

## **G77 AND CHINA SUBMISSION ON THE ELEMENTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF OUTPUTS OF THE GST**

The Republic of Cuba is making this submission on behalf of the Group of 77 and China in response to the call for submissions from the 58th sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies with respect to the elements for the consideration of the outputs of the Global Stocktake.

1. There are several key elements that need to be reflected in the outputs of the Global Stocktake to ensure that such outputs fulfill the mandate for the GST laid down under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and the modalities thereof under Decision 19/CMA.1.
2. These elements include the following:
  - **Preamble** - These would be clauses that would highlight key considerations relating to the conduct of the GST that the Parties have in mind when discussing and adopting the outputs of the GST. These would include, for the G77 and China, clear references to the principles and provisions of the Convention and its Paris Agreement, including the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances, as well as references to previous decisions of the CMA with respect to the GST.
  - **Context and Cross-Cutting Considerations** - These would be a set of paragraphs that outline global challenges, principles and provisions of the Convention and its Paris Agreement, the Parties' reflections on the best available science with respect to the state of climate change and its impacts; the equity considerations that Parties agree would be important to reflect as the basis for enhanced action and support on climate change as well as international cooperation; clear references to the need for integrated, systemic and inclusive approaches to action and international cooperation on climate change in the context of the right to development and the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and clear references to the need to address pre-2020 implementation gaps in climate action and international cooperation under the Convention to promote climate action and implementation of the Convention and its Paris Agreement.
  - **Mitigation** - This element would be composed of a set of paragraphs that outline the CMA's assessment of the collective progress in undertaking mitigation action under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, highlighting urgency for implementation of mitigation actions in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention and its Paris Agreement, and the need for scaling up collective mitigation ambition with support to be provided from developed country Parties to developing countries Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, consistent with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement. This element could highlight historical gaps in implementation of mitigation actions since the start of the multilateral climate regime, outline opportunities to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in the context of CBDR-RC, equity and historical responsibility of developed countries to take leadership in climate action, and solutions and approaches needed to achieve the Paris Agreement's temperature goals, in the context of national circumstances and priorities and scaling up means of implementation and support by developed countries.
  - **Adaptation** - This element would include a set of paragraphs that reflect the CMA's assessment of collective progress with respect to adaptation efforts, including on the

global goal on adaptation and further steps towards achieving this goal, the provision of support by developed countries for developing countries' adaptation actions under the Paris Agreement, and highlighting the urgency of adaptation action and adaptation financing. There could also be paragraphs that highlight the impact of adaptation measures, developing countries' efforts in scaling adaptation actions, the scale of current adaptation efforts and adaptation financing, and the consequent need for scaling up of both adaptation actions and support, including the implementation of the framework to assess progress on the global goal for adaptation and any necessary associated technical guidance.

- **Response Measures** - This element would include paragraphs that draw on the state of play of the adoption and implementation of climate change response measures by Parties and their impacts on Parties, including those considerations highlighted under Article 4.10 of the Convention and Article 4.15 of the Paris Agreement. Such considerations should include a collective assessment of how international cooperation can enhance addressing any adverse impacts, promote positive impacts, and support economic diversification and just transitions, including through financing and support under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, as well as how addressing the impacts of the implementation of climate change response measures can be done in a coherent, integrated and systemic manner with other actions and international cooperation under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement. This element could also highlight challenges and barriers in advancing response measures and the opportunities available to explore and address all forms of negative impacts faced by developing countries through a wide variety of formats including dialogues on assessment and analysis, tools and methodologies, case studies on different national contexts, and technical papers developed in addressing the impacts of rapidly evolving climate mitigation policies.
- **Loss and Damage** - The paragraphs under this element should highlight a collective assessment of the urgency and need for addressing loss and damage arising from the adverse effects of climate change, drawing on the institutional advances in the work undertaken by Convention and its Paris Agreement bodies with respect to loss and damage. This element should underscore the need for enhanced operationalization of loss and damage-related policy discussions and actions in the Convention and its Paris Agreement, including under the WIM ExCom, technical assistance and other support through the Santiago Network. In the same vein, this element should underscore the need to fully operationalize loss and damage financing and support, particularly through the Loss and Damage Fund (LDF) as well as other new funding arrangements on loss and damage coordinated through the LDF.
- **Means of Implementation and Support** - This will be a key element in the consideration of the outputs of the GST, and would be comprised of three sub-elements:
  - **Finance** - The paragraphs relating to climate finance should highlight the progress and the gaps in the mobilization and provision of climate finance under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, in particular with respect to developed countries' commitment to provide at least USD100 billion annually by 2020 up to 2025. There should be a collective assessment of the climate finance needs of developing countries drawing from finance needs assessments undertaken under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, stressing the need for a new collective quantified goal on climate finance based on the principles and provisions of the Convention and its Paris Agreement, highlighting the importance of enhanced transparency in the fulfillment

