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Agenda item 6(a) and (b)

Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement:

Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake

Development of the modalities of the global stocktake

Parties' views regarding matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement

Information document by the secretariat

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA), at its first session, invited Parties to submit, by 30 September 2016, their views on agenda item 6(a) and (b), in order to focus the work of the APA.¹
2. The APA requested the secretariat to compile, by 7 October 2016, the submissions of Parties' views referred to in paragraph 1 above into information documents, with views on each item of the APA agenda to be compiled in a separate information document.
3. The secretariat has received 11 such submissions as at 5 October 2016. In accordance with established practice, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the languages in which they were received and without formal editing.²

¹ FCCC/APA/2016/2, paragraph 22.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

² Also available at <<http://unfccc.int/5900>>.

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Paper no. 1: China

China's Submission on the Global Stocktake

In accordance with paragraph 22(d) of the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement on the first part of its first session (FCCC/APA/2016/2), China would like to submit the following views on the Global Stocktake:

I. General Views on the Global Stocktake

1. Article 14.1 of the Paris Agreement requires the CMA to “periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement”, which is referred to as the Global Stocktake (GST). The GST is critical to show the overall progress achieved on enhancing the implementation of the Convention and promoting low-carbon, climate-resilient and sustainable development.
2. The objectives and principles of the GST are clearly set out in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. In order to achieve these, the whole process of the GST should be designed to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement through exchanging best practices, experiences and technical progress achieved, so as to unlock the cooperation potential and trigger enhanced actions. The GST could also assist in identifying and unlocking potential barriers to implementation, and further help connect countries with the support they need to overcome these barriers in order to enhance their actions. It is critical to ensure that the GST can inform the delivery of support and technical assistance through the Financial Mechanism, Technology Mechanism and related UNFCCC bodies that undertake capacity building.
3. The GST should be conducted in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention and relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, in particular the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. The GST should also be conducted in the context of climate justice, sustainable development and best available science.

4. The following four aspects are fundamental in elaborating the sources of input, modalities, procedures and outcome of GST:

- (1) **Comprehensive.** Article 14.1 of the Paris Agreement defines the scope of the GST, which should be comprehensive, “considering mitigation, adaptation, and the means of implementation and support.” It should be emphasized that finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support is essential for enhanced actions by developing country Parties, and therefore should be treated together with the mitigation and adaptation actions.
- (2) **Facilitative.** In accordance with Article 14.1 of the Paris Agreements, the GST should be done in a facilitative manner, consistent with the nationally determined nature of Parties’ contributions.
- (3) **Party-driven.** Parties shall be the key players in the GST, not only during its design phase but also its implementation phase. The sources of inputs, modalities, procedures and outcome of the GST should be agreed through consensus among Parties.
- (4) **Transparent, balanced and holistic.** To ensure the comprehensiveness of the GST and to enhance mutual trust among Parties, it is essential that the GST is conducted in a transparent and balanced manner. In addition, all the elements including mitigation, adaptation, and the means of implementation and support shall be accessed in a holistic way to ensure the linkage between action and support.

II. Key issues to be addressed in related to the Global Stocktake

5. Although the Paris Agreement has set up the general rules and framework regarding the objective, principle, scope and application of outcome of the GST as listed in appendix, a lot of work still need to be done, such as the development of modalities and the identification of input sources.

The close relationship between modalities and information should be assured. In designing the GST, the three following questions should be further addressed:

- (1) What inputs should feed into the GST?
- (2) How should the GST be operated?
- (3) What should be the outcome of the GST?

III. Sources of Inputs for the Global Stocktake

6. Part of sources of the inputs for the GST are identified in paragraph 99 of Decision 1/CP.21 as listed in appendix. Three important criteria should be applied in selecting information sources:

- (1) **Demands/question oriented:** The selected information sources should be directly linked to the purpose of the GST, and should assist in answering questions related to the GST. In this regards, before identifying the sources of information, the questions needed to be answered should be addressed.
- (2) **Comprehensive and balanced:** The inputs should adhere to the scope of the GST, covering mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Besides, information regarding equity, sustainable development and poverty eradication shall be treated as key inputs for the GST. Balance between IPCC and non-IPCC sources should be maintained.
- (3) **Official inputs from Parties to be prioritized:** Since the GST is conducted by CMA in a Party-driven manner, national information officially provided by Parties should be prioritized. The sources and roles of other information should be further defined and determined through consensus among Parties.

7. Specifically, besides the sources of inputs already identified in paragraph 99 of decision 1/CP.21, the following sources should also be considered:

- (1) Submissions from Parties, national communications, biennial update reports from developing country Parties and biennial reports from developed country Parties, national inventories, reports on international consultation and analysis, international analysis and review, and other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention;
- (2) Other relevant reports from United Nations agencies and multilateral development agencies, and other international organization, etc. with the list to be further agreed by Parties; and
- (3) Any other relevant information identified through consensus among Parties.

IV. Modality and procedures for the Global Stocktake

8. As mentioned above, the GST should be conducted in a party-driven, transparent, balanced and holistic manner. Furthermore, the modalities and procedures of the GST should be simple and practical, ensuring the full participation of Parties, especially developing country Parties. In this regard, appropriate support should be provided to developing countries Parties for their full participation. Existing experiences under the Convention could be drawn upon from.
9. The GST could include two aspects: collecting technical information and conducting policy discussions. The overall timeframe of the GST should depend on the timeframe of information acquisition. The modalities and procedures of the GST should consider the different roles and differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing countries Parties.

V. Outcome of the Global Stocktake

10. The format of the outcome of the GST could be further discussed.

However, any substantial outputs resulting from the GST with policy implications should reflect all Parties' inputs in a balanced and comprehensive manner and should be adopted through consensus among Parties.

11. The outcome of the GST could be information reference for Parties, with a view to:

- (1) Sending a positive signal to recognize the overall progress made and strengthen the confidence on achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals;
 - (2) Summarizing best practices and experiences as well as lessons learned from the implementations and identifying both the potential and barriers, benefits and costs on climate actions;
 - (3) Illustrating further opportunities and possible solutions on international cooperation, in particular on climate finance and technology innovation;
 - (4) Assisting developing country Parties to identify their needs on finance, technology and capacity-building support and providing suggestions to further improve the performance of the institutions and mechanisms related to means of implementation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
12. After the GST, the specific approach and content of the enhancement of climate action should be nationally determined by Parties concerned and in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, in particular Article 3, 4.4, 4.5, 9.1, 10 and 11.

Appendix: Existing provisions and mandates related to the GST

The Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21 provide clear provisions and mandates, which should be served as the basis for further negotiation on the sources of inputs and modalities for the GST.

Table: Provisions and mandates of the GST set out in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99-101 of decision 1/CP.21

Key Issues	Description in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99-101 of decision 1/CP.21
Purpose	“Take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals.”
Principle	“In a comprehensive and facilitative manner,...., and in the light of equity and the best available science.”
Scope	“Mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support.”
Modality	To be developed by the APA and adopted by the CMA
Sources of inputs	To be identified by the APA, including but not limit to: “(a) Information on (i) The overall effect of the nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties; (ii) The state of adaptation efforts, support, experiences and

	<p>priorities from the communications referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Agreement, and reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Agreement; (iii) The mobilization and provision of support;</p> <p>(b) The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;</p> <p>(c) Reports of the subsidiary bodies.”</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Outcome shall “inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as enhancing international cooperation for climate action.”</p>

Paper no. 2: Congo on behalf of the Central African Forests Commission*

SOUSSION APA – BASSIN DU CONGO

L'APA a invité les Parties à soumettre, au plus tard le 30 Septembre 2016, leurs vues sur les points précis de son ordre du jour.

Les pays membres de la COMIFAC (République du Burundi, République du Gabon, République du Cameroun, République du Congo, République de Guinée Equatoriale, République Centrafricaine, République Démocratique du Congo, République Démocratique de Sao Tomé et Principe, République du Tchad et République du Rwanda) qui abritent le deuxième massif forestier tropical du monde, remercient les coprésidents de l'APA pour la démarche d'ouverture et de transparence qui augure du climat de confiance qui devra animer les travaux sous ce nouvel organe de la Convention.

Ces pays témoignent, par la présente, leur volonté de collaborer avec les co- présidents pour accompagner l'entrée en vigueur et la mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Paris.

Ils rappellent par ailleurs le principe de responsabilité commune mais différenciée dans le cadre de l'effort global de réduction/stabilisation de la concentration des gaz à effet de serre dans l'atmosphère, sans préjudice à l'article 3, paragraphe 2 de la Convention.

Les vues ci-après sont exprimées:

...

Point 6, «Questions relatives à l'état des lieux global visé à l'article 14 de l'Accord de Paris

1. Les mesures relatives à l'atténuation, l'adaptation, ainsi que les moyens de mise en œuvre, particulièrement les financements doivent être prises en compte ;

* Sections of this submission relating to APA agenda item 3 are contained in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.1, sections relating to item 4 in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.2, and sections relating to item 5 in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.3.

2. Le bilan mondial doit tenir compte de la réalité scientifique telle que dégagée par les rapports périodiques du GIEC (IPCC).

...

APA SUBMISSION-CONGO BASIN

The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) invited Parties to submit their views on specific items on the agenda.

Republic of Congo on representing the views of the member countries of the Central African Forestry Commission COMIFAC (**Republic of Burundi, Republic of Gabon, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of Chad, and Republic of Rwanda**) which constitutes the second largest tropical forest in the world welcome the opportunity. We are happy to present our views on the rules, modalities and procedures of the mechanism of Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement as stated below: We thank the APA co-chairs for their openness and transparent approach in building a climate of confidence which will lead the work under this new body of the Convention.

We therefore express our willingness to work with the co-chairs to accompany the entry into force and implementation of the Paris Agreement.

However, it is important to remind everyone of the principles of common but differentiated responsibility in the context of the overall efforts to reduce and stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gas in the atmosphere without prejudice on Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Convention. The following views are expressed:

...

Item 6: "Questions relating to global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement"

- 1- Measures relating to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, particular financing should be taken into account.
- 2- The global stocktake should take into account scientific realities released by the IPCC periodic reports.

Paper no. 3: Costa Rica on behalf of the Independent Association for
Latin America and the Caribbean

SUBMISSION BY COSTA RICA ON BEHALF OF THE AILAC GROUP OF COUNTRIES COMPOSED BY CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY AND PERU

APA Agenda Item 6: Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement

INTRODUCTION - BACKGROUND CONTEXT

Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement, requires the CMA to periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess *collective progress* towards achieving its purpose and its long-term goals, in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science. The CMA is to undertake the first global stocktake in 2023 and subsequent global stocktakes every five years thereafter unless otherwise decided by the CMA.

