

Climate Agenda: Key Topics of Discussions from COP24 to COP25

International Climate Negotiations



The **Katowice climate package**, the Rulebook for the Paris Agreement, was finalized at COP24. Issues addressed include: how to report actions within the NDCs, rules of the Transparency Framework, the Global Stocktake to achieve the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals, financial support and the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities.

“The Katowice climate package agreed at COP24 provides the details that are needed to make the Paris Agreement operational. Preparing for its full implementation at the national level now needs to be a priority”
– [Patricia Espinosa](#) (Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC)



COP25 will be held December 2-13 2019 in Santiago, Chile. COP25 is known as the COP of “Ambition” as countries prepare to update their NDCs for 2020.

“This summit will be a great opportunity for Chile and the world as a whole to truly acknowledge the fact that time is running out, and that the ever-increasing urgency of our objectives requires that we be more ambitious and demand more of ourselves. The time has come to act” – [Sebastián Piñera](#) (President of Chile at COP25 launch event)



We have 11 years to prevent irreversible damage from climate change. Many reports have come out highlighting the climate impacts and the state of the environment: IPCC special report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, Global Environment Outlook 6, WMO Statement on the state of the global climate in 2018.

“The science is clear. The health and prosperity of humanity are directly tied to the state of our environment; We are at a crossroads. Do we continue on our current path, which will lead to a bleak future for humankind, or pivot to sustainable development? That is the choice our political leaders must make, now.” – [Joyce Msuya](#), Acting Executive Director of UNEP

Climate Governance



Parliaments, within their role of lawmaking, oversight, and budget allocation and approval, and as elected representatives of citizens, are strategic and valuable stakeholders within the climate agenda.

Parliamentarians can provide oversight to national climate policies and programmes – including the progress being made on implementing and achieving the targets within their countries Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). As representatives of their communities they listen to their constituents’ needs and are responsible for raising political ambition and fostering concrete legislative measures to address climate-related challenges. Parliamentarians are central actors in promoting effective and inclusive climate governance.

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Integrating a gender perspective into climate actions is imperative to establish inclusive and effective climate solutions.

“As early adopters of new agricultural techniques, first responders in crises, entrepreneurs of green energy, or decision-makers at home, women are agents of change who must equally be part of the solution towards a sustainable future.” – [UN Women](#)



Youth are demanding greater political will and concrete actions; climate demonstrations have been led by youth and students around the world.

“Why should I be studying for a future that soon may be no more, when no one is doing anything to save that future? And what is the point of learning facts when the most important facts clearly mean nothing to our society?” – [Greta Thunberg](#) (Initiator of School strike for climate and nominee for Nobel Peace prize)



The private and corporate sectors are increasingly engaging in taking climate action.

“In this role I hope to help mobilize the climate action of all interested entities - cities, companies, investors and civil society - to facilitate the approach of these parties to the agenda and sense of urgency that governments, scientists and non-state organizations bring to the COP25” – [Gonzalo Muñoz](#) (COP25 High-Level Champion)



In order to establish a ‘just transition’ to sustainable low carbon economic practices a plan to secure the jobs and livelihoods of those in unsustainable production economies must be considered. The [Silesia declaration](#) was adopted at COP24.

“Considering the social aspect of the transition towards a low-carbon economy is crucial for gaining social approval for the changes taking place. Public policies to reduce emissions will face social resistance and significant political risks for the governments implementing them if they are not accompanied by social security programmes for workers whose jobs will be lost or transformed.” – [COP 24 Presidency](#)