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Joint Communiqué-SCO Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) Council Meeting, November 2, 2022

The 21st meeting of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) of the Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (hereinafter SCO or the Organisation) was held via videoconference on 1 November 2022. The participants included Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan Alikhan Smailov, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Li Keqiang, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic Akylbek Japarov, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Mikhail Mishustin, Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Kokhir Rasulzoda and Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdulla Aripov.

The meeting was chaired by Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Li Keqiang.

Attendees at the meeting also included SCO Secretary-General Zhang Ming, Director of the Executive Committee of the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure Ruslan Mirzayev, Chairman of the Board of the SCO Business Council Davron Vakhobov, and Chairman of the Council of the SCO Interbank Consortium Alisher Mirsoatov.

The meeting was attended by high representatives of the SCO observer states, namely, Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus Roman Golovchenko, First Vice-President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad Mokhber, Prime Minister of Mongolia Luvsannamsrain Oyun-Erdene, Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan Khodjamyrat Geldimyradov as a guest of the presiding side, as well as the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations for Asia and the Pacific Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Chairman of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission Mikhail Myasnikov, Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation Organisation Khusrav Noziri, Deputy Secretary General of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia Chi Fang; Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States Ilkhomjon Nematov.

The heads of delegations exchanged views on key global and regional development matters and discussed priority steps designed to strengthen trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian cooperation within the SCO in a friendly, constructive and businesslike atmosphere.

The heads of delegations praised highly the Republic of Uzbekistan's 2021-2022 SCO chairmanship and called for taking strong

action to implement the outcomes of the SCO Heads of State Council meeting held in Samarkand on 16 September 2022.

The heads of delegations expressed support for the Republic of India's SCO chairmanship in 2022-2023.

The heads of delegations stated that the world was entering a new era of rapid growth and large-scale transformations. These fundamental processes go hand in hand with increased interconnectedness and a higher pace of IT development and digitalisation.

In this regard, guided by close or overlapping assessments of the current regional and global agenda, the member states reaffirmed their commitment to forming a more representative, democratic, fair and multipolar international order based on the universally recognised principles of international law, multilateralism, equal, joint, indivisible, comprehensive and sustainable security, cultural and civilisational diversity, mutually beneficial and equal cooperation of states with the central coordinating role of the UN.

The heads of delegations stressed that, in accordance with the SCO Charter principles, the member states adhere to a policy that excludes bloc-, ideology- and confrontation-driven approaches to addressing international and regional development issues and countering traditional and unconventional challenges and security threats.

Taking into consideration the opinions of the member states, they confirmed the relevance of the initiatives to promote interaction in an effort to build a new type of international relations based on mutual respect, justice, equality and mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as the formation of a common vision of the idea of creating a community of common destiny for humankind.

The heads of delegations underscored the fact that the member states would continue to make efforts to fulfil the goals and to adhere to the principles of the SCO Charter, to promote cooperation in the politics and security, infrastructure, trade, the economy, finance and investment, and cultural and humanitarian ties in order to build a peaceful, secure, prosperous and environmentally friendly planet Earth and to achieve harmonious coexistence of humans and nature.

The heads of delegations reiterated that the SCO member states consider it important to further improve the global economic governance architecture and will consistently uphold and strengthen an open, transparent, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system based on the WTO principles and rules, facilitate the development of open global economy, and oppose protectionist actions and trade restrictions that are inconsistent with the WTO principles and undermine the multilateral trade system and threaten the global economy. They stressed that unilateral economic sanctions, other than the sanctions approved by the UN Security Council, are inconsistent with the principles of

international law and adversely affects third countries and international economic relations.

The heads of delegations confirmed that the SCO stands for increasing the effectiveness of the WTO as a key platform for discussing the international trade agenda and adopting the rules of multilateral trade. They stressed the need for an early inclusive reform of the WTO emphasising its development and adaptation to the current economic realities, as well as the effective implementation of the monitoring, negotiation and dispute resolution functions.

The heads of delegations highlighted the position of the SCO member states in favour of promoting multi-format regional economic cooperation and the creation of favourable trade and investment environment in order to gradually arrive at the free movement of goods, capital, services and technology.

Reaffirming their support for China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan noted the ongoing joint activities to implement this project, including the efforts to couple the construction of the Eurasian Economic Union and the BRI.

The heads of delegations consider it important to use the potential of the region's countries, international organisations and multilateral associations in the interest of creating a Eurasian space for a wide, open, mutually beneficial and equal interaction in accordance with the international law and with account taken of the national interests. In this regard, the heads of delegations mentioned the idea of creating a Greater Eurasian Partnership with the participation of the SCO countries, the Eurasian Economic Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and other stakeholder countries and multilateral associations.

The heads of delegations highlighted the need for consistent implementation of the Programme of Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation of the SCO Member States and the Action Plan for its implementation. They called for expanding and deepening cooperation in the financial, investment, industrial, transport, energy, agricultural and other areas in the interest of sustainable socioeconomic development within the SCO region.

The heads of delegations stressed the need to implement the 2021-2025 Action Plan to implement the SCO Development Strategy to 2025 (Moscow, 10 November 2020). They welcomed the adoption of the 2023-2027 Comprehensive Plan for implementing the provisions of the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation of the SCO Member States (Samarkand, 16 September 2022).

