention and its related legal instruments, as appropriate, provide information on how they have done so;
   (d) Parties provide information on methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures, as appropriate;
   (e) Parties that decide to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands provide detailed information on the approach used and how it is consistent with relevant IPCC guidance, as appropriate, or indicate the relevant section of the national greenhouse gas inventory report containing that information;
   (f) Parties that account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products provide detailed information on which IPCC approach has been used to estimate emissions and removals;
   (g) Parties that address the effects of age-class structure in forests provide detailed information on the approach used and how this is consistent with relevant IPCC guidance, as appropriate.

2. Ensuring methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions:
   (a) Parties maintain consistency in scope and coverage, definitions, data sources, metrics, assumptions and methodological approaches;
   (b) Any greenhouse gas data and estimation methodologies used for accounting should be consistent with the Party’s greenhouse gas inventories, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, if applicable;
   (c) Parties strive to avoid overestimating or underestimating projected emissions and removals used for accounting;
   (d) For Parties that apply technical changes to update reference points, reference levels or projections, the changes should reflect either of the following:
      (i) Changes in the Party’s inventory;
      (ii) Improvements in accuracy that maintain methodological consistency;
   (e) Parties transparently report any methodological changes and technical updates made during the implementation of their nationally determined contribution.
3. Striving to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in the nationally determined contribution and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continuing to include it:

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

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

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

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 5/CMA.1

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

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

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

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

1. Adopts the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement as contained in the annex;

2. Decides that the interim public registry prepared by the secretariat pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 30, shall serve as the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement following any revisions required to bring it into accordance with the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to confirmation by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session (December 2019);

3. Also decides that the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be made available by the secretariat, together with the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, through a registry portal with two parts, comprising nationally determined contributions and adaptation communications, respectively;

4. Requests the secretariat:

   (a) To develop a prototype of the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement by June 2019, and present it to Parties at an event to be held in conjunction with the fifteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019);

   (b) To operate the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, and to provide assistance on its use to Parties, other stakeholders and the public;

5. Decides to consider and conclude at its second session whether the prototype referred to in paragraph 4(a) above conforms to the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above;

6. Also decides that the interim public registry prepared by the secretariat pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 30, shall continue to be used on an interim basis for the purpose of implementing Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement until its second session;

7. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 2–6 above;

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

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

I. Modalities for the operation of the public registry

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

II. Procedures for the use of the public registry

A. Submission of nationally determined contributions

2. The national focal point of each Party submits the Party’s NDC by uploading it to the public registry using its unique user account.

3. The secretariat:
   
   (a) Provides Parties with technical assistance on uploading NDCs to the public registry, as required;
   
   (b) Contacts the national focal point to confirm the receipt of an NDC, requests clarifications when necessary and confirms the finalization of the recording process of the submitted NDC in the public registry;
   
   (c) Undertakes an Internet security check of all submitted NDCs before recording them in the public registry.

B. Maintaining a record of nationally determined contributions

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

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

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

III. Roles

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

8. The secretariat acts as the custodian of the public registry and is responsible for its maintenance. To that end, the secretariat:

   (a) Operates and maintains the public registry in accordance with these modalities and procedures, including taking precautionary action to avoid unauthorized access to or alteration of its content;

   (b) Communicates with and provides assistance to Parties, other stakeholders and the public in using the public registry, including through a user guide, training programmes and online support, as appropriate.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 6/CMA.1

Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 4, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 23–25,

1. Welcomes the progress made in the consideration of common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement, and takes note of the rich exchange of views and range of options considered and proposed by Parties on this matter;

2. Decides that Parties shall apply common time frames to their nationally determined contributions to be implemented from 2031 onward;

3. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue the consideration of common time frames for nationally determined contributions at its fifth session (June 2019) with a view to making a recommendation thereon for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

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1. The most recent informal document or deliberations on this issue is available at https://unfccc.int/documents/186726. The ideas expressed in that document are not exhaustive, do not reflect consensus or all views, and are without prejudice to the views of Parties.

Decision 7/CMA.1

Modalities, work programme and functions of the forum under the Paris Agreement on the impact of the implementation of response measures

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

Recalling Article 4 of the Convention,
Also recalling Article 2 and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol,
Reaffirming Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement,
Recalling decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 8/CP.17, 1/CP.21 and 11/CP.21,
Recognizing that Parties may be affected not only by climate change but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,
Acknowledging that there are both positive and negative impacts associated with measures taken in response to climate change,
And recognizing that response measures should be understood in the broader context of the transition towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development,
Reaffirming that Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and inclusive international economic system that will lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties,

1. Decides that in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 33, the forum on the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the forum) under the subsidiary bodies shall serve the Paris Agreement in relation to matters under the Paris Agreement;

2. Adopts the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum contained in the annex;

3. Acknowledges that there is one single forum that covers the work of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on all matters relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures;

4. Affirms that the forum shall report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in respect of matters falling under Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement, where the forum requires the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

5. Decides to establish a Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (hereinafter referred to as the Katowice Committee on Impacts) to support the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and to operate in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex;

6. Requests the subsidiary bodies to review, at their fifty-ninth sessions (November 2023), the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum with a view to providing recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session (November 2023), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its nineteenth session (November 2023) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session (November 2023);

7. Also requests the secretariat to organize the meetings of the Katowice Committee on Impacts, to be held for two days, in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies starting from their fiftieth sessions (June 2019).
8. *Invites Parties* to nominate members to serve on the Katowice Committee on Impacts, noting that the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies shall be notified of these appointments by 15 April 2019;

9. *Decides* that the forum shall develop and recommend a six-year work plan in line with the forum’s functions, work programme and modalities, taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to Parties, for consideration and adoption by the subsidiary bodies at their fifty-first sessions;

10. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to conduct a midterm review of the workplan of the forum, starting from their fifty-sixth sessions (June 2022), with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the forum;

11. *Invites Parties* to submit their views on the workplan of the forum and the Katowice Committee on Impacts via the submission portal\(^1\) by 15 April 2019;

12. *Decides* that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures shall provide recommendations for consideration by the subsidiary bodies with a view to the subsidiary bodies recommending actions for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

13. *Requests* the secretariat to support the implementation of the work programme of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;

14. *Takes note of* the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 above;

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

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\(^1\) [https://unfccc.int/submissions/](https://unfccc.int/submissions/)
Annex

Modalities, work programme and functions under the Paris Agreement of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

I. Functions

1. The forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (hereinafter referred to as the forum) shall have the following functions:

   (a) Provide a platform allowing Parties to share, in an interactive manner, information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views, and to facilitate assessment and analysis of the impact of the implementation of response measures, including the use and development of modelling tools and methodologies, with a view to recommending specific actions;

   (b) Provide recommendations to the subsidiary bodies of the actions referred to in paragraph 1(a) above for their consideration, with a view to recommending those actions, as appropriate, to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

   (c) Provide concrete examples, case studies and best practices in order to enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to deal with the impact of the implementation of response measures;

   (d) Address the effects of the implementation of response measures under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement by enhancing cooperation among Parties, stakeholders, external organizations, experts and institutions, by enhancing the capacity and the understanding of Parties of the impacts of mitigation actions and by enabling the exchange of information, experience and best practices among Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts;

   (e) Respond and take into consideration the relevant outcomes of different processes under the Paris Agreement;

   (f) Promote action to minimize the adverse impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures.

II. Work programme

2. The work programme comprises the following areas of work in order to address the concerns of all Parties, particularly developing country Parties:

   (a) Economic diversification and transformation;

   (b) Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;

   (c) Assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures;

   (d) Facilitating the development of tools and methodologies to assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures.
III. Modalities

3. The forum shall meet twice a year in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and will be convened under a joint agenda item of the subsidiary bodies and operate in accordance with the procedures applicable to contact groups.

4. The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) shall support the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures to implement its work programme and shall operate in accordance with the following terms of reference:

(a) The KCI shall meet twice a year, for two days per meeting, in conjunction with the meetings of the subsidiary bodies;

(b) The KCI shall be composed of 14 members, with two members from each of the five United Nations regional groups, one member from the least developed countries, one member from the small island developing States and two members from relevant intergovernmental organizations;

(c) Members shall serve in their expert capacity and should have relevant qualifications and expertise in the technical and socioeconomic fields related to the areas of the work programme of the forum;

(d) Members identified in paragraph 4(b) above shall be nominated by their respective groups. The Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice shall be notified of these appointments;

(e) Members identified in paragraph 4(b) above shall serve a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms in office;

(f) The KCI shall elect, on a consensus basis, two members from among its members identified in paragraph 4(b) above to serve as Co-Chairs for a term of two years each, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation;

(g) If one of the Co-Chairs is temporarily unable to fulfill the obligations of the office, any other member designated by the KCI shall serve as Co-Chair;

(h) Meetings of the KCI shall be open to attendance, as observers, by all Parties and accredited observer organizations unless otherwise decided by the KCI;

(i) The KCI shall operate on the basis of consent of its members;

(j) Members of the KCI shall provide an annual report for the forum to consider with a view to making recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

5. The forum and the KCI may use the following modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, in order to carry out the work programme of the forum:

(a) Building awareness and enhancing information-sharing through the exchange and sharing of experience and best practices;

(b) Preparing technical papers, case studies, concrete examples and guidelines;

(c) Receiving input from experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;

(d) Organizing workshops.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 8/CMA.1

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

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

Recalling Article 6, paragraphs 2, 4 and 8, of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40;

1. Notes the consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Conference of the Parties of the mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 36–40;¹

2. Also notes that draft decision texts on these matters in the proposal by the President² were considered, but that Parties could not reach consensus thereon;

3. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to continue consideration of the mandates referred to in paragraph 1 above, taking into consideration the draft decision texts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, with a view to forwarding a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its second session (December 2019);

4. Notes that information provided in a structured summary referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 77(d), is without prejudice to the outcomes on these matters.

20th plenary meeting
15 December 2018


² Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Katowice%20text%20final%20Dec2018_1015AM.pdf. Sections II.A, II.B and III.C do not reflect consensus on these matters and are without prejudice to the views of Parties or the consideration of the matter by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.
Decision 9/CMA.1

Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling relevant provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in particular Article 7,

Recognizing the importance of flexibility provided to Parties by Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement for submitting and updating the adaptation communication,

Recalling decisions 4/CP.5, 17/CP.8 and 5/CP.17,

Recognizing the links between adaptation and sustainable development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,

Emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

Recalling that continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 7, paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement,

1. Notes that the purpose of the adaptation communication is to:
   (a) Increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation;
   (b) Strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries;
   (c) Provide input to the global stocktake;
   (d) Enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions;

2. Decides that the adaptation communication:
   (a) Is country-driven and flexible, including in the choice of communication or document, as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement;
   (b) Shall not pose any additional burden on developing country Parties, is not a basis for comparison between Parties and is not subject to review;

3. Recalls that, as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update an adaptation communication, and that the adaptation communications shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and/or a national communication;

4. Decides that Parties may, as appropriate, also submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

5. Recalls that the adaptation communications shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in decision 10/CMA.1;

6. Invites Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication to do so in time to inform each global stocktake;
7. Also invites Parties, according to their national circumstances and capacities, to provide in their adaptation communication information on the elements referred to in paragraph (a–d) of the annex and to provide, as appropriate, additional information on the elements referred to in paragraph (e–i) of the annex;

8. Invites Parties to include, as appropriate, ex ante information in their adaptation communication based on the elements identified in the annex;

9. Acknowledges that Parties may, when submitting an adaptation communication, tailor the information provided, taking into account the specific communications or documents used;

10. Encourages Parties to clearly identify the part of the communication or document chosen, in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 11, that constitutes their adaptation communication, and to number their adaptation communications sequentially;

11. Also encourages Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with a nationally determined contribution to use the guidance included in this decision, as appropriate;

12. Invites Parties that opt to use a nationally determined contribution consistently with Article 4, paragraph 7, and in line with paragraph 11 above to provide information on the element referred to in paragraph (i) of the annex;

13. Acknowledges that Parties that choose to submit their adaptation communication as part of a national communication or a national adaptation plan may provide information taking into consideration the guidelines contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/7 and decisions 17/CP.8 and 5/CP.17;

14. Also acknowledges that adaptation communications and other relevant information will be synthesized in line with paragraph 23(b) of decision 19/CMA.1 and will contribute to reviewing the overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation;

15. Requests the Adaptation Committee to develop, with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, using relevant existing guidance as a starting point, as appropriate, by June 2022, draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the elements contained in the annex, for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their fifty-seventh sessions (November 2022) in the context of their consideration of the report of the Adaptation Committee;

16. Decides to take stock of, and if necessary revise, the guidance contained in this decision, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 17 below and the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 18 below, at its eighth session (2025);

17. Invites Parties to submit via the submission portal(1) by February 2025 information on their experience with the application of the guidance contained in this decision;

18. Requests the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions referred to in paragraph 17 above for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its sixty-second session (2025);

19. URGES developed country Parties and invites other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to continue to mobilize support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties;

20. Invites the Global Environment Facility, in line with its existing mandate, to consider channelling support to developing country Parties for the preparation and submission of their adaptation communications, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and/or a national communication;

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(1) https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements
21. Encourages the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, in line with their existing mandates and governing instruments, to continue channeling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication;

22. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 18 above;

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

Elements of an adaptation communication

An adaptation communication may include information on the following elements:

(a) National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks;
(b) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate;
(c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions;
(d) Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties;
(e) Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including:
(f) Progress and results achieved;
(g) Adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition;
(h) Cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate;
(i) Barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation;
(j) Good practices, lessons learned and information sharing;
(k) Monitoring and evaluation;
(l) Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits;
(m) How adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions;
(n) Gender-responsive adaptation action and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation, where appropriate;
(o) Any other information related to adaptation.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 10/CMA.1

Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 7, paragraphs 11 and 12, of the Paris Agreement,

1. Decides to establish the public registry for adaptation communications referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement to contain adaptation communications submitted by Parties in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement;

2. Also decides to adopt the modalities and procedures for the operation and use of the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above as contained in the annex;

3. Further decides that the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be made available by the secretariat, together with the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement, through a registry portal with two parts, comprising adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions, respectively;

4. Requests the secretariat:

   (a) To develop a prototype of the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above by June 2019, in accordance with the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 2 above, and present it to Parties at an event to be held in conjunction with the fifteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2019);

   (b) To operate the public registry referred to in paragraph 1 above and to provide assistance on its use to Parties, other stakeholders and the public;

5. Decides to consider and conclude at its second session (December 2019) whether the prototype referred to in paragraph 4(a) above shall serve as the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement.

6. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 4 above.
Annex

Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement

I. Modalities for the operation of the public registry

1. The public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement:
   (a) Presents the recorded adaptation communications on a separate page for each Party in tabular format, with one row for each adaptation communication and columns displaying, as appropriate, name of Party, document title, document type, hyperlinks to corresponding documents containing the adaptation communications, as appropriate, submitted as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution and/or a national communication, as referred to in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement; and version number, status, language and date of submission;
   (b) Provides the flexibility for each Party to submit its adaptation communication in the way it wishes;
   (c) Has the capability of sorting, recording and displaying adaptation communications;
   (d) Preserves the integrity of the adaptation communications in accordance with their country-driven nature;
   (e) Avoids unauthorized access to or alteration of its content;
   (f) Ensures user-friendly navigation to and between relevant registries and other web resources;
   (g) Utilizes relevant web tools to notify users, upon request, of new and modified registry content;
   (h) Constitutes an intuitive, easy-to-use web-based platform;
   (i) Provides a user-friendly interface in all six official languages of the United Nations.

II. Procedures for the use of the public registry

A. Submission of adaptation communications

2. The secretariat:
   (a) Provides each Party with a unique user account for the public registry;
   (b) Provides technical assistance to Parties for uploading adaptation communications to the public registry, as required.

3. The national focal point of each Party submits the Party’s adaptation communication by uploading it to the registry, or informs the secretariat of the vehicle used as the adaptation communication.

B. Maintaining a record of adaptation communications

4. The public registry constitutes an archive and maintains the hyperlinks of all previously submitted adaptation communications referred to in Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement as a matter of public record.
C. Access to adaptation communications

5. Parties, non-State actors, other stakeholders and the public can view, read and download the adaptation communications from the public registry.

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

III. Roles

7. The national focal point of each Party manages the Party’s interaction with the secretariat regarding the adaptation communication in the public registry.

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

9. The secretariat communicates with and provides assistance to Parties using the public registry, including through a user guide, training programmes and online support.

29th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 11/CMA.1

Matters referred to in paragraphs 41, 42 and 45 of decision 1/CP.21

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

Recalling Article 7 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42 and 45,

Noting with appreciation the technical work undertaken by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance, in relation to decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 41, 42 and 45.

1. Ways to enhance the coherence of the work of adaptation-related institutional arrangements

1. Decides that the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group shall serve the Paris Agreement;

2. Assigns any future and emerging adaptation-related work necessary for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement to existing institutions;

3. Encourages institutional arrangements related to finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, in line with their mandates, to strive for a balance between adaptation and mitigation while respecting a country-driven approach;

4. Invites partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee, to support the work of other adaptation-related institutional arrangements, in particular by providing relevant scientific and technical information and sharing knowledge;

5. Also invites the Consultative Group of Experts and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in line with their mandates, as appropriate, ensuring efficiency and consistency, to work together on training for assessing vulnerability and other aspects of adaptation;

6. Requests the Adaptation Committee, as necessary and in consultation with relevant adaptation-related institutions, to continue to make recommendations in its annual report on enhancing collaboration and promoting coherence and synergies with a view to addressing Parties’ evolving adaptation-related needs;

7. Urges developed country Parties and invites other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the work of adaptation-related institutions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

II. Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties

8. Notes the existing work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group related to synthesizing information on specific adaptation themes and on relevant lessons learned and good practices;

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1 See documents FCCC/SBI/2017/2, FCCC/SBI/2017/14 and FCCC/SBI/2017/2/Add.1—FCCC/SBI/2017/14/Add.1.

2 The institutional arrangements on finance include the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
9. Requests the secretariat to include in the synthesis report prepared for the global stocktake called for in paragraph 23(b) of decision 19/CMA.1 information on the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, in order to facilitate recognition of such efforts in the global stocktake, drawing on, inter alia, the most recent documents that may contain adaptation information, which may include adaptation communications, national adaptation plans, national communications, nationally determined contributions, other relevant reports prepared under the transparency framework and reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other relevant scientific bodies;

10. Decides to recognize, guided by the high-level committee and taking into account a country-driven approach, the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties during the high-level events of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 33 of decision 19/CMA.1;

11. Requests the secretariat to prepare a report summarizing the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties referred to in paragraph 10 above drawing on, inter alia, the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 9 above and the outputs referred to in paragraph 34 of decision 19/CMA.1;

12. Decides to make use of existing national, regional and global events, including the NAP Expo and the Adaptation Forum of the Adaptation Committee, to showcase the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;

13. Requests the secretariat, under the guidance of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and in collaboration with relevant stake holders, to prepare synthesis reports every two years starting in 2020 on specific adaptation themes, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties;

14. Recalls that the global stocktake will review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation and acknowledges that adaptation efforts contribute to this objective.

III. Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs with a view to assisting developing countries without placing undue burden on them

15. Requests the Adaptation Committee, in collaboration with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, partner organizations of the Nairobi work programme, users and developers of relevant methodologies, including academia and the private sector, to develop by June 2020 and to regularly update an inventory of relevant methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support in the context of national adaptation planning and implementation, and to make the information available on the adaptation knowledge portal;\(^3\)

16. Invites Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal\(^4\) by February 2021 their views and information on the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support;

17. Requests the Adaptation Committee, with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, as appropriate, to prepare, drawing on the inventory referred to in paragraph 15 above and the submissions referred to in paragraph 16 above, a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, as well as on the related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines, for consideration and further guidance by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technical Advice at its fifty-seventh session (November 2022) in the context of its consideration of the report of the Adaptation Committee;

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\(^3\) [https://www.unfccc.int/sites/NWPShaping/Pages/Home.aspx](https://www.unfccc.int/sites/NWPShaping/Pages/Home.aspx).

\(^4\) [https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements](https://unfccc.int/submissions_and_statements).
18. Invites all relevant entities to further improve the applicability of existing methodologies and tools for assessing adaptation needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support;

19. Also invites the World Meteorological Organization, through its Global Framework for Climate Services, with a view to facilitating the development and application of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, to regularly inform the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice about its activities aimed at improving the availability and accessibility of comprehensive climate information, including observational data, and about how it facilitates the provision and dissemination of the most up-to-date climate model predictions and projections;

20. Further invites the Paris Committee on Capacity-building and providers of capacity-building support, as appropriate and in accordance with their mandates, while further enhancing capacity-building efforts, to facilitate the access to and implementation of methodologies for assessing the adaptation needs of developing country Parties in the context of providing support for building adaptive capacity;

IV. Methodologies for taking the necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries

21. Invites the Standing Committee on Finance, in line with its mandate and in collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, to consider, taking into account the recommendations of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group,3 as well as relevant submissions from Parties and observer organizations, ways to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries, in the context of the limit to the increase in the global average temperature referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and to include recommendations in its annual report;

22. Also invites Parties to further enhance their enabling environments, policy frameworks, institutions and national public financial management systems with a view to improving access to international public support, as appropriate, and to enhancing the involvement of the private sector;

23. Urges developed country Parties and invites other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to assist the least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties, drawing on the work of the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, in building or strengthening their enabling environments, policy frameworks, institutions and national public financial management systems so as to mobilize support for adaptation, in particular capacity-building, including as part of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

24. Invites Parties to continue engaging in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of action, including the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

25. Takes note of the resources available through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for strengthening developing country Parties' institutional capacity for programming their priority climate actions and for tracking and reporting climate finance;

26. Invites Parties and relevant actors to ensure, as appropriate, that steps are taken to identify and subsequently remove perverse incentives that could result in non-resilient investments and planning decisions;

27. Requests Parties to report on support provided and received in line with the reporting instruments and modalities being developed under the Paris Agreement;

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3 As footnote 1 above.
28. Invites the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, in line with their mandates, to seek to ensure that the provision of financial support to developing country Parties is balanced between adaptation and mitigation activities;

29. Requests the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to facilitate, in line with their mandates, the provision of support for technology development and transfer for adaptation in developing country Parties, promoting a balance between adaptation and mitigation activities;

30. Invites the Paris Committee on Capacity-building to enhance and facilitate the provision of support for capacity-building for adaptation in developing country Parties, promoting a balance between adaptation and mitigation activities;

31. Requests the secretariat to include in the synthesis report prepared for the global stocktake called for in paragraph 22(b) of decision 19/CMA.1 an assessment of the support needs for adaptation of developing country Parties drawing on, inter alia, the most recent documents that may contain adaptation information, which may include adaptation communications, national adaptation plans, national communications, nationally determined contributions, other relevant reports prepared under the transparency framework, reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other relevant scientific bodies as well as the report referred to in paragraph 13 of decision 4/CP.24;

V. Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support

32. Notes the constraints encountered by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in developing methodologies, including the differences in national circumstances in relation to adaptation, the difficulty of setting adaptation baselines and targets and the lack of common metrics for measuring progress on adaptation;

33. Also notes that the current state of knowledge is not sufficient to address the mandate and requires time and effort to advance;

34. Invites Parties, academia and other relevant stakeholders to undertake further technical work, building on the existing work of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance, and taking into consideration ongoing relevant work under and outside the Convention, on developing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

35. Also invites the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance, and relevant experts to contribute to the technical work referred to in paragraph 34 above by continuing to compile existing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

36. Further invites Parties, United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to submit by April 2020 to the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group information on gaps, challenges, opportunities and options associated with methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, including in the areas of adaptation needs, plans and strategies; enabling environments and policy frameworks; frameworks used for assessing the effectiveness of adaptation efforts; efforts and systems to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation efforts; support through all instruments and channels, including domestic, international, public and private sources and progress towards the implementation and achievement of adaptation goals, plans and strategies;

37. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 9, 11, 13 and 31 above;

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6 Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 45(b).
38. Requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 12/CMA.1

Identification of the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Articles 4 and 11 of the Convention,
Also recalling Article 9, paragraphs 1–5, of the Paris Agreement,
Further recalling Articles 3, 4, 7, 10, 11 and 14 of the Paris Agreement,
Recalling decisions 3/COP.19, 7/COP.21, 13/COP.22 and 12/COP.23,

Underlining the need for continued and enhanced international support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

1. Recognizes the importance of predictability and clarity of information on financial support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
2. Reiterates that developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties, and that other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis;
3. Underlines the importance of Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement on this matter;
4. Requests developed country Parties to submit the biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above and as specified in the annex starting in 2020;
5. Encourages other Parties providing resources to communicate biennially, as referred to in paragraph 2 above, on a voluntary basis.
6. Requests the secretariat to establish a dedicated online portal for posting and recording the biennial communications;
7. Also requests the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the information included in the biennial communications, referred to in paragraph 2 above, starting in 2021, and to inform the global stocktake;
8. Further requests the secretariat to organize biennial in-session workshops beginning the year after the submission of the first biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to prepare a summary report on each workshop;
9. Decides to consider the compilations and syntheses referred to in paragraph 7 above and the summary reports on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 8 above starting at its fourth session (November 2021);
10. Also decides to convene a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance beginning in 2021, to be informed, inter alia, by the summary reports on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraph 8 above and the biennial communications referred to in paragraph 2 above;
11. Requests the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to summarize the deliberations of the dialogue referred to in paragraph 10 above for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its succeeding session;
12. Invites the Conference of the Parties to consider the compilations and syntheses and the summary reports on the in-session workshops referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, respectively;
13. Decides to consider updating the types of information contained in the annex at its sixh session (2023) on the basis of Parties’ experience and lessons learned in the preparation of their biennial communications of indicative quantitative and qualitative information;

14. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in paragraphs 6-8 and 10 above;

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

Types of information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement

Developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Paris Agreement, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis. This should include:

(a) Enhanced information to increase clarity on the projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries, as available;

(b) Indicative quantitative and qualitative information on programmes, including projected levels, channels and instruments, as available;

(c) Information on policies and priorities, including regions and geography, recipient countries, beneficiaries, targeted groups, sectors and gender responsiveness;

(d) Information on purposes and types of support: mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, technology transfer and capacity-building;

(e) Information on the factors that providers of climate finance look for in evaluating proposals, in order to help to inform developing countries;

(f) An indication of new and additional resources to be provided, and how it determines such resources as being new and additional;

(g) Information on national circumstances and limitations relevant to the provision of ex-ante information;

(h) Information on relevant methodologies and assumptions used to project levels of climate finance;

(i) Information on challenges and barriers encountered in the past, lessons learned and measures taken to overcome them;

(j) Information on how Parties are aiming to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the country-driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation;

(k) Information on action and plans to mobilize additional climate finance as part of the global effort to mobilize climate finance from a wide variety of sources, including on the relationship between the public interventions to be used and the private finance mobilized;

(l) Information on how financial support effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and supports country-driven strategies;

(m) Information on how support provided and mobilized is targeted at helping developing countries in their efforts to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including by assisting them in efforts to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

(n) Information on efforts to integrate climate change considerations, including resilience, into their development support;

(o) Information on how support to be provided to developing country Parties enhances their capacities.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 13/CMA.1

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

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

1. Decides that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement with respect to all matters relating to the Paris Agreement, effective 1 January 2019, subject to the decision on this matter made by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

2. Recommends that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol decide that the Adaptation Fund will continue to be financed by the activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol;

3. Also recommends to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that the Adaptation Fund shall exclusively serve the Paris Agreement once the share of proceeds under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement becomes available;

4. Invites the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ensure that developing country Parties and developed country Parties that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible for membership on the Adaptation Fund Board;

5. Decides that, when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement, it shall be financed from the share of proceeds from the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and from a variety of voluntary public and private sources;

6. Invites the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to request the Adaptation Fund Board to consider the rules of procedure of the Board, the arrangements of the Adaptation Fund with respect to the Paris Agreement and the implications of the Adaptation Fund receiving the share of proceeds from activities under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement, with a view to forwarding recommendations to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for consideration at its second session (December 2019).

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 14/CMA.1

Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53

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

Recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53,

1. Decides to initiate at its third session (November 2020), in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;

2. Agrees to consider, in its deliberations referred to in paragraph 1 above, the aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 15/CMA.1

Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, regarding the long-term vision for technology development and transfer,

Also recalling Article 10, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Paris Agreement,

Further recalling decision 1/COP.21, paragraphs 67 and 68,

Recognising the need to ensure that the operationalization of the technology framework undertaken by the Technology Mechanism to support the achievement of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the long-term vision for technology development and transfer and Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in elaborating the technology framework in accordance with decision 1/COP.21, paragraph 67,

1. Adopts the technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement as elaborated in the annex;
2. Decides that the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, consistently with their respective functions, mandates and modalities of work, shall implement the technology framework in close collaboration under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
3. Requests the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network:
   (a) To incorporate the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplans and programmes of work, which should also include methods for the monitoring and evaluation of their activities;
   (b) To include information in their joint annual report for 2019 on how they incorporated the guidance contained in the technology framework into their respective workplans and programmes of work as referred to in paragraph 3(a) above;
4. Takes note of the recommendation of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to prepare and submit their joint annual report to both the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
5. Requests the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to report on the progress of their work and challenges and lessons learned in implementing the technology framework in their joint annual reports;
6. Recognises the importance of the support, including financial support, that shall be provided to developing country Parties for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, and agrees that the technology framework can facilitate the strengthening of such support;
7. Decides that the outcomes of and/or recommendations resulting from the periodic assessment referred to in decision 1/COP.21, paragraph 69, shall be considered when updating the technology framework;
8. Requests the secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the technology framework;

1 FCCC/SB/2017/3, paragraph 43.
9. *Also requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.*
Annex

Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

1. Purpose

1. The purpose of the technology framework under the Paris Agreement is to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in pursuit of the long-term vision referred to in its Article 10, paragraph 1. The long-term vision for technology development and transfer shared by Parties relates to the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

2. The technology framework can play a strategic role in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the Technology Mechanism, which consists of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), by addressing the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement and the long-term vision for technology development and transfer.

