EIG Submission on the Global Stocktake
Views on the approach to the consideration of outputs component of the first Global Stocktake

The EIG is pleased to submit its views following the call for submissions arising from Decision FCCC/SB/2022/L.8, para. 8, inviting Parties to share views on the approach to the consideration of outputs component of the first Global Stocktake (GST).

1) Expectations for the GST
The science is clear: the world is witnessing a mass extinction event. According to the IPCC, the rise in weather and climate extremes has already led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond their ability to adapt.

According to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the CMA shall periodically take stock of the implementation to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals. The outcome of the GST 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 (para 14.3).

Therefore, concrete success factors for the GST include:
   a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
   b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
   c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Throughout these goals, it will be crucial to enhance international cooperation for climate action within the UNFCCC process but also beyond this process through cooperation with international organizations involved in the climate related challenges.

2) Expectations for the process
The GST should build high-level political momentum and expectations that Parties start reflecting on how they will enhance the ambition of their NDCs in 2025, as well as step up their ambition in terms of Mitigation, Adaptation, and Means of Implementation to ensure operational decisions on these matters. Therefore, it will be key to start popularizing the required actions as identified by science and identified during the Technical Assessment phase early enough, at a high-level political level and make a call to transition to ambitious climate action. Namely, it will be important to start popularizing critical objectives that need to be met to stay on course towards achieving the 1.5°C objective.

In this same spirit, it is relevant to start assessing the financial requirements for the implementation of these new ambitious NDCs, as well as to start identifying innovative sources of finance to achieve the necessary financial flows to deliver the new critical objectives.

The High-Level Committee, established under paragraph 33 of Decision 19/CMA.1, is invited to share with Parties its plans for how it intends to build political momentum towards a meaningful outcome of the GST in 2023, making use of concrete milestones throughout the year.

The high-level events mandated in Decision 19/CMA.1 should:
   1) Highlight key objectives that are aspirational to reach the objectives of the Paris Agreement;
   2) Ask Parties to explain how their current NDCs are aligned with the 1.5°C objective, and to share reflections on 2025 NDC submissions;
   3) Ask Parties to announce how they intend to implement the Glasgow Climate Pact and Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, including the call to enhance a clean energy mix, including low-emission and renewable energy as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, and to phase
down unabated coal and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and the call to scale up the transition towards renewables;

4) Provide a space to discuss how the findings of the technical assessment could inform the newly adopted Adaptation Framework;

5) Provide a space to build momentum around the development and submission of Adaptation Communications;

6) Establish a dialogue with other relevant processes ongoing in the UNFCCC to identify how they add up to the GST, such as those related to financial flows, means of implementation, the Global Goal on Adaptation, the Mitigation Work Programme and Loss and Damage efforts.

One of the High-Level Events could be held in conjunction with the UNSG Climate Ambition Summit to be held in September 2023. This meeting will be an important moment to build pressure on Parties, at the highest political level, towards enhanced ambition.

The EIG supports the UNSG’s objective to convene a “Climate Solidarity Pact”, to encourage all key players to enhance their emission reduction objectives. High potential economies, such as major economies Those that have the most to contribute to emission reductions are encouraged to work collaboratively to build trust in enhancing their respective NDCs.

In relation with article 14.3 of the Paris Agreement, the summit would be also key to work on enhancing international cooperation on climate action through the UNFCCC process and strengthening cooperation with the international organizations working on climate related issues, such as IMO, ICAO, FAO, IEA, UNIDO, UNESCO, IMF, the World Bank.

The EIG supports the idea of making the climate summit an “accountability summit”, where countries are asked to present the following:

- How they are implementing existing NDCs and LT-LEDs;
- How they intend to review their LT-LEDs to align them with a 1.5°C pathway;
- How they intend to implement the Glasgow Climate Pact and Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, including the call to phase down unabated coal and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.

The Joint Contact Group should convene in June 2023 at the Subsidiary Bodies to prepare some conclusions and reflections on the TD1.3 as well as the summary report for TD1.2. The Joint Contact Group will further have to prepare guidance for the factual synthesis, as well as share expectations for the High-Level Committee, namely around upcoming high-level events.

