



## COP26 Overview

### What is a COP?

COP26 is the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference. For nearly three decades the UN has been bringing together almost every country for global climate summits – called COPs – which stands for ‘Conference of the Parties’. In that time climate change has gone from being a fringe issue to a global priority.

This year saw the 26th annual summit – giving it the name COP26. With the UK as President, COP26 took place in Glasgow from 31 October-13 November 2021.

In the run up to COP26 the UK worked with every nation to reach agreement on how to tackle climate change. As the Presidents of COP26, the UK’s role has been to act as an impartial chair in bringing all Parties (individual countries and the EU, which operates as a group) to an agreement by consensus.

World leaders arrived in Scotland, alongside tens of thousands of negotiators, government representatives, businesses and civil society groups for fourteen days of talks.

### Why was COP26 the “most important COP since Paris”?

Back in 2015, at COP21, for the first time ever, something momentous happened: every country agreed to work together to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees and aim for 1.5 degrees, to adapt to the impacts of a changing climate and to

## COP26 概述

### 什么是缔约方会议（COP）？

COP26 是指 2021 年的联合国气候变化大会。近三十年以来，联合国一直在召集几乎所有国家参加全球气候峰会——简称 COP，即“缔约方会议”之意。在这段时间里，气候变化已经从一个边缘问题变成了一项全球优先事项。

今年召开的是第二十六届年度峰会，因此被命名为 COP26。本届峰会由英国担任主席国，于 2021 年 10 月 31 日至 11 月 13 日在格拉斯哥举行。

COP26 气候变化大会召开之前，英国即已着手与各国协商就如何应对气候变化达成协议。作为 COP26 气候变化大会主席国，英国力图站在公正立场上，协调各缔约方（单个国家以及作为一个整体行动的欧盟）通过磋商达成一致意见。

世界各国领导人齐聚苏格兰，与数万名谈判者、政府代表、企业和民间社会团体一道，参加了为期十四天的会谈。

### 为什么本届 COP26 气候变化大会被誉为“是自巴黎峰会以来最重要的缔约方会议”？

早在 2015 年的 COP21 气候变化大会上，发生了一件开创性的大事：与会各国一致同意携起手来，将全球温升控制在远低于 2 摄氏度的水平，并以 1.5 摄氏度

make money available to deliver on these aims. The Paris Agreement was born.

The commitment to aim for 1.5 degrees is important because every fraction of a degree of warming will result in the loss of many more lives lost and livelihoods damaged.

The Paris Agreement set out that every 5 years countries must set out increasingly ambitious climate action. This meant that, by 2020, countries needed to submit or update their plans for reducing emissions, known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

This made the run up to this year's summit in Glasgow (due to take place in 2020, but delayed by a year due to the pandemic) a critical moment in the world's mission to keep the hope of limiting global temperature rises to 1.5 degrees alive.

### What happened at COP26?

On 13 November 2021, COP26 concluded in Glasgow with all countries agreeing the Glasgow Climate Pact to keep 1.5C alive and finalise the outstanding elements of the Paris Agreement.

Climate negotiators ended two weeks of intense talks with consensus on urgently accelerating climate action.

The Glasgow Climate Pact, combined with increased ambition and action from countries, means that 1.5C remains in sight and scales up action on dealing with climate impacts, but it will

为目标，以适应气候变化所带来的影响，同时将提供资金来实现这些目标。《巴黎协定》由此诞生。

以 1.5 摄氏度为目标的承诺至关重要，因为温度每升高零点几度都会夺走更多人的生命，并带来生计损失。

《巴黎协定》规定，每隔 5 年各国须制定更具雄心的气候行动。这意味着，到 2020 年，各国都需要提交或更新其减排计划，即所谓的国家自主贡献（NDC）方案。

这使得今年的格拉斯哥峰会（原定于 2020 年举行，但受大流行病影响而推迟了一年）成为了一个关键的时间点，任何挫折都可能使全球温升控制在 1.5 摄氏度以内的全球努力付诸东流。

### COP26 气候变化大会上发生了什么？

2021 年 11 月 13 日，COP26 气候变化大会在格拉斯哥落下帷幕，各国一致同意签署《格拉斯哥气候协议》，保证继续信守 1.5 摄氏度温升承诺，并最终完成了《巴黎协定》中尚未完成的内容。

气候谈判者结束了为期两周的艰巨谈判，就紧急加快气候行动达成了共识。

《格拉斯哥气候协议》及各国所设定的更大雄心和行动意味着 1.5 摄氏度温升目标仍有望实现，同时它还扩大了应对气候变化影响

only be delivered with concerted and immediate global efforts.

**Reflecting on the task ahead, COP26 President Alok Sharma said:**

*“We can now say with credibility that we have kept 1.5 degrees alive. But, its pulse is weak and it will only survive if we keep our promises and translate commitments into rapid action. I am grateful to the UNFCCC for working with us to deliver a successful COP26.*

*“From here, we must now move forward together and deliver on the expectations set out in the Glasgow Climate Pact, and close the vast gap which remains. Because as Prime Minister Mia Mottley told us at the start of this conference, for Barbados and other small island states, ‘two degrees is a death sentence’.*

*“It is up to all of us to sustain our lodestar of keeping 1.5 degrees within reach and to continue our efforts to get finance flowing and boost adaptation. After the collective dedication which has delivered the Glasgow Climate Pact, our work here cannot be wasted.”*

的行动规模，但只有各国齐心协力并立即行动起来，公约才能最终落实。

**COP26 气候变化大会主席阿洛克-夏尔马在谈到未来任务时表示：**

*“现在我们可以‘可信地’说，我们已经将 1.5 摄氏度的目标保持在可以实现的范围之内，但它的脉搏跳动仍很微弱，只有信守承诺并将承诺转化为快速行动，它才能得以生存。很感谢联合国气候变化框架公约与我们合作，成功地举办了此届 COP26 气候变化大会。*

*“由此，我们将继续砥砺前行，实现《格拉斯哥气候协议》中设定的期望目标，并缩小仍然存在的巨大差距。因为正如在本次大会开始时米娅·莫特利总理所言，对巴巴多斯和其他一些小岛屿国家来说，‘两度升温意味着死刑’。*

*“我们所有人都应铭记 1.5 摄氏度的温升控制目标，继续努力，让融资流动起来，并促进适应行动。经过大家共同努力达成《格拉斯哥气候协议》之后，我们在此间所进行的工作不能白费。”*

## Decisions

Decisions in Glasgow fall under the three UN climate treaties: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the COP), the Kyoto Protocol (the CMP), and the Paris Agreement (the CMA). The Glasgow Climate Pact is manifested across all three.

