



融资宣言

COP28



UAE LEADERS' DECLARATION ON A GLOBAL CLIMATE FINANCE FRAMEWORK

关于全球气候融资框架的宣言

MAKING FINANCE AVAILABLE, ACCESSIBLE, AFFORDABLE

使资金可用、可获得、可负担

1. Seizing the opportunity: Investing \$5-7tn annually in greening the global economy by 2030 will be critical to achieving our shared climate goals. Our collective efforts to pursue the goals of the Paris Agreement[1] present the opportunity to accelerate local, regional and global low-carbon, climate resilient, and nature-positive growth and inclusive economies, strengthening delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs). We urge global leaders to seize this unprecedented economic opportunity for inclusive and shared prosperity so that no country has to choose between fighting poverty and fighting climate change. We need to build on flagship initiatives such as the Paris Pact for People and Planet (4P), Bridgetown Initiative, Accra Marrakesh Agenda, G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, and African Leaders' Nairobi Declaration on Climate and Call to Action. 抓住机遇：到 2030 年，每年投资 5-7 万亿美元用于发展全球绿色经济，这对实现我们共同的气候目标至关重要。我们为实现《巴黎协定》[1]的目标所做的集体努力为加快地方、区域和全球低碳、气候适应性强、自然积极增长和包容性经济提供了机会，加强了可持续发展目标的实现。我们敦促全球领导人抓住这一前所未有的经济机遇，实现包容性和共同繁荣，使任何国家都不必在消除贫困和应对气候变化之间做出选择。我们需要在《巴黎人与地球公约》(4P)、《布里奇敦倡议》、《阿克拉-马拉喀什议程》、《二十国集团新德里领导人宣言》和《非洲领导人内罗毕气候宣言和行动呼吁》等旗舰倡议的基础上再接再厉。

2. Delivering on commitments and achieving ambitious outcomes: To support developing countries in achieving their climate objectives, developed countries need to work to deliver on the goal of jointly mobilizing \$100bn in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation through to 2025. We are encouraged by the OECD's finding that this goal may have been met in 2022. We expect to also see urgent progress on the doubling of adaptation finance, and we support an ambitious replenishment of the Green Climate Fund, significant contributions to the Adaptation Fund, and the rapid operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage, including a fund. We need to go further, accelerating the mobilization and deployment of climate finance from all sources, underscoring the importance of finance that is available, accessible, and affordable, particularly for the most vulnerable.

履行承诺，实现雄心勃勃的成果：为了支持发展中国家实现其气候目标，发达国家需要努力实现到 2025 年在有意义的缓解行动和执行透明度的背景下共同筹集 1000 亿美元的目标。我们对经合组织的发现感到鼓舞，即这一目标可能在 2022 年实现。我们预计，在将适应资金增加一倍方面也将取得紧急进展，

我们支持对绿色气候基金进行雄心勃勃的补充，向适应基金提供大量捐款，并迅速实施包括一个基金在内的应对损失和损害的新供资安排。我们需要更进一步，加快从所有来源调动和部署气候融资，强调可用、可获得和负担得起的融资的重要性，特别是对最弱势群体而言。

3. Freeing up fiscal space for climate action: The international financial architecture, public and private, needs to be made fit for more frequent, profound shocks. This can be done through: wider use of climate-resilient debt clauses; consideration of debt-for-climate swaps; and sustainability linked bonds. Additional voluntary IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) should be rechanneled, subject to national legal frameworks, including through the Resilience and Sustainability Trust. We also need to see the full implementation of the Common Framework for Debt Treatments Beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative. Highly concessional funding mechanisms such as the International Development Association and its crisis facility need to be sufficiently capitalized to adequately support the poorest and most vulnerable countries.