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Tajikistan's proposal on developing the Strategy for the Economic Development of the SCO Region to 2030.

The heads of delegations noted the results of the 21st Meeting of the SCO Member States Ministers Responsible for Foreign Economic and Foreign Trade Activities (28 September 2022, via videoconference).

The heads of delegations consider it necessary to ensure the implementation of the Joint Statement of the SCO Heads of State on Trade Facilitation (Qingdao, 10 June 2018), as well as to develop practical steps to build reliable, sustainable and diversified supply chains, to expand trade in services and intra-regional trade in accordance with the SCO Heads of State Council's statements and other documents adopted at the Samarkand summit.

The heads of delegations noted the outcomes of the SCO Economic Forum (Tashkent, 16-17 August 2022) and the meeting of the SCO Consortium of Economic Analytical Centres (22 September 2022, via videoconference). They pressed for continuing these formats in the interest of deepening trade and economic cooperation between the SCO member states, studying the current state of the multilateral cooperation within the Organisation and its prospects.

The heads of delegations noted that the development of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises is essential for promoting economic growth and employment. They spoke in favour of continuing practical cooperation as part of the Memorandum of Understanding to promote cooperation within the SCO in the sphere of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (Qingdao, 10 June 2018).

The heads of delegations spoke in favour of regularly holding, as part of the SCO, a Startup Forum and an Innovation Contest to Promote Micro-, Small- and Medium- Sized Businesses.

The heads of delegations spoke in favour of deepening cooperation in the digital economy and digital technologies in the interest of ensuring inclusive economic growth of the SCO member states in order to achieve the Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Having noted the results of the Meeting of the Heads of Ministries and Departments of the SCO Member States Responsible for the Development of Information Technology (Tashkent, 25 November 2021) they consider it necessary to ensure the execution of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Concept of Cooperation of the SCO Member States in the Field of Digitalisation and Information and Communication Technology (Bishkek, 14 June 2019).

The heads of delegations noted that the creative economy could become a part of developing the parties' innovative potential. They believe that supporting creative industries will make economies more competitive, give a boost to small- and medium-sized businesses, and expand the SCO member states' job markets.

Having emphasised the importance of relations between the SCO member states' regions, the heads of delegations spoke in favour of consistent implementation of the Programme for the Development of

Interregional Cooperation of the SCO Member States (Bishkek, 14 June 2019). They noted the outcomes of a meeting of the Forum of Heads of Regions of the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 3-4 August 2022) and spoke in favour of building up cooperation within this mechanism, as well as at the China-SCO regional trade and economic cooperation's demonstration zone site, and in other formats.

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Uzbekistan's proposal to create an Alliance of Special Economic Zones of the SCO Member States and to hold a meeting of the heads of administrations of special economic areas in Samarkand in 2023.

The heads of delegations stressed the need to provide financial support for project activities in order to fully unlock the SCO's investment potential and, in this regard, to continue consultations on creating the SCO Development Bank and the SCO Development Fund (Special Account). They noted the adoption by the interested SCO member states of a Roadmap for the Gradual Increase in the Share of National Currencies in Mutual Settlements between the SCO Member States (Samarkand, 16 September 2022) and spoke in favour of expanding this practice.

The heads of delegations gave a positive assessment of the contribution of the SCO Business Council and the SCO Interbank Consortium to the development of economic cooperation within the Organisation. They took under advisement the results of the meetings of the Interbank Consortium Council (Tashkent, 23 August 2022), and the Business Council Board (Tashkent, 14 September 2022) and advocated the effective implementation of the provisions of the Joint Action Plan of the member banks of the SCO Interbank Consortium for supporting and developing intra-regional economic cooperation within the SCO in the medium term (2022- 2027), the List of the SCO Business Council's main areas of activity for 2022-2023, and the framework principles of interaction and cooperation between the SCO Interbank Consortium banks in finance.

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Uzbekistan's proposal to hold a Big SCO Trade Fair and create a single electronic platform on its basis, and to hold a Business Partnership Week between the regions of the SCO member states in Uzbekistan in 2023.

The heads of delegations, speaking in favour of promoting cooperation in industry and industrial cooperation, noted the results of the Meeting of Ministers of Industry of the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 15 July 2022) and the opening of the Uzbekistan-SCO Industrial Zone. They stressed the need for consistent implementation of the Programme to Stimulate Industrial Cooperation between the SCO Member States' Business Circles (Samarkand, 16 September 2022).

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Uzbekistan's proposal to launch a broad-based New SCO Economic Dialogue.

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Tajikistan's proposal to create an investment project data bank in the SCO member states' manufacturing industry.

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Tajikistan's proposal concerning the development of regulations on organising within the SCO the manufacturing industry-related convention and exhibition events.

Speaking in favour of promoting cooperation between the customs services of the SCO member states, the heads of delegations noted that online sharing of information on goods and vehicles that cross the customs border, the protection of intellectual property, interaction in developing and managing risk management systems and combatting customs offences are all mandatory for deepening cooperation in the sphere of customs control. In this regard, they believe it is important to continue consultations on creating a mechanism for convening meetings of the SCO member states' heads of customs services.

