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WIMUN NY 2025

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND
FUTURE GENERATIONS OF HUMANKIND

Simulation: Second Committee of the General Assembly

Welcome to WIMUN New York 2025,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the United Nations in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the Organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

The global climate change is inextricably linked to a lot of factors: from water, liveable temperature, biodiversity, and others. Research from the Stockholm Resilience Centre showed a new approach to understanding sustainability: planetary boundaries (Rockström et.al., 2009). Human activities (anthropogenic pressures) are straining the Earth's systems so much that sudden and dramatic environmental shifts are a real possibility. We need a new way to manage the planet's health. This approach involves setting safe limits, called planetary boundaries, for how much we can stress the Earth. Crossing these boundaries could be very damaging, even catastrophic, because it might push the Earth past tipping points. These tipping points could trigger rapid and dramatic environmental changes across vast regions or the entire planet.

One of the nine identified planetary boundaries is climate change. Scientific bodies like the IPCC and the World Meteorological Organization have issued warnings about the significant risks posed by exceeding critical thresholds in areas like climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion. Their reports published throughout the years (1990, 2007a, and 2007b) emphasize the urgency of staying within these boundaries. While big issues like climate change affect the entire planet, their initial impacts are often felt in specific regions. For instance, climate change can trigger tipping points in smaller sub-systems like the Indian monsoon or El Niño events. Each of these sub-systems reacts differently to changes in temperature or radiation. Achieving global climate solutions must go hand-in-hand with sustainability justice. This means recognizing that the burden of climate change falls disproportionately on those who have contributed least to the problem. A just transition to a sustainable future requires centering the needs of vulnerable communities, ensuring they have a voice in decision-making, and allocating resources to support those most impacted by climate disasters.

The United Nations plays a vital role in promoting climate justice for present and future generations. The IPCC, a UN body, acknowledges the importance of equity and justice in tackling climate change, even though current emission pathway models don't explicitly address these issues. The UN recognizes that the effectiveness of climate solutions depends on addressing inequalities and ensuring a just transition. They advocate for integrated responses that prioritize risk reduction, equity, and justice across all development levels. Inclusive decision-making processes that incorporate local and indigenous knowledge are also encouraged. However, the UN acknowledges that opportunities for action vary greatly depending on a region's development history. To address this, the UN emphasizes the importance of accelerated financial support for developing countries, ensuring a more equitable global response to climate change.

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind (cont.)

Environmental issues are often battlegrounds of heated debate, fueled by deep concerns about fairness. Our planet faces a critical crossroads: securing a stable climate for present and future generations. The focus here is on crafting a unified global framework that promotes ambitious solutions. We will delve into strategies for accelerating the transition to clean energy, fostering sustainable practices across industries, and ensuring a just transition that addresses the unequal burdens of climate change.

Key Points and Main Issues

Delegates discussing "Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations of Humankind" should focus on the interconnections between mitigation, adaptation, justice, cooperation, financing, and innovation.

1. Climate Change Mitigation

- **Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions:**
 - Limiting global warming to **1.5°C above pre-industrial levels** requires drastic reductions in emissions from key sectors such as energy, transportation, agriculture, and industry.
 - Emissions from fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes are major contributors.
- **Sector-Specific Strategies:**
 - **Energy:** Transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources like wind, solar, and hydropower.
 - **Transportation:** Promote electric vehicles (EVs), improve public transportation systems, and adopt sustainable fuel technologies.
 - **Agriculture:** Implement sustainable land-use practices, reduce methane emissions from livestock, and minimize food waste.
 - **Industry:** Increase energy efficiency, adopt circular economy principles, and develop low-carbon technologies.
- **Recommended Actions:**
 - Support policies that encourage the **phasing out of coal** and the expansion of renewable energy infrastructure.
 - Discuss the role of **carbon pricing mechanisms** (e.g., carbon taxes or emissions trading systems) in incentivizing emission reductions.
 - Address barriers to adopting clean energy technologies, such as cost, infrastructure, and political resistance.

2. Climate Adaptation and Resilience

- **Adapting to Unavoidable Impacts:**
 - Even with mitigation efforts, the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather events, will continue to impact communities.
- **Building Resilient Infrastructure:**
 - Developing climate-resilient infrastructure, such as flood defenses and drought-resistant crops, is essential for minimizing damage.
- **Nature-Based Solutions:**
 - Ecosystem restoration, such as reforestation and wetland preservation, can enhance resilience while reducing emissions.
- **Recommended Actions:**
 - Promote the integration of **adaptation strategies** into national development plans.
 - Advocate for increased funding for adaptation projects, particularly in **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** and least developed countries (LDCs).
 - Highlight the importance of **nature-based solutions** as cost-effective and sustainable approaches to climate resilience.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

3. Climate Justice

- **Disproportionate Impacts:**
 - Developing countries and vulnerable populations often face the worst effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and food insecurity.
 - These groups contribute the least to global emissions but lack the resources to adapt or recover.
- **Equitable Solutions:**
- Climate justice calls for fair and inclusive policies that prioritize the needs of vulnerable communities.
- Indigenous peoples and marginalized groups must be empowered to participate in decision-making processes.
- **Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR):**
- Recognizes the differing capabilities and responsibilities of countries in addressing climate change, with developed countries expected to lead mitigation efforts and provide support for developing nations.
- **Recommended Actions:**
 - Advocate for developed countries to fulfill their commitments under the **Paris Agreement**, including financial contributions to climate funds.
 - Discuss mechanisms for **loss and damage compensation** to help countries recover from climate-induced disasters.
 - Promote initiatives that enhance **community-based adaptation** and resilience-building in vulnerable regions.

4. International Cooperation

- **Global Frameworks:**
 - The **Paris Agreement** is the cornerstone of international climate action, requiring countries to set and meet **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**.
 - Regional agreements and partnerships also play a crucial role in addressing cross-border climate challenges.
- **Accountability and Transparency:**
- Ensuring that countries adhere to their commitments involves robust monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanisms.
- Non-state actors, including businesses and civil society, must also be included in accountability frameworks.
- **Recommended Actions:**
 - Emphasize the need for countries to strengthen their **NDCs** and adopt net-zero targets.
 - Explore the role of **technology transfer** and knowledge-sharing to help developing countries achieve climate goals.
 - Advocate for the establishment of a **global stocktake** to regularly assess progress and address gaps in implementation.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

5. Financing Climate Action

- **Developed Countries' Commitments:**

- The gap in financing threatens the ability of vulnerable countries to transition to low-carbon economies and adapt to climate impacts.

- **Green Investment and Innovation:**

- Private sector investment and public-private partnerships are essential to mobilize additional resources.
- Green technologies and sustainable infrastructure require significant upfront funding but yield long-term benefits.

- **Debt and Climate Resilience:**

- Many developing countries face debt crises exacerbated by climate-related disasters, limiting their ability to finance rebuilding infrastructure following natural disasters.

- **Recommended Actions:**

- Call for greater transparency and accountability in climate financing, ensuring funds reach the most vulnerable populations.
- Discuss the role of innovative mechanisms like **green bonds**, **carbon markets**, and **climate resilience funds**.
- Explore solutions to address the intersection of debt and climate change, such as **debt-for-climate swaps**.

6. Technology and Innovation

- **Role of Innovation:**

- Advances in technology, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS), renewable energy systems, and smart grids, are critical for reducing emissions.

- **Barriers to Adoption:**

- Developing countries often face challenges in accessing and deploying clean technologies due to high costs and limited technical expertise.

- **Digital Solutions:**

- Technology can improve climate monitoring, data collection, and disaster response, enhancing global efforts to mitigate and adapt.

- **Recommended Actions:**

- Advocate for international initiatives to provide **affordable access to green technologies**.
- Highlight the importance of **capacity-building programs** to train local populations in the use of climate-friendly innovations.
- Promote collaborations between governments, private companies, and research institutions to accelerate technological breakthroughs.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

7. Addressing Non-State Actors

- **Private Sector's Role:**
 - Businesses contribute significantly to emissions but also possess resources and influence to drive sustainable practices.
 - Many corporations are adopting science-based targets to align with global climate goals.
- **Civil Society and Local Communities:**
 - Grassroots organizations and local communities are vital for implementing adaptation and mitigation measures on the ground.
- **Youth and Advocacy Movements:**
 - Youth-led climate movements, such as **Fridays for Future**, have mobilized public opinion and influenced policy debates.
- **Recommended Actions:**
 - Strengthen partnerships with the **private sector** to promote sustainable investments and carbon-neutral supply chains.
 - Enhance the role of **civil society** in implementing community-based projects.
 - Encourage youth participation in climate negotiations and policy-making processes.

[Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report](#)

2023

Summary: The IPCC's Synthesis Report summarizes the latest climate science, impacts, and solutions. It builds on previous reports, emphasizing the links between climate, ecosystems, and society. The report outlines current climate conditions, future projections, and the urgency of adaptation and mitigation actions. It highlights the need for transformative changes towards a sustainable future, emphasizing equity and justice.

[Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability](#)

2022

Summary: This technical summary expands on the IPCC Working Group II's assessment of climate change impacts. It builds on previous reports and special reports, incorporating knowledge up to September 2021. The report highlights the social and economic context of climate change, including rapid urbanization, inequality, and ongoing environmental challenges. It examines vulnerabilities and future risks under various development pathways. Existing adaptation efforts, their limitations, and the role of mitigation are also assessed. This report emphasizes the importance of social justice, diverse knowledge systems, and urgent action. It acknowledges increased climate action at all levels and the role of international agreements like the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.

[Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change](#)

2022

Summary: The IPCC's Working Group III report offers a comprehensive assessment of climate change mitigation strategies. It builds on previous reports and emphasizes social sciences to understand human behavior and lifestyle changes. The report explores mitigation pathways, enablers like technology and finance, and their links to sustainable development goals. It analyzes emissions trends, mitigation potentials across sectors (energy, buildings, transport, etc.), and the costs and benefits of various approaches. Finally, the report discusses enabling conditions for mitigation action, including national policies, international cooperation, and investment in innovation.

Environmental Justice Technical Paper

2022

Summary: Environmental threats worsen existing social injustices and violate human rights. UNDP's experience positions them to address this through "environmental justice" - promoting accountability and upholding environmental rights. The paper proposes a three-pronged approach: 1) Establish legal frameworks that respect environmental rights. 2) Strengthen institutions to enforce environmental laws and ensure access to justice. 3) Empower people to participate in environmental decision-making. This strategy aims to integrate environmental considerations into UNDP's work on governance, rule of law, and human rights.

India - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: At the High-Level Segment of COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, India's Union Minister of State for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh, emphasized the critical juncture in the global fight against climate change, particularly for nations in the Global South. He underscored the importance of adhering to the principles of equity, climate justice, and common but differentiated responsibilities, highlighting the disproportionate burden borne by developing countries due to historical emissions from developed nations. Singh called for substantial climate finance, advocating for the mobilization of at least \$1.3 trillion annually until 2030 to support ambitious mitigation and adaptation efforts. He also showcased India's proactive climate actions, including achieving its 2015 Nationally Determined Contributions ahead of schedule, tripling renewable energy capacity since 2014, and launching initiatives like Mission LiFE to promote sustainable lifestyles.

Croatia - Statement COP 29

2024

Summary: Croatia emphasized its commitment to combating climate change through decarbonizing its energy system, increasing renewable energy use to 42.5% by 2030, and advancing innovations like green hydrogen production. It highlighted achievements in renewable energy, sustainable housing, and biodiversity protection while advocating for inclusive climate finance to support developing nations. Croatia also called for urgent global action, citing the Mediterranean's vulnerability and underscoring the importance of transforming climate ambitions into tangible results.

Kingdom of Tonga - Statement COP 29

2024

Summary: Tonga's COP29 statement underscored its extreme vulnerability to climate change, highlighting rising sea levels, severe tropical cyclones, and ecological impacts such as coral bleaching and reduced agricultural output. Despite contributing minimally to global emissions, Tonga has implemented ambitious climate strategies, achieving targets like planting one million trees and transitioning to 70% renewable energy by 2030. It called for urgent global action, including fulfillment of climate finance pledges, operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, and sustainable ocean management, while emphasizing the importance of partnerships to safeguard Pacific Island nations' futures.

Saudi Arabia - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Saudi Arabia's statement at COP29 highlighted its commitment to advancing climate action through initiatives like the Saudi Green Initiative, which focuses on emissions reduction, afforestation, and protecting land and marine areas. The Kingdom emphasized the importance of sustainable development, equitable climate policies, and the circular carbon economy to ensure cleaner energy systems. It announced plans to significantly expand renewable energy, develop one of the world's largest carbon capture and storage facilities, and produce clean hydrogen to support global energy transitions. Additionally, Saudi Arabia reaffirmed its dedication to international partnerships and hosting future environmental events to promote integrated and sustainable climate solutions.

Saudi Arabia on behalf of Arab Group - COP29 (Arabic)

2024

Summary: The Arab Group emphasized the importance of adhering to the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, particularly equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, and called for the establishment of ambitious goals that align with the needs of developing countries. The group also stressed the necessity of providing financial support to developing nations, especially for adaptation to the impacts of climate change, and urged the international community to strengthen cooperation while avoiding unilateral actions that could hinder sustainable development in the Global South.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speech emphasizes the urgent and existential threat climate change poses to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), specifically Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. It recounts the devastation caused by Hurricane Beryl in July 2024 and ongoing severe flooding, highlighting the nation's vulnerability. The speaker criticizes the lack of meaningful global action and finance commitments, calling for ambitious climate finance reform, a focus on SIDS' unique vulnerabilities, and urgent collective action to safeguard lives and livelihoods.

Malawi - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speech emphasizes Malawi's and the Least Developed Countries' (LDCs) commitment to addressing climate change despite significant challenges. Representing Malawi and 45 LDCs, the speaker highlights the devastating impacts of climate change, including floods and droughts, which threaten livelihoods and development gains. The call to action at COP29 focuses on enhancing climate finance, accelerating clean energy transitions, strengthening adaptation, and prioritizing loss and damage funding to support vulnerable communities. The speech urges global solidarity, bold action, and transformative solutions to create a sustainable and resilient future for all.

Malawi on behalf of LDC Group - COP29

2024

Summary: The statement, delivered on behalf of the 45 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), emphasizes the urgent need for global climate action, especially for nations on the frontlines of the climate crisis. LDCs call for a new climate finance goal that addresses their specific needs, with a focus on grants and substantial funding to support mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage. They stress the importance of transparency in financial support, capacity building, and achieving the goals set in the Paris Agreement, including the operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and loss and damage mechanisms. The group urges strong actions on NDCs, just transition, and agricultural climate action while highlighting the need for science, gender-responsive actions, and comprehensive solutions for health and migration impacts.

Libya - Statement COP29 (Arabic)

2024

Summary: The Libyan representative at COP29 emphasizes the urgent need for global cooperation to combat climate change, highlighting the devastating effects of natural disasters and the importance of financial support, technology transfer, and capacity building for vulnerable countries. Libya's "Think Tomorrow" initiative aims to reduce carbon emissions and restore natural environments, aligning with efforts to achieve climate adaptation and mitigation. The representative also calls for reforms in global financial institutions to address the climate finance gap and ensure developing nations can improve living conditions without facing trade barriers.

[Austria - Statement COP29](#)

2024

Summary: The speaker addresses the urgency of climate action, noting that 2024 is set to be hotter than 2023, with the climate crisis affecting all regions of the world, including vulnerable island states and Europe. They emphasize the need to fulfill ambitious commitments made at COP28, such as tripling renewables, and call for new, ambitious NDCs in line with the 1.5-degree goal. The speaker stresses the importance of climate finance, advocating for a collective goal that supports developing countries and encourages broader financial efforts beyond just public funds to achieve a global transition to a climate-neutral society.

[Nepal - Statement COP29](#)

2024

Summary: Nepal highlights struggles with climate change, despite its negligible carbon emissions. They stress the urgency of addressing climate justice and finance, particularly through the implementation of the "polluters pay and compensate" principle and the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund. The speaker calls for climate finance to support vulnerable nations like Nepal, ensuring it is provided as grants, and urges global cooperation on integrated adaptation strategies linking mountains to the sea to protect both mountainous and coastal regions.

[Poland - Statement COP29](#)

2024

Summary: The President of Poland emphasized Poland's commitment to climate action during his tenure, highlighting achievements such as ratifying the Paris Agreement, hosting COP24 in Katowice, and adopting the Katowice Rule Book. He underscored the importance of the Declaration on Solidarity and Just Transition, advocating for climate actions that prioritize societal well-being. Poland's progress in renewable energy, geothermal energy, and nuclear power was praised as part of its balanced energy mix and sustainable development strategy. He called for global cooperation, strengthened synergies between climate and biodiversity conventions, and comprehensive environmental protection, linking it to conflict prevention.