II. Principles

3. The principles of the technology framework, which are coherence, inclusiveness, results-oriented approach, transformational approach and transparency, should guide the Technology Mechanism in implementing the Paris Agreement, as follows:

(a) Align with the long-term vision for technology development and transfer and other provisions of the Paris Agreement, national plans and strategies under the Convention and actions undertaken by relevant institutions in the international climate regime and beyond;

(b) Be designed and implemented in a manner that facilitates the active participation of all relevant stakeholders and takes into account sustainable development, gender, the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and the enhancement of indigenous capacities and endogenous technologies;

(c) Be results-oriented in terms of output, outcome and impact;

(d) Address the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

(e) Be designed and implemented in a manner that enhances the transparency of the results, costs and process, such as through planning, resource management and reporting on activities and support.

III. Key themes

4. The following key themes for the technology framework represent focused areas of action to be undertaken under the framework:

(a) Innovation;

(b) Implementation;

(c) Enabling environment and capacity-building;

(d) Collaboration and stakeholder engagement;

(e) Support.
A. Innovation

5. As stipulated in Article 10, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development. To achieve the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, there is a pressing need to accelerate and strengthen technological innovation so that it can deliver environmentally and socially sound, cost-effective and better-performing climate technologies on a larger and more widespread scale.

6. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore accelerate and scale up innovation at different stages of the technology cycle, addressing both adaptation and mitigation in a balanced manner to help countries to build resilience and reduce their emissions, and be undertaken in a manner that enhances the effective participation of developing country Parties, fosters sustainable development and ensures gender responsiveness.

7. Fostering innovation could be done through new collaborative approaches to climate technology research, development and demonstration (RD&D); the creation and promotion of relevant enabling policy to incentivize and nurture a supportive environment for innovation; and the active engagement of the private sector and closer collaboration between the public and private sector.

8. Actions and activities in this area of work include:
   
   (a) Supporting countries in incentivizing innovation by improving the policy environments, strategies, legal and regulatory frameworks, and institutional arrangements for establishing and/or strengthening their national systems of innovation;
   
   (b) Providing information and facilitating the sharing of information on international technology RD&D partnerships and initiatives, good practices and lessons learned from countries’ climate technology RD&D policies and activities;
   
   (c) Promoting the development, deployment and dissemination of existing innovative technologies and accelerating the scale-up and diffusion of emerging climate technologies;
   
   (d) Supporting countries in developing long-term technological transition pathways towards the widespread uptake of climate technologies in the context of climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development;
   
   (e) Promoting collaboration with international technology RD&D partnerships and initiatives to stimulate climate technology RD&D;
   
   (f) Supporting countries in initiating joint climate technology RD&D activities;
   
   (g) Identifying ways to increase the effective participation of developing country Parties in collaborative approaches to RD&D;
   
   (h) Promoting the engagement of the private sector in the development of new and innovative climate technologies, including through:
      
      (i) Raising awareness of future market opportunities in climate technology innovation;
      
      (ii) Identifying ways to incentivize their participation;
      
      (iii) Promoting partnerships between the public and private sector in the development and transfer of climate technologies.

B. Implementation

9. The Paris Agreement highlights the importance of technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions under the Agreement. The Technology Mechanism should facilitate and promote enhanced action on technology to help countries to achieve the
purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement, while at the same time recognizing the importance of rapidly accelerating the transformational changes towards climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development.

10. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore facilitate the implementation of collaborative technology development and transfer, build on the past and ongoing work of the Technology Mechanism, and take into account the role of North-South, South-South, triangular and regional collaboration in facilitating implementation.

11. Actions and activities under this key theme should also facilitate the implementation of mitigation and adaptation action identified using planning tools and processes such as nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, technology needs assessments (TNAs), national adaptation plans, technology road maps, and other relevant policies, and facilitate overcoming challenges by implementing such action, as appropriate.

12. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

   (a) Facilitating the undertaking and updating of TNAs, as well as enhancing the implementation of their results, particularly technology action plans and project ideas, and capacity-building related to TNAs;

   (b) Promoting the link or alignment of TNAs with nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans in order to increase coherence between the implementation of these national plans with national strategies to achieve climate-resilient and low-emission development.

   (c) Reviewing the TNA guidelines and updating them as necessary with a view to TNAs leading to plans and implementation that are aligned with the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

   (d) Identifying and developing recommendations on approaches, tools, and means, as appropriate, for the assessment of the technologies that are ready to transfer.

   (e) Identifying and developing recommendations for the enhancement of enabling environments for and the addressing of barriers to the development and transfer of socially and environmentally sound technologies.

C. Enabling environment and capacity-building

13. In the context of technology development and transfer, countries may face various challenges. Creating and enhancing enabling environments for the development and transfer of socially and environmentally sound technologies should consider the challenges faced by countries and the different needs of the countries in overcoming such challenges.

14. Capacity-building for technology development and transfer is a cross-cutting and comprehensive issue. Although initiatives and activities on capacity-building for technology development and transfer are already being undertaken, further measures in this area are needed to develop, strengthen, and enhance countries’ capabilities to take effective climate action in the context of the Paris Agreement.

15. Actions and activities under this key theme should therefore foster the creation and enhancement of an enabling environment, including policy and regulatory environments for technology development and transfer, and strengthen the capacity of countries to effectively address various challenges.

16. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

   (a) Enhancing public awareness on climate technology development and transfer;

   (b) Facilitating countries in enhancing an investment-friendly environment, including national strategies and action plans, a policy environment, legal and regulatory frameworks and other institutional arrangements;
(e) Facilitating countries in enhancing an enabling environment to promote endogenous and gender-responsive technologies for mitigation and adaptation actions;

(d) Assisting countries in developing and implementing policies for enabling environments to incentivize the private and public sector to fully realize the development and transfer of climate technologies;

(e) Assisting governments in playing a key role in fostering private sector involvement by designing and implementing policies, regulations and standards that create enabling environments and favourable market conditions for climate technologies;

(f) Facilitating information-sharing and networking among relevant organizations and institutions to create synergies and to enable the exchange among relevant players of best practices, experience and knowledge on technology development and transfer;

(g) Formulating and analysing information on capacity-building activities at different stages of the technology cycle;

(h) Catalysing the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities for climate-related technologies and harnessing indigenous knowledge;

(i) Enhancing collaboration with existing capacity-building organizations and institutions, including those under the Convention, to create synergies in a manner that enhances efficiency and avoids duplication of work;

(j) Enhancing the capacity of national designated entities (NDEs) of all Parties, especially those in developing countries, to fulfil their roles;

(k) Enhancing the capacities of Parties to plan, monitor and achieve technological transformation in accordance with the purposes and goals of the Paris Agreement.

D. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement

17. Collaboration with and engagement of stakeholders will enhance interaction between those involved in the development and transfer of climate technology and help to share knowledge and mobilize support. In this context, stakeholders will provide important input to the work of the Technology Mechanism.

18. Therefore, the Technology Mechanism shall work in an open and inclusive, including gender-responsive, manner whereby stakeholders are invited to participate and actively engage. Collaboration with and engagement of stakeholders should take place at different stages of the technology cycle.

19. Enhanced engagement of stakeholders at the local, regional, national and global level will be beneficial for the Technology Mechanism. Further, activities for cooperation on technology development and transfer across relevant organizations, institutions and initiatives should be harmonized and synergized to avoid duplication and ensure consistency and coherence.

20. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

(a) Enhancing engagement and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including local communities and authorities, national planners, the private sector and civil society organizations, in the planning and implementation of Technology Mechanism activities;

(b) Enhancing engagement and collaboration with the private sector, on a voluntary basis, to leverage expertise, experience and knowledge regarding effective enabling environments that support the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

(c) Enhancing engagement between NDEs and relevant stakeholders, including by providing guidance and information;

(d) Enhancing collaboration and synergy with relevant international organizations, institutions and initiatives, including academia and the scientific community, to leverage their specific expertise, experience, knowledge and information, particularly on new and innovative technologies.
E. Support

21. Article 10, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement states that support, including financial support, shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of that Article, including for strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, with a view to achieving a balance between support for mitigation and adaptation.

22. The understanding of support under this key theme is broader than just financial support, as it may include all aspects of support for the implementation of Article 10 of the Paris Agreement. The support should be provided for all key themes of the technology framework, taking into account the gender perspective and endogenous and indigenous aspects.

23. The provision and mobilization of various types of support coming from a wide variety of sources are crucial to implementing Article 10 of the Paris Agreement and can enhance cooperative action on technology development and transfer.

24. Monitoring and evaluation of the Technology Mechanism can enhance the effectiveness of the support provided.

25. Actions and activities in this area of work include:

   (a) Enhancing the collaboration of the Technology Mechanism with the Financial Mechanism for enhanced support for technology development and transfer;

   (b) Identifying and promoting innovative finance and investment at different stages of the technology cycle;

   (c) Providing enhanced technical support to developing country Parties, in a country-driven manner, and facilitating their access to financing for innovation, including for R&D, enabling environments and capacity-building, developing and implementing the results of T&Ds, and engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, including organizational and institutional support;

   (d) Enhancing the mobilization of various types of support, including pro bono and in-kind support, from various sources for the implementation of actions and activities under each key theme of the technology framework;

   (e) Developing and/or enhancing a system for monitoring and tracking of actions and activities undertaken, and support received, by the Technology Mechanism to implement the technology framework, with a view to such information being also contributing to the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 and the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 16/CMA.1

Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21

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

Recalling decision 1/CP.21, in particular paragraph 69, and decision 1/CP.23,

1. Adopts the scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, as contained in the annex;

2. Decides that the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above should be undertaken in a transparent, inclusive and participatory manner;

3. Also decides to initiate the first periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above at its fourth session (November 2021) in accordance with the scope and modalities as contained in the annex, or as these may be subsequently amended, with a view to completing the first periodic assessment at its fifth session (November 2022);

4. Further decides that the outcomes of the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above should serve as an input to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;

5. Decides that the outcome of the periodic assessment should guide improved effectiveness and enhanced support to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

6. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate, at its fifty-first session (December 2019), consideration of the alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 1 above with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (November 2020);

7. Also requests that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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1 In accordance with decisions 2/CP.17, 14/CP.18 and 12/CP.24.
Annex

Scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21

I. Scope

1. The mandate is to undertake a periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer (hereinafter referred to as the periodic assessment). The scope has two elements:

   (a) The effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

   (b) The adequacy of support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.

A. Effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism

2. On the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as guided by the technology framework, the scope may include the assessment of the impact, outputs and outcomes of the Technology Mechanism, in particular, how it has:

   (a) Facilitated the transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement;

   (b) Contributed to the achievement of the long-term vision referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

   (c) Contributed to strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer;

   (d) Enhanced the implementation of the technology elements of nationally determined contributions and technology needs assessments;

   (e) Resulted in quantitative impacts through technical assistance, including potential emission reductions, the number of technology solutions delivered, and investments leveraged;

   (f) Undertaken its work in a cost-effective and efficient manner;

   (g) Achieved success in terms of how the bodies of the Technology Mechanism have implemented their workplans;

   (h) Overcome challenges;

   (i) Identified opportunities for improvement;

   (j) Collaborated with other stakeholders in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

   (k) Responded to the overarching guidance provided by the technology framework referred to in Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including aligning its work with the themes of the technology framework;

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1 Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 69.
2 See document FCCC/SBI/2016/8, paragraph 94.
3 Decision 15/CMA.1.
(l) Responded to existing mandates under the Paris Agreement and to guidance from Parties.

3. To undertake the assessment of effectiveness referred to in paragraph 2 above, the work of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to cooperative action on technology development and transfer to be assessed may include:

   (a) The work of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;

   (b) The work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, including in relation to:

      (i) The implementation of its three core services: responding to requests from developing countries; fostering collaboration and sharing of information; and strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity-building;

      (ii) Its institutional arrangements;

      (c) The collaboration between the TEC and the CTCN, and the linkages between these bodies and institutional arrangements under the Paris Agreement;

      (d) The work on technology needs assessments and the implementation of technology action plans to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.

B. Adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism

4. On the adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, the scope may include, but is not limited to, the assessment of:

   (a) The recipients of the support provided:

      (i) The TEC;

      (ii) The CTCN, including the national designated entities;

   (b) The sources of support provided;

   (c) The types of support provided;

   (d) How the support provided was used, taking into account actions at the different stages of the technology cycle:

      (i) Mitigation actions;

      (ii) Adaptation actions;

      (iii) Cross-cutting actions;

      (e) The level of support provided and whether it has changed over time;

      (f) The extent to which the support has met the budgets and plans of the Technology Mechanism.

II. Modalities

5. The scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism should follow international
best practices for conducting assessments. These best practices include the following five evaluation criteria categories: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

6. The periodic assessment is undertaken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). The CMA:
   (a) Initiates the periodic assessment in accordance with paragraph 10 below;
   (b) Provides guidance to the secretariat and requests it to prepare interim and final reports on the periodic assessment;
   (c) Finalizes the periodic assessment, with possible outputs in accordance with paragraph 11 below.

7. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) supports the CMA by:
   (a) Considering the interim report and providing guidance to the secretariat for preparing the final report. The SBI does this in its first sessional period in the year after that in which the CMA initiated the assessment;
   (b) Preparing draft recommendations for consideration and adoption by the CMA, as appropriate, based on a consideration of the final report.

8. The periodic assessment is both qualitative and quantitative:
   (a) Qualitative elements may include reviewing existing reports and gathering information from stakeholders;
   (b) Quantitative elements may include collecting data and undertaking statistical analysis.

