Informal note
on

SBI 60 agenda item 5(b)
Matters relating to the global stocktake
Modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5.

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Informal note by the co-facilitators

The purpose of this informal note is to organize the views of Parties, presented during informal consultations and submissions made by Parties on the modalities of United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes. The list of elements below has been prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item under their own responsibility. The list is preliminary, has not been agreed upon, is not exhaustive, and has no formal status. It is intended to assist Parties in their discussions and does not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing any further views.

Based on the deliberations and submissions by Parties, the non-exhaustive list of possible elements reflect various views on the scope of the dialogue, its purpose and objectives, and related modalities on timing, format, inputs and outputs. Some Parties also provided views on possible preambular elements, which are presented at the end of the informal note.

Scope: Climate Finance/MOI to implement GST outcomes

Purpose and Objective

- UAE dialogue will focus on climate finance in relation to implementing the GST-1 outcomes, with the rationale of serving as a follow up mechanism dedicated to climate finance, ensuring response to and/or monitoring of, as may be appropriate and necessary, all climate finance items under the GST
- The UAE dialogue should allow for discussions on implementation with provision of finance at the center of implementation of such outcomes, recognising that other means of implementation are also crucial;
- The sole mandate of UAE dialogue [para 97 of Decision 1/CMA.5 on dialogue], is to discuss the availability, predictability and adequacy of the provision of finance to support the implementation of the current NDCs and NAPs, and deliver on the additional recommendations from the CMA.5 outcomes. This would include discussion on the adequacy, instruments, accessibility and equitable distribution of finance, and the gaps in this regard.
- The UAE dialogue on climate finance may consider the following topics, aligned with decision 1/CMA.5 paragraphs 66-100:
    - Progress on addressing the needs of developing countries, including assessment of quality and quantity of financial support received, aimed at closing both adaptation and mitigation financing gaps;
    - In coordination with the Standing Committee on Finance, and other constituted bodies, topics may include: 1) assessment of the provision and mobilization of climate finance, including the USD 100 billion commitment by developed countries per year; 2) doubling of adaptation finance; 3) scaling up beyond doubling in view of the urgent and evolving needs of developing countries; and 4) progress in developing a common definition of climate finance;
    - Discussion on the reforms of the multilateral financial architecture; enhancing access of developing nations to the financial mechanism of the Convention;
    - Replenishment processes and strategies of the operating entities of the financial mechanism, deployment of innovative sources of climate finance, and roles of the private sector;

- Modalities toward enhanced support for developing countries to implement adaptation and mitigation measures, determine high ambition in their actions aligned with Paris Agreement Articles 9 to 11, support the urgent need to implement the Paris Agreement, and support developing countries' just transition;
- With the Loss and Damage Fund Board, to discuss status and progress of the Loss and Damage Fund and Funding Arrangements, including pledges and financial contributions, and
- The UAE dialogue may serve as a mechanism to ensure that discussions continue towards progress in establishing the NCQG;

- The main elements of the discussions should include:
  - Scale of finance available and accessible for developing countries
  - Instruments used for providing climate finance in particular for the additional elements referred to under GST
  - Access modalities for finance
  - Distribution of finance resources and channels used
  - Balance of finance between the different themes and targets
  - Role of relevant financial institutions in providing climate finance

Modalities

{governance, format and structure}

- Decides that the dialogue will be facilitated by two co-facilitators, one from developed countries and the other from the developing countries, appointed by the current CMA Presidency;
- Consisting of presentations from Parties and other stakeholders, including sharing of experiences, best practices, and lessons learned, and promoting knowledge exchange, the UAE dialogue may include world cafe format or break-out sessions to gather as many views as possible given the limited time provided, as it may coincide with negotiations and other mandated events;
- The dialogue should be conducted in a roundtable format in a party-driven manner but with the participation of international financial institutions and other relevant institutions. The roundtable should feature both presentations and interventions from participants;
- It must be held in an inclusive manner that is open for observers and allows virtual participation.

{timing}

- The UAE dialogue may be conducted alongside the annual GST dialogue, taking place during the intersessionals.

{inputs/outputs}

- Submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders shall be requested, taking into consideration the timeframe provided in decision 1/CMA.5,para 98, and requests the Secretariat to provide a summary and analysis of the submissions received;
- Discussions shall be based on technical papers prepared by the secretariat, and presentations from relevant institutions especially from the UN Governance.
- The Secretariat should produce a summary report of the dialogue.
- The output document of the UAE dialogue on climate finance may be utilized as among the references in the conduct of the High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on CMA6 (November 2024), consistent with decision 1/CMA.5, para 99.

