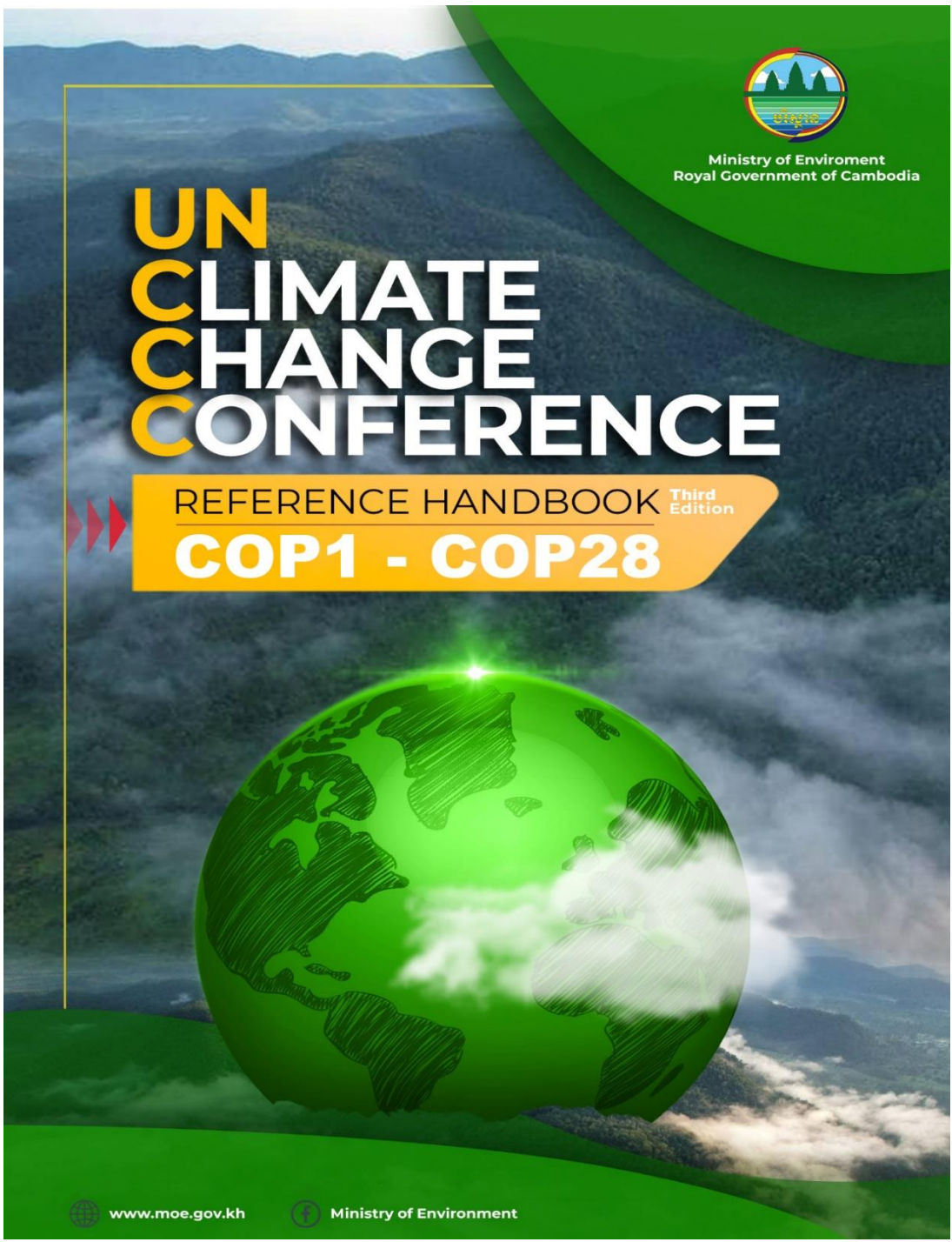

Ministry of Environment, Cambodia

REFERENCE HANDBOOK

UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES
COP1 – COP28

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List of Acronyms

ADP	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BAPA	Buenos Aires Plan of Action
CCEAP	Cambodia's Climate Change Enabling Activity Project
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CD4CDM	Capacity Development for the Clean Development Mechanism
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties
CO2eq	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
DCC	Department of Climate Change
ERUs	Emission Reduction Units
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GSSD	General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
JI	Joint implementation
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISA	International Solar Alliance
LDCs	Least Development Countries
LDC-F	Least Development Country Fund
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry

MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCSD	National Council for Sustainable Development
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
NDA	Designated National Authority
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
REDD	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	United States of America

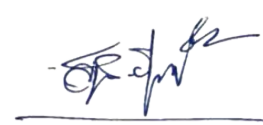
Foreword

This "**Handbook**" is intended to serve as a reference document for the upcoming UN Climate Change Conference, known as COP28 - the 28th Conference of the Parties - to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It outlines summaries of key climate change negotiation topics, milestones and outcomes of previous COPs that have unfolded over the past 27 years, with the attachment of texts of key international protocol, convention, and agreement.

I would like to thank their Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen serving as civil servant of the Ministry of Environment for their inputs. I would also like to extend my special thanks to H.E. Paris CHOUP, H.E. Sovuthy PHEAV, H.E. Sophal MEAS, and H.E. Thy SUM for their contributions and diligence in collecting and reviewing available information to making this Handbook possible.

This Handbook will be updated annually. I avail myself to comments to make this Handbook a more useful reference and a platform to deepen the understanding of the UNFCCC negotiation processes toward combating climate change, which will remain as a serious threat to all beings and the surrounding environments for the years to come.

Phnom Penh, October 5, 2023



H.E. Vanty SAN
Secretary of State

Introduction

Conference of the Parties (COP) is the highest decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All State Parties of the UNFCCC are represented at the COP, which is conducted each year, to review the implementation of the UNFCCC and other instruments that the COP adopts. A key task for the COP is to review national communications and emission inventories submitted by the Parties so that it can assess the progress in achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC. The COP also adopts decisions necessary to promote effective implementation of such instruments, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

The COP meets in Bonn, the city of Germany, the seat of the secretariat, unless a Party offers to host the session. The COP Presidency rotates among the five recognized UN regions, i.e. (i) Africa, (ii) Asia-Pacific, (iii) Latin America and the Caribbean, (iv) Central and Eastern Europe and (v) Western Europe and Others. The venue of the COP also tends to shift among these groups.

The first COP was held in Berlin, Germany, in March 1995, where Cambodia joined as an Observer State. Cambodia ratified UNFCCC in December 1995 and has joined COP as a State Party since its 2nd until the 25th sessions. This Handbook will first provide a brief historical overview of each COP. Second, it attaches some key international agreements in both summary and full-text forms, with many sources taken directly from the UNFCCC official website.

COP1: Conference of the Parties, First Session

Held on 28 March – 7 April 1995, at Berlin Germany

Objectives

- To review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements, and
- To negotiate commitments for developed countries for meeting Convention objectives.

Goals

- To set up Activities Implemented Jointly
- To have a specific, legally-binding targets and timetables for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in developed country
- To begin a process toward appropriate action for the period beyond 2000.

Plans

- To agree on Activities Implemented Jointly
- To establish specific, legally-binding targets and timetables for reducing developed country emissions of greenhouse gases
- To establish the Group on the Berlin Mandate to begin a process toward appropriate action for the period beyond 2000.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 117 State Parties and 53 Observer States,

- Cambodia's Representative: H.E. Bacha SABU, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
- President: H.E. Angela Merkel, Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany.

Outcomes

1. Agreed on "Activities Implemented Jointly", first joint measures in international climate action,
2. The Berlin Mandate was adopted for governments to establish specific, legally-binding targets and timetables for reducing developed country emissions of greenhouse gases, and
3. An Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate was established to begin a process toward appropriate action for the period beyond 2000, including the strengthening of commitments of Annex I Parties through the adoption of a protocol or another legal instrument.

Adopted Decisions

1. The Berlin Mandate: Review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a) and (b), of the Convention, including proposals related to a protocol and decisions;
2. Review of first communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
3. Preparation and submission of national communications from the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
4. Methodological issues;
5. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
6. The subsidiary bodies established by the Convention;
7. The report on implementation;
8. First communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

9. Maintenance of the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3, of the Convention;
10. Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism;
11. Initial guidance on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria to the operating entity or entities of the financial mechanism;
12. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties on the development of an operational strategy and on initial activities in the field of climate change;
13. Transfer of technology;
14. Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations;
15. Financial procedures; and
16. Physical location of the Convention secretariat.

Remarks

- Germany's environment minister, Angela Merkel, presides over the first Conference of the Parties (COP 1) in Berlin, where Parties agreed that commitments in the Convention were 'inadequate' for meeting Convention objectives
- Cambodia participated as an Observer State
- Cambodia ratified UNFCCC in December 1995 and entered into force in March, 1996
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/cop5/resource/cop1.html

COP2: Conference of the Parties, Second Session

Held on 8-19 July 1996 at Geneva, Switzerland

Objective

- To negotiate the key elements of a protocol or another legal instrument to strengthen the commitments for developed countries for meeting Convention objectives.

Goals

- To have a specific, legally-binding targets and timetables for reducing emissions of greenhouse in gases developed country
- To endorses the IPCC conclusions.

Plans

- To agree on a protocol or another legal instrument to strengthen the commitments for developed countries for meeting Convention objectives.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 161 State Parties and Observer States.
- Representatives from Cambodia:
  - H.E. Muth KHIEU, Director General, Ministry of Environment
  - Mr. Rithirak LONG, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Environment
  - President: H.E. Chen Chimutengwende, Minister of Environment and Tourism of Zimbabwe

Outcomes

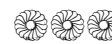
1. Noted the "Geneva Declaration," which endorsed the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) conclusions and called for legally binding objectives and significant reductions in GHG emissions,
2. Conference called for "legally binding mid-term targets".

Adopted Decisions

1. Programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, 1996-1997;
2. Secretariat activities relating to technical and financial support to Parties;
3. Future work of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13;
4. Linkage between the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 and the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate;
5. Second Assessment Report of the IPCC;
6. Development and transfer of technologies;
7. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
8. Communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention: guidelines, schedule and process for consideration;
9. Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: guidelines, facilitation and process for consideration;
10. Guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
11. Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;
12. Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility: annex on the determination of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention;
13. Establishment of the permanent secretariat and arrangements for its functioning; and
14. Agreement concerning the headquarters of the Convention secretariat.

Remarks

- Cambodia ratified UNFCCC in December 1995 and entered into force in March 1996. There is no commitment for Cambodia to reduce GHG emission
- The Conference also saw a significant shift in position by the US, which for the first time supported a legally binding agreement to fulfil the Berlin Mandate
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/cop5/resource/cop2.html



COP3: Conference of the Parties, Third Session

Held on 1-10 December 1997 at Kyoto, Japan

Objective

- To adopt the protocol with a view to reducing overall emissions of six GHGs by at least 5% below 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012.

Goals

- To have a specific, legally-binding targets and timetables for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in developed country
- To endorses the IPCC conclusions and calls for legally binding objectives and significant reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Plans

- To commit industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 161 State Parties and Observer States.
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Mareth MOK, Minister of Environment
  - Mr. Nareth HENG, Deputy Director of Department of Air Pollution Control, Ministry of Environment
- President: H.E. Hiroshi Ohki, Minister of State, Director-General of the Environment Agency,

Minister in Charge of Global Environmental Problems of Japan

Outcome:
Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, the world's first greenhouse gas emissions reduction treaty.

Adopted Decisions

1. Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
2. Methodological issues related to the Kyoto Protocol;
3. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;
4. Amendments to the list in Annex I to the Convention under Article 4.2 (f) of the Convention;
5. Communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
6. Co-operation with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
7. Development of observational networks of the climate system;
8. Development and transfer of technologies;
9. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
10. Review of the financial mechanism;
11. Annex to the Memorandum of Understanding on the determination of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention;
12. Division of labour between the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, and
13. Future work of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13.

Remarks

- The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997 by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce

greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets

- Cambodia can benefit from the Kyoto Protocol by participating in the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to meet sustainable development
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/cop5/resource/cop3.html

COP4: Conference of the Parties, Fourth Session

Held on 2-13 November 1998 at Buenos Aires, Argentina

Objectives

- To strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and prepare for the future entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, and
- To prepare work on the elements of the Protocol related to compliance and on policies and measures for the mitigation of climate change.

Goals

- To accelerate work on the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and prepare the way for industrialized countries to take future action under the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.

Plans

- To establishes deadlines for finalizing the outstanding details of the Kyoto Protocol so that the agreement will be fully operational when it enters into force sometime after the year 2000.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 161 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Muth KHIEU, Director General, Ministry of Environment
  - Mr. Seng UNG, Technical Assistant, Ministry of Environment

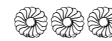
- President: H.E. María Julia Alsogaray, Secretary of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development of Argentina

Outcome
Adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

Adopted Decisions
1. The Buenos Aires Plan of Action;
2. Additional guidance to the operating entity of the financial mechanism;
3. Review of the financial mechanism;
4. Development and transfer of technologies;
5. Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Articles 2.3 and 3.14 of the Kyoto Protocol);
6. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
7. Work programme on mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol;
8. Preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol: matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 6;
9. Land-use, land-use change and forestry;
10. Multilateral consultative process;
11. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
12. Initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
13. Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues related to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons;
14. Research and systematic observation;
15. Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f) of the Convention, and
16. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period.

Remark

- There is a need to have common understanding among Parties for a strong and comprehensive regime to ensure an effective implementation of the Kyoto Protocol
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/cop4/resource/cop4.html



COP5 Bonn Climate Change Conference – October 1999

COP5: Conference of the Parties, Fifth Session

Held on 25 October - 5 November 1999, at Bonn, Germany

Objectives

- To strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and prepare for the future entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention; and
- To continue preparing work on the elements of the Protocol related to compliance and on policies and measures for the mitigation of climate change.

Goals

- To accelerate committed to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions by 5 % from 1990 levels by the period 2008-12.

Plans

- To agree on the operational details of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, under which developed countries are committed to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions by 5 % from 1990 levels by the period 2008-12.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 165 State Parties and Observer States.

- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Mareth MOK, Minister of Environment
  - H.E. Muth KHIEU, Director General, Ministry of Environment
  - Three other members
- President: H.E. Jan Szyszko, Secretary of State for Climate Change, Poland

Outcome

Delegates continued their work toward fulfilling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) adopted at the Fourth Conference of the Parties (COP-4) in November 1998.

Adopted Decisions

1. Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;
2. Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories;
3. Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications;
4. Research and systematic observation;
5. Guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
6. First compilation and synthesis of initial communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the convention Decision 8/CP.5: Other matters related to communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
7. Development and transfer of technologies: status of the consultative process;
8. Capacity-building in developing countries (Non-Annex I Parties);

9. Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition;
10. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention and matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;
11. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
12. Mechanisms pursuant to Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol;
13. Future work of the Joint Working Group on Compliance;
14. Land use, land-use change and forestry;
15. Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system;
16. Emissions based upon fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport; and
17. Cooperation with the IPCC.

Remarks

- Under the BAPA, there are a two-year deadline for strengthening UNFCCC implementation and preparing for the future entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol
- Cambodia starts implementing the first climate change related project “Cambodia's Climate Change Enabling Activity Project (CCEAP)”
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/bonn-climate-change-conference-october-1999/cop-5/cop-5-documents

COP6: Conference of the Parties, Sixth Session

Held on 13 - 24 November 2000, at The Hague, The Netherlands

Objectives

- To strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and prepare for the future entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention; and
- To continue preparing work on the elements of the Protocol related to compliance and on policies and measures for the mitigation of climate change.

Goals

- To promote the equitable distribution of CDM projects.
- To enhance funding support for adaptation.

Plans

- To reach agreement on frameworks for technology transfer, capacity building, adaptation and impacts of response measures.
- To establish adaptation fund under the GEF as a trust fund.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 181 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Mareth MOK Minister of Environment
  - H.E. Seng UNG Director of Cabinet to Minister Ministry of Environment

- President: H.E. Johannes Pieter (Jan) Pronk, Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, Netherlands

Outcome
COP-6 suspended without agreement.

Adopted Decision
- Implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action.

Remark
- The first COP resulted without agreement.
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/the-hague-climate-conference-november-2000/cop-6/cop-6-documents

COP6 (Part II): Conference of the Parties, Sixth Session

Held on 16 – 27 July 2001, at Bonn, Germany

Objectives

- To strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and prepare for the future entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, and
- To prepare for the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, including work on the elements of the Protocol related to compliance and on policies and measures for the mitigation of climate change.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 181 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Mareth MOK, Minister of Environment
  - H.E. Lerand KHEK, Ambassador
  - Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Germany
  - Two other members
- President: H.E. Johannes Pieter (Jan) Pronk, Minister of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, The Netherlands

Outcome

Governments reached a broad political agreement on the operational rulebook for the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.

Adopted Decisions

1. Capacity-building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);
2. Capacity-building in countries with economies in transition;
3. Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5);
4. Implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol);
5. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism;
6. Funding under the Convention;
7. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
8. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;
9. Funding under the Kyoto Protocol; and
10. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period.

Remark

- The Conference decided to forward COP-6 Part 2 decisions to its Seventh session for adoption
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/documents/2121

COP7: Conference of the Parties, Seventh Session

Held on 29 October - 10 November 2001, at Marrakech, Morocco

Objective

- To set the stage for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and the agreement on operational rules for International Emissions Trading, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation.

Goals

- To establish the least developed countries expert group.
- To enhance funding support for adaptation.
- Formalized agreement on operational rules for International Emissions Trading, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation along with a compliance regime and accounting procedures.

Plans

- To endorse the National adaptation programmes of action, which will serve as simplified and direct channels of communication for information relating to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of the LDCs.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 172 State Parties and Observer States.
- Cambodia's Representative: H.E. Seng UNG, Director of Minister's Cabinet Ministry of Environment

- President: H.E. Mohamed Elyazghi, Minister of Territorial Planning, Urban Management, Housing and Environment of Morocco

Outcomes

- Adopted the Marrakesh Accords by setting the stage for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, and
- Formalized agreement on operational rules for International Emissions Trading, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation along with a compliance regime and accounting procedures.

Adopted Decisions

1. The Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration;
2. Capacity Building in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);
3. Capacity Building in countries with countries in transition;
4. Development and transfer of technologies (decisions 4/CP.4 and 9/CP.5);
5. Implementation of Article 4, para. 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 3/CP.3 and Article 2, para. 3, and Article 3, para. 14, of the Kyoto Protocol);
6. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism;
7. Funding under the Convention;
8. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decisions 6/CP.4 and 13/CP.5);
9. Matters relating to Article 3, para. 14, of the Kyoto Protocol;
10. Funding under the Kyoto Protocol;
11. Land use, land-use change and forestry;
12. Forest management activities under Article 3, para. 4, of the Kyoto Protocol: the Russian Federation;
13. "Good practices" in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention; and

14. Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period.

Remark

- The Marrakesh Accords provided the detailed rules for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, set up new funding and planning instruments for adaptation, and established a technology transfer framework.
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/marrakech-climate-change-conference-october-2001/cop-7/cop-7-documents

COP8: Conference of the Parties, Eighth Session

Held on 23 October - 1 November 2002, at New Delhi, India

Objective

- To continue working on the remaining work of the guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Goals

- To improve Guidelines for the Preparation of Non-Annex I National Communications
- To enhance the linkage between Climate Change and Sustainable Development
- To mobilise financial resources.
- To endorse the National adaptation programmes of action, which will serve as simplified and direct channels of communication for information relating to the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of the LDCs.

Plans

- To decide on the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 152 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Mareth MOK, Minister of Environment

    - H.E. Seng UNG, Director of Minister's Cabinet Ministry of Environment
- President: H.E. T. R. Baalu, Minister of Environment and Forests of India

Outcomes

Adoption of the Delhi Ministerial Declaration that called for efforts by developed countries to transfer technology and minimize the impact of climate change on developing countries.

Adopted Decisions

1. The Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development;
2. Fourth compilation and synthesis of initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
3. Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
4. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
5. Review of the financial mechanism;
6. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism;
7. Initial guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund;
8. Guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund;
9. Review of the guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action;
10. Development and transfer of technologies;
11. New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention;

12. Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons; and
13. Cooperation with other conventions.

Remarks

- Cambodia submitted her Initial National Communication to UNFCCC Secretariat
- Cambodia participated in the regional project entitled “Capacity Development for the Clean Development Mechanism (CD4CDM)”, where CDM approval procedure and criteria are developed
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/new-delhi-climate-change-conference-october-2002/cop-8/cop-8-documents

COP9: Conference of the Parties, Ninth Session

Held on 1- 12 Dec., 2003, at Milan, Italy

Objective

- To address technology, including technology use and development and transfer of technologies and assessment of progress at the national, regional and international levels to fulfill the promise and objective enshrined in the climate change agreements, including the scientific, information, policy and financial aspects.

Goals

- To have adaptation fund generated from the CDM implementation in supporting developing countries better adapt to climate change
- To improve the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund
- To have better guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action.