9. The sources of information for the periodic assessment include, but are not limited to:
   (a) The technology framework;
   (b) The joint annual reports of the TEC and the CTCN to the CMA;
   (c) Other UNFCCC reporting documents and processes relevant to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;
   (d) Information provided by relevant stakeholders;
   (e) Documents and outcomes resulting from the independent reviews of the CTCN;
   (f) Where relevant, reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

10. The periodic assessment:
    (a) Is undertaken every five years;
    (b) Takes one year or less to complete.

11. The outputs of the periodic assessment include, as appropriate:
    (a) A report to the CMA through the SBI;
    (b) Recommendations of the CMA on updating the technology framework.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 17/CMA.1

Ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 12 of the Paris Agreement, which provides that Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information,

Reaffirming the importance of all elements of Article 6 of the Convention and of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement for the implementation of the ultimate objective of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, respectively,

Recognizing the key role that Action for Climate Empowerment can play at all stages and levels of the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decision 15/CP.18, which established the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention and defined key areas of work and activities for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention,

Also recalling decision 17/CP.22, in which it was decided that efforts related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention shall be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment,

Recognizing that Action for Climate Empowerment plays a key role in promoting changes in lifestyles, attitudes and behaviours needed to foster low-emission, climate-resilient and sustainable development,

Reaffirming the key role that a broad range of stakeholders, inter alia national governments, regions as applicable, cities, education and cultural institutions, museums, the private sector, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, decision makers, scientists, the media, teachers, youth, women and indigenous peoples, play in ensuring Action for Climate Empowerment,

Acknowledging the importance of linkages between activities taken to support Article 6 of the Convention, Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals,

1. Decides that efforts related to the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement will also be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment;

2. Invites the Conference of the Parties, when reviewing the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention in accordance with decision 15/CP.18, to also include efforts related to the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;

3. Decides that the focal points nominated under Article 6 of the Convention will also serve as focal points under Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and will be referred to as Action for Climate Empowerment focal points in the context of the Paris Agreement as well;
4. **Encourages** Parties that have not already designated an Action for Climate Empowerment focal point to do so and to provide the necessary institutional support for the focal point’s activities, as appropriate;

5. **Also encourages** Parties to continue to promote the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and regional and international cooperation into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention, as well as under the Paris Agreement, as appropriate, including into the processes of designing and implementing their nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and climate policies;

6. **Invites** Parties to develop and implement national strategies on Action for Climate Empowerment in relation to Article 12 of the Paris Agreement taking into account their national circumstances;

7. **Also invites** Parties and non-Party stakeholders to consider relevant activities that enhance Action for Climate Empowerment, as referred to in the reports on the Action for Climate Empowerment workshops held at the first part of the forty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Action for Climate Empowerment youth forum when developing and implementing Action for Climate Empowerment, taking into consideration national circumstances;

8. **Encourages** Parties to include, as appropriate, information on how education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and regional and international cooperation are considered in the preparation and implementation of the actions under the Paris Agreement;

9. **Considers** that Parties and stakeholders may, as appropriate, take into account actions to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and regional and international cooperation in the context of Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;

10. **Encourages** Parties to foster public participation and collaborate with, inter alia, regional as applicable and local authorities, the scientific community, universities, the private sector, civil society organizations and youth to scale up the implementation of Action for Climate Empowerment;

11. **Invites** Parties, multilateral and bilateral institutions, private sector and other potential sources to support activities related to the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;

12. **Requests** the secretariat:

   (a) To continue organizing, in collaboration with Parties and international organizations, training, workshops, webinars and other activities to exchange good practices and to build and strengthen existing skills and the capacity of the Action for Climate Empowerment national focal points and stakeholders;

   (b) To organize the 7th Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment in 2019 to advance the discussions on the final review of the Doha work programme and ways of enhancing the implementation of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and international and regional cooperation so as to also enhance actions under Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;

   (c) To continue organizing awareness-raising campaigns and training activities to empower children and youth to support and lead climate action;

   (d) To continue collaborating with Parties, non-Party stakeholders and regional and international organizations with a view to catalysing the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement;

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13. *Take note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 12 above;

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

20th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 18/CMA.1

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, in particular Article 2, paragraph 2, and Article 13, including paragraphs 1, 14 and 15,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21,

Recognizing that the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency, established pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 84, will continue to support developing country Parties, upon request, to build their institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020,

Also recognizing that flexibility for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is reflected in the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency of action and support,

1. Adopts, pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement, the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support (hereinafter referred to as the modalities, procedures and guidelines) contained in the annex;

2. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to undertake the first review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines no later than 2028 on the basis of experience in reporting, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, and decides that subsequent reviews and updates will be undertaken as and when the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement determines them to be appropriate;

3. Decides that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024;

4. Also decides that the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit the information referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement at their discretion;

5. Invites Parties and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations to nominate technical experts with the relevant qualifications to the UNFCCC roster of experts as referred to in chapter VIII.1 of the annex;

6. Requests the secretariat, in addition to the actions specified in the modalities, procedures and guidelines, to:

   (a) Produce synthesis reports on Parties’ biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports;

   (b) Produce an annual report on the technical expert review;

   (c) Publish Parties’ biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports, if submitted as a stand-alone report, the technical expert review reports, and the records of Parties’ facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress on the UNFCCC website;

7. Recalls that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 and for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis;
8. Urges and requests the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, throughout its replenishment cycles, to support developing country Parties in preparing their first and subsequent biennial transparency reports;

9. Encourages the Global Environment Facility to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, in particular for addressing the challenges in the application process, including by potentially providing an avenue for Parties to apply for funding for more than one report through the same application in each replenishment period;

10. Urges the Global Environment Facility and its implementing and executing agencies and encourages the Global Environment Facility Council to consider options for improving the efficiency of the process for providing support for reporting under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including through better streamlining of the processes related to applications, implementation plans and signing of grant agreements;

11. Requests the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency as a priority reporting-related need;

12. Also requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop, pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (November 2020):

   a. Common reporting tables for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in chapter II, and common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information referred to in chapters III, V and VI, of the annex, taking into account the existing common tabular formats and common reporting formats;

   b. Outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document and technical expert review report, pursuant to the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in the annex;

   c. A training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review;

13. Informs Parties to submit their views on the work referred to in paragraph 12 above via the submission portal1 by 31 March 2019;

14. Notes decision 1/COP.24, paragraphs 45 and 46, in which the Conference of the Parties decided that the technical annex referred to in decision 14/COP.19, paragraph 7, containing modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying the activities referred to in decision 13/COP.16, paragraph 70, shall be submitted as an annex to the biennial transparency report to be submitted by Parties under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and that the technical analysis referred to in decision 14/COP.19, paragraph 11, shall be carried out concurrently with the technical expert review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

15. Decides that, subject to the extension of its term by the Conference of the Parties, as referred to in decision 11/COP.24, paragraph 1, the Consultative Group of Experts referred to therein shall also serve the Paris Agreement, starting from 1 January 2019, to support the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement by, inter alia:

   a. Facilitating the provision of technical advice and support to developing country Parties, as applicable, including for the preparation and submission of their biennial transparency reports and facilitating improved reporting over time;

   b. Providing technical advice to the secretariat on the implementation of the training of the technical expert review teams referred to in paragraph 12(c) above;

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

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1. [Link to UNFCCC website](https://unfccc.int/submissions_andStatements)
Annex

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, the purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties’ individually nationally determined contributions (INDCs) under Article 4, and Parties’ adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

2. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, the purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.

B. Guiding principles

3. The guiding principles of these modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) are:
   (a) Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), and implementing the transparency framework in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding placing undue burden on Parties;
   (b) The importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time;
   (c) Providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities;
   (d) Promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability;
   (e) Avoiding duplication of work and undue burden on Parties and the secretariat;
   (f) Ensuring that Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention;
   (g) Ensuring that double counting is avoided;
   (h) Ensuring environmental integrity.

C. Flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities

4. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, the enhanced transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of Article 13 to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, and these MPGs shall reflect such flexibility.
5. These MPGs specify the flexibility that is available to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2, reflecting flexibility, including in the scope, frequency and level of detail of reporting, and in the scope of the review, as referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 89.

6. The application of flexibility provided for in the provisions of these MPGs for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is to be self-determined. The developing country Party shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. When a developing country Party applies flexibility provided for in these MPGs, the technical expert review teams shall not review the Party’s determination to apply such flexibility or whether the Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.

D. Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time

7. To facilitate continuous improvement, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its biennial transparency report information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting pursuant to paragraphs II, III, IV, V and VI of these MPGs, including, as applicable:

(a) Areas of improvement identified by the Party and the technical expert review team in relation to the Party’s implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;

(b) How the Party is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement as referred to in paragraph 7(a) above, as appropriate;

(c) Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are encouraged to highlight the areas of improvement that are related to the flexibility provisions used;

(d) Identification of reporting-related capacity-building support needs, including those referred to in paragraph 6 above, and any progress made, including those previously identified as part of the technical expert review referred to in chapter VII below.

8. Parties’ domestic plans and priorities with regard to improved reporting reported pursuant to paragraph 7 above are not subject to technical expert review, but the information may inform discussions on areas of improvement and identification of capacity-building needs between the technical expert review team and the Party concerned.

9. In accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.

E. Reporting format

10. In the biennial transparency report:

(a) Each Party shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs), in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II below;

(b) Each Party shall provide the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter III below;

(c) Each Party should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter IV below;
(d) Developed country Parties shall provide information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter V below. Other Parties that provide support should provide such information and, in doing so, are encouraged to use the MPGs contained in chapter V below.

(c) Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter VI below.

11. The LDCs and SIDS may submit the information referred to in paragraph 10 above at their discretion.

12. Notwithstanding paragraph 10 above, the national inventory report referred to in paragraph 10 above may be submitted as a stand-alone report or as a component of a biennial transparency report.

13. If a Party submits an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with a biennial transparency report, it should clearly identify which part of the report is the adaptation communication.

14. When reporting information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement as referred to in paragraph 10(c) above, a Party may cross-reference previously reported information and focus its reporting on updates to previously reported information.

15. Each Party shall transmit its biennial transparency report, and national inventory report if submitted as a stand-alone report, via an online portal maintained by the secretariat. The secretariat shall post the reports on the UNFCCC website.

16. Each Party shall submit the reports referred to in paragraphs 10 and 12 above in one of the official languages of the United Nations.

II. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

A. Definitions

17. The definitions of the GHG inventory principles used shall be as provided in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (hereinafter referred to as the 2006 IPCC Guidelines), volume 1, chapter 1, section 1.4.

B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

18. Each Party should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports in accordance with these MPGs. National inventory arrangements can vary by Party depending on their national circumstances and preferences, and change over time.

19. Each Party shall report on the following functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management:

(a) its national entity or national focal point with overall responsibility for the national inventory;

(b) its inventory preparation process, including division of specific responsibilities of institutions participating in the inventory preparation to ensure that sufficient activity data collection, choice and development of methods, emission factors and other parameters are in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 below and these MPGs;
(c) Its archiving of all information for the reported time series, including all disaggregated emission factors and activity data, all documentation about generating and aggregating data, including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), review results and planned inventory improvements;

(d) Its processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory.

C. Methods

1. Methodologies, parameters and data

20. Each Party shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and shall use any subsequent version or refinement of the IPCC guidelines agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). Each Party is encouraged to use the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands.

21. Each Party shall use methods from the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. Each Party should make every effort to use a recommended method (tier level) for key categories in accordance with those IPCC guidelines.

22. Each Party may use nationally appropriate methodologies if they better reflect its national circumstances and are consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. In these cases, each Party shall transparently explain rational methods, data and/or parameters selected.

23. A Party may be unable to adopt a higher tier method for a particular key category owing to lack of resources. In such cases, the Party may use a tier 1 approach, and shall clearly document why the methodological choice was not in line with the corresponding decision tree of the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. The Party should prioritize for future improvement any key categories for which the good practice method elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above cannot be used.

24. Each Party is encouraged to use country-specific and regional emission factors and activity data, where available, or to propose plans to develop them, in accordance with the good practice elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

2. Key category analysis

25. Each Party shall identify key categories for the starting year and the latest reporting year referred to in chapter ILE.3 below, including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) categories, using approach 1, for both level and trend assessment, by implementing a key category analysis consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead identify key categories using a threshold no lower than 85 per cent in place of the 95 per cent threshold defined in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, allowing a focus on improving fewer categories and prioritizing resources.

3. Time-series consistency and recalculations

26. To ensure time-series consistency, each Party should use the same methods and a consistent approach to underlying activity data and emission factors for each reported year.

27. Each Party should use surrogate data, extrapolation, interpolation and other methods consistent with splicing techniques contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above to estimate missing emission values resulting from lack of activity data, emission factors or other parameters in order to ensure a consistent time series.

28. Each Party shall perform recalculations in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, ensuring that changes in emission trends are not introduced as a result of changes in methods or assumptions across the time series.
4. Uncertainty assessment

29. Each Party shall quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss the uncertainty of the emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals, for at least the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below. Each Party shall also estimate the trend uncertainty of emission and removal estimates for all source and sink categories, including totals, between the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below, using at least approach 1, as provided in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead provide, at a minimum, a qualitative discussion of uncertainty for key categories, using the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, where quantitative input data are unavailable to quantitatively estimate uncertainties, and are encouraged to provide a quantitative estimate of uncertainty for all source and sink categories of the GHG inventory.

5. Assessment of completeness

30. Each Party shall indicate the sources and sinks (categories, pools and gases) that are not considered in the national inventory report but for which estimation methods are included in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above and explain the reasons for such exclusion.

31. Each Party shall use notation keys where numerical data are not available when completing common reporting tables, indicating the reasons why emissions from sources and removals by sinks and associated data for specific sectors, categories and subcategories or gases are not reported. These notation keys include:

(a) “NO” (not occurring) for categories or processes, including recovery, under a particular source or sink category that do not occur within a Party;

(b) “NE” (not estimated) for activity data and/or emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs that have not been estimated but for which a corresponding activity may occur within a Party;

(c) “NA” (not applicable) for activities under a given source/sink category that do occur within the Party but do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas;

(d) “IE” (included elsewhere) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory instead of under the expected source/sink category;

(e) “C” (confidential) for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs where the reporting would involve the disclosure of confidential information.

32. Each Party may use the notation key “NE” (not estimated) when the estimates would be insignificant in terms of level according to the following considerations: emissions from a category should only be considered insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.05 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, or 500 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO₂ eq), whichever is lower. The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases from categories considered insignificant shall remain below 0.1 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF. Parties should use approximated activity data and default IPCC emission factors to derive a likely level of emissions for the respective category. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead consider emissions insignificant if the likely level of emissions is below 0.1 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF, or 1,000 kt CO₂ eq, whichever is lower. The total national aggregate of estimated emissions for all gases from categories considered insignificant, in this case, shall remain below 0.2 per cent of the national total GHG emissions, excluding LULUCF.

33. Once emissions or removals have been estimated for a category and if they continue to occur, each Party shall report them in subsequent submissions.
6. Quality assurance/quality control

34. Each Party shall elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC.

35. Each Party shall implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan and the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above. In addition, Parties should apply category-specific QC procedures in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above for key categories and for those individual categories in which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred. In addition, Parties should implement QA procedures by conducting a basic expert peer review of their inventories in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

36. Each Party should compare the national estimates of CO2 emissions from fuel combustion with those obtained using the reference approach, as contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, and report the results of this comparison in its national inventory report.

D. Metrics

37. Each Party shall use the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, or 100-year time-horizon GWP values from a subsequent IPCC assessment report as agreed upon by the CMA, to report aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO2 eq. Each Party may in addition also use other metrics (e.g. global temperature potential) to report supplemental information on aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO2 eq. In such cases, the Party shall provide in the national inventory document information on the values of the metrics used and the IPCC assessment report they were sourced from.

E. Reporting guidance

38. Pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 7(a), of the Paris Agreement, each Party shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs. The national inventory report consists of a national inventory document and the common reporting tables. Each Party shall report the information referred to in paragraphs 39–46 below, recognizing the associated flexibilities provided for those developing country Parties that need them in the light of their capacities.

1. Information on methods and cross-cutting elements

39. Each Party shall report methods used, including the rationale for the choice of methods, in accordance with good practice elaborated in the IPCC guidelines referred to paragraph 20 above, and the descriptions, assumptions, references and sources of information used for the emission factors and activity data used to compile the GHG inventory.