Following the first session of the APA in May 2016, Parties were invited to submit their views on *the identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake; and the development of the modalities of the global stocktake, noting the work under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on advice on how the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake.*

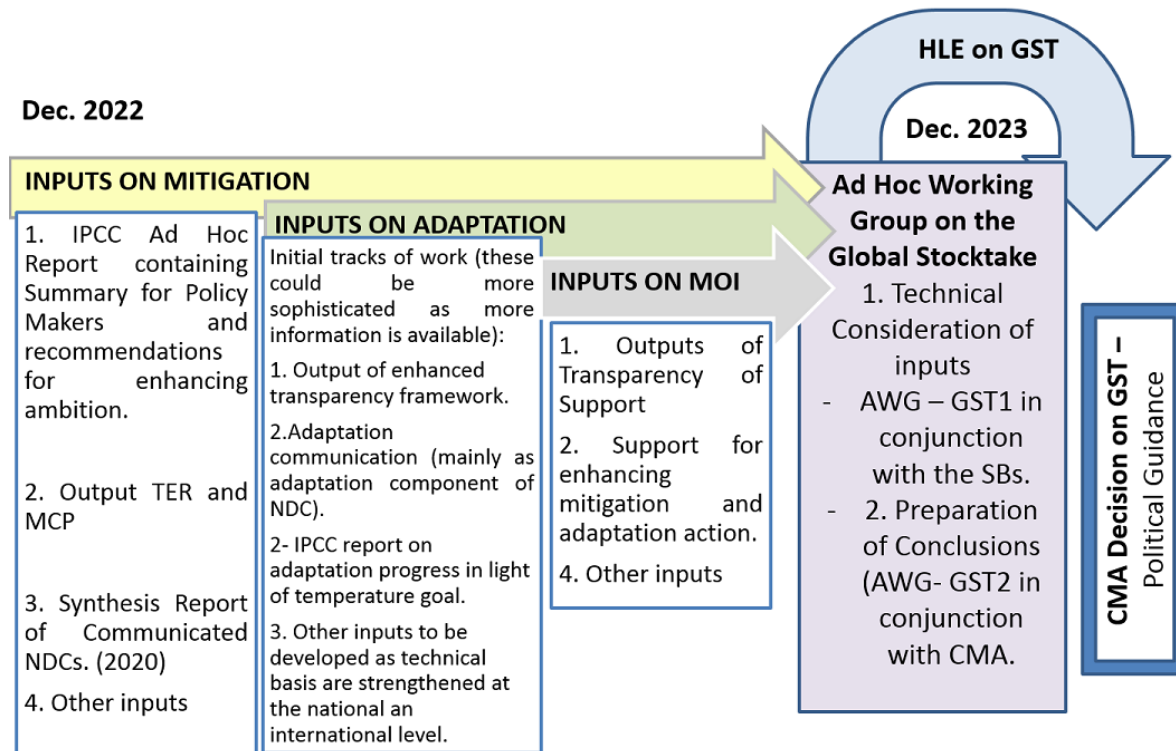
RATIONALE ON THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

AILAC envisages the Global Stocktake to be a process occurring every five years rather than a single moment. Conceptualizing the Global Stocktake as a process composed of different stages will enable the integration of both its technical and political dimensions. The outcome of the Global Stocktake should enable a general understanding of the global state of play in all areas of climate action and generate the momentum to inform the update and progression of ambition of Parties' climate action and contributions. The Global Stocktake should be understood as a **political process** with a strong scientific basis, which will encompass separate, yet interlinked assessment milestones with a focus on the aggregate progress in each of the three main elements of climate action, i.e. mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. For this purpose, several mandates need to be given, related to the preparation of inputs and for the periodical aggregation of information to serve as an input to the stocktake.

With this in mind, it is critical that the modalities for the Global Stocktake process define specifically the timeframe in which specific processes will take place every time. In AILAC's understanding the stocktake shall serve as a common moment for Parties to come together and assess the collective progress towards the long-term goals established under the Agreement. This assessment in turn will guide Parties in updating and enhancing their contributions and thus it is important that the modalities contemplate ensuring the relevant political involvement and guidance at the highest levels.

Considering the above, the definition of Inputs and of Modalities for the Global Stocktake process are intrinsically linked, and must be tailored bearing in mind the benchmarks or targets against which collective progress is to be tracked on each of the three elements of climate action. As such, the following sections look to further elaborate on these inputs and modalities, bearing in mind the particularities of each of the elements under the scope of the Global Stocktake.

OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE PROCESS



The GST should be developed over the course of a year, to give enough time to prepare technical and scientific inputs and ideally also to seek inputs and share information with non-state actors.

Technical inputs would then be brought for discussion among Parties under an *Ad - Hoc Open Ended Working Group on the Global Stocktake* (AWG GST) which will meet twice on the year of the Global Stocktake. The first meeting of the AWG GST will take place in conjunction with the year’s meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies with the aim to consider the technical inputs available; whereas the second meeting of the AWG GST will be held in conjunction with the year’s CMA in order to produce conclusions. The CMA shall subsequently hold a High Level Event on the Global Stocktake to consider and, where appropriate, complement these conclusions.

The outcome of the GST, as a result of the works of the AWG GST and the above mentioned High Level Event should be brought forward for the consideration and endorsement of the CMA, to be captured in a decision on the stocktake of the collective progress towards the achievement of the Agreement’s purpose and long-term goals, reflecting political guidance for increasing ambition and making it a landmark proceeding that enables the renewal of the political commitment of Parties. Every information considered in the course of the GST will be publically shared and available for the use by Parties and the general public through the UNFCCC web site.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SOURCES OF INPUT AND MODALITIES FOR THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

MITIGATION

Benchmark to take stock of implementation and assess collective progress: Article 2.1 (a) & Article 4.1	Sources of Input and Modalities
<p>✓ Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C</p> <p>✓ Reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible</p> <p>✓ Balance between emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG in the second half of this century</p>	<p><u>Inputs</u></p> <p><i>AILAC considers that the primary input for the collective assessment of progress towards the global goals on mitigation set out under Article 2 and Article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement is the enhanced transparency framework¹ and the information it will generate on progress in the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions.</i></p> <p><i>Inputs derived from the enhanced transparency framework will include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>National GHG inventories and their reports,</i> (ii) <i>Synthesis Report prepared by the Secretariat on the outputs from the technical review and the multilateral consideration of progress processes set out under Article 13.</i> (iii) <i>Summaries of GHG emissions and emissions trends of all Parties elaborated by the Secretariat biennially, on the basis of national GHG inventories and biennial communications.</i> <p><i>Additionally, the modalities of the enhanced transparency framework, need to include a mandate to the Secretariat to aggregate information and prepare inputs (ii) and (iii) above.</i></p> <p><i>Further to this, an additional input for the mitigation assessment track under the GST will be the Nationally Determined Contributions as reflected in the public registry set out for their recording, as a benchmark reference to track implementation.</i></p> <p><i>Ultimately the outputs of the GST should allow to assess whether progress in implementation of NDCs is enabling progress towards achieving the goals set out by the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p><u>Overall effect of the nationally determined contributions</u></p> <p><i>The variable pertaining to the ambition communicated by Parties in their proposed NDCs is captured to some extent in paragraph 99 (a) (i) of Decision 1/CP.21. This element as an input to the GST but should be significantly developed so as to ensure that the modalities for the stocktake include an exercise similar to that undertaken through the synthesis report prepared by the Secretariat on the aggregate effect of the communicated INDCs under decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20. AILAC considers that the Secretariat should be given a mandate, so it periodically produces a synthesis report</i></p>

¹ AILAC further elaborates on some of the concepts referenced in this submission regarding the enhanced transparency framework in its Submission on that item which should be considered in conjunction with this document.

of the aggregate effect of newly communicated NDCs, seen as this mandate does not exist at present. This report should be part of the inputs to the GST and would play the role of a baseline.

Thus, for the effects of the 2023 GST, the Secretariat would produce a report on the NDCs communicated in 2020, it would be due in 2021 and would be considered in the GST of 2023. The outputs of the 2023 GST would inform the preparation of the NDCs to be presented in 2025. The next aggregate report would be due in 2026 and considered in 2028, and so on. The timely preparation of this report will enable it to be considered by Parties under the GST and in the preparation of new NDCs for subsequent periods.

Modalities

AILAC believes that to assess collective progress towards the agreed temperature targets, the COP/CMA can request the IPCC to periodically produce an ad – hoc/ special report, to serve as an input for the Global Stocktake process in what regards to mitigation long-term goals.

The IPCC should undertake this special report on the basis of inputs derived from the enhanced transparency framework, and any other scientific information that may be relevant. The IPCC would have access to country by country data but at the end the results would be presented only in an aggregate form.

Such a report should cover specifically:

- (i) Progress towards the long term temperature goal;*
- (ii) Assessment of peaking trends, both proposed and implemented, in accordance with NDCs;*
- (iii) Progress towards balance between emissions and removals and projections, towards the achievement of net zero by the end of the century.*

The report should include a summary for policy makers with conclusions and recommendations that reflect an assessment of the status and trends with regards to the three variables related to the long term mitigation targets, as well as recommendations on the mitigation ambition required to meet these targets.

The report would be forwarded to the Ad - Hoc Open Ended Working Group on the Global Stocktake (AWG GST) to consider its findings, together with the outputs of the enhanced transparency framework and produce conclusions on the collective progress with regards to the mitigation long term goals, including specific guidance on the necessary actions to raise the level of ambition so as to inform the preparation of the next round of NDCs.

Such conclusions will be ultimately forwarded to the CMA in the form of a decision to be adopted as the Global Stocktake for that specific year.

Timings

A key variable that will underpin the effectiveness of the linkage between the enhanced transparency framework and the Global Stocktake will be the coherent articulation of the timings as one of the variables within the modalities of each. Whereas the Global Stocktake as a whole has been set out to occur every 5 years, the complexities of the assessments that it implies make it reasonable to assume that it will be the result of a

continuum of milestone assessments that lead up to the final statement of the status quo of progress under the Agreement.

As such, the timings defined for the inputs that come from the transparency framework, must be coherent with the demands of the timings of the Global Stocktake. The reporting obligation under the enhanced transparency framework is continuous (no less frequently than on a biennial basis). All the reports that are prepared by Parties should thus serve as an input to the GST. Coherence in timing is required when it comes to the technical expert review and the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP). When the FMCP takes place needs to be considered in light of the GST.

ADAPTATION

OVERARCHING CONSIDERATIONS

AILAC is of the view that adaptation is an essential part of the ambition mechanism of the Paris Agreement. However, with regards to adaptation, the Global Stocktake will be a work in progress, given that there is less experience in terms of follow up, metrics and internationally accepted parameters for aggregate assessment.

Considering that the outcomes of the Global Stocktake (GST) entails that Parties will periodically revisit their contributions and, regardless of the vehicle for the adaptation communication, Parties will have an opportunity to assess their adaptation priorities as well as their support for adaptation and the needs identified, so as to increase these efforts in the light of the Global Goal on Adaptation and Art. 2 paragraph 1 sub paragraph (b).

So as to fulfil the ultimate purpose of the GST of informing the update of commitments and enhancing Parties’ actions and support for adaptation, the manner in which the adaptation communication is understood and constructed by Parties is critical. The adaptation communication must be as clear as possible allowing for an appropriate identification of Parties’ adaptation priorities, plans and support needs. AILAC has submitted a separate yet complimentary submission that elaborates on this matter under item 4 of the APA Agenda.

In the definition of inputs and modalities regarding adaptation in the context of the global stocktake, the group has considered how the formulation of priorities and needs will ultimately allow Parties to enhance adaptation actions, by means of providing specific guidance including to the different means of implementation mechanisms under the Convention, other forms of enhancing support and the Paris Agreement.

It is very important that the inputs and modalities presented below be understood as initial standpoint and that these may be sophisticated over time. As science evolves and capacities increase in countries there will be further inputs and modalities that may be considered to improve the global stocktake and ensure that the provisions under Article 7 paragraph 14 are fulfilled comprehensively.