The heads of delegations noted the results of the Meeting of the Heads of Departments of the SCO Member States Responsible for Plant Quarantine (Tashkent, 17 May 2022) and stressed the importance of practical implementation of the Agreement between the Authorised Bodies of the SCO Member States on Cooperation in the Field of Plant Quarantine (Samarkand, 16 September 2022).

The heads of delegations noted the growing role of digitalisation and innovative technology in promoting the SCO region's economic growth and sustainable development. They emphasised the need to implement the Concept of Cooperation of the SCO Member States in the Field of Digitalisation and Information and Communication Technology (Bishkek, 14 June 2019), the SCO Heads of State Council's Statement on Strengthening Cooperation in the Field of Science, Technology and Innovation (Dushanbe, 17 September, 2021), the Concept for Establishing the SCO Technology Parks Pool (Nur-Sultan, 25 November 2021), and the Cooperation Programme for the SCO Member States' Authorised Bodies for Promoting Digital Literacy (Samarkand, 16 September 2022).

The heads of delegations consider it important to strengthen mutual coordination and cooperation, to use the digital economy and scientific and technological innovations in order to create new impulses for progress in member states, as well as to improve economic competitiveness and the region's development potential. They spoke against discriminatory measures under any pretext that hinder the development of the digital economy and communication technology.

The heads of delegations believe that amid conditions brought on by the coronavirus pandemic, e-commerce is vastly important for improving the economies, increasing employment, and improving people's well-being in member states. They supported the Special Working Group on Electronic

Commerce's activities in a move to raise the level of electronic commerce in the region and to promote economic growth within the SCO.

In this regard, the heads of delegations noted an online presentation of streaming trade of traditional goods in SCO countries (10 January - 7 February 2022, a video conference) and a workshop on e-commerce (20-24 June 2022, a video conference).

The heads of delegations consider it necessary to take measures to implement the SCO member states' agreements regarding the creation of a Special Working Group on Startups and Innovations, an Expert Working Group on Traditional Medicine, and a Special Working Group on Alleviating Poverty (Samarkand, 16 September 2022) and to launch these groups.

Noting that alleviating poverty plays an important role in ensuring prosperity, security, and stability in the region, the heads of delegations noted the results of the meeting of the SCO member states' heads of departments on poverty reduction (Tashkent, 28 January 2022) and the International Forum on Poverty Reduction (Bukhara, 26-27 May 2022).

The heads of delegations confirmed the member states' push to achieve effective use of the SCO's transit potential, the formation of regional transport and transit corridors, and the implementation of major projects that contribute to improving transport connectivity within the Organisation. They consider it important to create new and upgrade existing international routes for road and rail transport, multimodal transport corridors and logistics centres, as well as to introduce digital, innovative, and energy-saving processes, to streamline cross-border procedures in accordance with best international practices, as well as to implement joint infrastructure projects that ensure mutually beneficial use of the SCO member states' transit potential.

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Uzbekistan's proposal to hold a SCO Transport Forum in Uzbekistan in 2023.

The heads of delegations noted the outcomes of the 9th Meeting of Ministers of Transport of the SCO Member States (Khiva, 12 May 2022). They stressed the importance of the Concept of Cooperation between the SCO Member States for Developing Interconnectivity and Creating Effective Transport Corridors (Samarkand, 16 September 2022), which has been approved by a Head of State Council's decision, and the importance of implementing it.

The heads of delegations pointed out that stakeholder SCO member states' approaches to speed up economic recovery after the pandemic, further broaden regional economic cooperation, and unblock international production and supply chains has been included in the Statement on Ensuring Reliable, Sustainable and Diversified Supply Chains.

They noted the importance of consistent implementation of the Agreement between the Governments of the SCO Member States for Creating Favourable Conditions for International Road Transport

(Dushanbe, 12 September 2014) and regular meetings of the Joint Commission on Facilitation of International Road Transport.

The heads of delegations confirmed the SCO member states' push to continue to expand cooperation between railway authorities based on the Concept of Interaction between Railway Authorities (Railways) of the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 2 November 2019). They noted Kyrgyz Republic's proposal to develop an action plan for implementing the above concept.

The heads of delegations reiterated the SCO member states' push to continue to develop modern logistics centres and to take joint measures to coordinate and promote integration of railway infrastructure, to couple policies and regulations, scientific and technological innovation, and to build up capacity, as well as to explore specific measures to increase the number of international intermodal container trains and to further promote safe, stable, and high-quality rail transport.

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Uzbekistan's proposal to establish, with the support of the UN, an Interregional Centre for Connectivity in Tashkent.

The heads of delegations noted the outcomes of the Meeting of Ministers of Energy of the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 24 June 2022) and stressed the importance of practical implementation of the Concept of Cooperation of the SCO Member States in the Energy Sector (Dushanbe, 12 August 2021) and the corresponding action plan (Tashkent, 24 June 2022), as well as a Statement by the SCO Heads of State Council on Ensuring International Energy Security and the Programme of Cooperation between the Authorised Bodies of the SCO Member States in Using Renewable Energy Sources (Samarkand, 16 September 2022).

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Kazakhstan's proposal to develop the SCO energy strategy.