Scope: Financial support from developed to developing countries and tracking the delivery of the NCQG

Purpose and Objectives

- Confirms that the UAE dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes referred to in paragraphs 97 and 98 of decision 1/CMA.5 will focus on
  - financial support from developed to developing countries to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions under Paris Agreement and their National Adaptation Plans, and
  - decides to track the delivery of the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance within the UAE dialogue on implementing the global stocktake;
- Decides that the dialogue shall provide developed countries with space to provide updates and announcements on their contributions and efforts to mobilize finance, and developing countries to outline gaps and needs for finance;

Modalities

{governance, format and structure}

- Requests the co-facilitators, with support from the Secretariat, to organize two workshops annually convening Party and relevant non-Party stakeholders and to develop an annual report summarizing discussions within the workshops for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Parties to the Paris Agreement in each subsequent session;
- Requests the co-facilitators under the guidance of the chairs of the subsidiary bodies with support of the secretariat, as part of the dialogue, to convene a high-level ministerial dialogue on a biennial basis starting 2027;

{timing}

- Decides to hold one of the workshops referenced in paragraph X in conjunction with the Subsidiary Body meetings each year and another to be held in conjunction with the Conference of the Parties serving as the Parties to the Paris Agreement each year;
- Recalls that the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake will conclude in 2028 and decides to extend the dialogue to provide input into the NCQG technical process in 2029 and to track progress on the delivery of the NCQG well beyond 2029;

{inputs/outputs}

- Invites Parties to submit their views on the topics, themes and structure of the annual workplan referenced in paragraph X, 60 days ahead of the first workshop each year;
- Requests the co-facilitators to prepare an annual workplan each year on the basis of the submissions referenced in paragraph X and to publish the workplan well ahead of the first workshop in each year;
- Requests the co-facilitators to develop a synthesis report summarizing discussions within the dialogue for consideration of Parties during their deliberations on the Second GST;
- Requests the co-facilitators to develop an updated synthesis report in 2029 for consideration of Parties during their deliberations on the updated NCQG in 2029, including information on finance provided and mobilized by developed countries as reported in their latest BTRs submitted in 2028;

Scope – Implementing all GST outcomes

Purpose and Objectives

- The UAE Dialogue will focus on identifying collective progress in implementing the outcomes of GST1, with a focus on those outcomes not yet taken up by other processes;
- The UAE Dialogue is the establishment a space to ensure that we follow up on our collective responsibility for the implementation of the concrete mandates identified in the GST decision that are not being addressed elsewhere in our process and to track their performance; The UAE dialogue on implementing the GST1 outcome is a tool to take stock of progress regarding elements incorporated in the GST1 outcome and thus the adequacy of the speed in implementation to align with the three long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. The aim of the dialogue is to look at both updating and enhancing action to implement the outcomes of the GST1;
- The UAE dialogue on the implementation of the GST1 outcomes, , aims to keep track of the status of implementation, this includes tracking of actions taking place at the global level, and the resources available towards the achievement of the objectives globally and will create a bridge to inform the GST2 on how the outcomes from GST1 has been addressed;
- The purpose of the UAE dialogue should be to track collective progress across all outcomes in the first Global Stocktake, with three clear roles:
    - Creating an opportunity for Parties to consider follow-up to the first GST in a holistic and integrated manner, by providing a space to discuss how our work across all workstreams ties together in pursuit of the goals of the Paris Agreement, and a tool to reflect on how this contributes to our collective progress in implementing the GST outcomes;
    - Playing an important role in ensuring concrete follow-up to elements of the GST1 outcome that are not being addressed elsewhere in the UNFCCC process;
    - Ensuring a holistic understanding of follow-up to GST outcomes for which greater coordination is required – for example if certain outcomes are being considered by more than one work programme or constituted body (in line with the mandate in paragraph 186 in 1/CMA.5);
- The dialogue should be robust and inclusive and focus on the main topics of the GST – mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, as well as international cooperation;
- The dialogue should be robust and inclusive and focus on the follow-ups and implementation of the GST decision, that emphasize the need for urgent action and support to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach and address climate crisis in this critical decade, with a view of ensuring collective progress towards achieving the deliverables long-term goals of the 2nd GST; Paris Agreement, including Article 2, paragraph 1 (a-c) in the context of Article 2 as a whole;
- Elements of decision 1/CMA.5 relevant for consideration for the UAE dialogue include progress in implementation of paragraphs 8, 28, 33, 35, 36, 51, 55, 59, 62, 63, 83, 85 90, 91, 95, 96, 105, 115, 117, 130, 131, 133, 176, and 178, including by the relevant processes, constituted bodies and workstreams under the UNFCCC and CMA;
- Elements of decision 1/CMA.5 relevant for consideration for the UAE dialogue include progress regarding the "Roadmap to Mission 1.5" by the Troika;
- The UAE dialogue should include enhancing efforts toward achieving Article 2, paragraph 1(c) in relation to implementing the GST1 outcomes;