Plans

- To enhance Parties to use guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action
- To enhance LDC to access the Least Developed Countries Fund for their adaptation actions.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: State 171 Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representative: H.E. Seng UNG, Director of Cabinet to Minister Ministry of Environment
- President: H.E. Miklós Persányi, Minister of Environment and Water of Hungary

Outcome

Agreed to use the Adaptation Fund established at COP7 in 2001 primarily in supporting developing countries better adapt to climate change. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has become operational in the record time of two years. The real progress achieved in developing the CDM afforestation and reforestation guidelines.

Adopted Decisions

1. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
2. Compilation and synthesis of initial national communications;
3. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties;
4. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism;
5. Further guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund;
6. Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund;
7. Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;
8. Review of the guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action;
9. Capacity-building;

10. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, and scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation;
11. Global observing systems for climate;
12. Issues relating to the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
13. Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry in the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories under the Convention;
14. Arrangements for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;
15. Guidance to the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism;
16. Modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol;
17. Technical guidance on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol; and
18. Issues relating to the implementation of Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Remarks

- There were remaining several deadlocked issues
- Parties reached consensus on carbon sinks in the CDM
- This COP has clearly showed difficulties in making progress in implementing some decisions taken in the past. Old debates have been reopened, instead of jointly moving forward
- The Cambodia Climate Change Office was established in the Ministry of Environment

- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/fr/node/83373

COP10: Conference of the Parties, Tenth Session

Held on 6–18 December 2004, at Buenos Aires, Argentina

Objectives

- To further discuss on technology transfer; issues relating to land use, land-use change and forestry; the UNFCCC's financial mechanism; Annex I national communications; capacity building; adverse effects and adaptation; and UNFCCC Article 6 (education, training and public awareness).

Goals

- To have better technical knowledge for integrated climate change impact and vulnerability assessment across all relevant sectors
- To have smooth implementation of the clean development mechanism.

Plans

- To enhance Parties to use guidelines for the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action
- To enhance LDC to access the Least Developed Countries Fund for their adaptation actions.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: State 169 Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representative: H.E. Seng UNG, Chief Cabinet to Senior Minister, Ministry of Environment
- President: H.E. Ginés González García, Minister of Health and Environment of Argentina

Outcome

Adopted a Buenos Aires Programme of Work on Adaptation and Response Measures.

Adopted Decisions

1. Buenos Aires programme of work on adaptation and response measures;
2. Capacity-building for developing countries (non-Annex I Parties);
3. Capacity-building for countries with economies in transition;
4. Work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;
5. Implementation of the global observing system for climate;
6. Development and transfer of technologies;
7. Status of, and ways to enhance, implementation of the New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention;
8. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism;
9. Assessment of funding to assist developing countries in fulfilling their commitments under the Convention;
10. Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;

11. Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism;
12. Incorporation of the modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism into the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;
13. Simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and measures to facilitate their implementation;
14. Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol;
15. Issues relating to registry systems under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol;
16. Standard electronic format for reporting Kyoto Protocol units; and
17. Issues relating to the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and the implementation of Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Remark

- Parties decided to forward discussions on the Special Climate Change Fund and the least developed countries' Fund
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/buenos-aires-climate-change-conference-december-2004/cop-10/cop-10-documents

COP11: Conference of the Parties, 11th Session

Held on 28 November – 10 December 2005, at Montreal, Canada

Objective

- To adopt rule book of the Kyoto Protocol.

Goals

- To accelerate the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

Plans

- To launch of the first ever meeting of the 157 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: State 183 Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Seng UNG, Director of Cabinet to Senior Minister, Ministry of Environment
  - Mr. Thy SUM, Chief of Climate Change Office, Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment
- President: H.E Stéphane Dion, Minister of the Environment of Canada

Outcome

The Montreal Action Plan was an agreement to "extend the life of the Kyoto Protocol beyond its 2012 expiration date and negotiate deeper cuts in greenhouse-gas emissions". The Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol was established by COP/MOP 1.

Adopted Decisions

1. Five-year programme of work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;
2. Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund;
3. Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;
4. Additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism;
5. Development and transfer of technologies;
6. Review processes during the period 2006–2007 for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
7. Submission of second and, where appropriate, third national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention; and
8. Research needs relating to the Convention.

Remarks

- Following the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol earlier in the year, the eleventh Conference of the Parties (COP 11) for the first time is held in conjunction with the first Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP 1),
- The *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol will continue its work with the aim of making recommendations to COP/MOP 5 on Annex I further commitments. As it is believed that the first national statement was delivered at the High-Level Segment
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/montreal-climate-change-conference-december-2005/cop-11/cop-11-documents

Cambodia's National Statement

By Mr. Seng UNG, Head of Cambodian Delegation, Ministry of Environment.

At the 11th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11) and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting to the Parties of the Kyoto Protocol (COM/MOP 1), Montreal, Canada, 18 November-09 December 2005

Mr. President, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for giving us this opportunity to convey our support and concerns on this most important global issue, climate change. On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of Canada and its' people for hosting this event. We would also like to convey our condolences and regret at the passing of Ms. Joke Waller-Hunter who worked tirelessly and with great dedication on this important issue of climate change.

Cambodia is a least developed country which relies on the land, natural resources and the climate for their livelihood and prosperity. For this reason, Cambodians are very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and we have little means to prepare and adapt to the changes. For us climate change is real and has caused increasing losses to our economy. We have recently taken our first steps in developing a Cambodian National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA). Our concern is the mobilisation of funding for implementing the NAPA. We do not want this useful action plan to be just another report sitting on the shelf. We would like to ask support from all Parties to urgently consider funding NAPA implementation as a high priority. Such funding should be unconditional and streamlined to allow appropriate and country-driven action. Of course, adaptation is only one aspect of

human responses to climate change: mitigation is equally important. We believe the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol was a turning point in global efforts to combat climate change. Cambodia sees the CDM as an opportunity to facilitate new investments in projects that support sustainable development of our country and at the same time reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for this reason we have established our DNA. We want to ensure that the CDM does not move away from its original objective of supporting sustainable development of host countries. For a small country like Cambodia, we would like to see small-scale projects that have great benefits for local communities to participate equally along with large-scale projects. We support the endeavour of this CoP/MoP to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of the CDM. In particular, we would strongly urge the Parties to consider the impact of the recent recommendation of the CDM Executive Board that may exclude projects that reduce emissions from non-renewable biomass. We hope that the CDM Executive Board with inputs from all stakeholders can came to an appropriate resolution of this issue.

Finally, we strongly support the endeavours of all Parties here at this Conference to work cooperatively together to agree on a strong, future global approach to the issue of climate change. We strongly support the inclusion of the discussion of reducing emissions from avoided deforestation put toward in the provisional agenda.

Thank you very much for your attention.

COP12: Conference of the Parties, 12th Session

Held on 6-17 November 2006, at Nairobi, Kenya

Objective

- To enhance the implementation of adaptation, including the agreement on the Adaptation Fund, the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) on Adaptation and the Nairobi Framework on Capacity Building for the CDM.
- To brief the findings of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in May 2007.

Goals

- To provide further guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund

Plans

- To exchange views, information and ideas in support of enhanced implementation of the Convention, focusing on four thematic areas: advancing development goals in a sustainable way; addressing action on adaptation; realizing the full potential of technology; and realizing the full potential of market-based opportunities.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 183 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Seng UNG, Ministry's Advisor and Director of Cabinet to Senior Minister, Ministry of Environment

- Mr. Thy SUM, Chief of Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment
- President: H.E. Kivutha Kibwana, Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya

Outcome

- Adopted the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) on Adaptation.

Adopted Decisions

1. Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism;
2. Implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol;
3. Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol;
4. Compliance Committee;
5. Adaptation Fund;
6. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol;
7. Further guidance to an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, for the operation of the Special Climate Change Fund;
8. Review of the financial mechanism;
9. Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
10. Capacity-building under the Convention;
11. Development and transfer of technologies; and
12. Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase.

Remarks

- Cambodia can benefit from Nairobi Work Programme to promote adaptation and CDM project,
- The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) was approved by the Council of Ministers in October 2006 and forwarded to UNFCCC in March 2007,

- Cambodia established the National Climate Change Committee with a mandate to prepare, coordinate and monitor the implementation of policies, strategies, legal instruments, plans and programmes of the Royal Government of Cambodia.
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website:
- https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/nairobi-climate-change-conference-november-2006/cop-12/cop-12-documents

COP13: Conference of the Parties, 13th Session

Held on 3 - 14 December 2007, at Bali, Indonesia

Objective

- To negotiate the process to finalize a post-2012 regime by COP 15 and COP/MOP 5 in December 2009.

Goals

- To share long-term cooperative action vision
- To enhance national/international action on mitigation of climate change
- To enhance action on adaptation
- To enhance action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation.

Plans

- To launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 192 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Mareth MOK, Senior Minister and Minister of Environment, Ministry of Environment
  - H.E. Seng UNG, Ministry's Adviser and Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Environment

- Three other members
- President: H.E. Rachmat Witoelar, State Minister for the Environment of Indonesia

Outcomes

- Adopted the Bali Road Map, including the Bali Action Plan, charting the course for a new negotiating process to address climate change. The Plan has five main categories: shared vision, mitigation, adaptation, technology and fina ncing,
- COP13 decided to establish an Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action that will complete its work in 2009, and will hold its first session no later than April 2008.

Adopted Decisions

1. Bali Action Plan;
2. Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action;
3. Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
4. Development and transfer of technologies under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
5. Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change;
6. Fourth review of the financial mechanism;
7. Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
8. Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;
9. Amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention;
10. Compilation and synthesis of fourth national communications;

11. Reporting on global observing systems for climate,
12. Adaptation Fund;
13. Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism;
14. Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol;
15. Scope and content of the second review of the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 9;
16. Compliance under the Kyoto Protocol; and
17. Good practice guidance for land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Kyoto Protocol.

Remark

- Countries are encouraged to explore a range of actions, identify options and undertake efforts, including demonstration activities, to address the drivers of deforestation relevant to their national circumstances, with a view to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and thus enhancing forest carbon stocks due to sustainable management of forests
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/bali-climate-change-conference-december-2007/cop-13/cop-13-reports

Cambodia's National Statement

By H.E. Dr. Mareth MOK,
Senior Minister, Minister of Environment
At the United Nations Climate Change Conference,
Bali, Indonesia, 3-14 December 2007

Mr. President, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of Indonesia and its' people for hosting this important event, United Nations Climate Change Conference. Let's me congratulate the IPCC for Nobel Pease Prize. Cambodia associates itself with the statement made by Pakistan on behalf of G77 and China.

The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report indicates that climate change will likely have serious impacts on Mekong River basin where our country is located. In recent years, we have already witnessed more frequent and severe extreme climate events such as floods, droughts and wind storms. Cambodia desperately needs to adapt to the impacts of climate change, in particular, through the implementation of its National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change or NAPA to ensure successful implementation of poverty alleviation objectives under climate change conditions.

In this regard, there is a need for an international consensus and a clear and accessible guideline on the scope of adaptation and means to enhance the availability of adaptation funds. LDCs, which are the most vulnerable nations, should have a priority to access these funds. Current climate agreements provide neither binding commitments for adaptation funding, nor mechanism for private sector involvement. Hence, a legally binding instrument such as a new protocol under the UNFCCC should be explored.

Mr. President!

We cannot leave Bali without a concrete road map to guide us for future commitment to reduce emission reduction. This Bali Road map must deliver a strengthened and effective future climate regime. For developing countries, emission reduction through the implementation of CDM project is an opportunity to

facilitate new investments that support sustainable development. For a small LDC country like Cambodia, we would like to see small-scale projects that have great benefits for local communities to participate equally along with large-scale projects. We need more simplified rules and procedures specifically designed to facilitate meaningful participation of LDCs in GHG reduction projects.

Furthermore, Cambodia strongly supports the inclusion of GHG emission reduction from forest conservation and avoided deforestation in post-Kyoto regimes. In this context, countries that choose to protect their forests as an alternative to exploitation or land clearance for other development purposes shall be entitled to fair and reasonable incentives, which can be calculated based on a more comprehensive economic valuation of forests in terms of their products, services and functions for the global environment.

There is also an urgent need to improve financing for climate change activities. We want LDCs should not be held responsible for problems they have not caused but instead be funded on an unconditional, full-cost basis to adapt to climate change. In additional, there is also a need to improve cooperation and coordination among GEF Agencies and to harmonize their rules and procedures over GEF funded projects to allow genuine country driveness, ownership, accountability and sustainability.

Thank you very much!

COP14: Conference of the Parties, 14th Session

Held on 1-12 December 2008, at Poznan, Poland

Objectives

- To continue negotiating the process to finalize a post-2012 regime by COP 15 and COP/MOP 5 in December 2009.

Goals

- To share long-term cooperative action vision
- To enhance national/international action on mitigation of climate change
- To enhance action on adaptation
- To enhance action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation.

Plans

- To launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 191 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Kroeun Vutha THUK, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment

- Mr. Thomas CLEMENTS, Wildlife Conservation Society
- Four other members

- President: H.E. Maciej Nowicki, Minister of the Environment of Poland

Outcome

Delivered important steps towards assisting developing countries, including the launch of the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol and the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer.

Adopted Decisions

1. Advancing the Bali Action Plan;
2. Development and transfer of technologies;
3. Financial mechanism of the Convention: fourth review of the financial mechanism;
4. Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
5. Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund;
6. Capacity-building for developing countries under the Convention;
7. Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase; and
8. Administrative, financial and institutional matters.

Remark

- The main focus in Poznań, however, was on long-term cooperation and the post-2012 period, when the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period expires
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/poznan-climate-change-conference-december-2008/cop-14/cop-14-documents

COP15: Conference of the Parties, 15th Session

Held on 7-18 December 2009, at Copenhagen, Denmark

Objective

- To negotiate new climate change agreement.

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Convention up to and beyond 2012.

Plans

- To have new climate change agreement.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 194 State Parties and Observer States.
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Namhong HOR, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
  - H.E. Mareth MOK, Senior Minister, Ministry of Environment
  - Twenty-one other members
- President: H.E. Connie Hedegaard (Denmark), Minister for the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen 2009

Outcome

Adopted the Copenhagen Accord. Developed countries pledge up to USD 30 billion in fast-start finance for the period 2010-2012.

Adopted Decisions

1. Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention;
2. Copenhagen Accord;
3. Amendment to Annex I to the Convention;
4. Methodological guidance for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries;
5. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
6. Fourth review of the financial mechanism;
7. Additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
8. Capacity-building under the Convention;
9. Systematic climate observations; and
10. Updated training programme for greenhouse gas inventory review experts for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.

Remarks

- Cambodia participated with other Heads of State to agree on Copenhagen Accord
- COP 15 mentioned the "Copenhagen Green Climate Fund"
- Cambodia can benefit from the fast-start finance.
- The Climate Change Department (CCD) in the Ministry of Environment was established
- 23 Cambodia delegates from relevant Ministries participated in COP15

- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/copenhagen-climate-change-conference-december-2009/cop-15/cop-15-documents

Cambodia's National Statement

By H.E. Namhong HOR, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia
At the United Nations Climate Change Conference
Copenhagen, Denmark, 7-18 December 2009

Mr. President
Excellencies Head of State/ Head of Government
Excellency Secretary General Ban Ki-moon
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

At the outset, I wish to join other speakers in underlining the vital importance of this timely Conference for tackling the issue of climate change which presents a growing serious threat to the whole world in which we are all living. I hope that this global threat will convince all of us to achieve a binding political commitment at this conference to save our planet and the future generations from the destructive effect of global warming, which have already caused more frequent deadly natural catastrophes, such as extreme typhoons, storms, floods droughts and sea level rise happening worldwide.

There is no doubt that the global warming will continue to increase incredibly both in magnitude and speed. This trans-boundary global threat has affected rich and poor nations alike, because the world has only one atmosphere. However, it is the poor countries that suffer much more from the adverse impact of climate change, as their economies rely mainly on agriculture which

largely depends on the weather and they have limited resources to bring about adaptation and mitigation measures. Therefore, these countries deserve to be helped in order to join the industrialized countries in curbing the emission of carbon dioxide and realize their sustainable development and MDG's.

At the FAO World Summit on Food Security in Rome last month everyone expressed utmost concern about the direct impacts of climate change on food security, as the number of hungry people, now reaching over 1 billion, may increase with the world population expected to swell to more than 9 billion in 2050. With the acceleration of global warming as at present, the natural catastrophes as well as hunger will be undoubtedly worsened further, triggering human security, thus endangering the existence of our planet.

Monsieur Le Président,

Alors que cette grave menace qui doit être adressée conjointement par les pays industrialisés comme ceux en développement, il serait équitable de se baser sur le principe de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur le réchauffement climatique, selon lequel il y a une "responsabilité conjointe mais avec des degrés différents".
A ce propos, il faut que tous les pays, du Nord comme du Sud, agissent ensemble pour faire face à cette menace globale pour la survie de notre planète. Il faudrait pour cela une compensation juste et raisonnable de la part des pays développés. Le Cambodge soutient par conséquent fermement l'adoption d'un fond de financement « fast start »dès les 3 prochaines années (2010-2012) et d'un engagement ferme pour un financement à long terme après 2012 par le système de financement innovant ainsi que le transfert technologique aux PMA pour l'atténuation et l'adaptation au changement climatique.

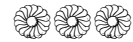
Le Cambodge souhaite vivement qu'un compromis intervienne de part et d'autres pour que notre conférence puisse adopter un Accord politique ferme engageant les pays grands émetteurs de dioxyde de carbone à réduire de façon significative et raisonnable l'émission des gaz à effet de serre d'ici à 2050 afin de limiter à +20C la hausse des températures par rapport au niveau préindustriel. Sinon, un échec coûtera très cher à tout le monde sans exception. Car, la terre est « Une et Indivisible ». Les engagements pris à cette conférence doivent, à mon humble avis, respecter et aller au delà même du Protocole de Kyoto, de la feuille de route de Bali et non l'inverse. Ce n'est qu'à ce prix que l'on espère ralentir l'évolution du réchauffement climatique et rendre notre planète saine et sauve pour tous.

Etant donné que la disparition des forêts tropicales provoque annuellement 20% d'émission de gaz à effet de serre dans le monde, le Cambodge pour sa part, a entrepris depuis des années des mesures draconiennes pour la conservation des forêts, la reforestation afin d'éviter sa dégradation par le système « REDUCTION EMISSION FROM DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION-REDD ». Le Cambodge a d'autre part mis sur pied un plan d'électrification rurale intégrale dans tout le pays en 2020 à partir des énergies propres et renouvelables. Il mérite pour cela une aide immédiate et à long terme.

Monsieur Le Président,

Je pense que l'opinion mondiale est en droit d'attendre que cette Conférence aboutisse à des engagements fermes que le monde entier attend d'elle, pour que l'environnement soit plus vivable pour les futures générations. Enfin, il est indispensable de mettre en place à l'issue de ce Sommet une " ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT " afin que les engagements pris à cette conférence soient appliqués

et suivis pour que le ralentissement du réchauffement climatique soit irréversible.
Je vous remercie



COP16: Conference of the Parties, 16th Session

Held on 29 November – 10 December 2010, at Cancun, Mexico

Objective

- To continue discussing the four elements of Bali Action Plan for a comprehensive package to assist developing countries in dealing with climate change, including the structure of the Green Climate Fund, the Technology Mechanism and the Cancun Adaptation Framework, and to negotiate new climate change agreement.

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Convention up to and beyond 2012.

Plans

- To have new climate change agreement.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 194 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Kroeun Vutha THUK, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
  - H.E. Sovann KIM, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior
  - Twenty other members
- President: H.E. Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the United Mexican States, Mexico

Outcome

The comprehensive package by governments to assist developing nations in dealing with climate change. The Green Climate Fund, the Technology Mechanism and the Cancun Adaptation Framework are established.

Adopted Decisions

1. Fourth review of the financial mechanism;
2. Additional guidance to the GCF;
3. Assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund;
4. Further guidance for the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund;
5. Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group;
6. Progress in, and ways to enhance, the implementation of the amended New Delhi work programme on Article 6 of the Convention;
7. Continuation of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
8. National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention; and
9. Capacity-building under the Convention for developing countries.

Remarks

- Cambodia receives support from EU, Sida, Danida and UNDP to implement the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)
- Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister, presided over the First National Forum on Climate Change. The Cambodia positions for COP16 was discussed
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/cancun-climate-change-conference-november-2010/cop-16/cop-16-documents

COP17: Conference of the Parties, 17th Session

Held on 28 November - 11 December 2011, at Durban, South Africa

Objective

- To continue negotiating a new climate change agreement.

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Convention up to and beyond 2012.

Plans

- To establish Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action for accelerate a new climate change agreement.
- To launch the Green Climate Fund.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 194 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Kroeun Vutha THUK, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
  - Mr. Navann OUK, Deputy Director General, General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment
  - Twenty-four other members
- President: H.E. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa

Outcome

Established the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties, which is to be completed no later than 2015 in order for it to be adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21).

