



Summary of the intersessional workshop to develop elements and inform the work of the joint contact group of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement

Informal note by the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies

I. Introduction

1. The global stocktake (GST) is the central element of the Paris Agreement to ratchet up ambition and drive climate action. Every five years, the GST allows taking stock of the implementation of the Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals considering mitigation, including response measures; adaptation, including loss and damage; the means of implementation and support; taking into account equity and on the basis of best available science. The outcome of the GST shall inform Parties' nationally determined contributions and the updating and enhancing of their actions and support, as well as enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

2. The Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) were requested by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) to organize the global stocktake in a flexible and appropriate manner.¹ This informal note summarizes the proceedings and discussions at the October intersessional in-person workshop, to develop elements and inform the work of the joint contact group of the global stocktake.

3. The CMA in its decision 19/CMA.1, para.3 decided that the global stocktake will consist of the following components:

(a) **Information collection and preparation**, focusing on gathering, compiling, and synthesizing information and preparing for conducting the technical assessment;

(b) **Technical assessment**, focusing on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as opportunities for enhanced action and support to achieve its purpose and goals;

(c) **Consideration of outputs**, focusing on discussing the implications of the findings of the technical assessment, with a view to achieving the outcome of the global stocktake of informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support, in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

4. As per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 33, the consideration of outputs component of the GST will consist of high-level events, where the findings of the technical assessment will be presented and their implications discussed and considered by Parties, and that the events will be chaired by a high-level committee consisting of the Presidencies of the CMA and the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI.

5. The CMA in para. 34 further decided that the outputs of this component of the global stocktake should:

¹ See decision 19/CMA.1.

(a) Identify opportunities for and challenges in enhancing action and support for collective progress in relation to the thematic areas of the global stocktake (mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support, response measures, and loss and damage), as well as possible measures and good practices and international cooperation and related good practices;

(b) Summarize key political messages, including recommendations arising from the high-level events for strengthening action and enhancing support;

(c) Be referenced in a decision for consideration and adoption by the CMA and/or a declaration.

6. In support of the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake, the SB Chairs were mandated to convene an intersessional in-person workshop, to be held in October 2023, to develop elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake, which will inform the work of the joint contact group on the first global stocktake. Further, the SB 58:

(a) Invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit their views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component by 15 September 2023 via the submission portal, taking into consideration the informal note by the chairs of the joint contact group,

(b) Requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the chairs of the subsidiary bodies, to prepare a [synthesis report](#) on the submissions and make it available on the UNFCCC website.

II. Proceedings

7. The workshop took place Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates on 12-14 October 2023.² It was co-chaired by Nabeel Munir (SBI Chair) and Harry Vreuls (SBSTA Chair), hereafter referred to as the SB Chairs, and who opened the workshop with welcoming remarks, followed by opening remarks by the host and incoming Presidency.

8. The opening was followed by a scene setting session, which saw short updates on relevant developments under the GST as well as relevant thematic tracks, including on the synthesis report of the technical assessment, the synthesis report of the submissions, the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme, the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, the Ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, the Transitional Committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements and fund for addressing loss and damage and the Ocean and climate change dialogue.

9. Afterwards, participants engaged in discussions on the possible elements of the GST outcome along the [indicative draft structure](#) agreed at SB58. Discussions were guided by [bullets for possible elements](#) of a GST outcome.

10. Finally, participants reflected on progress made and possible next steps and considered the nature of the outcome of the GST, i.e. a CMA decision, a possible declaration and technical annex. The workshop concluded with remarks from the SB Chairs and it was followed by an update from the GST high level committee.

III. Revised elements of a GST outcome

11. Following considerations by participants, the SB Chairs announced that they will prepare a short workshop report that will reflect revised bullet points, taking into account

² Agenda, presentations and recordings are available on the workshop webpage at <https://unfccc.int/event/global-stocktake-intersessional-october-workshop>

the extensive contributions that were made during this workshop. The below revised bullets aim to capture all views expressed and include areas of common understanding as well as areas of diverging views. Please note that additional views were also expressed that some elements from sections C and D could be moved to section B and/or between the different sub-sections in C.