The heads of delegations noted the outcomes of the Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture of the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 25 July 2022). They pointed out, given the circumstances, the need for consistent implementation of the Agreement between the Governments of the SCO Member States on Cooperation in Agriculture (Tashkent, 11 June 2010), the Programme of Cooperation of the SCO Member States on Food Security (Dushanbe, 12 October 2018), the Statement by the SCO Heads of State Council on Food Security (Dushanbe, 17 September 2021), the Statement by the SCO Heads of State Council on Ensuring Global Food Security (Samarkand, 16 September 2022) and the Concept of Interaction between the Authorised Bodies of the SCO Member States in the Sphere of "Intellectual" Agriculture and Agro-Innovation (Samarkand, 16 September 2022). They noted the role of the SCO demonstration base for exchanging and training in agricultural technology in promoting agricultural cooperation within the SCO space.

The heads of delegations noted the Republic of Uzbekistan's proposal to hold the SCO International Conference on Food Security in Uzbekistan in 2023.

The heads of delegations emphasised that the COVID-19 pandemic continues exerting a serious negative influence on people's lives, health and wellbeing in all countries. The member states are developing productive cooperation in promoting healthcare and preventing and countering the spread of infectious diseases to remove the threat of epidemics in the SCO space. They consider it necessary to consistently implement the Declaration on Joint Measures to Counter the Threat of Epidemics in the SCO Space (Qingdao, 10 June 2018), the Comprehensive Plan of Joint Measures to Counter Epidemics in the Region (Moscow, 10 November 2020), the Concept of Cooperation between the Health Ministries of the SCO Member States on Telemedicine and the Roadmap on Cooperation between Medical Institutions of the SCO Member States in the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases (Samarkand, 16 September 2022).

The heads of delegations noted the results of the Session of Heads of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare Services of the SCO Member States (St Petersburg, 19 December 2021), the Meeting of Health Ministers of the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 8 June 2022) and the SCO Forum on Traditional Medicine (Tashkent, 7 June 2022).

The heads of delegations noted the proposal of the Russian Federation to establish an SCO Medical Association.

Emphasising the importance of environmental protection for socio-economic development, the heads of delegations spoke in favour of deepening cooperation in countering climate change, preserving and ensuring sustainable use of biodiversity, protecting and rationally managing water resources, as well as promoting low carbon technology and inclusive approaches to social development of society. They emphasized the importance of implementing the Concept on Cooperation of the SCO Member States on Environmental Protection (Qingdao, 10 June 2018) and the SCO Green Belt Programme (Dushanbe, 17 September 2021).

Speaking about the results of the Meeting of the Heads of Ministries and Departments of the SCO Member States Responsible for Environmental Protection (Tashkent, 27 May 2022), the heads of delegations supported the continuation of preparations of the Programme for the Joint Creation of a Single SCO Platform for the Exchange of Environmental Information. They noted the proposal of the Republic of Kazakhstan to form a Registry of SCO Environmental Problems.

The heads of delegations emphasised that the support granted by the developed countries under Annex II of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change should be commensurate with the actions of the developing nations on countering climate change. Provision and

mobilisation of resources on countering climate change are a commitment of the developed countries to the developing nations.

The heads of delegations pointed out that the developed countries have not yet fulfilled their obligations on climate finance, including the \$100 billion per year goal by 2023. They urged the developed countries to fulfil their commitments as soon as possible, prior to COP 27, so as to make an important contribution into establishing a new collective climate finance goal after 2025 and help the developing nations to counter climate change in the context of sustainable development.

The heads of delegations reaffirmed the commitment of the SCO member states to settle the problem of climate change and their willingness to implement the SCO Heads of State Council on Climate Change Response in order to promote cooperation in counter climate change and adapt to it. They noted the importance of cooperation on environmental protection, environmental security, prevention of negative consequences of climate change, preservation and use of biodiversity and the exchange of experience and current information on these issues.

The heads of delegations emphasised that inadequate access to a source of safe drinking water, basic sanitary services and healthy hygiene is creating serious problems. They noted the need to focus on sustainable development and rational use of water resources. The SCO member states are convinced that it is unacceptable to use the climate agenda for introducing restrictions on trade and investment cooperation. They will work towards intensive dialogue with relevant international institutions with a view to attracting investment and funding joint projects and programmes on environmental protection, introducing new eco-friendly technology and increasing the share of the green economy.

The heads of delegations noted the results of the Meeting of the Heads of Ministries and Departments of the SCO Member States Responsible for Environmental Protection (Tashkent, 27 May 2022), and the Second High-Level Conference on the International Decade Water for Sustainable Development 2018-2028 (Dushanbe, 6-9 June, 2022), as well as the seminar on the SCO Climate Agenda in the Modern Conditions (23 September, 2022, via videoconference).

Supporting the proposal of the Republic of Tajikistan to declare 2025 the International Year for the Protection of Glaciers, the heads of delegations noted the initiative to create an International Fund for the Protection of Glaciers by adopting a UN General Assembly resolution.

The heads of delegations noted the proposal by the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to draft a resolution for the 77th UN General Assembly announcing a Five-Year Period of Action for the Development of Mountainous Regions in 2023-2027.

The heads of delegations noted the proposal of the Republic of Uzbekistan to establish an SCO Climate Council.