The third Technical Dialogue (TD1.3) must consider opportunities to enhance and strengthen Parties’ actions and support, and international cooperation for climate action, creative ways to overcome challenges, and the intersections across topics. The EIG expects the TD 1.3 to build on the discussions from both TD1.1. and TD1.2 and start narrowing down on key recommendations that Parties can take forward at a political level during the consideration of outputs phase.

Synergies with other relevant UNFCCC processes
As much as the GST itself will contribute to reflections as part of other relevant UNFCCC processes, it appears fundamental to make the best possible use of ongoing discussions and results in these processes to nourish the GST process and establish its outcomes. A number of parallel processes should be considered, including but not limited to, the Mitigation Work Program, work on the Global Goal on Adaptation, Loss and Damage funding Arrangements, the NCQG, the Sharm-el-Sheikh Dialogue on 2.1.c, the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue, the Just Transition Work Programme.

Involvement of non-party stakeholders will be key.
Non-party stakeholders can contribute to a better understanding of barriers and opportunities for increasing ambition, as well as sectoral expertise. In this sense, their participation must be assured to enhance the process and guarantee their efforts related to the Paris Agreement are being considered.

Enhancing international cooperation for climate action
The GST should provide guidance to international organizations working on climate change. Efforts to implement the GST recommendations will have to be supported by global organizations such as the World Bank, the IMF, or MDBs, in addition to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Paris Agreement.
3) Guidance towards the organization of the intersessional consultation in April
The SBI and SBSTA at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh requested their Chairs to hold an intersessional consultation, in a hybrid format, in April 2023, on preparations for the considerations of outputs component of the first GST.

The EIG is of the view that the intersessional consultation should build a common understanding of the different components of the outcome, namely of what type of messages will be featured in the CMA Decision, in the Presidency Declaration, and in a technical annex. And, it should help Parties reach a better understanding of the level of recommendations that they hope to see captured in the decision, and start identifying key political messages that should be featured in the outcome. Finally, Parties should start discussing how to ensure a proper implementation and follow-up to the recommendations that Parties will agree to in the GST.

The discussions from the intersessional consultation should be captured in a summary from the Secretariat. However, the discussions should not preclude any type of outcome or decision or recommendation emanating from the GST.

Proposed Guiding Questions for the April consultations:

- How should the different components of the GST outcome be structured (CMA Decision, Presidency Declaration, technical annex)?
- What level of recommendations is expected of the CMA Decision?
- What kind of political messages are expected for the Presidency Declaration?
- How can we ensure that Parties follow through on implementing the recommendations contained in the GST outcomes?
- How can we build political momentum towards the NDC submissions of 2025?
- How can GST enhance adaptation measures and foster climate resilience?
- How can we ensure that Parties follow through on implementing the recommendations contained in the GST outcomes?
- How can we build political momentum towards the NDC submissions of 2025?
- How will Parties avoid duplication of efforts and commitments previously made, as well as showing results and/or following up on the climate action initiatives adopted since COP21 to COP27, including the 2019 UNSG Summit initiatives?

The intersessional in-person workshop in October should provide Parties with an opportunity to identify the key building blocks of the negotiated outcome. The October workshop should result in an elements paper, that can inform Parties in their deliberation in the Joint Contact Group at COP28.

4) Expectations for the format of the outcome
Paragraphs 13 and 14 of Decision 19/CMA.1 provide guidance towards the outcome of the Global Stocktake.

The EIG is of the view that the Global Stocktake should conclude with four essential outcomes: three documents, and a political process. The three documents are: a negotiated CMA decision, a presidency declaration, as well as a technical annex, integrated as part of the declaration. The expectations for all four outcomes are outlined below.

a) CMA Decision
The GST decision referred to in paragraph 34 of Decision 19/CMA.1 for consideration and adoption at COP28 should summarize key political messages, first outlining the gaps in implementation with a
view of drawing high-level political attention to the urgency of climate action. However, the decision on the GST should be forward-looking and solutions-oriented and focus on how the identified gaps can be filled, instead of being limited to a precise assessment of how large the gaps are. Indeed, instead of a simple stocktaking exercise, the GST should directly contribute to preparing for the next round of NDCs in 2025. The GST should identify shortcomings in our collective implementation of the Paris Agreement, and help identify concrete opportunities for further action so as to enhance the environmental effectiveness of the Paris Agreement and its synergies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Applying a sectoral or thematic lens, by using the sectors as defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Working Group 3 Report (IPCC AR6 WG3) including energy, industry, AFOLU, transport, building, and urban systems, is a good approach to guarantee that the results of the GST can easily be taken into account at domestic level. Therefore, the GST Decision should foresee commitments by Parties, to be taken at COP28 on a consensus basis, with a view to plugging the identified gaps.

