



**ASEAN JOINT STATEMENT  
ON CLIMATE CHANGE TO THE 27<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF  
THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK  
CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC COP-27)**

1. **WE**, Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Member States of ASEAN, on the occasion of the 40<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup> ASEAN Summits;
2. **RECALLING** previous ASEAN Joint Statements on Climate Change and ASEAN Leaders' Statements on Climate Change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and United Nations Climate Action Summit;
3. **NOTING** that ASEAN Member States (AMS) have reaffirmed our commitments to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, by upholding the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), in the light of different national circumstances, by:
  - a. Communicating our respective nationally determined contributions (NDCs), that reflect the highest possible ambition, with a view to facilitating the clarity, transparency, and understanding of these contributions in line with respective UNFCCC decisions;
  - b. Strengthening ASEAN's capabilities to prevent, mitigate, manage, and adapt to climate-related disasters and strengthen risk reduction measures through existing mechanisms under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and its work programme, the 'One ASEAN One Response' Declaration and the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Adaptation to Drought, and continuously mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the implementation of AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025, accomplishing Phase 2 Plan of Action of the ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (ADRFI), and strengthening the Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility (SEADRIF) to support the pooling of ASEAN risks to access insurance solutions in a cost efficient manner;
  - c. Enhancing ASEAN regional climate actions in line with the current global development of climate agenda, including through the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) Action Plan;

- d. Promoting sustainable management of forests, including through the implementation of UNFCCC decisions on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD-Plus) under the guidance of the Warsaw Framework, as well as enhancing biodiversity conservation, protection, and restoration of various terrestrial, coastal, marine, and mangrove ecosystems.
- e. Continuing to achieve substantial progress of the renewable energy and energy efficiency programme in which ASEAN surpassed its aspirational target by achieving 23.8 percent of energy intensity reduction (based on 2005 level) and 14.2 percent renewable energy share in the ASEAN total primary energy supply and in addition, the RE share in installed power capacity reached 33.5 percent in 2020, and welcoming the commencement of the Lao PDR-Thailand-Malaysia-Singapore Power Integration Project (LTMS-PIP) to promote green and renewable energy in the region, as well as further initiatives under the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC): Phase II (2021-2025) outlining updated regional targets, towards low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through energy transition in ASEAN;
- f. Welcoming cross-ASEAN cooperation and coordination, amongst others, the development of the ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (ASEAN Taxonomy) and other relevant initiatives such as the ASEAN Green Map in the Joint Statement of the 8<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting (AFMGM);
- g. Welcoming the progress made towards the establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change (ACCC) in Brunei Darussalam to act as a regional centre for excellence, the knowledge hub and the strategic coordinator of climate action initiatives and activities in the ASEAN region.
- h. Contributing to the transformation of agriculture to low emissions and resilient food systems including through participating constructively in the work of the UNFCCC's Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) during Subsidiary Body workshops and negotiation sessions.

**DO HEREBY:**

4. **EXPRESS** our grave concern about the continuing rise in global GHG emissions and climate risks and impacts to natural and human systems including those outlined in the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
5. **STRESS** the urgency of climate ambition and action in relation to mitigation, adaptation, and finance to address gap between current efforts pledged by Parties and pathways in pursuit of the objectives of the Paris Agreement;

6. **ALSO EXPRESS** our serious concerns about the compounded socio-economic impacts of climate change and of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable groups;
7. **RECALL** that Parties aim to reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible, recognising that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties in accordance with Article 4.1 of Paris Agreement;
8. **RECOGNIZE** the potential contribution by AMS in the form of emissions avoidance, reductions, removal and carbon stock enhancement, dependent on the support provided by developed countries as guaranteed by the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;
9. **ALSO EXPRESS** that the Means of Implementation committed by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, such as finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building are key drivers to facilitate AMS and other developing countries' low GHG emissions, green, and climate-resilient development;
10. **FURTHER EXPRESS** our grave concern about the continuing increase in the losses and damages associated with climate change impacts especially due to intensifying climate-related extreme weather events and slow onset events experienced by developing countries including AMS;
11. **RECOGNIZE** that climate change and air pollution issues are closely linked, in particular because short-lived climate forcers directly contribute to both adverse climate change and air pollution impacts to human health and to agriculture; many major sources of air pollution are also major sources of GHGs;
12. **LOOK FORWARD** to conclude the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture which identifies priority areas for the sector in the transformation to low emissions and resilient food system at COP-27;
13. **RECOGNIZE** that climate change has potential negative impact to basic needs for human life such as food, water, energy, clean and green environment, and health including the supporting ecosystem, and that vulnerable groups, including women, children, older people, people with disabilities, and low-income people are disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change;
14. **WELCOME** the Glasgow Climate Pact and the completion of the Paris Rulebook at COP-26 in particular on matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; the terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE); methodological issues under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement including the development of common reporting tables and the common tabular formats under the Enhanced Transparency Framework; and common time frames for NDCs;
15. **RECOGNIZE** the outcomes of the Working Group II contribution to the IPCC AR6 on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, which identifies adaptation as playing a

key role in strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in light of achieving sustainable development;