Adopted Decisions

1. Establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action;
2. Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention;
3. Launching the Green Climate Fund;
4. Technology Executive Committee - modalities and procedures;
5. National adaptation plans;
6. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;
7. Work programme on loss and damage;
8. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
9. Least Developed Countries Fund: support for the implementation of elements of the least developed countries work programme other than national adaptation programmes of action;
10. Amendment to Annex I to the Convention;
11. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
12. Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels as referred to in decision 1/CP.16;
13. Capacity-building under the Convention;

14. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
15. Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention; and
16. Research dialogue on developments in research activities relevant to the needs of the Convention.

Remark

- Cambodia organised the Second National Forum on Climate Change, presided over by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/durban-climate-change-conference-november-2011/cop-17/cop-17-documents

COP18: Conference of the Parties, 18th Session

Held on 26 November - 8 December 2012, at Doha, Qatar

Objective

- To continue negotiating the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and the new climate change agreement.

Goals

- To reach an agreement to extend the life of the Kyoto Protocol, which had been due to expire at the end of 2012, until 2020.

Plans

- To speedily work toward a universal climate change agreement by 2015 and to find ways to scale up efforts before 2020 beyond existing pledges to curb emissions.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 192 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Kroeun Vutha THUK, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
  - H.E. Chansokha NUTH, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning
  - Twenty-one other members
- President: H.E. Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, Chairman of the Qatar Administrative Control and Transparency Authority

Outcome

- Governments agreed to speedily work toward a universal climate change agreement by 2015 and to find ways to scale up efforts before 2020 beyond existing pledges to curb emissions,
- COP also adopted the Doha Amendment, launching a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Adopted Decisions

1. Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan;
2. Advancing the Durban Platform;
3. Approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to enhance adaptive capacity;
4. Work programme on long-term finance;
5. Report of the Standing Committee;
6. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
7. Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund;
8. Review of the financial mechanism;
9. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
10. Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund;
11. Work of the Adaptation Committee,
12. National adaptation plans;
13. Report of the Technology Executive Committee,
14. Arrangements to make the Climate Technology Centre and Network fully operational;
15. Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention;
16. Prototype of the registry;

17. Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis;
18. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
19. Common tabular format for "UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties";
20. Status of submission and review of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and compilation and synthesis of fifth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
21. Capacity-building under the Convention for countries with economies in transition;
22. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;
23. Promoting gender balance and improving the participation of women in UNFCCC negotiations and in the representation of Parties in bodies established pursuant to the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol; and
24. Economic diversification initiative.

Remarks

- Cambodia should support the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol for the benefit of CDM project implementation
- 23 Cambodia's delegates from relevant Ministries participated in this COP
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/doha-climate-change-conference-november-2012/cop-18/cop-18-documents

Cambodia's National Statement
By H.E. Mr. Chansokha NUTH,
Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning,
Member of National Climate Change Committee
At the High-Level Segment of the United Nations
Climate Change Conference 05-07 December 2012,
Doha, Qatar

Your Excellency President,
Excellencies Head of State/ Head of Government, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, on behalf of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia, we would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to the Government and People of Qatar for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to the Cambodian delegation in the beautiful city of Doha, and thank the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat for the excellent arrangements.

Cambodia would like to associate itself with the statement made by the Gambia delegate on behalf of LDCs, and by Algeria on behalf of the Group of 77 & China.

Mr. President,

The Global Climate Change is caused by the increase of greenhouse gas emission into the atmosphere. Cambodia's emission is very low. However, we are one of the most vulnerable countries to the negative effects of climate change due to the low adaptive capacity and our economy relies mostly on agriculture. The most recent flood in 2011 affected 1.5 million people, killed more than 250 people and caused damages worth around 520 million dollars.

In response to the challenges posed by climate change, Cambodia adopted its National Adaptation Program of

Action to Climate Change (NAPA) in 2006, which supports the Government's development objectives as outlined in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), and contributes to the achievement of the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs). The Updated NSDP 2009-2013 stresses that addressing climate change issues is a major priority of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Currently, with support from Development Partners, Cambodia is developing a Climate Change Strategic Plan to mainstream climate into national, sub-national and sectoral planning for better climate resilience, promote green development, and ensure sustainable development and poverty reduction as the ASEAN Cha ir for 2012, Cambodia has actively worked with other ASEAN countries through the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change to address climate change issues at regional level.

Mr. President,

We believe that a number of key outstanding issues should be addressed and adopted, here in Doha. Doha must agree on an elaborate work plan that contains work streams on adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology, capacity building and transparency of action and support, in progressing with the negotiations on a new Protocol under the Convention.

The continuity of the Kyoto Protocol is very important to ensure a legally-binding system to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to support the future regime negotiated under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). We see that high level of ambition in emission reduction by each Developed country is the key to success for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Mitigation and adaptation should be treated equally. The continuity in the provision of climate finance will help

vulnerable countries to effectively address the negative impacts of climate change. Therefore, we call for significantly scaled up in new and additional, predictable, adequate and sustainable climate finance for both adaptation and mitigation, equally. It is very important to see a decision on a clear guidance to support the development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in LDCs, particularly financial support. We call for Developed countries to contribute to the Least Developed Country Fund.

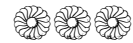
Mr. President,

We would like to take this opportunity to present the recent achievements of the Royal Government of Cambodia. During the three years period from 2010 to 2012, Cambodia recorded an average growth rate of 6.7% while keeping in check the inflation rate at less than 5%. In 2011, despite the very difficult global economic environment and the impacts of severe floods, we achieved a robust growth of 7%. We expect to maintain the same growth rate this year. All economic indicators show that Cambodia has succeeded in maintaining macroeconomic stability.
In order to sustain the fruits of our efforts achieved so far, the RGC will prepare two important policy documents: first the NSDP 2014-2018, which will be prepared next year. This policy document will review progress, identify the main lessons learned and will guide us on where resources are to be allocated, and the second is the Development Cooperation and Partnership Strategy.

Finally, Mr. President, on this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Royal Government and people of Cambodia, we would like to express our heart-felt gratitude to all development partners for their invaluable and on-going efforts to the achievement of sustainable development, economic growth, and poverty reduction

in Cambodia and we wish the conference in Doha a great success.

Thank you very much for your kind attention!



COP19: Conference of the Parties, 19th Session

Held on 11-23 November 2013, at Warsaw, Poland

Objective

To further discuss on the Durban Platform, Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, long-term climate finance and new climate change agreement.

Goals

- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) to limit the global temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius above current levels.
- To reach an agreement to extend the life of the Kyoto Protocol, which had been due to expire at the end of 2012, until 2020.

Plans

- To accelerate investment in clean energy, and specifically the financing and technology transfer of renewables in developing countries.
- To make climate finance and capitalisation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) happened.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 192 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Samal SAY, Minister, Ministry of Environment
  - Mr. Ponlok TIN, Deputy Director-General, General Department of Administration for Nature

Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment
    - Fourteen other members
- President: H.E. Marcin Korolec, Minister of the Environment of Poland

Outcomes

- Parties adopted an ADP decision that invites parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for intended nationally-determined contributions, and resolves to accelerate the full implementation of the Bali Action Plan and pre-2020 ambition,
- Parties also adopted a decision establishing the Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage, and the "Warsaw REDD+ framework," a series of seven decisions on REDD+ finance, institutional arrangements and methodological issues. Parties have the opportunity to make a last collective push towards a new and meaningful universal climate change agreement in 2015.

Adopted Decisions

1. Further advancing the Durban Platform;
2. Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
3. Long-term climate finance;
4. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
5. Arrangements between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund;
6. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
7. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance to the Conference of the Parties;
8. Fifth review of the financial mechanism;

9. Work programme on results-based finance to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;
10. Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements;
11. Modalities for national forest monitoring systems;
12. The timing and the frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected;
13. Guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submissions from Parties on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels;
14. Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying;
15. Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
16. Work of the Adaptation Committee;
17. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;
18. National adaptation plans;
19. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
20. Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultation and analysis;
21. General guidelines for domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties;
22. Sixth national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention; and
23. Work programme on the revision of the guidelines for the review of biennial reports and national communications, including national inventory reviews, for developed country Parties.

Remarks

- The Prime Minister called "on concerned ministries, institutions and development partners to systematically consider climate change when formulating development programmes, to ensure that public investments are effective and provide an adequate rate of return in the context of climate change", during the Third National Forum on Climate Change
- The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014 – 2023 (CCCSP) officially launched,
- Cambodia can benefit from Warsaw international mechanism on loss and damage, and the "Warsaw REDD+ framework
- As part of the COP decision, Cambodia started preparing her Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/warsaw-climate-change-conference-november-2013/cop-19/cop-19-documents

Cambodia's National Statement

By H.E. Samal SAY, Minister of Environment and Head of Cambodian Delegate
At the High Level Segment of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Warsaw, November 19-22, 2013

His Excellency Mr. Marcin Korolec, President of COP19/CMP9,
Distinguished Heads of Delegations,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to join you all in addressing the "High Level Segment of the United Nations Climate Change Conference" being held here in the great city of Warsaw, Republic of Poland.

On behalf of the Cambodian Delegation, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the people and Government of Poland for their warmest welcome and gracious hospitality, and for hosting this important event.

May I also take this opportunity to extend our deepest condolences and solidarity to the people and the Government of the Philippines who have been immensely suffering from the devastating effects of Typhoon Haiyan.

None of us here have any doubt that climate change is not something of a distant feature. It is affecting us now and constitutes one of the greatest challenge humanity faces in the 21st Century, as the severity and frequency of climate change impacts are going to intensify and amplify. As the atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration reaching 400 parts per million for the first time, we are entering a new dangerous zone. Southeast Asia has witnessed an alarming trend of more frequent and intensified floods, droughts and extreme weather conditions over the last decade. These catastrophic disasters, combined with other effects of climate change such as saline intrusion in coastal zones or impacts of pests and disease outbreaks, make climate change a strategic global development issue requiring urgent attention.

Excellency the President,

As a LDC party to the UNFCCC, Cambodia fully supports the collective efforts to address climate change based on key principles of the UNFCCC. Furthermore, my country would like to associate herself with the statements of Nepal on behalf of LDCs and Fiji on behalf of G77+China.

Cambodia calls on all parties that all actions or measures related to climate change must be in full

conformity with the principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular those of equity, historical responsibility, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and in ensuring sustainable development of developing countries;

Cambodia recognizes that the increase of temperature will have catastrophic impacts for Least Developed Countries. Annex I Parties must strengthen their political commitments, leadership and willingness to increase the level of GHG mitigation ambition for the pre-2020 period in order for holding the global average temperature below 1.5° C above pre- industrial level by 2100. Particularly, we call upon all parties to understand the sense of urgency to work towards a 2015 agreement, which should incorporate a broad range of commitments by all parties, in particular leadership of all countries to contribute to global climate action as indicated in Article 4.7 of the UNFCCC;

Cambodia urges the implementation of the Adaptation Framework established in Cancun and its provisions for LDCs process to formulate and implement the National Adaptation Plans, as well as the Work Programmes on Loss and Damage based on each country priorities;

Cambodia supports the Kyoto Protocol Second Commitment Period.

Furthermore, Cambodia urges all parties to consider the establishment of new mechanisms and approaches under the UNFCCC in order to ensure meaningful emission reductions. We support the implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in developing countries. However, it should be voluntary and based on country priorities and must be supported by developed countries on capacity building, finance and technology transfer;

Cambodia recognizes the importance of an agreeable methodology and modalities for implementation of REDD+. In this context, the methodology and modalities should be developed and approved by COP;

Cambodia supports the provision of new, additional and predictable finance from public sources by Annex I countries and it should be accessible directly and easily. The private sector through market-based mechanisms should complement or leverage the public finance.

Cambodia supports the establishment of adaptation mechanism for LDCs in the Green Climate Fund. We urge developed countries to commit and increase their financial supports to countries vulnerable to climate change especially the LDCs;

Cambodia calls for a comprehensive finance roadmap to provide new, additional and predictable public finance to developing countries to fill the gaps between 2013-2020;

Cambodia encourages developed countries to provide financial supports of US$100 billion annually to developing countries by 2020 as indicated in the Copenhagen Accord;

Cambodia supports enhanced actions to improve capacities and capabilities of developing countries. The capacity building should be a continuous process, country-driven, fully participatory and an integral process;

Excellency the President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Cambodia is vulnerable to impacts of climate change and natural disasters. Floods and droughts have already ravaged parts of our country with recurring frequency and greater severity. Within our limited resources and capacity, we have done our utmost to respond to the

challenges caused by climate change and to contribute to global efforts to address climate change issues through building our institutional capacity, formulating and implementing policies, mainstreaming climate change into national planning and budgetary processes, and implementing actual measures to build community resilience and sustainable livelihoods. Just a week ago, we conducted our 3rd National Forum on Climate Change during which the Royal Government has launched the first- ever Climate Change Strategic Plan that sets out priorities for future actions to address climate change.

I wish to reiterate our commitment to work with all partners to address climate change. We cannot afford to ignore climate change since the cost of ignoring it will far exceed the cost of taking actions now. We strongly believe that addressing climate change is the only way to ensure our survival and prosperity. And we believe that we can turn the climate change crisis into a new opportunity for a greener, low-carbon, resilient, equitable, sustainable and knowledge-based development.

I wish the conference in Warsaw a great success. Thank you for your kind attention!

COP20: Conference of the Parties, 20th Session

Held on 1-12 December 2014, at Lima, Peru

Objective

- To continue negotiating on the new climate change agreement, which focused on outcomes under the ADP necessary to advance towards an agreement in Paris at COP 21 in 2015, including elaboration of the information, and process, required for submission of intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) as early as possible in 2015 and progress on elements of a draft negotiating text.

Goals

- To address in a balanced manner in mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and transparency of action and support.
- To reach an agreement to extend the life of the Kyoto Protocol, which had been due to expire at the end of 2012, until 2020.

Plans

- To urge developed country Parties to provide and mobilize enhanced financial support to developing country Parties for ambitious mitigation and adaptation actions, especially to Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; and recognizes complementary support by other Parties.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 188 State Parties and Observer States.
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Ojano SABO, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
  - Mr. Thy SUM, Director, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment
  - Ten other members
- President: H.E. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of the Environment of Peru

Outcome

Adopted draft decision for advancing the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, COP 20 adopted the 'Lima Call for Climate Action, which sets in motion the negotiations in the coming year towards a 2015 agreement, the process for submitting and reviewing INDCs, and enhancing pre-2020 ambition.

Adopted Decisions

1. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;
2. National adaptation plans;
3. Report of the Adaptation Committee;
4. Long-term climate finance;
5. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance,
6. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
7. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
8. Fifth review of the Financial Mechanism;
9. Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund;
10. Methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

11. Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
12. Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
13. Training programme for review experts for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
14. Training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
15. Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2013 and 2014;
16. Lima work programme on gender;
17. The Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness-raising;
18. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures; and
19. Parties included in Annex I to the Convention whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties.

Remark

- H.E. Ojano SABO, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment delivered the national statement
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/lima-climate-change-conference-december-2014/cop-20/cop-20-documents

Cambodia's National Statement

By H.E. Ojano SABO, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment and Head of Cambodian Delegation
At the High Level Segment of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, 9-11 December 2014

His Excellency Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, President of CoP20/CMP10,
Distinguished Heads of Delegations,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to join you all in addressing the "High Level Segment of the United Nations Climate Change Conference" here in the great city of Lima, Peru. On behalf of the Cambodian Delegation, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the people and Government of Peru for their warmest welcome and gracious hospitality, and for hosting this important event. Furthermore, my country would like to associate herself with the statements of Nepal on behalf of LDCs and Bolivia on behalf of G77+China

Excellency the President

Climate change is no more something of the distant future. Climate change is affecting us now and constitutes one of the greatest challenge humanities faces in the 21st Century, as the severity of climate change impacts is going to intensify and amplify.

Cambodia is a country that has contributed the least to the climate change, but one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change. Hence, we take climate change very seriously in our development agenda to support building a greener, low-carbon and resilient society and to contribute to the global efforts to address climate change.

We have taken relevant national measures such as building our institutional capacity, formulating and implementing our Climate Change Strategic Plan for the next 10 years, mainstreaming climate change into planning and budgetary processes. We are conducting pioneering work to build our climate change financing and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and implementing actual measures to build community resilience and sustainable livelihoods. Needless to say, more needs to be done to successfully overcome the climate change challenges.

Excellency the President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The new agreement on climate change should be built on the key principles of the UNFCCC in ensuring sustainable development of developing countries. In this regard, we believe that it is important to agree on

key responsibilities of Parties in their intended nationally determined contributions. Annex I Parties should determine their political commitments and leadership to increase the level of GHG mitigation ambition for the pre-2020 period in order for holding the global average temperature below2°C above pre-industrial level.

We support the Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in filling the pre-2020 emission reduction commitment gaps. Cambodia continuously expresses its determination to engage in strategies to decrease GHG emission through the implementation of the CDM and NAMAs. However, this should be voluntary and based on country priorities and must be supported by Annex I Parties in capacity building, finance and technology transfer.

It is vitally important that Non-Annex I Parties, in particular LDCs, be supported to take more effective actions to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change. Cambodia urges the implementation of the Adaptation Framework established in Cancun and its

provisions for LDCs process to formulate and implement the National Adaptation Plans, as well as the Work Programmes on Loss and Damage based on each country's priorities. Therefore, adaptation should be supported uphold equally in the new agreement. We believe that the role of forest can be incentivized through proper carbon pricing so that REDD Plus activities will be economically competitive.

Cambodia supports the provision of new, additional and predictable finance from public sources by Annex I Parties that should be accessible directly and easily. The private sector, through market-based mechanisms, should complement or leverage public finance. We urge Annex I Parties to commit and increase their financial contributions to the Green Climate Fund, especially for the LDCs. It is very important to have a special treatment for LDCs in receiving and assessing fund for implementing their NAPA and National Adaptation Plan. Such support should not associate with loan condition.

We call for a comprehensive finance roadmap to provide new, additional and predictable public finance to Non-Annex I Parties to fill the gaps in 2013-2020. The recent success of High-level Pledging Conference of Green Climate Fund is encouraging and we urge Annex I Parties to provide further financial supports to meet the target of US$100 billion annually by 2020. The 2015 agreement should also compose of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of financing, meeting costs of adaptation, development and transfer of technology, and capacity building provided by Annex I Parties to Non-Annex I Parties for all climate change activities under the Convention.

Excellency, Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Cambodia shares the concern of all parties that progress of the negotiations has been slow and a number of important issues need to be urgently resolved

for a fruitful adoption of a new agreement in Paris in 2015. In this regard, Cambodia wishes to reiterate our commitment to work with all parties to address climate change. We strongly believe that building trust, political will and adherence to the UNFCCC Principles are of paramount importance toward a successful conclusion of the agreement in 2015.

I wish the conference in Lima a great success. Thank you for your kind attention!

COP21: Conference of the Parties, 21st Session

Held on 29 November – 13 December 2015, at Paris, France

Objectives

- To continue negotiating on a legally-binding agreement and associated decisions, to fulfill the mandate outlined COP 17, and to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties to be adopted at COP 21,

Goals

- To reach new international climate agreement, Paris Agreement, applicable to all countries, aiming to keep global warming at 1.5°C - 2°C.

Plans

- To adopt the Paris Agreement, applicable to all countries.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 198 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - His Majesty King Sihamoni NORODOM of Cambodia
  - H.E. Sam OI KONG, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Royal Palace of Cambodia
  - H.E. Samal SAY, Minister, Ministry of Environment
  - Thirty-seven other members

- President: H.E. Laurent Fabius, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development of France

Outcome

Historical Paris Agreement adopted 195 nations agreed to combat climate change and unleash actions and investment towards a low-carbon, resilient and sustainable future. The Paris Agreement is applicable to all countries, aiming to keep global warming at 1.5°C - 2°C.

Adopted Decisions

1. Adoption of the Paris Agreement;
2. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;
3. Report of the Adaptation Committee;
4. National adaptation plans;
5. Long-term climate finance;
6. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance,
7. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
8. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
9. Methodologies for the reporting of financial information by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
10. Forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
11. Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism;
12. Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention;
13. Capacity-building under the Convention;

14. Terms of reference for the intermediate review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention;
15. Alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests;
16. Further guidance on ensuring transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness when informing on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected;
17. Methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;
18. Extension of the mandate of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group; and
19. Technical review in 2016 of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.

Remarks

- Following the COP 18 decision, Cambodia signed on Instrument of Acceptance of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol
- As the outcomes of COP21, Cambodia needs to prepare for the ratification of Paris Agreement
- As part of the contribution to COP21, Cambodia submitted ahead her Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
- The first time for the Kingdom of Cambodia to have the highest presence of **His Majesty King Sihamoni NORODOM** to deliver the national statement
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/paris-climate-change-conference-november-2015/cop-21/cop-21-documents

Cambodia's National Statement
By His Majesty King Sihamoni NORODOM
At the Leader Event of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, 30 November 2015

Mr. President of the French Republic,
Mr. Secretary-General of the United Nations,
Heads of State and Heads of Government,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First, I wish to express my sincere condolences to the families and friends of the victims of the terrorist attacks in Paris and to the people of France in these difficult moments. I wish to assure you, Mr President, that Cambodia firmly supports France in its fight against those who commit these barbaric crimes.

