**Submission by Brazil on behalf of ABU to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and Subsidiary Body for Implementation on views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first Global Stocktake (GST 1) taking into consideration the informal note prepared by the co-chairs of the contact group**

**(September 2023)**

ABU welcomes the opportunity to submit its views, pursuant to paragraph 64 (a) of FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4 on the elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first Global Stocktake (GST 1), taking into account the indicative draft structure of the draft CMA 5 decision on the global stocktake contained in an informal note prepared by the co-chairs of the contact group for this agenda item at the SBs 58 session[[1]](#footnote-1).

ABU is fully aligned with the G77/China positions on the GST and reiterates its strong commitment to the first Global Stocktake (GST 1).

Taking into account the indicative draft structure of the draft CMA 5 decision on the global stocktake contained in the informal note prepared by the co-chairs of the contact group for this agenda item at the SBs 58 session referred to above, ABU would like to propose the structure below.

ABU will refrain from providing texts below the heads and subheads of the structure at the current status of negotiations. Our Group is willing to engage on it at the appropriate time. However, the Group would like to reiterate and present new elements to be considered under the CMA Decision that could support fulfilling the headlines to be agreed.

*General remarks*

* The messages regarding an ambitious, equitable and balanced GST outcome should reflect the assessment of the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and all its long-term goals. The messages should encompass the stock take of the implementation of all long-term goals in a comprehensive and balanced manner.
* Parties need to be clearly informed by those messages in order to update and enhance, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support, as well as enhance international cooperation for climate action as mandated by the Paris Agreement.
* The political messages should call for scaling up collective ambition on climate action and support, addressing gaps, challenges, opportunities and best practices, according to the principles of Equity and CBDR-RC.
* Recognition of significant implementation gaps and call for commitment towards means of implementation and support to fulfill them is fundamental. Concrete opportunities will emerge only with the recognition of gaps that exist.
* Scaling up means of implementation to address climate ambition is fundamental.
* Mitigation and Adaptation considerations must focus on addressing outstanding gaps in means of implementation.
* The assessment of the collective progress, based on the recognition of gaps (past and present) and the identification of opportunities (present and future), need to be translated into very clear messages to serve as one of the basis for Parties elaborating their respective actions and support, in a nationally determined manner, promoting internal dialogues between Government and Non-Government stakeholders having the outcomes of the GST in hands. The design of the NDCs could be included under those dialogues. On the other hand, international cooperation for climate action shall also be informed by those clear messages under the outcomes of the GST.

*Periodic Reviews and other pre 2020 elements*

* Recognition that information and knowledge have improved since the first periodic review (2013–2015) and the second periodic review (2020-2022) , while there continue to be important information and knowledge gaps in relation to the areas covered within the scope of the periodic reviews, and encourages the scientific community to address these gaps. The outcomes from the periodic reviews also must be considered under the GST 1 (according to paragraph 21 of decision 21/CP.27), in particular that, despite overall progress on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, Parties are not collectively on track to achieve the long-term global goal and that the pre-2020 pledges of some Parties and their subsequent implementation have been insufficient. Also, that there are still significant gaps between collectively pledged emission reductions and the reductions required to achieve the long-term global goal, as well as gaps in support for adaptation and means of implementation for developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention. Also that, in order to shift to and remain on a pathway to achieving the long-term global goal, Parties must enhance their efforts under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to significantly reduce their aggregated emissions prior to 2030, while recognizing the financial, technological, economic, capacity-building and institutional challenges and needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention. Also, that, although some progress has already been made by the UNFCCC, its constituted bodies and other entities in scaling up financial, technological and capacity building support, these enablers for climate action are not yet aligned with the urgency of a rapid, just and equitable low-emission and climate-resilient transition and significant gaps still exist in terms of both the scale and the speed of such progress. Also, that climate finance has increased since the first periodic review but is still inadequate to address the needs and priorities, reiterates that developed country Parties provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.
* An ambitious, equitable and balanced GST outcome should start recognizing implementation gaps that exist, especially those relating to the pre-2020 period. Technical evidence has indicated that the world is not on track to fully deliver the commitments under the Convention and its instruments (Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement). Parties need to enhance ambition in all the thematic areas of the GST, according to the principles of Equity and CBDR-RC.
* The report of the 2020 round table on pre-2020 implementation and ambition should be considered under the GST 1 outcome.
* The document FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.10/Add.1/Rev.2 is a very updated reference to inform the outcomes from GST 1.
* The impact of historical greenhouse gas emissions in the average global temperature increase is a fundamental context to discussing efforts to enhance climate action and support and should be part of an ambitious, equitable and balanced GST outcome.
* ABU recognizes pre-2020 and historical responsibilities as challenging issues, but fundamental to build the confidence that all Parties are doing their fair share. In addition to trust, other two pillars need to form the basis of the outcome: empathy and solidarity.