Haiti - Statement COP29 (French)

2024

Summary: Haiti highlights the existential importance of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, emphasizing its vulnerability as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) disproportionately affected by climate change. The country is actively working to enhance forest cover, promote renewable energy, and implement its first National Adaptation Plan to strengthen resilience across critical sectors. However, Haiti urgently calls for increased climate finance, particularly through rapid capitalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, simplified access to adaptation funding for vulnerable nations, and alignment of financial commitments with the 1.5°C target. Additionally, Haiti supports inclusive international dialogue and solidarity to address global challenges.

Estonia - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Estonia emphasized the urgent need for collective and ambitious climate action to address intersecting global crises, highlighting climate change as both a responsibility and an opportunity. The country shared its progress in transitioning from oil shale to renewable energy, aiming to generate as much renewable electricity as it consumes by 2030. Estonia also stressed the importance of global solidarity, particularly in supporting vulnerable nations and war-impacted countries like Ukraine, to achieve climate goals and environmental restoration.

Finland - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speaker highlights the critical role of multilateralism in addressing climate change, warning that failure to act will lead to widespread crises, including pandemics, hunger, and conflict. They call for integrating climate action with broader development goals, emphasizing the role of women and youth and advocating reforms in multilateral institutions to empower the global majority. Key priorities for COP29 include ambitious emission reduction targets, enhanced climate finance tailored to current realities, and fostering technological innovation through robust legislation, funding, and cooperation. Finland reaffirms its commitment by announcing additional support for climate resilience in vulnerable regions.

Sweden - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speaker emphasizes the urgent need for united global action on climate change, highlighting both the immediate threats posed by climate change and the opportunities for growth and job creation through a green transition. Sweden commits to achieving climate neutrality by 2045, with a focus on renewable energy, nuclear power, and innovation, while also pledging substantial climate finance. The speaker calls for bold, transformative actions, including updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and stronger multilateral cooperation to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Cyprus - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speaker addresses the urgency of climate change, particularly in the Mediterranean region, where extreme weather events are intensifying. Cyprus has taken proactive steps through its National Adaptation Strategy and is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with EU goals. The speaker emphasizes the need for global cooperation, including regional initiatives and private sector involvement, and stresses the importance of youth voices in pushing for a more ambitious climate agenda.

Peru - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speaker emphasizes the importance of joint efforts to achieve the Paris Agreement goals, highlighting the need to strengthen access to climate finance through regional and multilateral partnerships. Peru suggests that High-Level Champions can play a key role by promoting financial products for small enterprises, blended finance initiatives, and supporting innovation hubs focused on climate solutions. Additionally, they call for continued efforts to disseminate information on existing climate initiatives and urge the inclusion of climate considerations across all sectors to ensure sustained progress beyond 2025.

[Peru on behalf of AILAC - COP29 \(Spanish\)](#)

2024

Summary: Peru, speaking on behalf of AILAC, calls for urgent climate action and robust climate finance to support developing countries that are disproportionately impacted by climate change despite minimal emissions. AILAC emphasizes the need for a new, ambitious climate finance goal focused on grants, addressing adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage, and urges the inclusion of gender-sensitive and just transition measures. The group also advocates for stronger implementation of the Paris Agreement, particularly in relation to adaptation plans and climate finance.

[Angola - Statement COP29](#)

2024

Summary: Angola addresses the urgency of climate action at the 29th Conference of the Parties. Highlighting Angola's commitment to climate resilience, they emphasize the importance of adaptation financing, the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, and the implementation of national strategies for climate change. Angola is focusing on renewable energy, combating drought, and enhancing forest and marine conservation efforts, while stressing the need for global cooperation and peaceful international relations to achieve climate goals and improve living conditions for vulnerable populations.

[Netherlands - Statement COP29](#)

2024

Summary: The speaker from the Netherlands addresses the urgent reality of climate change, emphasizing the nation's historical expertise in water management and its commitment to climate action. Highlighting efforts in climate adaptation, renewable energy, and climate finance, the Netherlands pledges to continue supporting vulnerable regions and phase out fossil fuel subsidies. The speaker calls for collective action, including market involvement, to tackle the climate crisis and seize the opportunities it presents for future generations.

Mongolia - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speaker from Mongolia expresses gratitude to Azerbaijan for hosting COP29 and emphasizes the urgent need for stronger political leadership and collective action to combat climate change. Highlighting the vulnerability of developing countries, particularly Mongolia, the speaker calls for increased climate finance, particularly for renewable energy, green agriculture, and nature conservation. They also introduce initiatives like the "Billion Tree" movement and the "Global Coalition on Sustainable Rangelands" to address climate impacts on pastoral communities. The speech stresses the importance of women's leadership in climate action and pledges Mongolia's commitment to the Paris Agreement.

Mexico - Statement COP29 (Mexico)

2024

Summary: In her first speech as President of Mexico, Dr. Claudia Sheinbaum emphasized the importance of environmental protection for the country's development and well-being. She highlighted the urgent need for global cooperation to mitigate climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and support vulnerable countries, while committing Mexico to ambitious climate goals and advocating for a fair transition, gender equality, and financial support for developing nations at COP29.

Côte d'Ivoire - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Côte d'Ivoire highlighted the urgency of the climate crisis and the need for collective action in the face of increasingly severe climate disasters. The country reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris Agreement with initiatives like the Resilience and Sustainability Facility and a climate law project, while urging major economies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and finance the energy transition for developing countries. Côte d'Ivoire also stressed the importance of ensuring access to climate financing for the most vulnerable nations.

Kazakhstan - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Kazakhstan reaffirmed its commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2060 and emphasized the importance of climate finance and technology for global climate goals, particularly for vulnerable regions like landlocked developing countries. The nation highlighted its initiatives in methane reduction, carbon farming, and the use of technologies like AI and satellite monitoring to address climate challenges. Kazakhstan also underscored its contributions to low-carbon nuclear energy and energy transition minerals, while advocating for responsible practices. The country called for enhanced international cooperation on water issues, including the preservation of the Caspian and Aral Seas, and emphasized the need for multilateral efforts to build climate resilience and foster a just, inclusive global agenda.

Guatemala - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Guatemala thanked Azerbaijan for its hospitality and leadership in organizing the 29th Conference of the Parties. Although contributing only 0.11% of global greenhouse gas emissions, Guatemala is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts due to its geography and socio-economic conditions. The country emphasized the need for greater global ambition to combat climate change, called on developed nations to increase their mitigation efforts, and reaffirmed its commitment to climate action through forest restoration, renewable energy growth, and methane reduction. Guatemala also stressed the importance of international financial support for developing countries and the need for fair access to climate financing to strengthen both adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Guinea Bissau - Statement COP29

2024

Japan - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: In his speech, Japan's representative emphasized the importance of cooperative global actions to achieve the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. Japan has pledged \$70 billion for climate finance and is working to enhance support for adaptation and loss and damage, including contributing to a new fund. Japan also calls for economy-wide emission reduction targets and continued efforts toward net-zero emissions by 2050. The country has introduced initiatives for transparent NDC implementation, market mechanisms, and international cooperation through mechanisms like the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). Japan urges all countries to collaborate to ensure the success of COP29 and global mitigation efforts.

Belgium - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The Belgian representative emphasized the urgency of decarbonization and the need for ambitious, flexible policies to achieve the 1.5°C target, while ensuring a just transition that leaves no one behind. Belgium has doubled its climate finance, focusing on the least developed countries, and is committed to enhancing adaptation efforts. For COP29, he called for implementing national plans aligned with the 1.5°C goal and achieving the Collective Quantified Finance Goal, with strong private sector involvement.

Indonesia - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Indonesia commended the Azerbaijan Presidency's efforts and the collaborative spirit of the parties, while expressing disappointment at COP29's lack of inclusivity and ambition, particularly from developed countries. Indonesia emphasized the need for a robust NCQG covering climate finance from 2025-2035, prioritizing public funding and ensuring affordability for developing nations. The country reaffirmed its commitment to its NDCs and net-zero emissions, but stressed the importance of financial and technical support from developed countries, and called for clear transparency and effective implementation mechanisms in mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and just transition efforts.