The heads of delegations also noted the proposal of the People's Republic of China to create an SCO Database of Innovative Environmental Technology.

The heads of delegations expressed solidarity with the people of Pakistan who sustained damage from the recent unprecedented floods caused by climate change. They praised cooperation between the Government of Pakistan and the UN in overcoming the consequences of this devastating natural disaster.

The heads of delegations supported further coordination of actions by the SCO member states in preventing and eliminating the consequences of large-scale and cross-border emergencies, including regular conduct of international exercises by rescue services of the member states for upgrading skills of experts. They also backed the use of the multilateral system of coordination and exchange of information on emergencies in the SCO to upgrade the monitoring and early warning mechanisms and improve cooperation on enhancing production safety and application of relevant legislative and administrative regulations. They supported the deepening of the SCO's cooperation with the UN and other international agencies in this area.

Having emphasised the need to further develop cooperation in education and science, the heads of delegations supported consistent implementation of the Agreement on Cooperation in Education between the Governments of SCO Member States (Shanghai, 15 June 2006).

The heads of delegations noted the results of the Meeting of the Ministers of Science and Technology from the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 8 April 2022). They consider important the implementation of the Programme of SCO Cooperation in Artificial Intelligence and the SCO Action Plan on Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Priority Areas for 2022-2025 (Samarkand, 16 September 2022).

The heads of delegations consider it necessary to further deepen practical cooperation between the SCO member states in the cultural and humanitarian fields, in part, by introducing new formats of interaction in education, culture, tourism and sports.

Emphasising the importance of preserving and multiplying the unique cultural heritage of the SCO member states, the heads of delegations highly praised the results of the SCO Year of Culture, during which many concerts, festivals, contests, exhibitions, seminars, meetings and forums took place. They advocated the effective implementation of the Agreement between the Governments of the SCO Member States on Cooperation in Protecting Cultural Landmarks (Dushanbe, 17 September 2021), Regulations on the SCO Tourism and Cultural Capital (Dushanbe, 17 September 2021), the Memorandum on Cooperation between the Secondary and Higher Institutions of Professional Education in Culture and Arts of the SCO Member States (Dushanbe, 17 September 2021),

Regulations on the Gala Concert of the Arts Festival of the SCO Member States (Dushanbe, 18 August 2021) and the Memorandum between the Authorised Bodies of the SCO Member States on Cooperation in Museum Affairs (Samarkand, 16 September 2022).

The heads of delegations noted the results of the Meeting of the Culture Ministers of the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 19 May 2022) and the proposals of the SCO member countries to create an alliance of their museums, an SCO Museum Forum and other cooperation platforms.

The heads of delegations are convinced that people's diplomacy promotes mutual understanding and cultural and humanitarian ties in the SCO. In this context, they pointed to the contribution made into the development of SCO humanitarian cooperation by the SCO People's Diplomacy Forum (Tashkent, 11 May 2022), the institution of the honorary title of the SCO Goodwill Ambassador and the adoption of the relevant Regulations (Samarkand, 16 September 2022). In this context, the heads of delegations also mentioned the activities of the Chinese Committee on Neighbourliness, Friendship and Cooperation, the SCO People's Diplomacy Centre in Tashkent, the SCO Cultural and Integration Centre in Bishkek and the SCO Friendship and Cooperation Centre in Dushanbe.

The heads of delegations consider it necessary to continue the effective implementation of the Agreement between the Authorised Bodies of the SCO Member States on Cooperation in Physical Fitness and Sports (Bishkek, 14 June 2019). They noted the results of the Meeting of the Heads of Departments in Charge of Physical Fitness and Sports in the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 20 May 2022) and a proposal of the Russian Federation to create an SCO Association of Sports Organisations under the SCO auspices and establish a working group on physical fitness and sports in the framework of the said meeting.

The heads of delegations said that the annual SCO Kunming Marathon in the People's Republic of China and the Issyk-Kul Marathon in the Kyrgyz Republic are making a positive contribution to the development of sports cooperation in the SCO.

Emphasising the active role of women in promoting friendship and understanding, the heads of delegations welcomed the results of the SCO Women's Forum and the Meeting of Businesswomen from the SCO Member States (Tashkent, 18-19 August 2022) in the context of the Beijing Declaration and the Action Plan adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995).

The heads of delegations noted the results of the SCO Youth Council (Tashkent, 9-10 June 2022) as well as the SCO Youth Science, Technology and Innovation Forum and the SCO Youth Camp (Shenzhen, 31 May - 2 June 2022). They stressed the importance of implementing the Cooperation Agreement of the SCO Member States on Working with the Youth (Dushanbe, 17 September 2021).

The heads of delegations agreed to continue promoting their cooperation in tourism. They believe the announcement of the SCO Year of Tourism in 2023 and the city of Varanasi, Republic of India, the SCO's tourist and cultural capital in 2022-2023 will help tap the potential of tourism cooperation in the region.

The heads of delegations noted the results of the Meeting of the Tourism Administrations Heads of SCO Member States and the Tourism Forum (Tashkent, 19-20 May 2022). They emphasised the need to carry out the Agreement between the Governments of the SCO Member States on Tourism Cooperation (Samarkand, 16 September 2022) and the Plan of Joint Actions in the New Conditions on Implementing the Programme of Tourism Cooperation of the SCO Member States in 2022-2023 (Dushanbe, 15 July 2021).

