



Brussels, 21 October 2022
(OR. en)

13735/22

CLIMA 523
ENV 1039
ONU 122
DEVGEN 189
ECOFIN 1052
ENER 521
FORETS 101
MAR 189
AVIATION 253

NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Council

Subject: Conclusions on the preparations for the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP 27) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (Sharm El-Sheik, Egypt, 6-18 November 2022)
– Approval

1. On 12 December 2015 the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) adopted the Paris Agreement (PA). The PA, which entered into force on 4 November 2016, sets out the goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to increasing Parties' ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and to making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. The UN Climate Change Conference meets annually, with COP27 being scheduled on 6-18 November 2022 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.

2. In view of this conference, the Presidency prepared draft Council conclusions, which were examined by the Working Party on International Environment Issues (Climate change) at its informal videoconferences on 26 July 2022 and by the Working Party on the Environment at its meetings on 9 and 20 September and 4 October 2022.
3. In light of the discussion that took place at these meetings and of the written comments by delegations, the Presidency prepared a revised text of the draft conclusions which, except with regard to paragraphs 9, 11 and 12, was submitted to delegations for agreement under an informal silence procedure¹. The informal silent procedure was subsequently broken on 5 October 2022².
4. In this context, the Presidency prepared a revised text which was submitted to Coreper at its meetings on 14 October and 19 October. In light of the debate that took place at these occasions, the Presidency:
 - concluded that the text was agreed, with the exception of paragraphs 11 and 13 which would be left for consideration by the Council;
 - took note of the position expressed by ES and LU on paragraph 12 and PL on paragraph 14;
 - undertook bilateral consultations in view of resolving the remaining difficulties in paragraphs 32 and 43. The Presidency understands that the text of these paragraphs as set out in the annex³ is supported by delegations.
5. Against this background, the Council (Environment) on 24 October 2022 is invited to resolve the outstanding issues and to approve the Council conclusions.

¹ WK 13277/2022 + COR 1

² WK 13277/2022 + ADD 1

³ Paragraphs 32 and 43 are now renumbered respectively 31 and 42, following the deletion of paragraph 26.

**Preparations for the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27)
of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(Sharm el-Sheikh, 6–18 November 2022)**

- Draft Council conclusions -

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

URGENCY OF CLIMATE ACTION

1. EXPRESSES ITS DEEP CONCERN about the increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, including heat waves, wildfires and floods, across the globe and STRESSES the extreme urgency to strengthen the global response to address the climate emergency due to its direct and existential threat to humanity, ecosystems and biodiversity, that spares no country, no region. UNDERLINES the opportunities that ambitious climate action brings not only for the planet and the global economy but also for the people, in terms of better standards of living, health, decent jobs, sustainable food systems, and affordable energy prices. UNDERLINES the importance of ensuring a just transition towards sustainable climate resilient economies and societies, that leaves no one behind.
2. CONDEMNS in the strongest possible terms the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine, which grossly violates international law and is causing not only massive loss of life and adverse health effects including to civilians but also an immediate damage to nature and a long-term environmental degradation, poses risk to nuclear safety, and delays the much-needed action on climate change. STRESSES that this war has serious secondary effects on energy and food security besides undermining global security and stability, and has to be urgently and decisively addressed by the international community.

