

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>
Outcome	<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>