of climate finance commitments under the Convention and its Paris Agreement as a critical enabler of enhanced action and international cooperation on climate change, and identification of key opportunities to enhance the scale, predictability, transparency and quality of climate finance to developing countries

- **Technology Development and Transfer** - The technology transfer-related paragraphs should highlight both the implementation progress and gaps with respect to the fulfillment of the technology transfer commitments under the Convention and its Paris Agreement. There should be a consideration of (1) the unmet technology transfer needs that exist in developing countries, including those identified in the TNA and TAP processes; (2) the barriers and opportunities that exist and which need to be addressed to be able to enhance action and international cooperation on climate change, to support developing countries in implementing their climate actions, and to support developing countries develop their endogenous environmentally sound technologies as key contributions towards the scale up dissemination and use of such technologies; and (3) the opportunities that can be seized to enhance the development and transfer of climate technologies in developing countries to enable access to key technologies that serve as a key factor in effective climate change action under the Convention and its Paris Agreement.
- **Capacity Building** - There should be paragraphs under this element that reflect a collective assessment of both implementation progress and gaps with respect to the conduct and scaling up of effective capacity building actions under the Convention and its Paris Agreement to support developing countries in undertaking climate actions. There should be a clear indication of the capacity building needs of developing countries that need to be addressed via direct linkage with finance, and which would constitute significant opportunities for enhanced international cooperation on climate change capacity building. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, highlighting it should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.
- **International Cooperation** - This is a key element to have considering that a key outcome of the GST is to enhance international cooperation on climate change. Among the key considerations that could be raised under this element is that unilateral coercive measures should not be used for climate action and the need for inclusive and equitable international cooperation and coherence between climate action and other international policy regimes that are relevant to the full and effective achievement of the objective of the Convention, the goals of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, while ensuring the right to development and enabling efforts to eradicate poverty, as well as synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements such as the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.
- **Way Forward** - These could be paragraphs that recall key principles and provisions of the Convention and its Paris Agreement, namely CBDR-RC and equity, highlight developed country commitments to provide the means of implementation and support, send a political signal for enhanced international cooperation, underscore the need for holistic and inclusive approaches in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and identify a clear way forward that Parties could collectively undertake pursuant to their respective commitments under the Convention and its Paris Agreement in a nationally determined manner. Parties could be requested to inform themselves of the outcomes of the GST.

The UNSG's high-level event for the presentation of NDCs in 2025/COP30 as mandated under Decision 19/CMA.1 could also be referred to.

3. The Group of 77 and China would like to highlight that in developing the consideration of outputs component of the GST under paragraph 34 of decision 19/CMA.1, certain approaches and principles are crucial:

