



**ASEAN JOINT STATEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE TO THE 28th
SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED
NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
(UNFCCC COP-28)**

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as “ASEAN”) namely, Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), 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, gathered at the 43rd ASEAN Summit in Jakarta on 5 September 2023;

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 the United Nations Climate Action Summit;

REAFFIRMING ASEAN Member States’ commitment to achieving the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement goals, in particular 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 to facilitate the clarity, transparency, and understanding of these contributions in accordance with respective UNFCCC decisions;
- b. Enhancing climate actions and cooperation in ASEAN in accordance with the current global development of climate change related agenda, where and as appropriate, taking into account national circumstances and development priorities, including through the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) Action Plan;
- c. Strengthening ASEAN’s capabilities to address climate-related disasters, reduce risks, and adapt to them by leveraging primarily existing mechanism under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and its work programme, the ‘One ASEAN One Response’ Declaration, and ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Adaptation to Drought, integrating Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the implementation of AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025, completing Phase 2 Plan of the ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and

Insurance (ADRFI) Plan of Action, and improving the Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility (SEADRIF) to support pooling of risks for insurance solutions in a cost efficient manner;

- d. Promoting sustainable forest management and social forestry development, including implementing 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 Warsaw Framework, in line with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, and enhancing biodiversity conservation, protection and restoration of various ecosystems, including terrestrial, coastal, marine, and mangrove ecosystems;
- e. Continuing to achieve substantial progress in clean, renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency, considering national circumstances, through the achieving aspirational target of 32% energy intensity reduction (based on 2005 level) and achieving 23% renewable energy share in ASEAN's energy mix, with a 35% RE share in installed power capacity by 2025, under the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC);
- f. Strengthening cross-pillar cooperation and coordination on sustainable finance, amongst others, through the ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (ASEAN Taxonomy) and other relevant initiatives such as the development of ASEAN Green Map in the Joint Statement of the 9th ASEAN Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting (AFMGM);
- g. Reiterating continued efforts towards advancing climate action and welcoming the development of an ASEAN Community-Based Climate Action that will provide an overview of our region's climate action at the community level;
- h. Recognising the work of the UNFCCC's Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) on the transformation of agriculture towards low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate resilient agriculture systems and welcoming the establishment of the four-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security;
- i. Promoting the development of long-term low GHG emission development strategies in accordance with Article 4 Paragraph 19 of the Paris Agreement and encouraging the strengthening of science and policy interface in climate change-related decision-making process;
- j. Welcoming the progress made towards the establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change (ACCC) in Brunei Darussalam to facilitate regional cooperation and coordination on climate change initiatives among ASEAN Member States with relevant national governments, regional, and international organisations, and provide policy recommendations on addressing climate change to ASEAN Member States;

DO HEREBY:

1. **EXPRESS** our most profound concern regarding the continuing rise in global GHG emissions, climate risks, and impacts on natural and human systems, including those outlined in the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
2. **EMPHASISE** the critical need for ambitious climate actions, through mitigation, adaptation, and finance to address the gap between current efforts pledged by Parties and pathways to meet the UNFCCC and its objectives of the Paris Agreement;
3. **RECALL** that Parties aim to reach global peaking of GHG emissions at the earliest, recognising that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties in line with Article 4 Paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement;
4. **RECOGNISE** the potential contribution by ASEAN Member States in the form of emissions avoidance, reductions removals, and carbon stock enhancement, dependent on technological developments, international cooperation, and the enhanced support provided by developed countries as guaranteed by the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;
5. **EMPHASISE** that the fulfilment of Means of Implementation as committed by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, such as finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building are crucial key enablers to facilitate ASEAN Member States and other developing countries;
6. **EXPRESS** our grave concern about the persistent rise 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 ASEAN Member States;
7. **WELCOME** the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan adopted at COP 27 in 2022, especially on matters relating to, among others, funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, Work Programme on Just Transition, the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Programme, Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation, the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue on the scope of Article 2.1 (c) of the Paris Agreement, Santiago Network on Loss and Damage, and Action for Climate Empowerment working Program;
8. **RECOGNISE** climate change's negative impacts on basic human needs such as food, water, energy, clean and green environment, and health, including ecosystems, with disproportionate effects on vulnerable groups, including women, children, older people, people with disabilities, and people living in rural and remote areas those who are socio-economically disadvantaged;
9. **RECOGNISE** the outcomes of the Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability contribution to the IPCC AR6, which highlight the importance of adaptation in strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change

for sustainable development, and the outcomes of the Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change contribution to the IPCC AR6, which updated global assessment of climate change mitigation progress and sources of emissions;