Modalities

{governance}

- Led by SB Chairs
- The dialogue will be held under the guidance of the COP presidency in cooperation with the chairs of the subsidiary bodies and with the support of the UNFCCC secretariat;

- Dialogue will be conducted under the support of the SBSTA/SBI to allow flexibility in the timing of the event and to enable more stakeholders to participate;
- Propose to proceed by co-chairs, one elected from each of the developed and developing countries, to facilitate the implementation of a balanced dialogue;
- Co-Chairs to be regionally representative (i.e. one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party) and be selected in advance with the agreement of Parties as part of the CMA6 decision;
- Co-facilitators should be selected by Parties, one from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party;

{format and structure}

- Discussions under the UAE dialogue should be complementary to the new spaces created in the GST1 decision, in particular the Annual GST (NDC) Dialogue and the "Road map to Mission 1.5"; and should provide added value and ensure complementarity with other key processes both within and outside the UNFCCC context;
- Each dialogue to include:
    - Presentations from relevant Parties and non-Party stakeholders, such as key international organisations or constituted bodies. Emphasise the importance of ensuring a truly inclusive process and inputs from non-Party stakeholders;
    - Presentations to cover collective progress towards key elements of the Global Stocktake, followed by reflections from Parties;
    - The constituted bodies and work programs (ACE and Gender work program) will be invited to present how they follow up the GST outcomes relevant to their respective mandates. Further international organizations, such as the IEA or UNEP, may be invited to present information relevant for providing an overview of the implementation of the GST outcomes;
    - consider and integrate human rights and gender equality, and be based on the best available science, including the latest IPCC reports; and the IPCC to provide timely and relevant scientific input in support of the overarching GST process, including mandated events resulting from GST decisions;
    - to include presentations from international organisations and other work programmes with role in tracking progress or implementation of GST1 outcomes.;
- The choice of specific formats for the meetings of the UAE dialogue should be left to the co-facilitators;
- The dialogue is expected to be held in a plenary format, with an intensive exchange of views, information, and ideas. To ensure an effective and constructive dialogue, it is also suggested that the Co-Chairs develop comprehensive guiding questions in the implementation of the GST outcome based on the scope of the dialogue no later than four months prior to the dialogue;
- Thematic discussions may also be complemented by other approaches for experience sharing like world cafes on specific issues;
- Reflecting 1/CMA.5, paragraph 185, we also suggest a consideration of how the work of the High-Level Champions and the Marrakesh Partnership as well as other climate-relevant processes outside the UNFCCC-context including activities of other relevant UN organisations and intergovernmental fora contribute to the implementation of the GST outcome;.
- Consider the value of intersessional events for issues related to the implementation of GST outcomes not being addressed under existing processes or workstreams
- Participation and engagement modalities of the dialogue designed to aim for:
    - Open to Parties and observer organizations;

- The dialogue should be open and inclusive with the active engagement of parties, observers, and international organizations;
- This dialogue is expected to be attended by practitioners and experts involved in the implementation of the GST, and it will be conducted under the support of the SBSTA/SBI to allow flexibility in the timing of the event and to enable more stakeholders to participate;
- Decision 1/CMA.5 encourages the promotion of international cooperation at the local, municipal, national and regional levels by non-Party stakeholders (para. 162) and the synergistic and effective promotion of the achievement of the Paris Agreement and SDGs by Parties and non-Party stakeholders (para. 163). In light of these, the participation should be allowed not only for parties, but also for relevant international organizations and non-party stakeholders;
- Importance of including participation of Parties and non-Party stakeholders including women, youth, workers, Indigenous People communities and people with disabilities;
- Ensure the possibility of hybrid formats for activities under the dialogue;