## Preamble

### What is the preamble?

The Glasgow Climate Pact preamble sets out overarching principles that flow through the rest of the document. The preamble gives a balanced reflection of the principles that Parties said were important to them.

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

The preamble confirms the centrality of a sustainable recovery from Covid-19 and solidarity with vulnerable parties to global efforts to tackle climate change. It highlights the importance of the World Leaders Summit, which saw 120 Heads of State and Government set the tone for a successful COP26 and make a series of significant commitments to take national action and collaborate to tackle climate change.

It also reaffirmed the continuation of key principles from the Paris Agreement and previous COPs, including multilateralism, and the importance of nature and biodiversity to climate action, as well as human rights, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations,

## 决议

在格拉斯哥达成的决议分属三项不同的联合国气候协定：《联合国气候变化框架公约》（COP）、《京都议定书》（CMP）和《巴黎协定》（CMA）。《格拉斯哥气候协议》在上述三项协定方面都有体现。

## 序言

### 序言内容

《格拉斯哥气候协议》序言中提出了贯穿文件其他部分的总体原则。序言均衡地反映了缔约方所称的关键原则。

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

序言确认了以可持续的方式从2019 冠状病毒病疫情中恢复以及声援弱势方对全球应对气候变化努力的核心意义。它强调了世界领导人峰会的重要性，120 位国家元首和政府首脑为缔约方会议第二十六次会议的成功召开定下了基调，并做出了一系列重大承诺，以采取国家行动、合作应对气候变化。

会议还重申，应继续坚持《巴黎协定》和以往缔约方会议所设定的主要原则，包括多边主义、自然和生物多样性对气候行动的重要性，以及人权、土著人民、当地社区、移民、儿童、残疾人和

gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.

## Science and urgency

### What is this issue?

Previous COPs have previously been criticised for not 'listening to the science' i.e. not taking enough action, or taking it too slowly, compared to that which the scientific community has concluded is necessary to avoid dangerous climate change. In recent years, negotiations have struggled even to welcome the publication of reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) the world's foremost authority on the science of climate change. Given the stark warning issued by the IPCC earlier this year, it was important to adequately recognise the science, and to set the decisions at the COP in that context.

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

The Glasgow Climate Pact captures many Parties' wishes to fully embed science in the decision-making process. It recognises the enormous importance of the IPCC's latest report. Both here and in later sections, the Pact frames action in terms of the science, demonstrating that COP26 is responding to what scientists say needs to happen to keep 1.5C in reach.

Science is used to illustrate the situation the world is facing, the need to urgently scale up ambition in all areas of climate action to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, while acknowledging that some parties have a greater responsibility than others to tackle the problem.

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## 科学和紧迫性

### 存在什么问题？

以前的缔约方会议曾被批评为没有"听从科学"，即在科学界认为是避免危险的气候变化所必需的事项上，没有采取足够的行动，或者行动过于迟缓。近年来，即便在采纳政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）发布的报告方面，谈判进展都异常艰巨，而该委员会是世界上最为重要的气候变化科学权威机构。鉴于 IPCC 今年早些时候发出的严正警告，我们应充分认识到科学的重要性，并在此背景下制定缔约方会议各项决议。

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

《格拉斯哥气候协议》紧扣许多缔约方将科学充分纳入决策过程的愿望。它认识到 IPCC 最新报告的巨大重要性。无论是在此处还是在其后章节中，《协议》都从科学的角度阐述了行动的框架，表明 COP26 气候变化大会将对科学家所说的达到 1.5 摄氏度温控目标亟待解决的事项作出回应。

科学被用来说明当前世界所面临的形势，以及立即扩大所有气候行动领域雄心、以实现《巴黎协定》目标的必要性，它同时承认，一些缔约方在解决这一问题上相较其他缔约方肩负更大的责任。

## Adaptation

### What is this issue?

In the Paris Agreement, a Global Goal on Adaptation to tackle the impacts of climate change was agreed as one of the three core goals (alongside Mitigation and Finance). Since Paris, Parties have not been given the opportunity to discuss how this goal should be delivered. Developing countries have become frustrated that this has not been progressed, which has been made more urgent with rapidly increasing changes to the climate, and the impacts already being acutely felt.

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

In recognition of the need to strengthen action on adaptation, parties have agreed to launch the 2 year Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation (The GlaSS). This is a significant step forward which will deliver action to reduce vulnerability, strengthen resilience and increase the capacity of people and the planet to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Specifically the objectives of the GlaSS Work Programme are to:

- A. Enable the full and sustained implementation of the Paris Agreement with a view to enhancing adaptation action and support;
- B. Enhance the understanding of the global goal on adaptation;
- C. Contribute to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation;
- D. Enhance national planning and implementation of adaptation actions;

## 适应

### 存在什么问题？

为应对气候变化所带来的影响，《巴黎协定》同意设定三项核心目标，而全球适应目标即为其中之一（另两项分别为减缓和融资）。自《巴黎协定》签署以来，缔约方尚无机会讨论如何实现这一目标。发展中国家对这一目标没有取得任何进展感到沮丧，随着气候的迅速变化，以及已经感受到的巨大影响，这一问题已变得更为紧迫。

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

认识到加强适应行动的必要性，缔约各方同意启动格拉斯哥-沙姆沙伊赫全球适应目标两年工作计划（GlaSS）。这是往前迈出的重要一步，它将采取行动，减少脆弱性，加强复原力，提高人民和地球适应气候变化影响的能力。

格拉斯哥-沙姆沙伊赫工作计划的具体目标如下：

- A. 促进全面持续实施《巴黎协定》，以加强适应行动和相关支持；
- B. 加强对全球适应目标的理解；
- C. 协助审查实现全球适应目标方面所取得的总体进展；
- D. 加强适应行动的国家规划和实施；

- E. Enable Parties to better communicate their adaptation priorities, needs, plans and actions;
- F. Facilitate the establishment of robust, nationally appropriate systems for monitoring and evaluating adaptation actions;
- G. Strengthen implementation of adaptation actions in vulnerable developing countries.