Bangladesh - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speaker presents a vision for a new civilization based on a "three zeroes" philosophy: zero waste, zero carbon, and zero wealth concentration. This counter-culture challenges the current economic system that thrives on limitless consumption and profit maximization, urging a lifestyle focused on sustainability, renewable energy, and social business. The speaker emphasizes the importance of empowering youth through education in entrepreneurship, encouraging them to embrace this new, eco-friendly lifestyle, and working together to create a self-preserving, environmentally safe future for all.

Singapore - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speech emphasizes the urgent need for bold global climate action to meet the Paris Agreement's goals, highlighting Singapore's efforts to transition to net-zero emissions by 2050, expand renewable energy, and improve energy efficiency. It also calls for increased multilateral cooperation, innovative financing solutions, and stronger carbon markets to support climate action, particularly in developing countries. The importance of concrete actions and transparency is stressed to ensure meaningful progress in the fight against climate change.

Democratic Republic of the Congo - Statement COP29 (French)

2024

Summary: This speech, delivered by a representative of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) at COP29 in Baku, emphasizes the urgent need for collective and ambitious climate action. The speaker highlights the DRC's critical role in global climate solutions, given its vast forests, rich biodiversity, freshwater reserves, and key minerals for clean energy technologies, while also acknowledging the country's vulnerability to climate impacts. The speaker calls for increased climate financing, greater transparency, and equity in addressing climate challenges, particularly the DRC's National Adaptation Plan, which requires significant funding. Additionally, the speaker urges support for the DRC in its struggle against the war-induced threats to biodiversity in the eastern part of the country, stressing the need for a shared responsibility to preserve humanity and the planet. Lastly, the DRC aligns with the African Group's request for a higher collective climate financing goal, urging an annual commitment of \$1.1 to \$1.3 trillion.

Bahrain - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Bahrain, despite contributing less than 0.1% of global emissions, is committed to leading by example in climate action. Under the leadership of King Hamad and Crown Prince Salman, Bahrain has set ambitious goals, including reducing emissions by 2035 and achieving net zero by 2060, alongside bold adaptation targets like increasing tree and mangrove coverage. Bahrain calls for global solutions and emphasizes the need for developed countries to lead in providing finance, technology, and capacity building to help developing nations achieve their climate targets.

Morocco - Statement COP29 (French)

2024

Summary: Morocco, under the leadership of King Mohammed VI, has been a key player in global energy transition efforts. The country launched the Triple A Initiative to adapt African agriculture to climate change, focusing on soil management, water access, and resilient agricultural technologies. Morocco has made significant strides in renewable energy, with 40% of its electricity generation coming from renewable sources, and aims for 52% by 2030. Morocco continues to update its Nationally Determined Contribution, with ambitious decarbonization targets and projects like seawater desalination and green hydrogen. The country calls for global solidarity and concrete actions at COP29 to accelerate ecological transition and support vulnerable nations.

Denmark - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: In this speech, Denmark's representative highlights the country's ambitious 2030 goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 70% compared to 1990, with a particular focus on cutting emissions from the agricultural sector. Denmark has made significant strides by implementing the world's first carbon tax on agricultural emissions, supported by a broad coalition that includes farmers, trade unions, employers, and environmental NGOs. The speaker emphasizes the importance of overcoming polarization in the green transition, advocating for trust-building and global climate finance to ensure more ambitious climate action. Additionally, the representative underscores the vulnerability of the Faroe Islands and Greenland to climate change, while acknowledging Greenland's potential for renewable energy solutions. Denmark, along with its territories, remains committed to advancing global climate goals.

Latvia - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Latvia is committed to accelerating climate action and is actively updating its policies to achieve climate neutrality. The country recently hosted the IPCC's first scoping meeting on climate change and cities, emphasizing the importance of timely IPCC reports for informed global climate decisions. Latvia supports financial efforts to assist small island and landlocked developing countries, including through contributions to the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and Loss and Damage Fund. Latvia also advocates for advancing the climate-security nexus and calls for concrete action at COP29 to ensure a sustainable future for all.

Philippines - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The Philippines expresses gratitude to Azerbaijan for hosting COP29 and emphasizes the urgency of addressing climate change, which affects everyone, especially vulnerable nations. The country highlights the recent impacts of extreme weather, including the devastation caused by three tropical cyclones, and urges global cooperation to close adaptation and mitigation gaps, mobilize finance, and implement a just transition. The Philippines also commits to hosting the 4th Meeting of the Board of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and stresses the importance of multilateralism and unity in combating climate change, drawing inspiration from the Filipino tradition of "bayanihan."

Nigeria - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Nigeria highlights the country's vulnerability to climate change and its ongoing efforts to combat its impacts. Nigeria is intensifying its policies and investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, afforestation, and climate-friendly technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience. The country is committed to its Energy Transition Plan and aims to achieve net-zero emissions by 2060. Nigeria is also focusing on adaptation measures, including the development of a National Adaptation Plan and a carbon market framework. The country advocates for increased international climate finance and the operationalization of the loss and damage fund. Nigeria calls for immediate action to address climate change and emphasizes the importance of collaborative efforts to achieve global climate goals.

Republic of Korea - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The Republic of Korea's statement at COP29 emphasized its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to a low-carbon economy. Since 2018, Korea has steadily decreased emissions through the promotion of carbon-free energy, industrial improvements, and zero-emission vehicles. It introduced the Carbon Free Energy Alliance (CFA) and plans to strengthen its Emissions Trading System (K-ETS) further. Korea also highlighted its adaptation efforts, including AI-based flood forecasting, and committed to increasing its voluntary climate contributions through bilateral and multilateral partnerships, including green Official Development Assistance (ODA).

[Spain - Statement COP29](#)

2024

Summary: The statement, delivered by a representative from Spain, addresses the deadly impact of climate change, which caused over 300,000 deaths last year alone, including 222 in Spain due to the worst natural disaster in the country's history. The speaker calls on global leaders to take immediate action, criticizing those who continue to deny climate science or revert to polluting practices like fossil fuels. Spain has already made progress by reducing emissions and resource consumption while growing its economy, and the speaker urges other countries to follow suit by committing to ecological transition, which is vital for both the planet and the wellbeing of vulnerable communities. They emphasize that the planet's interconnected climate systems require collective action to prevent future disasters and fulfill the promises made in the Paris Agreement.

[China on behalf of BASIC - Joint Statement on the Opening Plenary - COP29](#)

2024

Summary: China, speaking on behalf of the BASIC Group (Brazil, South Africa, India, and China), reaffirms the importance of multilateralism in addressing the climate crisis, emphasizing the need for global cooperation despite ongoing geopolitical and economic challenges. The group highlights the urgency of implementing the Paris Agreement, specifically in terms of climate finance, and stresses the need for developed countries to fulfill their obligations to support developing nations. BASIC also calls for equitable distribution of resources for adaptation and mitigation, and opposes unilateral measures that undermine international cooperation and sustainable development.

[Costa Rica - Statement COP29 \(Spanish\)](#)

2024

Summary: At COP29, Costa Rica reaffirmed its commitment to environmental sustainability, decarbonization, and adaptation to climate change as key drivers of national competitiveness and equity. The country highlighted its minimal historical emissions but stressed the significant costs it faces from climate change impacts, which could exceed 3% of its GDP by the end of the decade. Costa Rica called for more ambitious global action and stressed the importance of clear implementation mechanisms, climate justice, and financing to address losses and damages. The nation pledged to continue leading in sustainability and resilience while working with international partners to strengthen climate finance and support global efforts to combat climate change.

Bahamas - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: The speaker emphasizes the urgent need for global action to address climate change, warning that current emissions trends threaten to exceed the 1.5°C limit, leading to catastrophic consequences. They call for immediate, coordinated action, especially from the G20 nations, and highlight the disproportionate financial burdens faced by small island states. The speaker stresses that climate action must transcend political cycles and be treated as a continuous, global priority for the survival of nations.

Gambia - Statement by the resident coordinator for UN Day 2024

2024

Summary: The Gambia has made significant strides in democracy, governance, and climate resilience, with notable contributions at COP29, where it demonstrated leadership in addressing climate change through sustainable practices and community-based initiatives.

Barbados - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: It outlines key actions needed to address the climate crisis, such as proper capitalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, the adoption of financial reforms like the Bridgetown Initiative, and new levies to boost climate financing. The speaker also stressed the importance of transparency, accountability, and continued action despite global geopolitical challenges, underscoring the urgency of climate action for vulnerable countries.