A. Preamble

- Welcome conclusion of GST1 and recall its purpose
- Positive messaging
- Recall the Paris Agreement, in particular Art 14
- Recall the Convention (Art.3)
- Recall SDGs and underscore importance of multilateralism
- Appreciate actors, groups and reports contributing to the GST process

B. Context and cross-cutting consideration

- Urgency of action to tackle climate change and importance of the Paris Agreement
- General context of the world and challenges faced
- Importance of Sustainable Development and poverty eradication
- Welcome progress made but, acknowledgment that far more needs to be done
- Urgency to address implementation and ambition gaps in this critical decade to limit warming to 1.5C, on adaptation and on MOI
- Need for urgent action through inclusive, holistic, gender-responsive and people centred approaches involving wide range of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities and governments, youth and children, being mindful of inter-generational equity and cost of inaction
- Recall the mandate for equity and best available science to be considered in a cross-cutting manner in the GST
- Science context, importance of best available science, reference to IPCC and AR6 findings
- Equity
- CBDR-RC, recognising national pathways and different starting points and importance of just transitions and fairness
- Highlight critical enablers for transformative actions, including provision of support, capacity-building, technology transfer, strengthened policy instruments, human rights, right to development, rights for clean environment, gender equality
- Reference to unilateral measures/protectionism with cross-border impacts
- The need to consider "pre-2020", including previous commitments, gaps, historic emissions and carbon budget
- Nexus issues, e.g., oceans, cryosphere, biodiversity, forests, desertification, and co-benefits
- Recall mandate for GST to inform next round of NDCs
- Reference to the need for accountability and credibility to build trust, including through enhanced transparency framework and MRV system
- Special needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change such as LDCs, SIDS, African countries

C. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1 (a-c), in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action and support

C.1 Mitigation

Backward-looking

- Recognise collective progress to date, including positive impact of Art2.1a and note gaps between action and implementation required to keep 1.5 in reach, with reference to IPCC and technical assessment synthesis report
- Welcome efforts to date from Parties, through NDCs and mobilized support
- Acknowledge relevance of pre2020 action
- Recognise efforts from international organizations, and non-Party stakeholders
- GHG emissions trends (historic, present and future), equity and carbon budget
- Importance of Art.6 and NBS/ecosystem-based approaches

Forward-looking

- Importance and urgency of mitigation in this critical decade to keep 1.5 within reach, avoid overshoot and minimize L&D
- The importance of acting in accordance with the best available science; global peaking of emissions before/by 2025, reduction of GHG emissions by 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 compared to 2019 levels
- Reference to GHG emissions projections/pathways/scenarios and equity considerations
- The need to step up efforts to achieve the long-term goal, in this critical decade, and to achieve, net zero by or around mid-century
- Note need for financial, technical and technological support to overcome challenges and barriers
- Opportunities/responses, including
 - Circular economy approaches, reference to SDG12 (change patterns of production and consumption)
 - Energy sector: phase down/out fossil fuels, phase down/out/ no new coal, tripling renewables, doubling energy efficiency, the role of transitional fuels, the importance of a just energy transition
 - Industry
 - Carbon management/removal approaches
 - Transport, including international shipping and aviation
 - Nature/ecosystem-based solutions, net zero deforestation, land use/degradation, agriculture, forestry and ocean.
 - Reduction of non-CO₂ gases, including methane, HFCs
 - Art.6: role in supporting achievement of NDCs and raising ambition, as well as in attracting private sector and clean technology transfer
- Call for developed country Parties/ those whose emissions matter most to take the lead in emissions reductions and reach net zero sooner,
- Differentiated pathways for developing country Parties
- Emphasis on nationally determined nature of NDCs
- Call for Parties to update their current NDCs to align with the Paris temperature goal
- Call for Parties to incorporate GST outcome into their NDCs to be submitted by 2025, including 1.5 aligned, quantified, absolute, economy-wide targets for all GHGs, revised 2030 targets
- Call for support for conditional components of NDCs and importance of capacity building
- Call for Parties to submit LT-LEDS to reach net zero by or around mid-century
- MWP important for following-up to achieve goal as per Art 2.1a as well as Art 4.1
- Dialogue to build trust among Parties from 2024-2025 to accompany Parties as they formulate their NDCs
- ETF important for accountability and tracking progress

C.2Adaptation

Backward-looking

- Reference to IPCC and technical assessment and importance of science for adaptation action
- Recognise collective progress to date, including adaptation efforts of developing country Parties; but note the significant gaps that remain and the need to enhance the implementation of adaptation action. and support provided for adaptation in order to achieve the global goal on adaptation
- Recognise efforts to date from Parties, including NAPs and national adaptation planning, by Indigenous Peoples, LEG and AC
- Note the challenges encountered, including gaps in observation, monitoring, NAP implementation and support/finance
- Efforts by international organizations, and non-Party stakeholders
- Climate change impacts and risks and recognition that they will increase with increasing temperature, gaps in mitigation lead to higher risks

Forward-looking

- Noting increasing impacts and risks in line with IPCC finding, need for urgent, transformative locally-led adaptation and ambitious mitigation in this critical decade
- Enhanced efforts needed to achieve Art2.1b and the global goal on adaptation (Art. 7.2), including avoidance of maladaptation
- International cooperation and multilateralism noting that adaptation is a cross-border challenge and requires knowledge sharing