## Adaptation finance

### What is this issue?

Agreed in 2009 and extended through to 2025 at Paris (2015), a goal was set to mobilise \$100bn of climate finance a year by 2020 for developing countries from a range of sources. Delivering this \$100bn goal is a totemic issue of international climate action and negotiations.

Adaptation finance lags behind finance for mitigation, representing roughly 25% of total climate finance in 2019. Securing finance for adaptation is a critical issue for parties most vulnerable to climate change, especially the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The Paris Agreement states that increased financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation.

The Climate Finance Delivery Plan, published in October 2021 by the UK COP26 Presidency, provided clarity on when and how developed countries will meet the \$100 billion climate finance goal. This gave some confidence to developing countries that the \$100bn goal will be met in 2023 - however, donors were not able to produce clear data on how adaptation finance would be scaled up, and concerns regarding adaptation finance remained clear in the lead up to COP26.

- E. 使缔约方能够更好地交流其适应优先事项、需求、计划和行动；
- F. 促进建立强大的、适合各国国情的适应行动监测和评估系统；
- G. 加强气候脆弱的发展中国家的适应行动落实工作。

## 适应融资

### 存在什么问题？

最初于 2009 年达成一致、并在巴黎气候大会（2015 年）上被延长至 2025 年的一项目标是到 2020 年，通过一系列资金来源为发展中国家每年提供 1000 亿美元的气候资金。实现上述 1000 亿美元的目标是国际气候行动和谈判的一个具有象征意义的问题。

适应融资落后于减缓融资，约占 2019 年气候资金总额的 25%。对于最易受气候变化影响的缔约方，特别是小岛屿发展中国家和最不发达国家而言，确保适应资金是一个关键问题。《巴黎协定》指出，增加财政资源的目的应是实现适应和减缓之间的平衡。

2021 年 10 月，在英国担任 COP26 主席国期间发布的气候融资交付计划明确了发达国家将在何时以及如何实现 1000 亿美元的气候融资目标。这为发展中国家注入了些许信心，即 1000 亿美元的目标有望于 2023 年实现——然而，捐助方仍无法提供明确数据，说明如何扩大适应资金规模，因此在 COP26 气候变化大会

Sending a positive signal on adaptation finance at COP26 was important in addressing the growing impacts of climate change and enabling parties to reach a balanced, comprehensive agreement across all areas of the Paris Agreement.

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

A notable outcome of COP26, as recorded in the Pact, is the call for “developed country Parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025.” It also encourages further commitments beyond those made in the lead up to COP26.

COP26 also saw a record finance raising effort for the Adaptation Fund of over \$350m, around three times the previous highest level. Contributions to the Least Developed Country Fund reached \$600m.

## Mitigation

### What is this issue?

The mitigation outcome sets out the steps and commitments that Parties will take to accelerate efforts to reduce emissions ‘to keep 1.5 degrees in reach’. Recognising that collective progress to date to reduce emissions has not been sufficient, there was a clear expectation for COP26 to address the ‘mitigation gap’.

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

召开前夕，对适应资金的担忧仍然非常突出。

在 COP26 气候变化大会上发出关于适应融资的积极信号，对于应对气候变化日益加剧的影响、协助缔约方在《巴黎协定》所有领域达成平衡、全面的协议至关重要。

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

在 COP26 气候变化大会上最终达成、并在《协议》中记录下来的一项显著成果，是敦促“发达国家缔约方在 2025 年前为适应而向发展中国家缔约方集体提供的资金，在 2019 年的水平上增加一倍”。另外，它还鼓励其在 COP26 气候变化大会召开之前做出进一步承诺。

COP26 气候变化大会还为适应基金创纪录地筹集了超过 3.5 亿美元资金，这是之前最高水平的三倍左右。对最不发达国家基金的捐款达到 6 亿美元。

## 减缓

### 存在什么问题？

为加快努力，减少排放，“确保 1.5 摄氏度温升控制目标”，减缓成果列出了缔约方将采取的步骤和承诺。认识到迄今为止的集体减排进展并不充分，人们明确期望 COP26 气候变化大会能够解决“减缓差距”问题。

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？



The outcome includes a series of actions that all Parties are expected to take to accelerate their efforts. This includes:

- A stronger commitment to limit global temperature rises to 1.5 degrees, and greater acknowledgement of the latest science which reflects the urgent need to take action during this critical decade.
- The text includes 'phase-down of unabated coal power' and 'inefficient fossil fuel subsidies', as well as 'mid-century net zero'. This language has never been included in UN text before.
- Parties are expected to revisit their 2030 emission reduction targets in 2022 and, where necessary, strengthen them to bring them in line with the Paris Agreement temperature goal. This will be based on a Party's national circumstances, recognising that it will be for each Party to decide how best to do this.
- Parties that did not submit new nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are requested before COP27, as well as long-term strategies (LTS) that set out plans to reach net zero by mid-century.
- The invitation from the Paris Agreement for Parties to submit long-term strategies, which expired in 2020, has been extended and the text says that these should be regularly updated in line with the best available science.
- The outcome launches a work programme on mitigation ambition and implementation and there will be an annual high-level Ministerial meeting on pre-2030 ambition. Both of these steps are focused on accelerating action on mitigation during the 2020s.
- There will also be annual Synthesis Reports which will provide the latest information on progress on NDCs and LTS.