United Kingdom - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: At COP29, the UK government underscored the critical moment in the climate crisis, presenting two potential paths: inaction leading to greater risks, or proactive action that strengthens national security, energy independence, and economic stability. The UK is committed to achieving a 81% reduction in emissions by 2035, investing in clean energy sectors like carbon capture and green hydrogen, and fostering job creation. It also emphasized its role in international cooperation, encouraging other nations to set ambitious targets and announcing initiatives like the Global Clean Power Alliance and a £1 billion windfarm contract to strengthen the UK's climate leadership and economic future.

Kenya on behalf of African Group

2024

Summary: At COP29 in Baku, Kenya, representing the African Group, emphasized the need for an ambitious and transparent finance goal to support developing countries in addressing adaptation, loss and damage, and mitigation needs. The African Group highlighted the slow progress on key issues like the UAE-Belem Work Programme on Indicators and urged swift action on the Loss and Damage Fund. They stressed the importance of international cooperation, just transitions, and increased financial support for Africa, which remains severely impacted by climate change despite minimal funding.

Maldives - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: In this statement at COP29, the representative of the Maldives thanked Azerbaijan for its leadership and hospitality, emphasizing the country's resilience in the face of climate challenges. The Maldives, with its deep connection to the ocean and environment, has long advocated for stronger climate action and is now taking steps toward a climate-resilient future, including launching green initiatives and a 20-year sustainable development vision. The speaker highlighted the urgent need for increased climate finance, particularly for Small Island Developing States, and called for a significant financial commitment that includes adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage, urging that global financial systems be reformed to prioritize climate action over military spending.

Antigua and Barbuda - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: At COP29, the representative of Antigua and Barbuda stressed that climate change is the greatest existential threat of our time, with rising global temperatures already impacting vulnerable nations like theirs. They called for immediate, meaningful action on climate finance, rejecting empty promises and seeking direct investments in the form of grants to build resilient infrastructure. Highlighting the failure of wealthy nations to fulfill their climate finance commitments, they demanded enforcement of these promises and, in the absence of action, vowed to pursue justice through international law, supporting Vanuatu's case at the ICJ. They concluded by urging this COP to be a turning point for justice, leadership, and decisive action.

South Africa - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: At COP29, South Africa emphasized that climate change is disproportionately impacting developing economies, exacerbating inequalities and hindering sustainable development. The country called for the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance to reach trillions annually, with a focus on avoiding further debt burdens and addressing global financial system reforms. South Africa highlighted the importance of adaptation as a priority, given the severe impacts from climate events like flooding and droughts. The country also reaffirmed its commitment to a just transition, centered on equity and inclusivity, and stressed the need for fair access to international markets. South Africa urged developed economies to meet their climate finance commitments and called for a global financial architecture that supports both climate action and sustainable development.

Australia on behalf of Umbrella Group - Opening Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Australia, speaking on behalf of the Umbrella Group, emphasizes the critical need for ambitious climate action at COP29 to ensure global efforts remain aligned with the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement. Key priorities include agreeing on a robust New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) for climate finance, advancing work on gender equality, indigenous rights, just transitions, and adaptation, as well as ensuring the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund. The Umbrella Group is committed to working with all parties to achieve these outcomes.

Australia - Statement COP29

2024

Summary: Australia's statement at COP29 highlighted the country's commitment to climate action and the inclusion of First Nations people in its climate response. The government emphasized its progress toward its 2030 targets, its dedication to accelerating the transition to net-zero, and its role in assisting other nations in decarbonizing. Australia committed over \$20 billion in clean energy investments as part of the "Future Made in Australia" plan, aiming for 82% renewable electricity by 2030. Additionally, Australia strengthened its climate finance commitments, contributing \$3 billion for climate adaptation and mitigation in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. The country also pledged \$50 million to the Loss and Damage Fund and aims to co-host COP31 with the Pacific region. Australia called for an ambitious New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance at COP29, seeking global cooperation to meet the Paris Agreement's goals.

Germany - Statement COP28 (German)

2023

Summary: Germany emphasized the urgent need for global action on climate change, stressing that while the 1.5-degree target is still achievable, rapid progress is essential. He outlined Germany's commitment to renewable energy, international collaboration, and climate finance, including a significant contribution to the loss and damage fund. The speaker called for global cooperation to accelerate the energy transition and ensure a sustainable future for all.

Djibouti - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: In his speech, the representative from Djibouti acknowledged the pressing global climate crisis, describing the severe impacts of climate change, including heatwaves, droughts, and floods, which have become more frequent and devastating. Djibouti has made strides in reducing emissions, such as the introduction of a wind farm and plans for a solar power plant, aiming for 100% clean energy by 2035. However, the country stresses the need for developed nations to fulfill their financial commitments for climate adaptation, addressing loss and damage, and supporting a just transition. Djibouti also highlighted the intersection of climate change and health, urging a collaborative, urgent global response to safeguard both human and environmental well-being.

New Zealand - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: New Zealand's COP28 address highlights its commitment to a low-emissions future, emphasizing the unique opportunities and vulnerabilities posed by its geography and economy. Nearly 90% of New Zealand's electricity comes from renewable sources, and the country aims to reduce net emissions by 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero by 2050. New Zealand pledges to prioritize resilient infrastructure, renewable energy, low-carbon fuels, and agricultural emissions reduction while fostering Pacific regional collaboration, delivering on climate finance commitments, and supporting initiatives to scale renewable energy and climate adaptation.

Malaysia - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: The representative from Malaysia highlighted the country's commitment to addressing climate change, including pledging to reduce greenhouse gas emissions intensity by 45% by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Malaysia is working on decarbonizing its energy sector and enhancing its renewable energy infrastructure. The speaker emphasized the importance of equitable climate finance and the need for support from developed nations, while also urging transparency in the operationalization of the loss and damage fund established at COP28.

Viet Nam - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Viet Nam emphasizes the urgency of addressing the climate crisis, noting the devastating effects of rising temperatures, natural disasters, and the widening gap between climate commitments and actions. They call for concrete measures, enhanced global cooperation, and multilateralism to tackle climate change while ensuring fairness and justice, particularly in supporting developing nations. Highlighting Viet Nam's proactive efforts, including renewable energy development, green growth strategies, and climate action plans, the speaker urges unity and decisive action to secure a sustainable future for humanity and the planet.

Bhutan - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Bhutan reaffirmed its commitment to climate action at COP28, highlighting its vulnerability as a mountain ecosystem nation facing severe climate impacts such as flash floods, warming winters, and glacial risks. The country launched its National Carbon Registry and Climate Fund to enter the carbon market and emphasized the need for adequate and accessible climate finance, urging fulfillment of the \$100 billion commitment by 2025. Bhutan called for collective action and flexibility to ensure COP28 transitions into effective implementation without delays.

Belize - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Belize emphasized its significant strides in climate action, including marine conservation, a national transition to e-mobility, and renewable energy projects like a 60-megawatt solar power plant, which collectively aim to reduce emissions. Despite progress, Belize highlighted a \$1.6 billion financial gap for climate adaptation and mitigation, urging global financial restructuring and enhanced support for vulnerable states. The country called for unity in phasing out fossil fuels, operationalizing the Loss and Damage Fund, and ensuring climate justice, while advocating for the inclusion of Taiwan in the UNFCCC process.

Seychelles - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: The Seychelles highlighted its vulnerability as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) facing severe climate impacts like coastal erosion and rising sea levels, calling for equitable access to climate finance such as the Loss and Damage Fund. Despite its high-income status, Seychelles emphasized the shared challenges among islands and urged reforms in global financial institutions to ensure accessible and affordable funding for climate projects. The nation showcased its leadership in marine and terrestrial conservation while reiterating the need for global support to sustain its efforts and build climate resilience.

Zimbabwe - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Zimbabwe emphasizes the severe socio-economic impacts of climate-induced extreme weather events and stresses the urgency for stronger international cooperation. The nation calls for ambitious emissions reductions from developed countries, comprehensive financial and technological support for just transitions, and a radical shift towards decarbonization. Zimbabwe highlights its initiatives, including a national carbon credit framework, renewable energy investments, and partnerships like the Blue Carbon agreement. However, it decries the hindrance caused by illegal sanctions and urges for their removal to advance climate action. The country supports increased global resource mobilization, transparent climate planning, and meeting the \$100 billion climate finance pledge.

Palau - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Palau, alongside other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), stresses the disproportionate impact of climate change on those who contribute the least to emissions, highlighting the ocean crisis. Palau commits to managing 100% of its ocean and protecting 30%, emphasizing the importance of respecting nature's limits for global sustainability. The speaker calls for at least \$100 billion annually for vulnerable countries, accessible without increasing debt, and advocates for Taiwan's inclusion in UNFCCC processes for their contributions to climate solutions. The message is clear: unity and collective action are essential to maintaining the 1.5°C target.