The heads of delegations consider it necessary to develop contacts between the media, press services of government bodies and cooperation in the digital space. They believe this should be done, in part, by implementing the Agreement between the Governments of the SCO Member States on Media Cooperation (Bishkek, 14 June 2019) and the Agreement between the Governments of the SCO Member States on Cooperation in Ensuring International Information Security (Yekaterinburg, 16 June 2009). In their opinion, cooperation of the media in exchanging news and information products, joint broadcasting and technical interaction and training of personnel are facilitating the creation of favourable conditions for broad mutual dissemination of information.

The heads of delegations advocated the deepening of the SCO's cooperation with the UN and its specialised agencies and other international and regional organisations.

The heads of delegations endorsed a report by the SCO Secretariat on events and meetings conducted under the Programme for Multilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation between SCO Member States and the SCO budget for 2023. They also adopted decisions on a number of issues related to the financial and institutional activities of the SCO permanent bodies.

The heads of delegations expressed gratitude to China for excellent organisation of the meeting of the SCO Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) Council.

Next session of the SCO Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) Council will take place in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2023.

Source: <http://eng.sectsco.org/archives/20221102/922237/Joint-communicu-following-the-21st-meeting-of-the-SCO-Heads-of-Government-Prime-Ministers-Council.html>

Document: 2**Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, Revised Draft Decision - /CMA.4, November 20, 2022.****Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.19, 1/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 1/CP.22, 1/CP.23, 1/CP.24, 1/CP.25 and 1/CP.26,

Noting decision -/CMA.4,¹

Guided by science and principles,

Reaffirming the outcomes of all previous Conferences of the Parties, Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including decisions 1/CP.26, 1/CMP.17 and 1/CMA.3 (the Glasgow Climate Pact),

Also reaffirming the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Noting the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for efforts to address climate change,

Also noting the importance of pursuing an approach to education that promotes a shift in lifestyles while fostering patterns of development and sustainability based on care, community and cooperation,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and also

¹ Draft decision entitled "Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan" proposed under agenda item 2 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

noting the importance of ‘climate justice’, when taking action to address climate change,

Emphasizing that enhanced effective climate action should be implemented in a manner that is just and inclusive while minimizing negative social or economic impacts that may arise from climate action,

Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Also recognizing the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring watersystems and water-related ecosystems in delivering climate adaptation benefits and co- benefits, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards,

1. *Underlines* the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action,¹
2. *Acknowledges* that the impacts of climate change exacerbate the global energy and food crises, and vice versa, particularly in developing countries,
3. *Stresses* that the increasingly complex and challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations, as well as the additional challenges associated with the socioeconomic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, should not be used as a pretext for backtracking, backsliding or de-prioritizing climate action;

Science and Urgency

4. *Welcomes* the contributions of Working Groups II² and III³ to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
5. *Recognizes* the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking;

² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. P Shukla, J Skea, R Slade, et al. (eds.). Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>.

6. *Takes note* of the 2022 adaptation gap⁴ and emissions gap⁵ reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, and recent global and regional reports of the World Meteorological Organization on the state of the climate;⁶
7. *Reiterates* that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C⁷ and *resolves* to pursue further efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C;
8. *Recognizes* the impact of climate change on the cryosphere and the need for further understanding of these impacts, including of tipping points;

Enhancing Ambition and Implementation

9. *Resolves* to implement ambitious, just, equitable and inclusive transitions to low- emission and climate-resilient development in line with the principles and objectives of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, taking into account this decision, the Glasgow Climate Pact and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
10. *Expresses appreciation* to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit for their support in enhancing and accelerating the implementation of climate action;

Energy

11. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for immediate, deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by Parties across all applicable sectors, including through increase in low-

⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme. 2022. *Adaptation Gap Report 2022: Too Little, Too Slow - Climate adaptation failure puts world at risk*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2022>.

⁵ See United Nations Environment Programme. 2022. *Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Closing Window - Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>.

⁶ See, for example, World Meteorological Organization. 2022. *State of the Global Climate 2021*. Geneva: World Meteorological Organization. Available at <https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/wmo-statement-state-of-global-climate>.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.26, para. 16, and decision 1/CMA.3, para. 21.

emission and renewable energy, just energy transition partnerships and other cooperative actions;

12. *Recognizes* that the unprecedented global energy crisis underlines the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be more secure, reliable, and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action;
13. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing a clean energy mix, including low-emission and renewable energy, at all levels as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions;

Mitigation

14. *Recognizes* that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level;
15. *Also recognizes* that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of equity and the best available scientific knowledge, 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;
16. *Calls upon* Parties 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 phasedown 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;
17. *Reiterates*⁸ its invitation to Parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non- carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane;
18. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement

⁸ Decision 1/CP.26, para. 19.

temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative economic and social impacts of the implementation of response measures, and *welcomes* the adoption of decisions -/CP.27,⁹ -/CMP.27¹⁰ and -/CMA.4;¹¹