Mr. President, Heads of State and Heads of Government, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Climate change is the defining challenge of our time and we have started to experience its effects over the past few years. The main aspects of human development, such as agriculture, food security, access to water, health, migrations and poverty face major threats from climate change. The seventeen Sustainable Development Goals recently adopted by the UN General Assembly could also be affected.

In Cambodia, as we speak, farmers are struggling with changing seasonal rainfall patterns and prolonged drought periods, which affect agricultural production and food security. The frequency and intensity of natural disasters has consistently increased. The 2013 floods in

Cambodia have cost my country 2% of GDP, affected almost 380,000 households in 20 of our 25 provinces

and claimed 168 lives – the majority of which were children.

As the representative of a developing country, I strongly hope that the principle of fairness will be at the heart of negotiations in the coming two weeks. Cambodia, like many others in this room, is at a critical phase of its development. We need to simultaneously address poverty, grow our economy, develop our industries, upgrade the quality of our human resources and social services, secure our energy supply, and remain competitive in an open regional and global environment. In the context of this agenda of reforms, Cambodia has adopted clear objectives for the fight against climate change, which are spelled out in our Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).

A growing portion of our public resources is already being spent for the climate change response. This demonstrates a strong level of commitment, despite Cambodia's very small share in GHG emissions to date. But we cannot achieve these ambitious objectives alone.

Financial resources and transfers of technologies are required for developing countries to fully play their role in the climate change response, and I hope the Paris agreement will include strong commitments on these issues. The initial capitalization of the Green Climate Fund is an encouraging sign.

This momentum should be maintained and increased over the next few days, and extended to other instruments such as the Least Developed Countries Fund. Adequate mechanisms will also be essential to stimulate research and private investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, forest protection, resilient infrastructure and adaptation technologies.

Mr. President, Heads of State and Heads of Government, Ladies and Gentlemen,

These climate negotiations have been a long process, spanning over twenty years. During these years, we have gathered strong evidence of climate change and its links with human activities. We have also witnessed the first impacts of climate change, and popular support for a coordinated and efficient response has been growing, all over the world. Most of the countries present here have made pledges. But we know that this will not be enough. These initial contributions will not maintain global warming below the threshold of 2°C. Breaking this deadlock is our responsibility as leaders. But we have the evidence, we have the solutions, and we know it is possible to simultaneously address climate change and put our societies on a sustainable development path. So we cannot and we should not pass the buck further. The decisions are here, today, for us to make.

Climate Change is a crucial element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and our meeting here in Paris must lead to a historical agreement on the reduction of emissions of Green House Gases by developed and industrialized countries, including voluntary commitments from least developed countries under financial assistance and technology transfers.

Let us deliver today the bold leadership that our people and future generations legitimately expect.

Thank you.

COP22: Conference of the Parties, 22nd Session

Held on 7–19 November 2016, at Marrakech, Morocco

Objective

- To negotiate on matters relating to the entry into force and the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- To urged groups and Parties to intensify their efforts towards ratification of the Paris Agreement as quickly as possible to continue to build political momentum.

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Paris Agreement.

Plans

- To adopt the Paris Agreement work programme.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 195 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Samal SAY, Minister, Ministry of Environment
  - H.E. Darith SRUN, Advisor and Deputy Director of the Cabinet, Ministry of Environment
  - Nineteen other members
- President: H.E. Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco

Outcome

- Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action launched. A crucial outcome of the Marrakech climate conference was to move forward on writing the rule book of the Paris Agreement,
- The Conference successfully demonstrated to the world that the implementation of the Paris Agreement is underway, and launched the Marrakech Partnership for Climate Action.

Adopted Decisions

1. Preparations for the entry into force 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;
2. Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
3. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;
4. Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;
5. Review and report of the Adaptation Committee;
6. National adaptation plans;
7. Long-term climate finance;
8. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance;
9. Terms of reference for the review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance;
10. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
11. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
12. Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism;
13. Initiation of a process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;

14. Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention;
15. Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism;
16. Third comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention;
17. Improving the effectiveness of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention;
18. Outcome of the first round of the international assessment and review process (2014–2015);
19. Implementation of the global observing system for climate;
20. Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention; and
21. Gender and climate change.

Remarks

- Following the CoP 21 decision, Cambodia adopted Law on the Approval of the Paris Agreement
- During his presence in Marrakech, H.E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment signed a framework of International Solar Alliance (ISA)
- In 2016, Cambodia also signed the Paris Agreement
- 21 Cambodia's delegates from relevant Ministries participate in the COP22
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/marrakech-climate-change-conference-november-2016/cop-22/cop-22-pre-session-documents

Cambodia's National Statement
By H.E. Samal SAY, Minister of Environment, and Chair of the National Council for Sustainable Development, Head of the Cambodian Delegation,
At Marrakech, 16th November 2016

Excellency Chair
Distinguished Heads of Delegations
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

One year after our historic agreement in Paris, we are very pleased to be here in Marrakech to ensure this agreement is followed by concrete actions, and I would like to thank the Moroccan government for hosting this 22nd Conference of the Parties.

The past year progress (development) has been seen as encouraging signs.

The threshold for entry into force of the agreement has been reached quickly, thanks to the momentum built in Paris and the continued commitment of all parties. In Cambodia, the agreement has been submitted to the Parliament and by the end of this year, we hope, it will be officially ratified.
But it is too early to congratulate ourselves. We must keep that sense of urgency. We need concrete mechanisms to deliver on the Paris commitments and to track progress. That is what this COP is about. Any delay in implementation of the Agreement increases the costs of adaptation and reduces our chances to meet our global mitigation objective.

Extreme climate events keep occurring more frequently and with more severity than before. 2016 is recorded as the hottest year, after already record-breaking years in 2014 and 2015. In dry season of this year, Cambodia faced a drought of unprecedented

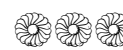
proportions, and the Royal Government had to intervene with emergency response by delivering water to local communities affected by the drought.

The share of our national budget allocated to climate expenditures is increasing steadily. Our first utility-scale solar farm will come online next year, and we are considering a series of measures to promote climate-smart investments, including the formulation of the “Environmental Code”.

Cambodia has already started to deliver on its commitments. But we have always known that our full objectives can only be achieved if we get timely and adequate support from our partners. What we need as an LDC is to see better and faster access to international climate finance, technology transfers and capacity development support from developed countries.

We hope that our work here will deliver the concrete implementation mechanisms that we need to ensure the global temperature increase will not exceed 2 degrees Celsius by 2100.

Thank you.



COP23: Conference of the Parties, 23rd Session

Held on 6–17 November 2017, at Bonn, Germany

Objective

- To continue negotiating on the Paris Agreement work programme.

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Paris Agreement.

Plans

- To adopt the Paris Agreement work programme.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 196 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Chandara KHUT, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
  - H.E. Sopheap SAO, Advisor, Ministry of Environment
  - Twenty-three other members
- President: H.E. Frank Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji

Outcomes

Agreed the next steps towards higher climate action ambition before 2020. Delegates launch the 'Talanoa Dialogue' to help set the stage for the revising upwards of national climate action plans needed to put the world

on track to meet pre-2020 ambition and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

Adopted Decisions

1. Fiji momentum for implementation;
2. Local communities and indigenous people's platform;
3. Establishment of a gender action plan;
4. Koronivia joint work on agriculture;
5. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;
6. Long-term climate finance;
7. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance;
8. Review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance;
9. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
10. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
11. Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism;
12. Process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement;
13. Assessment of the technical examination processes on mitigation and adaptation;
14. Review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
15. Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism;
16. Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2017;
17. Fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition; and
18. Scope of the next periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress.

Remarks

- In turn, COP should be held in one of countries in the Asia-Pacific Region. Fiji offers to host the COP and become the COP President
- In 2017, Cambodia ratified the Paris Agreement.
- 25 Cambodia's delegates from relevant participated in the COP23
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/un-climate-change-conference-november-2017/sessions-of-negotiating-bodies/cop-23

Cambodia's National Statement

By H.E. Chandara KHUT, Head of the Cambodian Delegation, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment,
At Bonn, Germany, November 2017

His Excellency Mr. President, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Royal Government of Cambodia would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Government of Fiji for the COP23 president and the Government of Germany and its people for very warm hospitality and hosting this important event in the beautiful City of Bonn.

Mr. President!

2015 was a landmark year for global development, with the adoption of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In 2016, many of our countries including Cambodia have confirmed their commitment by ratifying the Paris Agreement, which has now entered into force much earlier than expected. We need concrete

mechanisms to deliver on the Paris commitments and to track progress.

I hope that 2017 will be the year when these commitments are put into action. As His Majesty the King of Cambodia mentioned at the Paris Conference, “climate change is the defining challenge of our time and almost every aspect of human development faces major threats from climate change, including the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN General Assembly”.

This not a choice that we have, but a necessity. The clock is ticking, and every year that passes without decisive action increases the impacts of climate change, and makes the achievement of the SDGs more difficult. Just this week, the World Meteorological Organization confirmed that 2016 had been the hottest year on record, for the third year in a row. Record heat waves and droughts have been observed in a number of countries, including Cambodia.

Least developed countries are particularly the most vulnerable to the negative impact of climate change. According to UNDP’s Human Development Index, Cambodia has been one of the top seven countries with the highest improvement in human development over the past 25 years.

But climate change is now a major threat to our economy and society. Our water resources are under stress, which has impacts on both agriculture and health in rural areas, with women and children among the most vulnerable groups. Higher temperatures can impact worker productivity and health in key sectors of our economy, including not only agriculture, but also manufacturing and construction. Extreme weather events have become more frequent and the costs of maintaining and upgrading our infrastructures have gone up.

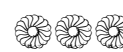
Although Cambodia is responsible for a negligible amount of global emissions – less than 0.1% – the Royal Government of Cambodia is fully committed to international efforts against climate change. Cambodia is taking action in line with its Nationally Determined Contribution to promote a low-carbon economy, and put in place adaptation measures.

Mr. President, we cannot face this challenge alone. Developed countries have a critical role to play in making available the financial and technological resources that will allow us collectively to address climate change, and reach our human development targets.

More human development in developing countries is a win-win situation for all. It creates more economic opportunities, and reduces risks to international peace and stability. At a time when some developed countries are tempted to reduce their global engagement, our message to them is that the road to prosperity and further human development requires more engagement from them, not less. Climate change is a global issue, it is not an issue that you can just run away from. Investments in the climate change agenda, both public and private, will deliver immense development and economic benefits. Any further delays will see the costs increase exponentially for our economies and our people. we need as an LDC is to see better and faster access to international climate finance, technology transfers and capacity development support from developed countries.

We hope that our work here will deliver the concrete implementation mechanisms that we need.

Thank you.



COP24: Conference of the Parties, 24th Session

Held on 2 - 14 Dec 2018, at Katowice, Poland

Objectives

To negotiate on the guidelines that govern the Paris Agreement, and to create a set of rules to help countries implement their national contributions and meet their targets.

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Paris Agreement.

Plans

- To adopt the Paris Agreement work programme.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 197 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Sophalleth EANG, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
  - H.E. Paris CHUOP, Deputy Secretary General, General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development
  - Twenty-six other members
- President: H.E. Michał Kurtyka, Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Environment of Poland

Outcomes

Adopted 'Katowice Climate Package', a robust set of guidelines for implementing the landmark 2015 Paris

Climate Change Agreement. The agreed 'Katowice Climate Package' operationalizes the climate change regime contained in the Paris Agreement, promotes international cooperation and encourages greater ambition.

Adopted Decisions

1. 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;
2. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;
3. Long-term climate finance;
4. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance;
5. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund;
6. Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
7. Modalities, work programme and functions under the Convention of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
8. National adaptation plans;
9. Report of the Adaptation Committee;
10. Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;
11. Review of the terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
12. Review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism;
13. Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention;

14. Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building; and
15. Least developed countries work programme.

Remark

- Some issues are still pending to agree among Parties; for examples, transparency and the solution on carbon markets
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/past-conferences/katowice-climate-change-conference-december-2018/sessions-of-negotiating-bodies/cop-24

Cambodia's National Statement

By H.E. Sophalleth EANG, Head of the Cambodian Delegation, Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment
At the United Nations Climate Change Conference
COP 24/ CMP 14/CMA 1.3, Katowice, Poland,
December 2018

Excellency President, Distinguished heads of delegation, Excellencies, ladies, gentlemen

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to join you to address the "High Level Segment of the United Nations Climate Change Conference" being held in Katowice, the great city of the Republic of Poland. On behalf of the Cambodian Delegation, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the people and Government of Poland, as the host of the important event, for the warmest welcome and gracious hospitality, extended to us.

After the historic agreement in Paris, the need for decisive and ambitious actions on climate change has never been stronger. Recent IPCC findings pointed out

serious consequences if the objective to maintain global warming below 1.5°C is not delivered. Therefore, significant works have been done this year to develop mechanisms for the implementation of the Paris Agreement. We firmly hope that this COP meeting will come up with tools and guidelines for us to move further with implementation. In this context, we urge the developed country parties to step up the level of commitment pre-2020, both on emissions targets and on financing.

Mr. President, Cambodia is doing its share, in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Our domestic budget allocations to climate change have almost quadrupled over the past seven years, but international financing has been much less predictable. Financing mechanisms under UNFCCC, such as the Green Climate Fund and Global Environmental Facility, need to further facilitate direct access to readiness programs and finance for developing countries, particularly LDCs. Direct access is one of the main added values of the GCF, and progress to date is not up to the magnitude of the challenge.

The current policy platform to take stock of the efforts to develop Cambodia is the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV, in which sustainability and climate change action are one of the major pillars. With this regard, Cambodia has made progress in promoting renewable energy, particularly through solar farms. We are also making the progress in the establishment of protected areas and biodiversity corridors, which currently cover 41 per cent of the total country land area.

As one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change, adaptation still remains one of the top priorities for Cambodia. Recent modelling indicated that our GDP in 2050 could be almost 10 per cent lower. The impacts of increasing temperatures and extreme

weather events are particularly damaging. We optimistic that process can be made to increase the share of adaptation in climate finance, and to improve the accessibility of adaptation technologies for developing countries.

Cambodia reaffirms the commitment to the implementation of our Nationally Determined Contribution, and seek consideration from development partners to provide the technological, technical and financial supports to complement our resources.

I would like to conclude with the hope that our negotiations here will deliver the concrete results for better implementation, enhanced pre-2020 ambition, and improved predictability and accessibility of climate finance for the most vulnerable countries.

Thank you.

COP25: Conference of the Parties, 25th Session

Held on 2 - 13 Dec 2019, at Madrid, Spain

Objective

To finalise the "rulebook" of the Paris Agreement – the operating manual needed when it takes effect in 2020 – by settling on rules for carbon markets and other forms of international cooperation under "Article 6".

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Paris Agreement.

Plans

To adopt the Paris Agreement work programme.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 197 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Samal SAY, Minister, Ministry of Environment
  - H.E. Ponlok TIN, Secretary General, General Secretariat of GSSD
  - Twenty-one other members
- President: H.E. Carolina Schmidt, Minister of the Environment of Chile

Outcomes

- COP25 did not result in agreement on the guidelines for carbon market. Developed countries have yet to fully address the calls from developing

countries for enhanced support in finance, technology and capacity building. High-emitting countries did not send a clear enough signal that they are ready to improve their climate strategies and ramp up ambition through the Nationally Determined Contributions. Governments agreed to improve the ability of the most vulnerable to adapt to climate change,

- Many decisions that emerged from the conference in Madrid at least acknowledge the role of climate finance, essential for concrete action. And decisions were taken in areas including technology, oceans and agriculture, gender and capacity building. New financial pledges and contributions to the Adaptation Fund (AF) made by Germany, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, the governments of the Brussels-Capital, Flanders and Walloon Regions of Belgium, and the provincial government of Quebec, reaching approximately USD 90 million.

Adopted Decisions

1. Chile Madrid Time for Action;
2. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review;
3. Enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;
4. Workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures;
5. Scope of the second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress;
6. Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
7. National adaptation plans;

8. Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2019;
9. Review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
10. Fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention;
11. Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance, Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund, Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
12. Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism; and
13. Terms of reference for the review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention.

Remark

- There was no concrete achievement from CoP25. Issues on Paris Rulebook are still pending. For examples: transparency and the solution on carbon markets
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/un-climate-change-conference-december-2019/cop-25-documents

Cambodia's National Statement
By H.E. Samal SAY, Minister of Environment
At the United Nations Climate Change Conference
COP 25/ CMP 15/CMA 2, Madrid, Spain, 2-13
December 2019

Madame President,
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to address this "High Level Segment of the United Nations Climate Change Conference". On behalf of the Cambodian Delegation, I would like to express our appreciation to the governments of Spain and Chile as well as the UNFCCC Secretariat for making this important event possible, so that we could continue discussing the steps forward to address the pressing problems of climate change.

This year has again seen mounting scientific evidence of the impacts of climate change on agriculture and important biospheres critical to livelihoods and food security in vulnerable countries like Cambodia. The recent Special Reports by IPCC all underscore the need to act urgently and with more ambition.

Cambodia supports efforts by the UN Secretary-General to promote enhanced climate action, and welcome the increased level of citizen mobilization for climate actions that we have seen around the world in 2019, particularly the youth.

However, we remain gravely concerned that the level of commitments registered to date fall far short of what is needed to achieve the 1.5°C target, and put us on a path that would see dramatic consequences for the

economies and societies of Least Developed Countries. In this regard, Cambodia fully supports the Thimphu LDC Ministerial Communique issued last October.

We expect this COP25 to complete the Paris Agreement implementation guidelines, including a strong set of rules for carbon markets under Article 6. We need this framework to be in place as soon as possible, while the next year will be focused on enhancing the quality and ambition of NDC.

Madame President, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Cambodia is committed to the Paris Agreement and has been doing its share, in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Indeed, peace, stability and sustained economic growth sustained over the past 20 years allow Cambodia to steadily advance many environmental and climate change agenda. The Cambodian people are now more environmentally conscious and well aware of climate change and thanks to a sustained commitment of the Royal Government, climate change and sustainable development have been increasingly placed in our core national socio-economic development agenda, called the Rectangular Strategy - Phase IV. Our infrastructures are designed based on new guidelines to ensure they are climate-resilient. Renewable energy has enjoyed unprecedented investments and the share of solar energy in our energy mix should reach 20% by 2022 and our latest price has reached a record low of 3.8 US Dollar cents per kilowatt-hour. We have managed to generate some revenues from keeping our forest standing via REDD+ projects, and our REDD+

strategy has been finalized, including a costed investment plan.

We have also boosted our capacities to access international climate finance, and the first Cambodian direct access entity was accredited by the GCF last month. Given its stringent standards, this is a significant achievement for a public sector agency in an LDC. Such an accreditation will enable the Cambodian Government to access and effectively channel climate finance to local governments for building verifiable climate change adaptation for the benefits of the most vulnerable populations.

Cambodia has joined the NDC partnership this year and is committed to submitting an updated NDC in 2020, including concrete, costed plans to achieve our climate objectives, and an improved transparency framework. We look forward to working with our partners on this enhanced document, and most importantly, on its financing and implementation, starting next year.

Despite these positive developments on our part, international climate finance is not yet at the required scale, particularly for adaptation, and remains difficult to access for the most climate vulnerable countries. We call on developed countries to increase their contributions to financial mechanisms under the Convention, including GCF, LDCF and the Adaptation Fund. We also call on the GCF board and secretariat to maintain their efforts to fast-track and simplify access to both readiness and implementation finance for LDCs, particularly for adaptation. These are among what is basically required if the goals of the Paris Agreement as well as the agenda 2030 are to be realized.

Finally, I strongly hope that our negotiations here will deliver the concrete outcomes toward the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as we enter a crucial year for advancing global ambition and actions.

Thank you!

COP26: Glasgow Climate Change Conference-26th Session

Held on 31 October-12 November 2021, at Glasgow, United Kingdom

Objective

To finalise the "rulebook" of the Paris Agreement, especially Article 6.

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Paris Agreement.

Plans

To adopt the Paris Agreement work programme.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 197 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Samal SAY, Minister, Ministry of Environment
  - H.E. Ponlok TIN, Secretary of State
  - Thirty-six other members
- President: H.E. Mr. Alok Sharma, Minister for the Cabinet Office of UK

Outcomes

- The package of decisions consists of a range of agreed items, including strengthened efforts to build resilience to climate change, to curb

greenhouse gas emissions and to provide the necessary finance for both.

- COP reaffirmed their duty to fulfill the pledge of providing 100 billion dollars annually from developed to developing countries.
- Collectively agreed to work to reduce the gap between existing emission reduction plans and what is required to reduce emissions, so that the rise in the global average temperature can be limited to 1.5 degrees.
- Nations are called upon to phase down unabated coal power and inefficient subsidies for fossil fuels.
- Completion of the Paris Agreement's rulebook as it relates to market mechanisms and non-market approaches and the transparent reporting of climate actions and support provided or received, including for loss and damage.