Guidance on adaptation under the Global stocktake (Art. 7.14)	Initial Sources of Input and Initial Modalities
<p>(a) Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties</p> <p>(b) Enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adaptation communication referred to in</p>	<p><u>Initial inputs</u></p> <p>So as to <u>recognize the adaptation efforts</u> of developing countries, the reporting instruments under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, whose main input initially would be the National Communication, will provide the main output that will feed into the dimension of the Global Stocktake relating to the adaptation action that has already been implemented by developing countries.</p> <p>Further to this, bearing in mind the need for the adaptation outcome of the Global Stocktake to <u>enhance the implementation</u> of adaptation action, the adaptation communication is the enabling input for the global stocktake process to provide guidance on how to catalyse further adaptation action based on the nationally determined needs, priorities, and plans submitted (in adaptation communication) by the parties in light of</p>

<p>paragraph 10 of this Article</p> <p>(c) Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation (...)</p> <p>(d) Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation referred to in Article 7 paragraph 1</p>	<p><i>mitigation trajectories.</i></p> <p><i>In light of providing an adequacy assessment of adaptation action in a manner that relates to the effectively implemented global emission pathways or mitigation trajectories, an additional input to the adaptation track under the Global Stocktake process would be the input that the IPCC can provide on the impacts and vulnerability in light of the global emission pathways. This input can provide insight into progress towards an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p><i>As such, as part of the Inputs to the Global Stocktake process the COP/CMA should request the IPCC to prepare a periodic ad – hoc/special report on these issues. Such a report, should include a summary for policy makers and conclusions.</i></p> <p><i>Finally, for AILAC the primary input for the collective assessment of progress towards the global goal on adaptation set out under Article 2 and Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement (Art. 7.14 (c) and (d)) is also the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the information it generates on progress of the implementation of the adaptation communication as a component of the Nationally Determined Contributions or any other vehicle used to submit it, in accordance with Article 7 paragraph 11 of the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p><u>Initial modalities</u></p> <p><i>Bearing in mind that the Adaptation Committee is currently developing modalities for the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries in accordance to Paragraph 41 of Decision 1/CP.21, AILAC considers that such a recognition of the adaptation action that has been implemented or that is currently being undertaken could be part of the political outcome to be produced by the high level event that is to take place in conjunction with the Global Stocktake every 5 years. As such, at the year of culmination of the GST (i.e. 2023 for the first Global Stocktake) there could be a concrete outcome that captures and fulfils the mandate of Article 7 paragraph 14, subparagraph (a) regarding the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries.</i></p> <p><i>As to the modalities of the GST aiming at enhancing adaptation action, building on the adaptation communication as the primary input, these could include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(i) Preparation of a synthesis report by the Secretariat that reflects the priorities, needs and plans that have been communicated through the adaptation communication aimed at enhancing adaptation action.</i> <i>(ii) Collective analysis of the adaptation communication submitted by Parties by the Adaptation Committee and the Secretariat which can build on the Synthesis report prepared by the Secretariat, and which shall aim at identifying trends and opportunities of priorities and needs submitted to enhance implementation of adaptation actions.</i> <i>(iii) The Adaptation Committee could also, produce concrete recommendations towards this end, including specific guidance to the financial mechanism (which ultimately should influence priorities funded), technology mechanism, and capacity building frameworks.</i> <i>(iv) Recommendations to be forwarded to the Ad -Hoc Open Ended Working Group on the Global Stocktake, together with the report to be produced by the IPCC as well as other inputs that are to be further developed as technical basis on adaptation are strengthened, to produce conclusions that are to be forwarded to the High Level Event on the Global Stocktake and subsequently to the CMA for endorsement and instruction to the relevant bodies under the Convention and</i>
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	<p><i>the Paris Agreement.</i></p> <p>(v) <i>Further to this, at the High level Event there should be a space where initiatives can be strengthened and launched aimed at matching the needs and priorities identified in the adaptation communications to enhance implementation of adaptation action in various countries.</i></p>
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MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

OVERARCHING CONSIDERATION

For AILAC, it is important to highlight that the consideration of Means of Implementation in the context of the Global Stocktake, shall aim at articulating the provision of these– finance, technology and capacity building – towards implementation of NDCs, fulfilling the needs of developing countries and continuously increasing ambition on both mitigation and adaptation action. This means that the dimension of the Global Stocktake that looks at means of implementation is not a mere accounting exercise, but rather an assessment that looks to enhance the adequacy and effectiveness of support, under the terms of the Paris Agreement.

As such, the benchmark against which collective progress will be assessed in accordance with Article 2.1 (c) addresses a transformational goal, of a functional nature, related to both mitigation and adaptation action on behalf of developing countries, as opposed to a concrete target to be reached.

Despite the fact that there are no benchmarks to assess progress in the mobilization and provision of means of implementation regarding technology and capacity building, AILAC considers that it is worth to engage in further discussions on these issues seen as they are critical aspects of the balance achieved in the Paris Agreement been enablers for the enhancement of ambition in both mitigation and adaptation action, and the achievement of the collective long term goals

Means of Implementation	Sources of Input and Modalities
<p>(Finance) Benchmark to take stock of implementation and assess collective progress : Article 2.1 (c)</p> <p>✓ Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development</p>	<p><u>Inputs</u></p> <p><i>AILAC considers that the GST track that looks at the issue of means of implementation, should consider the reports provided by Parties and the information that is contained in their NDCs where these identify needs for support, as an important reference source to assess adequacy towards enhancing adaptation and mitigation action. In this regard there are two aspects to be considered in the information on Mol. On the one side the information on support mobilized and provided, communicated by developed country Parties and on the other hand the information of needed and received support, communicated by developing country Parties.</i></p> <p><i>As such, specific inputs for this assessment track under the GST should include outputs from the enhanced framework for transparency of support including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support provided to developing countries by developed countries and other Parties that provide support, bearing in mind that capacities for reporting on support provided by developing countries have to be strengthened.</i> - <i>Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received by developing countries.</i> <p><i>It is worth noting that since the GST has a collective approach, there is a need to have modalities that allow for the inputs from the transparency framework on support to be</i></p>

aggregated.

In terms of adequacy, the GST should therefore assess the manner in which finance flows are enabling enhanced action on mitigation by looking at the information on the costs of conditional component of NDCs communicated by Parties, bearing in mind that the modalities under the transparency framework in accordance with Article 13 paragraph 10 are an enabler for developing country Parties to provide this information. Together with this, the GST should look at information on support provided to implement conditional component of NDCs.

In a similar manner, so as to assess the manner in which such flows are enabling enhanced action on adaptation, in accordance to Article 7 paragraph 14 (c) which establishes that the GST shall “review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation”, the GST should look at information on the costs of priorities and needs identified in the adaptation communication, NAP, NDC (or other vehicles used by Parties) in accordance with Article 7 paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement. To this end, information derived from developing country reports on use of funds received for specific goals and needs set out by the Parties in any of the relevant vehicles for the adaptation communication (NDC, NAP or National Communication), are also a useful input towards the assessment of adequacy of support to enhance adaptation action.

Modalities

Based on the above mentioned information, the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) should prepare a periodic report for the purposes of the Global Stocktake to provide insight on the manner in which financial flows are delivering the necessary support to enhance adaptation and mitigation action in accordance with the needs identified by the Parties themselves. Such a report would be forwarded to the AWG GST to consider its findings, together with the outputs of the enhanced transparency framework and produce conclusions and guidance on further mobilization of means of implementation so as to raise the level of ambition, mobilization and provision of support.

Paper no. 4: India

Submission by India on development of the modalities of the global stocktake, noting the work under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice agenda item 6(b), “Matters relating to science and review: advice on how the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement

1. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) in its first session held in Bonn, 16–26 May 2016 invited parties to submit their views on “development of the modalities of the global stocktake and how assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement” by 30th of September 2016. Government of India welcomes this opportunity to submit its views on the subject matter.

2. Global Stocktake

2.1 As the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement undertakes its first global stocktake in 2023 to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals, some of the questions that the parties need to address are:

1. What information should feed into the global stocktake?
2. What would be the modality of the global stocktake?
3. What should be the outputs of the global stocktake?
4. How will the global stocktake facilitates in implementation and drive further ambition?

2.2 The outcome of the global stocktake should inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

3. Modality of the Global Stocktake

3.1 The modality of the global stocktake (GST) should be designed to enhance transparency, build trust and ensure accountability between Parties. This necessitates the creation of an open and transparent multilateral process that is focused on creating a shared understanding of Parties’ implementation efforts and the data and assumptions underlying such efforts.

- 3.2** The modality of GST should operationalize the principle of equity and CBDR and should not be confined to assessment of collective progress on mitigation, but also consider adaptation and means of implementation and support in pursuance of Article 14.1 of the Agreement. There should be no efforts to design the modality of stocktake in a manner that it will anchor common timeframe for all parties mitigation NDCs (article 4.10), methodological consistency and comparability of Parties' mitigation NDCs (Article 4.13 and decision para 31 (b) (1/COP.21) and common modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency of action (Article 13.13).
- 3.3** The linkage with other institutional arrangements under or outside the Convention is an important aspect of the GST. The format of the GST needs to be worked out that whether it is a workshop, a technical process similar with the Technical Experts Meeting (TEMs) under work-stream II, several meetings similar with multilateral consultation or assessment or a high-level roundtable or segment similar with the KP revisit meeting.
- 3.4** The procedure and process of the GST is also an important aspect as to how to collect and deal with the information inputs in particular the IPCC information referred to in paragraph 101.

4 Scope of the Global Stocktake

- 4.1** As the global stocktake is meant to be a periodic assessment of collective progress of the Paris Agreement, it must be comprehensive and facilitative, and consider mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support. It should be informed by science, progress made in implementation, an assessment of how far is left to go, and what opportunities or potential exists for enhanced action.
- 4.2** The global stocktake referred to in Article 14 should, inter alia recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties; enhance the implementation of adaptation actions; review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation and review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation (*Source: Article 7 Paris Agreement*), should take into account the relevant information provided by developed country Parties and/or Agreement bodies on efforts related to climate finance. (*Source: Article 9 Paris Agreement*); should take into account available information on efforts related to support on technology development and transfer for developing country Parties. (*Source: Article 10 Paris Agreement*)

5 Advice on how assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) can inform the global stocktake

- 5.1** The global stocktake scheduled for the year 2023 which is meant to be an assessment of collective progress of the Paris Agreement must be done in the light of the best available science. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which has taken into account the outcomes of the COP.21 for determining its programme of work and products for the sixth IPCC assessment cycle could contribute largely to the scientific integrity of the global stocktake. The 6th Assessment Reports including a Special Report to be produced in 2018 on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, to be

prepared in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty will have relevance to the first global stocktake. (*SBSTA Agenda item 6b*).

5.2 The Assessment Reports of the IPCC had in the past enabled climate change discourse in understanding the trend in climate system and facilitated in taking informed decisions on adaptation and mitigation actions to climate change. The 6th Assessment Reports of the IPCC could broadly inform the global stocktake by providing the following inputs and thereby enabling the stocktaking process

1. Projected changes in the climate system:
2. Future risks and impacts caused by a changing climate:
3. Future Pathways for Adaptation: Assisting developing country Parties in identifying effective adaptation practices, adaptation needs, priorities, support provided and received for adaptation actions and efforts, and challenges and gaps, in a manner consistent with encouraging good practices.
4. Mitigation & Sustainable Development:
5. Characteristics of adaptation pathways:
Characteristics of mitigation pathways:
6. Common enabling factors and constraints for adaptation and mitigation responses, response options for adaptation.
7. Response options for mitigation and policy approaches for adaptation, mitigation, technology & finance etc.: Assist developing country parties in identifying technology options. (*AR5 Synthesis Report, IPCC*).

6. Additional Inputs for GST

1. Standing Committee on Finance for financial flows
2. Report of GCF on financial provisions
3. Report of Adaptation Committee
4. Report of Capacity Building Mechanism
5. Report of Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage
6. Report of the Technology Executive Committee

India reserves the right to make additional submissions and present further views on the relevant issues connected with Global Stock take in Paris Agreement.

SUBMISSION BY INDIA ON Item 6, “Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement

30 September, 2016

1. India welcomes the decision in Para 8(a) of the decision taken at the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) (FCCC/APA/2016/L.3) on Agenda Item 6 on matters related to the global stocktake referred in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, in particular on Item 6(a) Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake; and Item 6(b) Development of the modalities of the global stocktake.
2. We believe that the Global Stocktake that will take place in 2023 will be a unique opportunity for Parties to have a collective, comprehensive and transparent assessment of the progress of their action, both mitigation and adaptation, as well as support provided in relation to the overall implementation of the Paris Agreement, and hence will help in assessing the enhancement of the implementation of the Convention.

