

# Designing a Meaningful Global Stocktake: Links with the Enhanced Transparency Framework

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- **Background**
- **The GST Process**
- **Transparency Links with the GST**
- **The GST Process: You Are Here**
- **An Effective GST**

- **Article 14 of the Paris Agreement**

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically 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 (referred to as the “global stocktake”). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall undertake its first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.
3. 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 this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.



- **Goals of the Paris Agreement**

- Mitigation: Holding global average temperature increase to “well below 2 degrees C” and pursuing efforts to limit increase to 1.5 degrees C (Article 2.1), and the associated goal to achieve a balance between emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century (Article 4.1)
- Adaptation: Increasing the ability to adapt to adverse effects and foster climate resilience (Article 2.1.b), and the associated global goal on adaptation (Article 7.1)
- Finance: Making finance flows consistent with a low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development pathway (Article 2.1.c), and the associated finance mobilization goal (Art 9.3).

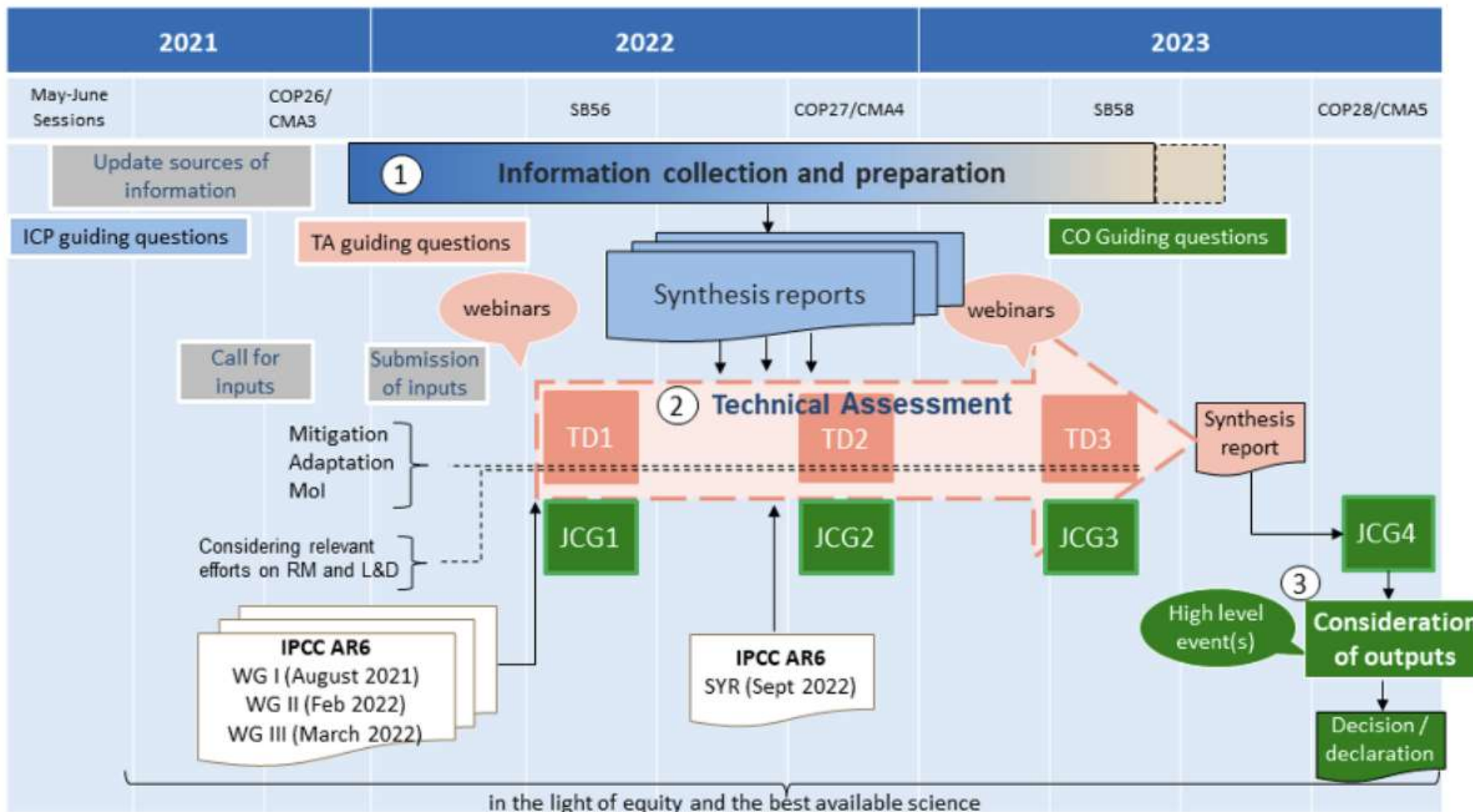


Figure extracted from the SB Chairs' Non-Paper, September 2021<sup>1</sup>



- **Components of the GST process:**
  - information collection and preparation
  - technical assessment
  - consideration of outputs
- **Information collection and preparation commenced in late 2021**
- **The technical assessment, which it will overlap with, commenced in June 2022**



- **Enhanced transparency framework (ETF):**
  - More frequent reporting (every 2 years)
  - More comprehensive reporting (all Parties, with flexibility for SIDS, LDCs)
  - Tracking progress toward nationally determined contribution (NDC)
  - Information to be provided on cooperative approaches (Article 6)
- **ETF timeline**
  - The delay of COP26 significantly shortened the timeframe in which to prepare for Parties' first round of biennial transparency reports (BTRs)
  - Full transition to BTRs envisioned for 2024
  - Completion of the first GST (GST1) at COP28 in 2023



- **First technical dialogue (TD1) at SB56 (June 2022)**
  - Three roundtables:
    - Mitigation
    - Adaptation