- It is important that the consideration of outputs faithfully implement the principles and provisions of the Convention and its Paris Agreement;
- The recognition in the Paris Agreement that the first GST cycle is a critical step for informing further ambition in enhancing action and support, including the need to support holistic, inclusive and systematic actions that mainstream climate resilience and low GHG emissions development;
- The identification of opportunities and challenges for enhancing action, support, and international cooperation, and the key political messages, coming from the GST should aim towards achieving the long term goals of the Paris Agreement in the context of promoting sustainable development, poverty eradication and economic diversification, taking into account the needs of developing countries in terms of poverty eradication, food security, sustainable development and just transitions, including through holistic, inclusive and equitable actions that reflects climate justice;
- The consideration of outputs should be comprehensive and balanced, be both backward- and forward-looking;
- The focus, consistent with the GST mandate, should be on assessing collective progress, to be done taking into account the results of relevant work conducted under the Paris Agreement, the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, in a manner that is not focusing on individual Parties, is non-policy-prescriptive and not intrusive, and looks to informing Parties in 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;
- A comprehensive approach to the latest available science and recognition of the IPCC AR6 as a robust and comprehensive source of scientific and other information assessed during the GST. The GST should draw on the findings of the IPCC AR6 and other knowledge sources, taking into account information gaps, and be considered in a contextualized manner that takes into account national circumstances, technological and economic feasibility, equity and CBDR-RC, and developing countries' sustainable development, poverty eradication and other developmental objectives.

4. The Group reiterates the substantive points made in its Submission of 25 May 2022 with respect to the following issues to be part of the consideration of GST outcomes:

- The importance of considering the projected impacts of climate change on developing countries, as assessed by the IPCC (paragraph 11 of the G77 and China's 25 May 2022 GST Submission)
- The projected increase in losses and damages and the adaptation gap, as assessed by the IPCC (paragraph 12 of the G77 and China's 25 May 2022 GST Submission)

- The need to address the social and economic impacts of response measures and to address loss and damage in developing countries (paragraph 13 of the G77 and China's 25 May 2022 GST Submission)
  - Identifying the good practices, lessons learned, opportunities, challenges, needs, and gaps for enhancing implementation and ambition , with respect to mitigation, adaptation, the provision of the means of implementation by developed countries (finance, capacity building and technology transfer) to developing countries, addressing the consequences of response measures, and averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage as indicated in para 6(b) of decision 19/CMA.1 in a balanced manner (paragraph 15(iii) of the G77 and China's 25 May 2022 GST Submission), and enable climate change challenges to be addressed effectively. Developed countries, in particular, have the opportunity to identify ways to more effectively deliver future climate finance commitments, for example, through instituting burden sharing within developed countries and reforming national budgetary processes to enable timely delivery of finance commitments at a scale proportionate to the needs of developing countries
  - Considering equity and the best available science together will strengthen the science-policy interface represented by the IPCC and the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement regime, and ensure that the science-based assessments with respect to mitigation and adaptation and related means of implementation coming from the IPCC are holistically taken into account in an inclusive, systemic and integrated manner in the multilateral policy context of the GST (paragraph 20 of the G77 and China's 25 May 2022 GST Submission).
5. The Group highlights the importance of ensuring that in the consideration of outputs component of the GST, equity considerations are highlighted. Equity in substance requires a holistic and cross-cutting collection and assessment of the information obtained for the GST from all sources of inputs in light of the purpose of the GST. Doing so will help ensure that the outcome of the GST is equitable, looking backward at implementation gaps and challenges, what has been done, what has not yet been done, and how these would be addressed in an equitably ambitious and forward looking manner in the various areas and related efforts under paragraph 6(b) of decision 19/CMA.1, taking into account the underlying principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances, and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication (paragraph 22 of the G77 and China's 25 May 2022 GST Submission)
  6. The Group reiterates the need to ensure that the GST is based on the best available science. This requires that, together with the equity considerations above, the policy-relevant insights presented by the IPCC AR6 reports and other latest reports, including objective statements of the limitations or gaps of relevant findings in these reports and their models, are reflected in the final outcome of the GST itself (paragraph 28 of the G77 and China's 25 May 2022 GST Submission). The Group has identified some of these policy-relevant insights as important, including broadening access to finance and technologies, mitigation options, scaling up financial support for mitigation, loss and damage and adaptation to developing countries, and technology development and transfer, and enhancing international cooperation consistently with the principles of the Convention and its Paris Agreement (paragraphs 31, 32, and 33 of the G77 and China's 25 May 2022 GST Submission).

7. This submission is without prejudice to further submissions that may be made by the Group, and likewise is without prejudice to any submissions that may be made by individual members or constituency groups of the Group of 77 and China.