Introduction

3. The 21st Conference of Parties (**COP-21**) in Paris saw the adoption of the Paris Agreement. The Agreement will give effect and enhance the implementation of the Convention and aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. And doing so must reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (**CBDR & RC**), in the light of different national circumstances.
4. It may be noted that the scope of Parties nationally determined contributions have been elaborated under Article 3 of the Paris Agreement which stipulates that all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4,7,9,10,11 and 13 with a view to achieving the purpose of the Agreement. It further states that the efforts of all Parties will represent a progression over time, while recognizing the need to support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of the Agreement. In this backdrop, we are of the view that the stocktake must operationalize the principle of equity and CBDR in its attempt

to assess the collective progress of Parties in mitigation, adaptation and the provisions on means of implementation, in pursuance of Article 14.1 of the Agreement.

Submissions

(a) Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake

5. We think, it is important to identify the necessary sources of the input to the global stocktake which should address the mandate of capturing the overall progress of Parties action taken and support provided in their NDCs in the context of Article 3 of the Agreement. The sources of input for the global stocktake have been illustrated in paragraph 99 of decision 1/CP.21. The information to be obtained under paragraph 99(a) can be sourced from inputs provide by Parties through their ambitious efforts that Parties are mandated to communicate, as per the definition and scope of NDCs in Article 3 of the Paris Agreement.
6. There is no denial of the fact that the very features of NDCS are nationally determined and they must be founded upon differentiated obligations and eventually to be implemented in accordance with the provision of Article 2.2 of the Agreement. Implementation includes action on mitigation and adaptation as well as provision of support. One of the key features of the NDC is its comprehensiveness, which has been elaborated in Article 3 of the Agreement. So far as the overall effect of the NDCs communicated by Parties in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 99 (a)(i) of 1CP/21 is concerned, it may be noted that the global stocktake would include the overall assessment of the all Parties' collective progress on mitigation, adaptation and addressing the pillars of means of implementation.
7. Understandably, the assessment of collective progress through the global stocktake process has the following components.
 - (i) All Parties overall progress of contributions towards mitigation taking into account the fact that while making efforts to achieve the long term temperature goal as set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, peaking of green house gas emissions will take longer time for developing country Parties and therefore their efforts to undertake long term reduction of emissions will have to be implemented on the basis of equity, and in the

context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, without undermining the principles and provisions of the Convention.

- (ii) The stocktake while recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, will have to enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the priorities and support needs as updated by the parties in their adaptation communications, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties. In doing so, the stocktake will have to review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 of Article 7 of the Agreement.
- (iii) The stocktake will have to take into account the developed country Parties commitments to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, their leadership in mobilizing climate finance taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and how mobilization of climate finance represents a progression beyond their previous efforts.
- (iv) The process of global stocktake must factor the available information on efforts related to financial support to be provided by developed country parties to developing country parties in enabling the developing countries to access to environmentally sound technologies free of cost and for undertaking collaborative research and development to enhance their mitigation and adaptation action.
- (v) The global stocktake must take into account the efficacy of the institutional arrangements under the Convention as well as the Paris Agreement which are mandated to enhance the capacity building activities that will support the implementation of the Agreement.

8. It is imminent that the stocktaking will have to assess the gaps in the fulfillment of the overall means of implementation support required by the developing country parties, and concomitantly review the progress of Developed Country Parties collective actionable

commitments in enabling developing countries to undertake ambitious efforts for effective implementation of the Agreement. This information on means of implementation support can be aggregated from the communication of the developing country Parties' conditional component of their NDCs with respect to the projections for concrete financial, technological and capacity building needs.

9. In this backdrop, the source of information for global stocktake may pertain to the national communications, biennial reports, and biennial update reports of all the Parties. In addition to this, the work output of various thematic bodies of the Convention and new bodies and institutions established under the Paris Agreement should serve as potential sources for informing and contributing to the global stocktake process. For example, the report of the operating entities of the Financial mechanism of the Convention, Standing Committee on Finance, Adaptation Fund, the Adaptation Committee, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism, Technical executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity Building on their respective mandate to implement the provisions of the Paris Agreement and the Convention, should provide input to the global stocktake.

10. It may be noted that the provision of Article 9(5) of the Paris Agreement states that the developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Article 9, as applicable, including as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. This must be read in conjunction with paragraph 55 of the decisions 1CP/21 to give effect to the Agreement (in section III), which decides to initiate by COP 22(2016) a process to identify the information to be provided by Parties, and to make it coherent with previous decisions of the Conference of Parties, especially with Article 12 of the Convention. It may be noted from the interpretation of this text that certain sources of information which will feed into the global stocktake will further be elaborated and decided in COP 22. In this context, Parties should have the right to further share their views in COP 22 regarding identification of various sources of input to the global stocktake. This will allow Parties to obtain greater clarity regarding each other's views, and hopefully generate greater levels of understanding that can eventually serve as the basis for future consensus. This will facilitate the process of stocktaking for assessing the

overall progress, considering Parties NDCs on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation in a comprehensive, balanced and differentiated manner.

India reserves the right to make additional submissions and present further views on the relevant issues connected with the APA.

Paper no. 5: Iran (Islamic Republic of) on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries

**Submission of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC)
On the Work of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) under APA
Agenda Item 6**

The Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) Group in the UNFCCC makes this submission¹ containing the Group's initial views in relation to APA Agenda Item 6, pursuant to paragraph 8 of the conclusions of the APA at its first session in Bonn in May 2016.²

ITEM 6, "MATTERS RELATING TO THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 14 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT: (A) IDENTIFICATION OF THE SOURCES OF INPUT FOR THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE; AND (B) DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODALITIES OF THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE", NOTING THE WORK UNDER SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AGENDA ITEM 6(B), "MATTERS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND REVIEW: ADVICE ON HOW THE ASSESSMENTS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE CAN INFORM THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 14 OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT"

A. General Considerations and Principles for the GST

1. The global stocktake (GST) is critical to ensure continuing effort in addressing climate change. It offers an opportunity for the comprehensive and integrated assessment of Parties' overall efforts going forward, in a manner that is facilitative and Party-driven, within the context of the Parties Agreement and the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2. Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21 provide clear provisions and mandates which should serve as the basis for the further work on the GST.
2. Several principles should be applied in designing the GST:
 - (a) *Comprehensive.* Article 14.1 of the Paris Agreement illustrates that the scope of the GST should be comprehensive, "considering mitigation, adaptation, and the means of implementation and support, in the light of equity and the best available science." It should be emphasized that the means of implementation and support are essential to the success of mitigation and adaptation, and therefore should be treated together with the mitigation and adaptation actions. Cautions are needed when introducing the tailored approach for different elements, which will jeopardize the linkage between actions and support.
 - (b) *Facilitative.* Article 14.1 also mentions that the GST should be done in a facilitative manner to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals, which includes goals on mitigation, adaptation and finance as well as the long-term vision on technology development and transfer and capacity-building.

¹ This submission is without prejudice to additional submissions that the Group, or individual Party members of the Group, may make; and may also be further revised or supplemented

² See FCCC/APA/2016/L.3, at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/apa/eng/103.pdf>

- (c) *Party-driven.* Parties shall be the key players in the GST, not only during the design phase but also the implementation phase. As mentioned in Article 14.3 of the Paris Agreement, the outcome of the GST shall inform Parties in a nationally determined manner.
- (d) *Transparent, balanced and holistic.* To ensure the comprehensiveness of GST and to enhance mutual trust among parties, it is important that the GST is conducted in a transparent, balanced and holistic manner, in particular balanced treatment between actions and support, between natural science inputs and social science inputs, and between opportunities and challenges.
- (e) *Equity and Sustainable Development.* The GST should be conducted in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention and relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, in particular the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. The inputs and outcome of the GST should also be considered in the context of sustainable development.
- (f) *Implementation Focused.* The purpose of the GST is to take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The GST should be based on the progress that has been made on the implementation, not an ex-ante assessment of the subsequent NDCs that will be implemented in the future.

B. Key issues to be addressed in the GST

3. Although the Paris Agreement has set up the general arrangements regarding of the scope and principles of the GST, a lot of work still needs to be done, such as the development of modalities and the identification of the input sources.
4. In designing the GST, three issues need to be addressed:
 - (a) What inputs should feed into the GST?
 - (b) How should be the GST conducted and organized?
 - (c) What should be the outcome of the GST?
5. More specifically, the following important questions need to be discussed:
 - (a) How to make the inputs and outcome of the GST comprehensive and balanced among all elements (mitigation, adaptation, and finance, technology and capacity building support)?
 - (b) How to understand and assess the “collective progress” or “overall effects” of all elements in a comprehensive, holistic and balanced way and in light of equity and the best available science?
 - (c) Which agency or agencies to organize the GST? What are the procedures and timelines of the GST? Which formats and activities are appropriate for the GST?
 - (d) How to ensure that the GST would assist in implementation and enhance actions? What kind of positive information can be obtained, such as on progress made, technical progress achieved, best practices and lessons learned, potential cooperative mechanisms to enhance actions, etc.? How the outcome of the GST to be produced and in which format?
 - (e) How to properly address the linkage between Article 14 and other articles of the Paris Agreement which mention the GST, including Article 4.9, 7.14, 9.6, 10.6, 13.5 and

13.6? What processes in the GST could potentially overlap with processes under other subsidy bodies, e.g. next round of periodic review, and how do we address the overlaps if occurs?

C. Inputs of the GST

6. For information sources, many of the input sources for the GST have been identified in paragraph 99 of decision 1/CP.21. Two important criteria should be applied in selecting information sources:
 - (a) *Demands/question oriented*: The sources of information should be help to answer the questions related to the GST. Information shall serve for the content. In this regards, before deciding the sources of information, we need to address the question that what kinds of information are needed. The GST should assess the progress on implementation of the Paris Agreement, in particular the progress in support. Thus, relevant information provided by the mechanisms on adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in particular the Standing Committee on Finance, Technology Framework and Paris Committed on Capacity-building, should be included.
 - (b) *Comprehensive and balanced*. The inputs should reflect the comprehensive scope of the GST under Article 14.1 of the Paris Agreement, “considering mitigation, adaptation, and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science” in a balanced manner. In addition, the inputs should also balance between IPCC and non-IPCC sources.
7. Specifically, the information sources should be broad and diversified. Besides the information mentioned in paragraph 99 of decision 1/CP.21, submissions and relevant reports by Parties should be key sources of input for the GST.
8. Since the objective of the GST is to assess the collective progress of Parties, national information officially provided by Parties should be prioritized.

D. Process and Outcome of the GST

9. As mentioned above, the GST should be conducted in a party-driven, transparent, balanced and holistic approach. Furthermore, design and operation of the GST should ensure full participation of all Parties, especially developing country Parties.
10. Existing experiences under the Convention with respect to the assessment and review of the adequacy of Parties’ actions to implement the Convention could be drawn upon.
11. The operation of the GST should consider the differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing countries Parties. Appropriate support should be given to developing countries Parties to encourage their full participation.
12. Article 14 of the Paris Agreement envisages the GST to inform Parties in updating and enhancing their actions, support and international cooperation for climate action. In order to

achieve this goal, the whole process of the GST should be designed to deliver positive information. Messages beyond numbers and gaps, such as the progress undertaken, the progress achieved on finance, technology and capacity-building support, the best practices and lessons learned and the potential cooperative opportunities, shall be delivered for greater ambition both on actions and support.

13. The GST must assist in identifying and unlocking potential barriers to implementation, and further help connect developing countries with the support they need to overcome these barriers in order to enhance actions. It is critical to ensure that the GST can inform the delivery of support and technical assistance through the Financial Mechanism, Technology Mechanism and related bodies on capacity-building.
14. The GST could include process on information gathering and exchanging of views among Parties. However, the process and organization of the GST should be concise and pragmatic, without undue burden to Parties. The overall timeframe of the GST should depend on the timeframe of information acquisition and implementation process. There can be various options on the format of final outcome of the GST, with further discussions among Parties. However, the content of the outcome should be recognized and agreed by the Parties. Any substantial outputs with policy implications should reflect all Parties' inputs in a balanced and comprehensive manner and be agreed in a party-driven and consensus-building manner.
15. The outcome of the GST shall be an information reference for Parties to determine their future actions and support as well as to enhance international cooperation on climate action. The timing, approach and content of the enhancement of climate action should be nationally determined and in accordance with relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement. Developed country Parties should further increase their ambition both in their existing NDCs and subsequent NDCs on emission reduction and provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties, in line with their historical responsibility and leadership on addressing climate change. Developing country Parties could further enhance their mitigation and adaptation actions, taking into account their circumstances, capacities and increased finance, technology and capacity-building support received.