10. **SUPPORT** further strengthening global climate action at the IPCC AR7 through the Vice-Chairmanship of Indonesia at Working Group I: The Physical Science Basis as well as the Co-Chairmanships of Singapore and Malaysia at the Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, and the Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change, respectively;
11. **WELCOME** the decision to initiate the development of a framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation through a structured approach under the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme and look forward to its adoption at the fifth session of the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of parties to the Paris Agreement (November – December 2023), and to further integrate indigenous people and local communities' values and knowledge into the Framework and consider the quality of interactions with indigenous and local communities could serve as an additional indicator;
12. **WELCOME** the progress of the first Global Stocktake and look forward to a strong outcome on the process at UNFCCC COP 28 in 2023 in enhancing action and support on meeting the Paris Agreement goals, as well as in enhancing international cooperation on climate action;
13. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the importance of human rights, gender equality and engagement of youth, private sector, vulnerable groups, local communities and indigenous people to overcome climate change; including the importance of indigenous and traditional knowledge, techniques and technologies in sustaining the climate resiliency of communities;
14. We **CALL UPON** Parties to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement to:
 - a. Revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs by the end of 2023 by parties that have not yet done so per paragraph 23 of 1/CMA.4, to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal considering the principle of equity and CBDR-RC in light of different national circumstances;
 - b. Communicate their long-term low GHG emission development strategies referred in Article 4 Paragraph 19 of the Paris Agreement and enabling just transitions to achieve balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG in the second half of this century, taking into account the principle of equity and CBDR-RC, in the light of different national circumstances;
 - c. Engage actively in the Sharm El-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade;
 - d. Improve adaptation to climate change and reduce vulnerability by implementing nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, focusing on the

protection of the vulnerable groups' basic needs such as water, food, energy, clean and green environment, and health;

- e. Increase meaningful and equal participation of women in effort to manage the impact of climate change to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, including by fully implementing the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, to heighten climate ambition and achieve climate goals;
- f. Acknowledge the role of children and youth as catalysts for change in addressing climate change and urge their inclusion in the design and implementation of climate policy and action as well as enhancing climate change awareness to children and youth through education, and to consider including young representatives and negotiators into their national delegations to promote intergenerational equity and preserve climate stability for future generations;
- g. Ensure the Global Goal on Adaptation to not only focus on enhancing capacity and information sharing, but to focus as well on on-ground implementation, by providing means of implementation by developed countries, in particular financial provision, and technical assistance to developing countries, recognising different possibilities for adaptation action;
- h. Encourage a supportive and open international economic system and other existing regional and international cooperation frameworks that promotes sustainable economic growth and development for all parties, particularly developing countries, thus enabling them to address climate change problems effectively. Trade and climate policies should be mutually supportive and contribute to the objectives of sustainable development. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not result in arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or disguised restrictions in international trade in accordance with the UNFCCC;
- i. Promote the development of low emission technologies, unlock opportunities as well as promote cross-border flows of clean and renewable energy to enable just and inclusive energy transition;
- j. Consider, as appropriate, incorporation of ocean-based climate action in their national climate goals and in the implementation of these goals, including but not limited to nationally determined contributions, long-term low GHG gas emissions development strategies and adaptation communications;
- k. Take into account the need to identify Means of Implementation in each Parties, including funding, capacity building, and technology requirements, in order to clarify the priority of support to be provided by developed country Parties and partners;
- l. Advance consideration and adoption of the recommendations of the Transitional Committee on the operationalisation of the Loss and Damage funding arrangements and Fund to provide new, additional, adequate, and

predictable financial resources to assist developing countries responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

15. **UNDERScore** the importance of implementing the decisions adopted at COP-27 to boost financial support to enable the implementation of climate action in developing country Parties. We **URGE** developed country Parties to:
- a. Provide enhanced means of implementation support to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the UNFCCC including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communication;
 - b. Fulfil urgently their commitment to provide USD 100 billion annually to developing country Parties by 2023, and increase climate finance beyond this objective before 2025 and establish a new collective quantified goal to mobilise more climate finance which take the needs and priorities of developing countries including ASEAN Member States into account;
 - c. Strengthen their commitments and scale up their contributions by providing sufficient and predictable climate finance to the various financial mechanism under and outside of the UNFCCC, including the ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund, and the Least Developed Country Fund, taking the priorities and needs of ASEAN Member States and other developing country Parties into account;
 - d. Lead the way in raising mitigation ambition by submitting revised NDCs in 2023, as per paragraph 23 of 1/CMA.4 with concrete policy and means of implementation to achieve net-zero emissions targets while acknowledging that enhanced support for developing country Parties will enable them to pursue more ambitious climate 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;
 - f. Provide adequate and sustainable support to ASEAN Member States 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;
 - g. Provide resources for the second replenishment of the GCF while demonstrating progression over previous replenishments and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund;
16. **ENCOURAGE** the GCF Board to swiftly conclude guidelines for supporting adaptation activities that account for varying climate change impacts experienced by seriously affected people in developing countries, simplify the process of approval and disbursement, and improve direct access to funds for developing

country Parties;

17. **CALL UPON** UNFCCC constituted Bodies, particularly financial and technology mechanisms, and the capacity-building framework, to support Parties in implementing mitigation and adaptation actions, including through blended finance approaches to increase private sector financial flows for ASEAN Member States' low GHG emission, green and climate-resilient development;
18. **REITERATE OUR CALL** to all Parties, to strengthen their 2030 targets in NDCs to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2023. **URGE** developed country Parties to provide more financial, technological, and capacity support to ASEAN Member States in a timely, coordinated, sustainable, and gender-responsive manner for better understanding the impacts of climate change at regional, national, and local levels to achieve climate commitments. **ACKNOWLEDGE** the importance of Non-Party Stakeholders' engagement in climate change action, the interface of science and policy in climate change-related decision-making process, and advancing low GHGs emissions, green, and climate-resilient development.

Adopted on this Fifth Day of September in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Three in a single original copy in the English Language.