

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁵ concerning the findings and recommendations of a high-level mission, which assessed the conditions of the displaced population and assisted in the formulation of an interim assistance programme focusing on the urgent humanitarian and rehabilitation requirements of the displaced,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of the Sudan in facing a grave and complex humanitarian and economic situation;

2. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to Governments and international and non-governmental organizations that provided support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Recognizes* the valuable efforts of the Government of the Sudan to provide assistance to the people affected;

4. *Recognizes also* the importance of intense and wide co-operation with international relief organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance where needed in all areas affected;

5. *Takes note* of the interim assistance programme contained in the report of the Secretary-General;⁵

6. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to programmes for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community more aware of the enormous difficulties facing the displaced population and to mobilize assistance to the Sudan;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to organize, as requested by the Government of the Sudan and in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, a meeting of bilateral donors and pertinent international institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to mobilize resources needed to implement a follow-up emergency assistance programme covering the rehabilitation and resettlement needs of displaced persons;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

70th plenary meeting
6 December 1988

43/53. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Welcoming with appreciation the initiative taken by the Government of Malta in proposing for consideration by the Assembly the item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind",

Concerned that certain human activities could change global climate patterns, threatening present and future generations with potentially severe economic and social consequences,

Noting with concern that the emerging evidence indicates that continued growth in atmospheric concentrations of "greenhouse" gases could produce global warming with an eventual rise in sea levels, the effects of which could be disastrous for mankind if timely steps are not taken at all levels,

Recognizing the need for additional research and scientific studies into all sources and causes of climate change,

Concerned also that emissions of certain substances are depleting the ozone layer and thereby exposing the earth's surface to increased ultra-violet radiation, which may pose a threat to, *inter alia*, human health, agricultural productivity and animal and marine life, and reaffirming in this context the appeal, contained in its resolution 42/182 of 11 December 1987, to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, as soon as possible,

Recalling its resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, respectively,

Convinced that changes in climate have an impact on development,

Aware that a considerable amount of valuable work, particularly at the scientific level and in the legal field, has already been initiated on climate change, in particular by the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and under the auspices of individual States,

Welcoming the convening in 1990 of a second World Climate Conference,

Recalling also the conclusions of the meeting held at Villach, Austria, in 1985,⁶ which, *inter alia*, recommended a programme on climate change to be promoted by Governments and the scientific community with the collaboration of the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Council of Scientific Unions,

Convinced that climate change affects humanity as a whole and should be confronted within a global framework so as to take into account the vital interests of all mankind,

1. *Recognizes* that climate change is a common concern of mankind, since climate is an essential condition which sustains life on earth;

2. *Determines* that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate change within a global framework;

3. *Reaffirms* its resolution 42/184 of 11 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it agreed with the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme that the Programme should attach importance to the problem of global climate change and that the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme should ensure that the Programme co-operates closely with the World Meteorological Organization and the International Council of Scientific Unions and maintains an active, influential role in the World Climate Programme;

4. *Considers* that activities in support of the World Climate Programme, approved by the Congress and Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization and elaborated in the system-wide medium-term environment programme for the period 1990-1995, which was approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations

⁵ A/43/755.

⁶ See *United Nations Environment Programme, Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1985* (UNEP/GC.14/2), chap. IV, paras. 138-140.

Environment Programme,⁷ should be accorded high priority by the relevant organs and programmes of the United Nations system;

5. *Endorses* the action of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in jointly establishing an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to provide internationally coordinated scientific assessments of the magnitude, timing and potential environmental and socio-economic impact of climate change and realistic response strategies, and expresses appreciation for the work already initiated by the Panel;

6. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to treat climate change as a priority issue, to undertake and promote specific, co-operative action-oriented programmes and research so as to increase understanding on all sources and causes of climate change, including its regional aspects and specific time-frames as well as the cause and effect relationship of human activities and climate, and to contribute, as appropriate, with human and financial resources to efforts to protect the global climate;

7. *Calls upon* all relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

8. *Encourages* the convening of conferences on climate change, particularly on global warming, at the national, regional and global levels in order to make the international community better aware of the importance of dealing effectively and in a timely manner with all aspects of climate change resulting from certain human activities;

9. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every effort to prevent detrimental effects on climate and activities which affect the ecological balance, and also calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, utilizing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, immediately to initiate action leading, as soon as possible, to a comprehensive review and recommendations with respect to:

(a) The state of knowledge of the science of climate and climatic change;

(b) Programmes and studies on the social and economic impact of climate change, including global warming;

(c) Possible response strategies to delay, limit or mitigate the impact of adverse climate change;

(d) The identification and possible strengthening of relevant existing international legal instruments having a bearing on climate;

(e) Elements for inclusion in a possible future international convention on climate;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include this question in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session, without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization.

70th plenary meeting
6 December 1988

43/178. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/166 of 11 December 1987,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/54 of 26 July 1988,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁸

Recalling the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,⁹

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, against the Israeli occupation including its economic and social policies and practices,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

Taking into consideration the recent steps taken by Jordan concerning the occupied Palestinian West Bank,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;¹⁰

2. *Regrets* that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people has not been developed as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/166;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to charge the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage twenty experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and its implications;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. *Urges* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territory solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that will not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation;

6. *Calls* for the provision of emergency assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian terri-

⁸ Resolution 1514 (XV)

⁹ *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁰ A/43/367-E/1988/82 and Corr.1 and 2.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/43/25)*, annex, decision SS.1/3.

the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, on the potential global problem of sea-level rise, and taking note, in this connection, of decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change,⁴⁷

Noting also the concern expressed in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989, at the possible effects on island countries of rising sea levels resulting from global warming,⁴⁸

Noting further the support expressed in the Langkawi Declaration on Environment, adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989, for low-lying and island countries in their efforts to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the effects of sea-level rise,⁴⁹

Taking note of the Malé Declaration on Global Warming and Sea Level Rise, adopted by the Small States Conference on Sea Level Rise, held at Malé, Maldives, from 14 to 18 November 1989,⁵⁰ in which the participants declared their intent to work, collaborate and seek international co-operation to protect the low-lying small coastal and island States of the world from the dangers posed by climate change, global warming and sea-level rise,

Expressing concern that sea-level rise resulting from global climate change could lead, *inter alia*, to abnormally high tides, which could intensify flooding and the erosion of coastal areas and damage infrastructure on islands and in low-lying coastal areas,

1. *Welcomes* the growing attention being given worldwide to the potentially serious effects on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, of sea-level rise resulting from climate change;

2. *Urges* the international community to provide effective and timely support to countries affected by sea-level rise, particularly developing countries, in their efforts to develop and implement strategies to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the particular threats of sea-level rise caused by climate change;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and, through them, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take account in their work of the particular situation of islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, by undertaking further scientific studies and by seeking ways to address the problems of sea-level rise, *inter alia*, by providing expertise, as requested, in accordance with their specific mandates, for improved management of coastal zones;

4. *Recommends* that the vulnerability of affected countries and their marine ecosystems to sea-level rise be considered during discussions of a draft framework convention on climate as well as within the framework of the United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992 and during the preparatory process for the conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic

and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/207. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Taking note of decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change,⁴⁷

Taking note of the message of the Chairman of the Conference on Saving the Ozone Layer, held in London from 5 to 7 March 1989,⁵¹ the Declaration of The Hague endorsed by 24 heads of State or Government or their representatives at The Hague on 11 March 1989,⁵² the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted on 2 May 1989,⁵³ the relevant parts of the Langkawi Declaration on Environment issued by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989,⁵⁴ the Declaration adopted at Noordwijk, the Netherlands, by the Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change, held on 6 and 7 November 1989,⁵⁵ and relevant parts of the Caracas Declaration adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989,⁵⁶

Taking note of the relevant declarations and decisions adopted at intergovernmental regional meetings during 1989, including the Amazon Declaration, adopted by the Presidents of the States parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989,⁵⁷ the Declaration of Brasilia, issued at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Brasilia on 30 and 31 March 1989,⁵⁸ and the relevant parts of the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989,⁵⁹

Noting that, in the Economic Declaration adopted in Paris on 16 July 1989, at the Summit of the seven major industrial nations, the heads of State or Government of those countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities supported the decision of the World Meteorological Organization to establish a global reference network to detect climate change, agreed that a framework convention on climate was urgently required and recognized that specific protocols with commitments could develop within this framework,⁶⁰

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,⁶¹ which, *inter alia*, emphasized that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate changes and their consequences within a global framework and, in this

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25)*, annex I.

⁴⁸ A/44/463, annex, para. 20.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 8 (k).

⁵⁰ A/C.2/44/7, annex.

⁵¹ See UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, para. 11.

⁵² A/44/340-E/1989/120, annex.

⁵³ UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, appendix I.

⁵⁴ A/44/673, annex.

⁵⁵ A/C.2/44/5, annex.

⁵⁶ A/44/361, annex.

⁵⁷ A/44/275-E/1989/79, annex.

⁵⁸ A/44/683, annex.

⁵⁹ A/44/463, annex.

⁶⁰ See A/C.2/44/11, annex, paras. 40-51.

⁶¹ A/44.551-S/20870, annex.

context; called for the preparation and adoption of a framework convention on climate on an urgent basis in conformity with General Assembly resolution 43/53,

Recognizing the need for additional research and scientific studies into all sources, causes and effects of climate change,

Noting the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment originates in developed countries, and recognizing therefore that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Recognizing the need for international collaboration with a view to adopting effective measures on the question of climate change, within a global framework and taking into account the particular needs and development priorities of developing countries,

Concerned that the participation of the developing countries in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change remains limited, and stressing the need for the Intergovernmental Panel, in view of its intergovernmental nature, to do all that it can to ensure adequate participation and governmental involvement in its activities in accordance with United Nations practice,

1. *Emphasizes* the need to address with urgency the question of climate change as reflected in the conclusions of various important international meetings;

2. *Recommends* that Governments, with due consideration for the need for increased scientific knowledge of the sources, causes and impact of climate change and of global, regional and local climates, continue and, wherever possible, increase their activities in support of the World Climate Programme and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, including the monitoring of atmospheric composition and climate conditions, and also recommends that the international community support efforts by developing countries to participate in these scientific activities;

3. *Urges* Governments, in keeping with their national policies, priorities and regulations, and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every possible effort to limit, reduce and prevent activities that could adversely affect climate, and calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

4. *Reaffirms* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources in accordance with their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their 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 and to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

5. *Reaffirms* that, owing to its universal character, the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

6. *Welcomes* the joint efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in providing support to the urgent work being undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its three working groups established to assess scientific information on, and the social and economic im-

pact of, climate change and to formulate response strategies;

7. *Invites* all Governments, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support fully and participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Panel;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Trust Fund and the contributions made to it;

9. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Panel to take the necessary steps to ensure the participation of developing countries in scientific and policy aspects of its work, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund, with a view to financing the participation of experts designated by Governments of developing countries in all the meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel, including its working groups and subgroups;

10. *Supports* the request made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of the Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference, and recommends that such negotiations begin as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel and that the General Assembly, at an early date during its forty-fifth session, take a decision recommending ways and means and modalities for pursuing these negotiations further, taking into account the work of the preparatory committee for the United Nations conference on environment and development to be held in 1992;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate for the information of delegations the reports of the third and fourth plenary meetings of the Intergovernmental Panel, as well as its interim report, as official documents of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

12. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare, as a matter of urgency, a framework convention on climate and associated protocols containing concrete commitments in the light of priorities that may be authoritatively identified on the basis of sound scientific knowledge, and taking into account the specific development needs of developing countries;

13. *Recommends* that Governments and competent intergovernmental organizations consider, while awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, the range of possible options for averting the potentially damaging impact of climate change, for removing the causes of the phenomenon and for developing programmes for implementing those options which respond more appropriately to national needs as outlined in paragraphs 11 (a) to (f) of decision 15/36 of the Governing Council;

14. *Encourages* Governments and relevant international organizations to further the development of international funding mechanisms, taking account of proposals for a climate fund and other innovative ideas and bearing in mind the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems, primarily at their source, in accordance with national development goals, objectives and plans, so

as to ensure that development priorities are not adversely affected;

15. *Decides* that the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies and assured transfer of those technologies to developing countries on favourable terms and the relation of that concept to intellectual property rights should be explored in the context of the elaboration of a framework convention on climate, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of ongoing intergovernmental and other efforts in this field, to continue his support for the formulation and implementation of strategies to respond to climate change;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Decides* to include this question in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session, without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/208. United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,

Bearing in mind the need for the Conference, the principal occasion for Member States and others to announce their contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system, to continue to be managed as effectively as possible,

Requests the Secretary-General to examine the modalities of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to make recommendations on future administrative arrangements for the Conference to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, for transmission to the 1990 Conference and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, as appropriate, including the following arrangements:

(a) Sessional arrangements for the Conference, including the possibility of shortening it, and its timing, bearing in mind the budgetary cycles of Governments;

(b) Procedures for making pledges, including the greater use of written pledges, as appropriate;

(c) Formalization of and rationalization of procedures for the Final Act of the Conference.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/209. Fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Noting that 1990 will be the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system, which commenced with the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance⁶² and the Special Fund,⁶³ the two programmes later consolidated into the United Nations Development Programme,⁶⁴

Taking note of decisions 89/68 of 30 June 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme²⁷ and 1989/187 of 28 July 1989 of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Decides* to observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system in a manner befitting the role and achievements of such co-operation, and also decides that Wednesday, 24 October 1990, United Nations Day, shall be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of the anniversary, and also invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in technical co-operation to contribute to the preparations.

85th plenary meeting
22 December 1989

44/210. Future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action,⁶⁵ which were affirmed and expanded at the International Conference on Population,⁶⁶

Recalling decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate,⁶⁷

Recalling also its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requested that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

⁶² Resolution 304 (IV).

⁶³ Resolution 1240 (XIII).

⁶⁴ Resolution 2029 (XX).

