

G77 and China
Statement for GST Information Event of the SB Chairs:
SB Chairs' Non-Paper on the GST
15 June 2021

1. The Republic of Guinea is speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. This statement is preliminary and is without prejudice to any further views that the Group or its constituency groups may wish to make with respect to the implementation of the Global Stocktake.
2. Thank you, Chairs, for your non-paper on the Global Stocktake. It provides useful information on your views of the way in which the Global Stocktake will be carried out, although, as you have also noted in the non-paper, it does not prejudge nor limit what Parties and other stakeholders may make with respect to preparing their contributions to and participation in the GST. We also note that this non-paper was prepared by you under your own responsibility and is not a negotiated outcome document of the Parties.
3. We would like to highlight some views that you might wish to reflect on and consider when preparing further suggested guidance for the conduct of the GST:
4. First, while the non-paper is comprehensive, we feel that there are some priority issues that are of key interest to developing countries that have not been given adequate treatment or balanced treatment. These include equity in both outcome and process, adaptation (including the global goal for adaptation), means of implementation (separately for finance, technology transfer, and capacity building), response measures, and loss and damage, including in the guiding questions that are being proposed. These issues should be given more detail and focus to elicit from Parties and other contributors of inputs to the process more holistic, cross-cutting, equity-oriented, backward and forward-looking information inputs that would be needed to enable the GST to carry out its purpose. This would include, as we pointed out in our statement of 7 June 2021:¹
 - (i) Information to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement
 - (ii) Information about what would be needed to enhance ambition, both of actions to take and support needed, towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of its purpose and long-term goals under Art. 2, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
 - (iii) Information about implementation barriers, including need and gaps, in relation to the various GST thematic areas under para 6(b) of decision 19/CMA.1 and the measures needed to address such barriers, including complementary measures or policy packages relating to finance, technology transfer, and capacity building
5. Second, your suggestion in page 3 of your non-paper that the scope of the synthesis reports by constituted bodies and forums “should focus on synthesizing the outcomes of their work” is too constraining. We feel that such reports should include not only such outcomes of their work but also synthesize information and analyses with respect to the broader underlying issue that they are dealing with that these bodies or forums may have obtained as part of their work. For example, the WIM ExCom, the Adaptation Committee, the Standing Committee on Finance, the KCI and Forum on Response Measures, and other such bodies or forums should provide in their synthesis reports also a holistic analysis of how the issues that they are charged with should be dealt with collectively by Parties as part of the past and

¹ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/G77%20Statement%20GST%20Informals%207%20June%202021.pdf>

future implementation of the Paris Agreement towards meeting its long term goals, including looking at aspects of equity, science, and means of implementation, and strengthening the global response to climate change as indicated in Art. 2 of the Paris Agreement.

6. Third, we need to ensure that the GST plays its proper role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. As equity is, together with reliance on the best available science, an overarching foundational principle for the GST, this should be reflected in both process and substance. Equity in the process means that participation by Parties and other stakeholders must be equitable; that is, those that have greater difficulty or less capacity to provide inputs should be assisted in doing so. Your statement on page 9 of your non-paper about the need of some Parties to have technical support is well noted but we believe it should be further detailed. The G77 has made concrete proposals in this regard in its 7 June 2021² (paragraph 9) and 8 June 2021³ (paragraphs 3-8), including on the organization of the inputs received under paragraph 37(i) of decision 19/CMA.1; preparation by the Secretariat of a synthesis report on such inputs; and having a dedicated Secretariat support team to help Parties and other stakeholders, especially from developing countries, in preparing their inputs. These will require that the corresponding budget allocations be provided for in the 2022-2023 programme budget, as the G77 has proposed under that agenda item.
7. Equity in substance requires a holistic and cross-cutting collection and assessment of the information obtained for the GST from all sources of inputs in light of the purpose of the GST, so that the technical assessment and political consideration of the outcome will also have substantive equity as a key element. Doing so will help ensure that the outcome of the GST is equitable, looking backward at implementation gaps and challenges (including with respect to historical responsibility and pre-2020 implementation of the Convention and its related instruments), what has been done, what has not yet been done, and how these would be addressed in a forward looking and equitably ambitious manner in the various areas and related efforts under paragraph 6b) of decision 19/CMA.1, taking into account the underlying principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances, and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Such a substantive equity-based outcome would be the best way to enable the GST to inform Parties as they prepare their next NDCs and enhance international cooperation.
8. Fourth, on the proposed guiding questions. In general, we feel that the guiding questions do not in themselves prompt Parties and stakeholders to take a holistic approach to their inputs. They pose the potential to be too constraining. We take note of your indication on page 9 on “Next Steps” that you “will focus on developing guiding questions for the technical assessment.” We look forward to contributing in more detail to this process and reserve the right to propose specific guiding questions for your consideration.

² <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/G77%20Statement%20GST%20Informals%207%20June%202021.pdf>

³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/G77%20Statement%20GST%20Informals%20Consultation%20on%2037_i.pdf