*Science and equity*

* One of the most important pieces of evidence is that global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions. There is very little left to achieve 1.5oC.
* Best available science, including the IPCC, on the state of climate change and its adverse effects.
* According to the IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report, human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850–1900 in 2011–2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals. This is a finding from the IPCC that clearly translates the GST’s backward looking and forward-looking elements.
* A very similar key message contained in the Synthesis report by the co-facilitators of the structured expert dialogue of the Second Periodic Review states that equity is key to achieving the temperature long-term global goal. Historical emissions are unequal. The impacts and risks associated with warming are also unevenly distributed. Parties have differing responsibilities and capacities to contribute to achieving this long-term global goal, but many are constrained by structural inequalities. Equitable action therefore requires fair consideration of historical emissions, inclusive decision-making and just transitions.
* In our view, these two approaches capture the discussions on equity and historical contributions, based on the best available science and should be reflected in the outcomes of the GST.
* Equity and science also stipulate that addressing the climate crisis requires, first and foremost, the promotion of sustainable development and the mobilization of all of humanity’s resources to tackle structural inequalities among countries, while paving the way for just transitions towards low-carbon and climate resilient societies. Achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must stand as a priority for the international community, as the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development provides the systemic and long-term set of solutions that the complexity of climate change requires.
* The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report clearly states that conditions that constrain individual and collective actions are: poverty, inequality, and injustice; economic, institutional, social and capacity barriers; siloed responses; lack of finance, and barriers to finance and technology; tradeoffs with SDGs. Conversely, conditions that enable individual and collective actions are: inclusive governance; diverse knowledges and values; finance and innovation; integration across sectors and timescales; ecosystem stewardship; synergies between climate and development actions; behavioral change supported by policy, infrastructure and socio-cultural factors. Focus on sustainable development is, therefore, a pre-condition for ensuring the GST outcome is effectively based on equity and science.

*Final remarks*

* Positive and negative elements regarding the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement should be considered, taking into account the weaknesses and strengths of both instruments.
* Enabling international environment, in particular international cooperation, as key element for implementing action and support, including current and new NDCs.
* Global adaptation progress and support needs for meeting the Global Goal on Adaptation, but not losing the need to think about how to support Parties, in particular developing countries, on identifying in a nationally determined manner vulnerabilities to climate change. Enhancing capacities on the ground, with special attention to governance. Involvement of local communities is essential.
* Recognizing the role of the non-Party stakeholders in the GST process, including the way forward.
* ABU considers adaptation, mitigation, means of implementation and support, loss & damage and response measures as thematic areas of the GST, refraining from subordinating one to another.

Considering the non-exhaustive elements above, ABU would like to suggest the following draft structure.

**Draft structure of the draft CMA 5 decision**

**A. Preamble**

* Reference to UN General Assembly Resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988, which established the IPCC
* Reference to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the Rio Declaration
* Reference to the adoption and open for signature of the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
* Reference to the 1993 UN General Assembly Resolution 47/195, Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
* Reference to 1997 decision 1/CP.3, Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
* Reference to 2015 decision 1/CP.21, Adoption of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
* Reference to principles of Convention, its Kyoto Protocol and its PA, in particular equity and CBDR-RC
* Reference to the ultimate goal of the Convention and to the purpose of the Paris Agreement (i) to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, (ii) in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, and (iii) in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.
* GST mandate / objectives/nature of outcome – reference to Art. 14.1 and 14.3 PA, para 14 19/CMA.1
* Recognition of national circumstances
* Welcome first GST
* Reference to the Resolution 70/1, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development