Adaptation

20. *Notes with serious concern* the existing gap between current levels of adaptation and levels needed to respond to the adverse effect of climate change in line with findings from the contribution of Working Group II to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report;
21. *Urges* Parties to adopt a transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;
22. *Also urges* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;
23. *Highlights* the role of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in supporting actions by developing countries to address climate change, *welcomes* the pledges made to the two Funds and *invites* developed countries to further contribute to the two Funds;

⁹ Draft decision entitled "Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures" proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

¹⁰ Draft decision entitled "Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures" proposed under agenda item 9 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its seventeenth session

¹¹ Draft decision entitled "Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures" proposed under agenda item 12 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

24. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems, including river basins, aquifers and lakes, and *urges* Parties to further integrate water into adaptation efforts;

Loss and Damage

25. *Notes with grave concern*, according to information in the contributions of Working Groups II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the growing gravity, scope and frequency in all regions of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, resulting in devastating economic and non-economic losses, including forced displacement and impacts on cultural heritage, human mobility and the lives and livelihoods of local communities, and *underlines* the importance of an adequate and effective response to loss and damage;
26. *Expresses deep concern* regarding the significant financial costs associated with loss and damage for developing countries, resulting in a growing debt burden and impairing the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals;
27. *Welcomes* the consideration, for the first time, of matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage, under the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and *also welcomes* the adoption of decisions -/CP.27¹² and -/CMA.4,¹³ on matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
28. *Further welcomes* the adoption of decisions -/CP.27¹⁴ and -

¹² Draft decision entitled “Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage” proposed under agenda item 8(f) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

¹³ Draft decision entitled “Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage” proposed under agenda item 8(f) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

¹⁴ Draft decision entitled “Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under the Warsaw International Mechanism for

/CMA.4,¹⁵ establishing the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to enable its full operationalization, including supporting its mandated role in catalysing technical assistance for the implementation of the relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and *affirms* its determination to select the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network by 2023 through a selection process conducted in an open, transparent, fair and neutral manner in accordance with the process outlined in paragraphs 17–18 of decisions -/CMA.4¹⁶ and -/CP.27;¹⁷

Early Warning and Systematic Observation

29. *Emphasizes* the need to address existing gaps in the global climate observing system, particularly in developing countries, and *recognizes* that one third of the world, including sixty per cent of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services, as well as the need to enhance coordination of activities by the systematic observation community and the ability to provide useful and actionable climate information for mitigation, adaptation and early warning systems, as well as information to enable understanding of adaptation limits and of attribution of extreme events;
30. *Welcomes* and *reiterates* the United Nations Secretary-General's

Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts" proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

¹⁵ Draft decision entitled "Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts" proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

¹⁶ Draft decision entitled "Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts" proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session.

¹⁷ Draft decision entitled "Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts" proposed under agenda item 7 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

call made on World Meteorological Day on 23 March 2022 to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change within the next five years and *invites* development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative;

Implementation – Pathways to Just Transition

31. *Affirms* that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and *notes* that the global transition to low emissions provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;

Emphasizes that just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and *highlights* the important role of the instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures;

Finance

32. *Highlights* that about USD 4 trillion per year needs to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050,¹⁸ and that, furthermore, a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least USD 4–6 trillion per year;¹⁹

33. *Also highlights* that delivering such funding will require a transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors;

34. *Notes with concern* the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change and their increased indebtedness, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions,

¹⁸ See <https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/830fe099-5530-48f2-a7c1-11f35d510983/WorldEnergyOutlook2022.pdf>.

¹⁹ As footnote 5 above.

- highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at USD 5.8–5.9 trillion²⁰ for the pre-2030 period;
35. *Expresses serious concern* that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation has not yet been met and *urges* developed country Parties to meet the goal;²¹
36. *Emphasizes* that accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is critical to enhancing mitigation action and addressing inequities in access to finance, including its costs, terms and conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries,²² and that scaled-up public grants for mitigation and adaptation for vulnerable regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, would be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy;
37. *Notes* that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries, with such flows in 2019–2020 estimated to be USD 803 billion,²³ which is 31–32 per cent of the annual investment needed to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 °C or at 1.5 °C, and also below what would be expected in the light of the investment opportunities identified and the cost of failure to meet climate stabilization targets;
38. *Urges* developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and *encourages* other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;
- Calls on* the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, ensure simplified access and mobilize climate finance

²⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report>.

²¹ See J0156_UNFCCC 100BN 2022 Report_Book_v3.2.pdf.