E. Matters relating to science and review: advice on how the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement (SBSTA Agenda Item 6(b))

16. IPCC assessments have a role to play in providing Parties with policy-relevant information based on assessments of covered scientific literature in relation to topics covered by IPCC reports. This is clearly recognized under the UNFCCC process. However, the consideration of the policy relevance, feasibility, and normative impact of IPCC assessments in relation to the interpretation and implementation of Parties' commitments and their actions under the Convention and its related legal instruments such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are solely within the remit of the decisions of the COP.
17. Hence, while the IPCC has its own scientific independence which Parties would respect, the identification of information gaps and needs that would need to be addressed in relation to informing the GST can be made by Parties through their national submissions. However, any direct introduction or use of policy-relevant findings or assessments of literature made by an

IPCC report into any UNFCCC process, including the GST, particularly in the context of producing normative effects on Parties' implementation of the Convention or Paris Agreement, should be done only through negotiated conclusions of the SBSTA as subsequently adopted by the COP in relation to specific IPCC reports.

18. This means that when using information from IPCC, the information should be used in a scientific, accurate and comprehensive way without any prejudice to or priori selection of specific policy-relevant findings or conclusions from the IPCC reports.
19. Finally, since IPCC reports would not be able to address all the information requirements that may be required in the GST, it is important to keep the balance between IPCC and non-IPCC information sources and inputs, so as to ensure that Parties have a broad base of information.

Paper no. 6: Japan*

Submission on agenda item 4 of APA by Japan

“Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication” and relevant issues

26 August 2016

This submission aims at sharing Japan’s current views on adaptation-related matters, namely “further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement (APA agenda: item 4)” as well as adaptation-related aspects of the transparency framework and the global stocktake, without prejudice to Japan’s future position on further negotiation. Please note that overall views on transparency (APA agenda: item 5) and global stocktake (APA agenda: item 6) will also be submitted in separated submission(s) later.

...

II. Adaptation-related matters on transparency framework and global stocktake

Japan plans to submit its views on item 5 (transparency framework) and item 6 (global stocktake) of APA separately from this submission later. However, Japan would like to share its views on adaptation-related matters relating to the transparency framework and the global stocktake in advance.

...

(B) Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14

(a) Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake on adaptation:

We should note Article 7, paragraph 14 of the Paris Agreement that indicates what Parties will do through global stocktake on adaptation. As mentioned in Article 7, paragraph 14 (b), adaptation communications submitted by Parties will be one of the sources of input for the global stocktake. We can also utilize adaptation communications, which developing country Parties submitted and/or will submit, in order to recognize “adaptation efforts of developing country Parties” (Article 7, paragraph 14 (a)). It may be useful if some of the third parties,

* Sections of this submission relating to APA agenda item 3 are contained in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.1, sections relating to item 4 in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.2, and sections relating to item 5 in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.3.

including the UNFCCC Secretariat, develop a synthesis report of adaptation communications and reports on adaptation submitted by Parties under the transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement as the sources of input for the global stocktake.

Regarding “adaptation efforts of developing country Parties” (Article 7, paragraph 14 (a)) and “adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided to adaptation” (Article 7, paragraph 14 (c)), it should be noted that adaptation is inseparable from development policies since Parties endeavor to mainstream adaptation into their national /development planning. Inputs from Parties and relevant stakeholders on such aspects can be useful for global stocktake. It is also helpful to make use of the outcome generated through the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for adaptation planning processes and actions, which each Party has engaged in. In addition, as the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the LDC Expert Group (LEG) have started to consider the modalities to recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, we need to follow up the progress and outcome of these tasks to think whether we can utilize them as sources of input for the global stocktake.

Needless to say, the latest scientific knowledge, inter alia analysis of the IPCC AR6 WG2 which is to be finalized by the first global stocktake in 2023 will be another important input.

(b) Development of the modalities of the global stocktake on adaptation:

In developing the modalities of the global stocktake, it is important to note again that basic elements of adaptation-related part of the global stocktake is already provided in (a) to (d) of paragraph 14, Article 7. As for subparagraph (d), Japan would like to emphasize that it is not easy to find some numerical indicators for assessing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation.

Paper no. 7: Maldives on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States

**Submission by the Republic of the Maldives
on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States
30 September 2016**

Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement: (a) identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake; and (b) development of the modalities of the global stocktake”, noting the work under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice agenda item 6(b), “Matters relating to science and review: advice on how the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.

On behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the Republic of the Maldives welcomes this opportunity to provide its views to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) in response to the call for submissions contained in paragraph 8(d) of the draft conclusions contained in FCCC/APA/2016/L.3 on: *Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement: (a) identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake; and (b) development of the modalities of the global stocktake”, noting the work under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice agenda item 6(b), “Matters relating to science and review: advice on how the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.*

I. Mandate of the global stocktake

1. Article 14(1) of the Paris Agreement sets out the mandate of the global stocktake to take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals.
2. Article 14(1) also mandates the global stocktake be comprehensive and facilitative.
3. Comprehensiveness of the global stocktake will be achieved by a consideration of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, in the light of equity and the best available science.
4. Facilitation will be achieved through analysis of whether aggregate national efforts are in line with meeting collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement.
5. Discussions on adaptation should focus on efforts underway or planned in the most vulnerable countries and regions.
6. Both discussions should feed into the discussions on the means of implementation, and provide recommendations for enhancement where needed.
7. Based on this mandate, the APA should address the following questions:
 - a. What inputs can support the assessment of progress made in the implementation of the Agreement?

- b. What modalities can support the facilitative nature of the global stocktake, ensuring that the stocktake is informed by equity and the best available science?
- c. What outputs can support Parties in updating and enhancing global ambition, action and support as well as international cooperation to this end? How can the outputs of the global stocktake drive further global ambition?

II. General

1. AOSIS sees the global stocktake as a critical component of the Paris Agreement and essential to develop a big picture of our collective progress to understand where we are and what more we can do together collectively, towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement over time.
2. The global stocktake should be designed to be implemented in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.
3. The output of the global stocktake will inform Parties' preparations of NDCs, including identifying new opportunities for climate action and international cooperation to enable Parties to undertake their climate policies more effectively.
4. Management of data can be done via a web-based platform.
5. Inputs for the global stocktake should draw on existing sources of information generated under the UNFCCC as well as information to be generated under the Paris Agreement itself (e.g. in the case of the ex-ante and ex post information to be provided pursuant to Article 9 thereof). It will be important also to consider where there are gaps in information and various options for bridging those gaps. The UNFCCC Secretariat may be able to aid this effort by providing a comprehensive listing of sources of information under the Convention and the Agreement for the information and comments of Parties.
6. The global stocktake should consider inputs from the pre-2020 work program, as appropriate.
7. Other inputs from the United Nations system may also be of relevance. These can include for instance relevant inputs from the United Nations Environment Programme, the Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report and the Global Sustainable Development Report. In addition, reports from the multilateral financial institutions could also be useful.
8. External inputs from civil society and the private sector should also be encouraged in the global stocktake.
9. Because reliable quality data will be important for purposes of the global stocktake, AOSIS underscores the importance for continued support to SIDS in improving and strengthening their data generating systems including their national statistical offices. AOSIS also emphasizes the need for the scientific community to take into account the gaps in data relevant to SIDS.
10. The global stocktake will have to bring all these inputs together in a multilateral platform that is open, transparent and inclusive, and that builds understanding on how Parties are working towards implementation.
11. In this regard, Parties should be able to share their experiences, good practices and identify challenges. One example of a platform of this nature is the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the global platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is an inclusive platform bringing together States, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders. It is likewise

intended to be comprehensive (covering all sustainable development goals) and facilitative (supporting implementation).

12. The design of the global stocktake can be informed by existing models that could be catered to address the particular expectations as set out in the Paris Agreement, for example, the Structured Expert Dialogue under the 2013-2015 Review work programme.
13. The outputs of the global stocktake can identify barriers to implementation and opportunities for dislodging those barriers. It can also facilitate partnerships, and inform the delivery of support including through the Financial Mechanism, the Technology Mechanism, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building and the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage.

III. Mitigation

1. The mitigation mandate of the global stocktake is to assess our progress towards meeting the aggregate global goal contained in Article 2(1)(a) of the Paris Agreement to pursue *efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5C above preindustrial levels*.
2. The global stocktake must facilitate an in-depth assessment of (i) the aggregate adequacy of the NDCs, and (ii) the aggregate progress towards achievement of the NDCs by Parties.
3. The adequacy of progress is to be assessed not only against achieving the temperature goal under Article 2 but also the mitigation goal under Article 4 to peak global emissions as soon as possible and to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG in the second half of this century.
4. The special report of the IPCC on 1.5C, due to be published in 2018, will be an essential input into the global stocktake. Other sources of information should include, but not be limited to, the latest peer-reviewed scientific publications.
5. Special effort should be made to ensure that substantial input from the scientific community from developing countries is obtained. In particular, data should be sourced on the current and projected impacts of climate change on SIDS.
6. It is noted, with concern, that many mitigation models, currently being used, assume (i) that there will be an “overshoot” of the temperature goal in Article 2 and (ii) that there will be significant “negative emissions” in the future. The input data for the global stocktake should clearly identify and quantify any anticipated overshoot and the corresponding impacts. The input data should also include scenarios that do not rely on negative emissions in the future to meet either the temperature goals in Article 2 or the peaking of emissions goal in Article 4.

IV. Adaptation

1. The adaptation mandate of the global stocktake includes measuring progress on building resilience to climate change. It would be useful to disaggregate adaptation progress by assessing progress in various categories of adaptation actions where possible (e.g. coastal defence, agriculture, water security, etc.).
2. While global in nature, the global stocktake should be mindful of regional differences in the impacts of climate change and the resilience of regions, as well as capacity constraints and capabilities to access resources.
3. AOSIS supports consistent guidelines for adaptation communications to provide a useful input to the global stocktake, building on existing processes such as National Communications, NAPAs and NAPs, as well as other equivalent national processes, in line with differing national circumstances.

V. Means of implementation

1. The mandate of the global stocktake is to also assess whether adequate resources are being provided to meet the adaptation objectives, mitigation ambitions and reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.
2. To achieve this mandate, it will be essential for the Parties to have an agreed means of identifying and tracking the provision of finance and other MOI specifically earmarked to facilitate low carbon and climate resilient development.
3. While scientific research and systematic observation is improving in many regions, there is still a lot of work needed for enabling comprehensive adaptation assessments to be carried out, and this requires financial and technical assistance. Independent assessments would be welcomed on this aspect of the global stocktake, and should also be mindful of regional differences, particularly in capacity to access. Information should be disaggregated as much as possible in order to allow a qualitative as well as quantitative analysis.

VI. Participation of non-Party stakeholders

1. The global stocktake should endeavor to include significant participation of researchers and authors from SIDS in the science and in its reporting, as well as research conducted on vulnerable regions and groups, such as SIDS.
2. It would be important to call for submissions from other relevant stakeholders, such as scientific bodies and research institutions on inputs and modalities for the global stocktake.