3. EXPRESSES its strong appreciation for the work conducted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the contributions of all three Working Groups (WG) to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).⁴ REITERATES the key findings of the AR6 WGI report, that the extent of future climate change depends on future emissions, and that global warming can only be limited to 1.5°C, if strong and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within the coming decades are immediately undertaken so that global GHG emissions reach net zero by or around 2050. RECALLS the urgent need to immediately step-up global mitigation ambition, based on the best available science, to enable halving global greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, as compared to 2019. NOTES with concern the findings of the latest WMO State of the Global Climate 2021 report, that key climate indicators like global temperature, concentrations of greenhouse gases and ocean heat content continue to rise without any sign of relief.
4. RECALLS the key findings of the AR6 WGII report, including that (i) climate change is already having a widespread impact on our world, putting lives and livelihoods at risk – especially for the most vulnerable (more than half of the world population and mostly vulnerable ecosystems are already affected by climate change), that (ii) adaptation efforts have reduced some climate vulnerabilities, but some adaptation limits have already been reached, and others will inevitably be reached in the near future, and that (iii) adaptation must advance from current incremental adjustments to planned and systemic approaches, which address multiple climate change risks together with non-climatic drivers.
5. HIGHLIGHTS the findings of the AR6 WGIII report which show that we have options in every sector to at least halve global greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. UNDERLINES the economic and societal opportunities and advantages of climate mitigation and adaptation measures for all countries. Investments in innovation and green jobs are a precondition for a just and equitable transition to a new green economic model.

⁴ <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>

6. ACKNOWLEDGES the strong calls by civil society, especially from young people, for more ambitious climate action, taking into consideration intergenerational equity, and the need to put in place a socially beneficial ecological transition which takes into consideration the needs of the citizens; in this context RECOGNISES the importance of public participation and active engagement as well as access to information in planning and implementation of climate action.

ENHANCING ACTION, AMBITION AND SUPPORT

7. Ahead of COP27, REITERATES that international engagement through strong rule-based multilateralism is crucial for achieving successful results in addressing climate change
8. ACKNOWLEDGES that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the rights of indigenous peoples as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity. REITERATES that the EU remains committed to these values.
9. HIGHLIGHTS that, collectively, NDCs and their updates, including those announced in, before and after COP26, are insufficient. RECALLS that all Parties have been requested to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022. CALLS, therefore, on all Parties to come forward with ambitious targets and policies, and URGES in particular major economies to revisit and strengthen their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in time for COP27, and to present or update their long-term low GHG emissions development strategies (LT-LEDS) towards reaching net zero emissions by 2050. HIGHLIGHTS with serious concern that global ambition must substantially increase in order to keep the 1.5 °C objective within reach, in line with the Paris Agreement.

10. UNDERLINES that both ambition and action are essential, in this critical decade, to ensure the credibility of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and reach climate neutrality in a sustainable way, and ENCOURAGES all Parties to underpin their NDCs with robust and solid domestic policy frameworks and actions, including appropriate systems for monitoring, reporting and evaluation. STRESSES that all Parties, especially the major emitters, must increase their short- and long-term ambition and enhance climate action, including through the use of domestic carbon pricing.
11. [RECALLS that in June 2022 the Council agreed its position on the essential elements of the ‘Fit for 55’ package⁵ that will enable the European Union to implement its NDC and reduce its net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, and to achieve climate neutrality at the latest by 2050, and aim to achieve negative emissions thereafter. STANDS READY to update the NDC of the EU and its Member States-as soon as possible, in line with the final outcome of the ‘Fit for 55’ package.]
12. HIGHLIGHTS the commitment and efforts of the EU to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy to reduce both its consumption of fossil fuels and its dependence on imports of these fuels from the Russian Federation, including through the types of measures discussed in the context of REPowerEU to eliminate EU dependence on Russian gas and ban imports of Russian oil by the end of 2022 while avoiding creating new lock-in effects on fossil fuels, to further accelerate the green energy transition in the EU and support EU’s efforts in delivering on its climate ambition.

⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0550>

13. [RECONFIRMS the EU's and its Member States' continued commitment to the Glasgow Climate Pact that calls upon Parties to accelerate their energy transition by phasing down unabated coal power generation, by phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures in a way that benefits workers and communities, and to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including the goal number 7 to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. ACKNOWLEDGES Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETP) as important instruments to implement the Paris Agreement by helping key partner countries increase their climate ambition and move on a 1.5°C compatible pathway through a coordinated donor approach. WELCOMES the G7 Leaders' commitment to end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement, and CALLS on all countries to take similar commitments.]
14. WELCOMES the proposal of the EU 'Nature Restoration Law' which has a significant potential to contribute to the EU climate and biodiversity objectives for 2030 and 2050 by restoring and improving ecosystems to good ecological status and to both climate change mitigation and adaptation.
15. FURTHER WELCOMES the reform of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which paves the way for a long-term sustainable approach to both agriculture and forestry, which aims at safeguarding global and EU food security and at increasing CAP's contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation. This should be achieved by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing carbon sequestration, promoting sustainable energy, fostering efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, protecting biodiversity and restoring ecosystem services. STRESSES that healthy soils, rich in biodiversity, are key in order to combat the global challenges of our times, in particular the production of sufficient nutritious and safe food, adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, and the halting and reversal of biodiversity loss.

16. RECALLS the Council Conclusions of 21 February 2022 on EU Climate Diplomacy⁶ and UNDERLINES that climate change represents an existential threat to humanity, including to human rights realisation, international stability and security, which entails serious negative effects for the whole international community. REITERATES in this regard the importance of strong coordinated action of the EU and its Member States through active European climate and energy diplomacy and the implementation of various sectoral and regional initiatives and calls, also stemming from Glasgow, that could benefit from EU external regional support tools.
17. HIGHLIGHTS that all countries must enhance adaptation efforts while urgently reducing emissions, which is the only way to keep the need for adaptation within manageable boundaries. NOTES the increasing need to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, and welcomes the opportunity to share experiences and to learn from partners about approaches to strengthen resilience to climate impacts. RECOGNISES the increasing importance for all Parties to improve their adaptive capacity, build their resilience and reduce their vulnerability to climate change. ACKNOWLEDGES the specific needs and special circumstances of the Least Developed Countries and of the Small Island Developing States, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, some of them even being threatened in their very existence. TAKES NOTE of the adaptation recommendations of the Prague Appeal⁷, agreed at the Conference on Designing Resilient Landscapes in September 2022.
18. UNDERLINES the central role of holistic, inclusive, and effectively implemented national adaptation strategies and plans and HIGHLIGHTS the need to scale up support to developing countries in the development and implementation of these strategies, plans and respective communications as well as in monitoring and assessing the progress of adaptation actions.

⁶ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/54433/st06120-en22.pdf>

⁷ [https://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/cz/news_20220926_prague_appeal_climate_change_and_biodiversity_loss_must_be_tackled_together/\\$FILE/The%20Prague%20Appeal%20-%20final.pdf](https://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/cz/news_20220926_prague_appeal_climate_change_and_biodiversity_loss_must_be_tackled_together/$FILE/The%20Prague%20Appeal%20-%20final.pdf)

19. HIGHLIGHTS the international dimension of adaptation in the EU Adaptation Strategy, which underscores the EU support for international climate resilience and preparedness, including through the scaling up of international financial resources, the design of policies and incentives to promote climate resilient investments, including in nature-based solutions, targeted support to partner countries and the newly established EU Mission on the Adaptation to Climate Change, which could inspire similar action in other countries.
20. REITERATES that the EU and its Member States support partner countries to enhance their adaptive capacities for assessing, managing and reducing climate risks, e. g. by enhancing monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems, including strengthening the work on accessible, interoperable and reliable environmental data, and data-driven digital solutions, including early warning systems, as well as advancing social protection, insurance and other financial mechanisms for climate risk management including disaster risk management. These activities aim to increase capacities of vulnerable countries and communities to strengthen their resilience by managing and reducing the risk of losses and damages.
21. HIGHLIGHTS that climate change, through hazards, exposure and vulnerability generates impacts and risks that can result in economic and non-economic loss and damage in all countries. STRESSES that comprehensive climate risk management is key to building long-term resilience of countries, vulnerable populations and communities to loss and damage. RECOGNIZES that action and support for vulnerable countries, populations and vulnerable groups need to be further scaled up. EMPHASISES the role of private and public sources in providing enhanced support for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change.

