



Inter-Parliamentary Union
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Parliamentary Meeting at COP28 Dubai, United Arab Emirates 6 December 2023



The Parliamentary Meeting at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) took place on 6 December 2023 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). The Meeting adopted an outcome document which was prepared and finalized by the Meeting Rapporteur, Ms. Meera Al Suwaidi, Member of the Federal National Council of the UAE, further to extensive consultations and input from IPU Members in the months preceding COP28.

Outcome document

We, parliamentarians, gathered at the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28), held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates,

Recalling the principles and objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and the outcomes of previous United Nations Climate Change Conferences (COPs), which underlined the urgent need for action and international cooperation to address the challenges of climate change,

Recognizing that the global community, despite the collective progress it has made, is not on track to meet the long-term goal set out in the Paris Agreement of limiting global warming to less than 2°C by 2100, and that urgent action and support are needed to address the adverse impacts of climate change,

Guided by the Nusa Dua Declaration on *Getting to zero: Mobilizing parliaments to act on climate change*, adopted at the 144th IPU Assembly in 2022, and other relevant IPU resolutions, including *Addressing climate change* (141st IPU Assembly, Belgrade, 2019),

Acknowledging the significance of COP28 as the summit hosting the first global stocktake to assess collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, building resilience to climate impacts, and securing finance and support to address the climate crisis, as well as the opportunity that COP28 presents to inform countries about potential areas for enhancing their action and support and to enhance international cooperation on climate action,

Recognizing that, to address climate change, countries will need to focus on transforming to low carbon economies and on investment in renewable energy, as well as on setting targets for reaching net zero emissions by 2050, or nationally set targets, which will require, in the first instance, spending up to \$300 billion a year by 2030 and \$500 billion a year by 2050, estimates which are five to ten times greater than current funding levels,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the Parliamentary Meeting at the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP27) held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt in November 2022 and *emphasizing* the need to build on the recommendations therein to shape the role of parliamentarians with regard to climate-related issues,

Recognizing the multiplier effects of climate change and other social and economic challenges, such as poverty, inequality, displacement and insecurity, and *understanding* that climate policy legislation and action are directly connected to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and a wide range of environmental concerns, including biodiversity loss and pollution,

Highlighting that climate change impacts individuals and communities differently, with women, youth, small island developing States, indigenous groups and communities in vulnerable situations often bearing the brunt of its consequences, and *calling for* coordinated efforts to ensure that actions to address these challenges reflect a comprehensive and equitable approach to climate action, including through the promotion of just transitions,

Emphasizing the importance of parliamentary engagement in addressing climate change, and of exploring innovative legislative and policy approaches to strengthen the alignment of national policies with international climate goals,

1. *Call on* parliaments – through their legislative and oversight roles – to encourage their governments to implement the outcomes of the first global stocktake by updating and enhancing countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), reflecting their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and the associated measures to achieve them, and to support the effective implementation of: mitigation and emission reduction strategies, adaptation measures through the promotion of green economy initiatives, clean technology practices and sustainable practices;
2. *Also call on* parliaments to encourage their governments to combat climate change through international cooperation, with a focus on technology transfer, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing among nations, particularly between developed and developing countries;
3. *Emphasize* the significance of parliamentary oversight and budgeting in ensuring the alignment of national climate policies with international commitments, while taking into consideration the respective capabilities of each country;
4. *Urge* parliaments to play an active role in promoting innovative financing mechanisms for climate projects, including the integration of green budgeting practices and the promotion of sustainable investment and resource allocation;
5. *Call for* inclusive and equitable climate strategies that recognize the needs of different populations, including by advocating for leadership roles for women and youth in climate action;
6. *Also call for* a parliamentary role in ensuring support for developing countries in their adaptation and mitigation efforts, as well as in addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, and ensuring these efforts consider the specific vulnerabilities of women, youth, children and communities in vulnerable situations;
7. *Encourage* parliaments to address the climate finance gap by advocating for the allocation of sufficient funds, urging developed nations to fulfil their financial commitments, and supporting the reform of global financial institutions to enhance the accessibility of climate finance especially for developing countries;
8. *Call for* stronger international cooperation on climate funding, including by ensuring parliaments in developing countries are well positioned to accept funding received from developed countries and are able to effectively invest and monitor budgeting and spending accordingly;
9. *Highlight* the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration within national governments and between parliaments and other governmental bodies to ensure a holistic approach to climate action, integrating environmental, social and economic considerations;
10. *Underline* the crucial role of public participation and consultation in climate action and of supporting education and awareness activities to inform the public about the impacts of climate change, the importance of sustainable lifestyles, and the role that individuals can play in driving positive change, while highlighting the important role of women, youth and civil society organizations in mitigating the impact of climate change;

11. *Encourage* parliaments to promote international cooperation for protective legislation connecting climate, biodiversity loss and pollution, and addressing ecocide;
12. *Also encourage* parliaments to establish mechanisms for continuous, forward-looking and evidence-informed monitoring and reporting on the progress of climate-related legislation and policies, ensuring transparency and accountability in the implementation of climate commitments;
13. *Underscore* the important role of the IPU in strengthening relations between members of parliament through sharing best practices in climate legislation and policy implementation, in the framework of its various related conferences and meetings;
14. *Call for* the active engagement of IPU committees in fostering informed debates and discussions that will provide diverse perspectives when sharing experiences, legislation and policies related to climate change;
15. *Promote* practical action and global parliamentary partnerships for climate resilience through the promotion of green economy initiatives, including collaboration with the private sector;
16. *Highlight* the importance of implementing IPU climate change tools such as the *10 actions for greener parliaments*;
17. *Encourage* parliaments to lead by example in the reduction of their carbon footprints, by urging parliamentarians to implement sustainable practices in their operations, facilities and supply chains, in line with the IPU *Parliaments for the Planet* campaign;
18. *Support* the collaboration between the IPU, the Secretariat of the UNFCCC and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as specified in the respective Memorandums of Understanding, to enhance the capacities of national parliaments to address climate change, to sustain partnership and cooperation frameworks, and to ensure the presence of parliamentarians in high-level forums on climate change;
19. *Encourage* the IPU to explore opportunities to enhance the role of parliaments in climate governance, strengthen international cooperation, and contribute to a more comprehensive and effective global response to the climate crisis through various mechanisms, which should guarantee parliamentarians access to the Blue Zone in future COPs and the organization of conferences, summits or other collaborative initiatives in conjunction with future parliamentary meetings on COP;
20. *Commit* to review the recommendations of the parliamentary meeting on COP28 during the next parliamentary meeting at COP29 in 2024.

The delegations participating in the Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of COP28 would like to extend their sincere gratitude to the United Arab Emirates and the Federal National Council for hosting this global parliamentary meeting, which comes at a time when we all realize how important it is to mobilize global efforts at all levels to confront the phenomenon of climate change and its negative repercussions.