⁶⁵ See *Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

⁶⁶ See *Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

⁶⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 12 and corrigendum (E/1987/25 and Corr.1), annex I.*

United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments that have contributed to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and invites Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Fund in order that the operation of the Fund may enable developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, in accordance with section II, paragraph 15, of resolution 44/228;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to give full support to the preparatory process for the Conference and assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the implementation of the work programme, in conformity with resolution 44/228;

10. *Requests* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to extend full co-operation to developing countries in order to ensure that appropriate preparations for the forthcoming sessions of the Preparatory Committee are made, in particular in all aspects relating to linkages between environment and development, including the identification of concrete measures and action to ensure that these issues are treated in a balanced and integrated way;

11. *Endorses* Preparatory Committee decision 1/7 of 29 August 1990 concerning the dates of the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee;⁸¹

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to ensure the timely submission to the Preparatory Committee at its second and third sessions of the reports requested at its first session;

13. *Takes note* of the provisions of Preparatory Committee decision 1/1 of 14 August 1990⁸¹ and authorizes the Preparatory Committee, without prejudice to the provisions of resolution 44/228, to continue to apply, for the purpose of the preparatory process, the provisional arrangements agreed upon in that decision concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations in the preparatory process;

14. *Reiterates* that the Preparatory Committee shall review and assess ongoing negotiating processes in the field of the environment, and invites the forums involved in such processes to report regularly on their activities to the Preparatory Committee at its forthcoming sessions, in accordance with the guidelines and requirements established by the Preparatory Committee.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/212. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989, in which it recognized that climate change is a common concern of mankind,

and urging Governments and, as appropriate, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions, to collaborate in a concerted effort with the aim of preparing, as a matter of urgency, a framework convention on climate change, and other related instruments, containing appropriate commitments for action to combat climate change and its adverse effects, taking into account the most up-to-date, sound scientific knowledge and any existing uncertainties, as well as the particular needs and development priorities of developing countries,

Recalling also its 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,

Recalling further its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and of the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization,

Taking note also of the recommendations and decisions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, adopted at its organizational session⁷⁹ and at its first session,⁸⁰

Noting the important work accomplished by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which has completed its first assessment report,

Noting also the relevant conclusions and recommendations on climate change adopted at various intergovernmental meetings during 1990,

Noting further the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment originates in developed countries, and recognizing therefore that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Welcoming the fact that several countries and a regional economic integration organization have already taken measures or made specific commitments to address the problem of climate change and its effects through the stabilization and/or reduction of environmentally harmful emissions of greenhouse gases, and that other countries are contemplating doing so,

Noting that, pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 44/207, resolution 4 (EC-XLII) of 22 June 1990 of the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization and decision SS.II/3 of 3 August 1990, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its second special session,⁸² an *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Government Representatives to prepare for negotiations on a framework convention on climate change met at Geneva from 24 to 26 September 1990 and adopted a number of recommendations,⁸³

Recognizing the continuing need for scientific research into the sources and effects of climate change and its possible adverse impact, including the socio-economic consequences, and the effectiveness of possible response strategies, and recognizing also the import-

⁸² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 25 (A/45/25), annex.

⁸³ A/45/696, annex I.

ance of the active participation of developing countries and the need to assist and co-operate with them in climate-related research and action,

1. *Decides* to establish a single intergovernmental negotiating process under the auspices of the General Assembly, supported by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, for the preparation by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of an effective framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments, and any related instruments as might be agreed upon, taking into account proposals that may be submitted by States participating in the negotiating process, the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference;

2. *Decides* that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

3. *Welcomes* the organization of a broad-based preparatory process at the national level involving, as appropriate, the scientific community, industry, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and other interested groups;

4. *Decides* that the first negotiating session should be held in Washington, D.C., in February 1991 and that, subject to review of the timetable at the end of each negotiating session and taking into account the schedule of other intergovernmental meetings on environment and development matters, in particular the sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, further meetings should be held at Geneva and at Nairobi, in May/June, September and November/December 1991 and, as appropriate, between January and June 1992;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, pending the establishment of an *ad hoc* secretariat for the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, to convene, exceptionally, the first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, to be held in Washington, D.C., in February 1991; the subsequent sessions of the Committee shall be convened by the *ad hoc* secretariat;

6. *Decides* that the maximum duration of each of the negotiating sessions should be two weeks;

7. *Considers* that the negotiations for the preparation of an effective framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments, and any related legal instruments as might be agreed upon, should be completed prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and opened for signature during the Conference;

8. *Reaffirms* the principles embodied in its resolutions 44/207 and 44/228, which take into account the

concerns of all States and the specific needs of developing countries;

9. *Takes account* of the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the Second World Climate Conference, held at Geneva from 29 October to 7 November 1990;⁸⁴

10. *Decides* to establish a special voluntary fund, administered by the head of the *ad hoc* secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process, and invites Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations to contribute generously to the fund;

11. *Recommends* that, at the first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, to be held in Washington, D.C., a Bureau consisting of a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur shall be elected, each of the five regional groups being represented by one member;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, as well as with the executive heads of United Nations bodies with expertise in the field of development, to establish as soon as possible at Geneva an *ad hoc* secretariat of appropriate size and quality, consisting mainly of Professional staff of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, taking into account the need to ensure that the work programmes of those two organizations are not negatively affected, to be co-ordinated by those two organizations in consultation and co-operation with the head of the *ad hoc* secretariat and supplemented by staff from other bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, in order to ensure that the *ad hoc* secretariat embodies the requisite technical expertise;

13. *Decides* that the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint as head of the *ad hoc* secretariat a senior official of an appropriate level, who shall act under the guidance of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;

14. *Requests* the head of the *ad hoc* secretariat to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to ensure that the Panel can respond to the needs and requests for objective scientific and technical advice made during the negotiating process;

15. *Also requests* the head of the *ad hoc* secretariat to make available, at the first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, the first assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including its paper on legal measures, as well as the background documentation prepared for the Panel, as inputs for the negotiations, together with the Ministerial Declaration of the Second World Climate Conference⁸⁴ and other relevant documents;

16. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, through the *ad hoc* secretariat and taking

⁸⁴ A/45/696/Add.1, annex III.

into account the relevance of the negotiations to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to keep the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and the Secretary-General of the Conference, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, regularly informed in a timely manner, through regular progress reports, of the progress of the negotiations;

17. *Also requests* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to take into account, as appropriate, any relevant developments in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development that the Preparatory Committee may bring to its attention;

18. *Requests* the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, on behalf of the Committee, to submit a report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 on the outcome of the negotiations, as well as on possible future steps in the field of climate change;

19. *Invites* relevant non-governmental organizations to make contributions to the negotiating process, as appropriate, on the understanding that these organizations shall not have any negotiating role during the process and taking into account decision 1/1 concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at its first session;⁸¹

20. *Decides* that the negotiating process shall be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations and administered by the head of the *ad hoc* secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

21. *Invites* the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including those in the field of development, to make appropriate contributions to the negotiating process, including its funding;

22. *Invites* Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations to contribute generously to the trust fund;

23. *Requests* the head of the *ad hoc* secretariat to prepare draft rules of procedure for consideration by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its first session;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress of the negotiations;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/213. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in the developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/10 of 2 March 1989 concerning extreme poverty,⁸⁵

Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, as well as the Paris Declaration adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990,¹⁵

Recognizing that a broad consensus is emerging on strategies to be pursued towards the achievement of the goal of the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing also the severity of poverty problems in developing countries,

Agrees that the eradication of poverty in the developing countries is an objective of the highest priority, and consequently urges the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to formulate and implement forthwith, within their programmes and activities at all levels, necessary measures and actions to eradicate this distressing problem.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 1990*

45/214. International debt crisis and development: enhanced international co-operation towards a durable solution to the external debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988 and 44/205 of 22 December 1989,

Recalling also the Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, and taking note of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990,¹⁵

Recalling further Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978,⁴⁶ 222 (XXI) of

⁸⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20)*, chap. II, sect. A.

development, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, a section on the role of women in environment and sustainable development.

*78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991*

46/168. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/211 of 21 December 1990, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Having considered the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on its second⁵⁷ and third sessions,⁵⁸ held at Geneva from 18 March to 5 April and from 12 August to 4 September 1991, respectively,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and calls for its full implementation;

2. *Reiterates* the fundamental interrelationship between environment and development, stresses the need to integrate fully and keep the balance between the developmental and environmental dimensions during the entire preparatory process and during the Conference, and further stresses the importance of the need for cross-sectoral issues to be fully integrated into that work;

3. *Decides* that the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should be held in New York from 2 March to 3 April 1992;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the regional meetings held within the framework of preparations for the Conference, and, in this regard, calls upon the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session to continue to give due attention to the recommendations of all regional meetings, including those held recently;

5. *Urges once again* that representation at the Conference be at the level of head of State or Government;

6. *Takes note* of the reports of the Preparatory Committee on its second and third sessions and endorses the decisions contained therein;

7. *Endorses* section B of Preparatory Committee decision 3/11 of 4 September 1991,⁴² in which the Preparatory Committee recommended to the General Assembly that pre-session consultations on the Conference be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 29 and 30 May 1992, and section C of that decision,⁴² on participation in the Conference;

8. *Also endorses* Preparatory Committee decision 3/12 of 4 September 1991,⁴² on participation in the Conference, stresses the importance of the participation of developing countries in the preparatory process and in the Conference, and requests the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session to review relevant parts of the annex to section E of its decision 3/11,⁴² with a view to ensuring adequate and full participation of developing countries in the Conference and in its subsidiary bodies;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the following to the Conference:

(a) All States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate, in the capacity of observers, in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices; such representatives would participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988;

(c) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region; such representatives would participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) All executive heads of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;

(e) All intergovernmental organizations that have been invited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

(f) All non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee by the conclusion of its fourth session; those organizations should receive invitations to participate as observers at the Conference;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments and others that have contributed to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development for the preparatory process;

11. *Decides* to extend the validity and use of the Voluntary Fund established by its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 in order to assist developing countries in participating fully and effectively in the Conference, requests the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to ensure the full participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the Conference and its subsidiary organs, and urges Governments to contribute urgently and generously to the Voluntary Fund in order to achieve that goal;

12. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session the report on the Conference.

*78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991*

46/169. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind, and resolution 45/212 of 21 December 1990, by which it established a single intergovernmental negotiating process for

the preparation of a framework convention on climate change,

Reiterating the objective that an effective framework convention, containing appropriate commitments, and any related legal instruments as might be agreed upon should be completed prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and opened for signature during the Conference in June 1992,

Taking note of the relevant decisions adopted in 1991 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, the eleventh session of the World Meteorological Congress, the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and other intergovernmental bodies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁵⁹ on the progress of the negotiations for a framework convention on climate change,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change at its first, second and third sessions;⁶⁰

2. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to expedite and successfully complete the negotiations as soon as possible and to adopt the framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments and any related legal instruments as may be agreed upon, in time for it to be opened for signature during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. *Decides* that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should hold its fifth session in New York from 18 to 28 February 1992, with the possibility of holding a short resumed session in New York in April 1992 unless the Committee decides otherwise at its fifth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and its ad hoc secretariat for the rest of 1992 in the light of the consideration by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of the report of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on possible future steps in the field of climate change;

5. *Also notes with appreciation* the contributions made to the special voluntary fund, established in accordance with paragraph 10 of its resolution 45/212 to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process, and invites present and potential contributors to provide the additional and timely funding needed to ensure adequate support for the participation of developing countries in the negotiating process in 1992;

6. *Further notes with appreciation* the initial contributions made to the trust fund for the negotiating process, established in accordance with paragraph 20 of its resolution 45/212, and invites present and new contributors to provide additional funding in 1992;

7. *Notes* the arrangements made by the Secretary-General, as well as the welcome support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Meteorological Organization and by Governments, for the operation of the ad hoc secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee during 1991;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, on behalf of the Committee, to submit a report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 on the outcome of the negotiations, as well as on possible future steps in the field of climate change;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the outcome of the negotiations on the framework convention on climate change and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on possible future requirements in relation to climate change;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

*78th plenary meeting
19 December 1991*

46/170. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/210 of 20 December 1988, 44/182 of 19 December 1989 and 45/231 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling the importance of the efforts made by the Secretary-General with respect to the situation in Central America and the continuous involvement of the United Nations in economic cooperation in the region,

Particularly interested in continuing to address the emergency situation in Central America, and alarmed at the gravity of the economic and social crisis that continues to affect the region,

Recognizing the work being done by the United Nations Development Programme in discharging the responsibilities entrusted to it for the coordination of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,⁶¹

Recognizing that the Republic of Panama has participated continuously in all of the intraregional coordination and decision-making mechanisms of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America and that the Central American Presidents, in the Declaration of San Salvador of 17 July 1991,⁶² welcomed the decision by the Government of Panama to participate fully and actively in the process of integration in Central America,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace, development and democracy are inseparable,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,⁶³ describing the status of implementation of the Special Plan;

2. *Decides* to approve the inclusion of the Republic of Panama as a full and formal participant in the Special Plan;

3. *Welcomes* decision 91/3 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on 22 February 1991,⁶⁴ and Council decision 91/54 of 20 September 1991,⁶⁴ earmarking 20 million United States



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/195
1 March 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 80

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/47/L.49)]

47/195. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 44/207 of 22 December 1989, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/212 of 21 December 1990, by which it established an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to prepare an effective framework convention on climate change, and any related legal instruments as might be agreed upon, for signature during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and 46/169 of 19 December 1991, by which it provided for the continuation of work on climate change until the end of 1992,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on its work up to May 1992 1/ and the report prepared on behalf of the Committee, by its Chairman, for submission to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 2/

Taking note of resolution 15 (EC-XLIV), adopted by the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization at its forty-fourth session,

1/ A/AC.237/18 (Part I) and A/AC.237/18 (Part II) and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

2/ A/CONF.151/8.

/...

Noting that, in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 46/169 and pursuant to resolution INC/1992/1 adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on 9 May 1992, 3/ arrangements were made for the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee,

Noting also that the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee was held at Geneva from 7 to 10 December 1992,

Noting further the interim arrangements contained in article 21 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 4/ including the provision that the secretariat established by the General Assembly in resolution 45/212 should be the interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

Noting with appreciation the support provided for the operation of the secretariat during 1992 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization, as well as by bilateral contributors,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 5/ with particular reference to the possible requirements for intergovernmental and secretariat work on the implementation of the Convention in the period up to and including the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. Welcomes the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 4/ by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change and its signing by a large number of States;
2. Considers the Convention one of the achievements of the international community working through the United Nations and a first step in a cooperative response to the common concern for the change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects;
3. Calls upon States that have not done so to sign or accede to the Convention, as appropriate, and all signatories that have not yet done so to ratify, accept or approve it, so that it may enter into force;
4. Invites signatories of the Convention to communicate to the head of the interim secretariat of the Convention, as soon as feasible, information regarding measures consistent with the provisions of the Convention, pending its entry into force;

3/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex II.
4/ Ibid., annex I.
5/ A/47/466.