为气候行动腾出财政空间：国际公共和私人金融架构需要适应更频繁、更深刻的冲击。这可以通过以下方式实现：更广泛地使用具有气候弹性的债务条款；审议债务换气候的问题；以及与可持续性挂钩的债券。应根据国家法律框架，包括通过复原力和可持续性信托基金，重新安排额外的国际货币基金组织自愿特别提款权。我们还需要看到全面执行《暂停偿债倡议之外的债务处理共同框架》。国际开发协会及其危机融资机制等高度优惠的融资机制需要有足够的资本，以充分支持最贫穷和最脆弱的国家。

4. Widening the sources of concessional finance for climate action: Mitigating climate change and adapting and responding to climate impacts will require significant additional finance, including concessional finance. Laying the foundations for climate-smart growth in many geographies and sectors may not always offer returns compatible with private sector models. Efforts are needed to bridge these gaps, particularly for adaptation, which often requires non-debt financing. Innovative mechanisms to explore include: better use of hybrid capital; policy-based guarantees; portfolio guarantees of MDB loans; global philanthropy; re-channeling of inefficient subsidies; and emissions pricing and taxation mechanisms, as applicable and in line with national circumstances, and we note forthcoming initiatives in this regard.

扩大气候行动优惠资金来源：缓解气候变化、适应和应对气候影响将需要大量额外资金，包括优惠资金。在许多地区和部门为气候智能型增长奠定基础，可能并不总是能提供与私营部门模式兼容的回报。需要努力弥补这些差距，特别是在适应方面，这往往需要非债务融资。探索的创新机制包括：更好地利用混合资本；基于政策的担保；MDB 贷款的组合担保；全球慈善事业；低效补贴的再引导；以及排放定价和税收机制，如适用并符合国情，我们注意到即将在这方面采取的举措。

5. Delivering just, country-owned transitions, leaving no one behind. Climate transitions have the potential to catalyze unprecedented opportunities. They are anchored in the transformation of energy and industrial sectors, and in sustainable transport and agriculture systems, in the building of a climate-resilient, nature-positive economies and in just transitions to net-zero economies. To capture these opportunities and achieve country-owned transitions that leave no one behind, developing countries will in many cases need concessional resources to unlock private finance, transfer of knowledge, skills and technology at scale. These efforts need to build on strong domestic climate policy frameworks and commitments as well as adaptation strategies, and robust data.

实现公正、国家自主的过渡，不让任何人掉队。气候变化有可能带来前所未有的机遇。它们植根于能源和工业部门的转型，以及可持续运输和农业系统，建立一个具有气候适应性、对自然有利的经济体，以及向净零经济体的过渡。为了抓住这些机会，实现不让任何人掉队的国家自主转型，发展中国家在许多情况下需要优惠资源来释放私人资金，大规模转让知识、技能和技术。这些努力需要建立在强有力的国

内气候政策框架和承诺以及适应战略和可靠数据的基础上。

6. Doubling down on country platforms: Country-owned investment platforms, for energy transitions, forests and biodiversity, water, and adaptation, that converge development aspirations with climate and environmental challenges are the essential starting point. Robust investment pipelines, co-created with multilateral institutions and private sector finance, offer an opportunity to greatly enhance the flows and effectiveness of finance. This requires countries to commit to high-level, but achievable, transition pathways, in line with country circumstances and strategies.

加倍利用国家平台：国家所有的投资平台，用于能源转型、森林和生物多样性、水和适应，将发展愿望与气候和环境挑战相结合，是至关重要的起点。与多边机构和私营部门融资共同建立的强有力的投资渠道为大大加强资金流动和有效性提供了机会。这要求各国根据国情和战略，致力于走高水平但可实现的过渡道路。

7. Building better, bigger, and more effective MDBs : Recognizing the Report of the G20 Independent Expert Group on Strengthening MDBs, the MDBs need to enhance operating models, improve responsiveness and accessibility, and increase financial capacity so that they can better address global challenges such as climate change. They need to work as a system, including through common country platforms, and collaborating with the multilateral funds to streamline access to finance, including local currency financing and making a difference in public adaptation finance. We encourage MDBs to enhance private capital mobilization through supporting enabling conditions, innovative risk-sharing instruments and new partnerships to maximize their development impact. This, along with the implementation of all appropriate CAF recommendations, would maximize the leverage effect of potential capital increases. The Board of each MDB will be best placed to determine if and when a capital increase is needed.