16. **WELCOME** Decision 7/CMA.3 on establishing and launching a comprehensive two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation;
17. **CONSIDER** the importance of gender equality, youth, private sector engagement, vulnerable groups, human rights, local communities and indigenous people in tackling climate change; including the importance of indigenous and traditional knowledge, techniques and technologies in sustaining the climate resiliency of communities, where applicable;
18. We **CALL UPON Parties to the UNFCCC** and its Paris Agreement to:
  - a. Revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022, as agreed under the Glasgow Climate Pact, taking into account the principle of equity and CBDR-RC in the light of different national circumstances, and implement climate mitigation and adaptation actions at regional, national and sub-national levels, taking into account different government systems in advancing low GHG emissions, green, and climate-resilient development;
  - b. Communicate, their long-term low GHG emission development strategies towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, as agreed under the Glasgow Climate Pact taking into account the principle of equity and CBDR-RC principles in the light of different national circumstances;
  - c. Fully engage in the Glasgow Dialogue to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimise, and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change;
  - d. Strengthen their adaptation efforts by implementing, among others, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, focusing on the protection of the livelihoods and fulfillment of basic necessities (water, food, energy, and environmental health) of the vulnerable groups;
  - e. Promote an intergenerational approach to climate action that is women and gender-responsive and with utmost consideration of the plight of vulnerable groups. It shall proceed in collaboration among stakeholders and, in particular, allow local communities' participation in the governance mechanism;
  - f. Ensure the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation should not only focus on enhancing capacity and sharing of information, but also focus on on-ground implementation, through the provision of means of implementation by developed countries, in particular financial provision to developing countries; recognizing the different pathways and options available for adaptation action;

- g. Cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all parties, particularly developing country parties thus enabling them to better address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or disguised restriction on international trade;

19. **UNDERScore** the importance of implementing the decisions adopted at COP-26 to boost financial support for climate action in developing countries. We **URGE developed country Parties** to:

- a. Fulfil urgently their commitment to providing USD 100 billion per year to developing countries, and increase climate finance beyond this objective before 2025;
- b. Continue and further scale up the mobilization of climate finance as part of deliberations on the setting up of a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, which takes into account the needs and priorities of developing countries including AMS;
- c. Strengthen their commitments and to scale-up their contributions by providing adequate and predictable climate finance to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund, and Least Developed Country Fund, taking into account the priorities and needs of AMS and other developing countries;
- d. Take the lead by enhancing mitigation ambition including submission of revised NDCs in 2022 in line with paragraph 29 of 1/CMA.3 with concrete policy and means of implementation to realize their net-zero emission targets while recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions;
- e. Support the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), by providing adequate and sustainable funding, to facilitate developing country Parties' efforts to craft their national transparency framework, or enhance them; and
- f. Shift and scale up investments towards sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure, renewable energy, emerging low-carbon energy and green alternative technologies such as low-carbon hydrogen energy-efficient devices and equipment, energy storage solutions (ESS), and carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS), and promotion of bio economy, circular economy, and green economy.

20. **STRESS** the need to strengthen support for AMS and other developing countries to analyse climate risks, formulate and implement adaptation measures. We **CALL UPON developed country Parties** to:

- a. Fulfil their commitment under the Glasgow Climate Pact at COP-26 to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025;
  - b. provide enhanced Means of Implementation and support to AMS to formulate and implement their National Adaptation Plans with focus to address gaps and needs and to prepare and communicate their adaptation communications;
  - c. provide adequate and sustainable support to AMS to develop their plans related to adaptation and loss and damage, and to take into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030;
21. **ENCOURAGE** the GCF Board to swiftly conclude its work on developing guidelines for the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities, taking into account the different climate change impacts experienced by, seriously affected and threatened the livelihood of the people in developing countries as well as to further simplify the process and enhance direct access to all fund available for developing countries;
22. **CALL UPON** constituted Bodies under the UNFCCC, particularly financial and technology mechanisms and the capacity-building framework, to support Parties in implementing mitigation and adaptation actions in a coherent and concrete manner, including through promoting the use of blended finance approaches to catalyse greater private sector financial flows to support AMS' low GHG emissions, green, and climate-resilient development;
23. **REITERATE OUR CALL** to all Parties, in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, to align economic recovery plans and stimulus packages with the goals of the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals. **URGE** developed country Parties to intensify their efforts in providing financial, technological, and capacity building support to AMS, in managing the climate change crisis in view of the COVID-19 in a coordinated, strategic, gender-responsive, participatory, and long-term sustainable manner. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the importance of building back better, and advancing low GHG emissions, green, and climate-resilient development.

**ADOPTED** in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia, on this Eleventh Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Two.