Paper no. 8: Marshall Islands

Republic of the Marshall Islands
Submission on matters relating to the global stocktake referred
to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement

Introduction

1. The nationally determined contributions (**NDCs**) put forward by more than 185 countries are to be welcomed. But even if fully implemented they could still lead to a catastrophic rise in global temperatures of almost 3°C by the end of the century. Clearly then the current crop of NDCs are woefully short of what is needed to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C. Achieving that goal is required to ensure the survival of our country and to stop runaway climate change throughout the world.
2. This deficiency in the ambition of NDCs has been recognized in the Paris Agreement, which sets out at its very core a mechanism to operationalize the principle of progression by raising ambition over time in order to achieve its long term temperature goals. The global stocktake (**GST**) is one essential component of this mechanism.
3. It is important to recall that the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21 already set out many key aspects of the ambition mechanism. We are not faced with a blank sheet of paper. We need to build on what we have already agreed.
4. While it is critical that the ambition mechanism results in achieving all of the long term goals of the Paris Agreement as set out in its Article 2.1, this submission focuses on achieving the long term temperature goal of 1.5°C set out in Article 2.1(a) as elaborated in Article 4.1. Whether or not the ambition mechanism is fully and effectively implemented will ultimately determine whether our island nation, and others like it, survive or perish.
5. This submission sets out initial thoughts of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (**RMI**) on the inputs and modalities of the Paris Agreement ambition mechanism. In particular the submission stresses that the question of ambition should be regularly elevated for the highest political consideration. In that context we call upon the next United Nations Secretary-General (**UNSG**) to convene a Summit on or around Earth Day every five years at which world Leaders are invited to submit their new and more ambitious NDCs. The first such summit pursuant to the Paris Agreement should take place in 2025 informed by the outcome of the 2023 GST. Although outside the scope of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (**APA**), given the urgency of peaking global emissions, we also call on the next UNSG to convene a Summit in 2020 at which world Leaders would submit new NDCs following the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue.

Purpose of the global stocktake & relationship to the wider ambition mechanism

6. Article 14.1 of the Paris Agreement sets out the overall purpose of the GST:

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement (CMA) shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.

7. It must be recalled that Article 14.1 is not an isolated provision. Although critical, it must be considered in the wider context of the provisions that make up the overall ambition mechanism in the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21. These include:

- The long term goal in Article 2.1(a) as elaborated by Article 4.1;
- Obligation to have NDCs (Art 4.2) and to communicate successive NDCs every five years, to be informed by the GST (Art 4.9);
- A Party can upwardly adjust its NDC at any time (Art 4.11);
- Each country's successive NDC must represent a progression in its level of ambition (Art 4.3);
- Developed countries should take the lead by undertaking economy wide absolute emissions reduction targets, and all countries are encouraged to do so over time (Art 4.4); and
- Parties must submit NDCs 9 to 12 months in advance of relevant CMA with a view to facilitating clarity, transparency and understanding (1/CP.21, para 25).

8. Essential to providing a broader context for the ambition mechanism will be the long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies that Parties must communicate by 2020

9. ¹. We strongly urge Parties to come forward with their strategies well before that deadline and commend those countries that have already done so, or have committed to doing so.

10. As such, taking Article 14.1 together with the relevant provisions of Articles 2 & 4 and Decision 1/CP.21, it is clear that the overall purpose of the ambition mechanism is to operationalize the progression principle by raising raise ambition over time so as to achieve the long term temperature goal of 1.5°C.

Inputs into the Global Stocktake

11. Paragraph 99 of Decisions 1/CP.21 requests the APA to identify the sources of input for the GST. In undertaking this task the APA could usefully consider at COP22 some generic issues in relation to all inputs into the GST.

¹ Article 4.19 and Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 35.

12. For example it is the view of RMI that the APA should not seek agreement of an exhaustive list of specific inputs to the GST. Aiming to do so would likely take a lot of negotiating time. Efforts would be better focused on agreeing a non-exhaustive list of generic and specific inputs. In addition to this non-exhaustive list, Parties and accredited observers to the UNFCCC should be allowed to make submissions as inputs to the GST.
13. Paragraph 99 sets out a non-exhaustive list of information that is to be provided, including on:
 - The overall effect of the nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties; and
 - The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (*IPCC*).
14. To understand the overall effect of the NDCs will require information on both the effect of the NDCs that are being implemented by Parties at the time of each GST, and the anticipated effect of NDCs that have been communicated for subsequent periods but not yet finalized or implemented.
15. The transparency framework under the Paris Agreement must provide information on the impact and state of implementation of current NDCs. As such it is critical that the transparency provisions under the Paris Agreement are fully elaborated and implemented in a timely manner. Without good quality information on the state of implementation of NDCs the ambition mechanism cannot function effectively.
16. Consideration needs to be given as to the most useful form in which information on NDC implementation could be inputted to the GST. One option could be for the UNFCCC Secretariat to produce a synthesis report based on information available pursuant to the transparency framework, including information from technical expert reviews and the implementation & compliance committee.
17. The Secretariat's Synthesis Report on NDCs, which is to be produced every five years after Parties have communicated new NDCs² and before they are finalized at the relevant COP, would also be useful input into the GST.
18. Inputs relating to considering the impact of NDCs must ultimately help inform an understanding of how we are collectively progressing towards delivering the ambition represented by NDCs, and so the magnitude of further efforts required to achieve the 1.5°C goal.
19. At the same time the GST should also consider inputs that will be useful in identifying potential solutions for achieving the level of collective mitigation effort required. To that end, relevant experience gained from the technical process to raising mitigation ambition before 2020 might be usefully drawn upon.
20. It would be helpful to consider during our deliberations in the APA whether there are other inputs that would be helpful to convey the overall effect of NDCs.

² Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 25.

21. 1/CP.21 identifies the latest reports of the IPCC as a key input to the GST. It is therefore essential that the IPCC assessment cycle is aligned with the five year ambition cycle under the Paris Agreement.

Modalities & outcome

22. The Paris Agreement provides some guidance on the modalities of how the GST should be conducted. More specifically Article 14.1 sets out that the GST shall be undertaken:

- by the CMA;
- in a comprehensive and facilitative manner;
- considering mitigation, adaptation and MOI and support;
- in the light of equity and the best available science; and
- every five years, beginning in 2023.

23. The APA will need to consider the details of what this means in practice. Overall, RMI supports the notion that the GST should be separated into a technical process followed by political consideration of the outputs of that technical process.

24. The purpose of the technical process should be to ultimately provide a very clear understanding of:

- where we collectively stand in relation to achieving the 1.5°C goal;
- the magnitude of future efforts needed to achieve that goal; and
- an indication of potential solutions and policy options to achieve that goal.

25. A key part of the discussions under the APA will need to be devoted to how best to deliver these understandings in a timely manner and in a form that is most useful for political level decision-makers. In any event the technical process must allow for a thorough consideration of all relevant inputs into the GST, pointing to a process lasting for at least a year.

26. The separate components of the GST – mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation – sit in the context of the separate relevant substantive Articles of the Paris Agreement and related parts of Decision 1/CP.21 that set out the components of the Paris Agreement ambition mechanism. As such the GST technical process should for the most part consider these elements in their proper contexts and in parallel.

27. The technical process could involve a range of possible modalities, including discussions among Parties, presentations and workshops. Ultimately the technical process should result in an output that is informative and appropriate for political level decision-making relating to the formulation of new or updated NDCs.

28. The political consideration of the output from the technical process should be undertaken by Ministers. This political consideration would be the appropriate opportunity and forum to examine the

interlinkages between the different aspects of the ambition mechanism – mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support.

29. The Paris Agreement³ sets out in high level terms what the outcome of the GST should be:

The outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

30. It is therefore clear that the output of political consideration would have to be timed and in a form that sends a clear signal to clearly influence national domestic processes leading to the production of new or updated NDCs. As such this political consideration must also generate political momentum and incentivize increased global climate action.

Sequencing and timings

31. We know from the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21 that:

- Parties must communicate new or updated NDCs by 2020 and every 5 years thereafter⁴;
- the GST will take place every five years, starting from 2023⁵; and that
- Parties must submit their new or updated NDCs at least 9 to 12 months in advance of the relevant CMA⁶.

32. Given that, and what has already been agreed on timings as outlined above, one could envisage that for the first GST under the Paris Agreement comprising:

- The technical process starting after the CMA in 2022, and ending before or at the CMA in 2023;
- A political consideration of the outputs of the technical phase by Ministers before or at the CMA in 2023;
- Domestic preparation of new or updated NDCs, starting after the CMA in 2023;
- A UNSG Summit of world Leaders well in advance of the CMA in 2025;
- Production of the Secretariat synthesis paper well in advance of the CMA in 2025; and
- Finalization of NDCs at the CMA in 2025.

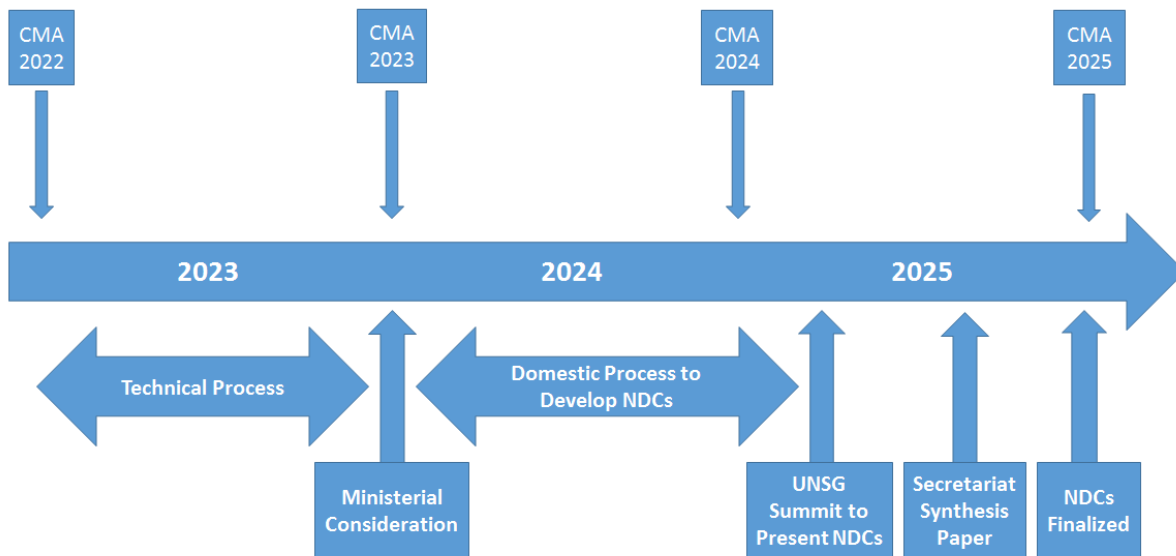
33. In that context we call on the next UNSG to invite World Leaders to a Climate Summit on or around Earth Day 2025 to present their new NDCs well in advance of the CMA in 2025 at which they will be finalized.

³ Article 14.2

⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 23 & 24

⁵ Article 14.2

⁶ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 25



Common timeframes

34. The GST and the Paris Agreement ambition mechanism will be much more effective if all Parties adopt a common timeframe of five years for future NDCs. That is because:

- all Parties will be in the same position with regard to having to produce new NDCs following each GST; and
- the risk of Parties locking in a low level of ambition for long periods is reduced.

35. This was acknowledged by Parties by committing to consider the issue of common timeframes at CMA1⁷. We urge all Parties to converge on a common five year timeframe for all future NDCs.

The 2018 Facilitative Dialogue

36. The APA co-Chairs made it clear at the last session of the UNFCCC that consideration of the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue (**FD**) is outside the mandate of the APA. Nevertheless, assurances must be given to Parties that the design of and preparations for the 2018 FD are being taken forward.

37. The 2018 FD is critical to inform those countries with NDCs that run from 2020 to 2025 in the preparation of their post 2025 NDCs, as well as for those countries with 2020 to 2030 NDCs to raise their level of ambition.