The EIG hopes to see a concrete follow-up mechanism embedded into the outcome of the GST, within existing mechanisms of the Paris Agreement, to ensure that there is accountability in how the recommendations arising from the GST are implemented.

b) Presidency declaration
The COP28 Presidency is invited to present its plans for the COP28 Presidency Declaration early, including the process for its endorsement. It is invited to ensure a transparent process and hold regular consultations early with Parties, taking into considerations their views and proposals. The EIG appeals to the COP28 Presidency to commit itself to an ambitious outcome, building on previous political commitments, inside and outside the UNFCCC, with a focus on the Glasgow Climate Pact of 2021 and the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan of 2022 to advance the progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement.

The conclusions should speak both to Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders. The declaration should encourage Parties to report regularly on their progress in implementing the recommendations and actions identified by the Global Stocktake, as part of their regular transparency reporting under the Paris Agreement. Besides, it would be important to establish a call for action to guarantee a multi-sectorial cooperation and work between Parties and Non-Party Stakeholders. Specific conclusions should be developed on international cooperation on climate action, within the UNFCCC process and beyond, namely to inform the action of non-party stakeholders.

c) Technical annex – integrated as part of the political declaration
The formulation of new and enhanced NDCs is dependent on domestic processes. Therefore, the GST should ideally make it easier for domestic processes to produce ambitious NDCs: both by catalyzing momentum around the next submission of NDCs and ensuring early commitments by Parties to submit enhanced NDCs, as well as by facilitating the formulation of ambitious policies at domestic level. In addition to the Decision, the COP28 in 2023 should also produce a roadmap or technical annex, in the form of a menu of options and best practices, along sectoral and multi-level approaches, that countries are invited to follow in order to reach the goals of the Paris Agreements. Such technical annexes should be evidence-based and could list specific opportunities for climate action, also taking into consideration traditional knowledge from Indigenous Peoples. Again, applying a sectoral or thematic lens, including the identification of possible opportunities to strengthen finance flows, is a good approach to guarantee that the results of the GST can easily be considered at domestic level. The GST can also shed light on those hard to abate sectors, such as aviation and shipping, were we need to mobilize to reduce emissions fast. In such a way, the technical annex can help Parties implement the recommendations and commitments taken as part of the negotiated outcome of the GST. Such a technical annex need not be a negotiated outcome, as Parties are free to take up the actions therein on a voluntary basis.

Outcomes to be translated into practical actions
The EIG hopes to see a concrete follow-up mechanism embedded into the outcome of the GST, to ensure that there is accountability in how the recommendations arising from the GST are implemented. Recommended actions put forward by the GST should be measurable and easy to follow-up upon. And, international organizations should be asked to support the outcomes. Paragraph 17 of Decision 19/CMA.1 invited Parties to present their nationally determined contributions, informed by the outcome of the global stocktake, at a special event held under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United
Nations. In addition to this event, however, Parties should be asked to report more regularly on their progress in implementing the GST outcome, within existing mechanisms under the Paris Agreement. In this sense, support and capacity building needed for this periodic reporting should be foreseen.

d) Political outcome: Building a high-level political dialogue
The GST should build high-level political momentum and make Parties reflect on how they will enhance the ambition of their NDCs in 2025, as well as step up their ambition in terms of Mitigation, Adaptation, and Means of Implementation to ensure operational decisions on these matters. All Parties, and especially high potential economies, such as major economies, should be brought together to discuss, by the end of 2023, the level of aggregate ambition that is required for NDCs submitted in 2025 to be aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, as well as to exchange on how new NDC submissions could support this pathway. A high-level political process should be set in place sufficiently early in the year to build trust among Parties and encourage each other to step up ambition collectively, with a view to filling the gap to the 1.5°C. It is important that Parties start sharing early and popularizing critical objectives that need to be met to stay on course towards achieving the 1.5°C objective.

The High-Level Committee, with the support of the UN Secretary General and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, should convene a high-level political process in order to build such coalition of the willing. Such a dialogue could run from 2023 to 2025, to accompany Parties in their process of defining their NDC enhancement.