5. Urges States to support and contribute to the activities at the national, subregional, regional and international levels related to the basic scientific and technical needs specified in the Convention, including those activities carried out under the World Climate Programme and the Global Climate Observing System;

6. Decides that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall continue to function in order to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties, as specified in the Convention, and, in that context, to contribute to the effective operation of the interim arrangements set out in article 21 of the Convention;

7. Invites the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in this regard, to implement expeditiously the plan of preparatory work drawn up at its sixth session, and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements within the overall calendar of conferences for the Committee to hold sessions, in accordance with the needs of that plan;

8. Requests the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to promote a coherent and coordinated programme of activities by competent bodies aimed at supporting the entry into force and effective implementation of the Convention, including strengthening the capacities of developing and all other countries to prepare for their participation in the Convention;

9. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system involved in work relating to climate change, including the interim secretariat of the Convention, to initiate and strengthen such activities, where possible in collaboration with each other, and invites them to make information on these activities and on any coordination arrangements regularly available to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, through its secretariat;

10. Invites the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to convey information on its work to the General Assembly, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development, as appropriate, in particular in the context of chapter 9 of Agenda 21; 6/

11. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the secretariat established by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/212 so that it may function as the interim secretariat of the Convention until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and, in that capacity, provide adequate support to the evolving work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, and also requests him to make provisions for this purpose within the current and forthcoming programme budgets;

12. Invites the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and other United Nations bodies with relevant expertise, to continue to cooperate closely with, and to contribute staff to assist, the head of the interim secretariat;

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

13. Requests bilateral sources to continue to assist the interim secretariat as hitherto;

14. Requests the head of the interim secretariat to maximize opportunities for collaborative work with other secretariat entities, including the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain the special voluntary fund established under paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 to support the participation of developing countries, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing countries, as well as developing countries stricken by drought and desertification, in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and in the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, bearing in mind, inter alia, resolution INC/1992/1 of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, 3/;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General to maintain the trust fund established under paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 to contribute to the costs of the interim secretariat of the Convention;

17. Takes note with appreciation of the contributions made to these extrabudgetary funds and invites further adequate and timely contributions to both funds;

18. Decides that, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, the costs of the work of the Committee and the interim secretariat should be funded within the current and forthcoming programme budgets, without adversely affecting the programmed activities of the United Nations, and through voluntary contributions to the trust fund, as appropriate;

19. Welcomes the invitation by the Government of Germany to host the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

20. Invites the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to submit a final report to the General Assembly on behalf of the Committee on the completion of the Committee's work, following the conclusion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

93rd plenary meeting
22 December 1992



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/49/120
16 February 1995

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 89 (b)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/49/729/Add.2)]

49/120. Protection of global climate for present
and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/212 of 21 December 1990, 47/195 of 22 December 1992 and 48/189 of 21 December 1993,

Taking note of the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on its sixth to tenth sessions, 1/ as well as the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

Reaffirming its deep appreciation for and acceptance of the generous offer of the Government of Germany to host the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at Berlin from 28 March to 7 April 1995,

1. Welcomes the entry into force, on 21 March 1994, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 3/ and notes with satisfaction that a large number of States and one regional economic integration organization have taken action to ratify the Convention, and calls upon other States to take appropriate action to that end;

2. Urges the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change to complete fully, at its eleventh session, which

1/ A/AC.237/24, 31, 41, 55 and 76.

2/ A/49/485.

3/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

is to be held from 6 to 17 February 1995 in New York, its plan of preparatory work for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, if possible, in the week preceding the eleventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, all necessary services to facilitate the adequate participation of all Member States in the consultation to be undertaken by the Chairman of the Committee during that week, as agreed by the Committee at its tenth session;

4. Requests the head of the interim secretariat to continue to promote cooperation and coordination with other competent entities, including those of the United Nations system, in support of the effective implementation of the Convention, aimed in particular at facilitating timely financial and technical assistance to developing country parties to enable them to comply with their commitments under the Convention;

5. Takes note with appreciation of previous contributions made and invites additional contributions to the extrabudgetary funds established under paragraphs 10 and 20 of resolution 45/212, and maintained in accordance with resolution 47/195, as a means of ensuring that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing States, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process and in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the arrangements within the current programme budget for the interim secretariat support for the Convention until 31 December 1995, to maintain the above-mentioned extrabudgetary funds;

7. Decides, in the same context, to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994-1995 the sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties that the Conference may need to convene in 1995;

8. Decides to consider further the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind" at its fiftieth session, taking account of the final report of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, as requested in paragraph 20 of resolution 47/195, and of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session, and requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on any possible implications arising from the report of the Conference on its first session.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/50/115
16 February 1996

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 96 (d)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/50/618/Add.3)]

50/115. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/212 of 21 December 1990, 46/169 of 19 December 1991, 47/195 of 22 December 1992, 48/189 of 21 December 1993 and 49/120 of 19 December 1994,

Noting with satisfaction that a large number of States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1/ and calling upon other States to take appropriate action to that end,

Noting that, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 48/189, the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was convened from 28 March to 7 April 1995 in Berlin, and that it was attended by one hundred and sixteen of the then one hundred and eighteen Parties to the Convention, as well as by a large number of governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental observers,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Germany for the generous manner in which it hosted the first session of the Conference of the Parties,

Looking forward to the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in addressing climate change within the framework of the

1/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

Convention and to the successful conclusion of the Berlin Mandate 2/ process at the third session of the Conference of the Parties,

Noting the important scientific contribution of the World Meteorological Organization/United Nations Environment Programme Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to the Convention process and looking forward to the completion of its second assessment report,

Recognizing the contribution to the Convention process of the interim secretariat of the Convention, within the framework of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, as well as the support provided to that secretariat by the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and bilateral contributors,

Taking note of the advice of the Secretary-General on an institutional linkage for the secretariat of the Convention with the United Nations, including the procedures indicated therein for the application of the Financial Regulations and the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations and for the appointment and accountability of the head of that secretariat, 3/

Taking note also of the decision of the Conference of the Parties, 4/ on the basis of the advice of the Secretary-General, that the Convention secretariat shall be institutionally linked to the United Nations, while not being fully integrated into the work programme and management structure of any particular department or programme,

Taking note further of the financial procedures for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, its subsidiary bodies and its permanent secretariat adopted at its first session, 5/ whereby, inter alia, the Secretary-General is asked to establish trust funds for the purposes of the Convention, to be managed by the head of the Convention secretariat in accordance with duly delegated authority,

Taking note further of the decision of the Conference of the Parties 4/ whereby the General Assembly is requested, bearing in mind the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations and the large number of States that are Parties to the Convention, to decide to finance from the regular programme budget of the United Nations the conference-servicing costs arising from sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies for the duration of the institutional linkage mentioned above,

2/ FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.1.

3/ See A/AC.237/79/Add.1; FCCC/CP/1995/5/Add.4; and A/50/716, para. 49.

4/ FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 14/CP.1.

5/ Ibid., decision 15/CP.1, annex I.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/120, with particular reference to the implications arising from the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session, 6/

1. Takes note with appreciation of:

(a) The report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on a Framework Convention on Climate Change on its eleventh session; 7/

(b) The final report prepared on behalf of the Committee, by its Chairman, on the completion of the Committee's work; 8/

(c) The report of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on its first session 9/ and its presentation on behalf of the President of the Conference;

2. Endorses the institutional linkage between the Convention secretariat and the United Nations, as advised by the Secretary-General and adopted by the Conference of the Parties; 4/

3. Requests the Secretary-General to review the functioning of this institutional linkage not later than 31 December 1999, in consultation with the Conference of the Parties, with a view to making such modifications as may be considered desirable by both parties and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

4. Notes that the Conference of the Parties has decided to accept the offer of the Government of Germany to host the Convention secretariat 10/ and expresses its appreciation for the support offered by the future host Government for the relocation and effective functioning of the Convention secretariat;

5. Notes with appreciation contributions made to the extrabudgetary funds established under paragraphs 10 and 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/212, and maintained in accordance with its resolution 47/195;

6. Urges Member States that are Parties to the Convention to pay promptly and in full for each of the years 1996 and 1997, in accordance with the indicative scale adopted by consensus by the Conference of the Parties, 11/ the contributions required for the trust fund for the core budget of the Convention envisaged in paragraph 13 of its financial

6/ A/50/716.

7/ A/AC.237/91 and Add.1.

8/ A/50/536, annex.

9/ FCCC/CP/1995/7 and Add.1.

10/ FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 16/CP.1.

11/ Ibid., decision 15/CP.1, annex II.

procedures, so as to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the subsidiary bodies and the Convention secretariat;

7. Calls upon Member States that are Parties to the Convention to also contribute generously to the trust fund for participation in the Convention process envisaged in paragraph 15 of its financial procedures, as well as to the trust funds envisaged for supplementary activities under the Convention; 12/

8. Decides to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1996-1997 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for that biennium entailing twelve weeks of conference-servicing facilities;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1998-1999 those sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies that the Conference may need to convene in that period;

10. Takes note of the transitional arrangement for administrative support to the Convention secretariat, outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/120, with particular reference to the implications arising from the report of the Conference of the Parties, on its first session, 13/ which should facilitate the establishment and relocation of the Convention secretariat and assist it in addressing any initial financial and personnel problems that may be encountered within this context, and also takes note of the financing arrangements contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 above, and requests the Secretary-General to review these arrangements towards the end of the biennium 1996-1997 and to report upon the results of this review to the Assembly at its fifty-second session;

11. Notes that the Secretary-General intends:

(a) To transfer the end-1995 balance in the trust fund for the negotiating process established under paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 45/212 into the trust fund for the core budget of the Convention envisaged in paragraph 13 of its financial procedures;

(b) To transfer the end-1995 balance in the special voluntary fund for participation in the negotiating process established under paragraph 10 of the same resolution into the trust fund for participation in the Convention process envisaged in paragraph 15 of the aforementioned financial procedures;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

12/ Ibid., decision 15/CP.1, annex I, and decision 18/CP.1.

13/ A/50/716, paras. 36-38.

96th plenary meeting
20 December 1995



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/51/184
3 February 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 97 (e)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/51/605/Add.5)]

51/184. Protection of global climate for present
and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/212 of 21 December 1990, 46/169 of 19 December 1991, 47/195 of 22 December 1992, 48/189 of 21 December 1993, 49/120 of 19 December 1994 and 50/115 of 20 December 1995,

Noting with satisfaction that most States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ and inviting States that are not parties to take appropriate action to that end,

Welcoming the achievements of the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held at Geneva from 8 to 19 July 1996, and noting that the Conference of the Parties at its second session adopted by consensus a series of substantive decisions,²

Recalling that at its second session the Conference of the Parties took note, without formal adoption, of the Geneva Ministerial Declaration³ which received majority support among ministers and other heads of delegations attending the Conference, which, inter alia, called for acceleration of negotiations on the text of a legally binding protocol or another legal

¹ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

² See FCCC/CP/1996/15/Add.1.

³ Ibid., annex.

instrument to be completed in due time for adoption at the third session of the Conference of the Parties,

Taking note with appreciation of the scientific contribution to the convention process of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change of the World Meteorological Organization/United Nations Environment Programme, and also taking note of its second assessment report as the most comprehensive assessment available to date of the issues related to global climate change,

Concerned that changes in climate may result in significant and often adverse impacts on many ecological systems and socio-economic sectors, including food supply and water resources, and on human health, and noting that in some cases the impacts are potentially irreversible, and that developing countries and small island developing States are typically more vulnerable to climate change,

Looking forward to the continued efforts of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in addressing climate change and, in particular, to the successful conclusion of the Berlin Mandate⁴ process at the third session of the Conference of the Parties,

Reiterating that a comprehensive approach should be adopted by the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in the implementation of the Convention, including the full consideration of the particular situation of the developing countries as recognized by the Convention,

Taking note with appreciation of the generous offer of the Government of Japan to host the third session of the Conference of the Parties at Kyoto from 1 to 12 December 1997,⁵

Noting that the relocation of the Convention secretariat to Bonn, Germany, is well under way, and expressing its appreciation to the Government of Germany and the city of Bonn for the facilities and support they are providing to the secretariat,

Recalling its request to the Secretary-General, as put forth in paragraph 9 of resolution 50/115, to make the necessary arrangements to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1998-1999 those sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies that the Conference may need to convene in that period, and noting that those arrangements should be made without prejudice to the outcome of the review referred to in paragraph 3 below,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 50/115,⁶

1. Notes the administrative arrangements regarding personnel and financial matters that have been established in the context of the

⁴ FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.1.

⁵ FCCC/CP/1996/15/Add.1, decision 1/CP.2.

⁶ A/51/484.

transitional arrangement for administrative support to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for the biennium 1996-1997;⁷

2. Also notes the arrangements made for the provision of conference services to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies for the biennium 1996-1997;⁸

3. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General, as set forth in paragraph 10 of resolution 50/115, to review the arrangements mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above towards the end of the biennium 1996-1997 and to report on the results of that review to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, taking into account evolving needs arising from the relocation to Bonn of the Convention secretariat;

4. Notes with appreciation contributions made to the extrabudgetary funds established under paragraphs 10 and 20 of resolution 45/212 and maintained in accordance with resolution 47/195, and calls upon Member States that are parties to the Convention to also contribute generously to the trust fund for participation in the Convention process, envisaged in paragraph 15 of its financial procedures, and to the trust funds envisaged for supplementary activities under the Convention;⁹

5. Calls upon Member States that are parties to the Convention to pay in full and in a timely manner for each of the years 1996 and 1997, in accordance with the indicative scale adopted by consensus by the Conference of the Parties,¹⁰ the contributions required for the trust fund for the core budget of the Convention, envisaged in paragraph 13 of its financial procedures, so as to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the subsidiary bodies and the Convention secretariat;

6. Invites the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session and, pending the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly in 1997, to report on the results of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind" and to consider at that session the reviews requested in paragraph 10 of resolution 50/115.

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1996

⁷ Ibid., paras. 14-18.

⁸ Ibid., para. 9.

⁹ FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 15/CP.1, annex I, and decision 18/CP.1.

¹⁰ Ibid., decision 15/CP.1, annex II.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/52/199
2 March 1998

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 98 (c)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/52/629/Add.3)*]

52/199. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/115 of 20 December 1995 and 51/184 of 16 December 1996 and other relevant resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Noting with satisfaction that most States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Looking forward to the continued efforts of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in addressing climate change,

Taking note of the statement of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the results of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties prepared in response to the invitation of the General Assembly as contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 51/184,

Noting with regret that the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 50/115 and 51/184 was not submitted on time,

1. *Welcomes* the convening of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Kyoto, Japan, from 1 to 10 December 1997;

¹ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

2. *Calls upon* all States to strive for a successful outcome of the Berlin Mandate² process;

3. *Notes* the ongoing process of the review of the administrative arrangements regarding personnel and financial matters established in the context of the transitional arrangement for administrative support to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for the biennium 1996-1997,³ and the arrangements made for the provision of conference services to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies for the biennium 1996-1997,⁴ as requested in paragraph 10 of its resolution 50/115 and paragraph 3 of its resolution 51/184;

4. *Decides* to maintain the arrangements regarding personnel and financial matters established in regard to the provisions of administrative support to the secretariat of the Convention, for the biennium 1998-1999,⁵ taking into account the review of the functioning of the institutional linkage called for in its resolution 50/115, and as reiterated in its resolution 51/184;

5. *Also decides* to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1998-1999 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, entailing eight weeks of conference-servicing facilities envisaged for that biennium;⁶

6. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session and following the outcome of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

*77th plenary meeting
18 December 1997*

² FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.1.

³ A/51/484, paras. 14-18.

⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁵ A/52/667, paras. 4-8.

⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 10.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/54/222
8 February 2000

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 100 (d)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/54/588/Add.4)]

54/222. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/115 of 20 December 1995, 51/184 of 16 December 1996 and 52/199 of 18 December 1997 and other resolutions relating to the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Noting with satisfaction that most States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹

Noting that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² has attracted sixteen ratifications, and encouraging necessary action to facilitate the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol at the earliest possible date,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Argentina for hosting the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held from 2 to 14 November 1998, which culminated in the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,³

¹ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

² FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3.

³ FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1, decision 1/CP.4.

