Sponsors: Brazil, China, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Tuvalu, UK, USA, Viet Nam

*The COP26 Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Paris Agreement formed on December 13, 2015,

*Concerned* by the fact that there are countries are affected severely by climate change, especially in the field of agriculture,

*Taking* into account the fact that many countries affected if the temperature rises by 2℃*,*

*Recognizing* the importance of submitting the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) and Biennial Reports (BR) and many countries fail to do so,

*Concerned* about the rapid economic development of countries, which has led to a rapid increase in Greenhouse gas Emissions,

*Expressing* its satisfaction with the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to date,

*Emphasizing* that Double Counting accelerates the impact of global warming before it is perceived, causing irreversible damage, and should be taken action about as soon as possible,

*Emphasizing* corresponding adjustment specified in the Paris Agreement Article 6 Clause 2 is effective method to prevent double-counting, and has played significant role in understanding the situation of international greenhouse gas emission,

*Emphasizing* that ideas of adapting Overall Mitigation in Global Emissions (OMGE) into cooperative approach and the mechanism will promote nations to implement measures to reduce GHG emission thus leading to protect environment,

*Taking* into account the ongoing discussion on the CDM of the Kyoto Mechanisms,

*Expressing* its satisfaction with the achievements made on loss and damage since the development of the work plan, including discussions at the annual UN Climate Change Conference, the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage in 2013, the inclusion of loss and damage in the Paris Agreement (Article 8) in 2015, and the integration of the Paris Agreement into the transparency framework and the global stocktake (2018),

*Recalling* 2 /CP.25 and 2 / CMA.2 of 2019, and in which it "requested urgent, scaled-up, new and additional funding by developed countries", "established an expert group on actions related to assistance", and "established a Santiago network to avoid, minimize and address loss and damage" and expressing its satisfaction that consensus had been reached on some of them, but regretted that there was no effective agreement on all of them,

*Recalling* decision 2/CP.19, whereby the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts was established to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

*Noting with concern* that adaptation and the lack of definition of loss and damage may hinder sources of funding, as presented by the UNFCCC Secretariat in FCCC/TP/2019/1,

*Recognizing* that lack of funding stirs circumspection in developing countries, which have historically contributed little to climate change but are disproportionately vulnerable, and that many developing countries are in need more aid from developed countries,

*Taking into consideration* the fact that there are some developing countries in need of aid from developed countries,

*Recalling* the Green Climate fund formed in 2010,

1. Affirms that the impact of climate change is much smaller with a 1.5°C temperature increase than with a 2°C increase, and resolve to "Keep 1.5 alive";
2. Affirms that limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius requires rapid, serious, and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions;
3. Requests that Parties review and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs as necessary, in accordance with Article III and Article IV, paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 11 of the Paris Agreement;
4. *Urges* to limit the global rise in temperature to 1.5 degrees celsius;
5. *Urges* developing countries and developed countries to comply with deadlines for submitting their BTR and BR respectively and to level up the BTR to the level of a BR;
6. *Reaffirms* that CO2 reduction needs to occur globally;
7. *Decides* the target period to be set in the NDCs submitted by each country shall be based on a 5-year period in principle;
8. *Decides* that the target period specified in the NDCs submitted by each country should be limited to 2030 and then every 5 years thereafter, and that only contributions from projects that require long-term action, such as afforestation, should be allowed to be extended to 10 years as a separate statistic in each country's NDC;
9. *Urges* the following, based on the assumption that all coal-fired power generation will be phased out in they next 50 years, with the goal of completely eliminating all coal-fired power generation by the end of 35 years;
   1. Retrofit inefficient coal-fired power generation to make it eco-friendly by 2032 or shut them down
   2. Developed countries to encourage their private sectors to invest in coal-fired power generation retrofit technologies within developing countries
   3. Efficiency to be defined by SBSTA by COP 27
10. *Emphases* the importance of carbon neutrality;
11. *Recommends* country Parties that have difficulty writing a report on their own, such as LDCs, after clarifying the reasons for not being able to write a report, to be supported by regional organizations and cooperative developed country Parties based on mutual agreement;
12. *Decides* that the amount of the target set in the NDC as a long term goal be canceled as OMGE and that the amount achieved and exceeded during the target period will not be counted as a reduction in the next NDC;
13. *Encourages* UN Member States to implement projects in the context of the OMGE;
14. *Urges* countries to contribute to the Adaptation Fund and to report on their contributions while coordinating with the opposite party;
15. *Requests* each country Parties to introduce the equivalent adjustments in stages as follows in Article 6 (4) of the Paris Agreement;
    1. Report to the mechanism supervisory board under Article 6.4 on the record of activities and desired share of distribution by the countries concerned in the market mechanism
    2. The proportion of credits to be obtained shall be determined by the mechanism supervisory committee under Article 6, paragraph 4 in a forum where the countries concerned can participate
    3. Introduce by 2030, with full equivalent adjustment to be introduced by 2035
16. *Recognises* the need to continue the discussion on the CDM;
17. *Urges* that adaptation funding under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and compensation for loss and damage under Article 8 are separate and require their own funding sources;
18. *Urges* that while adaptation funding can indeed reduce loss and damage, it does not cover all funding needs, and that providing adaptation funding should not neglect loss and damage considerations;
19. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels;
20. *Regrets* that the goal of developed country Parties to jointly mobilize US$100 billion per year by 2020 has not yet been met and urges them to achieve the US$100 billion goal and take the collective action contained therein;
21. *Encourages* developed countries to provide developing countries aid through the Green Climate Fund;
22. *Requests* developing countries to create reports on how the funds were used and turn in the reports to the Green Climate Fund annually;
    1. Member States which cannot turn in reports annually, however, for reasons such as a civil war or the dire shortage of officials to create the report, must apply to the GCF in order to turn in their report biannually;
    2. Member States which do not follow this paragraph will receive a pausing on funding until the report of the year in particular is turned in;
23. *Urges* the Green Climate Fund to be scaled up so that developing countries in need of financial assistance can obtain it;
24. *Requests* support from developed country Parties to maintain the existence of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Country (LDC) nations and their contribution to effective climate change action by:
    1. Support using public funds,
       1. Further funding for the Warsaw International Mechanism,
       2. Maintaining at least the status quo on the new post-2025 targets,
       3. providing personnel to developing countries for the decline of the use of fossil fuels to renewable energy in the future,
    2. Support by Encouraging private sector investment as investment for capacity building in countries with poor infrastructure for capacity building purposes,
    3. Support while proactiving bilateral negotiations to implement financial assistance to do the points discussed in this paragraph,
25. *Requests* developed country Parties for financial, and human support for spreading agriculture which adapts to global warming to developing countries,
26. *Encourages* promotion of the provision by developed countries of relevant technologies for the agricultural sector to developing countries, starting with LDCs with the aim of enabling all countries to contribute to the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions,
27. *Encourages* developed country Parties and financially available country Parties to provide funds to the GCF actively;
28. *Invites* the GCF to add the following to the criteria when the GCF administrative office and the Independent Technology Advice Panel are analyzing the funding requests and recommendations and are deciding to adopt the case;
29. The eventual stop on inefficient fossil fuel power generation;
30. That the funds are being used and recognized for climate change as a result of the inspection;
31. The country’s GDP;
    1. The eagerness on their efforts for climate change;
       1. the percentage of regenerative energy:
       2. the percentage of fossil fuel;
       3. the percentage of the country’s budget for the environment compared to the entire governmental budget:
       4. The preliminary report on the eventual stop regarding inefficient fossil fuel power generation;
32. *Resolves* to move swiftly with the full implementation of the Paris Agreement.