Key Adopted Decisions

1. Glasgow Climate Pact
2. Long-term climate finance
3. Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance
4. Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund
5. Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment
6. National adaptation plan
7. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
8. Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism
9. Report of the Adaptation Fund Board for 2020 and 2021
10. Fourth review of the Adaptation Fund
11. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

12. Fifth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity - building in countries with economies in transition under the Kyoto Protocol
13. Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism
14. Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
15. Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
16. Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement
17. Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Proposal by the President
18. Common time frames for nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement
19. Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment
20. Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance
21. Guidance to the Green Climate Fund
22. Guidance to the Global Environment Facility
23. New collective quantified goal on climate finance
24. Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement
25. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund
26. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation
27. Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement. Proposal by the President
28. Modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 7,

paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement. Proposal by the President

29. Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the CTCN and the periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21
30. Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement
31. Rules of procedure of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

Remark

- COP26 in Glasgow marked a step forward in global efforts to address climate change, including the increase in ambitions to reduce emissions by Parties, finalization of rules on reporting emissions and international carbon trading, and the launch of a range of new initiatives and sector deals.
- Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/conference/glasgow-climate-change-conference-october-november-2021

Cambodia's National Statement

By Head of the Cambodian Delegation,
H.E. Mr. SAY Samal, Minister of Environment
At the High Level Segment of the United Nations
Climate Change Conference COP 26/ CMP 16/CMA 3
Glasgow, UK, 9-10 November 2021

Mr. President,
Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

I'm delighted to join you all here in this Conference in Glasgow. The Cambodian delegation appreciates and

thanks the United Kingdom and all those involved for making this crucial meeting possible.

This is our unprecedented gathering. Unprecedented because of COVID-19. Unprecedented also because climate change is no longer a hearsay.

Climate change, like pandemics, has no border, and our presence here signifies shared concerns and reassurance that, as world leaders, we are not losing sight of our shared responsibility for climate action.

Cambodia feels the crises directly and takes them seriously. To prevent the spread and mitigate the impacts of COVID-19, we have comprehensive vaccination, strict health and social measures being put in place. Still, new variants remain a threat, making our socio-economic recovery challenging. Such crises require stronger international solidarity and cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, including financial supports and investments from developed to developing countries to enable a new path toward resilient growth as well as public well-being and health protection.

Cambodia, a low emission country, is strongly committed to doing our share in the global efforts. Full peace and political stability have permitted steady economic growth during the last two decades, averaged over 7% per annum, thus allowing us to make increasing contributions.

We have tripled our climate budgets in the last five years, now around 2% of the GDP.

We have commissioned over 400 MW of utility-scale solar energy, representing 15% of our energy mix.

We submitted NDC update targeting around 42% in emissions reduction by 2030. Our national total biomass is bigger than ever before.

We are increasing share of clean energy, not developing any new coal power plants and not constructing any new hydropower dam along the Mekong River.

We are also formulating a Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality to promote activities that can deliver low carbon, climate resilient, and inclusive growth. This also will help us seize the opportunities of green economy – a major driver of growth, investment, and innovation in the coming decades.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

I acknowledge the progress made since the Paris Agreement. Updated NDCs have shown increased climate ambition. Large economies have set net zero emissions targets. Private and public investments in green technologies have risen.

Still, we remain concerned that the level of commitments falls far short of the 1.5°C target, which puts us on a dangerous path, particularly for the post-COVID recovery in LDCs.

International climate finance is also far from the required scale, particularly for adaptation, and difficult to access for the most climate vulnerable countries. We call for developed countries to increase their contributions to financial mechanisms under the Convention, and to further facilitate direct access to the funds. Otherwise, promoting sustainable and climate resilient infrastructures, disaster management capabilities, and low-carbon development in LDCs would barely be an empty talk.

We expect this COP to address these issues, so pledges become actions. We also hope the Paris Agreement implementation guidelines, including a strong set of rules for carbon markets under Article 6, will be finalized here, to encourage forest protection and

promote sustainable financing for adaptation and mitigation activities.

Now that we enter the crucial decade of action envisioned by the Paris Agreement, it is not a time for hesitation or half-measures, but for ambition, decisiveness, and implementation.

I hope COP26 will mark a new era for climate action, at the scale and speed needed for the well-being of our people. Finally, I wish COP26 a fruitful success.

Thank you!

COP27: Conference of the Parties, 27th Session

Held on 6 –18 November 2022, at the Sharm el-Sheikh International Convention Centre (SHICC)

Objective

- To continue negotiating on the Paris Agreement Rulebook.
- To discuss funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Paris Agreement.
- To enhance funding support for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Plans

- To adopt the Paris Agreement work programme.
- To establish funding mechanism for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: 195 State Parties and Observer States
- Cambodia's Representatives:
  - H.E. Samal SAY, Minister, Ministry of Environment

    - H.E. Ponlok TIN, Secretary of State
    - Seventy-Five other members
- President: H.E. Mr. Petr Fiala, Prime Minister of Egypt

Outcomes

- Establishing a dedicated fund for loss and damage. COP27 closed with a breakthrough agreement to provide loss and damage funding for vulnerable countries hit hard by floods, droughts and other climate disasters.
- Maintaining a clear intention to keep 1.5°C within reach. At COP27, countries reaffirmed their commitment to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- Holding businesses and institutions to account. The transparency of commitments from businesses and institutions will be a priority of UN Climate Change in 2023
- Mobilizing more financial support for developing countries. On this crucial topic, COP27 created a pathway to align the broader finance flows towards low emissions and climate resilient development.
- Making the pivot toward implementation aim to strengthen action by countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change, as well as boost the support of finance, technology and capacity building needed by developing countries.

Key Adopted Decisions

1. CP.27 Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan
2. CP.27 Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage
3. CP.27 Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

4. CP.27 Revision of the modalities and procedures for international assessment and review
5. 5/CP.27 Revision of the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis
6. CP.27 Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
7. CP.27 Common metrics used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks
8. CP.27 Report of the Adaptation Committee for 2022 and review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee
9. CP.27 National adaptation plans
10. CP.27 Matters relating to the least developed countries
11. CP.27 Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
12. CP.27 Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
13. CP.27 Long-term climate finance
14. CP.27 Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance
15. CP.27 Terms of reference for the second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance
16. CP.27 Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

17. CP.27 Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility
18. CP.27 Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism
19. CP.27 Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2022
20. 20/CP.27 Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures
21. CP.27 Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it
22. CP.27 Implementation of the Global Climate Observing System
23. CP.27 Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment
24. CP.27 Intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan
25. CP.27 Dates and venues of future sessions
26. CP.27 Administrative, financial and institutional matters
27. CP.27 Administrative, financial and institutional matters
28. 1/CP.27 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the people of the city of Sharm el-Sheikh
29. CMP.17 Date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period
30. CMP.17 Guidance relating to the clean development mechanism
31. CMP.17 Guidance on the implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol
32. CMP.17 Report of the Adaptation Fund Board for 2022
33. CMP.17 Fourth review of the Adaptation Fund
34. CMP.17 Compliance Committee
35. CMP.17 Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures

36. CMP.17 Administrative, financial, and institutional matters
37. Resolution 1/CMP.17 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the people of the city of Sharm el-Sheikh
38. CMA.4 Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan
39. CMA.4 Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage
40. CMA.4 Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3
41. CMA.4 Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme
42. CMA.4 New collective quantified goal on climate finance
43. CMA.4 Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
44. CMA.4 Guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
45. CMA.4 Matters relating to the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement
46. CMA.4 Reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, and respective training courses needed
47. CMA.4 Report of the Adaptation Committee for 2022 and review of the progress, effectiveness, and performance of the Adaptation Committee
48. CMA.4 Matters relating to the least developed countries
49. CMA.4 Santiago network for averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change under the Warsaw International

Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

50. CMA.4 Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
51. CMA.4 Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance
52. CMA.4 Terms of reference for the second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance
53. CMA.4 Guidance to the Green Climate Fund
54. CMA.4 Guidance to the Global Environment Facility
55. CMA.4 Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund
56. CMA.4 Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement
57. CMA.4 First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21
58. CMA.4 Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2022
59. CMA.4 Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment
60. CMA.4 Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures
61. CMA.4 Rules of procedure of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
62. Resolution 1/CMA.4 Expression of gratitude to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the people of the city of Sharm el-Sheikh

Remark

The key outcomes ware:

- Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan
- Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects

of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage
- Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

Online Database from UNFCCC Website: https://unfccc.int/cop27

Cambodia's National Statement
By Head of the Cambodian Delegation**,**
His Excellency SAY Samal, Minister of Environment
At the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference
Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, 15th November 2022

Excellency President;
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

The Cambodian delegation highly appreciate the Egyptian Government and the UNFCCC Secretariat for hosting this 27th UN Climate Change Conference here in this beautiful city of Sharm El Sheikh;

Thanks to peace, political stability and sustainable economic growth over the last two decades, Cambodia is embarking towards a middle-class society. This has opened up new opportunities for Cambodia to address climate change as a responsible member of the international community. At the same time, we remain highly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

Despite being among the lowest emitters of greenhouse gases, Cambodia has consistently done her share to mitigate climate change.

Cambodia was the second LDC and the first in ASEAN to submit a Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality with a 2050 target. We have also updated our NDC.

In the face of climate change impacts, we have a strong duty to protect the most vulnerable people in our society. We are investing in resilient infrastructures, turning our cities into livable cities, ensuring access to basic and affordable services and education, affordable housing, food security and decent wages.

We have allocated 2.3% of GDP in public resources for climate actions, and incorporated more renewable energy in our energy mix. We are adopting a new National Energy Efficiency Policy. We have approved a new pro-environment investment law and we are greening our financial sector to promote private sector investment in climate responses.

However, while we are engaging in this crucial fight against climate change, new challenges have added up in recent years. COVID-19 and geopolitical tensions have wreaked havoc in the world, dramatically disrupting global supply chains and food systems; energy and food shortages are impacting our daily lives.

In these complex times, we must not lose sight of the urgent actions needed to address the climate crisis, whose impacts are already affecting us, with increasing losses and damage every year.

Cambodia believes that *(1) mitigation ambition must be further increased, and (2) actions on adaptation need to be accelerated.*

The USD100 billion per year commitment in climate finance to developing countries has not yet been reached and must be a top priority.

At the same time, the structure of global climate finance flows is inadequate to address the needs of the most vulnerable countries and communities, and access to finance remains too complicated and slow for developing countries.

The inclusion of financing for Loss and Damage in this COP agenda is welcome and we do hope that rapid progress can be made on this issue to deliver financing on the ground for the most affected countries.

Mr. President, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen!

As the 2022 ASEAN Chair, Cambodia initiated “ASEAN Green Deal”, aiming to guide ASEAN towards a green, low-carbon and sustainable future. In addition, as the chair of the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change, Cambodia presented the ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change, which was just adopted by the ASEAN Leaders during the recent ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh.

We look forward to ambitious results for this conference, delivering the mitigation ambition and the financial resources needed to effectively protect our economies from the climate crisis.

Thank you!

COP28: Conference of the Parties, 28th Session

COP 28 will take place from 30 November until 12 December 2023 at Expo City Dubai, Dubai, the United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Objective

- To gear towards responding to the Global Stocktake and closing the gaps to 2030;
- To establish funding mechanism for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Goals

- To enhance the implementation of Paris Agreement.
- To enhance funding support for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Plans

- To ensuring a transparent and inclusive process
- To drives global transformation towards a low-emission and climate-resilient world, fosters ambitious climate action and facilitates implementation, including the related support.

Participation & Presidency

- Participation: State Parties and Observer State to the UNFCCC, United Nations System and its Specialized Agencies, Intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector, media, and youths
- H.E. Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of Industry and Advanced Technology and UAE

Special Envoy for Climate Change, has been appointed to serve as COP 28 President-Designate.

COP28 Key Thematic Programme

COP28 is at halfway point with 7 years since Paris Agreement, with 7 years to go to 2030. COP28 slogan is “Unite. Act. Deliver”. Beside the daily programme of negotiation, COP28 will cover the following thematic programme:

World Climate Action Summit (1-2 December)

- The World Climate Action Summit welcomes heads of state and government alongside leaders from civil society, business, youth, Indigenous Peoples’ organizations, frontline communities, science, and other sectors and groups to evidence progress and forward-looking policy and investment across all pillars of the Paris Agreement. The summit is intended to provide momentum and guidance to the remainder of the COP and will feature sector-specific segments with diverse representation alongside leader-level statements.

Health / Relief, Recovery and Peace (3 December)

- These two themes - new for COPs - bring a human perspective to climate impacts and aim to boost investment and incentivize policy that protects lives and livelihoods and supports community resilience and stability.
- Health Day will host the first climate-health ministerial to build consensus on priority actions for the health system’s response to climate change, paired with financing commitments for implementation.
- Relief, Recovery, and Peace Day will focus on

accelerating adaptation and preventing and addressing loss and damage, including in fragile and conflict-effected contexts, which face considerable barriers to accessing climate finance and strengthening climate action.

Finance/Trade/Gender Quality/Accountability (December 4)

- Finance and trade systems require drastic and rapid change if the world is to meet its climate goals. This day will focus on scale, access, and affordability through macro-level reform of the international financial architecture, sustainable finance market development, and strengthening voluntary carbon markets - with an over-arching goal to leverage private sector finance and improve equity.
- COP28 will also introduce the role of trade to COPs for climate-smart, equitable growth, including supply chain decarbonization, transition, and resilience.
- Gender Equality Day will focus on how gender-responsive policy-making and better access to finance are central to achieving a Gender-Just Transition that advances gender equality and allows for the full and meaningful participation of women and girls in climate action. In light of the global focus on private sector engagement, commitments, and finance, the program will additionally examine accountability mechanisms that help to turn promises and ambition into tangible results.

Energy, Industry and Just Transition (December 5)

- This day will focus on levers and pathways for rapid decarbonization and just transition across the full energy and industrial value chains, accelerating economic and job growth.
- The package of outcomes will include massive

deployment of renewable energy, greater energy efficiency, innovation, and action for heavy-emitting sectors (including steel, cement, and aluminum), unlocking the potential of hydrogen, and decarbonization of oil and gas supplies, including through methane abatement and carbon management technologies. The outcome will also address universal energy access and the needs of energy workers.

- The day will additionally have a special focus on cooling as a critical mitigation and adaptation factor.

Multilevel Action, Urbanization and Built Environment / Transport (6 December)

- COP28 will feature a historic presence of local leaders, including mayors, governors, parliamentarians, business, and civil society leaders, united to accelerate climate action across all levels of government and society.
- The day will also highlight solutions to transition to low-carbon and resilient built environments and infrastructure, sustainable and circular waste systems, and - through the interlinked transport pillar - more people-and-planet-friendly modes of mobility and freight. The day will particularly look at action in urban areas, where population growth, economic activity and greenhouse gas emissions converge.

Day of Rest (7 December)

- COPs traditionally incorporate a 'day of rest' in the middle of the programme for participants to reflect and recharge ahead of the second week. The presidency will not run programming on this day.

Youth, Children, Education, and Skills (8 December)

- This day seeks to empower young people to shape the outcomes of COP28 and beyond, looking at

equitable representation, stronger engagement mechanisms, and resource allocation across the COP themes and policy tracks.

- Building on youth galvanization of the climate movement, the day aims to position young people to thrive in a green future while addressing climate change, particularly in light of disproportionate risks and impacts for children and youth.
- Focuses will include investment in youth-led innovation and entrepreneurship; capacity-building, skills training, and green jobs aligned with climate action; inclusion in policymaking processes; and transforming education to achieve climate ambitions.

Nature, Land Use, and Oceans (9 December)

- Nature, Land Use, and oceans are integral to achieving all the Paris Agreement's goals, and recent adoption of the 30 x 30 biodiversity goal creates an imperative for integrated policy and investment for climate and nature.
- COP28 will focus on delivering climate and nature co-benefits through a range of financing mechanisms and packages, co-designed with local and Indigenous Peoples, to sustainably manage and conserve natural carbon sinks and biodiversity hotpots.
- It will also seek to accelerate private sector commitments to nature-positive accountability frameworks.

Food, Agriculture, and Water (10 December)

- Climate change is creating severe pressure and risks for the agri-food and water systems that underpin human wellbeing. At the same time, these systems are also key contributors to climate change: one third of all human-made GHG emissions derive from agri-food systems, and some 70% of all fresh water consumed worldwide is used for agricultural production.

- Specific food and agriculture focus include innovation investment, procurement around regenerative agriculture, and national transformation pathways, underpinned by financing mechanisms and project preparation. Water programming will also look at freshwater restoration and conservation, infrastructure for urban water resilience, and integrated governance and management of water-food systems.

Second High Level Segment (Tentatively 9-10 December)

To hear national statements from Vice-Presidents, Deputy Prime Ministers, ministers and senior officials of Parties whose Head of State or Government.

Final Negotiations (11-12 December)

- On the final two days of COP28, we have opted for no thematic days to avoid extensive programming when the negotiation text is often being closed.
- This decision was informed by widespread feedback received from stakeholders.

COP28 Tentative Agenda

Item no.	Item title
1	Opening of the session
2	Organizational matters
2a	Election of the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session
2b	Adoption of the rules of procedure
2c	Adoption of the agenda
2d	Election of officers other than the President
2e	Admission of organizations as observers

2f	Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies
2g	Dates and venues of future sessions
2h	Adoption of the report on credentials
3	Reports of the subsidiary bodies
3a	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
3b	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
4	Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
5	Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
6	Report of the Adaptation Committee and review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee
7	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
8	Matters relating to finance
8a	Long-term climate finance
8b	Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance
8c	Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund
8d	Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility
8e	Seventh review of the Financial Mechanism
8f	Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement
8g	Operationalization of the funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage referred to in

	paragraph 2, including the fund referred to in paragraph 3, of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4
9	Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism: joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network
10	Capacity-building under the Convention
11	Matters relating to the least developed countries
12	Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures
13	Gender and climate change
14	Consideration of proposals from Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15
14a	Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention
14b	Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention
15	Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a–b), of the Convention
16	Administrative, financial and institutional matters
16a	Budgetary, financial and institutional matters
16b	Decision-making in the UNFCCC process
17	High-level segment
17a	Statements by Parties
17b	Statements by observer organizations
18	Mountains and climate change: highlighting the need for the protection of vulnerable mountain ecosystems while building the resilience of mountain peoples and economies to reduce loss and damage
19	Operationalization of the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and

	respective capabilities, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
20	Other matters
21	Conclusion of the session
21a	Adoption of the draft report on the session
21b	Closure of the session

- Eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
- Fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
- Fifty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
- Fifty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

Expected Outcome

- Fast-tracking the energy transition and slashing emissions before 2030;
- Transforming climate finance, by delivering on old promises and setting the framework for a new deal on finance;
- Putting nature, people, lives and livelihoods at the heart of climate action;
- Mobilizing for the most inclusive COP ever.

Remarks

Besides COP28, there will be:

- The fifth meeting serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 5);
- The 18th meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 18);
- The 59th meeting of the Subsidiary Body for

Implementation (SBI 59); and

- The 59th meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 59).
- COP28 will be a milestone moment for global climate action.
- Further discussion on funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage.
- The following positions can be considered for Cambodia:
    - Align with the position of ASEAN and LDC and G77+China.
    - Stand on the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC).
    - Support the establishment of new and additional funding arrangements to support loss and damage.
    - Urge developed countries to fulfil urgently their commitment to provide USD 100 billion annually to developing countries by 2023, and increase climate finance beyond this objective before 2025.
    - Call for adequate financial and technology mechanisms and the capacity-building framework forward low GHG emissions, green and climate-resilient development.
    - Call for strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.
    - Need much more ambition in action and support in implementing domestic mitigation measures,
    - Focus more on adaptation.

Summary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted at the United Nations Headquarters, New York on the 9 May 1992. The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994, after the 50th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession had been deposited. The 197 countries that have ratified the Convention are called Parties to the Convention.

The ultimate objective of this Convention is to stabilize the greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

Convention set out three guiding principles, namely: (1) Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR–RC), (2) The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, and (3) Precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects.

Under the UNFCCC, all parties are required to submit national GHG inventories, and developed country parties are required to submit more detailed descriptions of mitigation policies and projections of the projected impact of these policies on GHG emissions.