Noting that the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was held at Bonn, Germany, from 25 October to 5 November 1999,

Taking note of decision 1/CP.5 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its fifth session,⁴ stressing the importance of a successful outcome to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, in particular in reaching decisions on the early and full implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and welcoming, in that decision, the agreement to an intensified negotiating process leading to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties,

Welcoming the generous offer of the Government of the Netherlands to host the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties, and urging the Parties to undertake thorough preparations to advance progress at that session,

Taking note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session to approve the continuation of the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations, subject to review not later than 31 December 2001, in consultation with the Secretary-General, with a view to making such modifications as may be desirable by both parties,⁵

Taking note also of the decision of the Conference of the Parties whereby the General Assembly is invited to decide, at its fifty-fourth session, on the issue of meeting the Convention's conference-servicing expenses from its regular budget, taking into account the views expressed by Member States,⁶

Noting the oral report of the Secretary-General and the advice on the continuation of the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations,

Noting also that, by paragraph 9 of resolution 50/115, the Secretary-General was requested to make the necessary arrangements to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1998-1999 those sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies that the Conference may need to convene in that period,

1. *Encourages* Member States that have not ratified or acceded to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² to do so with a view to bringing it into force;

2. *Calls upon* all States parties to continue to take effective steps to implement their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

3. *Encourages* all countries to work constructively towards advancing the work necessary for the timely entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and its implementation;

4. *Approves* the continuation of the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations, as advised by the Secretary-General and approved by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth session;⁵

⁴ See FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1.

⁵ Ibid., decision 22/CP.5, para. 2.

⁶ Ibid., para.1.

5. *Encourages* the conferences of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity⁷ and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,⁸ to examine further appropriate opportunities and measures to strengthen their complementarities and to improve scientific assessments of ecological linkages between the three conventions;

6. *Encourages* the secretariats of various environmental and environment-related conventions and other international organizations, with full respect for the status of the respective convention secretariats and the autonomous decision-making prerogatives of the conferences of the parties of the conventions concerned, to strengthen cooperation with a view to facilitating progress in their implementation at the international, regional and national levels;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the functioning of this institutional linkage not later than 31 December 2001, in consultation with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with a view to making such modifications as may be considered desirable by both parties, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

8. *Decides* to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2000-2001 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for that biennium, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties;

9. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

*87th plenary meeting
22 December 1999*

⁷ See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

⁸ A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 February 2002

Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 98 (f)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/56/561/Add.6)]

56/199. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/115 of 20 December 1995, 51/184 of 16 December 1996, 52/199 of 18 December 1997 and 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Noting that most States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island States, face increased risk from the negative impacts of climate change,

Noting that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² has attracted forty-five ratifications,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Morocco for hosting the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at Marrakesh, Morocco, from 29 October to 9 November 2001,

Noting the adoption of the Bonn Agreements³ on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action⁴ by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at the second part of its sixth session, held at Bonn, Germany, from 16 to 27 July 2001,

Expressing its appreciation to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for its excellent work in preparing the Third Assessment Report, and encouraging parties to make full use of the information contained therein,

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

² FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3.

³ FCCC/CP/2001/5, decision 5/CP.6.

⁴ FCCC/CP/1998/16/Add.1, decision 1/CP.4.

Taking note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties at its sixth session⁵ to approve the continuation of the current institutional linkage of the secretariat of the Convention to the United Nations and related administrative arrangements for a further five-year period, to be reviewed by both the General Assembly and the Conference of the Parties no later than 31 December 2006,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the continuation of the institutional linkage of the secretariat of the Convention to the United Nations,⁶

Taking note further of the decision of the Conference of the Parties⁵ inviting the General Assembly to decide at its fifty-sixth session on the question of meeting the conference-servicing expenses of the Convention from its regular budget, taking into account the views expressed by Member States,

Noting that, by paragraph (c) of its decision 55/443, it decided to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2002–2003 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the biennium, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁷ which was prepared in response to the invitation of the General Assembly in paragraph (d) of its decision 55/443,

1. *Recalls* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁸ in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,² preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;¹

2. *Calls upon* all States parties to continue to take effective steps to implement their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities;

3. *Stresses* the importance of capacity-building, as well as of developing and disseminating innovative technologies in respect of key sectors of development, in particular energy, and of investment in that regard, including through private sector involvement, market-oriented approaches and supportive public policies, as well as international cooperation, emphasizes that climate change and its adverse impacts have to be addressed through cooperation at all levels, and welcomes the efforts of all parties to implement the Convention;

4. *Takes note* of the Marrakesh Accords,⁹ adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its seventh session, complementing the Bonn Agreements³ on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,⁴ paving the way for the timely entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol;

⁵ FCCC/CP/2001/5, decision 6/CP.6.

⁶ A/56/385.

⁷ See A/56/509.

⁸ See resolution 55/2.

⁹ See FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration,⁹ adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session as a contribution to the preparatory process for the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

6. *Encourages* the conferences of the parties to and the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁰ and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa¹¹ and other international instruments related to the environment and sustainable development, as well as relevant organizations, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, including, as appropriate, the involvement of the Environmental Management Group, to continue their work for enhancing mutual complementarities with full respect for the status of the secretariats of the conventions and the autonomous decision-making prerogatives of the conferences of the parties to the conventions concerned, to strengthen cooperation with a view to facilitating progress in the implementation of those conventions at the international, regional and national levels and to report thereon to their respective conferences of the parties;

7. *Approves* the continuation of the institutional linkage of the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to the United Nations, and related administrative arrangements, for a further five-year period;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the functioning of that institutional linkage not later than 31 December 2006, in consultation with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with a view to making such modifications as may be considered desirable by both parties, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

9. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

10. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

*90th plenary meeting
21 December 2001*

¹⁰ See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 February 2003

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 87 (c)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/532/Add.3)]

57/257. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolution 56/199 of 21 December 2001 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Noting that most States and one regional economic integration organization have acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹

Recalling the provisions of the Convention, including the acknowledgement 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,

Taking into account the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held at New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative impacts of climate change,

Noting that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² has attracted ninety-seven ratifications,

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development³ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁴

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

² FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of India for hosting the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties at New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁵

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶ in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,⁷

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;¹

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change² strongly urge the States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session;

4. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and officers of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,⁸ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,⁹ and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

5. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report in a timely manner to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

*78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002*

⁵ See A/57/359.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ Ibid., para. 23.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁹ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 February 2004

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 94 (f)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 2003

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/58/484/Add.6)]

58/243. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001 and 57/257 of 20 December 2002 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 further the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,² the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”)³ and the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,⁴

Noting that one hundred and eighty-eight States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention,

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative impacts of climate change,

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

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵ has attracted one hundred and nineteen ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, who account for 44.2 per cent of emissions,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶ in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,⁷

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,⁸

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;¹

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵ strongly urge States that have not already done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Notes with interest* the preparations undertaken for the implementation of the flexible mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol;

4. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and officers of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁹ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁰ and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005;

6. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the

⁵ FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ Ibid., para. 23.

⁸ A/58/308.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁰ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind”.

*79th plenary meeting
23 December 2003*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 February 2005

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 85 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2004

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/59/483/Add.4)]

59/234. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002 and 58/243 of 23 December 2003 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 further the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,² the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),³ the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,⁴ and the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties held in Milan, Italy, from 1 to 12 December 2003,⁵

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

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1 and 2.

Noting the review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁶

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative impacts of climate change,

Noting that one hundred and eighty-nine States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention,

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁷ has attracted one hundred and twenty-eight ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, which account for 61.6 per cent of emissions,

Noting further the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁸ in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,⁹

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,¹⁰

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;¹
2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁷ strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;
3. *Notes also* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome its ratification by the Russian Federation, which satisfies the requirements for the Kyoto Protocol to enter into force;
4. *Encourages* States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to continue their preparations for its entry into force;
5. *Notes with interest* the preparations undertaken for the implementation of the flexible mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol;
6. *Takes note* of the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session,⁵ and calls for their implementation;

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

⁷ FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

⁸ See resolution 55/2.

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 23.

¹⁰ A/59/197, sect. I.

7. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹¹ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹² and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

8. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

9. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind”.

*75th plenary meeting
22 December 2004*

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 March 2006

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 52 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2005

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/60/488/Add.4)]

60/197. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002, 58/243 of 23 December 2003 and 59/234 of 22 December 2004 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 further the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,² the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),³ the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,⁴ the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties held in Milan, Italy, from 1 to 12 December 2003,⁵ and the outcome of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Buenos Aires from 6 to 18 December 2004,⁶

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

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1 and 2.

⁶ FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1 and 2.

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁷

Reaffirming the Mauritius Declaration⁸ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Noting that one hundred and eighty-nine States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention,

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁰ has attracted one hundred and fifty-six ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, which account for 61.6 per cent of emissions,

Noting further the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹¹ in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,¹²

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,¹³

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;¹

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁰ welcome the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Notes with interest* the activities undertaken under the flexible mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol;

⁷ See resolution 60/1.

⁸ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰ FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

¹¹ See resolution 55/2.

¹² *Ibid.*, para. 23.

¹³ A/60/171, sect. I.

4. *Takes note* of the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth session,⁶ and calls for their implementation;

5. *Notes* the importance of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Montreal, Canada, from 28 November to 9 December 2005;

6. *Also notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa¹⁴ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁵ and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007;

8. *Invites* the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

9. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind”.

*68th plenary meeting
22 December 2005*

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 February 2007

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 53 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2006

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/61/422/Add.4)]

61/201. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002, 58/243 of 23 December 2003, 59/234 of 22 December 2004 and 60/197 of 22 December 2005 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,³

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁵ the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,⁶ the

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

² See resolution 55/2.

³ *Ibid.*, para. 23.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Milan, Italy, from 1 to 12 December 2003,⁷ the outcome of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Buenos Aires from 6 to 18 December 2004,⁸ and the outcome of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Montreal, Canada, from 28 November to 10 December 2005,⁹

Reaffirming the Mauritius Declaration¹⁰ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹²

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Noting that one hundred and eighty-nine States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention,

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹³ has attracted one hundred and sixty-six ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, which account for 61.6 per cent of emissions,

Noting further the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries, and noting the pending release of the fourth assessment report,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,¹⁴

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;¹

2. *Notes* the commitments, initiatives and processes undertaken within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as

⁷ FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1 and 2.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1 and 2.

⁹ FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1.

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

¹¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹² See resolution 60/1.

¹³ FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

¹⁴ A/61/225.

well as the Kyoto Protocol thereto¹³ for those which are parties to it, to meet the ultimate objective of the Convention;

3. *Also notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

4. *Stresses* that the seriousness of climate change argues for the implementation of the provisions of the Framework Convention;

5. *Notes with interest* the activities undertaken under the flexible mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol;

6. *Takes note* of the outcome of the eleventh⁹ and twelfth sessions¹⁵ of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention and the first⁹ and second¹⁵ sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome of the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, including the pledges made by the international community to the Trust Fund at the third Global Environment Facility Assembly, held in Cape Town, South Africa, on 29 and 30 August 2006, and stresses the importance of the fulfilment of the commitments;

8. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the hosting by the Government of Kenya of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Nairobi from 6 to 17 November 2006, and further takes note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the third session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Bali from 3 to 14 December 2007;

9. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁶ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁷ and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

10. *Endorses* the continuation of the institutional linkage of the secretariat of the Framework Convention to the United Nations until such time as a review is deemed necessary by the Conference of the Parties or the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

12. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/2006/4-FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/8.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind”.

*83rd plenary meeting
20 December 2006*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
31 January 2008

Sixty-second session
Agenda item 54 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 2007

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/62/419/Add.4)]

62/86. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002, 58/243 of 23 December 2003, 59/234 of 22 December 2004, 60/197 of 22 December 2005 and 61/201 of 20 December 2006 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,³

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁵ the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its

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

² See resolution 55/2.

³ *Ibid.*, para. 23.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,⁶ the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Milan, Italy, from 1 to 12 December 2003,⁷ the outcome of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties, held in Buenos Aires from 6 to 18 December 2004,⁸ the outcome of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Montreal, Canada, from 28 November to 10 December 2005,⁹ and the outcome of the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Nairobi from 6 to 17 November 2006,¹⁰

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹ the Mauritius Declaration¹² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁴

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-two parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-one States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁵ has attracted one hundred and seventy-six ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by thirty-eight parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,¹⁶

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

⁶ FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

⁷ FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1 and 2.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2004/10/Add.1 and 2.

⁹ FCCC/CP/2005/5/Add.1.

¹⁰ FCCC/CP/2006/5 and Add.1.

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

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴ See resolution 60/1.

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

¹⁶ FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1, decision 10/CMP.2.

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which contribute positively to the discussions under the Convention and the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change, including its impacts and risks,

Noting with appreciation the initiative of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, in having convened the informal thematic debate on “Climate change as a global challenge” from 31 July to 2 August 2007,

Noting also with appreciation the initiative of the Secretary-General in having convened the informal high-level event entitled “The future in our hands: addressing the leadership challenge of climate change” on 24 September 2007, aimed at providing impetus and political support to the Convention and raising awareness of the global challenge of climate change,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General¹⁷ transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁸

1. *Stresses* the seriousness of climate change, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ through the implementation of its provisions;

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁵ welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the outcome of the eleventh⁹ and twelfth¹⁰ sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention and the first⁹ and second¹⁰ sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the third session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Bali from 3 to 14 December 2007, and looks forward to a successful outcome, including the advancement of negotiations on the way forward;

5. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Poland to host the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Poznań from 1 to 12 December 2008;

6. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, including those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse

¹⁷ A/62/276.

¹⁸ Ibid., annex I.

effects of climate change, and calls upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Framework Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and, in this regard, urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels, and to enhance international cooperation in the framework of the Convention;

7. *Also recognizes* the need to provide financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

8. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out through promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to fulfil the commitments made during the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;

10. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁹ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁰ and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2008–2009;

12. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

13. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind”.

*65th plenary meeting
10 December 2007*

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 April 2009

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 49 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November 2008

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/63/414/Add.4)]

63/32. Protection of global climate for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 61/201 of 20 December 2006 and 62/86 of 10 December 2007 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,³

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁵ the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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

² See resolution 55/2.

³ *Ibid.*, para. 23.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,⁶ and the outcomes of all previous sessions,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷ the Mauritius Declaration⁸ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁰

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-two parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-one States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹¹ has attracted one hundred and eighty-three ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by thirty-nine parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,¹²

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, providing an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant issues and contributing positively to the discussions under the Convention and the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change, including its impacts and risks,

Reaffirming that economic and social development and poverty eradication are global priorities,

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

⁶ FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

⁷ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰ See resolution 60/1.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

¹² FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1, decision 10/CMP.2.

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General in raising awareness of the need to respond to the global challenge of climate change,

Taking note of the Beijing High-level Conference on Climate Change: Technology Development and Technology Transfer, held in Beijing on 7 and 8 November 2008, and the third World Climate Conference on the theme “Climate prediction and information for decision-making”, to be held in Geneva from 31 August to 4 September 2009,

Acknowledging women as key actors in the efforts towards sustainable development, and recognizing that a gender perspective can contribute to efforts to address climate change,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General¹³ transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁴

1. *Stresses* the seriousness of climate change, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

2. *Urges* parties to the Convention, and invites parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹¹ to continue to make use of the information contained in the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in their work;

3. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

4. *Takes note* of the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Indonesia from 3 to 15 December 2007;⁶

5. *Welcomes* the decisions adopted during the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, including the Bali Action Plan,¹⁵ by which the Conference of the Parties decided to launch a comprehensive process aimed at enabling 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 the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties, and takes note of the work under way in the open-ended ad hoc working group of parties to the Kyoto Protocol established under decision 1/CMP.1;¹⁶

¹³ A/63/294.