⁷ Paris Agreement, Article 4.10

38. In relation to the latter RMI notes with grave concern that some countries with 2020 to 2030 NDCs appear to be ruling out any possibility of raising their ambition as a result of the 2018 FD. Such a position runs counter to both the content and the spirit of the Paris Agreement that their Leaders signed only some months ago. Such a position would put the 1.5°C goal out of reach and so threaten the very existence of our island nation.
39. In any event, RMI suggests that much of what is set out in this submission is also relevant to the 2018 FD, which is clearly focused on mitigation. In particular, RMI also invites the next UNSG to convene a Summit at which World Leaders should present their new or updated NDCs. That Summit should take place on or around Earth Day 2020, well in advance of CMA in 2020 at which the NDCs would be finalized.

NDC Implementation

40. The Paris Agreement ambition mechanism will come to nothing unless, as a starting point, all countries fully implement their NDCs. However the poorest and most vulnerable countries will clearly need help to do so.
41. RMI's NDC was the first commitment by a developing country to an absolute economy wide reductions target. It is also an ambitious NDC⁸. But we are already running against barriers to fully implementing it. For example, we had plans to install additional solar power generation capacity in our capital island of Majuro, but were only able to deliver just over half of this because our grid would have been unable to cope with increased input.
42. Possible solutions to this and other implementation challenges are of relatively modest cost in global terms. Yet we are encountering difficulties in quickly accessing the necessary climate finance. In many cases this means we are unable to leverage private sector investment that we have already lined up.

So it will be critical for COP22 to deliver real and tangible progress on the issue of access to climate finance, particularly for those countries that need it the most.

⁸<http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Marshall%20Islands%20First/150721%20RMI%20INDC%20JULY%202015%20FINAL%20SUBMITTED.pdf>

Paper no. 9: New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND**Submission to the APA on the Global Stocktake
26 September 2016****Context**

The conclusions of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) invite Parties to submit views, inter alia, on matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement: (a) identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake; and (b) development of the modalities for the global stocktake, noting the work under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice agenda item 6(b) ‘Matters relating to science and review: advice on how the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement’. We note that the purpose of the submissions sought by the APA is to inform its work at the coming session.

Objectives

2 The global stocktake is key to the effectiveness and durability of the Paris Agreement. It reaffirms to all stakeholders Parties’ collective, long-term commitment to achieving the goals of the Agreement. It is the central process through which Parties will track collective progress toward these goals and find opportunity and inspiration for renewed and more effective efforts. To do this, the global stocktake must present the best available science to decision-makers in ways that meet their needs. It must provide Parties robust information about progress achieved, and new and emerging opportunities that will allow Parties to plan and implement future action at a collective and national level. Like others, we view the global stocktake as a *process* through which Parties will periodically engage in a constructive *dialogue*. This dialogue will be comprehensive, encompassing mitigation, adaptation, and support.

Structure/ Modalities

3 New Zealand contemplates two phases to the stocktake. A technical phase will collate and distil the evidence base for consideration by decision makers in the political phase. In designing the technical phase, Parties can draw from the format used for the Structured Expert Dialogue (SED). This served its purpose well. In the context of the global stocktake a decision will need to be taken on whether a single technical dialogue is convened, (covering Mitigation, Adaptation, and Support) or three separate dialogues. New Zealand suggests a single technical dialogue could be managed by appointed co-facilitators. A three dialogue format, in which Mitigation, Adaptation and Support are considered separately, may be efficiently managed through an IPCC-like format – ie co-facilitators for each stream, with vice-chairs appointed to consider overall synthesis findings (and manage any gaps). Both options present advantages and disadvantages. It would be useful to discuss these options further at APA 2.1.

4 New Zealand suggests it would be most efficient to run the technical phase over the calendar year leading up to the convening of the political phase of the stocktake (which we would see convening during COP on a five-yearly cycle starting in 2023).

Technical phase

Inputs

5 Like others, we recognise consideration of the Mitigation, Adaptation and Support elements of the Stocktake requires appropriate inputs on each. On mitigation, for example, potential inputs comprise:

- A synthesis report, prepared by the Secretariat, to estimate the aggregate impact of NDCs. This would highlight what we have collectively committed to achieve. Here we note the importance to high-quality up-front information, and the link between this workstream and work underway under agenda item 3 of the APA. If we agree the aggregate impact of NDCs is an input to the Global Stocktake, then we should agree on provision of up front information that will facilitate this;
- An aggregation of inventories, prepared by the Secretariat, to show us what we have collectively achieved. Here we note the need for a robust common transparency framework. If we agree Parties' GHG inventories should be aggregated to demonstrate the emissions and removals that have occurred over the relevant period, then we should agree on reporting of inventory information that will facilitate this.

6 IPCC reports will serve as a critical input on both mitigation and adaptation. We would also see value in the technical phase considering a synthesis, prepared by the Secretariat, of adaptation information from Parties, including voluntary Adaptation Communications, whichever channels these are made through.

7 Parties should be invited to make submissions to highlight emerging opportunities and potential new collaboration. We note the importance of the work of non-state actors and recognise their submissions will also be valuable inputs. We would support further discussions on when submissions should be received and how they can be introduced into the technical dialogue to ensure they receive due attention, while the process remains efficient and manageable overall.

8 On support, we think inputs could include reports from the Standing Committee on Finance such as its Biennial Assessments, and Parties' biennial communications. Parties may wish to consider how to manage the implications of the 2-yearly Assessment cycle for a 5 yearly stocktake process. Broader climate finance flows will also be an important consideration for the Global Stocktake, especially in light of the objective in Art 2.1(c) of the Agreement. It will be important the transparency framework would be developed so as to ensure Parties report on broader finance flows, so that this information is able to be captured in the SCF's Biennial Assessments as an input to the stocktake. As above, we note Parties may be able to submit relevant reports on broader climate finance flows for consideration in the expert dialogues.

Outputs

9 New Zealand sees the technical phase serving primarily to distil the evidence presented into a form that makes it useful for decision makers. This distillation would seek to ensure the accessibility of the information, but would not filter out information received. A useful output may take form of synthesis report of findings and expert conclusions, drawn from the inputs, presented by co-facilitators/ vice-chairs to the political phase. Such findings would need to address collective progress towards implementation of Paris Agreement, potentially including identified challenges and potential solutions, and further discussion is required on how this might be assessed.

Political phase

10 Our experience of concluding the Paris Agreement has shown us the critical importance of political leadership to creating and maintaining momentum, and ambition. Accordingly, New Zealand sees the political phase as critical component of the Stocktake's effectiveness as the central plank of the Agreement's ambition mechanism. The technical phase will produce the compelling evidence for further action and opportunity, the political phase will provide the moment to understand that opportunity and seize it.

Inputs

11 Given the importance of high-level political participation in the political phase of the Stocktake we suggest convening it, as a high-level event, during the COP of the relevant year in order to maximise the opportunity for attendance by leaders. We note the importance of committed and charismatic leadership when it comes to generating high-level momentum, and would propose the high-level event is facilitated by Ministers who have been nominated sufficiently in advance of the event to conduct their own preparations for its success. Participants would receive presentations on the outputs of the technical phase, and engage in interactive consideration of the progress and opportunities revealed.

Outputs

12 While each country would draw its own conclusions from this discussion, a reflections note prepared by the Ministerial facilitators could provide a useful record of views shared.

13 The Global Stocktake has been conceived to inform Parties' subsequent NDCs and to enhance international cooperation for climate action. It is important outputs from the Stocktake are presented in an accessible manner to allow each Party to relate the information yielded to its own national circumstances. This will enable Parties to actively consider how their contribution takes into account findings of both technical and political phases in formulating subsequent NDCs as required by the Paris Agreement.

Conclusion

14 New Zealand looks forward to discussions on this issue at the next meeting of the APA, leading to a successful launch of the Article 14 work programme as soon as possible.

Paper no. 10: Papua New Guinea*

The APA invited Parties to submit,² by **30 September 2016**, their views on the following items on the APA agenda, in order to focus the work of the APA:

Papua New Guinea (PNG) wishes to thank the APA co-chairs for their hard work during Bonn; and the open invitation allowing parties to provide views on Agenda Items 3-6. As such PNG, has collated and put forward the following initial views below;

...

Item 6, “Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement:

(a) Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake; and

The global stock take will benefit from information compiled and submitted through National Communications as well as the BURs. As such the reporting format of both the National Communications and BUR templates should be modified where possible in alignment with the agreed features of the NDCs in agenda Item 3 (a)

This process of review should also be captured in the role of existing bodies and expert groups under the UNFCCC and how they can also be a part of this process

(b) development of the modalities of the global stocktake”, noting the work under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice agenda item

In relation to the above; PNG would like to suggest that the latest reports from the IPCC on the methodologies in conducting the GHG Emissions assessment should also be considered

In addition; any new accounting rules or methodology that needs to be developed in consistent with requirements from additional sectors recommended for inclusion in the mitigation features of NDCs should be subjected to the work of the SBSTA; this includes additional elements for inclusion as a modification to the existing reporting tools under the Convention; except those that are subjected to mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol which are currently under review by SBSTA

* Sections of this submission relating to APA agenda item 3 are contained in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.1, sections relating to item 4 in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.2, and sections relating to item 5 in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.3.

Paper no. 11: Saint Lucia on behalf of the Caribbean Community

Submission

APA Agenda Item 6 - Matters relating to the Global Stocktake

St. Lucia is pleased to support the submission from AOSIS on Matters relating to the Global Stocktake and has the honour to provide further inputs on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), comprised of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The submission is in response to the invitation from the APA for Parties to submit by 30 September 2016 their views on the Items 3, 4, 5 and 6, of the APA agenda, in order to focus the work of the APA. It responds specifically to Agenda Item 6 "*Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement: (a) identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake; and (b) development of the modalities of the global stocktake*", noting the work under Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice agenda item 6(b), "Matters relating to science and review: advice on how the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change can inform the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement".

1. BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONCEPTS

Article 14 of the Paris Agreement provides for a periodic global stocktake "*of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals.*"¹ This stocktake should be done in a "*comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.*"²

The first global stocktake shall be undertaken in 2023 and every five years thereafter and the outcome "*shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.*"³ The COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement calls for a decision to be adopted at CMA1 on the details of the global stocktake, viz:

- to identify the sources of these inputs, for adoption at CMA1;
- to develop recommendations on modalities for the global stocktake for adoption at CMA1.

It also requests the SBSTA to advise the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) at its second session on how IPCC assessments can inform the global stocktake.

2. CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

¹ *The Paris Agreement, Article 14*

² *Ibid*

³ *Ibid*

The global stocktake is a core element in the design of the Paris Agreement aimed to ensure progression toward the fulfillment of the purposes of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals. In this sense, it serves a central strategic role, evident in the linkages made in other Articles of the Paris Agreement, including with regard to:

- *Mitigation*: Each Party's NDC shall be informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake;⁴
- *Adaptation*: The global stocktake shall, inter alia:⁵
 - Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
 - Enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account adaptation communications;
 - Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation;
 - Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation.
- *Finance*: The global stocktake shall take into account the relevant information provided by developed country Parties and/or Agreement bodies on efforts related to climate finance;⁶
- *Technology*: The global stocktake shall take into account available information on efforts related to support on technology development and transfer for developing country Parties;⁷
- *Transparency of action*: The *framework* for transparency of action shall inform the global stocktake;⁸
- *Transparency of support*: The *framework* for transparency of support shall inform the global stocktake.⁹

3. ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED IN ADDRESSING THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

The mandate of the Global Stocktake places a responsibility on all Parties to ensure that the stocktake is carried out in a comprehensive, objective, balanced, transparent and inclusive manner. Issues to be addressed include:

- a) Modalities for the Stocktake
 - How will the actual stocktake be done?
 - What body will be responsible for carrying out the stocktake?
- b) What are the information needs, in addition to that specified by 1/CP.21

⁴ Paris Agreement, Article 4, paragraph 9

⁵ Paris Agreement, Article 7, paragraph 14

⁶ Paris Agreement, Article 9, paragraph 6

⁷ Article 10, paragraph 6

⁸ Paris Agreement, Article 13, paragraph 5

⁹ Paris Agreement, Article 13, paragraph 6

- c) What preparatory work, if any, is required ahead of the stocktake?
- d) What inputs are required for the stocktake?
- e) What would be the output(s) from the stocktake?
- f) Schedule/timeline for the stocktake
 - o When should the Stocktake commence?
 - o When should the output(s) be submitted to the CMA?
- g) Relationship with other UNFCCC processes and bodies?