Jamaica - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Jamaica reaffirms its commitment to ambitious climate action at COP28, pledging a 30% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030 through a transition to renewable energy. The country emphasizes the importance of adaptation for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and calls for increased international cooperation, finance, and access to green technologies. Jamaica also supports the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund and advocates for comprehensive policies, innovation, and financing mechanisms to address the climate crisis and promote sustainable development.

Italy - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: In his address, Italy's representative thanked the United Arab Emirates for hosting COP28 and emphasized the critical need for concrete actions to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C. He highlighted Italy's commitment to decarbonization through pragmatic, technology-neutral approaches, including investing in renewable energy and biofuels. Italy is also focused on supporting Africa's development, particularly through energy security and the Mattei Plan, while ensuring the green transition is fair and inclusive. He reaffirmed Italy's support for global climate finance, including a contribution to the new loss and damage fund, and emphasized the importance of long-term leadership for future generations.

Guyana - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Guyana calls for a practical approach to achieving climate goals, emphasizing that a just and affordable transition requires everyone at the table and must not harm developing countries. The country advocates for a balanced strategy combining fossil fuel reduction, renewable energy adoption, and technologies like carbon capture and storage, along with deforestation prevention. Guyana stresses the importance of halting forest loss by 2030 and highlights its own efforts, including a Low Carbon Development Strategy, to maintain its carbon-positive status while fostering sustainable development and adaptation.

Slovenia - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Slovenia reflects on the devastating climate events it faced in recent years, highlighting the urgency of addressing extreme weather patterns and the need for resilient adaptation to the “new normal.” The country calls for a phase-out of fossil fuels and subsidies, tripling renewable energy capacity, and pursuing nature-based solutions to mitigate climate change. Slovenia emphasizes climate justice, advocating for a green transition that includes the most vulnerable and pledging increased contributions to the Green Climate Fund, while also urging global leaders to prioritize the climate crisis over other conflicts.

Ecuador - Statement COP28 (Spanish)

2023

Summary: Ecuador, as one of the most biodiverse countries, is highly vulnerable to climate change, with impacts such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves affecting its ecosystems and communities. Despite contributing only 0.19% of global emissions, Ecuador is committed to the global fight against climate change, having implemented ambitious national adaptation plans and emission reduction strategies. The country calls for increased international cooperation, including fulfilling the \$100 billion annual climate finance target and ensuring equitable access to resources, while also emphasizing the need for integrated climate action that links biodiversity, human rights, and just transitions.

Suriname - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Suriname's address at COP28 emphasizes the urgency of combating climate change and highlights the country's commitment to maintaining its carbon-negative status, supported by its vast forest cover and low deforestation rate. Suriname advocates for increased international support for developing nations, urging developed countries to meet their climate finance obligations and ensure predictable, accessible funding. The country stresses the importance of a balanced approach to economic development, incorporating sustainable energy and mitigating climate change. Suriname also calls for reforms to make climate finance systems more efficient and for greater recognition of the value of preserving standing forests. The speech concludes by calling for political will, inclusivity, and global cooperation to tackle climate challenges and preserve the planet for future generations.

Canada - Statement COP28 (French)

2023

Summary: Canada's statement at COP28 highlighted its commitment to ambitious climate action, including the introduction of national methane regulations and a cap on greenhouse gas emissions in the oil and gas sector, aiming for net-zero by 2050. Canada also emphasized the need to treat nature as a key ally in tackling climate change, announced plans to introduce a federal nature accountability act, and called for scaling up climate finance from all sources. The country reaffirmed its commitment to the energy transition and collaboration to meet the Paris Agreement goals.

Uganda - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: The country, rich in biodiversity and endowed with abundant water resources, is also highly vulnerable to climate impacts such as flash floods, droughts, and rising temperatures. Uganda advocates for increased climate finance, particularly ensuring that 70% of funds reach the most vulnerable communities at the local level. The statement also supports the establishment of simplified loss and damage mechanisms and welcomes the concept of a Just Transition, which ensures an orderly shift to renewable energy without harming workers, communities, or economies.

Uganda - In behalf of G77 and China Opening Statement - COP29

2024

Summary: At COP29, the Group of 77 and China emphasized the urgent need for increased climate finance and the implementation of an ambitious new collective quantified goal (NCQG), which aligns with the evolving needs of developing countries. They called for enhanced financial resources, focusing on mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage, particularly for vulnerable populations, including small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs). The Group also stressed the importance of just transitions, technology support, capacity building, and ensuring that developed countries lead in climate action, with adequate financial and technical resources for developing nations.

Thailand - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: Thailand's statement at COP28 highlights the country's commitment to addressing climate change through clear and concrete actions. Thailand is revising its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to peak emissions by 2025 and enacting its first Climate Change Act, which includes mechanisms to support a transition to a Net-Zero society. Additionally, the country is focusing on climate change adaptation, particularly in the agricultural sector, with projects like the "Strengthening Climate-Smart Rice Farming Project." Thailand emphasizes the importance of mobilizing \$100 billion annually by 2025 for climate action in developing countries and supports the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund. Finally, Thailand calls for urgent global action as 2023 becomes the hottest year on record.

Senegal (LDCs) - Global Climate Action High-Level Event

2023

Summary: Senegal, speaking on behalf of the 46 Least Developed Countries, emphasized the need for a collective, inclusive approach to address the climate crisis, highlighting the critical roles of governments, businesses, investors, cities, and communities in reducing emissions and building resilience. The country pointed out that Least Developed Countries are disproportionately affected by climate change, despite contributing little to its causes, and stressed the importance of integrating fairness, justice, and climate action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Senegal called for global solidarity and urged both governments and non-state actors to take bold, transformative actions to protect people and the planet from the escalating impacts of climate change.

Kenya - Statement COP28

2024

Summary: At COP28 in Dubai, nearly 200 nations gathered to address the urgent climate crisis, recognizing climate change as the defining issue of our era. The gathering highlighted the alarming rise in global emissions, extreme weather events, and the disproportionate impacts on developing countries, particularly in Africa. The conference emphasized the need for radical cooperation, a global financial pact, and ambitious goals to transition to renewable energy and reduce fossil fuel dependence, with a focus on ensuring that developing nations receive the necessary support for both development and climate action.

Zambia - Statement COP28

2023

Summary: At COP28, Zambia addressed the urgent need for global action on climate change, highlighting the critical gap in meeting the Paris Agreement's temperature goals. Zambia called for a paradigm shift in energy transition, climate finance, and inclusive action, emphasizing that adaptation alone is not enough. The country expressed its commitment to renewable energy and stressed the importance of international collaboration, financial support, and ensuring that communities contributing to climate solutions, such as forest conservation, are fairly compensated. Zambia also urged COP28 to deliver on financial promises, operationalize the loss and damage fund, and strengthen adaptation frameworks.

Statements

European Union -Plenary Statement - Opening Ceremony COP29

2024

Summary: On behalf of the European Union and its 27 Member States, I deliver this statement reaffirming our unwavering commitment to climate action and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. In the face of political uncertainty, the EU is dedicated to leading the implementation of the Paris Agreement and ensuring that the 1.5°C goal remains within reach. We emphasize the need for an ambitious outcome on the NCQG, scaling up finance flows to vulnerable nations, accelerating the transition from fossil fuels, and scaling up adaptation efforts. The EU advocates for a strengthened Gender Action Plan, transparency through timely Biennial Transparency Reports, and the continuation of the work on Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples. United, we must act to preserve our planet for future generations.

The Plurinational State of Bolivia on behalf of LMDC Joint Plenary Opening Statement - COP29

2024

Summary: The speaker emphasizes the urgent need for a concrete and trackable climate finance goal that directly responds to the needs of developing countries. They reject any attempts to renegotiate the Paris Agreement or shift focus from public finance, highlighting failures in the implementation of past commitments, such as the insufficient number of developing countries with National Adaptation Plans and the lack of funding for critical institutions like the CTCN. The speaker stresses that developed countries must honor their legal obligations to support developing nations with finance, technology, and capacity building, and calls for prioritizing adaptation and loss and damage, given the historical responsibility of developed countries for the current climate crisis.

Statements (cont.)