40. Each Party shall provide information on the category and gas, and the methodologies, emission factors and activity data used at the most disaggregated level, to the extent possible, according to the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, including related data references for reported emission and removal estimates for any country-specific category and gas that is not included in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.
41. Each Party shall describe the key categories, including information on the approach used for their identification, and information on the level of disaggregation used, in accordance with paragraph 25 above.

42. Each Party shall report the individual and cumulative percentage contributions from key categories, both level and trend, consistent with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above and the provisions referred to in paragraph 23 above.

43. Each Party shall report recalculations for the starting year referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below and all subsequent years of the inventory time series, together with explanatory information and justifications for recalculations and their impact on the emission trends, in accordance with paragraphs 26–28 above.

44. Each Party shall report the results of the uncertainty analysis as well as methods used, underlying assumptions, as applicable, and trends, at least for the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series referred to in paragraphs 57 and 58 below, in accordance with paragraph 29 above.

45. Each Party shall report information on the reasons for lack of completeness, including information on any methodological or data gaps, in accordance with paragraphs 30–33 above.

46. Each Party shall report the QA/QC plan and information on QA/QC procedures already implemented or to be implemented in the future, in accordance with paragraphs 34–36 above.

2. Sectors and gases

47. Each Party shall report estimates of emissions and removals for all categories, gases and carbon pools considered in the GHG inventory throughout the reporting period on a gas-by-gas basis in units of mass at the most disaggregated level, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above, using the common reporting tables, including a descriptive summary and figures underlying emission trends, with emissions by sources listed separately from removals by sinks, except in cases where it may be technically impossible to separate information on emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector, and noting that a minimum level of aggregation is needed to protect confidential business and military information.

48. Each Party shall report seven gases (CO₂, methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)); those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report at least three gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) as well as any of the additional four gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃) that are included in the Party’s NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, are covered by an activity under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, or have been previously reported.

49. Each Party reporting HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ shall report actual emissions of the gases, providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO₂ eq.

50. Each Party shall report the following sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, according to the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

51. Each Party should provide information on the following precursor gases: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as sulfur oxides.

52. Each Party may report indirect CO₂ from the atmospheric oxidation of CH₄, CO and NMVOCs. For Parties that decide to report indirect CO₂, the national totals shall be presented with and without indirect CO₂. Each Party should report indirect N₂O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item. Those estimates of indirect N₂O shall not be included in national totals. Parties may provide information on other substances that have an impact on climate.
52. Each Party should report international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and should not include such emissions in national totals but report them distinctly, if disaggregated data are available, making every effort to both apply and report according to the method contained in the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above for separating domestic and international emissions.

54. Each Party should clearly indicate how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or industrial processes sector, in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in paragraph 20 above.

55. In the case of a Party addressing the emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands in its national GHG inventory, that Party shall report information on the approach taken and how it is consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, and shall indicate if the estimates are indicated in national totals.

56. In the case of a Party using an approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, that Party shall also provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach.

3. Time series

57. Each Party shall report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead report data covering, at a minimum, the reference year period for its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onwards.

58. For each Party, the latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead have their latest reporting year as three years prior to the submission of their national inventory report.

III. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

59. Each Party shall describe its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including:

(a) Government structure;
(b) Population profile;
(c) Geographical profile;
(d) Economic profile;
(e) Climate profile;
(f) Sector details.

60. Each Party shall provide information on how its national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time.

61. Each Party shall provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report.
62. Each Party shall provide information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

63. In reporting the information referred to in paragraphs 59-62 above, a Party may reference previously reported information.

B. Description of a Party’s nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates

64. Each Party shall provide a description of its NDC under Article 4, against which progress will be tracked. The information provided shall include the following, as applicable, including any updates to information previously provided:

(a) Target(s) and description, including target type(s) (e.g., economy-wide absolute emission reduction, emission intensity reduction, emission reduction below a projected baseline, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions or economic diversification plans, policies and measures, and other);

(b) Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s);

(c) Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s);

(d) Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation;

(e) Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases;

(f) Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;

(g) Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g., recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches).

C. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

65. Each Party shall identify the indicator(s) that it has selected to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. Indicators shall be relevant to a Party’s NDC under Article 4, and may be either qualitative or quantitative.

66. These indicators could include, as appropriate, for example: net GHG emissions and removals, percentage reduction of GHG intensity, relevant qualitative indicators for a specific policy or measure, mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans or other (e.g., hectares of reforestation, percentage of renewable energy use or production, carbon neutrality, share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption and non-GHG related indicators).

67. Each Party shall provide the information for each selected indicator for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and shall update the information in accordance with any recalculation of the GHG inventory, as appropriate.

68. Each Party shall provide the most recent information for each selected indicator identified in paragraph 65 above for each reporting year during the implementation period of its NDC under Article 4.
69. Each Party shall compare the most recent information for each selected indicator with the information provided pursuant to paragraph 67 above to track progress made in implementing its NDC under Article 4.

70. For the first biennial transparency report that contains information on the end year or end of the period of its NDC under Article 4, each Party shall provide an assessment of whether it has achieved the target(s) for its NDC under Article 4 based on the relevant information described in paragraphs 59–69 above and paragraph 78 below, as applicable, and the most recent information for each selected indicator relevant to tracking progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

71. For the first NDC under Article 4, each Party shall clearly indicate and report its accounting approach, including how it is consistent with Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14, of the Paris Agreement. Each Party may choose to provide information on accounting of its first NDC consistent with decision 4/CMA.1.

72. For the second and subsequent NDC under Article 4, each Party shall provide information referred to in chapter III.B and C above consistent with decision 4/CMA.1. Each Party shall clearly indicate how its reporting is consistent with decision 4/CMA.1.

73. Each Party shall provide any definitions needed to understand its NDC under Article 4, including those related to each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above, those related to any sectors or categories defined differently than in the national inventory report, or the mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.

74. Each Party shall provide a description of each methodology and/or accounting approach used, as applicable for:
   (a) Target(s), as described in paragraph 64 above;
   (b) The construction of baselines, as described in paragraph 64 above, to the extent possible;
   (c) Each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above.

75. The information referred to in paragraph 74 above shall include, as applicable and available to the Party’s NDC under Article 4:
   (a) Key parameters, assumptions, definitions, data sources and models used;
   (b) IPCC guidelines used;
   (c) Metrics used;
   (d) Where applicable to its NDC, any sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, taking into account any relevant decision under the Convention, including as applicable:
      (i) The approach used to address emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;
      (ii) The approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;
      (iii) The approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;
      (e) Methodologies used to estimate mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans;
      (f) Methodologies associated with any cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards its NDC under Article 4, consistent with CMA guidance on cooperative approaches under Article 6;
      (g) Methodologies used to track progress arising from the implementation of policies and measures;
      (b) Any other methodologies related to its NDC under Article 4;
      (i) Any conditions and assumptions relevant to the achievement of its NDC under Article 4.
76. Each Party shall also:
   
   (a) Describe, for each indicator identified in paragraph 65 above, how it is related to its NDC under Article 4;
   
   (b) Explain how the methodology in each reporting year is consistent with the methodology or methodologies used when communicating the NDC;
   
   (c) Where applicable, information on GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of its NDC under Article 4;
   
   (d) The most recent information identified in paragraph 68 above;
   
77. Each Party shall provide the information referred to in paragraphs 65–76 above in a structured summary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including:
   
   (a) For each selected indicator:
   
   (i) Information for the reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s), or starting point(s) referred to in paragraph 67 above;
   
   (ii) Information for previous reporting years during the implementation period of its NDC under Article 4, identified in paragraph 68 above, as applicable;
   
   (iii) The most recent information identified in paragraph 68 above;
   
   (b) Where applicable, information on GHG emissions and removals consistent with the coverage of its NDC under Article 4;
   
   (c) Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target period or target year, if not included in the inventory time series of total net GHG emissions and removals, as applicable;
   
   (d) Each Party that participates in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards an NDC under Article 4, or authorizes the use of mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than achievement of its NDC, shall also provide the following information in the structured summary consistent with relevant decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6:
   
   (i) The annual level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by the NDC on an annual basis reported biennially;
   
   (ii) An emissions balance reflecting the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by its NDC adjusted on the basis of corresponding adjustments undertaken by effecting an addition for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes first transferred/transferred and a subtraction for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes used/acquired, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6;
   
   (iii) Any other information consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on reporting under Article 6;
   
   (iv) Information on how each cooperative approach promotes sustainable development; and ensures environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and applies robust accounting to ensure inter alia the avoidance of double counting, consistent with decisions adopted by the CMA on Article 6.

78. Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement shall provide the information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures, including:
   
   (a) Sectors and activities associated with the response measures;
   
   (b) Social and economic consequences of the response measures;
(c) Challenges in and barriers to addressing the consequences;
(d) Actions to address the consequences.

79. Each Party shall report the information referred to in paragraphs 65–78 above in a narrative and common tabular format, as applicable. Such common tabular formats should accommodate all types of NDC under Article 4, as appropriate.

D. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

80. Each Party shall provide information on actions, policies and measures that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, focusing on those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory. This information shall be presented in narrative and tabular format.

81. To the extent possible, Parties shall organize the reporting of actions by sector (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management and other).

82. Each Party shall provide the following information on its actions, policies and measures, to the extent possible, in a tabular format:
   (a) Name;
   (b) Description;
   (c) Objectives;
   (d) Type of instrument (regulatory, economic instrument or other);
   (e) Status (planned, adopted or implemented);
   (f) Sector(s) affected (energy, transport, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF, waste management or other);
   (g) Gases affected;
   (h) Start year of implementation;
   (i) Implementing entity or entities.

83. Each Party may also provide the following information for each action, policy and measure reported:
   (a) Costs;
   (b) Non-GHG mitigation benefits;
   (c) How the mitigation actions as identified in paragraph 80 above interact with each other, as appropriate.

84. For each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties’ adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, information to be reported under paragraphs 80, 82 and 83 above includes relevant information on policies and measures contributing to mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions or economic diversification plans.

85. Each Party shall provide, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for its actions, policies and measures in the tabular format referred to in paragraph 82 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light
of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to report this information.

86. Each Party shall describe the methodologies and assumptions used to estimate the GHG emission reductions or removals due to each action, policy and measure, to the extent available. This information may be presented in an annex to its biennial transparency report.

87. Each Party should identify those actions, policies and measures that are no longer in place compared with the most recent biennial transparency report, and explain why they are no longer in place.

88. Each Party should identify its actions, policies and measures that influence GHG emissions from international transport.

89. Each Party should, to the extent possible, provide information about how its actions, policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends in GHG emissions and removals.

90. Each Party is encouraged to provide detailed information, to the extent possible, on the assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures.

E. Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

91. Each Party that submits a stand-alone national inventory report shall provide a summary of its GHG emissions and removals. This information shall be provided for those reporting years corresponding to the Party’s most recent national inventory report, in a tabular format.

F. Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable

92. Each Party shall report projections pursuant to paragraphs 93–101 below, those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities are instead encouraged to report these projections.

93. Projections are indicative of the impact of mitigation policies and measures on future trends in GHG emissions and removals, and shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of a Party’s NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline as identified in chapter III B above.

94. Each Party that reports pursuant to paragraph 92 above shall report a ‘with measures’ projection of all GHG emissions and removals and may report a ‘with additional measures’ projection and a ‘without measures’ projection.1

95. Projections shall begin from the most recent year in the Party’s national inventory report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead extend their projections at least to the end point of their NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

96. Each Party should provide information in describing the methodology used to develop the projections. This information should include:

(a) Models and/or approaches used and key underlying assumptions and parameters used for projections (e.g. gross domestic product growth rate/level, population growth rate/level);

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1 A ‘with measures’ scenario encompasses currently implemented and adopted policies and measures. If provided, a ‘with additional measures’ scenario encompasses implemented, adopted and planned policies and measures. If provided, a ‘without measures’ projection excludes all policies and measures implemented, adopted and planned after the year chosen as the starting points for the projection.
(b) Changes in the methodology since the Party’s most recent biennial transparency report;

c) Assumptions on policies and measures included in the ‘with measures’ projections and ‘with additional measures’ projections, if included;

d) Sensitivity analysis for any of the projections, together with a brief explanation of the methodologies and parameters used.

97. Each Party shall also provide projections of key indicators to determine progress towards its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

98. Each Party shall include projections on a sectoral basis and by gas, as well as for the national total, using a common metric consistent with that in its national inventory report.

99. Projections shall be presented relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years.

100. Emission projections shall be provided with and without LULUCF.

101. Projections shall be presented in graphical and tabular formats.

102. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraphs 93–101 above can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage.

G. Other information

103. Each Party may provide any other information relevant to tracking progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

IV. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

104. Each Party should provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate. Providing such information is not mandatory.

105. The information referred to below could facilitate, inter alia, recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties.

A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks

106. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

(a) National circumstances relevant to its adaptation actions, including biogeophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure and information on adaptive capacity;

(b) Institutional arrangements and governance, including for assessing impacts, addressing climate change at the sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting;

(c) Legal and policy frameworks and regulations.

B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate

107. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

(a) Current and projected climate trends and hazards;
(b) Observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities;

(c) Approaches, methodologies and tools, and associated uncertainties and challenges, in relation to paragraph 107(a) and (b) above.

C. Adaptation priorities and barriers

108. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

(a) Domestic priorities and progress towards those priorities;

(b) Adaptation challenges and gaps, and barriers to adaptation.

D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies

109. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

(a) Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the global goal on adaptation as set out in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

(b) Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans (e.g. national adaptation plans and subnational plans), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g. priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture), programmes and efforts to build resilience;

(c) How best available science, gender perspectives and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation;

(d) Development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts;

(e) Any adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits;

(f) Efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities;

(g) Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation;

(h) Stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.

E. Progress on implementation of adaptation

110. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, on progress on:

(a) Implementation of the actions identified in chapter IV.D above;

(b) Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national and regional programmes, strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. national adaptation plans) and other relevant information;

(c) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate;

(d) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of NDCs, as applicable;

(e) Coordination activities and changes in regulations, policies and planning.

111. Developing country Parties may also include information on, as appropriate, implementation of supported adaptation actions, and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.
F. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes

112. In order to enhance their adaptation actions and to facilitate reporting, as appropriate, each Party should report on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions. Parties should report on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development.

113. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to monitoring and evaluation:

(a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results;
(b) Approaches and systems used, and their outputs;
(c) Assessment of and indicators for:
   (i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts;
   (ii) When adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts;
   (iii) How effective implemented adaptation measures are;
   (d) Implementation, in particular on:
      (i) Transparency of planning and implementation;
      (ii) How support programmes meet specific vulnerabilities and adaptation needs;
      (iii) How adaptation actions influence other development goals;
      (iv) Good practices, experience and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions and coordination mechanisms.

114. Each Party should provide information related to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, as appropriate, including on:

(a) Ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions with national and subnational policies, and replicability;
(b) The results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results.