4. ELABORATION OF ISSUES

4.1. Modalities

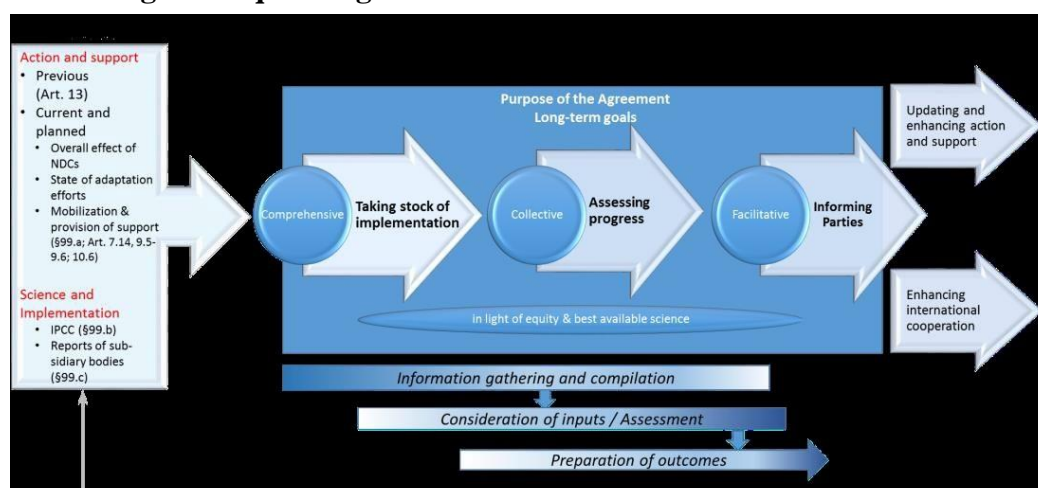
a) *How will the Stocktake be done?*

CARICOM is of the view that the Stocktake should be carried out using a phased approach consisting of three phases:

- *Information gathering and compilation* - where all interested parties and other relevant entities would provide the information required by the stocktake to a coordinating entity (options discussed in (b) below).
- *Technical assessment* - where the information provided will be assessed by the coordinating entity with a view to addressing the objectives of the stocktake.
- *Preparation of outputs* - where the information provided will be synthesised to address the objectives and guiding questions of the stocktake.

These phases could overlap in time, with specific deadlines set for completion of each phase. Fig. 1 below, produced by the UNFCCC Secretariat, provides a graphical illustration of such overlapping phases. Operating modalities could include workshop settings, roundtables, expert consultations and the like. Party representation would be open-ended, and parties would have the opportunity to interact with experts. Such an approach was used very successfully for the 2013 - 2015 Review.

The Global Stocktake should culminate in a “political moment” at which the final output will be publicly endorsed by Ministers who will commit to using it as guidance in the development of their next round of nationally determined contributions

Fig. 1 - Sequencing the Global Stocktake

IPCC assessments and the global stocktake. SBSTA/IPCC Special Event.2016.1. Information Note

b) What body will be responsible for carrying out the stocktake?

CARICOM recommends that the COP establishes a joint contact group of SBSTA and SBI to undertake the global stocktake and recommend an outcome to the CMA.

The contact group would be supported by an expert dialogue that would receive and synthesize inputs from all sources to provide a technical basis for assessment. The expert dialogue would be open-ended to facilitate participation by all Parties and would be led by two co-facilitators elected for the duration of the stocktake - one from a developed country and one from a developing country.

The assessment report would be prepared by the co-facilitators and would be submitted to the joint contact group which would consider the report and recommend the required output to the CMA.

4.2. INFORMATION NEEDS, IN ADDITION TO THAT SPECIFIED BY 1/CP.21

It will be useful to consider additional information needs that would enhance the output from the Global Stocktake. 1/CP.21¹⁰ specifies that the stocktake should consider the following:

- Information on:
 - The overall effect of the nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties;
 - The state of adaptation efforts, support, experiences and priorities from the communications referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Agreement, and reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Agreement;

¹⁰ Paragraph 99

- The mobilization and provision of support;
- The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
- Reports of the subsidiary bodies.

Two matters of interest to CARICOM that are not included in this listing from 1/CP.21 and should be included are:

- information on regional impacts provided by agencies from the respective regions. This would be a useful complement to the information on the status of adaptation efforts et. al. that is mandated by 1/CP.21.
- information on Loss and Damage.

4.3. SOURCES OF INPUTS REQUIRED FOR THE STOCKTAKE

The inputs to the stocktake have to provide the information needed to conduct the stocktake. This could include information from the following sources:

- Information from Parties – through NDCs, Adaptation Communications, biennial reports, biennial update reports, greenhouse gas inventories, national Communications and party submissions.
- Information from the UNFCCC constituted bodies including TEC, CTCN, PCCB, LEG, AC, AFB, GCF, GEF.
- Report from the next Periodic Review.
- Information from the IPCC.
- Other peer-reviewed information from the scientific community that has not yet been considered by the IPCC.
- Reports from other international organisations e.g. UNEP Gap Report, Global Sustainable Development Report, World Bank “Turn Down the Heat”
- Information from regional groups and agencies.
- Information from civil society agencies.

4.4. PREPARATORY WORK REQUIRED AHEAD OF THE STOCKTAKE

Decision 1/CP.21 requested that the APA consider how the IPCC assessments can inform the global stocktake - an acknowledgement that specific preparatory work may be needed to prepare the IPCC input into the stocktake.

CARICOM recommends that specific preparatory work should also be done by other bodies and processes, to streamline the information coming to the Expert Dialogue. This should include but not be restricted to:

- *Mitigation* - The UNFCCC Secretariat should be requested to prepare a Technical report on the overall effect of NDCs.

- *Adaptation* - The Adaptation Committee should be mandated to receive and synthesize inputs from adaptation related agencies and stakeholders including the LEG, the NWP, the AC, the LDCF and to provide a technical basis for assessing: the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support; and overall progress toward the global adaptation goal.
- *Finance* - The Standing Committee on Finance should be mandated to receive and synthesize inputs from finance related agencies and stakeholders, and to draw on its biennial assessments, to provide a technical basis for assessing: the mobilization and provision of financial support; and progress toward the long-term finance goal.
- *Technology* - The Technology Mechanism should be mandated to receive and synthesize inputs to provide a technical basis for assessing efforts related to technology support.
- *Capacity Building* - The Paris Committee on Capacity Building should be mandated to receive and synthesise inputs related to capacity building.
- *Loss and Damage* – the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage should be mandated to receive and synthesise information on Loss and Damage

Such an approach would enhance the efficiency of the stocktake process and help to keep the stocktake focused on its core mandate.

In order to ensure full transparency of these processes, all of the input documentation that informed the preparatory work by the respective agencies should be available on the UNFCCC website and should be accessible by all stakeholders - parties, non-state actors, civil society.

4.5. OUTPUT(S) FROM THE STOCKTAKE

The Paris Agreement did not define the output of the stocktake. It stated that "the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals"¹¹ and that "the outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action".¹²

There will have to be upfront agreement on what the specific output(s) from the Global Stocktake will be so that everyone will be working towards the same goal(s). CARICOM recommends that the output should include at a minimum:

- a technical summary prepared by the body leading the process on the collective progress achieved as per Article 14, para 1; and

¹¹ *The Paris Agreement, Article 14, para 1*

¹² *The Paris Agreement, Article 14, para 3*

- a report with key factual messages agreed by Parties on the implications for updating and enhancing their actions and support as per Article 14, para 3.

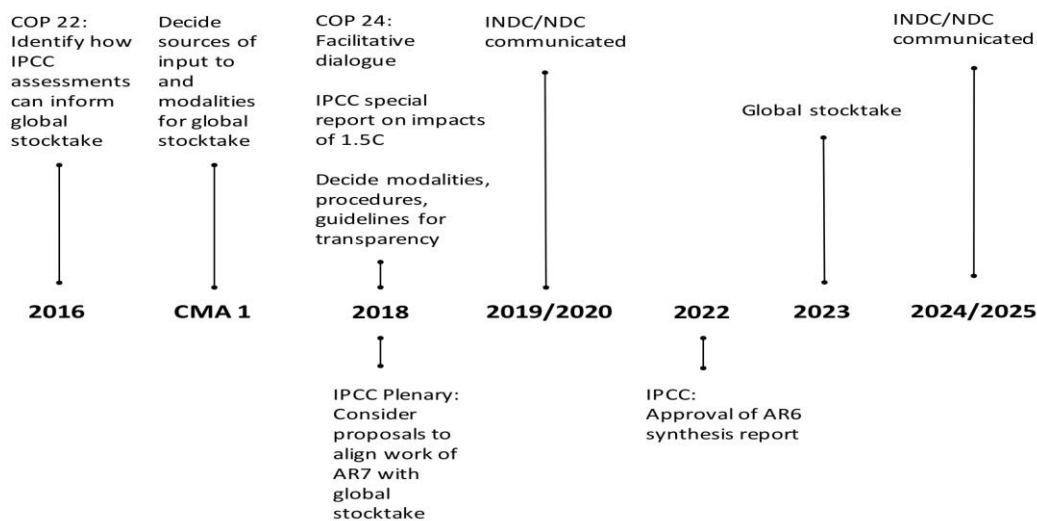
4.6. SCHEDULE/TIMELINE FOR THE STOCKTAKE

The stocktake will be a multi-year process. The Paris Agreement specifies that the first stocktake shall be done in 2023, and an indicative timeline to achieve this, in reverse chronological order, is as follows:

Key timelines under this approach would be:

- Political event to adopt the results of the Stocktake - December 2023
- Final Report of the Global Stocktake - September 2023
- Preparation of outputs/political assessment Phase - Completed by June 2023
- Report of the assessment Phase available - December 2022
- Completion of assessment phase - September 2022

It is important to note that there are a number of other milestones in the Paris Agreement that are related to the Global Stocktake as illustrated below.



Source: C2ES Workshop Paper: Structuring the Global Stocktake – Issues and Options

4.7. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER UNFCCC PROCESSES AND BODIES

It is also important to consider the relationship between the stocktake and other UNFCCC process and bodies, and especially whether or not this will have a bearing on the conduct of the

global stocktake. The graphic in the previous section illustrates the timeline for the stocktake alongside other mandated activities and requirements.

The main process illustrated there are the activities in 2018 - The Facilitative Dialogue on mitigation action and the transparency processes.

- **2018 Facilitative Dialogue** - Decision 1/CP.21 establishes a “facilitative dialogue” in 2018 to take stock of progress toward the Agreement’s long-term mitigation goal and to inform the preparation of the next round of NDCs. Some see this facilitative dialogue as serving the function of an initial global stocktake, prior to the 2023 date for the global stocktake. However, unlike the global stocktake under Article 14, its scope is limited to mitigation.
Its mandate does not address adaptation or means of implementation.
- **The Transparency Process** - The Paris Agreement mandates that the frameworks for transparency of action and support shall “inform” the global stocktake. The design of these frameworks should therefore be kept under review to ensure compatibility with the requirements of the Global Stocktake.

An additional activity that is also of relevance to the Global Stocktake is the **Periodic Review**. The Cancún Agreements established a periodic review of the adequacy of the long-term global goal. In Paris, parties completed the initial review; decided to reconvene the structured expert dialogue as part of the next periodic review; and asked SBSTA and SBI to make recommendations at COP 24 on the scope of review.

The global stocktake and the periodic review both have the function of assessing progress toward achieving the long-term mitigation goal enshrined in the Paris Agreement and efforts should be made to ensure that they complement each other.