- Agenda posted at least 6 weeks in advance;
- The agenda of each dialogue would be based on the mapping of mandates, (CoFacs - not negotiated) with a view to cover all follow-up items in GST- decision in a balanced manner;
- Specific topics of focus should be selected in advance with the agreement of Parties as part of the CMA6 decision;
- Noting that this dialogue overlaps with the implementation period of the 2nd GST (2026-2028), this dialogue, especially in CMA9 and CMA10, should discuss contents in line with the process of considering the deliverables of the 2nd GST ;
- A high-level event may be conducted at the end of each annual dialogue to send timely high-level messages to inform countries in their further actions. Holding relevant events at, for example, pre-COP or in the intersessional period may also be considered;
- Decides that the annual dialogue will include an annual ministerial meeting on energy transition;

{timing}

- It has been decided that this dialogue will be operationalized in CMA6. We propose that the modalities be adopted in CMA6, and the first dialogue will take place in 2025 SB62.
- Held once per year, in session, concluding by CMA10;
- Decide the UAE dialogue will continue annually until the conclusion of the second GST, recalling decision 1/CMA.5 paragraph 98 that it should start from CMA6;
- The UAE dialogue to be held at least once a year for two days during each COP to allow sufficient time for meaningful discussion across the broad scope of the Global Stocktake outcomes;
- Flexibility to include an additional dialogue annually, for example at the SB session in Bonn, depending on budget availability;
- An annual dialogue held in conjunction with the 7th and 8th session of the CMA;
- The dialogue should be conducted every year to make sure countries are implementing the GST outcomes in their national policies and to facilitate this implementation due to best practices exchange;

{inputs/outputs}

- Invite submissions from parties and non-party entities as a source of input to the dialogue using guiding questions effectively;

- Conduct a mapping or identification of processes to inform the Dialogue through:
    - Mandate the Secretariat to develop a mapping of which bodies, agenda items or processes are working on each call and recommendation of the Global Stocktake, to be made available to parties in advance of CMA6;
    - To inform further deliberations, requests the Secretariat to undertake by CMA6 an identification all processes that are, or are planning to, undertake work relevant to one of the forward-looking GST1 outcomes;
    - To complete this list, a mapping of follow-up items across all sections of the GST decision will be required. With mapping we mean a list of relevant paras that contain some sort of action for CMA, SBs, CB, WP, Parties, NPS, UN-orgs, basically all stakeholders;
    - An overview report on follow up of GST outcomes in the work of the constituted bodies serving the Paris Agreement in line with their respective mandates and work programs. The report will also include information on relevant decisions taken by parties after CMA 5;
- The UAE dialogue should be organized in such a way as to allow for enough time to assess progress in implementing GST1 decision based on inputs from, but not limited to, Biennial Transparency reports, reports from SCF, the IEA and IRENA, UNEP Adaptation Gap Report and Emissions Gap Report, informing both action and support towards the achievement of the scope;
- Request the Secretariat to prepare a report for consideration at each COP summarizing collective progress in implementing the GST outcomes, for example synthesizing submissions from Parties, non-Party stakeholders, reports from processes under the UNFCCC, and reflect discussions from Parties under each UAE dialogue. These reports should serve as inputs to the subsequent dialogue and eventually into the technical phase of the next GST;
- The co-chairs will prepare a report summarizing the contents of each dialogue. An interim report will be prepared based on the contents of the dialogues to be considered at CMA8;
- Informal report from the COP presidency and the chairs of the subsidiary bodies to inform the second GST starting its preparation in 2026;
- The outcomes of the dialogue should be presented in an annual report, be non-prescriptive and non-punitive and not impose new targets or goals. The outcomes of the dialogue can inform the development of NDCs to be submitted in 2025, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;
- Outcomes of UAE dialogue to be considered by the subsequent CMA session under Matters relating to the Global Stocktake;

  UAE dialogue to include a consensus decision text by Parties, for example to provide further guidance to these outcomes, or recall key recommendations or calls to action from the first GST;

Scope: All GST outcomes with a view to inform Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support