The Convention established a Conference of the Parties, a secretariat, and subsidiary bodies that oversee implementation of the Convention and related instruments within its mandate.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - United Nations 1992

The Parties to this Convention,

Acknowledging that change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind,

Concerned that human activities have been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and that this will result on average in an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere and may adversely affect natural ecosystems and humankind,

Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs,

Aware of the role and importance in terrestrial and marine ecosystems of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases,

Noting that there are many uncertainties in predictions of climate change, particularly with regard to the timing, magnitude and regional patterns thereof,

Acknowledging that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972,

Recalling also that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction,

Reaffirming the principle of sovereignty of States in international cooperation to address climate change,

Recognizing that States should enact effective environmental legislation, that environmental standards, management objectives and priorities should reflect the environmental and developmental context to which they apply, and that standards applied by some countries may be in appropriate and of unwarranted economic and social cost to other countries, in particular developing countries,

Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 44/207 of 22 December 1989, 45/212 of 21 December 1990 and 46/169 of 19 December 1991 on protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/206 of 22 December 1989 on the possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas and the pertinent provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/172 of 19 December 1989 on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Recalling further the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987, as adjusted and amended on 29 June 1990,

Noting the Ministerial Declaration of the Second World Climate Conference adopted on 7 November 1990,Conscious of the valuable analytical work being conducted by many States on climate change and of the important contributions of the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other international and intergovernmental bodies, to the exchange of results of scientific research and the coordination of research,

Recognizing that steps required to understand and address climate change will be environmentally, socially and economically most effective if they are based on relevant scientific, technical and economic considerations and continually re-evaluated in the light of new findings in these areas,

Recognizing that various actions to address climate change can be justified economically in their own right and can also help in solving other environmental problems,

Recognizing also the need for developed countries to take immediate action in a flexible manner on the basis of clear priorities, as a first step towards comprehensive response strategies at the global, national and, where agreed, regional levels that take into account all greenhouse gases, with due consideration of their relative contributions to the enhancement of the greenhouse effect,

Recognizing further that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Recognizing the special difficulties of those countries, especially developing countries, whose economies are particularly dependent on fossil fuel production, use and

exportation, as a consequence of action taken on limiting greenhouse gas emissions,

Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing that all countries, especially developing countries, need access to resources required to achieve sustainable social and economic development and that, in order for developing countries to progress towards that goal, their energy consumption will need to grow taking into account the possibilities for achieving greater energy efficiency and for controlling greenhouse gas emissions in general, including through the application of new technologies on terms which make such an application economically and socially beneficial,

Determined to protect the climate system for present and future generations,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS *(Titles of articles are included solely to assist the reader.)

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "Adverse effects of climate change" means changes in the physical environment or biota resulting from climate change which have significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience or productivity of natural and managed ecosystems or on the operation of socio-economic systems or on human health and welfare.

2. "Climate change" means a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in

addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

3. "Climate system" means the totality of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and geosphere and their interactions.

4. "Emissions" means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.

5. "Greenhouse gases" means those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation.

6. "Regional economic integration organization" means an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region which has competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention or its protocols and has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the instruments concerned.

7. "Reservoir" means a component or components of the climate system where a greenhouse gas or a precursor of a greenhouse gas is stored.

8. "Sink" means any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.

9. "Source" means any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.

ARTICLE 2

OBJECTIVE

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse

gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

ARTICLE 3

PRINCIPLES

In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:

1. The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.

2. The specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration.

3. The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and

measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.

4. The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.

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

ARTICLE 4

COMMITMENTS

1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:

(a) Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol,

using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change;

(c) Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in all relevant sectors, including the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management sectors;

(d) Promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;

(e) Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture, and for the protection and rehabilitation of areas, particularly in Africa, affected by drought and desertification, as well as floods;

(f) Take climate change considerations into account, to the extent feasible, in their relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, and employ appropriate methods, for example impact assessments, formulated and determined nationally, with a view to minimizing adverse effects on the economy, on public health and on the quality of the environment, of projects or

measures undertaken by them to mitigate or adapt to climate change;

(g) Promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives related to the climate system and intended to further the understanding and to reduce or eliminate the remaining uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;

(h) Promote and cooperate in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;

(i) Promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness related to climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including that of non-governmental organizations; and

(j) Communicate to the Conference of the Parties information related to implementation, in accordance with Article 12.

2. The developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I commit themselves specifically as provided for in the following:

(a) Each of these Parties shall adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. These policies and measures will demonstrate that developed countries are taking the lead in modifying longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions consistent with the objective of the Convention, recognizing that the return by the end of the present decade to earlier levels of anthropogenic

emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol would contribute to such modification, and taking into account the differences in these Parties' starting points and approaches, economic structures and resource bases, the need to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth, available technologies and other individual circumstances, as well as the need for equitable and appropriate contributions by each of these Parties to the global effort regarding that objective. These Parties may implement such policies and measures jointly with other Parties and may assist other Parties in contributing to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and, in particular, that of this subparagraph;

(b) In order to promote progress to this end, each of these Parties shall communicate, within six months of the entry into force of the Convention for it and periodically thereafter, and in accordance with Article 12, detailed information on its policies and measures referred to in subparagraph (a) above, as well as on its resulting projected anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for the period referred to in subparagraph(a), with the aim of returning individually or jointly to their 1990 levels these anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. This information will be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties, at its first session and periodically thereafter, in accordance with Article 7;

(c) Calculations of emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases for the purposes of subparagraph (b) above should take into account the best available scientific knowledge, including of the effective capacity of sinks and the respective contributions of such gases to climate change. The Conference of the Parties shall consider and agree on methodologies for these

calculations at its first session and review them regularly thereafter;

(d) The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first session, review the adequacy of subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. Such review shall be carried out in the light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information. Based on this review, the Conference of the Parties shall take appropriate action, which may include the adoption of amendments to the commitments in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. The Conference of the Parties, at its first session, shall also take decisions regarding criteria for joint implementation as indicated in subparagraph (a) above. A second review of subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall take place not later than 31 December 1998, and thereafter at regular intervals determined by the Conference of the Parties, until the objective of the Convention is met;

(e) Each of these Parties shall:

(i) Coordinate as appropriate with other such Parties, relevant economic and administrative instruments developed to achieve the objective of the Convention; and

(ii) Identify and periodically review its own policies and practices which encourage activities that lead to greater levels of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol than would otherwise occur;

(f) The Conference of the Parties shall review, not later than 31 December 1998, available information with a view to taking decisions regarding such amendments to the lists in Annexes I and II as maybe appropriate, with the approval of the Party concerned;

(g) Any Party not included in Annex I may, in its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at any time thereafter, notify the Depositary that it intends to be

bound by subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. The Depositary shall inform the other signatories and Parties of any such notification.

3. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1. They shall also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures that are covered by paragraph 1 of this Article and that are agreed between a developing country Party and the international entity or entities referred to in Article 11, in accordance with that Article. The implementation of these commitments shall take into account the need for adequacy and predictability in the flow of funds and the importance of appropriate burden sharing among the developed country Parties.

4. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall also assist the developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting costs of adaptation to those adverse effects.

5. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. Other Parties and organizations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies.

6. In the implementation of their commitments under paragraph 2 above, a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed by the Conference of the Parties to the Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, in order to enhance the ability of these Parties to address climate change, including with regard to the historical level of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol chosen as a reference.

7. The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties.

8. In the implementation of the commitments in this Article, the Parties shall give full consideration to what actions are necessary under the Convention, including actions related to funding, insurance and the transfer of technology, to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, especially on:

(a) Small island countries;

(b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas;

(c) Countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay;

(d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters;

(e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification;

(f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution;

(g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems;

(h) Countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products; and

(i) Land-locked and transit countries.

Further, the Conference of the Parties may take actions, as appropriate, with respect to this paragraph.

9. The Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology.

10. The Parties shall, in accordance with Article 10, take into consideration in the implementation of the commitments of the Convention the situation of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, with economies that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of the implementation of measures to respond to climate change. This applies notably to Parties with economies that are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products and/or the use of fossil fuels for which such Parties have serious difficulties in switching to alternatives.

ARTICLE 5

RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION

In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(g), the Parties shall:

(a) Support and further develop, as appropriate, international and intergovernmental programmes and networks or organizations aimed at defining, conducting, assessing and financing research, data collection and

systematic observation, taking into account the need to minimize duplication of effort;

(b) Support international and intergovernmental efforts to strengthen systematic observation and national scientific and technical research capacities and capabilities, particularly in developing countries, and to promote access to, and the exchange of, data and analyses thereof obtained from areas beyond national jurisdiction; and

(c) Take into account the particular concerns and needs of developing countries and cooperate in improving their endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in the efforts referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above.

ARTICLE 6

EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(i), the Parties shall:

(a) Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities:

(i) The development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects;

(ii) Public access to information on climate change and its effects;

(iii) Public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses; and

(iv) Training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.

(b) Cooperate in and promote, at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies:

(i) The development and exchange of educational and public awareness material on climate change and its effects; and

(ii) The development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries.

ARTICLE 7

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established.

2. The Conference of the Parties, as the supreme body of this Convention, shall keep under regular review the implementation of the Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt, and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention. To this end, it shall:

(a) Periodically examine the obligations of the Parties and the institutional arrangements under the Convention, in the light of the objective of the Convention, the experience gained in its implementation and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge;

(b) Promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under the Convention;

(c) Facilitate, at the request of two or more Parties, the coordination of measures adopted by them to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of

the Parties and their respective commitments under the Convention;

(d) Promote and guide, in accordance with the objective and provisions of the Convention, the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies, to be agreed on by the Conference of the Parties, inter alia, for preparing inventories of greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, and for evaluating the effectiveness of measures to limit the emissions and enhance the removals of these gases;

(e) Assess, on the basis of all information made available to it in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the implementation of the Convention by the Parties, the overall effects of the measures taken pursuant to the Convention, in particular environmental, economic and social effects as well as their cumulative impacts and the extent to which progress towards the objective of the Convention is being achieved;

(f) Consider and adopt regular reports on the implementation of the Convention and ensure their publication;

(g) Make recommendations on any matters necessary for the implementation of the Convention;

(h) Seek to mobilize financial resources in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, and Article 11;

(i) Establish such subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of the Convention;

(j) Review reports submitted by its subsidiary bodies and provide guidance to them;

(k) Agree upon and adopt, by consensus, rules of procedure and financial rules for itself and for any subsidiary bodies;

(l) Seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent

international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies; and

(m) Exercise such other functions as are required for the achievement of the objective of the Convention as well as all other functions assigned to it under the Convention.

3. The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first session, adopt its own rules of procedure as well as those of the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, which shall include decision-making procedures for matters not already covered by decision-making procedures stipulated in the Convention. Such procedures may include specified majorities required for the adoption of particular decisions.

4. The first session of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the interim secretariat referred to in Article 21 and shall take place not later than one year after the date of entry into force of the Convention. Thereafter, ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall be held every year unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties.

5. Extraordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

6. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not Party to the Convention, may be represented at sessions of the Conference of the Parties as observers. Anybody or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless

at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

ARTICLE 8

SECRETARIAT

1. A secretariat is hereby established.

2. The functions of the secretariat shall be:

(a) To make arrangements for sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies established under the Convention and to provide them with services as required;

(b) To compile and transmit reports submitted to it;

(c) To facilitate assistance to the Parties, particularly developing country Parties, on request, in the compilation and communication of information required in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

(d) To prepare reports on its activities and present them to the Conference of the Parties;

(e) To ensure the necessary coordination with the secretariats of other relevant international bodies;

(f) To enter, under the overall guidance of the Conference of the Parties, into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and

(g) To perform the other secretariat functions specified in the Convention and in any of its protocols and such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

3. The Conference of the Parties, at its first session, shall designate a permanent secretariat and make arrangements for its functioning.

ARTICLE 9

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

1. A subsidiary body for scientific and technological advice is hereby established to provide the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies with timely information and advice on scientific and technological matters relating to the Convention. This body shall be open to participation by all Parties and shall be multidisciplinary. It shall comprise government representatives competent in the relevant field of expertise. It shall report regularly to the Conference of the Parties on all aspects of its work.

2. Under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, and drawing upon existing competent international bodies, this body shall:

(a) Provide assessments of the state of scientific knowledge relating to climate change and its effects;

(b) Prepare scientific assessments on the effects of measures taken in the implementation of the Convention;

(c) Identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;

(d) Provide advice on scientific programmes, international cooperation in research and development related to climate change, as well as on ways and means of supporting endogenous capacity building in developing countries; and

(e) Respond to scientific, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

3. The functions and terms of reference of this body may be further elaborated by the Conference of the Parties.

ARTICLE 10

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. A subsidiary body for implementation is hereby established to assist the Conference of the Parties in the assessment and review of the effective implementation of the Convention. This body shall be open to participation by all Parties and comprise government representatives who are experts on matters related to climate change. It shall report regularly to the Conference of the Parties on all aspects of its work.

2. Under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, this body shall:

(a) Consider the information communicated in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1, to assess the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by the Parties in the light of the latest scientific assessments concerning climate change;

(b) Consider the information communicated in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, in order to assist the Conference of the Parties in carrying out the reviews required by Article 4, paragraph 2(d); and

(c) Assist the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate, in the preparation and implementation of its decisions.

ARTICLE 11

FINANCIAL MECHANISM

1. A mechanism for the provision of financial resources on a grant or concessional basis, including for the transfer of technology, is hereby defined. It shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of the Parties, which shall decide on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to this Convention. Its operation shall be entrusted to one or more existing international entities.

2. The financial mechanism shall have an equitable and balanced representation of all Parties within a transparent system of governance.

3. The Conference of the Parties and the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism shall agree upon arrangements to give effect to the above paragraphs, which shall include the following:

(a) Modalities to ensure that the funded projects to address climate change are in conformity with the policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria established by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Modalities by which a particular funding decision may be reconsidered in light of these policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria;

(c) Provision by the entity or entities of regular reports to the Conference of the Parties on its funding operations, which is consistent with the requirement for accountability set out in paragraph 1 above; and

(d) Determination in a predictable and identifiable manner of the amount of funding necessary and available for the implementation of this Convention and the conditions under which that amount shall be periodically reviewed.

4. The Conference of the Parties shall make arrangements to implement the above-mentioned provisions at its first session, reviewing and taking into account the interim arrangements referred to in Article 21, paragraph 3, and shall decide

whether these interim arrangements shall be maintained. Within four years thereafter, the Conference of the Parties shall review the financial mechanism and take appropriate measures.

5. The developed country Parties may also provide and developing country Parties avail themselves of, financial

resources related to the implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels.

ARTICLE 12

COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION

1. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, each Party shall communicate to the Conference of the Parties, through the secretariat, the following elements of information:

(a) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention; and

(c) Any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

2. Each developed country Party and each other Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its communication the following elements of information:

(a) A detailed description of the policies and measures that it has adopted to implement its commitment under Article 4, paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b); and

(b) A specific estimate of the effects that the policies and measures referred to in subparagraph (a) immediately above will have on anthropogenic emissions by its sources and removals by its sinks of greenhouse gases during the period referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2(a).

3. In addition, each developed country Party and each other developed Party included in Annex II shall incorporate details of measures taken in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

4. Developing country Parties may, on a voluntary basis, propose projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits.

5. Each developed country Party and each other Party included in Annex I shall make its initial communication within six months of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party. Each Party not so listed shall make its initial communication within three years of the entry into force of the Convention for that Party, or of the availability of financial resources in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3. Parties that are least developed countries may make their initial communication at their discretion. The frequency of subsequent communications by all Parties shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the differentiated timetable set by this paragraph.

6. Information communicated by Parties under this Article shall be transmitted by the secretariat as soon as possible to the Conference of the Parties and to any subsidiary bodies concerned. If necessary, the procedures for the communication of information may be further considered by the Conference of the Parties.

7. From its first session, the Conference of the Parties shall arrange for the provision to developing country Parties of technical and financial support, on request, in compiling and communicating information under this Article, as well as in identifying the technical and financial needs

associated with proposed projects and response measures under Article 4. Such support may be provided by other Parties, by competent international organizations and by the secretariat, as appropriate.

8. Any group of Parties may, subject to guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and to prior notification to the Conference of the Parties, make a joint communication in fulfilment of their obligations under this Article, provided that such a communication includes information on the fulfilment by each of these Parties of its individual obligations under the Convention.

9. Information received by the secretariat that is designated by a Party as confidential, in accordance with criteria to be established by the Conference of the Parties, shall be aggregated by the secretariat to protect its confidentiality before being made available to any of the bodies involved in the communication and review of information.

10. Subject to paragraph 9 above, and without prejudice to the ability of any Party to make public its communication at any time, the secretariat shall make communications by Parties under this Article publicly available at the time they are submitted to the Conference of the Parties.

ARTICLE 13

RESOLUTION OF QUESTIONS REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION

The Conference of the Parties shall, at its first session, consider the establishment of a multilateral consultative process, available to Parties on their request, for the resolution of questions regarding the implementation of the Convention.

ARTICLE 14

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

1. In the event of a dispute between any two or more Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, the Parties concerned shall seek a settlement of the dispute through negotiation or any other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. When ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, or at any time thereafter, a Party which is not a regional economic integration organization may declare in a written instrument submitted to the Depositary that, in respect of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, it recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any Party accepting the same obligation:

(a) Submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice, and/or

(b) Arbitration in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties as soon as practicable, in an annex on arbitration.

A Party which is a regional economic integration organization may make a declaration with like effect in relation to arbitration in accordance with the procedures referred to in subparagraph (b) above.

3. A declaration made under paragraph 2 above shall remain in force until it expires in accordance with its terms or until three months after written notice of its revocation has been deposited with the Depositary.

4. A new declaration, a notice of revocation or the expiry of a declaration shall not in any way affect proceedings pending before the International Court of Justice or the arbitral tribunal, unless the parties to the dispute otherwise agree.

5. Subject to the operation of paragraph 2 above, if after twelve months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the Parties concerned have not been able to settle their dispute

through the means mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to conciliation.

6. A conciliation commission shall be created upon the request of one of the parties to the dispute. The commission shall be composed of an equal number of members appointed by each party concerned and a chairman chosen jointly by the members appointed by each party. The commission shall render a recommendatory award, which the parties shall consider in good faith.

7. Additional procedures relating to conciliation shall be adopted by the Conference of the Parties, as soon as practicable, in an annex on conciliation.

8. The provisions of this Article shall apply to any related legal instrument which the Conference of the Parties may adopt, unless the instrument provides otherwise.

ARTICLE 15

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONVENTION

1. Any Party may propose amendments to the Convention.

2. Amendments to the Convention shall be adopted at an ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties. The text of any proposed amendment to the Convention shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate proposed amendments to the signatories to the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to the Convention by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting. The

adopted amendment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for their acceptance.

4. Instruments of acceptance in respect of an amendment shall be deposited with the Depositary. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 above shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least three fourths of the Parties to the Convention.

5. The amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party deposits with the Depositary its instrument of acceptance of the said amendment.

6. For the purposes of this Article, "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.

ARTICLE 16

ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF ANNEXES TO THE CONVENTION

1. Annexes to the Convention shall form an integral part thereof and, unless otherwise expressly provided, a reference to the Convention constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 14, paragraphs 2(b) and 7, such annexes shall be restricted to lists, forms and any other material of a descriptive nature that is of a scientific, technical, procedural or administrative character.

2. Annexes to the Convention shall be proposed and adopted in accordance with the procedure set forth in Article 15, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

3. An annex that has been adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 above shall enter into force for all Parties to the Convention six months after the date of the

communication by the Depositary to such Parties of the adoption of the annex, except for those Parties that have notified the Depositary, in writing, within that period of their non-acceptance of the annex. The annex shall enter into force for Parties which withdraw their notification of non-acceptance on the ninetieth day after the date on which withdrawal of such notification has been received by the Depositary.

4. The proposal, adoption and entry into force of amendments to annexes to the Convention shall be subject to the same procedure as that for the proposal, adoption and entry into force of annexes to the Convention in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

5. If the adoption of an annex or an amendment to an annex involves an amendment to the Convention, that annex or amendment to an annex shall not enter into force until such time as the amendment to the Convention enters into force.

ARTICLE 17

PROTOCOLS

1. The Conference of the Parties may, at any ordinary session, adopt protocols to the Convention.

2. The text of any proposed protocol shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before such a session.

3. The requirements for the entry into force of any protocol shall be established by that instrument.

4. Only Parties to the Convention may be Parties to a protocol.

5. Decisions under any protocol shall be taken only by the Parties to the protocol concerned.

ARTICLE 18

RIGHT TO VOTE

1. Each Party to the Convention shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2 below.

2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to the Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

ARTICLE 19

DEPOSITARY

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of the Convention and of protocols adopted in accordance with Article 17.

ARTICLE 20

SIGNATURE

This Convention shall be open for signature by States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies or that are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations at Rio de Janeiro, during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 20 June 1992 to 19 June 1993.

ARTICLE 21

INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS

1. The secretariat functions referred to in Article 8 will be carried out on an interim basis by the secretariat established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 45/212 of 21 December 1990, until the

completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties.

2. The head of the interim secretariat referred to in paragraph 1 above will cooperate closely with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to ensure that the Panel can respond to the need for objective scientific and technical advice. Other relevant scientific bodies could also be consulted.

3. The Global Environment Facility of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development shall be the international entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism referred to in Article 11 on an interim basis. In this connection, the Global Environment Facility should be appropriately restructured and its membership made universal to enable it to fulfil the requirements of Article 11.

ARTICLE 22

RATIFICATION, ACCEPTANCE, APPROVAL OR ACCESSION

1. The Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by States and by regional economic integration organizations. It shall be open for accession from the day after the date on which the Convention is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

2. Any regional economic integration organization which becomes a Party to the Convention without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under the Convention. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to the Convention, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under the Convention.