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on behalf of ALBA (Spanish)

2024

Summary: The speaker, representing Bolivia, Cuba, and Venezuela as members of ALBA, highlights the urgent need for action against the multidimensional crisis, particularly climate change, which is severely affecting Latin America and the Caribbean. They call for the fulfillment of the Paris Agreement's commitments, including mobilizing \$100 billion annually for climate finance, and emphasize the importance of an ambitious, needs-based Global Quantified Goal (NCQG) to support developing countries. The speaker also stresses the necessity of a just transition, respecting the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), and advocates for inclusive multilateralism to tackle the climate crisis and promote sustainable development, urging developed nations to fulfill their obligations.

Samoa on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)

2024

Summary: Samoa, speaking on behalf of AOSIS, emphasizes the need for an inclusive and party-driven process at COP29, highlighting the vulnerability of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to climate change. AOSIS reiterates its firm stance on the recognition of SIDS' special needs and circumstances, and stresses the urgency of meeting the 1.5°C goal to protect island nations' development and culture. The group calls for substantive progress in areas such as mitigation, adaptation finance, loss and damage, and capacity building, while urging greater cooperation in the financial and technology mechanisms to address the unique challenges of SIDS.

Statements (cont.)

Honduras on behalf of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations

2024

Summary: This speech, delivered on behalf of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, emphasizes the critical role of forests in achieving the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement, calling for action to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030. It also stresses the importance of transparent and data-backed decisions on climate finance and market mechanisms, particularly under Article 6 of the Agreement. The Coalition reaffirms its commitment to implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving its goals.

Provisional State of the Global Climate 2023

2023

Summary: Our planet is warming at an alarming rate. 2023 is likely to be the hottest year on record, surpassing previous records set in 2016 and 2020. This trend extends to the past decade, with 2015-2023 being the warmest years ever observed. Greenhouse gas concentrations and ocean heat content continue to climb, contributing to record-high sea levels. Melting glaciers and ice sheets further exacerbate this rise. Extreme weather events like wildfires, floods, and heat waves are becoming more frequent and severe, causing widespread damage and displacement. These trends highlight the urgent need for action to combat climate change and its devastating consequences.

Political Groups

[Plan International - Girls' Activism and Leadership for Climate Justice in Asia and the Pacific](#) **2024**

Summary: Girls and young women are disproportionately affected by climate change but are also powerful advocates for action. This report highlights their growing role in the climate movement, using social media and other tools to raise awareness, demand change, and implement solutions. Social media portrays them as fighters, victims, or unwelcome voices. While positive attention spikes during events like UN conferences, it's short-lived. Despite online abuse and limitations, girls effectively use social media to connect, collaborate, and amplify their voices.

[EU Climate Change Report Summary](#) **2021**

Summary: The EU aims to be the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. Their "Fit for 55" plan outlines steps to achieve this ambitious goal. Climate change is an urgent threat, already causing harm and predicted to worsen. The EU sees the Green Deal as a solution, creating jobs, improving health, and boosting the economy. Despite the pandemic, Europeans remain concerned about climate change and supportive of the Green Deal's goals.

[The Commonwealth - St. Julian's Declaration on Climate Justice](#) **2023**

Summary: This document discusses the Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (CFNHRI) and its role in promoting human rights. It highlights major human rights milestones in 2015, emphasizing the importance of international collaboration. The document acknowledges the separate roles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Human Rights Council (HRC) but emphasizes the potential for collaboration and knowledge sharing. Importantly, the document recognizes the significant impact of climate change on human rights, particularly in vulnerable Commonwealth nations.

Regional Groups

Caribbean Climate Justice and Resilience Agenda 2023-2030 **2023**

Summary: The Caribbean Climate Justice Alliance is calling for urgent action to address the climate crisis. The region, particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise, extreme weather, and ecological damage, faces an existential threat. The Alliance emphasizes the need for ambitious emissions reductions, increased climate finance for vulnerable communities, and a just transition to a sustainable future. By prioritizing the voices of marginalized groups, the Alliance aims to build resilience and advocate for climate justice in the Caribbean.

ASEAN State of Climate Change Report **2021**

Summary: Southeast Asia faces serious climate threats. ASEAN countries have national plans and participate in global efforts, but lack a regional report summarizing their actions. The ASEAN State of Climate Change Report aims to fill this gap by providing an overview of climate issues, progress made, and areas for collaboration. This report will inform policy decisions and contribute to global climate action.

Regional Groups (cont.)

African Union Climate Change & Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022 - 2023)

2021

Summary: The African Union's Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy aims to guide Africa's response to climate change. It recognizes the continent's vulnerability and the need for a coordinated approach to building resilience and reducing emissions. The strategy emphasizes the importance of integrating climate action into broader development plans, such as the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

Key areas of focus include enhancing adaptation and resilience, promoting low-emission development pathways, and mobilizing resources. The strategy highlights the critical role of equity, inclusion, and cooperation in achieving these goals. It also emphasizes the need for strengthened institutions, knowledge systems, and financial resources to support Africa's climate action. By addressing climate change and fostering sustainable development, the strategy seeks to improve the lives of Africans and protect the continent's ecosystems.

Climate Change in Asia and The Pacific

2012

Summary: The Asia-Pacific region is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its reliance on agriculture, coastal populations, and weak institutions. The book explores strategies to integrate climate change adaptation into development planning for sectors like agriculture, water, and natural resources. It examines the challenges and opportunities for adaptation, emphasizing the importance of stakeholder involvement and policy changes. By analyzing case studies and expert insights, the book provides a framework for building resilience to climate change in the region.

[State of the Climate in Asia 2023](#)

2024

Summary: This yearly report, compiled by weather services, research groups, and UN agencies, examines Asia's climate. It offers the latest data on key climate indicators, along with the social, economic, and policy impacts relevant to the region. Focusing on Asia's specific climate challenges, the report informs countries on climate monitoring, climate change, and climate services.

[Step-by-step Guidelines for the Elaboration of Regional State of the Climate Reports](#)

2023

Summary: A new guide helps countries create Regional State of Climate Reports (R-SoCs). It offers step-by-step instructions on writing these reports, ensuring they align with World Meteorological Organization (WMO) ideas for R-SoCs. The guide also details what kind of content to include, focusing on climate impacts, risks, and policies. It even outlines the report creation process, including drafting, review, and the roles of authors and the WMO Secretariat.

[State of the Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean 2023](#)

2023

Summary: The 2023 WMO State of the Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean is a yearly report on the region's climate. It combines data from National Weather Services, research groups, and UN agencies. This report offers the latest climate information, including key indicators, impacts, risks, and relevant policies. It focuses on the unique scientific, economic, and policy aspects of Latin America and the Caribbean, addressing the climate needs of the region.

[European State of the Climate 2023](#)

2023

Summary: A joint report by the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) examines Europe's climate in 2023. The report details temperature increases, exceeding the global average and making Europe the fastest warming continent. It analyzes factors like melting glaciers, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events like floods and droughts. This highlights the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme events across Europe, raising concerns for human health and prompting a discussion on climate policy and action.

State of Climate in Africa

2022

Summary: The 2022 State of the Climate in Africa report is the fourth annual assessment of its kind. This collaborative effort, involving African meteorological services, regional climate centers, and international organizations, delves into the continent's climate conditions, extreme weather events, and their impacts. It also outlines potential strategies to build resilience against future climate challenges.

[Earth beyond six of nine planetary boundaries | Science Advances](#)

2023

Summary: The paper introduces the planetary boundaries framework to define safe operating limits for human activities on Earth. It identifies nine critical Earth system processes and sets quantitative boundaries based on Holocene conditions, when human civilization emerged. The framework highlights the interconnectedness of these processes and warns of potentially irreversible changes if boundaries are crossed. It emphasizes the need to shift from a sectoral approach to a holistic understanding of Earth's systems to ensure human well-being and a stable planet.

[The Geography of Climate Justice](#)

2011

Summary: Climate change unfairly impacts the poorest countries and people despite their minimal contribution. This calls for "climate justice" - supporting the most vulnerable while addressing climate change. This involves both reducing emissions (mitigation) and adapting to existing changes (e.g., developing drought-resistant crops). Climate justice aims for fairness in tackling the climate crisis and its consequences.

[Planetary Boundaries: Exploring the Safe Operating Space for Humanity](#)

2009

Summary: The paper proposes a planetary boundaries framework to safeguard Earth's stability. It identifies nine environmental limits, quantifying seven and revealing human overshoot in climate change, biodiversity loss, and nitrogen pollution. These boundaries aim to prevent catastrophic environmental shifts. The paper emphasizes the interconnectedness of these limits and the need for a shift in governance towards a planetary perspective rather than sectoral approaches.