该成果包括了所有缔约方应采取的一系列行动，以加快其努力。这包括：

- 更坚定地承诺将全球温升限制在 1.5 摄氏度以内，并在更大程度上承认最新科学的作用，因为科学反映了在这关键的十年中采取行动的迫切需要。
- 该文本中包括"逐步淘汰有增无减的煤电"和"化石燃料低效补贴"，以及"本世纪中叶净零排放"等语句。这种语言以前从未被纳入联合国文本当中。
- 缔约方预计将在 2022 年重新审视其 2030 年的减排目标，并在必要时强化这些目标，使其与《巴黎协定》的温升目标保持一致。这将基于缔约方的不同国情，并认识到将由每个缔约方决定如何最好地做到这一点。
- 没有提交新的国家自主贡献 (NDC) 的缔约方被要求在 COP27 之前提交其新的国家自主贡献，同时还应提交一份长期战略，阐明其在本世纪中叶达到净零排放的计划。
- 《巴黎协定》对缔约方提交长期战略的请求已于 2020 年到期，目前予以延期。该文本指出，该战略应根据现有最佳科学信息进行定期更新。
- 该成果启动了一项涉及减缓雄心及其实施的工作计划，并将举办一个关于 2030 年前雄心的年度高级别部长会议。上述两个步骤的重点是在 2020 年代加快减缓行动。
- 还将发布年度综合报告，提供关于国家自主贡献和长期战略进展的最新信息。

- The important role of nature in achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal is emphasised.
- In addition, there will be a Leader Level Summit hosted by the UN Secretary General in 2023 on ambition to 2030.
- 强调了大自然在实现《巴黎协定》温升目标上所起的重要作用。
- 此外，联合国秘书长将在 2023 年就 2030 年雄心主持召开一次领导人峰会。

## Finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for mitigation and adaptation

## 减缓和适应所需资金、技术转让和能力建设

### What is this issue?

### 存在什么问题？

Finance is essential to delivering the goals of the Paris Agreement. COP26 had a very large number of finance issues to consider. This included the \$100bn goal (as outlined above), agreeing the approach to setting a new goal from 2025, considering a report on the needs of developing countries and a report on aligning financial flows with the Paris goals.

资金对于实现《巴黎协定》各项目标至关重要。有大量的资金问题亟待在 COP26 气候变化大会上予以审议。这包括 1000 亿美元目标问题（如上所述），大会同意从 2025 年开始采用新的目标制定方法，并审议关于发展中国家需求和如何将资金流与《巴黎协定》目标看齐的报告。

Building the capacity of developing countries for practical action and policy making, is critical to support the implementation of the goals agreed at Paris. Parties were considering technical reports to continue to make progress in capacity-building.

建设发展中国家的实际行动和政策制定能力，对于支持落实《巴黎协定》的目标至关重要。缔约方正在审议相关技术报告，以继续在能力建设方面取得进展。

Also critical is the work on technology transfer and technical assistance. At COP26 this included a need to extend the memorandum of understanding between the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as its host agency.

另一项关键事宜涉及技术转让和技术援助工作。在 COP26 气候变化大会上，这涉及需要延长联合国气候技术中心和网络（CTCN）与作为其主办机构的联合国环境署（UNEP）之间的谅解备忘录的问题。

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

Parties agreed to continue discussions on long-term finance through to 2027 and have asked the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on progress towards achieving the \$100bn goal.

缔约方同意继续讨论直至 2027 年的长期融资问题，并要求融资问题常设委员会编写一份关于实现 1000 亿美元目标的进展报告。

Parties also agreed to begin the process of setting a new collective quantified post-2025 goal and that this process would be open, inclusive and transparent, seeking a broad spectrum of views and inputs.

An ad hoc work programme was established to undertake the technical work and a series of high-level ministerial dialogues mandated to provide political engagement.

Parties also agreed that this process will take into account the needs and priorities of developing countries and will include a consideration of quantity, quality, scope and access. Alongside these critical decisions on the overall finance architecture, this COP also agreed a huge amount of technical work, including guidance to the climate funds demonstrating that Paris implementation is underway.

Parties agreed technical work on capacity-building, including annual technical progress reports for the Paris Committee on Capacity Building. They also agreed to reviews of the Capacity-building Frameworks for developing countries and economies in transition. In the Pact, Parties noted the importance of continuing to enhance international coherence and coordination of capacity-building.

Parties recognised the need to continue to support developing countries to identify capacity-building gaps and find solutions to resolve these.

Parties also welcomed the outcomes of the “COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action” and Parties’ strong commitments to take forward action on capacity-building. The COP26 Catalyst is a UK Presidency convened framework to bring together key stakeholders to discuss capacity-building challenges and to catalyse action through four Action Groups on key areas requiring capacity-building, namely: Adaptation Action, Access to

缔约方还同意开始制定一个新的2025年后集体量化目标的进程，这一进程将是公开、包容和透明的，寻求广泛的意见和投入。

设立了一个特设工作方案来开展技术工作，并授权一系列高级别部长级对话来提供政治参与。

缔约方还同意，这一进程将考虑到发展中国家的需求和优先事项，并将包括对数量、质量、范围和机会的考虑。除了这些关于整体融资架构的关键决定外，本次缔约方会议还同意了大量的技术工作，包括对气候基金的指导，表明巴黎的实施正在进行中。

缔约方同意就能力建设开展技术工作，包括向巴黎能力建设委员会提交年度技术进展报告。他们还同意对发展中国家和经济转型国家的能力建设框架进行审查。在《公约》中，缔约方指出继续加强能力建设的国际一致性和协调的重要性。

缔约方认识到需要继续支持发展中国家确定能力建设的差距，并找到解决这些差距的办法。

缔约方还欢迎“COP26 气候行动催化剂”的成果，以及缔约方对推进能力建设行动的坚定承诺。COP26 催化剂是英国主席国召集的一个框架，目的是召集主要利益相关方讨论能力建设的挑战，并通过四个行动小组促进需要能力建设的关键领域的行动，即：

Finance, Carbon Markets Participation, and Transparency and Reporting.

Each Action Group includes key voices on the issue from donor and developing Parties and a range of relevant experts. The Action Groups met regularly, and conducted wider consultations at the UN Regional Climate Weeks. The COP26 Catalyst for Climate Action's Recommendations and Call to Action have now been published, with Parties and non-state actors encouraged to add their endorsements.