In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently.

3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

ARTICLE 23

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves the Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by States members of the organization.

ARTICLE 24

RESERVATIONS

No reservations may be made to the Convention.

ARTICLE 25

WITHDRAWAL

1. At any time after three years from the date on which the Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the Depositary.

2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from any protocol to which it is a Party.

ARTICLE 26

AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.

DONE at New York this ninth day of May one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two.

Summary of the Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. Currently, there are 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Industrialized countries and economies in transition are committed to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets.

The Kyoto Protocol is based on the principles and provisions of the Convention. It binds developed countries, and places a heavier burden on them under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities", because it recognizes that they are largely responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere.

Overall, these targets add up to an average 5 per cent emission reduction compared to 1990 levels over the five year period 2008–2012 (the first commitment period).

In Doha, Qatar, on 8 December 2012, the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted for a second commitment period, starting in 2013 and lasting until 2020. However, the Doha Amendment has not yet entered into force; a total of 144 instruments of acceptance are required for entry into force of the amendment.

One important element of the Kyoto Protocol was the establishment of flexible market mechanisms, which are based on the trade of emissions permits. Under the Protocol, countries must meet their targets primarily through national measures. However, the Protocol also offers them an additional means to meet their targets by way of three market-based mechanisms: (1) International Emissions Trading, (2) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), (3) Joint implementation (JI).

The Parties to this Protocol,

Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention",

In pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention as stated in its Article 2,

Recalling the provisions of the Convention,

Being guided by Article 3 of the Convention,

Pursuant to the Berlin Mandate adopted by decision 1/CP.1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its first session,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Protocol, the definitions contained in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply. In addition:

1. "Conference of the Parties" means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

2. "Convention" means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992.

3. "Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change" means the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change established in 1988 jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme.

4. "Montreal Protocol" means the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted in

Montreal on 16 September 1987 and as subsequently adjusted and amended.

5. “Parties present and voting” means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote.

6. “Party” means, unless the context otherwise indicates, a Party to this Protocol.

7. “Party included in Annex I” means a Party included in Annex I to the Convention, as may be amended, or a Party which has made a notification under Article 4, paragraph 2 (g), of the Convention.

Article 2

1. Each Party included in Annex I, in achieving its quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, in order to promote sustainable development, shall:

(a) Implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:

(i) Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy;

(ii) Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its commitments under relevant international environmental agreements; promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation;

(iii) Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations;

(iv) Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies;

(v) Progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments;

(vi) Encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;

(vii) Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in the transport sector;

(viii) Limitation and/or reduction of methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in the production, transport and distribution of energy;

(b) Cooperate with other such Parties to enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of their policies and measures adopted under this Article, pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 2 (e) (i), of the Convention. To this end, these Parties shall take steps to share their experience and exchange information on such policies and measures, including developing ways of improving their comparability, transparency and effectiveness. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, consider ways to facilitate such cooperation, taking into account all relevant information.

2. The Parties included in Annex I shall pursue limitation or reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol from aviation and marine bunker fuels, working through the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, respectively.

3. The Parties included in Annex I shall strive to implement policies and measures under this Article in such a way as

to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties, especially developing country Parties and in particular those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention, taking into account Article 3 of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol may take further action, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, if it decides that it would be beneficial to coordinate any of the policies and measures in paragraph 1 (a) above, taking into account different national circumstances and potential effects, shall consider ways and means to elaborate the coordination of such policies and measures.

Article 3

1. The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.

2. Each Party included in Annex I shall, by 2005, have made demonstrable progress in achieving its commitments under this Protocol.

3. The net changes in greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks resulting from direct human-induced land-use change and forestry activities, limited to afforestation, reforestation and deforestation

since 1990, measured as verifiable changes in carbon stocks in each commitment period, shall be used to meet the commitments under this Article of each Party included in Annex I. The greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks associated with those activities shall be reported in a transparent and verifiable manner and reviewed in accordance with Articles 7 and 8.

4. Prior to the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, each Party included in Annex I shall provide, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, data to establish its level of carbon stocks in 1990 and to enable an estimate to be made of its changes in carbon stocks in subsequent years. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, decide upon modalities, rules and guidelines as to how, and which, additional human-induced activities related to changes in greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the agricultural soils and the land-use change and forestry categories shall be added to, or subtracted from, the assigned amounts for Parties included in Annex I, taking into account uncertainties, transparency in reporting, verifiability, the methodological work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in accordance with Article 5 and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Such a decision shall apply in the second and subsequent commitment periods. A Party may choose to apply such a decision on these additional human-induced activities for its first commitment period, provided that these activities have taken place since 1990.

5. The Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy whose base year or period was established pursuant to decision 9/CP.2 of the Conference of the Parties at its second session shall use

that base year or period for the implementation of their commitments under this Article. Any other Party included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy which has not yet submitted its first national communication under Article 12 of the Convention may also notify the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol that it intends to use an historical base year or period other than 1990 for the implementation of its commitments under this Article. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall decide on the acceptance of such notification.

6. Taking into account Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention, in the implementation of their commitments under this Protocol other than those under this Article, a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol to the Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.

7. In the first quantified emission limitation and reduction commitment period, from 2008 to 2012, the assigned amount for each Party included in Annex I shall be equal to the percentage inscribed for it in Annex B of its aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A in 1990, or the base year or period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 above, multiplied by five. Those Parties included in Annex I for whom land-use change and forestry constituted a net source of greenhouse gas emissions in 1990 shall include in their 1990 emissions base year or period the aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by sources minus removals by sinks in 1990 from land-use change for the purposes of calculating their assigned amount.

8. Any Party included in Annex I may use 1995 as its base year for hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur

hexafluoride, for the purposes of the calculation referred to in paragraph 7 above.

9. Commitments for subsequent periods for Parties included in Annex I shall be established in amendments to Annex B to this Protocol, which shall be adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 21, paragraph 7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall initiate the consideration of such commitments at least seven years before the end of the first commitment period referred to in paragraph 1 above.

10. Any emission reduction units, or any part of an assigned amount, which a Party acquires from another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of Article 17 shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party.

11. Any emission reduction units, or any part of an assigned amount, which a Party transfers to another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or of Article 17 shall be subtracted from the assigned amount for the transferring Party.

12. Any certified emission reductions which a Party acquires from another Party in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 shall be added to the assigned amount for the acquiring Party.

13. If the emissions of a Party included in Annex I in a commitment period are less than its assigned amount under this Article, this difference shall, on request of that Party, be added to the assigned amount for that Party for subsequent commitment periods.

14. Each Party included in Annex I shall strive to implement the commitments mentioned in paragraph 1 above in such a way as to minimize adverse social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, particularly those identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention. In line with relevant decisions of the

Conference of the Parties on the implementation of those paragraphs, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, consider what actions are necessary to minimize the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impacts of response measures on Parties referred to in those paragraphs. Among the issues to be considered shall be the establishment of funding, insurance and transfer of technology.

Article 4

1. Any Parties included in Annex I that have reached an agreement to fulfil their commitments under Article 3 jointly, shall be deemed to have met those commitments provided that their total combined aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of Article 3. The respective emission level allocated to each of the Parties to the agreement shall be set out in that agreement.

2. The Parties to any such agreement shall notify the secretariat of the terms of the agreement on the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of this Protocol, or accession thereto. The secretariat shall in turn inform the Parties and signatories to the Convention of the terms of the agreement.

3. Any such agreement shall remain in operation for the duration of the commitment period specified in Article 3, paragraph 7.

4. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization, any alteration in the composition of the organization after adoption of this Protocol shall not affect existing commitments under this Protocol. Any alteration in

the composition of the organization shall only apply for the purposes of those commitments under Article 3 that are adopted subsequent to that alteration.

5. In the event of failure by the Parties to such an agreement to achieve their total combined level of emission reductions, each Party to that agreement shall be responsible for its own level of emissions set out in the agreement.

6. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization which is itself a Party to this Protocol, each member State of that regional economic integration organization individually, and together with the regional economic integration organization acting in accordance with Article 24, shall, in the event of failure to achieve the total combined level of emission reductions, be responsible for its level of emissions as notified in accordance with this Article.

Article 5

1. Each Party included in Annex I shall have in place, no later than one year prior to the start of the first commitment period, a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Guidelines for such national systems, which shall incorporate the methodologies specified in paragraph 2 below, shall be decided upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at its first session.

2. Methodologies for estimating anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol shall be those accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties at its third session. Where such methodologies are not

used, appropriate adjustments shall be applied according to methodologies agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol at its first session. Based on the work of, *inter alia*, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall regularly review and, as appropriate, revise such methodologies and adjustments, taking fully into account any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties. Any revision to methodologies or adjustments shall be used only for the purposes of ascertaining compliance with commitments under Article 3 in respect of any commitment period adopted subsequent to that revision.

3. The global warming potentials used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A shall be those accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties at its third session. Based on the work of, *inter alia*, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and advice provided by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall regularly review and, as appropriate, revise the global warming potential of each such greenhouse gas, taking fully into account any relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties. Any revision to a global warming potential shall apply only to commitments under Article 3 in respect of any commitment period adopted subsequent to that revision.

Article 6

1. For the purpose of meeting its commitments under Article 3, any Party included in Annex I may transfer to, or

acquire from, any other such Party emission reduction units resulting from projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources or enhancing anthropogenic removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in any sector of the economy, provided that:

(a) Any such project has the approval of the Parties involved;

(b) Any such project provides a reduction in emissions by sources, or an enhancement of removals by sinks, that is additional to any that would otherwise occur;

(c) It does not acquire any emission reduction units if it is not in compliance with its obligations under Articles 5 and 7; and

(d) The acquisition of emission reduction units shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purposes of meeting commitments under Article 3.

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol may, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, further elaborate guidelines for the implementation of this Article, including for verification and reporting.

3. A Party included in Annex I may authorize legal entities to participate, under its responsibility, in actions leading to the generation, transfer or acquisition under this Article of emission reduction units.

4. If a question of implementation by a Party included in Annex I of the requirements referred to in this Article is identified in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article 8, transfers and acquisitions of emission reduction units may continue to be made after the question has been identified, provided that any such units may not be used by a Party to meet its commitments under Article 3 until any issue of compliance is resolved.

Article 7

1. Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its annual inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, submitted in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3, to be determined in accordance with paragraph 4 below.

2. Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its national communication, submitted under Article 12 of the Convention, the supplementary information necessary to demonstrate compliance with its commitments under this Protocol, to be determined in accordance with paragraph 4 below.

3. Each Party included in Annex I shall submit the information required under paragraph 1 above annually, beginning with the first inventory due under the Convention for the first year of the commitment period after this Protocol has entered into force for that Party. Each such Party shall submit the information required under paragraph 2 above as part of the first national communication due under the Convention after this Protocol has entered into force for it and after the adoption of guidelines as provided for in paragraph 4 below. The frequency of subsequent submission of information required under this Article shall be determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, taking into account any timetable for the submission of national communications decided upon by the Conference of the Parties.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the preparation of the information required under this Article, taking into account guidelines for the preparation of

national communications by Parties included in Annex I adopted by the Conference of the Parties. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall also, prior to the first commitment period, decide upon modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts.

Article 8

1. The information submitted under Article 7 by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed by expert review teams pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and in accordance with guidelines adopted for this purpose by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol under paragraph 4 below. The information submitted under Article 7, paragraph 1, by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed as part of the annual compilation and accounting of emissions inventories and assigned amounts. Additionally, the information submitted under Article 7, paragraph 2, by each Party included in Annex I shall be reviewed as part of the review of communications.

2. Expert review teams shall be coordinated by the secretariat and shall be composed of experts selected from those nominated by Parties to the Convention and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with guidance provided for this purpose by the Conference of the Parties.

3. The review process shall provide a thorough and comprehensive technical assessment of all aspects of the implementation by a Party of this Protocol. The expert review teams shall prepare a report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, assessing the implementation of the commitments of the Party and identifying any potential problems in, and factors influencing, the fulfilment of commitments. Such reports shall be circulated by the secretariat to all Parties to the Convention. The secretariat

shall list those questions of implementation indicated in such reports for further consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall adopt at its first session, and review periodically thereafter, guidelines for the review of implementation of this Protocol by expert review teams taking into account the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

5. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, with the assistance of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and, as appropriate, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, consider:

(a) The information submitted by Parties under Article 7 and the reports of the expert reviews thereon conducted under this Article; and

(b) Those questions of implementation listed by the secretariat under paragraph 3 above, as well as any questions raised by Parties.

6. Pursuant to its consideration of the information referred to in paragraph 5 above, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take decisions on any matter required for the implementation of this Protocol.

Article 9

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall periodically review this Protocol in the light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information. Such reviews shall be coordinated with pertinent reviews under the Convention, in particular those required by Article 4, paragraph 2 (d), and Article 7,

paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention. Based on these reviews, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall take appropriate action.

2. The first review shall take place at the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. Further reviews shall take place at regular intervals and in a timely manner.

Article 10

All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, without introducing any new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I, but reaffirming existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and continuing to advance the implementation of these commitments in order to achieve sustainable development, taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, of the Convention, shall:

(a) Formulate, where relevant and to the extent possible, cost-effective national and, where appropriate, regional programmes to improve the quality of local emission factors, activity data and/or models which reflect the socio-economic conditions of each Party for the preparation and periodic updating of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties, and consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of national communications adopted by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and

measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change:

(i) Such programmes would, *inter alia*, concern the energy, transport and industry sectors as well as agriculture, forestry and waste management. Furthermore, adaptation technologies and methods for improving spatial planning would improve adaptation to climate change; and

(ii) Parties included in Annex I shall submit information on action under this Protocol, including national programmes, in accordance with Article 7; and other Parties shall seek to include in their national communications, as appropriate, information on programmes which contain measures that the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increases in greenhouse gas emissions, and enhancement of and removals by sinks, capacity building and adaptation measures;

(c) Cooperate in the promotion of effective modalities for the development, application and diffusion of, and take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies, know-how, practices and processes pertinent to climate change, in particular to developing countries, including the formulation of policies and programmes for the effective transfer of environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain and the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector, to promote and enhance the transfer of, and access to, environmentally sound technologies;

(d) Cooperate in scientific and technical research and promote the maintenance and the development of systematic observation systems and development of data archives to reduce uncertainties related to the climate system, the adverse impacts of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies, and promote the development and

strengthening of endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in international and intergovernmental efforts, programmes and networks on research and systematic observation, taking into account Article 5 of the Convention;

(e) Cooperate in and promote at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies, the development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national capacity building, in particular human and institutional capacities and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries, and facilitate at the national level public awareness of, and public access to information on, climate change. Suitable modalities should be developed to implement these activities through the relevant bodies of the Convention, taking into account Article 6 of the Convention;

(f) Include in their national communications information on programmes and activities undertaken pursuant to this Article in accordance with relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties; and

(g) Give full consideration, in implementing the commitments under this Article, to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Convention.

Article 11

1. In the implementation of Article 10, Parties shall take into account the provisions of Article 4, paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, of the Convention.

2. In the context of the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 3, and Article 11 of the Convention, and through the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention, the developed country Parties and other

developed Parties included in Annex II to the Convention shall:

(a) Provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in advancing the implementation of existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention that are covered in Article 10, subparagraph (a); and

(b) Also provide such financial resources, including for the transfer of technology, needed by the developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs of advancing the implementation of existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention that are covered by Article 10 and that are agreed between a developing country Party and the international entity or entities referred to in Article 11 of the Convention, in accordance with that Article.

The implementation of these existing commitments shall take into account the need for adequacy and predictability in the flow of funds and the importance of appropriate burden sharing among developed country Parties. The guidance to the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the Convention in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including those agreed before the adoption of this Protocol, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of this paragraph.

3. The developed country Parties and other developed Parties in Annex II to the Convention may also provide, and developing country Parties avail themselves of, financial resources for the implementation of Article 10, through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels.

Article 12

1. A clean development mechanism is hereby defined.

2. The purpose of the clean development mechanism shall be to assist Parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention, and to assist Parties included in Annex I in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3.

3. Under the clean development mechanism:

(a) Parties not included in Annex I will benefit from project activities resulting in certified emission reductions; and

(b) Parties included in Annex I may use the certified emission reductions accruing from such project activities to contribute to compliance with part of their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under Article 3, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The clean development mechanism shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol and be supervised by an executive board of the clean development mechanism.

5. Emission reductions resulting from each project activity shall be certified by operational entities to be designated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, on the basis of:

(a) Voluntary participation approved by each Party involved;

(b) Real, measurable, and long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change; and

(c) Reductions in emissions that are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the certified project activity.

6. The clean development mechanism shall assist in arranging funding of certified project activities as necessary.

7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, elaborate modalities and procedures with the objective of ensuring transparency, efficiency and accountability through independent auditing and verification of project activities.

8. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from certified project activities is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

9. Participation under the clean development mechanism, including in activities mentioned in paragraph 3 (a) above and in the acquisition of certified emission reductions, may involve private and/or public entities, and is to be subject to whatever guidance may be provided by the executive board of the clean development mechanism.

10. Certified emission reductions obtained during the period from the year 2000 up to the beginning of the first commitment period can be used to assist in achieving compliance in the first commitment period.

Article 13

1. The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Protocol may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, decisions under this Protocol shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Protocol.

3. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, any member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Protocol.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall keep under regular review the implementation of this Protocol and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Protocol and shall:

(a) Assess, on the basis of all information made available to it in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, the implementation of this Protocol by the Parties, the overall effects of the measures taken pursuant to this Protocol, in particular environmental, economic and social effects as well as their cumulative impacts and the extent to which progress towards the objective of the Convention is being achieved;

(b) Periodically examine the obligations of the Parties under this Protocol, giving due consideration to any reviews required by Article 4, paragraph 2 (d), and Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in the light of the objective of the Convention, the experience gained in its implementation and the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge, and in this respect consider and adopt regular reports on the implementation of this Protocol;

(c) Promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under this Protocol;

(d) Facilitate, at the request of two or more Parties, the coordination of measures adopted by them to address climate change and its effects, taking into account the differing circumstances, responsibilities and capabilities of the Parties and their respective commitments under this Protocol;

(e) Promote and guide, in accordance with the objective of the Convention and the provisions of this Protocol, and taking fully into account the relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties, the development and periodic refinement of comparable methodologies for the effective implementation of this Protocol, to be agreed on by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol;

(f) Make recommendations on any matters necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;

(g) Seek to mobilize additional financial resources in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2;

(h) Establish such subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;

(i) Seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies; and

(j) Exercise such other functions as may be required for the implementation of this Protocol, and consider any assignment resulting from a decision by the Conference of the Parties.

5. The rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and financial procedures applied under the Convention shall be applied mutatis mutandis under this Protocol, except as may be otherwise decided by consensus by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

6. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be convened by the secretariat in conjunction with the first session of the Conference of the Parties that is scheduled after the date of the entry into force of this Protocol. Subsequent ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held every year and in conjunction with ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol.

7. Extraordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

8. The United Nations, its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not party to the Convention, may be represented at sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol as observers. Anybody or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by this Protocol and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure, as referred to in paragraph 5 above.

Article 14

1. The secretariat established by Article 8 of the Convention shall serve as the secretariat of this Protocol.

2. Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the functions of the secretariat, and Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention on arrangements made for the functioning of the secretariat, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol. The secretariat shall, in addition, exercise the functions assigned to it under this Protocol.

Article 15

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention shall serve as, respectively, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Protocol. The provisions relating to the functioning of these two bodies under the Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol. Sessions of the meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Protocol shall be held in conjunction with the meetings of, respectively, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the Convention.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Protocol may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the subsidiary bodies. When the subsidiary bodies serve as the subsidiary bodies of this Protocol, decisions under this Protocol shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Protocol.

3. When the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention exercise their functions with regard to matters concerning this Protocol, any member of the Bureaux of those subsidiary bodies representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a party to this

Protocol, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Protocol.

Article 16

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, as soon as practicable, consider the application to this Protocol of, and modify as appropriate, the multilateral consultative process referred to in Article 13 of the Convention, in the light of any relevant decisions that may be taken by the Conference of the Parties. Any multilateral consultative process that may be applied to this Protocol shall operate without prejudice to the procedures and mechanisms established in accordance with Article 18.

Article 17

The Conference of the Parties shall define the relevant principles, modalities, rules and guidelines, in particular for verification, reporting and accountability for emissions trading. The Parties included in Annex B may participate in emissions trading for the purposes of fulfilling their commitments under Article 3. Any such trading shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purpose of meeting quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under that Article.

Article 18

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first session, approve appropriate and effective procedures and mechanisms to determine and to address cases of non-compliance with the provisions of this Protocol, including through the development of an indicative list of consequences, taking into account the cause, type, degree and frequency of non-compliance. Any procedures and mechanisms under this Article entailing binding consequences shall be adopted by means of an amendment to this Protocol.

Article 19

The provisions of Article 14 of the Convention on settlement of disputes shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Protocol.