¹⁴ Ibid., sect. I.

¹⁵ See FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1, decision 1/CP.13.

¹⁶ Entitled “Consideration of commitments for subsequent periods for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention under article 3, paragraph 9, of the Kyoto Protocol”, as contained in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.1.

6. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome the launch of the Adaptation Fund during the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,¹⁷ and notes also that developing-country parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change are eligible for funding from the Adaptation Fund to assist them in meeting the costs of adaptation and look forward to its early operationalization;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Poland to host the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fourth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Poznań, from 1 to 12 December 2008, and looks forward to a successful outcome, including advancement towards an agreed outcome in 2009;

8. *Also takes note with appreciation*, in this regard, of the offer of the Government of Denmark to host the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Copenhagen from 30 November to 11 December 2009;

9. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, including those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and calls upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and, in this regard, urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels, and to enhance international cooperation in the framework of the Convention;

10. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out through promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

11. *Recognizes* the need to provide financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to fulfil the commitments made during the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund;

13. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁸ and the Convention

¹⁷ See FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1, decision 1/CMP.3.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

on Biological Diversity,¹⁹ and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

14. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

15. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations”.

*60th plenary meeting
26 November 2008*

¹⁹ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 January 2010

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 53 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 7 December 2009

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/64/420/Add.4)]

64/73. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008 and resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³ and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,⁴ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁵ the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,⁶ the outcome of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the fourth

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

² See resolution 55/2.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ See FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.



session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Poznan, Poland, from 1 to 12 December 2008,⁷ and the outcomes of all previous sessions,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁸ the Mauritius Declaration⁹ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹⁰

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹¹

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, face increased risks from the adverse effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-four parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-three States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol has attracted one hundred and ninety ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by thirty-nine parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,¹²

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, providing an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant issues and contributing positively to the discussions under the Convention and the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change, including its impacts and risks,

Reaffirming that economic and social development and poverty eradication are global priorities,

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that

⁷ See FCCC/CP/2008/7 and Add.1 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2008/11 and Add.1 and 2.

⁸ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁹ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹¹ See resolution 60/1.

¹² FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1, decision 10/CMP.2, annex.

prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that 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,

Reaffirming the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

Taking note of the initiative by the Secretary-General in convening a summit on climate change on 22 September 2009, and welcoming the determination reiterated by Member States on that occasion to urgently address the challenge of climate change,

Taking note also of the holding of World Climate Conference 3 in Geneva from 31 August to 4 September 2009 and the holding by the Government of Indonesia of the World Ocean Conference in Manado from 11 to 15 May 2009,

Taking note further of the high-level conference on “Climate Change: Technology Development and Transfer”, held in New Delhi on 22 and 23 October 2009,

Acknowledging women as key actors in the efforts towards sustainable development, and recognizing that a gender perspective can contribute to efforts to address climate change,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹³

1. *Stresses* the seriousness of climate change, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,³ welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005, and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the outcome of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Poland from 1 to 12 December 2008;⁷

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Denmark to host the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the fifth session of the Conference of Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Copenhagen from 7 to 18 December 2009;

5. *Notes* the ongoing parallel work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, and that the respective parties to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol call for the completion of this work;

¹³ See A/64/202, chap. I.

6. *Encourages* Member States to approach Copenhagen with ambition, optimism and determination, with a view to making the United Nations Climate Change Conference a success;

7. *Takes note with appreciation*, in this regard, of the offer of the Government of Mexico to host the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the sixth session of the Conference of Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Mexico City in 2010;

8. *Urges* parties to the Convention, and invites parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, to continue to make use of the information contained in the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in their work;

9. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, including those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and calls upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and in this regard urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation in the framework of the Convention;

10. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out by promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

11. *Recognizes* the urgency of providing financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

12. *Invites* the international community to fulfil the commitments made during the fourth replenishment and to secure a successful fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, without prejudice to ongoing discussions on financial mechanisms under the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011;

14. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁴ and the Convention on

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

Biological Diversity,¹⁵ and encourages close cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

15. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

16. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

*59th plenary meeting
7 December 2009*

¹⁵ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 March 2011

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 20 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2010

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/65/436/Add.4)]

65/159. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008 and 64/73 of 7 December 2009 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³ and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁵

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶

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

² See resolution 55/2.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ See resolution 60/1.



Recalling further the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,⁷

Recalling the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,⁸ and noting the outcomes of all previous sessions,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹ the Mauritius Declaration¹⁰ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, face increased risks from the adverse effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Recognizing 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,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-four parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-three States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol has attracted one hundred and ninety-two ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by forty-one of the parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,¹²

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,¹³ which provide an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant issues and contribute positively to the discussions under the Convention and the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change, including its impacts and risks,

⁷ See resolution 65/1.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

⁹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

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

¹¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹² FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1, decision 10/CMP.2, annex.

¹³ *Climate Change 2007* (Cambridge, United Kingdom, Cambridge University Press, 2007), four volumes.

Reaffirming that poverty eradication and sustainable development are global priorities,

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that 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,

Reaffirming the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II to the Convention under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

Acknowledging women as key actors in the efforts towards sustainable development, and recognizing that a gender perspective can contribute to efforts to address climate change,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Copenhagen, 2009, and its follow-up,¹⁴

1. *Recognizes* the urgency of addressing and the seriousness of the challenge of climate change, and calls upon States to show strong political will in working cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³ welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005, and strongly urges States that have not yet done so to ratify the Protocol in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the outcome of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Denmark from 7 to 19 December 2009;¹⁵

4. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of Mexico hosted the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010;

5. *Notes* the ongoing parallel work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention and of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, in accordance with their respective mandates, and that the respective parties to the Convention and the Protocol call for the completion of this work;

¹⁴ A/65/294, sect. I.

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/2009/11/Add.1 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/21/Add.1.

6. *Encourages* Member States to approach the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun with optimism and determination, with a view to achieving a substantive, balanced and ambitious outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

7. *Notes with appreciation*, in this regard, the offer of the Government of South Africa to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in 2011;

8. *Urges* parties to the Convention, and invites parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to continue to make use of the information contained in the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change¹³ in their work;

9. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, including those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, calls upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and in this regard urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation within the framework of the Convention;

10. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out by promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

11. *Recognizes* the urgency of providing financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

12. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Joint Liaison Group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁶ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁷ and encourages close cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

13. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and of the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

14. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

*69th plenary meeting
20 December 2010*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 March 2012

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 19 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2011

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/66/440/Add.4)]

66/200. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009 and 65/159 of 20 December 2010 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development³ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁴ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵ the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention and of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,⁶ and the outcomes of all the sessions, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷ the Mauritius Declaration⁸ and

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

² See resolution 55/2.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁵ See resolution 60/1.

⁶ FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

⁷ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.



the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,¹⁰

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that 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,

Reaffirming the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II to the Convention under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

1. *Recalls* the outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted in Cancun, Mexico, by the Government of Mexico from 29 November to 10 December 2010;¹¹

2. *Recognizes* the need to build on the existing political momentum with a view to further advancing climate change negotiations;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference and its follow-up;¹²

4. *Underlines* the importance of achieving an ambitious, substantive, holistic and balanced outcome through the ongoing negotiations at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

5. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of South Africa hosted the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Durban from 28 November to 9 December 2011;

6. *Notes* the ongoing preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012;

7. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

⁹ Ibid., annex II.

¹⁰ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

¹¹ FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/12/Add.1 and 2.

¹² A/66/291, sect. I.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

*91st plenary meeting
22 December 2011*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 March 2013

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 20 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2012

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/67/437/Add.4)]

67/210. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009, 65/159 of 20 December 2010 and 66/200 of 22 December 2011 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement 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 social and economic conditions,

Acknowledging that the developed country parties must take the lead in combating climate change and its adverse effects,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development³ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁴ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵ the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention and of the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to

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

² Resolution 55/2.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁵ Resolution 60/1.



15 December 2007,⁶ and the outcomes of all the sessions, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷ the Mauritius Declaration⁸ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹ the political declaration on Africa's development needs,¹⁰ the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development¹¹ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,¹²

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",¹³

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that 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,

Reaffirming also the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II to the Convention under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,¹⁴

Reaffirming further that the Convention has a key role in addressing climate change,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of South Africa in Durban, from 28 November to 11 December 2011;¹⁵

2. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather

⁶ FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

⁷ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰ Resolution 63/1.

¹¹ Resolution 57/2.

¹² *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

¹³ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10/Add.1 and 2.

events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and in this regard emphasizes that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority;

3. *Recognizes* the need to build on the existing political momentum with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention and to further advancing climate change negotiations;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban;¹⁶

5. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of Qatar hosted the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012;

6. *Registers its encouragement* to Member States to approach the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha with a view to achieving an ambitious, substantive and balanced outcome, building on the progress made through the Bali Action Plan¹⁷ and the decisions adopted at Cancun, Mexico,¹⁸ and Durban, South Africa,¹⁵ accelerating progress towards the full implementation of those decisions through the ongoing negotiations at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, consistent with the mandates of and decisions on the three tracks of negotiations, and further developing and implementing the new processes and institutions agreed in the Cancun and Durban decisions;

7. *Notes* the significant political momentum towards adopting the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol¹⁴ as a key deliverable at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Doha;

8. *Takes note* of the decision, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its seventeenth session, to launch a process to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties, through a subsidiary body under the Convention known as the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action;¹⁹

9. *Also takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall complete its work as early as possible, but no later than 2015, in order to adopt the protocol, legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties and for it to come into effect in and be implemented as from 2020;¹⁹

10. *Further takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall plan its work in the first half of 2012, including on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and

¹⁶ A/67/295, sect. I.

¹⁷ FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1, decision 1/CP.13.

¹⁸ At the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010 (see FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 and 2).

¹⁹ FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1, decision 1/CP.17.

transfer, transparency of action and support and capacity-building, drawing upon submissions from parties and relevant technical, social and economic information and expertise;¹⁹

11. *Takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to launch a workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition to identify and explore options for a range of actions that can close the ambition gap, with a view to ensuring the highest possible mitigation efforts by all parties;¹⁹

12. *Recognizes* the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, including national, subnational and local governments, private businesses and civil society, and including youth and persons with disabilities, and that gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change;

13. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

*61st plenary meeting
21 December 2012*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
18 February 2014

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 19 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2013

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/68/438/Add.4)]

68/212. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [43/53](#) of 6 December 1988, [54/222](#) of 22 December 1999, [62/86](#) of 10 December 2007, [63/32](#) of 26 November 2008, [64/73](#) of 7 December 2009, [65/159](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/200](#) of 22 December 2011 and [67/210](#) of 21 December 2012 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the objectives, principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹

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 the natural ecosystem and humankind,

Acknowledging that the developed country parties must take the lead in combating climate change and its adverse effects,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development³ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁴ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵ the outcomes of the thirteenth to eighteenth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention

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

² Resolution 55/2.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁵ Resolution 60/1.



on Climate Change and of the third to eighth sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁶ the Mauritius Declaration⁷ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States⁸ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁹

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,¹⁰

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and reaffirming also that 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,

Reaffirming also the financial obligations under the Convention of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II to the Convention and under the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹¹

Recognizing the importance of transparency in proceedings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Noting the decision of the parties to the Convention to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties at its twenty-first session, to be held from 30 November to 11 December 2015, and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Qatar in Doha from 26 November to 8 December 2012;¹²

2. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing

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

⁷ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁸ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁹ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

¹⁰ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

¹² FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1–3 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1.

countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and in this regard emphasizes that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority;

3. *Recognizes* the need to build on the existing political momentum, with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of the Convention and to further advancing climate change negotiations;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Doha from 20 November to 8 December 2012;¹³

5. *Notes* that the parties to the Kyoto Protocol adopted decision 1/CMP.8 on the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;¹⁴

6. *Notes with appreciation* the hosting by the Government of Poland of the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Warsaw from 11 to 22 November 2013;

7. *Registers its encouragement* to Member States to approach the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Warsaw with a view to achieving an ambitious, substantive and balanced outcome, building on the conclusion of the Bali Action Plan¹⁵ and the decisions adopted at Cancun, Mexico,¹⁶ Durban, South Africa,¹⁷ and Doha,¹² and to accelerating progress towards the full implementation of those decisions through the ongoing negotiations, including at the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

8. *Takes note* of decision 1/CP.18 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eighteenth session,¹⁸ which, together with decisions adopted at its sixteenth and seventeenth sessions, constitutes the agreed outcome pursuant to its decision 1/CP.13;

9. *Also takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that parties will urgently work towards the deep reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions required to hold the increase in the global average temperature below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to attain a global peaking of global greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, consistent with science and as documented in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, reaffirming that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries;¹⁸

¹³ A/68/260, sect. I.

¹⁴ See FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1.

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1, decision 1/CP.13.

¹⁶ FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2010/12/Add.1 and 2.

¹⁷ FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2011/10/Add.1 and 2.

¹⁸ FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1, decision 1/CP.18.

10. *Further takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that parties' efforts should be undertaken on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as the provision of finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to developing countries in order to support their mitigation and adaptation actions under the Convention, and should take into account the imperatives of equitable access to sustainable development, the survival of countries and the protection of the integrity of Mother Earth;¹⁸

11. *Takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to extend the work programme on long-term finance for one year, to the end of 2013, with the aim of informing developed country parties in their efforts to identify pathways for mobilizing the scaling-up of climate finance to 100 billion United States dollars per year by 2020 from public, private and alternative sources in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, and informing parties in enhancing their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance in developing countries;¹⁸

12. *Notes* the determination of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in its decision 2/CP.18, to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties at its twenty-first session, due to be held from 30 November to 11 December 2015, and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020;¹⁹

13. *Takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action will consider elements for a draft negotiating text no later than at its session to be held in conjunction with the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties, due to be held from 3 to 14 December 2014, with a view to making a negotiating text available before May 2015;¹⁹

14. *Also takes note* of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to identify and to explore in 2013 options for a range of actions that can close the pre-2020 ambition gap with a view to identifying further activities for its plan of work in 2014, ensuring the greatest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention;¹⁹

15. *Notes* the recognition by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all parties and its acknowledgement 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, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, and also notes the acknowledgement by the Conference of the Parties that the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action shall be guided by the principles of the Convention;¹⁹

16. *Recognizes* the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at the global, regional, national and local levels, including national, subnational and local governments and the scientific community, private businesses and civil society and

¹⁹ Ibid., decision 2/CP.18.

also including youth and persons with disabilities, and that gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the announcement by the Secretary-General that a Climate Summit would be convened in 2014;

18. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

*71st plenary meeting
20 December 2013*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 February 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 19 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2014

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/69/468/Add.4)]

69/220. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009, 65/159 of 20 December 2010, 66/200 of 22 December 2011, 67/210 of 21 December 2012 and 68/212 of 20 December 2013 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the objectives, principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹

Recalling further 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, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, and that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that 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,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development³ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁴ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵ the outcomes of the thirteenth to nineteenth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the third to ninth sessions of the

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

² Resolution 55/2.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁵ Resolution 60/1.



Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁶ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷ the Mauritius Declaration⁸ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States⁹ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁰

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,¹¹

Recalling further its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals¹² and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered, in the intergovernmental negotiation process at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and in this regard emphasizes that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority;

2. *Notes* the determination of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, expressed in its decision 2/CP.18,¹³ to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties at its twenty-first session, to be held in Paris from 30 November to 11 December 2015, and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020;

3. *Takes note* of the outcome of the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of

⁶ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

⁷ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹¹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

¹² A/68/970 and Corr.1.

¹³ See FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1.

the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Poland in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013,¹⁴ and in particular its invitation, in its decision 1/CP.19,¹⁵ to all parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties towards achieving the objective of the Convention, as set out in its article 2, and to communicate them well in advance of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (by the first quarter of 2015 by those parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions;

4. *Notes* the reiteration by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action shall be guided by the principles of the Convention;

5. *Also notes* the request of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action further elaborate elements for a draft negotiating text, taking into consideration its work, including its work on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Warsaw from 11 to 23 November 2013;¹⁶

7. *Also takes note* of decision 2/CP.19, taken by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its nineteenth session,¹⁵ and resolves to work together to implement and operationalize the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;

8. *Notes* the conclusion of the Secretary-General's Climate Summit, and welcomes its contribution to the existing political momentum, with a view to galvanizing action to address climate change;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the hosting by the Government of Peru of the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, in Lima from 1 to 12 December 2014;

10. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;

¹⁴ FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1, Add.2/Rev.1 and Add.3 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2013/9/Add.1.

¹⁵ See FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1.

¹⁶ A/69/317, sect. I.

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

*75th plenary meeting
19 December 2014*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 February 2016

Seventieth session
Agenda item 20 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2015

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/70/472/Add.4)]

70/205. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008, 64/73 of 7 December 2009, 65/159 of 20 December 2010, 66/200 of 22 December 2011, 67/210 of 21 December 2012, 68/212 of 20 December 2013 and 69/220 of 19 December 2014, and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Noting that the content of the present resolution does not prejudice the outcome of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, underscoring the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement, and reaffirming that any protocol, other legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change, expressing determination to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation, recognizing that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change, and noting with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways, consistent with having a likely chance of holding the

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



increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, or 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels,

Recalling the objectives, principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Noting the reiteration by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention that the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action shall be guided by the principles of the Convention,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development³ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁴ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵ the outcomes of the thirteenth to twentieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the third to tenth sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁶ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷ the Mauritius Declaration⁸ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States⁹ and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁰

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,¹¹

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

² Resolution 55/2.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁵ Resolution 60/1.

⁶ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

⁷ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁰ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹¹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

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

Taking note of the successful and timely initial resource mobilization process of the Green Climate Fund, making it the largest dedicated climate fund and enabling it to start its activities in supporting developing country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Noting the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹² and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹³ as appropriate, while respecting their individual mandates,

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

2. *Notes* the determination of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighteenth session, expressed in its decision 2/CP.18,¹⁴ to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties at its twenty-first session, and for it to come into effect and be implemented from 2020;

3. *Takes note* of the outcome of the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Peru in Lima from 1 to 14 December 2014;¹⁵

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁴ See FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1.

¹⁵ FCCC/CP/2014/10/Add.1–3 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2014/9/Add.1.

4. *Recalls* in particular the invitation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its nineteenth session, expressed in its decision 1/CP.19,¹⁶ to all parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties towards achieving the objective of the Convention, as set out in its article 2, that will represent a progression beyond the current undertaking of each party;

5. *Welcomes* the submission of intended nationally determined contributions from more than 170 parties, takes note of the synthesis report on the aggregate effect of such contributions¹⁷ by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, taking into account that some intended nationally determined contributions were communicated after the submission of the report, and notes the need for further actions;

6. *Reiterates* the resolve of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its decision 1/CP.19, to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to its decision 1/CP.13¹⁸ and to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all parties;

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Lima from 1 to 14 December 2014;¹⁹

8. *Also takes note* of decision 2/CP.20 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its twentieth session, held in Lima from 1 to 14 December 2014, on the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;²⁰

9. *Further takes note* of the invitation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to parties to communicate their intended nationally determined contributions in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding thereof;

10. *Notes* the work undertaken by the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, with a view to galvanizing action to address climate change;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the hosting by the Government of France of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015;

12. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Morocco to host the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in 2016;

13. *Urges* Member States to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and

¹⁶ See FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1.

¹⁷ FCCC/CP/2015/7.

¹⁸ See FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1.

¹⁹ A/70/230, sect. I.

²⁰ See FCCC/CP/2014/10/Add.2.

provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to paragraph 96 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,¹¹ to submit an action plan for the Secretariat that will be designed to work within existing procurement rules and policies aimed at integrating sustainable development practices into its operations and facilities management, building on existing efforts and promoting cost-effectiveness, and in accordance with legislative frameworks, including financial rules and regulations, while maintaining accountability to Member States, with the specific goal of a United Nations that does not, through its operations or facilities management, have a negative impact on the climate, as soon as possible, or by 2020, if practicable;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;

16. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and decides to include, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind” in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, unless otherwise agreed in the discussions on the revitalization of the Second Committee.

*81st plenary meeting
22 December 2015*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 February 2017

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 19 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2016

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/71/463/Add.4)]

71/228. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also in full the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention,² acknowledging that they are the primary international, intergovernmental forums for negotiating the global response to climate change, expressing determination to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation, recognizing that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change, and noting with concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways,

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Noting with appreciation the high-level signature ceremony for the Paris Agreement, held on 22 April 2016, and the high-level event for the entry into force of the Agreement, held on 21 September 2016,

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

² See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.



Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority for developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and bearing in mind that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 7 to 18 November 2016, and welcoming also the Marrakech Action Proclamation,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁷ the outcomes of the thirteenth to twenty-first sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and of the third to eleventh sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁸ the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016,⁹ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹⁰ the Mauritius Declaration¹¹ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹² the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹³ the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁴ the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the

³ Resolution 55/2.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 60/1.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁸ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

⁹ Resolution 70/294, annex.

¹⁰ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹¹ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹² *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹³ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁵ and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶

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

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

Taking note of the Green Climate Fund and its successful and timely initial resource mobilization process, making it the largest dedicated climate fund, and its approval of 1.17 billion United States dollars in funding as a milestone towards achieving the aspirational goal of approving 2.5 billion dollars in funding, which will help to deliver outcomes, in developing countries, to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, and reiterating the objectives and guiding principles of the Fund, including a gender-sensitive approach in its process and operations,

Noting the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁷ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁸ as appropriate, while respecting their individual mandates,

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

Recognizing the substantial risks posed by climate change to the oceans and marine ecosystems, and in this regard noting the convening of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable

¹⁵ Resolution 71/256, annex.

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

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

development, as decided by the General Assembly in its resolutions 70/226 of 22 December 2015 and 70/303 of 9 September 2016, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 9 June 2017,

Taking note of the decision of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization at its thirty-ninth session to implement, as part of a comprehensive basket of measures, a global market-based measure in the form of the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation to address annual increases in total carbon dioxide emissions from international civil aviation above 2020 levels, taking into account special circumstances and respective capabilities,

Welcoming the recent adoption, at the twenty-eighth meeting of the parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,¹⁹ of the amendment, as agreed in Kigali, to phase down hydrofluorocarbons, as a major contribution to the aims of the Paris Agreement,

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

2. *Welcomes* the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hosted by the Government of France in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015;

3. *Also welcomes* the early entry into force, on 4 November 2016, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,² and encourages all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible;

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

5. *Welcomes* the nationally determined contributions submitted to date, and recalls that the regular updating of such contributions should reflect the highest possible level of ambition, in the light of different national circumstances, and

¹⁹ Ibid., vol. 1522, No. 26369.

provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding, in accordance with the relevant decisions;

6. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken by the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, and encourages non-party stakeholders to scale up their efforts to address and respond to climate change;

7. *Reiterates* the resolve of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its decision 1/CP.19,²⁰ to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to its decision 1/CP.13²¹ and to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all parties;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;²²

9. *Recognizes* the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and in that regard takes note of decisions 2/CP.19²⁰ and 2/CP.20²³ adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, on the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, and decision 1/CP.21,²⁴ in which the Paris Agreement was adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the hosting by the Government of Morocco of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement in Marrakech from 7 to 18 November 2016;

11. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Fiji to host the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Bonn, Germany, in 2017;

12. *Urges* Member States, taking into account that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change owing to gender inequalities and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, and stresses the need to address the challenges posed by climate change that affect women and girls in particular;

13. *Welcomes* the appointment of the new Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and congratulates the previous Executive Secretary for her achievements;

²⁰ See FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1.

²¹ See FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1.

²² [A/71/216](#), sect. I.

²³ See FCCC/CP/2014/10/Add.2.

²⁴ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1.

14. *Recalls* its request that the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to paragraph 96 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁷ submit an action plan for the Secretariat that will be designed to work within existing procurement rules and policies aimed at integrating sustainable development practices into its operations and facilities management, building on existing efforts and promoting cost-effectiveness, and in accordance with legislative frameworks, including financial rules and regulations, while maintaining accountability to Member States, with the specific goal of a United Nations that does not, through its operations or facilities management, have a negative impact on the climate, as soon as possible, or by 2020, if practicable, and requests that the aforementioned action plan be submitted before the end of its seventy-first session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;

16. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and decides to include, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind” in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, unless otherwise agreed.

*66th plenary meeting
21 December 2016*



Seventy-second session
Agenda item 19 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2017

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/72/420/Add.4)]

72/219. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also, in full, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ and the Paris Agreement adopted under the Convention,² acknowledging that they are the primary international, intergovernmental forums for negotiating the global response to climate change, expressing determination to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation, recognizing that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change, and noting with concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways,

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority for developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the

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

² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.



adverse effects of climate change, and bearing in mind that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the second part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, presided over by the Government of Fiji, in Bonn, Germany, from 6 to 17 November 2017,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁷ the outcomes of the thirteenth to twenty-second sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the third to twelfth sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁸ the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016,⁹ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014,¹⁰ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹ the Mauritius Declaration¹² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁴ the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030¹⁵ and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶

³ Resolution 55/2.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 60/1.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁸ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

⁹ Resolution 70/294, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

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

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹⁵ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

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

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

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

Expressing concern over the findings of the World Meteorological Organization, in its *Greenhouse gas bulletin* of 30 October 2017, which showed that the global average of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide reached 403.3 parts per million in 2016, the highest such levels in 3 to 5 million years, and that the increase in the annual mean from 2015 to 2016 was 50 per cent above the average growth rate for the past decade,

Taking note of the Green Climate Fund and its successful and timely initial resource mobilization process, making it the largest dedicated climate fund, and its approval of 2.59 billion United States dollars in funding, stressing its goal of ensuring efficient access to its resources through simplified approval procedures and enhancing readiness support, which will help to deliver outcomes in developing countries so as to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help them adapt to the impacts of climate change, and reiterating the objectives and guiding principles of the Fund, including a gender-sensitive approach in its process and operations,

Welcoming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁷

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests, 2017–2030,¹⁸ and acknowledging that all types of forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Noting the existing framework on forests under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Taking note of the high-level event on climate change and the sustainable development agenda, held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 March 2017, convened by the President of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly,

Noting the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in

¹⁷ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹⁸ See resolution 71/285.

Africa,¹⁹ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁰ as appropriate, while respecting their individual mandates, and welcoming in this context the outcomes of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,²¹ as well as the outcomes of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity,²²

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

Recalling its resolution 71/312 of 6 July 2017, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” adopted by the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held from 5 to 9 June 2017, coinciding with World Oceans Day on 8 June, reaffirming in this regard the important role of the declaration in demonstrating the collective will to take action to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, and recognizing the important contributions of the partnership dialogues and voluntary commitments made in the context of that Conference to the effective and timely implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

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

Welcoming the adoption, at the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,²³ held in Kigali from 10 to 15 October 2016, of the Kigali Amendment²⁴ to phase down hydrofluorocarbons, welcoming the ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol by 23 countries, and encouraging further ratifications as soon as possible,

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

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

2. *Welcomes* the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hosted by the Government of Morocco in Marrakech from 7 to 18 November 2016;

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²¹ ICCD/COP(13)/21/Add.1.

²² See United Nations Environment Programme, document [UNEP/CBD/COP/13/25](#).

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1522, No. 26369.

²⁴ [UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12](#), annex I.

3. *Also welcomes* the early entry into force, on 4 November 2016, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,² and encourages all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible;

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

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

6. *Also welcomes* the call of the Secretary-General for a climate summit to be held in New York in 2019;

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

8. *Reiterates* the call made in the declaration “Our ocean, our future: call for action”²⁵ for action to be taken on an urgent basis to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

9. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken under the auspices of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action,²⁶ and encourages non-party stakeholders to scale up their efforts to address and respond to climate change;

10. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene a high-level meeting during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the issue of the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind in the context of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;²⁷

11. *Reiterates* the resolve of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its decision 1/CP.19,²⁸ to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to its decision 1/CP.13²⁹ and to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all parties;

²⁵ See resolution 71/312, annex.

²⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1](#).

²⁷ Resolution 70/1.

²⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#).

²⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1](#).

12. *Welcomes* the acceptance or ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol³⁰ by 95 countries, and encourages further acceptance or ratifications as soon as possible;
13. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;³¹
14. *Recognizes* the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and in that regard takes note of decisions 2/CP.19,²⁸ 2/CP.20³² and 3/CP.22³³ adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, and decision 1/CP.21,³⁴ in which the Paris Agreement was adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-first session;
15. *Notes with appreciation* the convening by the Government of Fiji of, and the provision of technical assistance by the Government of Germany to, the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the second part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, in Bonn, Germany, from 6 to 17 November 2017;
16. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Poland to host the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Katowice, from 3 to 14 December 2018;
17. *Looks forward* to the further implementation of the programme of work under the Paris Agreement, in accordance with relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as well as to the *Talanoa* (facilitative) dialogue in 2018;
18. *Urges* Member States, taking into account that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change owing to gender inequalities and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, and stresses the need to address the challenges posed by climate change that affect women and girls in particular;
19. *Endorses* the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management submitted by the Secretary-General,³⁵ and requests the Secretary-General to implement his relevant recommendations within existing resources;
20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
21. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session on the work of the

³⁰ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1](#).

³¹ [A/72/152](#), sect. I, and [A/72/152/Corr.1](#).

³² See [FCCC/CP/2014/10/Add.2](#).

³³ See [FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1](#).

³⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#).

³⁵ [A/72/82](#).

Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and decides to include, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind” in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, unless otherwise agreed.

*74th plenary meeting
20 December 2017*



Seventy-third session
Agenda item 20 (d)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2018

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/73/538/Add.4)]

73/232. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

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

² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.



Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries, in particular developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, recognizing that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and bearing in mind that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, in Katowice, Poland, from 2 to 14 December 2018,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁷ the outcomes of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁸ the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016,⁹ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014,¹⁰ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹ the Mauritius Declaration¹² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁴ the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai

³ Resolution 55/2.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 60/1.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁸ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

⁹ Resolution 70/294, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

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

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁵ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶ and the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁷

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

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

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Taking note of the Green Climate Fund and its initial resource mobilization process, making it the largest dedicated climate fund, and its approval of 4.6 billion United States dollars in funding to support the implementation of 93 climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes in 96 developing countries, reiterating the objectives and guiding principles of the Fund, including a gender-sensitive approach in its process and operations, stressing its goal of ensuring efficient access to its resources through simplified approval procedures and enhancing readiness support, which will help to deliver outcomes in developing countries so as to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help them adapt to the impacts of climate change, recognizing that the Board of the Fund decided to launch the process for the first formal replenishment, and emphasizing the importance of having a timely, well-managed and successful process so that the Fund continues to be one of the main channels to enable the flow of financial resources to developing countries under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests, 2017–2030,¹⁸ and acknowledging that all types of forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Noting that forests are addressed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and noting also article 5 of the Paris Agreement,

¹⁵ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

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

¹⁷ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹⁸ See resolution 71/285.

Noting the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁹ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁰ as appropriate, while respecting their individual mandates,

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

Recalling its resolution [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017, entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”,

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

Welcoming the entry into force on 1 January 2019 of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,²¹ welcoming also its ratification by 59 countries and one regional economic integration organization, while encouraging further ratifications as soon as possible, and welcoming further the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held from 5 to 9 November 2018 in Quito,

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

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

2. *Welcomes* the first two sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change after the adoption of the Paris Agreement,² including the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties, presided over by the Government of Fiji, in Bonn, Germany, from 6 to 17 November 2017, and the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hosted by the Government of Morocco in Marrakech from 7 to 18 November 2016;

3. *Also welcomes* the Paris Agreement and its early entry into force, on 4 November 2016, encourages all parties to the Agreement to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible, and

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²¹ [UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12](#), annex I.

highlights the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²² and the Paris Agreement;

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

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

6. *Notes with concern* that the nationally determined contributions presented thus far by the parties to the Paris Agreement are not sufficient to achieve the long-term temperature goal in article 2, paragraph 1 (a), of the Agreement;

7. *Urges* the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme at the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and recognizes the importance of the facilitative dialogue of 2018, known as the Talanoa Dialogue, at the twenty-fourth session as an opportunity to take stock of the collective efforts of parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, of the Agreement and to inform the preparation of nationally determined contributions;

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

9. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, and emphasizes the need for action at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience through, inter alia, the sustainable management of ecosystems, and to build resilience to reduce the impacts and costs of natural disasters;

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

11. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken under the auspices of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action,²³ and encourages non-party stakeholders to scale up their efforts to address and respond to climate change;

12. *Looks forward* to the climate summit called for by the Secretary-General, to be held in New York in 2019, to accelerate global action on climate change;

13. *Also looks forward* to the convening by the President of the General Assembly of the high-level meeting during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the issue of the protection of the global climate for present and future

²² Resolution 70/1.

²³ See FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1.

generations of humankind in the context of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

14. *Reiterates* the resolve of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its decision 1/CP.19,²⁴ to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to its decision 1/CP.13²⁵ and to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all parties;

15. *Welcomes* the further acceptance or ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol²⁶ by 117 countries, up from 95 countries one year ago, expresses concern that the Doha Amendment has not yet entered into force, and welcomes the efforts of those parties that are already implementing the Doha Amendment prior to its entry into force;

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;²⁷

17. *Recognizes* the importance for all countries of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage, and in that regard takes note of the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, relevant consecutive decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and article 8 of the Paris Agreement;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the hosting by the Government of Poland of the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, in Katowice, Poland, from 2 to 14 December 2018;

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

20. *Recalls* the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management submitted by the Secretary-General²⁸ and endorsed in resolution 72/219, and requests the Secretary-General to report on its implementation and improvements achieved to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session;

²⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#).

²⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1](#).

²⁶ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1](#).

²⁷ [A/73/255](#), sect. I.

²⁸ [A/72/82](#).

21. *Notes* the ongoing work and potential of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, established for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, and recalls decision 2/CP.23 of the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the platform's purpose and functions;²⁹

22. *Invites* the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and decides to include, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind" in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session, unless otherwise agreed.

*62nd plenary meeting
20 December 2018*

²⁹ FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
27 January 2020

Seventy-fourth session

Agenda item 19 (d)

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

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2019

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/74/381/Add.4)]

74/219. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

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

² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.



Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries, in particular developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, recognizing that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and bearing in mind that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, presided over by the Government of Chile, in Madrid, from 2 to 13 December 2019,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2002, entitled “The future we want”,⁷ the outcomes of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁸ the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016,⁹ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014,¹⁰ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹ the Mauritius Declaration¹² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁴ the Sendai

³ Resolution 55/2.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 60/1.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁸ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

⁹ Resolution 70/294, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

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

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁵ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶ and the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁷

Noting the contribution of various initiatives, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, to promoting coherence between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and efforts to mitigate climate change and the findings of the 2019 *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, and recognizing that disaster risk reduction efforts consistent with the Sendai Framework contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation, and in this regard highlighting synergies which help to ensure progress towards sustainable development,

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

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

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Noting also with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel entitled *Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*, and noting further with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel entitled *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*,

Reiterating its support for the objectives and guiding principles of the Green Climate Fund, including a gender-sensitive approach in its process and operations, and stressing its goal of ensuring efficient access to its resources through simplified approval procedures and enhancing readiness support, which will help to deliver

¹⁵ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

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

¹⁷ Resolution 71/256, annex.

outcomes in developing countries so as to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help them adapt to the impacts of climate change,

Welcoming the pledges made to the Green Climate Fund as a part of the current first formal replenishment process, including at the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General, held on 23 September, and at the high-level pledging conference of the Green Climate Fund, held in Paris in October 2019, totalling 9.78 billion United States dollars as at 25 October 2019, emphasizing the importance of a successful process so that the Fund continues to be one of the main channels to enable the flow of financial resources to developing countries under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

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

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,¹⁸ and acknowledging that all types of forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Noting that forests are addressed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and noting also article 5 of the Paris Agreement,

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

Looking forward to the 2020 Biodiversity Summit, the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and a post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Noting the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁹ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁰ as appropriate, while respecting their individual mandates,

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

Recalling its resolution [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017, entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”, and looking forward to the 2020 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

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

Recalling the entry into force on 1 January 2019 of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,²¹ welcoming its ratification by 90 countries and one regional economic integration organization, while

¹⁸ See resolution [71/285](#).

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12, annex I.

encouraging further ratifications as soon as possible, and recalling the thirty-first Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held on 14 and 15 November 2019 in Rome,

Noting with appreciation the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly under the overall theme “Mother Earth approach” in the implementation of education and climate action in harmony with nature, held on 22 April 2019, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day,

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

Encouraging Member States to advance innovative pathways to achieving sustainable consumption and production in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1,²²

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

2. *Reaffirms also* the Paris Agreement² and its early entry into force, encourages all the parties to the Agreement to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible, and highlights the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²³ and the Paris Agreement;

3. *Recalls* that the Paris Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

4. *Welcomes* the nationally determined contributions submitted to date, and recalls that the regular updating of such contributions will reflect the highest possible level of ambition, in the light of different national circumstances, and provide the

²² UNEP/EA.4/Res.1.

²³ Resolution 70/1.

information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding, in accordance with the relevant decisions;

5. *Notes with concern* that the nationally determined contributions presented thus far by the parties to the Paris Agreement are not sufficient and that action is needed to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and underlines the importance of the request in decision 1/CP.21²⁴ of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to the Parties to the Paris Agreement, as appropriate, to communicate or update by 2020 their nationally determined contributions;

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

7. *Welcomes* the Paris Agreement work programme, commonly referred to as the Katowice Rulebook, adopted at the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,²⁵ and encourages Parties to the Paris Agreement to finalize outstanding decisions in upcoming sessions;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;²⁶

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

10. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, and emphasizes the need for action at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience through, inter alia, the sustainable management of ecosystems, and to build resilience to reduce the impacts and costs of natural disasters;

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

12. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken under the auspices of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action,²⁷ and encourages non-party stakeholders to scale up their efforts to address and respond to climate change;

13. *Welcomes* the holding of the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September, notes the multi-partner initiatives and commitments presented during the Summit and notes also the Youth Climate Summit, held on 21 September;

14. *Also welcomes* the convening by the President of the General Assembly of the high-level meeting during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the issue of the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind in the context of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

²⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#).

²⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1](#).

²⁶ [A/74/207](#), sect. I.

²⁷ See [FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1](#).

15. *Reiterates* the resolve of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its decision 1/CP.19,²⁸ to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to its decision 1/CP.13²⁹ and to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in line with decision 1/CP.21, in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all parties;

16. *Welcomes* the further acceptance or ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol³⁰ by 135 countries, up from 117 countries one year ago, expresses concern that the Doha Amendment has not yet entered into force, and welcomes the efforts of those parties that are already implementing the Doha Amendment prior to its entry into force;

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

18. *Notes with appreciation* the hosting by the Government of Chile, in Madrid, of the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, in Madrid, from 2 to 13 December 2019;

19. *Urges* Member States, taking into account that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change owing to gender inequalities and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, and stresses the need to address the challenges posed by climate change that affect women and girls in particular, including through the full implementation of the new gender action plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-third session,³¹ and looks forward to its review with a view to advancing towards the goal of promoting gender-responsive and equal and meaningful participation of women in support of climate action;

20. *Recalls* the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management submitted by the Secretary-General³² and endorsed in its resolution 72/219, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation thereof and the improvements achieved to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session;

21. *Notes* the ongoing work and potential of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, established for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, and recalls decision 2/CP.23 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Platform's

²⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#).

²⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1](#).

³⁰ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1](#).

³¹ [FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1](#), decision 3/CP.23, annex.

³² [A/72/82](#).

purpose and functions³³ and decision 2/CP.24 of the Conference of the Parties on the Platform's governance and further operationalization;³⁴

22. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the years 2020 and 2021 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the years 2020 and 2021;

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

*52nd plenary meeting
19 December 2019*

³³ See [FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1](#).

³⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1](#).



General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 December 2020

Seventy-fifth session

Agenda item 19 (d)

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

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2020

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/75/457/Add.4, para. 20)]

75/217. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but

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

² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.



differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Concerned that a prolonged economic downturn following the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic will adversely impact the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the ability of countries, especially developing countries, to adequately respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, emphasizing that, in the response to the crisis, countries should keep the Sustainable Development Goals and climate commitments in focus, taking note of the “United in Science 2020” report compiled by the World Meteorological Organization, and emphasizing the importance of countries keeping their commitments to the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

Noting with great concern the threat to human health, safety and well-being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to help to reduce the risk of future shocks, and recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation,

Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries, in particular developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, recognizing that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and bearing in mind that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, presided over by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Glasgow, from 1 to 12 November 2021,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁷ the outcomes of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference

³ Resolution 55/2.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 60/1.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011,⁸ the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016,⁹ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014,¹⁰ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹ the Mauritius Declaration¹² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁴ the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁵ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶ and the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁷

Noting the contribution of various initiatives, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, to promoting coherence between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and efforts to mitigate climate change and the findings of the 2019 *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, and recognizing that disaster risk reduction efforts consistent with the Sendai Framework contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation, and in this regard highlighting synergies which help to ensure progress towards sustainable development,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports

⁸ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

⁹ Resolution 70/294, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

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

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹⁵ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

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

¹⁷ Resolution 71/256, annex.

and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Noting also with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel entitled *Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*, and noting further with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel entitled *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*,

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

Welcoming the pledges made to the Green Climate Fund as a part of the current first formal replenishment process, including at the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General, held on 23 September, and at the high-level pledging conference of the Green Climate Fund, held in Paris in October 2019, totalling 9.99 billion United States dollars as at 12 November 2020,¹⁸ which, including credits earned due to early payment and/or encashment based on the reference exchange rate for the first replenishment of the Fund, brings total pledges to well over 10 billion United States dollars at today's exchange rate, emphasizing the importance of a successful process so that the Fund continues to be one of the main channels to enable the flow of financial resources to developing countries under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

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

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,¹⁹ and acknowledging that all types of forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Noting that forests are addressed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and noting also article 5 of the Paris Agreement,

Recognizing that climate change is a major and growing driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ecosystem functions and services, contribute significantly to climate

¹⁸ Green Climate Fund, status of pledges and contributions (first replenishment: GCF-1) as at 31 October 2020, available at www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/status-pledges-irm-gcfl_0.pdf.

¹⁹ See resolution 71/285.

change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction and food security and nutrition,

Welcoming the summit on biodiversity held on 30 September 2020, and looking forward to the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Kunming, China, from 17 to 30 May 2021, which will adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

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

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

Recalling its resolution 71/312 of 6 July 2017, entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”, and looking forward to the 2021 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,

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

Recalling the entry into force on 1 January 2019 of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,²² welcoming its ratification by 111 countries and one regional economic integration organization, while encouraging further ratifications as soon as possible, and recalling the thirty-first Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held on 14 and 15 November 2019 in Rome,

Noting with appreciation the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly under the overall theme “Mother Earth approach” in the implementation of education and climate action in harmony with nature, held on 22 April 2019, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day,

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

Encouraging Member States to advance innovative pathways to achieving sustainable consumption and production in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1,²³

1. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification

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

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²² UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12, annex I.

²³ UNEP/EA.4/Res.1.

and the retreat of mountain glaciers, further threatening food security, water availability and livelihoods, and efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and achieve sustainable development, recognizes the substantial risks posed by climate change to health, and emphasizes in this regard that mitigation of and adaptation to climate change represent an immediate and urgent global priority;

2. *Urges* Member States to adopt a climate- and environment-responsive approach to COVID-19 recovery efforts, including by aligning investments and domestic policies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁴ and the goals of the Paris Agreement for its parties, and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in order to build back better and accelerate a transition to low-emission, climate-resilient, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies, in this regard stresses the need to strengthen the global response to climate change by increasing the ability of countries to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, fostering resilience, accelerating the full implementation of all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, urges parties to the Paris Agreement to communicate or update ambitious nationally determined contributions by 2020, noting that article 4, paragraph 3, of the Agreement states that each party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, encourages parties to formulate and communicate long-term strategies on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and with a view to achieving the purpose of the Agreement and make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, and stresses the importance of mobilizing means of implementation from all sources, including adequate financial support, inter alia, for mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

3. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement and its early entry into force, encourages all the parties to the Agreement to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible, and highlights the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement;

4. *Recalls* that the Paris Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

5. *Welcomes* the nationally determined contributions submitted to date, and recalls that the regular updating of such contributions will reflect the highest possible level of ambition, in the light of different national circumstances, and provide the

²⁴ Resolution 70/1.

information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding, in accordance with the relevant decisions;

6. *Notes with concern* that the nationally determined contributions presented thus far by the parties to the Paris Agreement are not sufficient and that action is needed to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and underlines the importance of the request in decision 1/CP.21²⁵ of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to the Parties to the Paris Agreement, as appropriate, to communicate or update by 2020 their nationally determined contributions;

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

8. *Welcomes* the Paris Agreement work programme, commonly referred to as the Katowice Rulebook, adopted at the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,²⁶ and encourages Parties to the Paris Agreement to finalize outstanding decisions in upcoming sessions;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;²⁷

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

11. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, and emphasizes the need for action at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience through, inter alia, the sustainable management of ecosystems, and to build resilience to reduce the impacts and costs of natural disasters;

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

13. *Acknowledges* the work undertaken under the auspices of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action,²⁸ and encourages non-party stakeholders to scale up their efforts to address and respond to climate change;

14. *Welcomes* the holding of the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September, notes the multi-partner initiatives and commitments presented during the Summit and notes also the Youth Climate Summit, held on 21 September 2019;

15. *Also welcomes* the convening by the President of the General Assembly of the high-level meeting during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the issue of the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind in the context of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda;

16. *Reiterates* the resolve of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4

²⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#).

²⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1](#).

²⁷ [A/75/256](#), sect. I.

²⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1](#).

of its decision 1/CP.19,²⁹ to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to its decision 1/CP.13³⁰ and to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in line with decision 1/CP.21, in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all parties;

17. *Welcomes* the further acceptance or ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol³¹ by 146 countries and one regional economic integration organization, meeting the threshold for its entry into force, and welcomes the efforts of those parties that were already implementing the Doha Amendment prior to its entry into force;

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

19. *Looks forward* to the hosting by the Government of the United Kingdom, in Glasgow, of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, from 1 to 12 November 2021;

20. *Urges* Member States, taking into account that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change owing to gender inequalities and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, and stresses the need to address the challenges posed by climate change that affect women and girls in particular, including through the full implementation of the new gender action plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-third session,³² and looks forward to its review with a view to advancing towards the goal of promoting gender-responsive and equal and meaningful participation of women in support of climate action;

21. *Recalls* the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management submitted by the Secretary-General³³ and endorsed in its resolution [72/219](#);

22. *Notes* the ongoing work and potential of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, established for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, and recalls decision 2/CP.23 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Platform's

²⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#).

³⁰ See [FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1](#).

³¹ See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1](#).

³² [FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1](#), decision 3/CP.23, annex.

³³ [A/72/82](#).

purpose and functions³⁴ and decision 2/CP.24 of the Conference of the Parties on the Platform's governance and further operationalization;³⁵

23. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the years 2022 and 2023 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the years 2022 and 2023;

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

*48th plenary meeting
21 December 2020*

³⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1](#).

³⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1](#).

**Seventy-sixth session**

Agenda item 20 (d)

Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 17 December 2021***[on the report of the Second Committee (A/76/533/Add.4, para. 11)]***76/205. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind***The General Assembly,*

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

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

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but

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

² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.



differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Concerned that a prolonged economic downturn following the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic will adversely impact the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the ability of countries, especially developing countries, to adequately respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, emphasizing that, in the response to the crisis, countries should keep the Sustainable Development Goals and climate commitments in focus, taking note with concern of the findings in the contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, taking note of the “United in Science 2021” report compiled by the World Meteorological Organization, and emphasizing the importance of countries keeping their commitments to the implementation of the Paris Agreement,

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

Acknowledging that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries, in particular developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, recognizing that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and bearing in mind that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2002, entitled “The future we want”,⁷ the outcomes of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to

³ Resolution 55/2.

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Resolution 60/1.

⁷ Resolution 66/288, annex.

13 May 2011,⁸ the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016,⁹ the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 November 2014,¹⁰ the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹ the Mauritius Declaration¹² and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹³ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁴ the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁵ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶ and the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁷

Recalling also the contribution of various initiatives, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, to promoting coherence between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and efforts to mitigate climate change and the findings of the 2019 *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, and recognizing that disaster risk reduction efforts consistent with the Sendai Framework contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation, and in this regard highlighting synergies which help to ensure progress towards sustainable development,

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

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports

⁸ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. II.

⁹ Resolution 70/294, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 69/137, annex II.

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

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴ Resolution 69/15, annex.

¹⁵ Resolution 69/283, annexes I and II.

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

¹⁷ Resolution 71/256, annex.

and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Noting also with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel entitled *Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*, and noting further with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel entitled *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*,

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

Recalling the pledges made to the Green Climate Fund as a part of the current first formal replenishment process, including at the Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General, on 23 September 2019, and at the high-level pledging conference of the Green Climate Fund, held in Paris in October 2019, totalling 9.99 billion United States dollars as at 12 November 2020,¹⁸ which, including credits earned due to early payment and/or encashment based on the reference exchange rate for the first replenishment of the Fund, brings total pledges to well over 10 billion United States dollars at today's exchange rate, emphasizing the importance of a successful process so that the Fund continues to be one of the main channels to enable the flow of financial resources to developing countries under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

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

Recalling the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,¹⁹ and acknowledging that all types of forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation,

Noting that forests are addressed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and noting also article 5 of the Paris Agreement,

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

¹⁸ Green Climate Fund, status of pledges and contributions (first replenishment: GCF-1) as at 31 October 2020, available at www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/status-pledges-irm-gcfl_0.pdf.

¹⁹ See resolution 71/285.

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

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

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

Recalling its resolution [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017, entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action”, and looking forward to the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, in 2022,

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

Recalling the entry into force on 1 January 2019 of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,²² welcoming its ratification by 128 countries and one regional economic integration organization, while encouraging further ratifications as soon as possible, and recalling the thirty-first Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held on 14 and 15 November 2019 in Rome,

Recalling with appreciation the interactive dialogue on Harmony with Nature convened by the President of the General Assembly under the overall theme “Mother Earth approach” in the implementation of education and climate action in harmony with nature, held on 22 April 2019, in commemoration of International Mother Earth Day,

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

Encouraging Member States to advance innovative pathways to achieving sustainable consumption and production in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1,²³

1. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, expresses profound alarm that the emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and the retreat of mountain glaciers, further threatening food security, water

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

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²² [UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12](#), annex I.

²³ [UNEP/EA.4/Res.1](#).

availability and livelihoods, and efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and achieve sustainable development, recognizes the substantial risks posed by climate change to health, and emphasizes in this regard that mitigation of and adaptation to climate change represent an immediate and urgent global priority;

2. *Urges* Member States to adopt a climate- and environment-responsive approach to COVID-19 recovery efforts, including by aligning investments and domestic policies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁴ and the goals of the Paris Agreement for its parties, and the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in order to build back better and accelerate a transition to low-emission, climate-resilient, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies, in this regard stresses the need to strengthen the global response to climate change by increasing the ability of countries to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, fostering resilience, accelerating the full implementation of all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning, urges parties to the Paris Agreement to communicate or update ambitious nationally determined contributions by 2020, noting that article 4, paragraph 3, of the Agreement states that each party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, encourages parties to formulate and communicate long-term strategies on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and with a view to achieving the purpose of the Agreement and make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, and stresses the importance of mobilizing means of implementation from all sources, including adequate financial support, inter alia, for mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

3. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement and its early entry into force, encourages all the parties to the Agreement to fully implement the Agreement and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible, and highlights the synergies between the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement;

4. *Recalls* that the Paris Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

5. *Welcomes* the nationally determined contributions submitted to date, and recalls that the regular updating of such contributions will reflect the highest possible level of ambition, in the light of different national circumstances, and provide the

²⁴ Resolution 70/1.

information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding, in accordance with the relevant decisions;

6. *Notes with concern* that, according to the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions²⁵ recently published by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the nationally determined contributions presented thus far by the parties to the Paris Agreement are not sufficient and that action is needed to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, underlines the importance of the request in decision 1/CP.21²⁶ of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to the Parties to the Paris Agreement, as appropriate, to communicate or update by 2020 their nationally determined contributions, and also notes with concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the first part of the Sixth Assessment Report entitled *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis*, in which the Intergovernmental Panel indicates that global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius and 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels will be exceeded during the twenty-first century, unless deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades;

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

8. *Welcomes* the Paris Agreement work programme, commonly referred to as the Katowice Rulebook, adopted at the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,²⁷ and encourages Parties to the Paris Agreement to finalize outstanding decisions in upcoming sessions;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;²⁸

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

11. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, and emphasizes the need for action at all levels, to enhance efforts to build resilience through, inter alia, the sustainable management of ecosystems, and to build resilience to reduce the impacts and costs of natural disasters;

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

13. *Notes with deep regret* that the goal of developed countries party to mobilize jointly 100 billion United States dollars per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation has not yet been met, while welcoming the increased pledges made by many developed countries party

²⁵ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/8/Rev.1](#).

²⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#).

²⁷ See [FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1](#).

²⁸ [A/75/256](#), sect. I.

and the “Climate finance delivery plan: meeting the US\$100 billion goal” and the collective actions contained therein, urges developed countries party to fully deliver on the goal of 100 billion United States dollars urgently and through 2025, and emphasizes the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges, recalls the decisions to set a new collective quantified climate finance goal from a floor of 100 billion United States dollars per year and by 2024, and welcomes the establishment of an ad hoc work programme for this purpose, notes with concern that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing countries party, welcomes the recent pledges made by many developed countries party to increase their provision of climate finance to support adaptation in developing countries party in response to their growing needs, including contributions made to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, which represent significant progress compared with previous efforts, and urges developed countries party to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing countries party from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, and emphasizes the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing countries party;

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

15. *Recalls* the holding of the Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September 2019, also recalls the multi-partner initiatives and commitments presented during the Summit and further recalls the Youth Climate Summit, held on 21 September 2019;

16. *Also recalls* the convening by the President of the General Assembly of the high-level meeting during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly on the issue of the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind in the context of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda;

17. *Reiterates* the resolve of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its decision 1/CP.19,³⁰ to accelerate the full implementation of the decisions constituting the agreed outcome pursuant to its decision 1/CP.13³¹ and to enhance ambition in the pre-2020 period in line with decision 1/CP.21, in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts under the Convention by all parties;

18. *Welcomes* the further acceptance or ratification of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol³² by 146 countries and one regional economic integration organization, meeting the threshold for its entry into force, and welcomes the efforts of those parties that were already implementing the Doha Amendment prior to its entry into force;

19. *Recognizes* the importance for all countries of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage, and in that regard looks forward to the outcome of the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and

²⁹ See [FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1](#).

³⁰ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#).

³¹ See [FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1](#).

³² See [FCCC/KP/CMP/2012/13/Add.1](#).

Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, in the context of relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and article 8 of the Paris Agreement;

20. *Welcomes* the convening of the twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, presided over by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in partnership with the Government of Italy, in Glasgow, from 31 October to 13 November 2021, and the adoption of its outcomes by parties, including the Glasgow Climate Pact, and looks forward to its full and urgent implementation, and further takes note of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use;

21. *Looks forward* to the hosting by the Government of Egypt of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, in 2022;

22. *Urges* Member States, taking into account that women and girls are often disproportionately affected by climate change owing to gender inequalities and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, to promote the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies and to strengthen mechanisms and provide adequate resources towards achieving the full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, and stresses the need to address the challenges posed by climate change that affect women and girls in particular, including through the full implementation of the new gender action plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-third session,³³ and looks forward to its review with a view to advancing towards the goal of promoting gender-responsive and equal and meaningful participation of women in support of climate action;

23. *Recalls* the action plan for integrating sustainable development practices into Secretariat-wide operations and facilities management submitted by the Secretary-General³⁴ and endorsed in its resolution 72/219;

24. *Notes* the ongoing work and potential of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, established for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner, and recalls decision 2/CP.23 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Platform's purpose and functions³⁵ and decision 2/CP.24 of the Conference of the Parties on the Platform's governance and further operationalization;³⁶

25. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the years 2022 and 2023 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the years 2022 and 2023;

26. *Invites* the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session, on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the

³³ FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1, decision 3/CP.23, annex.

³⁴ A/72/82.

³⁵ See FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1.

³⁶ See FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1.

Convention, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind”.

*54th plenary meeting
17 December 2021*

**Seventy-seventh session**

Agenda item 18 (d)

Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 14 December 2022***[on the report of the Second Committee (A/77/443/Add.4, para. 11)]***77/165. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind***The General Assembly,*

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

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

Recalling further the Paris Agreement, which, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but

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

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



differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recalling the outcomes of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and of the sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and urging their full implementation,

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

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

³ [UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12](#), annex I.

⁴ Resolution [55/2](#).

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

⁶ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁷ Resolution [60/1](#).

⁸ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

⁹ Resolution [70/294](#), annex.

¹⁰ Resolution [69/137](#), annex II.

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

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

¹⁵ Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

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

held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁷ and the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022–2031, adopted at the first part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in New York on 17 March 2022,¹⁸

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

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

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

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

Recognizing the negative impacts of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic on efforts to achieve a substantial reduction in disaster-related mortality and disaster-related losses and the deepened vulnerabilities to disasters and exposure to hazards, recalling the contribution of various initiatives, including the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, and reaffirming the importance of coherence between

¹⁷ Resolution 71/256, annex.

¹⁸ Resolution 76/258, annex.

disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and the response to the threat of climate change and the findings of the 2022 *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, and recognizing that disaster risk reduction efforts consistent with the Sendai Framework contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation and that the development and implementation of risk-informed strategic plans, policies, programmes and investments and national and local disaster risk reduction strategies are essential for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in this regard looks forward to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework to be held in New York on 18 and 19 May 2023,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special reports¹⁹ of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as findings from the contributions of the Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel,

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in

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

Africa,²⁰ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,²¹ as appropriate, while respecting their individual mandates,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting with concern that climate change is one of the factors that can exacerbate global water stress and the need for climate adaptation strategies to address water issues, acknowledging that disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress

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

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²² See resolution 71/285.

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

²⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#).

towards sustainable development, and looking forward to the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, referred to as the United Nations 2023 Water Conference,

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁵ UNEP/EA.5/Res.11.

²⁶ Resolution 70/1.

importance of mobilizing means of implementation from all sources, including adequate financial support, inter alia, for mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

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

4. *Recalls* that the Paris Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

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

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

7. *Notes with concern* that, according to the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions²⁷ published by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the nationally determined contributions

²⁷ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/8/Rev.1.

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

8. *Recalls* article 3 and article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, requests countries to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions, as necessary, to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022, taking into account different national circumstances, and urges parties that have not yet done so to communicate, as soon as possible, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net-zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances, and to update the strategies regularly, as appropriate, in line with the best available science;

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

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

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

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

²⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2018/10/Add.1](#).

²⁹ [A/77/215](#), sect. I.

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

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

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

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

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

18. *Notes with concern* that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country parties, welcomes the recent pledges made by many developed country parties to increase their provision of climate finance to support adaptation in developing country parties in response to their growing needs, including contributions made to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, which represent significant progress compared with previous efforts, and urges developed country parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, and emphasizes the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country parties;

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

³⁰ UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

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

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

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

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

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

25. *Recognizes* the invitation to the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and workplans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting

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

³² See [FCCC/CP/2017/11/Add.1](#).

³³ See [FCCC/CP/2021/12/Add.2](#).

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

processes, as appropriate, and welcomes in this regard the first annual dialogue, held in Bonn, Germany, in June 2022;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*53rd plenary meeting
14 December 2022*

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

³⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2016/10/Add.1](#).

³⁷ [A/72/82](#).