On technology transfer, the outcomes were that: The TEC and CTCN were invited to explore the preparation of a joint programme, with Parties wishing to see greater collaboration between the two arms of the Technology Mechanism;

Parties agreed to renew the memorandum of understanding with UNEP to host the CTCN for a further five-year period;

Parties agreed to allocate additional seats on the CTCN's Advisory Board to ensure that SIDS, LDCs and Eastern Europe (Non-Annex I) are permanently represented;

Parties also agreed to extend membership to three additional observer constituencies; Women and Gender constituency, Youth NGOs and Indigenous Peoples Organizations;

Parties noted the challenges faced by the CTCN including limited financial resources, and encouraged the CTCN to diversify its sources of funding and enhance engagement with the private sector.

## Loss and Damage

What is this issue?

适应行动、融资渠道、碳市场参与以及透明度和报告。

每个行动小组都包括来自捐助方和发展中缔约方关于该问题的关键声音以及一系列相关专家。行动小组定期举行会议，并在联合国区域气候周上进行更广泛的磋商。COP26 气候行动催化剂的建议和行动呼吁现已公布，并鼓励缔约方和非国家行为者加入他们的认可。

关于技术转让，结果是：请技术执行委员会以及气候技术中心和网络探讨编制一项联合方案，缔约方希望看到技术机制的两个部门之间加强合作。

缔约方同意延长与联合国环境署签订的谅解备忘录，将气候技术中心和网络的主办权再延长五年。

缔约方同意在气候技术中心和网络的咨询委员会中分配额外的席位，以确保小岛屿发展中国家、最不发达国家和东欧（非附件一）有永久的代表权；

缔约方还同意将成员资格扩大到另外三个观察员群体：妇女和性别群体、青年非政府组织和土著人民组织。

缔约方注意到气候技术中心和网络所面临的挑战，包括有限的财政资源，并鼓励气候技术中心和网络使其资金来源多样化并加强与私营部门的接触。

## 损失和损害

存在什么问题？

- Loss and damage refers to the impacts of climate change which occur beyond the limits of societies' and ecosystems' ability to adapt. It was widely expected that COP26 would have a significant focus on how we respond to these growing impacts that cause loss and damage to millions, including the loss of lives, livelihoods and ecosystems.
- This has been a controversial issue in recent years, not least given strongly held different views on liability and compensation for climate change impacts. Support and action to avert, minimise and address loss and damage is part of international assistance under adaptation, disaster prevention, disaster preparedness disaster response and rehabilitation budgets.

损失和损害是指气候变化的影响，这些影响的发生超出了社会和生态系统适应能力的限度。人们普遍预计，COP26 气候变化大会将重点关注我们如何应对这些给数百万人造成损失和损害的日益严重的影响，包括生命、生计和生态系统的损失。

近年来，这一直是一个有争议的问题，特别是考虑到对气候变化影响的责任和赔偿持有强烈的不同看法。对避免、减轻和处理损失及损害的支持与行动是适应、防灾、备灾、救灾和恢复预算下国际援助的一部分。

#### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

This COP made clear statements that the changing climate has already and will increasingly cause loss and damage. It endorsed the need for more money to be provided to tackle loss and damage through existing sources. It agreed the functions and funding arrangements for the Santiago Network that will arrange and fund technical assistance to Parties to help avert, minimise and address loss and damage.

COP26 also founded the Glasgow Dialogue, where Parties, civil society and technicians will come together to discuss how to increase the funds applied to loss and damage and how Parties in need can access these funds. COP26 did not reach consensus on a proposal from developing countries to set up a financing facility dedicated to loss and damage.

#### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

本次缔约方会议明确表示，不断变化的气候已经并将越来越多地造成损失和损害。它赞同需要通过现有资源提供更多的资金来处理损失和损害。会议同意圣地亚哥网络的职能和资金安排，该网络将安排和资助对缔约方的技术援助，以帮助避免、减轻和解决损失和损害。

COP26 气候变化大会还创设了格拉斯哥对话，缔约方、公民社会和技术人员将汇聚一堂，讨论如何增加用于损失和损害的资金以及有需要的缔约方如何获得这些资金。COP26 气候变化大会没有就发展中国家提出的建立一个专门用于损失和损害的融资机制的建议达成共识。

COP26 also elevated the political focus on loss and damage through ministerial discussions in London in July and at PreCOP in Milan. The COP President also asked ministerial facilitators to drive forward work on loss and damage at the COP, and it has a dedicated section in the Pact to emphasise its status as a critical pillar of climate action.

## Implementation

### What is this issue?

COP26 included discussions on how to fully implement all provisions of the Paris Agreement to ensure it is effective to reach its objectives across adaptation, mitigation and support.

In order to fully operationalise the Paris Agreement, a top priority for the UK Presidency was closing outstanding items from the 'Paris Rulebook' agreed three years ago. The Paris Rulebook sets out the detailed rules and systems to underpin delivery of the Paris Agreement. However, there were several issues where Parties held such strongly held different views that they had been unable to agree on these at previous COPs. The clock was ticking so that they could move forward with implementation.

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

COP26 signalled the start of an important stock taking process to assess Parties' progress against the Paris goals on implementation over the next two years. This will culminate in 2023 at the Global Stocktake.

COP26 finalised the Paris 'rulebook', resolving the key outstanding political decisions needed for Parties to begin implementing the Paris Agreement. More detail on the Paris 'rulebook' can be found below.