G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

115. Each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to averting, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on:

(a) Observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the best available science;
(b) Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
(c) Institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 115(b) above.

H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned

116. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned:

(a) Efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including as they relate to:
   (i) Science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation;
(ii) Policy innovation and pilot and demonstration projects;
(iii) Integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels;
(iv) Cooperation to share information and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation;
(v) Area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices;
(vi) Improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions;
(vii) Helping developing countries to identify effective adaptation practices, needs, priorities, and challenges and gaps in a way that is consistent with encouraging good practices;
(b) Strengthening scientific research and knowledge related to:
(i) Climate, including research and systematic observation and early warning systems, to inform climate services and decision-making;
(ii) Vulnerability and adaptation;
(iii) Monitoring and evaluation.

I. Any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

117. Each Party may provide, as appropriate, any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7.

V. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

118. Developed country Parties shall provide information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement in accordance with the MPGs contained in this chapter. Other Parties that provide support should provide such information and, in doing so, are encouraged to use the MPGs contained in this chapter.

A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

119. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the provision and mobilization of support, including:
(a) Description of the systems and processes used to identify, track and report on support provided and mobilized through public interventions;
(b) Description of challenges and limitations;
(c) Information on experience and good practices in relation to public policy and regulatory frameworks to incentivize further private climate financing and investment;
(d) Efforts taken to enhance comparability and accuracy of information reported on financial support provided and mobilized through public interventions, such as through use of international standards or harmonization with other countries, institutions and international systems.

120. Information, if available, on national circumstances and institutional arrangements for the provision of technology development and transfer and capacity-building support.
B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies

121. In order to enhance the transparency of reporting, a description of the underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions, as applicable, used to identify and/or report, including:

(a) The chosen reporting year (calendar year, fiscal year);
(b) The conversion between domestic currency and United States dollars;
(c) The status (committed, disbursed);
(d) The channel (bilateral, regional, multi-bilateral, multilateral);
(e) The funding source (official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOF));
(f) The financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));
(g) Information on instruments and funding sources reported, including how a Party has determined finance to be concessional and/or ODA, including by using information such as grant equivalency, institution and/or instrument-based approaches;
(h) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting);
(i) The sector;
(j) The subsector;
(k) Whether it supported capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives;
(l) The support as being climate-specific;
(m) Information on the efforts taken to avoid double counting, including on:
(i) How double counting among multiple Parties involved in the provision of support was avoided;
(ii) How double counting among multiple Parties involved in the mobilization of private finance through public interventions was avoided, including the methodologies and assumptions used to attribute the mobilized resources through public interventions reported to the Party that reports them, if possible relative to the type of instrument used for the mobilization;
(iii) How double counting was avoided between the resources reported as provided or mobilized, and the resources used under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement by the acquiring Party for use towards the achievement of its NDC;
(iv) How support is attributed between multiple recipient countries, in cases where a project involves multiple recipient countries and where this information is reported on a country-by-country basis;
(n) The definition of public and private finance, in particular where entities or funds are mixed;
(o) How private finance was assessed as mobilized through public interventions, including by:
(i) Identifying a clear causal link between a public intervention and mobilized private finance, where the activity would not have moved forward, or moved forward at scale, in the absence of the Party’s intervention;
(ii) Providing information on the point of measurement (e.g. point of commitment, point of disbursement) of the private finance mobilized as a result of the public intervention, to the extent possible in relation to the type of instrument or mechanism used for the mobilization;
(iii) Providing information on the boundaries used to identify finance as mobilized by public intervention;

(p) How it seeks to ensure that support provided and mobilized through public interventions effectively addresses the needs and priorities of developing country Parties for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as identified in country-driven strategies and instruments, such as biennial transparency reports, NDCs and national adaptation plans;

(q) How it seeks to ensure that support provided and mobilized through public interventions is in line with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;

(r) An indication of what new and additional financial resources have been provided, and how it has been determined that such resources are new and additional;

(s) How the information provided reflects a progression from previous levels in the provision and mobilization of finance under the Paris Agreement;

(t) Information on reporting on multilateral finance, including:

(i) Whether the multilateral finance reported is based on the Party’s inflow contribution to a multilateral institution and/or the Party’s share in the outflow of the multilateral institution;

(ii) Whether and how multilateral finance has been reported as climate-specific and how the climate-specific share was calculated, including by, for example, using existing international standards;

(iii) Whether multilateral finance has been reported as core/general, with the understanding that the actual climate finance amount it would transfer into depends on the programming choices of the multilateral institutions;

(iv) Whether and how multilateral finance has been attributed to the reporting Party.

122. A description of the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on technology development and transfer and capacity-building support.

C. Information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

1. Bilateral, regional and other channels

123. Relevant information, in a tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on bilateral and regional financial support provided, specifying:

(a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);

(b) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value);

(c) Recipient, including, to the extent possible, information on the recipient region or country and the title of the project, programme, activity or other (specify);

(d) Status (disbursed, committed);

(e) Channel (bilateral, regional, multi-bilateral, other (specify));

(f) Funding source (ODA, OOF, other (specify));

(g) Financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));

(h) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting);

(i) Sector (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other (specify));

(j) Subsector, as available;
(k) Additional information, as available (such as project/programme details, implementing agency and, to the extent possible, link to relevant project/programme documentation);

(l) Whether it contributes to capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives, as available.

2. Multilateral channels

124. Relevant information, in a tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on financial support provided through multilateral channels, specifying:

(a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);

(b) Institution (e.g. multilateral fund, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, entities of the Technology Mechanism, multilateral financial institution, international organization, other (specify));

(c) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value);

(d) Core-general or climate-specific, as applicable;

(e) Inflows and/or outflows, as applicable;

(f) Recipient (e.g. country, region, global, project, programme, activity, other (specify)), as applicable, as available;

(g) Status (disbursed, committed);

(h) Channel (multilateral, multi-bilateral);

(i) Funding source (ODA, OOF, other (specify));

(j) Financial instrument (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, other (specify));

(k) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting), as available;

(l) Sector (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, water and sanitation, cross-cutting, other (specify)), as available;

(m) Subsector, as available;

(n) Whether it contributes to capacity-building and/or technology development and transfer objectives, as applicable, as available.

3. Information on finance mobilized through public interventions

125. Relevant information, in textual and/or tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on financial support mobilized through public interventions through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and entities of the Technology Mechanism, as applicable and to the extent possible:

(a) Year (calendar year, fiscal year);

(b) Amount (in United States dollars and domestic currency) (the face value and, on a voluntary basis, the grant-equivalent value, if applicable);

(c) Amount of resources used to mobilize the support (in United States dollars and domestic currency);

(d) Type of public intervention used (e.g. grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee, insurance, policy intervention, capacity-building, technology development and transfer, technical assistance);

(e) Recipient (country, region, global, project, programme, activity, other (specify));
D. Information on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

126. Information, in textual format, on support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including, to the extent possible, qualitative and/or quantitative information on:

(a) Strategies employed to support technology development and transfer, including case studies;
(b) Support provided at different stages of the technology cycle;
(c) Support for the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties;
(d) Efforts to encourage private sector activities related to technology development and transfer and how such efforts support developing country Parties;
(e) Efforts to accelerate, encourage and enable innovation, including research, development and deployment efforts, and collaborative approaches to research and development;
(f) Knowledge generated.

127. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to support for technology development and transfer implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant:

(a) Title;
(b) Recipient entity;
(c) Description and objectives;
(d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
(e) Sector;
(f) Type of technology;
(g) Status of measure or activity;
(h) Whether the activity was undertaken by the public and/or private sector.

E. Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

128. Information, in textual format, on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including, to the extent possible, qualitative and/or quantitative information on:

(a) Strategies employed to provide capacity-building support, including case studies;
(b) How capacity-building support that was provided responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps identified by developing country Parties in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, and technology development and transfer;
VI. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies

1. Developing country Parties should provide information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on support needed and received, including:

(a) A description of the systems and processes used to identify, track and report support needed and received, including a description of the challenges and limitations;

(b) Information on country priorities and strategies and on any aspects of the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that need support.

B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies

1. In reporting information on support needed and received, developing country Parties should describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received, including, as applicable, those used to:

(a) Convert domestic currency into United States dollars;

(b) Estimate the amount of support needed;

(c) Determine the reporting year or time frame;

(d) Identify support as coming from specific sources;

(e) Determine support as committed, received or needed;

(f) Identify and report the status of the supported activity (planned, ongoing or completed);

(g) Identify and report the channel (bilateral, regional or multilateral);

(h) Identify and report the type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);

(i) Identify and report the financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);

(j) Identify and report sectors and subsectors;

(k) Report on the use, impact and estimated results of the support needed and received.
(l) Identify and report support as contributing to technology development and transfer and capacity-building;

(m) Avoid double counting in reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, when reporting such information separately from other information on support needed and received.

C. Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

132. Developing country Parties should provide information on financial support needed under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in textual format, including, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable:

(a) Sectors for which the Party wishes to attract international finance, including existing barriers to attracting international finance;

(b) Description of how the support will contribute to its NDC and to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

133. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

(a) Title (of activity, programme or project);

(b) Programme/project description;

(c) Estimated amount (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);

(d) Expected time frame;

(e) Expected financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);

(f) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);

(g) Sector and subsector;

(h) Whether the activity will contribute to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building, if relevant;

(i) Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC;

(j) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

D. Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

134. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support received, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

(a) Title (of activity, programme or project);

(b) Programme/project description;

(c) Channel;

(d) Recipient entity;

(e) Implementing entity;

(f) Amount received (in domestic currency and in United States dollars);

(g) Time frame;
(h) Financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other);
(i) Status (committed or received);
(j) Sector and subsector;
(k) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
(l) Whether the activity has contributed to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building;
(m) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
(n) Use, impact and estimated results.

E. Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

135. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on technology development and transfer support needed under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

(a) Plans, needs and priorities related to technology development and transfer, including those identified in technology needs assessments, where applicable;
(b) Technology development and transfer related needs for the enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies.

136. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on technology development and transfer support needed, including, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable:

(a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
(b) Programme/project description;
(c) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
(d) Type of technology;
(e) Expected timeframe;
(f) Sector;
(g) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

F. Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement

137. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on technology development and transfer support received under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

(a) Case studies, including key success and failure stories;
(b) How the support contributes to technology development and transfer, endogenous capacities and know-how;
(c) The stage of the technology cycle supported, including research and development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology.

138. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on technology development and transfer support received, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

(a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
(b) Programme/project description;
(c) Type of technology;
(d) Time frame;
(e) Recipient entity;
(f) Implementing entity;
(g) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
(h) Sector;
(i) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);
(j) Use, impact and estimated results.

G. Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

139. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on capacity-building support needed under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable:

   (a) The approach a Party seeks to take to enhance capacity-building support;
   (b) Country-specific capacity-building needs, constraints and gaps in communicating those needs, and an explanation of how the capacity-building support needed would improve the provision of such information;
   (c) Processes for enhancing public awareness, public participation and access to information in relation to capacity-building.

140. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on capacity-building support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

   (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
   (b) Programme/project description;
   (c) Expected time frame;
   (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);
   (e) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

H. Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

141. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on capacity-building support received under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable:

   (a) Case studies, including key success and failure stories;
   (b) How support received has enhanced a Party’s capacity;
   (c) Capacity-building support received at the national and, where appropriate, subregional and regional level, including priorities, participation and the involvement of stakeholders.

142. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on capacity-building support received, including the following, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable:

   (a) Title (of activity, programme or project);
   (b) Programme/project description;
I. Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building

143. Developing country Parties should provide information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including on, to the extent possible:

(a) Support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13;

(b) Support needed and received for addressing the areas for improvement identified by the technical expert review teams.

144. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, summary information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, including, to the extent possible and as applicable:

(a) Title (of activity, programme or project);

(b) Objectives and description;

(c) Implementing entity;

(d) Recipient entity;

(e) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting);

(f) Time frame;

(g) Status of activity (planned, ongoing or completed);

(h) Use, impact and estimated results.

145. In reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, developing country Parties should ensure the avoidance of double counting in reporting this information separately from other information on financial, technology development and capacity-building support that is needed or received.

VII. Technical expert review

A. Scope

146. A technical expert review consists of:

(a) A review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with these MPGs, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;

(b) Consideration of the Party’s implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
(c) Consideration of the Party’s support provided, as relevant;
(d) Identification of areas of improvement for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;
(e) For those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, assistance in identifying capacity-building needs.

147. The technical expert review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.

148. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, the technical expert review will be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and will avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

149. Technical expert review teams shall not:
(a) Make political judgments;
(b) Review the adequacy or appropriateness of a Party’s NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, or its associated description pursuant to chapter III.B above, or of the indicators identified in chapter III.C above;
(c) Review the adequacy of a Party’s domestic actions;
(d) Review the adequacy of a Party’s support provided;
(e) For those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, review the Party’s determination to apply flexibility that has been provided for in these MPGs, including the self-determined estimated time frames referred to in paragraph 6 above, or whether a developing country Party possesses the capacity to implement that specific provision without flexibility.

B. Information to be reviewed

150. Information submitted under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement shall undergo a technical expert review consistent with the MPGs contained in this chapter. This includes:
(a) A rational inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs, as referred to in paragraph 10(a) above, submitted by each Party;
(b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, as referred to in paragraph 10(b) above, submitted by each Party;
(c) Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement referred to in paragraph 10(d) above. Information submitted by other Parties that provide support, as referred to in Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, may undergo a technical expert review of this reported information at the Party’s discretion.

C. Technical expert review format

1. Definitions

151. A technical expert review may be conducted as a centralized review, in-country review, desk review or simplified review.

152. A centralized review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review from a single, centralized location. During a centralized review, a single technical expert review team could review several Parties.

153. An in-country review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review in the country of the Party undergoing a technical expert review. In-country visits will be scheduled, be planned and take place with the consent of, and in close coordination with, the Party subject to review.
154. A desk review is when the members of a technical expert review team conduct the review remotely from their respective countries.

155. A simplified review of a Party’s national inventory report involves the secretariat undertaking an initial assessment of completeness and consistency with the MPGs, consistent with the initial assessment procedures. A review of the findings of this initial assessment will form part of the consequent technical expert review of the Party’s national inventory report.

2. Applicability

156. A Party’s biennial transparency report that is not subject to an in-country or simplified review shall undergo a centralized or desk review.

157. The LDCs and SIDS may choose to participate in the same centralized review as a group. During a centralized group review, a single expert review team will review several biennial transparency reports from the LDCs and SIDS.

158. A Party shall undergo an in-country review for:
   (a) The first biennial transparency report;
   (b) At least two biennial transparency reports in a 10-year period, of which one is the biennial transparency report that contains information on the Party’s achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
   (c) A biennial transparency report if recommended in the technical expert review of the Party’s previous biennial transparency report;
   (d) A biennial transparency report upon the request of the Party under technical expert review.

159. Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraph 158 above have the flexibility to instead choose to undergo a centralized instead of an in-country review, but are encouraged to undergo an in-country review.

160. A desk review should not be conducted more often than once every five years, for the first biennial transparency report submitted following a Party’s communication or update of its NDC under Article 4 or for a biennial transparency report that contains information on the Party’s achievement of its NDC under Article 4.

