



Submission by Brazil on behalf of ABU to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and Subsidiary Body for Implementation on the approach to the consideration of the outputs component of the first Global Stocktake (GST)

(February 2023)

Introduction

ABU welcomes the opportunity to submit its views, pursuant to paragraph 8 of FCCC/SB/2022/L.8, on the approach to the consideration of the outputs component of the first Global Stocktake (GST).

Conceived as part of the ambition approach of the Paris Agreement, the outcomes of the first GST will be central to the very success of COP28. Negotiating efforts in the year ahead must prioritize the GST as the main agenda topic with a view to the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference, in Dubai, from 30 November to 12 December.

The GST is a key process for achieving the common objective of enhancing the collective ambition of action and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. It should also enhance the implementation of the Convention so as to reflect equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), in light of different national circumstances. Ensuring equity will be essential to unlocking ambition, as countries would otherwise be hesitant to enhance individual engagement in case they do not receive the necessary assurances from their peers that fairness and solidarity will indeed guide collective action. Accordingly, developed countries must take actions in order to fulfil their overdue obligations to take the lead in climate action, in a manner that is commensurate with their historical responsibilities, while also providing financial, technology and capacity-building support to developing countries.

The GST process should enable us to look backwards at implementation shortcomings, gaps and challenges, including with respect to historical responsibilities and pre-2020 implementation of the Convention and its related instruments.¹ At the same time, we should look prospectively to fill outstanding gaps in means of implementation, in order to achieve our collective goals in a systemic and transformative way, in line with the principles of equity and CBDR-RC.

¹ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/202206050832---G77%20and%20China%20input%20to%20GST.pdf>.



Science and equity

Concerning science and equity, Article 14.1 of the Paris Agreement is clear that the GST shall be conducted in the light of equity and the best available science. Equity therefore needs to be operationalized based on the extensive literature on the issue, in particular those assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Working Group II and III. In this context, issues regarding historical cumulative greenhouse gas emissions as well as historical human-caused surface warming assessed by the IPCC's Working Group I should also be part of the operationalization of equity. Equity and the best available science are the basis of the approach to the consideration of the outputs component of the GST as mandated by Article 14.1 of the Paris Agreement. In this context, ABU would like to reconvey the relevant messages provided by the Group of 77 and China on equity².

An equity-based approach to climate action and support in light of the best available science would hence require that the GST outputs take into account the policy-relevant insights from the IPCC AR 6 reports, including issues regarding historical cumulative greenhouse gas emissions as well as historical human-caused surface warming assessed by the IPCC.

It is very relevant to note that paragraph 21 of the Decision taken at Sharm El-Sheikh on the "Second Periodic Review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it"³ refers to the outputs of the structured expert dialogue serving as input to the first GST. Among the relevant output components of the GST, ABU would like to flag those from the Second Periodic Review, noting that according to paragraph 20 of the same Decision, Parties have different responsibilities, national circumstances and capabilities to contribute to achieving the long-term global goal, while the impacts and risks associated with warming are unevenly distributed, and in this regard, also notes the need for enhanced efforts towards achieving the long-term global goal, taking into account ambition, equity, just transition and the best available science.

² <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/202206050832---G77%20and%20China%20input%20to%20GST.pdf>.

³ <https://unfccc.int/documents/624430>.



GST outcome

According to paragraph 14.3 of the Paris Agreement, 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 the Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action. Therefore, the assessment of the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals, as mandated by its Article 14.1, means assessing the collective progress on ambition and gaps across mitigation; adaptation; means of implementation and support; response measures; and loss and damage. This is the basis for informing the approach to the consideration of the outputs component of the first GST, conducted in the light of equity and the best available science.

Regarding the approach to political outputs, paragraph 33 of Decision 19/CMA.1 states that the consideration of outputs will consist of high-level events where the findings of the technical assessment will be presented, and their implications discussed and considered by Parties. The paragraph also states that the events will be chaired by the Presidencies of the CMA and the Chairs of the SBSTA and SBI. Regarding this issue, ABU would like to emphasize paragraph 10 of FCCC/SB/2022/L.8. According to that paragraph, the SBSTA and the SBI invited the high-level committee referred to in paragraph 33 of decision 19/CMA.1 to provide an update during SBs 58 (June 2023) on progress in planning their high-level events. Before that, it would be useful to look for clarification on the high-level events foreseen in paragraph 33 of Decision 19/CMA.1 (information on how the current and incoming CMA Presidencies and the SB Chairs intend to arrange those events as well as their role).

ABU also would like to reflect on the elements referred to in paragraph 34 (a), (b) and (c) of Decision 19/CMA.1:

(a) ABU recalls that paragraph 7 of Decision 19/CMA.1 requests the Chairs of the SBSTA and SBI to develop guiding questions for all components of the Global Stocktake, including specific thematic and cross-cutting questions, one session of the subsidiary bodies prior to the relevant activities under the GST being carried out. Based on this mandate, the SBSTA and SBI Chairs should be invited to provide those guiding questions focused on the outputs component of the GST, in order to support Parties on the identification of opportunities and challenges in enhancing action and support for collective progress in relation to the thematic areas of the GST. The SBSTA and SBI Chairs should provide those questions as soon as possible, preferably before the informal consultation to take place in April 2023 on preparations for the consideration of the outputs component of the first GST. ABU would like to invite the



SBSTA and SBI Chairs to take into account feedback provided by Parties at the meetings of the Technical Dialogue (TD), and by the joint contact group of the SBSTA and SBI, when they are going to elaborate the questions.

(b) There is a need to start summarizing the diverse contributions coming from the two meetings of the GST Technical Dialogue. To do so, Parties should start sharing their views on what key political messages are arising from the TDs as well as the joint contact group of the SBSTA and SBI, in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering the thematic areas mandated by Article 14.1 of Paris Agreement as well as paragraph 6 (b) of Decision 19/CMA.1, and in the light of equity and the best available science.

(c) Regarding a decision for consideration and adoption by the CMA and/or a declaration to be used to reflect the outputs component of the GST, ABU foresees them as not mutually-exclusive, but rather mutually-supportive. Parties should explore the elaboration of both documents. The outputs of the GST should be reflected in a decision to be adopted by the CMA containing the legal and technical elements, with an outline of a draft decision being developed during the SBs 58 (June 2023). The elements for feeding the outline of the draft decision should be developed during the intersessional in-person workshop in October 2023, as mandated by the paragraph 9 (b) of FCCC/SB/2022/L.8. The Declaration, by its turn, should convey the summarized key political messages considering the collective progress on ambition and gaps across the thematic areas mandated by Article 14.1 of Paris Agreement as well as paragraph 6 (b) of Decision 19/CMA.1, and in the light of equity and the best available science. **Both the decision and the declaration should include the invitation to the Parties referred to the paragraph 17 of Decision 19/CMA.1 to present their nationally determined contributions**, informed by the outcome of the GST, at a special event held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.