    - Means of implementation/finance
  - World Cafe
- **Second technical dialogue (TD2) at COP27 (November 2022)**
  - Three roundtables:
    - Collective progress towards the long-term temperature goal in Article 2.1(a)
    - Collective progress towards the global goal for adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change (Article 2.1(b))
    - Collective progress towards making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development (Article 2.1(c))
  - World Cafe
- **Third technical dialogue (TD3) at SB58 (June 2023)**
- **Consideration of outputs**





- **Evolving Context and Key Gaps/Challenges**

- Two significant shifts in goalposts since the Paris Agreement entered into force:

- A shift from ‘well below 2 degrees C’ to a focus on staying within 1.5 degrees C
- A shift from aiming to reach net-zero in the ‘second half of the century’ (Article 4.1) to ‘by or around mid-century’

- **The following gaps have begun to emerge in the process**

- Implementation gap
- Equity gap
- Substantive and process challenges



- **Options for enhancing environmental effectiveness**
  - Engage with the gaps and challenges set out above
  - Focus on shifting the emphasis to how identified gaps can be plugged
  - Catalyze further target-setting, through:
    - robust framing addressing evolving context and gaps
    - a dynamic process identifying epistemic gaps and building on generated knowledge
    - technical annexes highlighting specific opportunities for climate action

- **The Wider Landscape of Global Climate Governance**
  - “Wider landscape includes:”
    - International organizations and agreements:
      - ICAO, IMO, Montreal Protocol, IFIs, etc.
      - The “groundswell” of Global Climate Action
      - Transnational initiatives involving private/sub-state actors o Informal initiatives primarily driven by states, e.g. Global Methane Pledge
    - Existing (partial) links to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement
      - SBSTA (cooperation with intergovernmental organizations)
      - Marrakech Partnership/GCA agenda
- **What are options for meaningful participation in and contributions to the GST in the context of this “wider landscape”?**



- **Given the sheer amount of inputs and engagement the GST will undertake from start to finish, what kind of outcome will make some sense of all the noise?**

<https://www.c2es.org/content/global-stocktake-an-opportunity-for-ambition/>



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