COP26 气候变化大会还通过 7 月在伦敦和在米兰举行的预备会议上的部长级讨论提升了对损失和损害的政治关注。缔约方会议主席还要求部长级协调人在气候变化大会上推动损失和损害方面的工作，并在《公约》中专门设立了一节，强调其作为气候行动的一个重要支柱的地位。

## 实施

### 存在什么问题？

COP26 气候变化大会包括讨论如何全面实施《巴黎协定》的所有条款，以确保其有效地实现适应、减缓和支持方面的目标。

为了全面落实《巴黎协定》，英国主席国的首要任务是完成三年前商定的"巴黎规则手册"中的未决项目。巴黎规则手册规定了支持《巴黎协定》实施的详细规则和制度。然而，在一些问题上，缔约方持有强烈的不同意见，以至于他们在以前的缔约方会议上无法达成一致。时间在流逝，以便他们能够推进实施。

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

COP26 气候变化大会标志着一个重要的评估过程的开始，评估缔约方在未来两年内实施巴黎目标的进展。这将在 2023 年的全球盘点中达到顶点。

COP26 气候变化大会敲定了巴黎规则手册，解决了缔约方开始实施《巴黎协定》所需的关键的未

At COP26, Parties also agreed a number of important practical and institutional arrangements, such as on Response Measures (responding to the impacts of climate policies) and the Consultative Group of Experts (to help fulfil reporting requirements) and many more. These will help the UN climate process and its constituted bodies take forward their work.

## Collaboration

### What is this issue?

COP26 sought to be both open and inclusive, with a greater variety of voices heard and helping to shape outcomes. This included responding to calls for further youth inclusion, recognition of the role of indigenous people and calls for a new direction on the ocean within the UNFCCC.

In the run up to and during COP26, UK High Level Champion Nigel Topping and his Chilean counterpart Gonzalo Munoz led work on non-Party stakeholder action, building collaboration between them and Parties in order to ensure a greater range of voices are heard to help shape and increase climate action.

Among other areas of work, the Champions launched three campaigns over the past two years (Race to Zero, Race to Resilience, and the Glasgow Finance Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)). They also launched the 2030 Breakthroughs in order to help increase action on reaching net zero across 30 sectors in the economy.

决政治决定。关于巴黎规则手册的更多细节可参见下面内容。

在 COP26 气候变化大会上，缔约方还商定了一些重要的实践和制度安排，如关于应对措施（应对气候政策的影响）和专家咨询小组（帮助履行报告要求）等。这些将有助于联合国气候进程及其组成机构推进其工作。

## 协作

### 存在什么问题？

COP26 气候变化大会力求开放和包容，听取更多不同的声音并帮助形成成果。这包括响应进一步包容青年的呼吁，承认原住民的作用，并呼吁在《联合国气候变化框架公约》中为海洋提供新的方向。

在 COP26 气候变化大会之前和期间，英国高级别倡导者奈杰尔·托普（Nigel Topping）和他的智利同行冈萨洛·穆奥兹（Gonzalo Munoz）领导了关于非缔约方利益相关方行动的工作，在和他们和缔约方之间建立合作，以确保听到更多的声音，帮助塑造和增加气候行动。

在其他领域的工作中，倡导者们在过去两年中发起了三项运动（“奔向零碳”、“奔向恢复力”和“格拉斯哥净零金融联盟（GFANZ）”）。他们还发起了 2030 年突破活动，以帮助在经济领域的 30 个部门增加实现净零的行动。

Further information on the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action is available [here](#).

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

#### Action for Climate Empowerment and youth:

Agreed a new 10 year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), focused on advancing climate education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation. This is a new flexible framework which improves policy coherence, coordination, support and monitoring of ACE elements. The most notable outcome is its recognition of youth as critical agents of change. It encourages governments to include youth as part of national delegations. The Cover Decision also creates a permanent youth forum, following the Youth4climate event held by Italy at Pre-COP.

#### Gender:

Parties agreed building blocks for a review of the Gender Action Plan scheduled for next year. This review of progress will strengthen the implementation of the Gender Action Plan going forwards.

The Pact also 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.

#### Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform:

Following the success of the initial two year Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform (LCIPP) work plan, the LCIPP Facilitative Working Group agreed to a further three year workplan.

关于马拉喀什全球气候行动伙伴关系的信息可在此处获得。

在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

#### 气候赋权行动和青年：

商定了一个新的为期 10 年的格拉斯哥气候赋权行动 (ACE) 工作方案，重点是推进气候教育、培训、公众意识、公众参与、公众获取信息和国际合作。这是一个新的灵活的框架，改善了政策的连贯性、协调性、支持和监测气候赋权行动的内容。最显著的成果是它承认青年是变革的关键力量。它鼓励各国政府将青年作为国家代表团的一部分。该决定还创建了一个永久性的青年论坛，这是继意大利在预备会举行的"青年气候"活动之后的又一举措。

#### 性别：

缔约方就定于明年进行的《性别平等行动计划》审查的基本内容达成一致意见。对进展情况的审查将加强《性别行动计划》今后的实施。

《协定》还鼓励缔约方增加妇女充分、有意义和平等地参与气候行动，并确保促进性别平等的执行和执行手段。

#### 地方社区和土著人民平台：

当地方社区和原住民平台 (LCIPP) 的工作计划在最初两年取得成功，LCIPP 促进工作



The new workplan will have a continued focus on capacity for engagement, knowledge sharing and climate policy, but will incorporate new activities, such as youth meetings. It will also include activities from the previous work plan, such as regional gatherings (which had been postponed due to pandemic).

#### **Ocean and Land:**

Parties agreed to a new action on the ocean in the UN climate process, including asking UN climate institutions to integrate the ocean in their work, and to start an annual dialogue on the ocean to strengthen action.

- Parties agreed to new steps to bring more coherence to discussion and action on land and climate change in the UN climate process.

#### **Institutional issues:**

- The budget for the UNFCCC for the next two years was agreed, as was agreement to the start of the Paris Agreement's Compliance Committee.
- Egypt was confirmed as host of COP27 and the United Arab Emirates as host of COP28.