5) Communicating on the GST
An extensive communication about the GST process and outcomes has to be planned and this information shall be available in the official languages of the UNFCCC to engage and raise public awareness about this major milestone in the life of the Paris Agreement, to enhance actions under this Agreement, according with its article 12. Every high-level event should therefore be available in live and on video in a transparent and constructive way. This in turn can be conducive to strengthening political commitment at the highest level.

6) Expectations for the substance of the outcome

Issue-specific recommendations

The outcomes of the Global Stocktake will be informed by the Technical Assessment, informed by the best available science, especially the IPCC AR6.

The EIG foresees the following types of recommendations:

Mitigation
The GST should call on Parties to raise ambition and enhance climate action, in a manner that safeguards the 1.5°C objective. It should call on Parties to prepare for the 2025 round of NDC submissions in a manner that represent a progression beyond the Party’s then current NDC and reflects its highest possible ambition. The GST should build a political process and enhance trust across all Parties towards the substantial enhancement of NDCs in 2025. All Parties, and especially those that have the most to contribute to emission reductions, should be brought together to share in advance, by the end of 2023, reflections on their NDCs in 2025. A dialogue should be set in place to build trust among Parties and encourage each other to step up ambition collectively, with a view to filling the gap to the 1.5°C. Such a dialogue could run from 2023 to 2025, to accompany Parties in their process of defining their NDC enhancement.

The GST should develop global indicators that need to be met for the world to be on course with the 1.5°C pathway. To this end, it should request the IPCC for clarity on the levels of emissions needed in 2023 in preparation for NDCs submitted in 2025. The GST should address the near-term actions, including pre-2030 actions and commitments necessary to achieve the 2035 NDCs, whilst also encouraging medium and long-term planning. Informed by science, the GST should send clear signals on the sectoral transformation required to safeguard the 1.5°C objective, highlighting the scale of action
required, collective indicators, political commitments, functioning solutions, timeframes, and enabling conditions needed, with a focus on key and high-emitting sectors. This would facilitate for recommendations to be taken up by non-party stakeholders, who tend to focus on a specific sector. Outputs organized by sector or along key systems transformations will make it easier for Parties to apply in enhancing their NDCs, as well as in enhancing international cooperation. The GST could help better understand thresholds in systems viability. The GST should work to address dependency on fossil fuels and provide steps to avoid the lock-in of emissions. To this end, the GST should assess the trajectory and track progress in achieving the call to phase down unabated coal and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while highlighting steps necessary towards transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just way. Likewise, the GST should support efforts to reduce demand and create more sustainable consumption and production patterns. The GST is also an opportunity to strengthen the protection of biodiversity, including ecosystems, in the context of current mitigation efforts. It is crucial that the GST assess the adequacy, loopholes and perverse incentives arising from accounting and rules in the LULUCF sector – including the magnitude of unaccounted emissions - and suggest ways for Parties to overcome them. Finally, the GST will also be an excellent space to identify gaps and opportunities to achieve more sustainable and responsible consumption and production patterns. In line with the 2030 Agenda and with the aim to ensure a green recovery for all.

The GST can develop guidelines and common understanding around the design and preparations of NDCs, in order to inform the 2025 round of NDCs. Namely, Parties should commit to peaking of emissions by 2025, setting ambitious economy-wide emission reduction targets, and aiming for net negative after 2050. The GST can further support the growing trend of countries who include oil and gas in their NDCs. The GST could also support work in accelerating reductions of short-lived climate pollutants, such as methane.

In addition, the GST could help develop voluntary targets for non-state actors, in order to build momentum for climate action among the non-party stakeholders.

Finally, the GST outcome should give guidance to pertinent processes within and outside the UNFCCC in a manner to urgently reduce emissions and put the world on a pathway to 1.5°C. The GST can namely guide the work under the Mitigation Work Programme, the 2.1.c Dialogue, as well as the Work Programme on Just Transition. Finally, guidance should be provided to the IMO and ICAO in order to reduce emissions in the shipping and aviation sectors.

Adaptation
The GST should distill the findings from the technical assessment phase, drawing from the IPCC AR6 contributions, and highlighting the scale of adaptation efforts required for a 1.5°C and 2°C world, as well as in scenarios of potential overshoot.