Article 20

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Protocol.

2. Amendments to this Protocol shall be adopted at an ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The text of any proposed amendment to this Protocol shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate the text of any proposed amendments to the Parties and signatories to the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed amendment to this Protocol by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting. The adopted amendment shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for their acceptance.

4. Instruments of acceptance in respect of an amendment shall be deposited with the Depositary. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 3 above shall enter into force for those Parties having accepted it on the ninetieth day after the date of receipt by the Depositary of an instrument of acceptance by at least three fourths of the Parties to this Protocol.

5. The amendment shall enter into force for any other Party on the ninetieth day after the date on which that Party

deposits with the Depositary its instrument of acceptance of the said amendment.

Article 21

1. Annexes to this Protocol shall form an integral part thereof and, unless otherwise expressly provided, a reference to this Protocol constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto. Any annexes adopted after the entry into force of this Protocol shall be restricted to lists, forms and any other material of a descriptive nature that is of a scientific, technical, procedural or administrative character.

2. Any Party may make proposals for an annex to this Protocol and may propose amendments to annexes to this Protocol.

3. Annexes to this Protocol and amendments to annexes to this Protocol shall be adopted at an ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol. The text of any proposed annex or amendment to an annex shall be communicated to the Parties by the secretariat at least six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption. The secretariat shall also communicate the text of any proposed annex or amendment to an annex to the Parties and signatories to the Convention and, for information, to the Depositary.

4. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on any proposed annex or amendment to an annex by consensus. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement reached, the annex or amendment to an annex shall as a last resort be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the meeting. The adopted annex or amendment to an annex shall be communicated by the secretariat to the Depositary, who shall circulate it to all Parties for their acceptance.

5. An annex, or amendment to an annex other than Annex A or B, that has been adopted in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall enter into force for all Parties to this Protocol six months after the date of the communication by the Depositary to such Parties of the adoption of the annex or adoption of the amendment to the annex, except for those Parties that have notified the Depositary, in writing, within that period of their non-acceptance of the annex or amendment to the annex. The annex or amendment to an annex shall enter into force for Parties which withdraw their notification of non-acceptance on the ninetieth day after the date on which withdrawal of such notification has been received by the Depositary.

6. If the adoption of an annex or an amendment to an annex involves an amendment to this Protocol, that annex or amendment to an annex shall not enter into force until such time as the amendment to this Protocol enters into force.

7. Amendments to Annexes A and B to this Protocol shall be adopted and enter into force in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 20, provided that any amendment to Annex B shall be adopted only with the written consent of the Party concerned.

Article 22

1. Each Party shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2 below.

2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Protocol. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

Article 23

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Protocol.

Article 24

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature and subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to the Convention. It shall be open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 March 1998 to 15 March 1999. This Protocol shall be open for accession from the day after the date on which it is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

2. Any regional economic integration organization which becomes a Party to this Protocol without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under this Protocol. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to this Protocol, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under this Protocol. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under this Protocol concurrently.

3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by this Protocol. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

Article 25

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which not less than 55 Parties to the Convention, incorporating Parties included in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included

in Annex I, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. For the purposes of this Article, “the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I” means the amount communicated on or before the date of adoption of this Protocol by the Parties included in Annex I in their first national communications submitted in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention.

3. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Protocol or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 above for entry into force have been fulfilled, this Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

4. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by State members of the organization.

Article 26

No reservations may be made to this Protocol.

Article 27

1. At any time after three years from the date on which this Protocol has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from this Protocol by giving written notification to the Depositary.

2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from this Protocol.

Article 28

The original of this Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

DONE at Kyoto this eleventh day of December one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have affixed their signatures to this Protocol on the dates indicated.

Summary of the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement is a landmark in the multilateral climate change process. It is for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.

The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through "nationally determined contributions" (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts. There will also be a global stocktake every 5 years to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the agreement and to inform further individual actions by Parties.

Key elements of Paris Agreement are set out below

Long-term temperature goal (Art. 2): The Paris Agreement, in seeking to strengthen the global response to climate change, reaffirms the goal of limiting global temperature increase to well below 2 degrees Celsius, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees.

Global peaking and 'climate neutrality' (Art. 4): *Global peaking* and 'climate neutrality' (Art. 4) –To achieve this temperature goal, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) as soon as possible, recognizing peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs in the second half of the century.

Mitigation (Art. 4): *Mitigation* (Art. 4) – The Paris Agreement establishes binding commitments by all Parties to prepare, communicate and maintain a nationally determined contribution (NDC) and to pursue domestic measures to achieve them. It also prescribes that Parties shall communicate their NDCs every 5 years and provide information necessary for clarity and transparency. To set a firm foundation for higher ambition, each successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the previous one and reflect the highest possible ambition. Developed countries should continue to take the lead by undertaking absolute economy-wide reduction targets, while developing countries should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move toward economy-wide targets over time in the light of different national circumstances.

Sinks and reservoirs (Art.5): *Sinks and reservoirs* (Art.5) – The Paris Agreement also encourages Parties to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of GHGs as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d) of the Convention, including forests.

Voluntary cooperation/Market- and non-market-based approaches (Art. 6): The Paris Agreement recognizes the possibility of voluntary cooperation among Parties to allow for higher ambition and sets out principles – including environmental integrity, transparency and robust accounting – for any cooperation that involves internationally transferal of mitigation outcomes. It establishes a mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions and support sustainable development, and defines a framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development.

Adaptation (Art. 7) – The Paris Agreement establishes a global goal on adaptation – of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the context of the

temperature goal of the Agreement. It aims to significantly strengthen national adaptation efforts, including through support and international cooperation. It recognizes that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all. All Parties should engage in adaptation, including by formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans, and should submit and periodically update an adaptation communication describing their priorities, needs, plans and actions. The adaptation efforts of developing countries should be recognized.

Loss and damage (Art. 8): The Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage. Parties are to enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Finance, technology and capacity-building support (Art. 9, 10 and 11): Paris Agreement reaffirms the obligations of developed countries to support the efforts of developing country Parties to build clean, climate-resilient futures, while for the first time encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. Provision of resources should also aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation. In addition to reporting on finance already provided, developed country Parties commit to submit indicative information on future support every two years, including projected levels of public finance. The agreement also provides that the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), shall serve the Agreement. International cooperation on climate-safe technology development and transfer and building capacity in the developing world are also strengthened: a

technology framework is established under the Agreement and capacity-building activities will be strengthened through, inter alia, enhanced support for capacity building actions in developing country Parties and appropriate institutional arrangements. Climate change education, training as well as public awareness, participation and access to information (Art 12) is also to be enhanced under the Agreement.

Climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information (Art 12): To be enhanced under the Agreement.

Transparency (Art. 13)*, implementation and compliance* (Art. 15): The Paris Agreement relies on a robust transparency and accounting system to provide clarity on action and support by Parties, with flexibility for their differing capabilities of Parties. In addition to reporting information on mitigation, adaptation and support, the Agreement requires that the information submitted by each Party undergoes international technical expert review. The Agreement also includes a mechanism that will facilitate implementation and promote compliance in a non-adversarial and non-punitive manner, and will report annually to the CMA.

Global Stocktake (Art. 14): A “global stocktake”, to take place in 2023 and every 5 years thereafter, will assess collective progress toward achieving the purpose of the Agreement in a comprehensive and facilitative manner. It will be based on the best available science and its long-term global goal. Its outcome will inform Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support and enhancing international cooperation on climate action.

Paris Agreement

The Parties to this Agreement,

Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention",

Pursuant to the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action established by decision 1/CP.17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its seventeenth session,

In pursuit of the objective of the Convention, and being guided by its principles, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recognizing the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge,

Also recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention,

Taking full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries with regard to funding and transfer of technology,

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

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

Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular

vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

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

Recognizing the importance of the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of the greenhouse gases referred to in the Convention,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of "climate justice", when taking action to address climate change,

Affirming the importance of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and cooperation at all levels on the matters addressed in this Agreement,

Recognizing the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change,

Also recognizing that sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production, with developed

country Parties taking the lead, play an important role in addressing climate change,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purpose of this Agreement, the definitions contained in Article 1 of the Convention shall apply. In addition:

(a) “Convention” means the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in New York on 9 May 1992;

(b) “Conference of the Parties” means the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

(c) “Party” means a Party to this Agreement.

Article 2

1. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

(b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and

(c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

2. This Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

Article 3

As 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 with the view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement as set out in Article 2. The efforts of all Parties will represent a progression over time, while recognizing the need to support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of this Agreement.

Article 4

1. In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

2. Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

3. Each Party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the

Party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

4. Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.

5. Support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of this Article, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions.

6. The least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development reflecting their special circumstances.

7. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans can contribute to mitigation outcomes under this Article.

8. 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 this Agreement.

9. Each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years in accordance with decision 1/CP21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this

Agreement and be informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake referred to in Article 14.

10. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall consider common time frames for nationally determined contributions at its first session.

11. A Party may at any time adjust its existing nationally determined contribution with a view to enhancing its level of ambition, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

12. Nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.

13. Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions. 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 this Agreement.

14. In the context of their nationally determined contributions, when recognizing and implementing mitigation actions with respect to anthropogenic emissions and removals, Parties should take into account, as appropriate, existing methods and guidance under the Convention, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 13 of this Article.

15. Parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of this Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties.

16. Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached

an agreement to act jointly under paragraph 2 of this Article shall notify the secretariat of the terms of that agreement, including the emission level allocated to each Party within the relevant time period, when they communicate their nationally determined contributions. The secretariat shall in turn inform the Parties and signatories to the Convention of the terms of that agreement.

17. Each party to such an agreement shall be responsible for its emission level as set out in the agreement referred to in paragraph 16 of this Article in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Article and Articles 13 and 15.

18. If Parties acting jointly do so in the framework of, and together with, a regional economic integration organization which is itself a Party to this Agreement, each member State of that regional economic integration organization individually, and together with the regional economic integration organization, shall be responsible for its emission level as set out in the agreement communicated under paragraph 16 of this Article in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Article and Articles 13 and 15.

19. All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

Article 5

1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1 (d), of the Convention, including forests.

2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy

approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

Article 6

1. Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

2. Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

3. The use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to achieve nationally determined contributions under this Agreement shall be voluntary and authorized by participating Parties.

4. A mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development is hereby established under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the

meeting of the Parties to this Agreement for use by Parties on a voluntary basis. It shall be supervised by a body designated by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, and shall aim:

(a) To promote the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions while fostering sustainable development;

(b) To incentivize and facilitate participation in the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions by public and private entities authorized by a Party;

(c) To contribute to the reduction of emission levels in the host Party, which will benefit from mitigation activities resulting in emission reductions that can also be used by another Party to fulfil its nationally determined contribution; and

(d) To deliver an overall mitigation in global emissions.

5. Emission reductions resulting from the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall not be used to demonstrate achievement of the host Party's nationally determined contribution if used by another Party to demonstrate achievement of its nationally determined contribution.

6. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall ensure that a share of the proceeds from activities under the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation.

7. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall adopt rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article at its first session.

8. Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate. These approaches shall aim to:

(a) Promote mitigation and adaptation ambition;

(b) Enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of nationally determined contributions; and

(c) Enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.

9. A framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development is hereby defined to promote the non-market approaches referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article.

Article 7

1. Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

2. Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

3. The adaptation efforts of developing country Parties shall be recognized, in accordance with the modalities to

be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session.

4. Parties recognize that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and that greater adaptation needs can involve greater adaptation costs.

5. Parties acknowledge that adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

6. Parties recognize the importance of support for and international cooperation on adaptation efforts and the importance of taking into account the needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

7. Parties should strengthen their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation, taking into account the Cancun Adaptation Framework, including with regard to:

(a) Sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned, including, as appropriate, as these relate to science, planning, policies and implementation in relation to adaptation actions;

(b) Strengthening institutional arrangements, including those under the Convention that serve this Agreement, to support the synthesis of relevant information and knowledge, and the provision of technical support and guidance to Parties;

(c) Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate

system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making;

(d) Assisting developing country Parties in identifying effective adaptation practices, adaptation needs, priorities, support provided and received for adaptation actions and efforts, and challenges and gaps, in a manner consistent with encouraging good practices; and

(e) Improving the effectiveness and durability of adaptation actions.

8. United Nations specialized organizations and agencies are encouraged to support the efforts of Parties to implement the actions referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article.

9. Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include:

(a) The implementation of adaptation actions, undertakings and/or efforts;

(b) The process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans;

(c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems;

(d) Monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions; and

(e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.

10. Each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may

include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties.

11. The adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article 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, and/or a national communication.

12. The adaptation communications referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.

13. Continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11 of this Article, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11.

14. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall, inter alia:

(a) Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;

(b) Enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article;

(c) Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation; and

(d) Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 8

1. Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme

weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.

2. The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts shall be subject to the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement and may be enhanced and strengthened, as determined by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

3. Parties should enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

4. Accordingly, areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support may include:

(a) Early warning systems;
(b) Emergency preparedness;
(c) Slow onset events;
(d) Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage;
(e) Comprehensive risk assessment and management;
(f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions;
(g) Non-economic losses; and
(h) Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

5. The Warsaw International Mechanism shall collaborate with existing bodies and expert groups under the Agreement, as well as relevant organizations and expert bodies outside the Agreement.

Article 9

1. Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect

to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.

2. Other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily.

3. As part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.

4. The provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs 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.

5. Developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, 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.

6. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall take into account the relevant information provided by developed country Parties and/or Agreement bodies on efforts related to climate finance.

7. Developed country Parties shall provide transparent and consistent information on support for developing country

Parties provided and mobilized through public interventions biennially in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, at its first session, as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 13. Other Parties are encouraged to do so.

8. The Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, shall serve as the financial mechanism of this Agreement.

9. The institutions serving this Agreement, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, shall aim to ensure efficient access to financial resources through simplified approval procedures and enhanced readiness support for developing country Parties, in particular for the least developed countries and small island developing States, in the context of their national climate strategies and plans.

Article 10

1. Parties share a long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

2. Parties, noting the importance of technology for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions under this Agreement and recognizing existing technology deployment and dissemination efforts, shall strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer.

3. The Technology Mechanism established under the Convention shall serve this Agreement.

4. A technology framework is hereby established 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 this Agreement, in pursuit of the long-term vision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

5. Accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to climate change and promoting economic growth and sustainable development. Such effort shall be, as appropriate, supported, including by the Technology Mechanism and, through financial means, by the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, for collaborative approaches to research and development, and facilitating access to technology, in particular for early stages of the technology cycle, to developing country Parties.

6. Support, including financial support, shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of this 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. The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 shall take into account available information on efforts related to support on technology development and transfer for developing country Parties.

Article 11

1. Capacity-building under this Agreement should enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the least developed countries, and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as small island developing States, to take effective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.

2. Capacity-building should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.

3. All Parties should cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement. Developed country Parties should enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties.

4. All Parties enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement, including through regional, bilateral and multilateral approaches, shall regularly communicate on these actions or measures on capacity-building. Developing country Parties should regularly communicate progress made on implementing capacity-building plans, policies, actions or measures to implement this Agreement.

5. Capacity-building activities shall be enhanced through appropriate institutional arrangements to support the implementation of this Agreement, including the appropriate institutional arrangements established under the Convention that serve this Agreement. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall, at its first session, consider and adopt a decision on the initial institutional arrangements for capacity-building.

Article 12

Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to

information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement.

Article 13

1. In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience is hereby established.

2. The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article shall reflect such flexibility.

3. The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

4. The transparency arrangements under the Convention, including national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, international assessment and review and international consultation and analysis, shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under paragraph 13 of this Article.

5. The purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions 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.

6. 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.

7. Each Party shall regularly provide the following information:

(a) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement; and

(b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4.

8. Each Party should also provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate.

9. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11.

10. Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11.

11. Information submitted by each Party under paragraphs 7 and 9 of this Article shall undergo a technical expert review, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21. For those

developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, the review process shall include assistance in identifying capacity-building needs. In addition, each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress with respect to efforts under Article 9, and its respective implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution.

12. The technical expert review under this paragraph shall consist of a consideration of the Party's support provided, as relevant, and its implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution. The review shall also identify areas of improvement for the Party, and include a review of the consistency of the information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under paragraph 2 of this Article. The review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.

13. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall, at its first session, building on experience from the arrangements related to transparency under the Convention, and elaborating on the provisions in this Article, adopt common modalities, procedures and guidelines, as appropriate, for the transparency of action and support.

14. Support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of this Article.

15. Support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.

Article 14

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the

collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). 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. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall undertake its first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

3. The outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

Article 15

1. A mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance with the provisions of this Agreement is hereby established.

2. The mechanism referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall consist of a committee that 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 shall operate under the modalities and procedures adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session and report annually to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

Article 16

1. The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Agreement may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, decisions under this Agreement shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Agreement.

3. When the Conference of the Parties serves as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement, any member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Agreement, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Agreement.

4. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall keep under regular review the implementation of this Agreement and shall make, within its mandate, the decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Agreement and shall:

(a) Establish such subsidiary bodies as deemed necessary for the implementation of this Agreement; and

(b) Exercise such other functions as may be required for the implementation of this Agreement.

5. The rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and the financial procedures applied under the Convention shall be applied mutatis mutandis under this Agreement, except as may be otherwise decided by consensus by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

6. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall be convened by the secretariat in conjunction with the first session of the Conference of the Parties that is scheduled after the date of entry into force of this Agreement. Subsequent ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall be held in conjunction with ordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

7. Extraordinary sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to the Parties by the secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

8. The United Nations and its specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State member thereof or observers thereto not party to the Convention, may be represented at sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement as observers. Anybody or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by this Agreement and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

Article 17

1. The secretariat established by Article 8 of the Convention shall serve as the secretariat of this Agreement.

2. Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the functions of the secretariat, and Article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, on the arrangements made for the functioning of the secretariat, shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Agreement. The secretariat shall, in addition, exercise the functions assigned to it under this Agreement and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

Article 18

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention shall serve, respectively, as the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Agreement. The provisions of the Convention relating to the functioning of these two bodies shall apply mutatis mutandis to this Agreement. Sessions of the meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of this Agreement shall be held in conjunction with the meetings of, respectively, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the Convention.

2. Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to this Agreement may participate as observers in the proceedings of any session of the subsidiary bodies. When the subsidiary bodies serve as the subsidiary bodies of this Agreement, decisions under this Agreement shall be taken only by those that are Parties to this Agreement.

3. When the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention exercise their functions with

regard to matters concerning this Agreement, any member of the bureaux of those subsidiary bodies representing a Party to the Convention but, at that time, not a Party to this Agreement, shall be replaced by an additional member to be elected by and from amongst the Parties to this Agreement.

Article 19

1. Subsidiary bodies or other institutional arrangements established by or under the Convention, other than those referred to in this Agreement, shall serve this Agreement upon a decision of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall specify the functions to be exercised by such subsidiary bodies or arrangements.

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement may provide further guidance to such subsidiary bodies and institutional arrangements.

Article 20

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature and subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the Convention. It shall be open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 22 April 2016 to 21 April 2017. Thereafter, this Agreement shall be open for accession from the day following the date on which it is closed for signature. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

2. Any regional economic integration organization that becomes a Party to this Agreement without any of its member States being a Party shall be bound by all the obligations under this Agreement. In the case of regional economic integration organizations with one or more member States that are Parties to this Agreement,

the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under this Agreement. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under this Agreement concurrently.

3. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, regional economic integration organizations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by this Agreement. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

Article 21

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 per cent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

2. Solely for the limited purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article, "total global greenhouse gas emissions" means the most up-to-date amount communicated on or before the date of adoption of this Agreement by the Parties to the Convention.

3. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Agreement or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of this Article for entry into force have been fulfilled, this Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or regional economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration

organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by its member States.

Article 22

The provisions of Article 15 of the Convention on the adoption of amendments to the Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Agreement.

Article 23

1. The provisions of Article 16 of the Convention on the adoption and amendment of annexes to the Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Agreement.

2. Annexes to this Agreement shall form an integral part thereof and, unless otherwise expressly provided for, a reference to this Agreement constitutes at the same time a reference to any annexes thereto. Such annexes shall be restricted to lists, forms and any other material of a descriptive nature that is of a scientific, technical, procedural or administrative character.

Article 24

The provisions of Article 14 of the Convention on settlement of disputes shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Agreement.

Article 25

1. Each Party shall have one vote, except as provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article.

2. Regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States that are Parties to this Agreement. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its member States exercises its right, and vice versa.

Article 26

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Agreement.

Article 27

No reservations may be made to this Agreement.

Article 28

1. At any time after three years from the date on which this Agreement has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notification to the Depositary.

2. Any such withdrawal shall take effect upon expiry of one year from the date of receipt by the Depositary of the notification of withdrawal, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification of withdrawal.

3. Any Party that withdraws from the Convention shall be considered as also having withdrawn from this Agreement.

Article 29

The original of this Agreement, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

DONE at Paris this twelfth day of December two thousand and fifteen.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Agreement.