Purpose and objective

- The scope of UAE dialogue will cover all elements of the GST1 outcome, in a balanced manner, with a focus on areas that do not have an institutional home, other relevant considerations pertinent to the implementation of the GST that already have a home in other work streams and constituted bodies should not be duplicated in the UAE dialogue; they could periodically inform the UAE dialogue;
- Scope: all elements of the GST, in a balanced manner, with a focus on areas that do not have an institutional home;

- The UAE dialogue on climate action may consider the following topics, aligned with decision 1/CMA.5:
    - 1. Experiences, best practices, opportunities and challenges on preparing NDCs, including with regards to the definition of economy-wide NDCs, including all sectors and gases, and aligned with 1.5°C;
    - 2. Experience, best practices, opportunities and challenges with regards to contribute to the global efforts, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches:
        - Tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
        - Accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power;
        - Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels, well before or by around mid-century;
        - Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;
        - Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production;
        - Accelerating the substantial reduction of non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, in particular methane emissions by 2030;
        - Accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways, including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero- and low-emission vehicles;
        - Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;
    - Experience in conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal;
    - Enhanced support and investment, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, for efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement;
    - Experience in increasing ambition and enhancing adaptation action and support, in line with decision 2/CMA.5, in order to accelerate swift action at scale and at all levels, from local to global, in alignment with other global frameworks, towards the achievement of, inter alia, the targets contained in paragraph 63 of Decision 5/CMA.1 by 2030, and progressively beyond;
    - Experience with the framework for the global goal on adaptation, namely the targets as contained in paragraph 64 of Decision 1/CMA.5 in relation to the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle, recognizing the need to enhance adaptation action and support, recalling that the targets referred to in paragraphs 63–64 shall be made in a manner that is country-driven, voluntary and in accordance with national circumstances, take into account sustainable development and poverty eradication, and do not constitute a basis for comparison between Parties;
    - Take stock of the progress, namely with regards to calls for research contained in the global stocktake;

- Presentation of how research institutions will take on the calls for further research from the GST;
- Take stock of progress on Capacity Building, namely through the PCCB;
- Take stock on progress with regards to capacity building to support the preparation of NDCs.
- Invite the IPCC to present work on tipping points, and how further efforts are put in place to enhance research in that area;
- Convene presentations by the High-Level Champions, including on initiatives, with a view to seek further support from Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders;
- Provide space for Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders to showcase new innovative modes of international cooperation;
- Take stock of resources available for the implementation of the operational paragraphs of the Global Stocktake;
- Convene discussions on how to enhance synergies between conventions, namely the Rio Conventions;

Modalities

{Governance}

- Facilitators designated by the SB Chairs, according to practice;
- Agenda item at each session: SBs and CMA;

{timing}

- CMA6, to 2028;
- Dialogue to take place in conjunction with the SBs;

{format and structure}

- Inclusion of Non-Party Stakeholders (balance between developed and developing, balance between components;
- Decides that the annual dialogue will include an annual ministerial meeting on energy transition;

{inputs/outputs}

- Reports of relevant institutions: IPCC, IEA, IRENA, FAO, UNEP/UNDP, NDC Partnership, Bretton Woods, GCF, NPS coalition supporting GST follow-up;
- Mandate the Secretariat to produce a summary report of the dialogue, for consideration and adoption of a decision at CMA 6;
- Mandate the Secretariat to develop a mapping of which bodies, agenda items or processes are working on each call and recommendation of the Global Stocktake, to be made available to parties in advance of CMA6;
- Mandate the UNFCCC Secretariat, with the support of relevant organizations, to produce a report ahead of CMA7 in 2025, to keep track of progress on all GST calls at the global level;
- Recalling paragraph 186 of the Global Stocktake, request all work programmes and constituted bodies under or serving the Paris Agreement, to include consideration of the Global Stocktake in their work in 2025, and to report on the consideration of this matter by CMA7;