The GST should support the different elements of the national planning cycle for adaptation, both on the short-term and long-term, namely by accelerating systems transformation towards a more resilient world. The GST should support Parties to submit their Adaptation Communications noting that several documents can serve as AdComs, and recalling that one of the listed purposes of AdComs is to Provide input to the global stocktake (e.g. in 9/CMA.1). The GST should support efforts to improve monitoring & evaluation of adaptation action. The IPCC AR6 WGII report notes that only a very few countries already have operational frameworks in place to track and evaluate implementation and results. This is a significant challenge, and there is much to learn from one another on different M&E approaches so that we can track the effectiveness and progress of adaptation measures, detect gaps and adjust adaptation plans as needed. In particular, the latest IPCC report has shed light on the issue of maladaptation, and the GST could highlight best practices to avoid this, namely in the planning phase, as well as identify capacity needs. The GST could highlight how to reinforce monitoring and evaluations systems and invite Parties to conduct self-assessments of adaptation efforts. The GST should also support efforts in strengthening the global community’s management of transnational risks, namely regional or global risks which could be missed at the national level, where adaptation planning usually takes place.

The GST should help foster the right enabling conditions for effective adaptation action. This includes: political commitment and follow-through, institutional frameworks, policies and instruments
with clear goals and priorities, enhanced knowledge on impacts and solutions, mobilization of and access to adequate financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, and inclusive governance processes.

Further, the GST could inform the work conducted under existing processes under the UNFCCC and beyond, including the newly adopted Adaptation Framework. It could invite the Adaptation Committee and the LEG to strengthen their work to support the progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation, and invite the PCCB and NWP to prioritize capacity-building support for GST follow-up. Further, the GST could ensure follow-up by non-party stakeholders. Namely, it should invite non-party stakeholders to incorporate GST findings in their work at country level.

Means of implementation and support
The outcome for means of implementation and support should take into account how to best support ambitious outcomes for mitigation and adaptation, as well as other areas of climate action. It should support the enhancement and implementation of NDCs, NAPs, and Adaptation Communications, as well as other implementation instruments. It should give an indication on how to best support transformational change and it could highlight existing challenges related to the alignment of financial flows with a low-emission and climate resilient development and related to the mobilization and provision of support, including e.g. issues related to the access to finance. The various reports of the SCF provide a good basis to draw lessons learned and recommendations from.

The GST should assist in building a framework and indicators for the implementation of Article 2.1.c, including by building on the outcomes from the Dialogue on Article 2.1c), which can then be taken up through a stand-alone agenda item. The GST should give concrete recommendations to create the right (economic) incentives for the enhanced consistency of financial flows with a low-emission and climate resilient development, e.g. it should support the global commitment to phase out subsidies that are not aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, including inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.

The GST should identify avenues for the increased mobilization and provision of finance for climate action, including by mobilizing and tapping on innovative sources. Also for this the various reports of the SCF, including the biennial assessment of climate finance flows, the report on the progress towards the USD 100bn goal and the needs determination report, provide a very good basis draw lessons learned and recommendations from The GST could also inform the work of the Just Transition Work Programme, noting that the SCF Forum in 2023 will focus on financing the just transition and may also provide some insightful recommendations to further support the global transition.

The GST is also well-timed to inform the deliberations related to the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), by taking stock of where we are with the implementation of the USD 100bn goal and the achievement of Article 2.1c) and providing recommendations to be considered in the context of the deliberations and the decision on the NCQG in 2024.

Finally, the GST can take stock of the reform of international finance institutions, including the IMF and WB reforms, mandated at COP27 through the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan.

Cross-cutting issues
Best available science
The GST should call on the scientific community and in particular the IPCC to fill research gaps related to threshold in viability, namely through a better understanding of tipping points in the global climate system, and their consequences for adaptation and mitigation action. The GST provides a crucial opportunity to assess future regional and global impacts from the cryosphere and oceans; in particular regarding tipping points and slow onset, high impact events that will continue for many decades, centuries or millennia. Apart from mitigation measures, in particular the potential for adaptation and the consequence for loss and damage needs to be thoroughly assessed. The GST will allow assessing these changes in the light of current and necessary future collective efforts by Parties of the Paris Agreement. With respect to the knowledge gaps that exist around the realm of tipping points the GST may recommend that the IPCC assess the topic through a dedicated IPCC Special Report. The GST shall in particular address the risk of these changes, and their regional and global impacts, if
there is an overshoot of the Paris Agreement temperature goals. Due consideration must be given to the recommendations of the 2018 IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, the three IPCC Working Group Reports, and the 2023 IPCC Synthesis Report. The GST must address the gaps between current efforts and science-based pathways that can prevent the crossing of additional, essentially permanent thresholds – and this especially in the cryosphere – in the coming five-year period.