22. REITERATES that making all financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development is essential to the implementation of the Paris Agreement as a whole and to the shift to a climate neutral, adaptive and resilient global economy and society. UNDERLINES that creating dedicated space to discuss Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement within COP27 will enable Parties, the private sector and other stakeholders to discuss their understanding of the goal of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development and how to achieve it, therefore enabling countries to achieve their mitigation and adaptation goals and Sustainable Development Goals. HIGHLIGHTS the Paris Agreement’s recognition that mobilising financial resources requires a global effort and CALLS on all countries to scale up their efforts to mobilise finance from all sources to support climate action and to mainstream climate in all financial flows. In this context, STRESSES the need for promotion of sustainable finance and investment that seek synergies between climate, biodiversity and other environmental objectives, REITERATES the importance of transparent reporting, and HIGHLIGHTS the growing number of climate policy initiatives from all over the world to mobilize financial and private sector capital where it is most needed to implement Paris Agreement aligned action.
23. RECALLS that the EU and its Member States are the largest contributor to international public climate finance, and have more than doubled their contribution to climate finance to support developing countries since 2013. RENEWS the strong commitment made by the EU and its Member States to continue scaling up their international climate finance towards the developed countries’ goal of mobilising at least USD 100 billion per year as soon as possible and through to 2025 from a wide variety of sources, and EXPECTS the goal will be met in 2023. CALLS ON other donors to step up their efforts in this regard in line also with the COP26 Climate Finance Delivery Plan and LOOKS FORWARD to the Report on progress in the Delivery Plan’s 10 collective action areas ahead of COP27.

24. LOOKS FORWARD to cooperating with other Parties towards implementing the Glasgow Climate Pact's call to collectively at least double the provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing countries from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources.
25. STRONGLY CALLS on Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and other international financial institutions to further strengthen their efforts, including by setting ambitious adaptation finance targets, making use of innovative finance instruments, improve access to funding, and by supporting the scaled-up participation of the private sector. WELCOMES in this context, the leadership of several MDBs shown in the Joint Nature Statement signed at COP26 and their climate strategies and plans, including, as a frontrunner, the European Investment Bank, as well as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the World Bank Group. REITERATES that private climate finance is essential for transitioning to a climate neutral and resilient global economy, with the public sector needed to provide appropriate financial incentives, policy signals and enabling conditions. REFERS to the Council conclusions on climate finance ahead of COP27.⁸

DELIVERING IN SHARM EL-SHEIKH

26. CONGRATULATES and THANKS the Government of the United Kingdom for hosting the COP26 and for the progress achieved in Glasgow, ACKNOWLEDGES the Glasgow Climate Pact as a balanced package, which brought remarkable results in the field of climate change mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. Also THANKS the Egyptian COP27 incoming Presidency, and its partner, the Democratic Republic of Congo, for their tireless work and dedication in the period between COP26 and COP27.

⁸ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/de/press/press-releases/2022/10/04/climate-finance-council-adopted-conclusions-ahead-of-cop27/>

27. WELCOMES the work conducted at the June 2022 Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies and LOOKS FORWARD to the adoption of a comprehensive Sharm el-Sheikh outcome, which will ensure an ambitious global response to climate change, thus (i) keeping the 1.5 °C goal within reach, in line with the Paris Agreement and in light of best available science, in particular the most recent IPCC reports, and (ii) staying on a pathway towards long-term resilience. ENCOURAGES the incoming COP 27 Presidency to follow up on the Glasgow Initiatives in Sharm-El Sheikh.
28. WELCOMES the establishment of the Mitigation Work Programme the work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade, and COMMITS to work constructively with Parties to reach a decision on its design for consideration and adoption by the CMA4, grounded in science and building on the Glasgow Climate Pact, in a manner that complements the Global Stocktake, and supports keeping the 1.5°C goal within reach. CALLS for a work programme that allows Parties and non-Party stakeholders to exchange on lessons learned, identifies synergies, promotes robust domestic policies, explores how sectoral policies may underpin climate action and ambition, and enables countries in making progress in implementing and enhancing their commitments. UNDERLINES that the annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition, beginning at CMA 4, should inform and be informed by the Mitigation Work Programme, enhance accountability, promote experience sharing, provide recommendations and strive for global ambition and implementation in line with keeping 1.5°C goal within reach.
29. UNDERLINES that a clear progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation is key and thus will CONTINUE to support and constructively engage in the two-year Glasgow-Sharm-el-Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation, to achieve a better understanding of how to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems and to assess progress in this regard.