Scope: All GST outcomes with a focus on finance/MOI

Purpose and objective

- The Dialogue to serve as a platform for a robust follow-up mechanism within the GST framework to ensure effective implementation of its outcomes. This dialogue should facilitate a thorough assessment of progress in implementing the GST outcomes, allowing the identification of gaps and challenges. The dialogue should also prioritize the implementation of outcomes within the context of delivering the necessary means of implementation, with the provision of finance being a critical component, while maintaining an overarching focus on the GST, covering all its components, including means of implementation;
- The UAE dialogue framing must establish a clear connection between finance and other means of implementation with all actionable calls and commitments outlined in decision 1/CMA 5;
- The UAE dialogue is to focus on addressing gaps and enhancing implementation of actions relating to NDCs, NAPs, TAP and other national communications, in the context of adequate means of implementation including finance;
- The UAE Dialogue must be a platform for the follow-up on all outcomes of the GST, with a particular focus on finance and other means of implementation across climate action components. The UAE dialogue framing must establish a clear connection between finance and other means of implementation with all actionable calls and commitments outlined in decision 1/CMA 5;
- The Dialogue could be structured around three components of:
    - Tracking Collective Progress: Provide a platform for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to track collective progress on implementing the Stocktake outcomes, with a focus, but not exclusive limitation, on the perspective of finance and means of implementation;
    - Comprehensive Follow-up: The follow-up process should encompass all Stocktake Decision outcomes, with particular emphasis, but not limited to, finance and other means of implementation;
    - Structured Thematic Dialogue: In practice, the dialogue's scope should be structured around each actionable call and commitment within GST 1, encompassing the thematic areas of Mitigation, Adaptation, Loss and Damage, and Response Measures, with a particular focus on deploying means of implementation;
- The dialogue will address the guiding questions of:
    - What is the collective progress that has been made towards the implementation of [specific actionable paragraph of the GST]?
    - What barriers and challenges hinder developing countries from scaling up ambition and implementation of [specific actionable paragraph of the GST] in this crucial decade, particularly concerning finance and other means of implementation?
    - What actions are addressing these identified gaps? What big announcements or new initiatives are going to be put in place for this matter?

Modalities

{governance}

- Joint SBI and SBSTA agenda item;
- Chaired by two co-facilitators, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party;

{format and structure}

- Dialogue should be an engaging and inclusive process, including participation of Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and to include a variety of formal and informal approaches, including, among others, round table discussions, anchored by expert guiding presentations, and innovative approaches such as World Cafés. Ensure adequate

representation of all regional groups, with SIDS and LDCs included as standalone regions;

- Importance of including participation of Parties and non-Party stakeholders including women, youth, workers, Indigenous People communities and people with disabilities;

{timing}

- Annual Basis, at each COP, 2 days per dialogue;

{inputs/outputs}

- Submissions from Parties, observers and public and private sector stakeholders, reports submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC, reports from constituted bodies, reports from relevant specialized agencies; technical papers and synthesis reports, and other relevant engagement with non-party stakeholders, by September each year;
- An annual synthesis report on progress achieved towards implementation of the outcomes of the GST including gaps and challenges ahead of the COP;
- Identification of potential information gaps in relation to assessing the progress of the implementation of the outcomes of the global stocktake and, where necessary and feasible, to make requests for additional input;
- CMA decision based on the synthesis report;

Annex: Elements for the preamble

- Recalls the Paris Agreement, in particular its Article 14;
- Highly welcomes the success of the first global stocktake (GST). The outcome assessed the collective progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement in a comprehensive manner across all thematic areas, including mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, identified challenges and barriers, and presented the possible way forward;
- The results of the first GST should serve as an information basis for updating countries' NDCs and supporting their actions as well as enablers for international cooperation in combating climate change. We proceed from the global nature of climate goals stated in the first GST;
- Recalls Article 4.5 of the Paris Agreement and recognizes that enhanced support for developing countries will allow for higher ambition in their action;
- Recalls decision 1/CMA.5 paragraph 94, recognizes that the New Collective Quantified Goal will support implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans and welcomes the outcome of the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance in decision X/CMA.6;
- Recalls that the outcomes of the global stocktake will be implemented through Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, and other party communications, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, different national circumstances, pathways and approaches;
- Also recalls paragraph 4(c) of annex I to decision 4/CMA.1, which notes that Parties shall provide information on how the preparation of their nationally determined contributions has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake;
- Recalls the GST1 finding that limited progress has been made towards making financial flows consistent with a pathway toward low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development;
- Recalls decision 1/CMA.5 paragraph 186 by which the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under or serving the Paris Agreement to integrate relevant outcomes of the first global stocktake in planning their future work, in line with their mandates;
- Recalls decision 1/CMA.5, paragraph 28, recognized the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways and called on Parties to contribute to global efforts on energy transition, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches, and looks forward to the conduct of activities in 2025 and 2026 on this matter;
- Welcomes the work of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme, just transition work programme, UAE Framework for resilience in taking forward the outcomes of the Global Stocktake;