²² IPCC. 2022. Summary for Policymakers. In: H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

²³ See document <https://unfccc.int/documents/619173>.

from various sources and *encourages* multilateral development banks to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that are fit for the purpose of adequately addressing the global climate emergency, including deploying a full suite of instruments, from grants to guarantees and non-debt instruments, taking into account debt burdens, and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance;

39. *Calls on* multilateral development banks to contribute to significantly increasing climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments for greater results, including on private capital mobilization, and to ensure higher financial efficiency and maximize use of existing concessional and risk capital vehicles to drive innovation and accelerate impact;
40. *Emphasizes* the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and *encourages* further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance;
41. *Takes note* of the report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement and in this context *urges* developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund while demonstrating progression over previous replenishments and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund;

Technology Transfer and Deployment

42. *Welcomes with appreciation* the first joint work programme of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network,²⁴ for 2023–2027, which will facilitate the transformational change needed to achieve the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, *invites* Parties and stakeholders to cooperate and engage with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to support the implementation of the joint work programme activities, including on technology needs assessments, action plans and road maps, *acknowledges* the findings in the final report on the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in

²⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement²⁵ and *decides* that the main challenges identified therein should be considered under the global stocktake;

43. *Highlights* the importance of cooperation on technology development and transfer and innovation in implementing the joint work programme activities;
44. *Welcomes* the forward-looking conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to continue consideration of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer at its sixty-first session (November 2024)²⁶ with the aim of supporting the implementation of relevant activities, such as those identified and prioritized in developing countries' nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, technology needs assessments and technology action plans, and long-term strategies;

Capacity-Building

45. *Notes* that capacity gaps and needs still exist in developing countries and *calls on* developed country Parties to increase support for long-term country-driven capacity-building interventions to enhance the effectiveness, success and sustainability of those interventions;

Taking Stock

46. *Notes* the importance of the periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and *welcomes* the adoption of decision - /CP.27,²⁷ on the second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it;

Ocean

47. *Welcomes* the outcomes of and key messages²⁸ from the ocean and

²⁵ FCCC/SBI/2022/13.

²⁶ FCCC/SBI/2022/L.28.

²⁷ Draft decision entitled "Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it" proposed under agenda item 13 of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

²⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/615101>.

climate change dialogue²⁹ in 2022 and *decides* that future dialogues will, from 2023, be facilitated by two co-facilitators, selected by Parties biennially, who will be responsible for deciding the topics for and conducting the dialogue, in consultation with Parties and observers, and preparing an informal summary report to be presented in conjunction with the subsequent session of the Conference of the Parties;

48. *Encourages* Parties to consider, as appropriate, ocean-based action in their national climate goals and in the implementation of these goals, including but not limited to nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies and adaptation communications;

Forest

49. *Recalls* that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, Parties should collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, in accordance with national circumstances, consistently with the ultimate objective of the Convention, as stated in its Article 2;³⁰
50. *Encourages* Parties to consider, as appropriate, nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches, taking into consideration United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5,³¹ for their mitigation and adaptation action while ensuring relevant social and environmental safeguards;

Agriculture

51. *Welcomes* the establishment of the four-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security as well as the establishment of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal under the joint work by decision -/CP.27;³²

²⁹ Mandated in decision 1/CP.25, para. 31.

³⁰ Decisions 1/CP.16 and 9/CP.19.

³¹ See https://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/unea-5.2/proceedings-report-ministerial-declaration-resolutions-and-decisions-unea-5.2?%2Fproceedings-report-ministerial-declaration-resolutions-and-decisions-unea-5_2=.

³² Draft decision entitled "Joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security" proposed under agenda item 3(a-b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

Enhancing Implementation: Action by Non-Party Stakeholders

52. *Acknowledges* the engagement of non-Party stakeholders in climate action, which complements and broadens it, while recognizing the pivotal role of governments in action on climate change within the framework of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
53. *Recognizes* the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities, cities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and *highlights* the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action in this regard;
54. *Notes* the adoption of the action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment by decision - /CP.27;³³
55. *Encourages* Parties to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, including by fully implementing the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, to raise climate ambition and achieve climate goals;
56. *Invites* Parties to provide support to developing countries for undertaking gender- related action and implementing the gender action plan;
57. *Recognizes* the role of children and youth as agents of change in addressing and responding to climate change and *encourages* Parties to include children and youth in their processes for designing and implementing climate policy and action, and, as appropriate, to consider including young representatives and negotiators into their national delegations, recognizing the importance of intergenerational equity and maintaining the stability of the climate system for future generations;
58. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties for its leadership in promoting the full, meaningful and equal participation of children and youth, including by co-organizing the first youth-led climate forum (the Sharm el-Sheikh youth climate dialogue), hosting the first children and youth pavilion and appointing the first youth

³³ Draft decision entitled “Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment” proposed under agenda item 3(b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session.

- envoy of a Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and *encourages* future incoming Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties to consider doing the same;
59. *Expresses its appreciation* to the children and youth constituency for co-organizing the Sharm el-Sheikh youth climate dialogue with the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and *notes* the outcomes of the seventeenth Conference of Youth, organized by the constituency and held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022;
 60. *Encourages* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage actively in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;
 61. *Welcomes* the leadership of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and the high-level champions, in particular in the context of the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda and the Breakthrough Agenda, and the collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and *emphasizes* the need for continued acceleration and collaboration;
 62. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities, launched by the United Nations Secretary- General in March 2022, which are designed to enhance transparency and accountability related to, and progress in achieving, the climate pledges of businesses, investors, cities and regions;
 63. *Invites* the secretariat to ensure greater accountability of voluntary initiatives through the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform;³⁴
 64. *Welcomes* the convening of five regional forums led by the President of the twenty- seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the high-level champions, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, on initiatives for financing climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Source: <https://unfccc.int/documents/621908>

³⁴ See <https://climateaction.unfccc.int/>.