30. RECONFIRMS the EU's continued commitment to the full operationalisation of the Santiago Network for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change as quickly as possible and in accordance with the process set out in Glasgow, to further strengthen global coordination to catalyse demand-driven technical assistance of relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches, particularly in vulnerable developing countries and communities.
31. LOOKS FORWARD to the continuation of the Glasgow Dialogue among Parties, relevant organisations and stakeholders to discuss arrangements for funding of activities for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. REITERATES its readiness to engage constructively with partner countries to understand more about their needs, including through a new agenda item, that would make full use of the Glasgow Dialogue to promptly strengthen the existing institutions providing support towards averting, minimising and addressing the risk of loss and damage, and to deliver concrete solutions to the challenges faced by most vulnerable countries. In this context, WELCOMES the 'Early Warnings for All' initiative launched by the UN Secretary General with the objective to cover everyone on Earth with early warning systems within 5 years and the G7 Leaders' commitment to work towards a Global Shield against Climate Risks for poor and vulnerable countries and people, building on the InsuResilience Global Partnership and other initiatives. COMMITS to support these efforts including through scaling up Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) and making the global CDRFI architecture more systemic, coherent and sustained.

32. REITERATES the importance of a comprehensive, purpose-driven and forward-looking Global Stocktake to underpin the Paris Agreement’s five-year ambition cycle and increase the ambition of action and support for collectively addressing climate change in light of equity and the best available science. STRESSES the need to build on the discussions and lessons learned at the first technical dialogue of the Global Stocktake and increasingly focus on opportunities to enhance and strengthen Parties’ actions and support, as well as international cooperation for climate action. HIGHLIGHTS that the outcomes of the Global Stocktake should inform and continuously incentivise enhanced ambitious climate action, both collectively and individually; it should in particular encourage all Parties to move over time to economy-wide mitigation targets in their NDCs and to climate neutrality by 2050 in their LT-LEDS, as well as to enhanced action on adaptation and means of implementation, in light of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
33. While the focus needs to remain on domestically reducing emissions and increasing removals, RECOGNISES the potential of Article 6 for facilitating further ambition to close the gap towards limiting global warming to 1.5 °C and fostering private sector involvement in, and mobilisation of financial and non-financial resources for climate action, whilst adhering to ecological and social safeguards, respecting human rights, and protecting against climate risks. UNDERLINES that the indispensable premise is to ensure that the use of Article 6 contributes to the Paris long-term goals, encourages ambition, sustainable development and secures environmental integrity. STRESSES the importance of closely aligning the Article 6 mechanisms with the NDC of host Parties, their LT-LEDS and with the goals of the Paris Agreement, and preserving space for higher ambition through the sharing of mitigation benefits among Article 6 participants. HIGHLIGHTS the merits of the robust implementation of the International Civil Aviation Organisation's global market-based measure, CORSIA. EMPHESIZES the need for of capacity building to developing countries for a robust implementation of ~~to~~ market based activities under the UNFCCC Framework.