- Relationship with/placeholder for GGA framework on GGA, and recognition that review of the GGA framework can contribute to GST2
- Opportunities, responses for transformative action building on good practices, including
 - Adaptation planning, National adaptation plans (NAPs) and support for their formulation and implementation
 - Mainstreaming adaptation across levels, sectors, budgets, and policies; Co-benefits of adaptation
 - Adaptation policy cycle
 - Just transition/just resilience
 - Inclusive engagement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, the private sector, adopting gender and human/social/economic/cultural rights-based approaches, poorest and most vulnerable
 - Strengthening enabling conditions, including local and national governance structures and enhance effectiveness of adaptation action
 - Capacity-building for risk management
 - Thematic/sectoral responses- agriculture, food security and systems, water, health, forests, nature-based adaptation, ecosystems, oceans, infrastructure, human settlements, energy, cross-sectoral approaches
 - Climate information and services- close observation gap and EWS (universal coverage)
 - Link with DRM
 - Collecting and sharing data; on risks (including transboundary), for planning, monitoring and assessing effectiveness
 - Improve assessment methodologies, including targets/indicators
- Call in scientific community to enhance knowledge on GGA, including IPCC to provide special report
- Call for Parties to submit/update Adaptation Communications and updated NDCs
- The importance of enhanced provision of support, including adaptation finance and addressing barriers to finance access
- Call for roadmap for delivery of doubling adaptation finance by 2025

[Alt 1C.3 Finance flows and means of implementation and support

Alt 2C.3 Means of implementation and support, including finance flows

Alt.3C.3 Means of implementation and support

Alt.4C.3 Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development

C.3bis Means of implementation and support]

Backward-looking

- Assessment of collective progress to date, including toward USD 100 billion in the context of meaningful mitigation and transparency, toward doubling adaptation finance, noting gaps challenges, including lack of delivery of USD 100bn, constraints to accessing funds and inadequacy of quantity and quality of finance, concessional finance in particular; failure to balance finance between mitigation and adaptation, lack of L&D finance, high debt burdens
- Efforts to date from Parties, international organizations, and non-Party stakeholders in mobilising finance
- Acknowledgement that finance does not currently meet needs of developing countries
- Emphasis of critical role of public climate finance in leveraging private finance
- Assessment of collective progress to date under Art 2.1c and acknowledgement of gaps that remain
- Efforts to date from Parties, including under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue and work undertaken by the SCF
- Efforts from international organizations, and non-Party stakeholders

Forward-looking

- Note needs of developing countries
- Scaling-up of finance, including to deliver on USD 100 billion, reference to/placeholder on NCQG
- Centrality of grant-based public finance
- Balance between mitigation and adaptation finance
- Doubling of adaptation finance, reiterate call to developed countries to double support and need for accompanying delivery plan
- Support for costing adaptation and climate action needs
- L&D finance
- Support for the most vulnerable, especially LDCs and SIDS

- Call for reform of multilateral funds, MDBs and other financial institutions, including call for increase in concessional finance and better tracking of adaptation finance
- Importance of enhancing access and country ownership,
- Financing instruments and policies, including enabling environment and debt relief/forgiveness/swaps, in particular for LDCs and SIDS
- Call on developed countries to take the lead on delivery of new, adequate and predictable finance
- Call for ambitious GCF and GEF replenishment
- Transparency and reporting, including clear accounting methodologies and definition of climate finance to track progress and to enhance predictability
- Need to transform the financial system to meet the needs of developing countries and ensure that climate considerations are integrated into all economic activities
- Scaling-up Paris aligned flows, including public, private, domestic, and international finance by Parties, sub-national actors, private sector, carbon pricing
- Phase out of fossil fuel subsidies noting need for just transition and fairness
- Managing climate-related financial risks
- Capitalizing on opportunities, including enhancing international enabling environment, de-risking debt
- Accountability, including guidance and safeguards against greenwashing, monitoring and indicators
- Future work on Art 2.1c

Technology development and transfer

Backward-looking

- Assessment of collective progress to date, including under the Technology Mechanism, i.e. TEC and CTCN and remaining gaps
- Characteristics of technology development and transfer support

Forward-looking

- Scaling-up technology support under and outside the Paris Agreement, for mitigation and adaptation/building resilience, for endogenous technologies, provision of capacity-building to transfer the right tech and be able to construct, use and dispose of tech
- Strengthen cooperation between TEC and CTCN using the joint work programme
- Enhance cooperation on and investment in high-impact climate technologies such as hydrogen, carbon capture utilisation and storage, carbon dioxide removals
- Instruments and policies, including developing and implementing TNAs and TAPs to accelerate tech transfer, for enhancing innovation and development into new tech such as Artificial Intelligence
- Enhance synergies between Technology and Financial Mechanisms
- Implementation programme to strengthen tech development and transfer with wide stakeholder engagement, including private sector, and ensure equitable access to climate friendly tech