**B. Context and cross-cutting considerations**

* Recognition of need to strengthen multilateralism, upholding it, avoiding unilateralism
* Reference to SDGs
* Synergy / linkage of different issues
* Right to sustainable development including poverty eradication as well as ensure access to modern energy and achieving food security as context
* Importance of international cooperation on climate action and support
* Best available science (IPCC) on state of climate change and its impacts
* Equity considerations
  + Recognition of historical cumulative emissions and increasing the global average temperature
  + Link between climate action and means of implementation and support (Art. 4.7 UNFCCC, Art. 9, 10, 11 PA enhancing implementation of Art. 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7 UNFCCC)
* Party driven process
* Role of non-Party stakeholders
* Key messages on global progress and gaps:
  + Pre-2020 ambition and implementation gaps in collective progress (mitigation/NAMAs and Kyoto Protocol, adaptation/NAPs, means of implementation (including $100B/yr by 2020, tech transfer, CB))
  + Collective progress and gaps on meeting PA goals
    - Focus on strengthening the NDC cycle, instead of parallel/ sector initiatives
    - Progression
    - Enabling international environment key for implementing current and new NDCs
    - Emphasize centrality of GST to strengthen action and support and maintain NDCs cycles to PA
    - Progress and gaps across all areas of PA as well as towards achievement of PA goals, including the recognition of significant implementation gaps and commitment towards MoI to fulfill them
  + Integrated and systemic approach linking to sustainable development, just transitions, synergy between action and support in thematic areas
* Reference to the work under the technical dialogues, which contributed to completing the phases of the GST 1, taking note of the synthesis report thereon, and the summary reports on the meetings of the dialogue both under the responsibility of the TDs Cofacilitators (CFs). Expressing appreciation and gratitude to those involved in the technical dialogues, in particular its co-facilitators. Noting that work under the technical dialogues has been completed and that the dialogues covered all the thematic areas of the GST 1.

**C. Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals (LTGs) of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1 (a-c), in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action and support**

**C.1 Mitigation**

* State of play (implementation and gaps)
  + Global mitigation progress, costs and support needs in context of PA LTGs
  + Collective assessment of progress and gaps
  + Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs
  + Assessment of collective progress and ambition and implementation gaps
  + Reference equity considerations
* Political messages and including other information for strengthening action and enhancing support (para. 13, 14, 34(a), 34(b) 19/CMA.1)
  + Scaling up collective mitigation ambition and implementation
    - Scaling up means of implementation and support to address mitigation
    - Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices

**C.2 Adaptation**

* State of play (implementation and gaps)
  + Global adaptation progress and support needs for meeting the GGA
  + Assessment of collective progress and ambition and implementation gaps
  + Recognition of efforts
  + Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs
  + Reference equity considerations
* Political messages and including other information for strengthening action and enhancing support (para. 13, 14, 34(a), 34(b) 19/CMA.1)
  + Scaling up collective adaptation ambition
    - Scaling up means of implementation and support to address adaptation
    - Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices

**C.3 Means of implementation and support**

* Finance
  + State of play (implementation and gaps)
    - Assessment of collective progress and ambition and implementation gaps
    - Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs
  + Political messages
    - Scaling up support to address PA LTGs
      * Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices including and other information for strengthening action and enhancing support (para. 13, 14, 34(a), 34(b) 19/CMA.1)
* Technology Development and Transfer
  + State of play (implementation and gaps)
    - Assessment of collective progress and ambition and implementation gaps
    - Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs
  + Political messages including and other information for strengthening action and enhancing support (para. 13, 14, 34(a), 34(b) 19/CMA.1)
    - Scaling up means of implementation and support to address technology development and transfer
      * Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices

* Capacity Building
  + State of play (implementation and gaps)
    - Assessment of collective progress and ambition and implementation gaps
    - Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs
  + Political messages including and other information for strengthening action and enhancing support (para. 13, 14, 34(a), 34(b) 19/CMA.1)
    - Scaling up means of implementation and support to address capacity building
      * Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices

**C.4 Efforts related to loss and damage**

* + State of play (implementation and gaps)
    - Assessment of collective progress and ambition and implementation gaps
    - Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs
  + Political messages including and other information for strengthening action and enhancing support (para. 13, 14, 34(a), 34(b) 19/CMA.1)
    - Scaling up means of implementation and support to address efforts related to loss and damage
      * Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices

**C.5 Efforts related to response measures**

* + State of play (implementation and gaps)
    - Assessment of collective progress and ambition and implementation gaps
    - Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs
  + Political messages including and other information for strengthening action and enhancing support (para. 13, 14, 34(a), 34(b) 19/CMA.1)
    - Scaling up means of implementation and support to address efforts related to response measures
      * Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices

**D. Enhancing international cooperation for climate action**

* State of play (collective progress assessment)
* Political messages
  + Need for systemic cooperation and coherence between climate action, debt, trade, finance international policy regimes
  + Challenges and barriers, including costs and needs
  + Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices
  + Assessment of collective progress and ambition and implementation gaps
  + Political messages including and other information for strengthening action and enhancing support (para. 13, 14, 34(a), 34(b) 19/CMA.1)
    - Opportunities, lessons learned, good practices

**E. Guidance and way forward**

* joint efforts towards a strengthened global governance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and its Paris Agreement
* Implementing Art. 14.3 PA, para. 17 of 19/CMA.1
* Reiteration of UNSG mandate to hold event for presentation of NDCs in 2025/COP30
* Call on Parties to inform themselves from GST outputs to update, in nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with PA and in enhancing international cooperation
* Looking forward to start of GST2 in 2026

1. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/630104. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)