161. A Party’s national inventory report submitted in a year in which a biennial transparency report is not due shall be subject to a simplified review. A follow-up of the findings of the simplified review will form part of the technical expert review in the subsequent year.

D. Procedures

162. For in-country, centralized and desk reviews:
   (a) The secretariat shall commence the preparation of the review process immediately following the submission of the information specified in chapter VII.B above and agree with the Party the dates of the technical expert review week at least 14 weeks prior to the technical expert review week. The secretariat may organize reviews of biennial transparency reports in a staggered manner between two consecutive reports;
   (b) The secretariat shall compose a technical expert review team at least 10 weeks prior to the technical expert review week;
   (c) The technical expert review team should communicate any preliminary questions to the Party at least four weeks prior to the technical expert review week. The technical expert review team may request additional information before or during the

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2 To be developed by the lead reviewers, with the assistance of the secretariat.
technical expert review week. The Party concerned should make every reasonable effort to provide the requested information within two weeks of the request; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to provide the information within three weeks of the request;

(d) The technical expert review team shall communicate to the Party concerned draft areas of improvement, constituting preliminary “recommendations” (for “shall” provisions) and/or “encouragements” (for non-“shall” provisions), and, for those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities, any capacity-building needs identified in consultation with the Party concerned, at the end of the technical expert review week;

(c) The technical expert review team shall, under its collective responsibility, prepare a draft technical expert review report and through the secretariat send it to the Party concerned for comment within two months of the technical expert review week;

(f) The Party concerned shall then be given up to one month from its receipt to provide comments; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead provide comments within three months of receipt of the draft technical expert review report;

(g) The technical expert review team shall prepare the final version of the technical expert review report, taking into account the comments of the Party, within one month of receipt of the comments;

(h) Taking into account the procedures in the preceding paragraphs, the technical expert review team shall make every effort to complete the technical expert review report as early as possible and no later than 12 months from the start of the technical expert review process.

163. For simplified reviews, the secretariat should prepare a draft initial assessment and send it to the Party within six weeks of the submission of a Party’s information specified in chapter VII.B above. The Party may then provide comments within four weeks of receipt of the draft initial assessment. The secretariat should address the Party’s comments and publish the final initial assessment on the UNFCCC website within four weeks of receipt of the Party’s comments.

E. Confidentiality

164. A Party may designate information provided to the technical expert review team during the review as confidential. In such a case, the Party should provide the basis for protecting such information. In this case, technical expert review teams and the secretariat shall not make the information publicly available. The obligation of the members of the technical expert review team to maintain confidentiality continues after the completion of the technical expert review.

F. Role of the Party

165. The Party concerned shall cooperate with the technical expert review team and the secretariat and make every reasonable effort to respond to all questions and provide additional clarifying information and comments to the technical expert review report in a timely manner.

G. Role of the technical expert review team

166. Technical experts, in conducting reviews, shall adhere to these MIPGs.

167. Technical experts shall participate in the technical expert review in their individual expert capacity.
II. Role of the secretariat

168. The secretariat shall organize technical expert reviews, including the coordination of a schedule, logistical and administrative arrangements of the review and provision of review tools and materials to the technical expert review team.

169. The secretariat, together with the lead reviewers referred to in chapter VII.A.3 below, shall facilitate communication between the Party and the technical expert review team.

170. The secretariat, under the guidance of the lead reviewers, shall compile and edit the final technical expert review reports.

171. The secretariat shall facilitate annual meetings of the lead reviewers.

I. Technical expert review team and institutional arrangements

1. General

172. Technical experts shall be nominated to the UNFCCC roster of experts by Parties and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations.

173. Technical experts shall complete the training programme referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, paragraph 12(c), prior to serving on a technical expert review team.

174. Each transparency report submitted will be assigned to a single technical expert review team with members selected from the UNFCCC roster of experts.

2. Composition

175. Technical experts shall have recognized competence in the areas to be reviewed.

176. The secretariat shall compose a technical review team in such a way that the collective skills and competencies of the technical expert review teams correspond to the information to be reviewed, as specified in chapter VII.B above, and that the teams include experts for each significant GHG inventory sector, mitigation and support, cooperative approaches and internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6, and LULUCF, as relevant.

177. At least one team member should be fluent in a language of the Party under review, to the extent possible.

178. The secretariat shall select the members of the technical expert review team with a view to achieving a balance between experts from developed and developing country Parties. The secretariat shall ensure geographical and gender balance among the technical review experts, to the extent possible. When selecting members of the technical expert review team for centralized group reviews of biennial transparency reports from the LDCs and SIDS, the secretariat shall strive to include technical experts from the LDCs and SIDS.

179. Two successive reviews of a Party’s submission cannot be performed by the same technical expert review team.

180. Every effort should be made to select lead reviewers who have participated in reviews under the Convention or Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

181. The technical expert review team shall include two lead reviewers, one from a developed country Party and another from a developing country Party.

182. Experts from developing country Parties participating in the technical expert review team shall be funded according to the existing procedures for participation in UNFCCC activities.

3. Lead reviewers

183. Lead reviewers shall oversee the work of the technical expert review team and act as co-lead reviewers, in accordance with these MOPs.
184. Lead reviewers should ensure that the technical expert reviews in which they participate are conducted in accordance with the MPCs contained in this chapter. The lead reviewers should also ensure the quality and objectivity of the technical expert review and provide for the continuity, consistency across Parties and timeliness of the technical expert reviews.

185. Lead reviewers shall communicate necessary information to the technical expert review team; monitor the progress of the technical expert review; coordinate the submission of queries of the technical expert review team to the Party concerned and coordinate the inclusion of the answers in the technical expert review report; give priority to issues raised in previous technical expert review reports; and provide technical advice to the members of the technical expert review team.

186. Lead reviewers shall meet annually at a lead reviewers’ meeting to discuss how to improve the quality, efficiency and consistency of technical expert reviews, and develop conclusions on these meetings.

J. Technical expert review report

187. A technical expert review report shall contain the results of a technical expert review in accordance with the scope identified in chapter VII A above.

188. Technical expert review reports shall be made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.

VIII. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

A. Scope

189. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress is undertaken with respect to the Party’s efforts under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and the Party’s respective implementation and achievement of its NDC.

B. Information to be considered

190. Information to be considered in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress includes:

(a) Information submitted by the Party as referred to in paragraph 10(a) and (b) and paragraph 10(d) and (e) above, as applicable;

(b) The Party’s technical expert review report pursuant to chapter VII J above;

(c) Any additional information provided by the Party for the purpose of the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

C. Format and steps

191. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress shall include two phases: a written question and answer phase, followed by a working group session phase.

192. The written question and answer phase shall consist of the following steps:

(a) Any Party may submit written questions to the Party concerned, consistent with the scope identified in chapter VIII A above;

(b) Such questions shall be submitted through an online platform that opens three months prior to the working group session. The Party concerned may respond to questions that are received later than two months prior to the working group session at its discretion;
(c) The Party in question shall make best efforts to respond in writing to the questions no later than one month prior to the working group session through the online platform; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead submit written responses up to two weeks prior to the working group session. The Party may indicate in its response if it considers the written question to be outside the scope of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress;

(d) The secretariat shall compile the questions and answers and publish them on the UNFCCC website prior to the working group session phase.

193. The working group session phase shall take place during sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and consist of the following steps:

(a) A presentation by the Party;

(b) A discussion session focused on the Party’s presentation and the information identified in chapter VIII.B above. All Parties may participate in the discussion session and raise questions to the Party concerned. Working group sessions shall be open to observation by registered observers and shall be made publicly accessible through an online live recording;

(c) A Party may provide additional written responses to questions raised during the discussion session in writing through the online platform within 30 days following the session.

194. During the working group session phase of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, the LDCs and SIDS may choose to participate as a group.

195. The secretariat shall establish an online platform to, inter alia:

(a) Allow a Party to hold a webinar ahead of and/or after an SBI session;

(b) Facilitate the written question and answer phase;

(c) Facilitate the working group session phase, including by allowing participation during the working group session by experts in remote locations.

196. The secretariat shall also coordinate the practical arrangements of a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

D. Frequency and timing

197. A facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress will take place as soon as possible following the publication of a Party’s technical expert review report. Should the technical expert review report not be available within 12 months of the submission of the Party’s biennial transparency report, the secretariat will make arrangements for the Party to participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress at the next available opportunity.

198. If a Party does not submit a biennial transparency report within 12 months of the due date identified in decision 18/CM.1, the secretariat, in consultation with the Party concerned, will make arrangements for the Party to participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress at the next available opportunity.

E. Record

199. Within one month of the working group session, the secretariat shall prepare and publish on the UNFCCC website a record of the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress for the Party concerned, which will include:

(a) Questions submitted and responses provided;

(b) A copy of the Party’s presentation;
(c) A recording of the working group session;
(d) A procedural summary of the Party’s facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress;
(e) Any additional information generated through the online platform, as available.

26th plenary session
15 December 2018
Decision 19/CMA.1

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

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

Recalling Articles 2 and 14 of the Paris Agreement, decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 99–101, and other relevant Articles of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs of decision 1/CP.21,

Recognizing that the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement is crucial for enhancing the collective ambition of action and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement,

I. Modalities

Overarching elements

1. Recalls, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals, and that it shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science;

2. Decides that equity and the best available science will be considered in a Party-driven and cross-cutting manner, throughout the global stocktake;

3. Also decides that the global stocktake will consist of the following components:

   (a) Information collection and preparation, focusing on gathering, compiling and synthesizing information and preparing for conducting the technical assessment referred to in paragraph 3(b) below;

   (b) Technical assessment, focusing on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as opportunities for enhanced action and support to achieve its purpose and goals;

   (c) Consideration of outputs, focusing on discussing the implications of the findings of the technical assessment with a view to achieving the outcome of the global stocktake of informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;

4. Further decides that the global stocktake will be conducted with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, which will establish a joint contact group on the matter;

5. Resolves to engage in a technical dialogue that aims to support the work of the joint contact group referred to in paragraph 4 above through expert consideration of inputs, as identified in the sources of input referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 below for the global stocktake;

6. Decides to establish the technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 5 above, which will:

   (a) Undertake its work through a focused exchange of views, information and ideas in in-session round tables, workshops or other activities;
(b) Organize its work in line with taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals, including under Article 2, paragraph 1(a–c), in the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, noting, in this context, that the global stocktake may take into account, as appropriate, efforts related to its work that:

(i) Address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures;

(ii) Avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(c) Be facilitated by two co-facilitators, who will be responsible for conducting the dialogue and for preparing a factual synthesis report and other outputs of the technical assessment, with the assistance of the secretariat;

7. Requests the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to develop guiding questions for all components of the global stocktake, including specific thematic and cross-cutting questions, one session of the subsidiary bodies prior to the relevant activities under the global stocktake being carried out;

8. Decides that the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake will commence one session before the start of the technical assessment, which will take place during the two (or depending on the timing of the publication of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports, three) successive sessions of the subsidiary bodies preceding the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2023), during which the consideration of outputs will take place, with the cycles repeating every five years thereafter;

9. Also decides that the global stocktake will be conducted in a comprehensive, facilitative, effective and efficient manner, avoiding duplication of work and taking into account the results of relevant work conducted under the Paris Agreement, the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;

10. Further decides that the global stocktake will be a Party-driven process conducted in a transparent manner and with the participation of non-Party stakeholders, and that, to support such effective and equitable participation, all inputs will be fully accessible by Parties, including online, as referred to in paragraph 21 below;

11. Decides that the participation of Parties in the global stocktake should be ensured through the provision of adequate funding for the participation and representation of developing country Parties in all activities under the global stocktake, including the technical dialogue, workshops, round tables and sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement that feature global stocktake activities, in accordance with existing practices;

12. Invites developed country Parties to mobilize support for capacity-building so that the least developed countries, small island developing States and other developing countries can effectively participate in the global stocktake and take up relevant global stocktake information;

13. Decides that the outputs of the components of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 3 above should summarize opportunities and challenges for enhancing action and support in the light of equity and the best available science, as well as lessons learned and good practices, with a view to achieving the outcome identified in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;

14. Emphasizes that the outputs of the global stocktake should focus on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress, have no individual Party focus, and include non-policy prescriptive consideration of collective progress that Parties can use to inform the updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, of
their actions and support in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;

15. Decides to consider refining the procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of experience gained from the first and subsequent global stocktakes, as appropriate;

16. Requests the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize the global stocktake in a flexible and appropriate manner, to work on identifying opportunities for learning-by-doing, including for assessing collective progress, and to take the necessary steps for the consideration of inputs as they become available;

17. Invites Parties to present their nationally determined contributions, informed by the outcome of the global stocktake, at a special event held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

18. Recognizes that other related events within and outside the UNFCCC can contribute to the global stocktake and the implementation of its outcome;

Information collection and preparation

19. Requests the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to issue a call for the inputs referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 below, taking into account that such inputs should be submitted at least three months before their consideration in the technical assessment;

20. Decides that the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake will end no later than six months before the consideration of outputs to ensure timely consideration of inputs, unless critical information that requires consideration emerges after the cut-off date;

21. Requests the secretariat to facilitate online availability of all inputs to the global stocktake from Parties, by thematic area, and to organize a webinar to clarify the methodologies and assumptions used to aggregate the inputs, to be held after the deadline for submission of inputs referred to in paragraph 19 above and prior to the commencement of the technical assessment;

22. Invites the secretariat to start compiling for the technical assessment the most up-to-date inputs from the sources identified in paragraph 37 below two sessions of the subsidiary bodies prior to the assessment;

23. Requests the secretariat, under the guidance of the co-facilitators referred to in paragraph 6(c) above, to prepare for the technical assessment:

(a) A synthesis report on the information identified in paragraph 36(a) below, taking into account previous experience in preparing such reports;

(b) A synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experience and priorities, summarizing the most recent information identified in paragraph 36(c) below;

(c) A synthesis report on the overall effect of nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties, summarizing the most recent information identified in paragraph 36(b) below;

(d) A synthesis report on the information identified in paragraph 36(d) below;

24. Invites the relevant constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention7 to prepare for the technical

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7 Currently, the constituted bodies and forums are the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Country Expert Group, the Technology Executive Committee, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Consultative Group of Experts, the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform Facilitative Working Group.
assessment, with the assistance of the secretariat, synthesis reports on the information identified in paragraph 36 below in their areas of expertise;

25. **Requests** the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to identify potential information gaps in relation to the global stocktake and, where necessary and feasible, to make requests for additional input, taking into account the cut-off date for the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake and the need to consider critical information, and taking into account the relevant gaps identified in the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and their impacts in relation to the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;

**Technical assessment**

26. *Notes* that, to make effective use of time, the technical assessment could overlap with the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake;

27. *Confirms* that all inputs and topics, in particular the linkage among various issues, should be discussed in a balanced, holistic and comprehensive manner with a balanced allocation of time between thematic areas, taking into account equity considerations and the best available science;

28. *Recognizes* taking into consideration the advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 100, that the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change should be considered in an effective and balanced manner, taking into account lessons learned from past experience;