#### **Marrakech Partnership and High Level Champions:**

- At COP26 the High Level Champions launched their five-year plan for the Improved Marrakech Partnership for Enhancing Ambition. This will deepen engagement with national governments, see more activities by stakeholders at a regional level and continue to foster action on resilience and finance, especially for

小组同意再制定一个三年工作计划。

新的工作计划将继续关注参与能力、知识共享和气候政策，但将纳入新的活动，如青年会议。它还将包括以前工作计划中的活动，如区域集会（因大流行病而被推迟）。

#### **海洋和陆地：**

缔约方同意在联合国气候进程中采取新的海洋行动，包括要求联合国气候机构将海洋问题纳入其工作中，并开始关于海洋的年度对话，以加强行动。

缔约方同意采取新的步骤，使联合国气候进程中关于土地和气候变化的讨论和行动更加协调一致。

#### **体制问题：**

会议就《联合国气候变化框架公约》未来两年的预算达成一致，并同意启动《巴黎协定》的履约委员会。

埃及被确定为第 27 届缔约方会议的东道国，阿拉伯联合酋长国被确认为第 28 届缔约方会议的东道国。

#### **马拉喀什伙伴关系和高级别支持者：**

在 COP26 气候变化大会上，高级别倡导者推出了改进马拉喀什伙伴关系以增强雄心的五年计划。这将加深与各国政府的接触，看到利益相关方在区域一级开展更多的活动，并继续促进关于复原

emerging markets and developing countries.

- Parties welcomed the leadership of the High Level Champions and their improvements to the Marrakech Partnership. The Marrakech Partnership is the space within the UN Climate Change body for collaboration between Parties and businesses, local governments, investors and civil society.

## Nature

- The final texts have taken a significant step forward in recognising the importance of nature and ecosystems, and the connection between the climate and biodiversity challenges we face. There are 11 references to nature themes in total across the COP and CMA decisions, including further action on ocean and land. This builds on language used at COP25 and aims to increase global awareness of the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems for climate change adaptation and mitigation, including forests and biodiversity.
- The text emphasizes nature's critical role in achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal. As the science makes clear, there is no viable route to limiting global warming to 1.5C without nature. The text encourages Parties to incorporate the protection, conservation and restoration of nature and ecosystems in their national and local climate action plans, to support sustainable livelihoods and indigenous peoples and local communities.

## Paris Rulebook Article 6

### What is this issue?

Article 6 acknowledges that Parties may choose to cooperate internationally to meet part of their

力和融资的行动，特别是为新兴市场和发展中国家。

缔约方欢迎高级别倡导者的领导以及他们对马拉喀什伙伴关系的改进。马拉喀什伙伴关系是联合国气候变化机构内缔约方与企业、地方政府、投资者和民间社会之间的合作空间。

## 自然

- 在承认自然和生态系统重要性以及我们面临的气候和生物多样性挑战之间的联系方面，最终文本迈出了重要一步。在 COP 和 CMA 决议中，总共有 11 处提到了自然主题，包括在海洋和陆地上的进一步行动。这是建立在 COP25 曾采用的语言之上的，旨在提高全球对保护、养护和恢复自然和生态系统对适应和减缓气候变化的关键作用的认识，包括森林和生物多样性。
- 文本强调了自然在实现《巴黎协定》温升目标中所起的关键作用。科学表明，如果没有自然，就没有可行途径将全球升温控制在 1.5 摄氏度以内。文本鼓励缔约方将保护、养护和恢复自然和生态系统纳入其国家和地方气候行动计划当中，以支持可持续生计、原住民和当地社区。

## 巴黎规则手册第六条

### 存在什么问题？

第 6 条承认，缔约方可以寻求开展国际合作，利用在其他国家实

NDCs using emission reductions achieved in other countries. This could be, for instance, by purchasing international 'carbon credits' or 'offsets', or by creating a link between carbon markets, such as linking the new UK Emissions Trading System to another international system. It also includes non-market approaches. Having failed to reach agreement since Paris, it was also important to the credibility of the multilateral process that a deal was reached.

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

The three constituent parts of Article 6 were agreed, covering voluntary cooperation, a new carbon crediting mechanism, and non-market approaches. Within those parts, consensus was finally found on the major political issues that had divided Parties for many years: how to avoid double counting of emissions reductions; use of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) credits; and adaptation finance. That consensus will see host Parties clarifying the intended use of credits generated by the new mechanism, a limited carryover of CDM credits for use against NDCs, and voluntary contributions to adaptation finance where cooperation takes place between Parties. This paves the way for an operational Article 6, initiating transition from the old Kyoto Protocol regime to the instruments of the Paris Agreement.

## Common Time Frames

### What is this issue?

Common Time Frames for nationally determined contributions (NDCs) was one of the elements from the Rulebook for the implementation of the Paris Agreement that could not be agreed three years ago. This meant that whilst the Paris Agreement had been agreed, there was no agreement on the

现的减排量满足其国家自主贡献方案的部分要求。例如，可通过购买国际“碳信用”或“碳补偿”，或通过连接不同碳市场（如将英国新的排放交易体系与另一个国际体系连接起来）达到这个目的。它还包括有关非市场方法的内容。由于自巴黎气候大会以来未能达成协议，所以协议的达成对维护多边进程的可信度也很重要。

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

在第六条的三个组成部分上，即自愿合作、新的碳信用机制和非市场方法三个方面，目前已达成一致。在这几部分内容上，最终就多年来导致缔约方产生分歧的主要政治问题达成共识：这包括如何避免减排量的双重核算；清洁发展机制（CDM）信用额的使用；以及适应资金等。在这一共识下，东道主将明确新机制产生的信用额的预期用途；清洁发展机制信用额的有限结转，以用于国家自主贡献方案；以及在缔约方之间的合作中适应资金的自愿捐献额等。这为实际执行第六条、从旧的《京都议定书》机制向《巴黎协定》文本过渡铺平了道路。

## 共同时间框架

### 存在什么问题？

国家自主贡献共同时间框架是有关落实《巴黎协定》的规则手册中的一项内容，三年前未能达成一致。这意味着，虽然《巴黎协定》已经达成一致，但对缔约方

length of the implementation period of Parties' national commitments (NDCs). The lack of consistency across the time periods covered by national climate commitments meant it was challenging to track, aggregate and compare their targets and implementation.

Since 2020, there have been growing calls to resolve this issue at COP26 to give Parties clarity for the next round of NDCs in 2025 and support efforts to raise the ambition needed to keep 1.5c alive.

### What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?

By recommending a common time frame, we have provided guidance to Parties to ensure future NDCs cover the same period of time. This means that all commitments set forward by Parties in 2025 should show us what 2035 climate commitments add up to, allowing the world to understand better whether Parties are on track to keep 1.5c alive.