建设更好、更大、更有效的多边开发银行：认识到《二十国集团加强多边开发银行独立专家组报告》，多边开发银行需要改进运营模式，提高响应能力和可及性，并提高资金能力，以便更好地应对气候变化等全球挑战。它们需要作为一个系统开展工作，包括通过共同的国家平台，并与多边基金合作，简化融资渠道，包括本币融资，并在公共适应融资方面发挥作用。我们鼓励多边开发银行通过支持有利条件、创新的风险分担工具和新的伙伴关系来加强私人资本调动，以最大限度地发挥其发展影响。这一点，加上所有适当的 CAF 建议的实施，将最大限度地提高潜在资本增加的杠杆效应。每个 MDB 的董事会将最适合确定是否以及何时需要增资。

8. Enhancing domestic resource mobilization: : A significant portion of the financing needed for climate action will come from domestic savings and efficient fiscal incentives. Robust policy frameworks and financial incentives should be put in place to mobilize domestic investment at scale towards respective net-zero and climate-resilient development pathways. Technical assistance to policy makers, regulators and other financial actors in developing countries will be critical to accelerate this agenda.

加强国内资源调动：气候行动所需资金的很大一部分将来自国内储蓄和有效的财政激励措施。应制定强有力的政策框架和财政激励措施，大规模动员国内投资，实现各自的净零排放和气候适应性发展道路。向发展中国家的决策者、监管机构和其他金融行为体提供技术援助对于加快这一议程至关重要。

9. the largest source of financial flows for climate action, particularly mitigation. Transition to a low-emission climate-resilient economy requires dedicated instruments to channel financing from mainstream institutional investors to large scale clean infrastructure and drive private entrepreneurship to scale up clean business models and the transfer and deployment of climate technology. Critical focus needs to be placed on reducing

cost of capital where it is too high by deploying effective and scalable catalytic instruments, including for project preparation, tailored to climate transition needs. Currency and macro risk are particularly problematic and need to be managed through scalable and affordable mechanisms. Technical assistance will be a critical tool to address the root causes of barriers to private investment and promote conducive enabling environments.

解锁私人融资高速公路：私营部门融资是气候行动，特别是缓解气候变化的最大资金来源。向低排放、气候适应性强的经济转型需要专门的工具，将主流机构投资者的资金引导到大规模清洁基础设施，并推动私营企业扩大清洁商业模式以及气候技术的转让和部署。需要将重点放在通过部署有效和可扩展的催化工具，包括针对气候转型需求的项目准备工具，降低过高的资本成本。货币和宏观风险尤其成问题，需要通过可扩展和负担得起的机制进行管理。技术援助将是解决私人投资障碍的根源和促进有利环境的关键工具。

10. Delivering high-integrity carbon markets: Carbon markets remain an essential component of the climate finance architecture. Unlocking the potential of these markets to support implementation of the Paris Agreement requires transparency, high-integrity standards across the value chain, both supply and demand in line with country circumstances, and the fostering of confidence to generate significant financial flows, including to developing countries. Carbon markets and credits generated should adhere to the key principles of environmental integrity. The use of carbon market mechanisms should be complementary to policies that aim to achieve real absolute, emissions reductions. This is crucial across both voluntary and compliance carbon markets. Consistency of systems across different markets over time will help promote effective action and a level playing field.

提供高完整性的碳市场：碳市场仍然是气候融资架构的重要组成部分。释放这些市场的潜力以支持《巴黎协定》的实施，需要整个价值链的透明度、高完整性标准，包括符合国情的供应和需求，并培养信心以产生大量资金流动，包括流向发展中国家。碳市场和产生的信贷应遵守环境完整性的关键原则。碳市场机制的使用应与旨在实现真正绝对减排的政策相辅相成。这对自愿和合规碳市场都至关重要。随着时间的推移，不同市场系统的一致性将有助于促进有效的行动和公平的竞争环境。

签署国家清单：

Barbados	巴巴多斯
Federal Republic of Germany	德意志联邦共和国
French Republic	法兰西共和国
Ireland	爱尔兰
Republic of the Philippines	菲律宾共和国
Republic of Colombia	哥伦比亚共和国
Republic of Ghana	加纳共和国
Republic of Kenya	肯尼亚共和国
Republic of India	印度共和国
Republic of Senegal	塞内加尔共和国
United Arab Emirates	阿拉伯联合酋长国
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国
United States of America	美利坚合众国

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