34. LOOKS FORWARD to continuing the deliberations on a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance in the context of meaningful mitigation and adaptation actions and transparency of implementation, while duly taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries, and in the context of making all financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. STRESSES that the NCQG should be supportive in building a framework to finance the transition towards a 1.5°C world.
35. Also LOOKS FORWARD to discussing, in the frame of a new dedicated agenda item under the CMA at COP27, the overarching enabling role of article 2.1(c), the understanding of this goal by the Parties and all stakeholders, and how to achieve it.
36. IS DETERMINED to work with all Parties to:
- Foster the discussion on the future of UNFCCC⁹;
 - Discuss possible ways forward to implement climate action in the agricultural sector sustainably, whilst ensuring food security through a sustainable food system, based on the findings of the reports, workshops and SB conclusions of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) Roadmap;
 - Enable the ambitious implementation of the Glasgow Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), including by contributing to a comprehensive Action Plan on ACE, structuring the future work;
 - Address the gender dimension to leverage the full potential of climate policies and support comprehensive actions to achieve gender equality, including with the continued implementation of the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its 2nd Gender Action Plan, and completion of its mid-term review.

37. HIGHLIGHTS the importance of action from non-Party stakeholders, their inclusion in the UNFCCC process, and CALLS for their further efforts – including through transparent commitments which allow for accountability, supported by credible action plans – towards the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and the preparation of the Global Stocktake, including through the Global Climate Action Agenda.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND PROCESSES

38. UNDERLINES that the climate change and biodiversity crises, desertification, pollution, as well as land, water and ocean degradation are strongly interconnected and reinforce each other, and STRESSES that they can only be successfully addressed in a coherent approach that comprises mutually beneficial strategies, with strong social and environmental safeguards, including nature-based solutions as defined by the 5th United Nations Environmental Assembly. WELCOMES the emphasis put on healthy ecosystems for effective climate action in the Glasgow Climate Pact and ENCOURAGES Parties to include nature-based solutions in their NDCs and LT-LEDS. UNDERLINES the need to respect and protect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, as reflected in relevant national law and international instruments such as UNDRIP and international human rights law, in implementing nature-based solutions. Further WELCOMES the new FAO Strategy on Climate Change for 2021–2030. CALLS for closer cooperation and synergies among the Rio Conventions and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as other relevant UN initiatives and international processes. WELCOMES the discussions at Stockholm+50 highlighting the urgency for action, inclusion of youth, and URGES Parties and relevant stakeholders to follow-up on the ten recommendations for actions to accelerate implementation.

39. REMAINS STRONGLY COMMITTED to strengthening the synergies between UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including the alignment with the ambitious Post-2020 Global Framework for Biodiversity to be agreed at the COP15 in December 2022, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and to further advancing measures for mutually reinforcing co-benefits for climate mitigation and adaptation and reversing biodiversity loss. ALSO REMAINS COMMITTED to strengthening the synergies between the UNFCCC and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Forum on Forests, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the achievements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.
40. REMAINS COMMITTED to highlighting the fundamental role that sustainable ocean and water management and healthy water-related ecosystems play in overall climate resilience, and the importance to work in line with the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021–2030 and the UN Water Action Decade 2018–2028. FURTHER WELCOMES the Declaration “Our Ocean, our future, our responsibility” adopted by the Second United Nations Ocean Conference, held in Lisbon in June–July 2022, and the “Brest Commitments for the Oceans” made at the One Ocean Summit in February 2022.
41. EMPHASISES the interrelationship between climate change and human rights. In that context, WELCOMES the adoption of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change.

42. CALLS on all Member States of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to ensure that international aviation and maritime transport make a fair and ambitious contribution towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, in a way that ensures environmental integrity, does not prevent states from taking more ambitious action, whereby double counting, and any resulting material double burden including costs, as well as distortion of competition on routes or trades should be avoided, whilst also CALLING on ICAO and IMO to continue reporting on their climate-related activities under the UNFCCC. RECALLS that AR6 WGIII report identifies international aviation and shipping as sectors where more action to reduce emissions is needed. ENCOURAGES in particular IMO to advance its work for the implementation of mid- and long-term measures, and to revise the initial IMO GHG strategy with the view to phase out GHG emissions from international shipping by 2050 at the latest following a pathway consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, and WELCOMES that an aspirational long-term goal for reducing international aviation emissions was agreed at the 41st ICAO Assembly.