**Equity**

The Global Stocktake is required to assess collective progress “in the light of equity and the best available science”, as per Article 14.1. The Global Stocktake can help facilitate discussions on equity, by providing a space for Parties to reflect on whether their targets are aligned with the 1.5°C objective. A GST anchored in equity will give it a broad base of legitimacy among Parties and other stakeholders.

The EIG is concerned with the extent of current gaps towards reaching the goals of the Paris Agreement, across all areas of climate action. In particular, the EIG is concerned that the window of opportunity to keep the 1.5°C alive is closing. Climate change impacts and risks are becoming increasingly complex and more difficult to manage, and impacts are increasingly becoming irreversible. Therefore, the GST must support an approach to equity that is conducive to ambition, rather than that constrains or defers climate action. According to the Paris Agreement, Article 4.3, each Party’s successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party’s then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. Climate action, and namely emission reductions should be pursued, giving due consideration to fairness. Fairness considerations include various aspects. No single aspect on its own can accurately reflect fairness. The evolving nature of a country’s circumstances should also be reflected in fairness considerations. The EIG’s understanding of a fair share includes in particular consideration of the aspects below.

First, responsibility is reflected in a country’s past, current and future greenhouse gas emissions. According to the Paris Agreement, developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. At the same time, historical emissions are marked by a significant increase in emissions from emerging economies. Developing country Parties are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances. And, the GST must ensure that those countries who are most vulnerable to climate changes, such as LDCs and SIDS, benefit from the required support. According to the Paris Agreement, support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions. The GST should strengthen international cooperation and ensure that the required support is available and conducive to higher ambition.

Second, the GST must be rooted in the countries’ capacity to contribute to solving the climate problem. All countries must play their part. High potential economies, including major economies are encouraged to contribute to climate action, in particular through stringent emission reductions and contributions towards means of implementation and support.

**Human rights**

The GST is an important instrument to recenter our collective understanding of the role that human rights and social inclusion principles should play at the core of effective climate action. As stated in the Paris Agreement, as well as in the Sharm-el-Sheikh Implementation Plan, all parties need to respect, protect and consider their respective human rights obligations when taking climate action. In addition to the principles of equity and best available science, the GST should therefore review climate action in light of human rights and broader social principles, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, individuals and communities in vulnerable situations, as well as public participation, gender equality, and intergenerational equity. Just transition plans should be built on inclusivity and meaningful stakeholder engagement, taking into account the rights of workers, local communities and consumers. Applying these principles will make climate action more effective as several IPCC-reports have highlighted.
Avert, minimize and address loss and damage
Loss and Damage needs to be addressed as a continuum; therefore, the GST should recommend cross-cutting solutions and the most conducive ways to ensure synergies between adaptation, disaster risk management and other approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. The GST can highlight the urgent need to scale up prevention efforts, in order to make countries and communities more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change and to reduce the scale of both economic and non-economic losses and damages. It should give specific recommendations on key actions that should be taken across the spectrum of actions to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, including with regards to comprehensive risk assessment and management, early warning systems, emergency preparedness, post-disaster relief and reconstruction, including building back better. It should also recommend scaling up promising approaches, such as anticipatory action. Given the significant institutional developments on L&D since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, with inter alia the establishment of the Santiago Network, the establishment of several expert groups under the Executive Committee of the WIM and the recent decisions on funding arrangements for L&D, the GST should provide recommendations on how to ensure a holistic, effective and efficient institutional architecture for L&D, with a view to informing the WIM Review in 2024. By taking stock of the existing funding flows as well as gaps in the ecosystem of funding for loss and damage under and outside UNFCCC, the GST can feed into the deliberations on the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and point to areas requiring greater attention in the Glasgow Dialogue.

International cooperation
The GST must encourage an improved exchange of information between non-state actors and countries to avoid double counting of efforts and to enhance overall environmental integrity.