29. *Also recognizes* that a dialogue between Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change experts and Parties through Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice–Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change special events should be used to enable a focused scientific and technical exchange of information on the findings in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change products in an open and transparent manner, and that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice–Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Joint Working Group should continue to be used to enhance communication and coordination between the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the context of the global stocktake;

30. **Decides** that the technical dialogue referred to in paragraph 6 above will open, inclusive, transparent and facilitative, and will allow Parties to engage in and hold discussions with the constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention and experts and to consider inputs and assess collective progress;

31. *Also decides* that the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue will summarize its outputs in summary reports, taking into account equity and the best available science, for each thematic area referred to in paragraph 6(b) above and an overarching factual synthesis of these reports in a cross-cutting manner;

32. *Parties* decides that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures will summarize its outcome in accordance with the relevant elements of its modalities, work programme and functions pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 34;

**Consideration of outputs**

33. **Decides** that the consideration of outputs will consist of high-level events where the findings of the technical assessment will be presented and their implications discussed and considered by Parties, and that the events will be chaired by a high-level committee consisting of the Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

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3 See document FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 56.
34. Also decides that the outputs of this component of the global stocktake should:

(a) Identify opportunities for and challenges in enhancing action and support for collective progress in relation to the thematic areas of the global stocktake referred to in paragraph 6(b) above, as well as possible measures and good practices and international cooperation and related good practices;

(b) Summarize key political messages, including recommendations arising from the events referred to in paragraph 33 above for strengthening action and enhancing support;

(c) Be referenced in a decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and/or a declaration;

II. Sources of Input

35. Decides that the sources of input for the global stocktake should inform the thematic areas referred to in paragraph 6(b) above;

36. Also decides that the sources of input for the global stocktake will consider information at a collective level on:

(a) The state of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks and mitigation efforts undertaken by Parties, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(a), and Article 4, paragraphs 7, 15 and 19, of the Paris Agreement;

(b) The overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(b), of the Paris Agreement;

(c) The state of adaptation efforts, support, experience and priorities, including the information referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 2, 10, 11 and 14, of the Paris Agreement, and the reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;

(d) The finance flows, including the information referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1(c), and means of implementation and support and mobilization and provision of support, including the information referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 4 and 6, Article 10, paragraph 6, Article 11, paragraph 3, and Article 13, in particular paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement. This should include information from the latest biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows of the Standing Committee on Finance;

(e) Efforts to enhance understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(f) Barriers and challenges, including finance, technology and capacity-building gaps, faced by developing countries;

(g) Good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance international cooperation on mitigation and adaptation and to increase support under Article 13, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;

(h) Fairness considerations, including equity, as communicated by Parties in their nationally determined contributions;

37. Decides that the sources of input for the global stocktake include:

(a) Reports and communications from Parties, in particular those submitted under the Paris Agreement and the Convention;

(b) The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 99;

\[\text{Footnote:}^{(1)}\] Including outputs of the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism as referred to in decision \[16/CMA.1\].
(c) Reports of the subsidiary bodies, pursuant to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 99;

(d) Reports from relevant constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention;

(e) The synthesis reports by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 23 above;

(f) Relevant reports from United Nations agencies and other international organizations, which should be supportive of the UNFCCC process;

(g) Voluntary submissions from Parties, including on inputs to inform equity considerations under the global stocktake;

(h) Relevant reports from regional groups and institutions;

(i) Submissions from non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organizations;

38. Invites the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to complement the non-exhaustive lists in paragraphs 36 and 37 above at its session held prior to the information collection and preparation component of the global stocktake, as appropriate, taking into account the thematic areas of the global stocktake and the importance of leveraging national-level reporting.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Decision 20/CMA.1

Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 102 and 103,

1. Adopts the modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement as contained in the annex;

2. Decides to undertake, at the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (2024), the first review of the modalities and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 above on the basis of experience gained with their implementation and taking into account any recommendations of the committee referred to in paragraph 1 above, and to consider conducting further reviews on a regular basis;

3. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat pursuant to the provisions contained in the annex;

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

Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

I. Purpose, principles, nature, functions and scope

1. The mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement established under Article 15 of the Agreement consists of a committee (hereinafter referred to as the Committee).

2. The Committee shall be expert-based and facilitative in nature and function in a manner that is transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive. The Committee shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.

3. The Committee’s work shall be guided by the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including its Article 2.

4. In carrying out its work, the Committee shall strive to avoid duplication of effort, shall neither function as an enforcement or dispute settlement mechanism, nor impose penalties or sanctions, and shall respect national sovereignty.

II. Institutional arrangements

5. The Committee shall consist of 12 members with recognized competence in relevant scientific, technical, socioeconomic or legal fields to be elected by the Conference of the Parties as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) on the basis of equitable geographical representation, with 2 members each from the five regional groups of the United Nations and 1 member each from the small island developing States and the least developed countries, taking into account the goal of gender balance.

6. The CMA shall elect members of the Committee as well as an alternate for each member, taking into account the expert-based nature of the Committee and striving to reflect the diversity of expertise referred to in paragraph 5 above.

7. Members and alternate members shall be elected to the Committee to serve for a period of three years and for a maximum of two consecutive terms.

8. At CMA 2 (December 2019), six members and six alternate members shall be elected to the Committee for an initial term of two years and six members and six alternate members for a term of three years. Thereafter, the CMA shall elect at its relevant regular sessions six members and six alternate members for a term of three years. The members and alternate members shall remain in office until their successors are elected.

9. If a member of the Committee resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term or to perform the functions in the Committee, an expert from the same Party shall be named by that Party to replace said member for the remainder of the unexpired term.

10. Members and alternate members of the Committee shall serve in their individual expert capacity.

11. The Committee shall elect from among its members two Co-Chairs for a period of three years, taking into account the need to ensure equitable geographical representation. The Co-Chairs shall perform the functions to be elaborated in the rules of procedure of the Committee referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 below.

12. Unless otherwise decided, the Committee shall meet at least twice a year, beginning in 2020. In scheduling its meetings, the Committee should take into account the desirability of holding its meetings in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies serving the Paris Agreement, as appropriate.
13. Only members and alternate members of the Committee and secretariat officials shall be present during the elaboration and adoption of a decision of the Committee.

14. The Committee, any Party or others involved in the process of the consideration by the Committee shall protect the confidentiality of information received in confidence.

15. The adoption of decisions by the Committee shall require a quorum of 10 of the members to be present.

16. The Committee shall make every effort to reach agreement on any decision by consensus. If all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, as a last resort, the decision may be adopted by at least three quarters of the members present and voting.

17. The Committee shall develop rules of procedure with a view to recommending them to the CMA for consideration and adoption at CMA 3 (November 2020), informed by the principles of transparency, facilitation, the non-adversarial and non-punitive function, and paying particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.

18. The rules of procedure referred to in paragraph 17 above will address any matters necessary for the proper and effective functioning of the Committee, including the role of the Committee Co-Chairs, conflict of interest, any additional timelines related to the Committee’s work, procedural stages and timelines for the Committee’s work, and reasoning in decisions of the Committee.

III. Initiation and process

19. In exercising its functions referred to in paragraphs 20 and 22 below, and subject to these modalities and procedures, the Committee shall apply the relevant rules of procedure to be developed pursuant to paragraphs 17 and 18 above and shall be guided by the following:

(a) Nothing in the work of the Committee may change the legal character of the provisions of the Paris Agreement;

(b) In considering how to facilitate implementation and promote compliance, the Committee shall endeavour to constructively engage with and consult the Party concerned at all stages of the process, including by inviting written submissions and providing opportunities to comment;

(c) The Committee shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, at all stages of the process, in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, including in determining how to consult with the Party concerned, what assistance can be provided to the Party concerned to support its engagement with the Committee, and what measures are appropriate to facilitate implementation and promote compliance in each situation;

(d) The Committee should take into account the work being undertaken by other bodies and under other arrangements as well as through forums serving or established under the Paris Agreement with a view to avoiding duplication of mandated work;

(e) The Committee should take into account considerations related to the impacts of response measures.

20. The Committee should consider issues related to, as appropriate, a Party’s implementation of or compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement on the basis of a written submission from that Party with respect to its own implementation of and/or compliance with any provision of the Paris Agreement.

21. The Committee will undertake a preliminary examination of the submission within the timeline to be elaborated in the rules of procedure referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above with a view to verifying that the submission contains sufficient information, including on whether the matter relates to the Party’s own implementation of or compliance with a provision of the Paris Agreement.

22. The Committee:
(a) Will initiate the consideration of issues in cases where a Party has not:

(i) Communicated or maintained a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, based on the most up-to-date status of communication in the public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement;

(ii) Submitted a mandatory report or communication of information under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, or Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement;

(iii) Participated in the facilitative, multilateral consideration of information based on information provided by the secretariat;

(iv) Submitted a mandatory communication of information under Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;

(b) May, with the consent of the Party concerned, engage in a facilitative consideration of issues in cases of significant and persistent inconsistencies of the information submitted by a Party pursuant to Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the procedures and guidelines referred to in Article 13, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement. This consideration will be based on the recommendations made in the final technical expert review report, prepared under Article 13, paragraphs 11 and 12, of the Agreement, together with any written comments provided by the Party during the review. In its consideration of such matters, the Committee shall take into account Article 13, paragraphs 14 and 15, of the Agreement, as well as the flexibilities provided in the provisions of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.

23. The consideration of the issues referred to in paragraph 22(a) above will not address the content of the contributions, communications, information and reports referred to in paragraph 22(a)(i–iv) above.

24. Where the Committee decides to initiate a consideration as referred to in paragraph 22 above, it shall notify the Party concerned and request it to provide the necessary information on the matter.

25. With respect to the consideration by the Committee of matters initiated in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 20 or 22 above and further to the rules of procedure referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above:

(a) The Party concerned may participate in the discussions of the Committee, except during the Committee’s elaboration and adoption of a decision;

(b) If so requested in writing by the Party concerned, the Committee shall hold a consultation during the meeting at which the matter with respect to that Party is to be considered;

(c) In the course of its consideration, the Committee may obtain additional information as referred to in paragraph 25 below or, as appropriate and in consultation with the Party concerned, invite representatives of relevant bodies and arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement to participate in its relevant meetings;

(d) The Committee shall send a copy of its draft findings, draft measures and any draft recommendations to the Party concerned and shall take into account any comments made by the Party when finalizing those findings, measures and recommendations.

26. The Committee will accord flexibility with regard to timelines of the procedures under Article 15 as may be needed by Parties, paying particular attention to their respective national capabilities and circumstances.

27. Subject to the availability of financial resources, assistance should be provided, upon request, to developing country Parties concerned to enable their necessary participation in the relevant meetings of the Committee.
IV. Measures and outputs

28. In identifying the appropriate measures, findings or recommendations, the Committee shall be informed by the legal nature of the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, shall take into account the comments received from the Party concerned and shall pay particular attention to the national capabilities and circumstances of the Party concerned. Special circumstances of small island developing States and the least developed countries, as well as situations of force majeure, should also be recognized, where relevant.

29. The Party concerned may provide to the Committee information on particular capacity constraints, needs or challenges, including in relation to support received, for the Committee’s consideration in its identification of appropriate measures, findings or recommendations.

30. With a view to facilitating implementation and promoting compliance, the Committee shall take appropriate measures. These may include the following:

(a) Engage in a dialogue with the Party concerned with the purpose of identifying challenges, making recommendations and sharing information, including in relation to accessing finance, technology and capacity-building support, as appropriate;

(b) Assist the Party concerned in the engagement with the appropriate finance, technology and capacity-building bodies or arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement in order to identify possible challenges and solutions;

(c) Make recommendations to the Party concerned with regard to challenges and solutions referred to in paragraph 30(b) above and communicate such recommendations, with the consent of the Party concerned, to the relevant bodies or arrangements, as appropriate;

(d) Recommend the development of an action plan and, if so requested, assist the Party concerned in developing the plan;

(e) Issue findings of fact in relation to matters of implementation and compliance referred to in paragraph 22(a) above.

31. The Party concerned is encouraged to provide information to the Committee on the progress made in implementing the action plan referred to in paragraph 30(d) above.

V. Consideration of systemic issues

32. The Committee may identify issues of a systemic nature with respect to the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement faced by a number of Parties and bring such issues and, as appropriate, any recommendations to the attention of the CMA for its consideration.

33. The CMA may, at any time, request the Committee to examine issues of a systemic nature. Following its consideration of the issue, the Committee shall report back to the CMA and, where appropriate, make recommendations.

34. In addressing systemic issues, the Committee shall not address matters that relate to the implementation of and compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement by an individual Party.

VI. Information

35. In the course of its work, the Committee may seek expert advice, and seek and receive information from processes, bodies, arrangements and forums under or serving the Paris Agreement.
VII. Relationship with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

36. Pursuant to Article 15 of the Paris Agreement, the Committee shall report annually to the CMA.

VIII. Secretariat

37. The secretariat referred to in Article 17 of the Paris Agreement shall serve as the secretariat of the Committee.

26th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
Resolution 3/CMA.1

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

Resolution submitted by Fiji

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

Having met in Katowice from 2 to 14 December 2018,

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

2. Request the Government of the Republic of Poland to convey to the city and people of Katowice the gratitude of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement for the hospitality and warmth extended to the participants.

28th plenary meeting
15 December 2018
The 24th Conference of The Parties to The UNFCCC in Katowice was a success and is now part of the luminous side of the history of the global climate negotiations. Over the period of two intense weeks many rooms filled with negotiations, long corridors filled with a behind-the-scenes chatter. All this work amounted to the final, complex and long technical document now called the Katowice Rulebook. This Rulebook finally brought the Paris Agreement to life.

The city of Katowice welcomed all the COP participants with open arms hoping they would all feel at home. During the two arduous December weeks of 2018 the eyes of the world were on this Silesian city. Here is the photographic record of the events of those days.
Gettin G ready for the implementation era

katowice  rulebook
GETTING READY
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION ERA

KATOWICE RULEBOOK

(...). In 2018, Poland presided over the global climate change negotiations and managed to galvanize support of all countries for the document called the Katowice Rulebook. This Rulebook represents a set of detailed technical provisions - the same for all Parties to the Paris Agreement - which finally bring the Paris Agreement to life. The Katowice Rulebook is now one of the milestones on the road to an effective global climate action. In December 2018 the negotiators from 196 countries and the European Union worked tirelessly for two weeks to finalise the Katowice Rulebook. During this time a wide range of issues was discussed – some fundamental, others very detailed and technical. (...)

Michał Kurtyka
COP24 President

(...). The world took a decisive step forward at COP24 in Katowice, Poland. While the adoption of the Paris Agreement Work Program operationalized the climate change regime contained in the Paris Agreement, and reaffirmed that consensus-driven multi-lateral action remains the way forward to address global climate change, it was also a crucial and necessary transition from defining the Paris Agreement to finally unleashing its full potential. Because of what happened in Katowice, the climate regime is now in a much better position to do what it must: significantly enhancing climate ambition throughout the world. (...)

Patricia Espinosa
Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change