Capacity-building

Backward-looking

- Assessment of collective progress to date, including under the PCCB, CGE for transparency, South-South cooperation noting that many developing countries continue to have CB gaps
- Characteristics of capacity-building support, including lessons learned and good practices

Forward-looking

- Scaling-up strategic capacity-building support under and outside the Paris Agreement, including for developing and implementing NDCs and NAPs with skilled human and institutional capacity-building which is retained over time
- Call on Parties to identify capacity-building needs as part of their BTRs
- Enhance international cooperation, noting connection with Action for Climate Empowerment
- Establish capacity building fund

C.4 Efforts related to loss and damage

Backward-looking

- Referring to IPCC, acknowledge that risks for L&D and tipping points are increasing with every increment of temperature rise
- Note that those most vulnerable to loss and damage have least contributed to climate change
- Recognise that increase mitigation and adaptation action can reduce loss and damage
- Recognise progress to date, including under the WIM and the Santiago Network, progress at COP27, noting implementation gaps and increasingly incurred economic and non-economic losses, L&D increases in scope and frequency
- Efforts to date from Parties, international organizations, and non-Party stakeholders under and outside the Paris Agreement, including UN SG early warning for all initiative and associated funding

Forward-looking

- Noting urgency, enhance efforts related to loss and damage, including through the WIM, the Santiago Network and cooperation
- Enhance synergies with adaptation, DRR and humanitarian assistance
- Call for developing country Parties to establish national inventories related to L&D
- Support for addressing loss and damage, including means of implementation and other instruments such as insurance
- Placeholder for/reference to fund and funding arrangements
- Strengthening coordination between different funding arrangements, including the L&D fund
- Placeholder for outcome on Santiago Network
- Agree to address L&D as a stand-alone theme in future GSTs

C.5 Efforts related to response measures

Backward-looking

- Assessment of collective progress to date, including under the Forum and its KCI, including lack of political momentum and Forum and its KCI not having produced sufficient actional elements as well as costs of not taking response measures and co-benefits of response measures
- Efforts to date from Parties, international organizations, and non-Party stakeholders

Forward-looking

- Enhancing efforts related to response measures, including under the Forum and its KCI, including through improving the functioning of the Forum and its KCI, advancing technical work, development of tools, methodologies, taking into account co-benefits and positive impacts etc.
- Noting economic opportunities when pursuing 1.5
- Reference to SDG 17
- Economic diversification, including related capacity-building (reskilling/upskilling), awareness raising and engagement of wide range of stakeholders
- Just transition, taking into account people-centred, human rights-based approach and intergenerational equity
- Placeholder for the Just Transition Work Programme
- Means of implementation and support

D. Enhancing international cooperation for climate action

Backward-looking

- Note that PA has spurred international cooperation
- Recognize implementation gaps and commit to augment cooperation with strengthened accountability
- Note that unilateral measures and rising protectionism can impact response to climate change
- Recognise collaboration between and among Parties and NPS

Forward-looking

- Promote a supportive and open international economic system that enables and enhances transparent international cooperation
- Removing discriminatory policies and barriers
- Joint efforts to strengthen global governance/ multilateralism needed

- Cooperative initiatives and partnerships spanning wide range of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, cities, private sector etc.
- Cooperation and collaboration in various thematic areas of climate action, including climate science and data, international shipping and aviation, high-impact low-carbon technologies and solutions, regional grids, sharing of lessons learned, knowledge and good practices, and various levels, including regional through regional climate centres
- Engagement of non-Party stakeholders, including High-Level Champions and Action Agenda, with more commitments and accountability
- Cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, finalize work at COP28 and contribute to mitigation targets
- Synergies across intergovernmental processes, Rio Conventions, UN organizations

E. Guidance and way forward

- Guidance
 - Guidance for NDCs noting nationally determined nature, call to take outcomes of GST1 into account, and to be quantified, absolute economy-wide targets covering all GHG aligned with Paris temperature goal
 - Guidance for/complementarity with other processes and workstreams
 - Way forward
 - Message of unity
 - Need for holistic approaches, complying with principles in implementing the Paris Agreement to strengthen the ambition cycle, taking into account reports from the technical assessment phase and the GST online tool
 - Follow-up by Parties, and noting that Parties will undertake actions with commensurate support in a nationally determined manner as contained in NDCs, Adaptation Communications, NAPs, LT-LEDS, call to submit timely BTRs
 - Follow-up by the CMA, including Parties and others to communicate lessons learned during GST1 through submissions with a view to preparing for GST2 starting at CMA6
 - Follow-up by the secretariat and its RCCs, other stakeholders, including at regional and local levels, by the IPCC to provide policy-relevant easily readable products in time for GST2; by constituted bodies and work programmes
 - Recalling that UNSG will hold an NDC event in 2025
 - Looking forward to starting the next GST in 2026
-