## Enhanced Transparency Framework

### What is this issue?

By finalising the Enhanced Transparency Framework, agreement was reached on how to track and communicate progress in tackling climate change as we implement the Paris Agreement. Under the Paris Agreement, each Party will report on the progress made towards achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), on support provided to, needed and received by developing countries, in addition to an annual Greenhouse Gas emissions report. Previously, developed and developing country Parties had

国家自主贡献方案的执行期长度却未统一意见。由于各国气候承诺所覆盖的时间期限缺乏一致性，这意味着跟踪、汇总和比较其目标和执行情况仍具挑战性。

自 2020 年以来，对在 COP26 气候变化大会上解决这一问题的呼声日益高涨，其目的是使缔约方能够明确其 2025 年下一轮国家自主贡献方案的内容，此举也旨在为围绕保持更具雄心的 1.5 摄氏度目标而进行的相关努力提供支持。

### 在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？

通过提出有关共同时间框架的建议，我们为缔约方提供了相关指引，以确保未来的国家自主贡献方案都覆盖相同的时间阶段。这意味着，缔约方在 2025 年提出的所有承诺能向我们展示 2035 年的气候承诺的整体规模，从而让全世界都能更好地了解缔约各方是否仍在保持 1.5 摄氏度目标的正常轨道上。

## 增强透明度框架

### 存在什么问题？

通过最终敲定增强透明度框架，缔约方就执行《巴黎协定》时如何跟踪和沟通应对气候变化的相应进展达成了协议。根据《巴黎协定》，每个缔约方除了提供年度温室气体排放报告外，还应报告其在实现国家自主贡献方面的进展，以及向发展中国家提供、或后者所需和接受的支持规模情况。此前，发达国家和发展中国

reported using different systems to different levels of detail. From December 2024 onwards, all Parties have common reporting requirements.

This will help us to understand our collective progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, help us to understand where more could be done, and encourage further action and ambition.

### **What was the outcome at COP26 on this issue?**

Parties agreed to adopt a package that will implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement. This included a series of common reporting tables that will track Parties' emissions, support, and progress towards their nationally determined contributions.

家缔约方采用不同的系统呈交报告，并且报告的详细程度也不尽相同。从 2024 年 12 月起，所有缔约方都应遵守共同的报告要求。

这将有助于我们了解在实现《巴黎协定》目标方面的集体进展情况，协助我们了解哪些方面可以做出改进，同时鼓励采取进一步行动和雄心。

### **在该问题上，COP26 气候变化大会取得了什么成果？**

缔约方一致同意，通过采纳一个一揽子计划来落实《巴黎协定》下的增强透明度框架。这包括推出一系列共同报告表格，以跟踪缔约方的排放、提供的支持和实现其国家自主贡献方面所取得的进展等。

## Process

### Ministerial Co-Facilitators

1. In line with long-standing UNFCCC tradition, the COP President appointed sets of ministers to take forward informal consultations on more political issues. Each of these issues was allocated a pair of ministers to co-facilitate discussions (one from a developed country and one developing). These were:

- Article 6 - Minister Fu of **Singapore** and Minister Eide of **Norway**. Focussing in particular on adaptation finance in Article 6.2, accounting for units generated outside the scope of NDCs, and the use of pre-2020 units to meet NDCs.
- Common Time Frames for NDCs - Minister Mujawamariya of **Rwanda** and Minister Sommaruga of **Switzerland**: whether there will be a single time frame for Nationally Determined Contributions.
- Enhanced Transparency Framework - Minister Joseph of **Antigua and Barbuda** and Minister Shaw of **New Zealand**: elements in the overarching transparency decision text.
- Adaptation - Minister Shauna of the **Maldives** and Minister Ribera of **Spain**: operationalising the Global Goal on Adaptation.
- Mitigation and keeping 1.5 within reach - Minister Stiell of **Grenada** and Minister Jorgensen of **Denmark**: actions required from Parties, individually and collectively.
- Loss & damage - Minister Dieschbourg of **Luxembourg** and Minister Charles Jr of **Jamaica**: relevant aspects of the agenda which transcend technical discussions under the SBI and SBSTA.

## 进程

### 部长级联合协调人

1. 根据《联合国气候变化框架公约》的长期传统，缔约方会议主席任命了几组部长来推进涉及更多政治问题的非正式磋商。每个问题都由两名部长共同主持讨论（一名来自发达国家，另一名来自发展中国家）。这些问题包括：

- 第六条——新加坡的傅部长和挪威的 Eide 部长。特别关注第六条第二款中的适应融资，国家自主贡献范围外产生的排放量的核算，以及采用 2020 年前的排放量满足国家自主贡献要求等。
- 国家自主贡献共同时间框架——卢旺达的 Mujawamariya 部长和瑞士的 Sommaruga 部长：是否会设定一个单一的国家自主贡献时间框架。
- 增强透明度框架——安提瓜和巴布达的 Joseph 部长和新西兰的 Shaw 部长：整个透明度决议文本中包含哪些要素。
- 适应——马尔代夫的 Shauna 部长和西班牙的 Ribera 部长：全球适应目标的落实工作。
- 减缓和确保 1.5 摄氏度的温升控制目标——格林纳达的 Stiell 部长和丹麦的 Jorgensen 部长：需要缔约方单独和集体采取的行动。
- 损失和损害——卢森堡的 Dieschbourg 部长和牙买加的 Charles Jr 部长：议程中超越附属履行机构（SBI）和附属科学技术咨询机构下

- Finance: Minister Fouad of **Egypt** and Minister Bolund of **Sweden**: progress on substantive issues, in particular concerning Long-Term Finance and the New Collective Quantified Goal.
- Coherence: Minister Meza of **Costa Rica** worked with the COP President to address the ways in which these issues are linked.
- (SBSTA) 技术讨论的相关方面。
- 融资：埃及的 Fouad 部长和瑞典的 Bolund 部长：实质性问题上取得的进展，特别是在长期融资和新的集体量化目标方面取得的进展。
- 连贯性：哥斯达黎加的 Meza 部长与缔约方会议主席一道，解决上述问题的关联性的问题。