

## Submission under APA Item 6 by Norway on global stocktake

Norway is pleased to present its views on the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement including its input and modalities (ref. decision 1/CP.21).

The global stocktake creates a strong and dynamic element and creates a space for a continuous **political momentum** for enhancing the implementation of the Paris Agreement and strengthening the global response to climate change. The purpose of the global stocktake is to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long term goals, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation. The global stocktake has a particular role in identifying gaps between implementation and the mitigation objectives of the Paris Agreement, hence the global stocktake must be seen as a key component in facilitating higher level of ambitions from all Parties.

While the global stocktake assess the collective progress, the **outcome** of the global stocktake shall inform Parties to enhance action and support in a nationally determined manner, as well as enhancing international cooperation. This context is important for the deliberations on the inputs and modalities of the global stocktake.

The global stocktake shall be based on the **best available science**. In our understanding best available science is assessed through the IPCC, providing a common scientific platform for the global stocktake. This do not exclude scientific input from other authoritative sources.

The collective progress shall be assessed in **the light of equity**. This should be done in a bottom-up, non-intrusive and facilitative manner informed by the Parties own assessment of their response to climate.

### Input

Mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation are the core elements of the global stocktake. While considering input and modalities we should be mindful that inputs required for these elements will be of different nature.

The global stocktake should draw upon different inputs. Norway considers that this can be categorized into three broad categories, based on paragraph 99 of 1/CP.21; input from Parties, input from reports of the subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC, and input from the scientific community serving different purposes for the global stocktake. While we consider that these input will provide a good basis for the input to the global stocktake, we recognize a need for identifying more specifically the sources of the inputs. We also note that there are overlap in some of the calls for information that we need to address to avoid overlapping and duplicating information and assessments.

**Input derived from information provided by Parties** will inform the global stocktake about the collective progress made by Parties and how Parties collectively plan to achieve the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals. Hence information from Parties have both backward and forward looking elements.

- **The enhanced transparency framework** will play an important role for the input to all elements to be assessed under the global stocktake, providing a picture of how Parties are progressing in their efforts to respond to climate change in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. This includes information on progress made on mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation including the mobilization and provision of support.
- With regard to **support**, country reporting will need to be supplemented with other sources of information. In particular we see merit in building on the work on the biennial assessment that the

Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) issues. The first report from 2014 was a first preliminary attempt to give an overview of global climate finance flows. We expect these reports to improve over time and as such it will be a good basis for input to the global stocktake.

- In order to provide an overview of the state of adaptation efforts, support, experiences and priorities for adaptation, various sources will be drawn upon, including the enhanced transparency framework and **adaptation communication** provided through communications or documents such as national adaptation plans, NDCs and/or national communications. In providing an overview of adaptation support we are mindful that there is a separate call for information on support in paragraph 99. The issue of potential overlap and duplication should be addressed in our further deliberation.
- For information about mitigation the first global stocktake in 2023 and partly the 2028 stocktake will not benefit from information from the **accounting of NDCs**. Later global stocktake will however be able to draw upon information from the accounting of NDCs and to provide a clear notion of what has been achieved at a certain point in time.
- We also consider that input to the global stocktake must be forward-looking allowing us to assess not only collective progress that has been made, but also **expected progress on mitigation**. This would place **the NDCs** at the core of the global stocktake. Thus the quality of the up-front information in the NDCs will influence the quality of the global stocktake.

**Input from the scientific community** will inform the global stocktake about what is necessary to do to achieve the purpose of the Agreement and its long term goals, how it can be achieved and what the climate effects and impacts of different emission pathways may be. The main source drawn from the work of the IPCC assessment reports, special reports and methodology reports. For the first global stocktake in 2023 the sixth assessment report (2021-2022), three special reports and one methodology report will be available.

Other authoritative sources may be considered if they have sufficient quality and are relevant to the analysis of collective progress related to the themes to be assessed in the global stocktake. While it is difficult to derive absolute criteria for what is sufficient quality and best available science, the deliberations on the input may benefit from a clarification on what this implies with regard to the input to the global stocktake.

**Input from the reports of the subsidiary bodies** of the UNFCCC bodies will inform the global stocktake. Committees and bodies reporting through the subsidiary bodies of the Convention are mandated to carry out various assessments that may provide valuable input to the global stocktake. It is important that the work already done is utilized efficiently and to avoid double work and parallel processes under the Convention.

## Modalities

Modalities for the global stocktake should reflect that it is an assessment of collective progress to inform enhanced action and support and that this shall be done in a facilitative manner. Thus the political anchoring of the global stocktake is imperative to this end.

In our opinion, the political anchoring will benefit an up-front in-depth dialogue that provides the necessary input to a high-level political anchoring. This up-front dialogue should be inclusive, contributing to broad understanding and ownership by Parties as well as other key stakeholders. The preparatory dialogue will be based on input referred to in paragraph 99 and be guided by a set of framing assessment questions. We suggest that these framing questions are outlined in our further deliberations on the global stocktake. These should include questions related to the:

- Progress made and expected progress toward achieving Article 2.1 a) and Article 4.1 (mitigation).

- Progress made towards achieving Article 2.1 b) and Article 7.1 (adaptation) . Article 7.14 provides some specificity to the what may be relevant questions to consider.
- Questions related to progress made on means of implementation including support, capacity building, technology transfer and finance may be outlined separately or in connection with the framing questions for mitigation and adaptation.

The preparatory dialogue should be initiated well ahead of the respective CMAs for the global stocktake. To provide the necessary time and depth the preparatory dialogue should be structured in separate sessions on each of the elements of the global stocktake. The timing should correspond with the release of the different parts of the IPCC assessment reports. For the 2023 global stocktake, it will for example be beneficial to have a session in the preparatory dialogue after every part of IPCC AR6 is finalized. This could imply a need for a relatively early start of the work on the global stocktake. IPCC WGI about the climate system will be available in April 2021 and could be dealt with in Bonn in 2021. IPCC WGII impacts and adaptation (July 2021) and WGIII mitigation (Oct 2021) could be dealt with at COP 27 in 2021 and the IPCC synthesis report (April 2022) could be dealt with at the Bonn session in 2022.

The global stocktake should draw upon experience with similar assessment processes. In particular the experience from the Structured Expert Dialogue under the Review (2013-15). The way the Review was conducted was a good way to communicate the results from the IPCC and other relevant bodies to the Parties of the Convention. Experiences from other assessment processes under the Convention such as the Technological Needs Assessments should also inform the modalities of the global stocktake.

The modalities of the global stocktake should be inclusive. There is a need to identify how non-governmental organization, international organizations, international business and industry as well as crosscutting and sectorial initiatives can be involved, for example by extending invitations to relevant representatives to take part in meetings during the preparatory dialogue of the global stocktake. This may serve both to enhance broad anchoring of the global stocktake by relevant stakeholders as well as providing concrete, on the ground examples on good practices as well as lessons learnt.

The preparatory dialogue must provide a solid foundation for the high-level political anchoring. The output may take several formats, but it is important that the politicians have a clear roadmap for their deliberations to facilitate informed decisions. The political dialogue may take the form of a high-level negotiations to directly engage Party leaders in the global stocktake process. The outcome from the political dialogue should inform Parties enhanced action and support, as well as the creating of new collaborative initiatives to enhance momentum towards implementation in accordance with the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long term goal. The outputs could potentially take several formats. One format could be a political statement/declaration or similar to provide a clear signal to the world.