[Environmental Justice and Sustainable Development](#)

1961

Summary: Environmental justice and sustainable development are intertwined, both focusing on equitable distribution of environmental costs and benefits. While sustainable development emphasizes national and individual roles, environmental justice highlights community-level injustices, often related to race and socioeconomic status. Both seek improved quality of life and resource access, but environmental justice specifically addresses the unequal burdens faced by certain communities. This paper proposes broadening environmental justice to encompass sustainable development, international law, and human rights.

[Fiji offers “better scenario” to tackle climate change at COP29](#)

2024

Summary: At COP29 in Baku, Fiji's Deputy Prime Minister, Hon. Biman Prasad, emphasized the urgent need for \$1.3 trillion to meet the 1.5°C climate target, warning that failing to act will result in devastating global costs. He criticized the current allocation of funds, particularly fossil fuel subsidies, and called for a transition to multilateral solutions to safeguard vulnerable communities, like those in the Pacific, from climate chaos. Prasad underscored the importance of keeping global temperatures below 1.5°C for survival and urged leaders to commit to effective financial strategies for climate action.

[China Briefing - Carbon Brief - COP29](#)

2024

Summary: At COP29, China emphasized multilateralism and the need for global cooperation on climate action, particularly through increased climate finance and energy transition investments. The country highlighted its role in reducing global emissions through renewable energy exports and pledged further support for developing countries, while also raising concerns about climate-related trade measures like the EU's carbon border adjustment mechanism. Despite tensions, China and the US maintained strong cooperation, especially on methane reduction, though challenges remain regarding China's coal dependence and the need for faster renewable energy adoption.

[China's Action Plan on Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation](#)

2024

Summary: At COP29, China introduced its Action Plan on Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation (2025-2027), focusing on enhancing regional cooperation and sharing expertise in climate risk management. Key actions include sharing climate risk assessment tools, launching meteorological satellites for disaster monitoring, and providing training and equipment to developing countries to strengthen their early warning systems. This initiative supports the UN's Early Warnings for All program and aims to boost global resilience to climate change impacts.

China and Global Climate Governance at COP29 and Beyond

2024

Summary: At COP29, China faced mounting pressure to contribute more to climate finance due to its growing economic and geopolitical influence. While China maintained its position as a developing country under the common but differentiated responsibility (CBDR) principle, calls for greater financial contributions from it intensified, particularly from smaller nations and developed countries like the US and EU. Despite this, China successfully resisted significant shifts in its stance, continuing to frame its climate finance contributions as part of South-South cooperation, but it remains to be seen how this pressure will evolve in future climate negotiations.

United States - U.S.-Endorsed Action Agenda Declarations

2024

Summary: At COP29, the United States endorsed eight key declarations, highlighting its commitment to climate action across various sectors. These included pledges on energy storage and grids, hydrogen development, space-based climate action, global climate transparency, methane reduction from organic waste, resilient cities, sustainable tourism, and water for climate action. These commitments aim to accelerate efforts to meet global climate goals, improve transparency, reduce emissions, and foster sustainable development, with representation from various U.S. officials at the associated ministerial meetings.

Colombia - Uniting climate change and biodiversity, one of Colombia's priorities at COP29

2024

Summary: Colombia arrives at COP29 with an ambitious agenda focused on integrating biodiversity and climate change, advocating for climate finance, emissions reduction, and the protection of biodiversity. Minister Susana Muhamad, as president of COP16 on Biodiversity, will promote the synergy between biodiversity conservation and climate goals, emphasizing the need for the G20 to reduce emissions and reform the global economic system. Colombia will also present key initiatives, including the first report on climate debt and nature and push for new countries to join the Fossil Fuels Non-Proliferation Treaty.

[Brazil's commitments mark global advancements in the fight against climate change - COP29](#)

2024

Summary: COP29, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, is focusing on climate action and financing, with Brazil in the spotlight for its ambitious climate targets. Brazil's new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commits to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by up to 67% by 2035, aiming for climate neutrality by 2050. Key initiatives, such as the Tropical Forests Forever Fund and the Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform, will support this transition. The conference is also addressing vital issues like climate financing for developing countries, technology mechanisms, and the fair transition agenda. Brazil is preparing to host COP30 in 2025 with substantial investments in infrastructure and urban development.

[Brazil on behalf of the SUR Group - COP29 \(Spanish\)](#)

2024

Summary: This speech, delivered on behalf of the SUR Group (Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay), emphasizes the group's commitment to effective and equitable climate action, focusing on the implementation of NDC 3.0 and the adoption of a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. It also highlights the importance of advancing negotiations under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, promoting cooperation, environmental integrity, and adaptation financing, while strengthening global food security and climate resilience through international initiatives.

[France welcomes a significant step forward at COP28](#)

2023

Summary: At COP28 in Dubai, France expressed its support for the consensus reached on moving away from fossil fuels, emphasizing this as a crucial step toward achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. France welcomed the tripling of renewable energy and the recognition of nuclear energy's role in this transition, alongside the agreement to establish the "loss and damage" fund, to which France will contribute €100 million. President Macron reaffirmed France's commitment to phasing out fossil fuels, especially coal by 2030, and supporting vulnerable countries facing the impacts of climate change, while the country also endorsed the Paris Pact for People and the Planet to reform the international financial system.

[Chile stands out for its progress in climate change mitigation - COP 28](#)

2023

Summary: At COP28, Chile aims to showcase its progress in fighting climate change, focusing on its energy transition, renewable energy initiatives, and commitment to decarbonization. The country is playing a crucial role as a co-facilitator of the Global Adaptation Goal negotiations and emphasizes its leadership in sustainable finance, nature-based solutions, and ecosystem conservation, including efforts in Antarctica. Chile's participation highlights its commitment to regional development and climate resilience, with significant contributions to clean energy, green bonds, and the protection of its ecosystems.

[Pakistan - Post Visit Report COP28](#)

2023

Summary: The COP28 Post Visit Report outlines Pakistan's participation and stance during the conference, highlighting key areas such as global stocktake assessments, adaptation frameworks, and climate finance commitments. Pakistan emphasized the urgency for effective climate action, advocating for transparent, multilateral approaches to finance, and continued support for adaptation and mitigation in developing economies. The report underscores Pakistan's dedication to advancing climate justice, particularly for vulnerable nations, while pushing for a more inclusive and robust global climate policy.

[Switzerland - 6th High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance](#)

2023

Summary: In the 6th High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance, key lessons emphasized the importance of scaling up climate finance through bold decisions and adjustments, including the mobilization of both public and private capital. Despite challenges, the USD 100bn goal has been met, with Switzerland surpassing its fair share, particularly focusing on adaptation finance. Moving forward, the use of innovative financial instruments, deepened private sector engagement, and strengthening country-driven, partnership-based approaches are vital to addressing climate change in developing nations, especially for the most vulnerable communities.

[Climate justice from the perspective of Latin American and other Southern Feminisms](#)

2021

Summary: This document argues that mainstream climate change solutions focus on adapting to problems caused by a system that remains unquestioned. Latin American and Southern Feminisms offer a different approach. They see climate change as a symptom of a larger crisis - colonialism, patriarchy, and capitalism. Their approach emphasizes the root causes of the crisis and the knowledge of women in the south to address them. This document aims to spark discussion about integrating these feminist perspectives into climate action.

[Climate Justice in Southeast Asia](#)

2021

Summary: Southeast Asia is highly vulnerable to climate change, with its population facing increased risks from extreme weather events and rising sea levels. This poses significant threats to human rights, including the rights to life, health, and shelter. The region's governments face challenges in addressing climate-related human rights violations, particularly for vulnerable groups like women, children, and Indigenous peoples. Climate justice is a pressing issue, demanding equitable solutions that consider the disproportionate impacts on certain populations and prioritize their needs in climate action plans.

[Climate Justice in African Perspectives and EU Policies](#)

2021

Summary: Africa is disproportionately impacted by climate change despite minimal contribution to global emissions. The continent faces severe challenges like droughts, cyclones, and disrupted agriculture. This study emphasizes the need for climate justice, recognizing the unequal burden of climate change on vulnerable populations. It calls for increased financial support, technology transfer, and policy changes to help Africa adapt and mitigate climate impacts. The study underscores the importance of including African voices in global climate decision-making and the need for equitable solutions that prioritize the needs of those most affected.