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# Global Stocktake (referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement)

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**6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Carpathian Convention Working Group on Climate Change  
9 October 2019, Budapest, Hungary**

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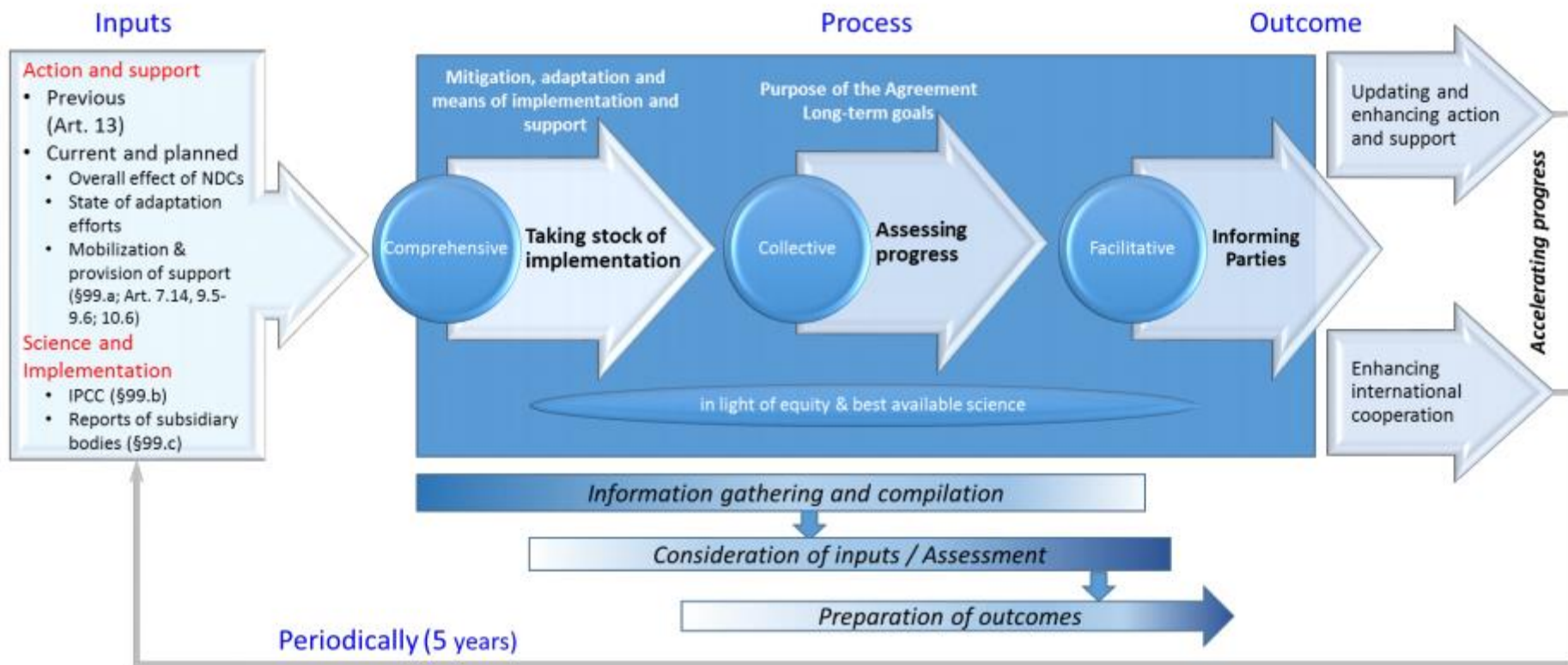
**Name**

**UN Environment – Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention**

# The global stocktake (GST)

- The global stocktake established under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement is a process for **taking stock of collective progress toward achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals**. It takes place **every five years**.
- 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**.
- Parties should consider **how best to operationalize** the scope of the global stocktake through **modalities and procedures** such as inputs, workstreams, and outputs, while taking into account the mandate set by the Paris Agreement (**form follows function**).
- In designing the modalities, Parties should ensure that the global stocktake is a **process that evolves and grows stronger over time** by seizing opportunities that emerge from societal, economic, and technological changes; building on lessons learned; and incorporating new information and best practices.

# The GST | What was agreed?



Identification of sources of input for and the development of the modalities for the global stocktake (design of the global stocktake) (Decision 1/CP21, para.101)

# Framing the Global Stocktake

The Paris Agreement addressed the fundamental issue of “**who does how much**” through a “**pledge, review, and enhance**” process that requires all countries to

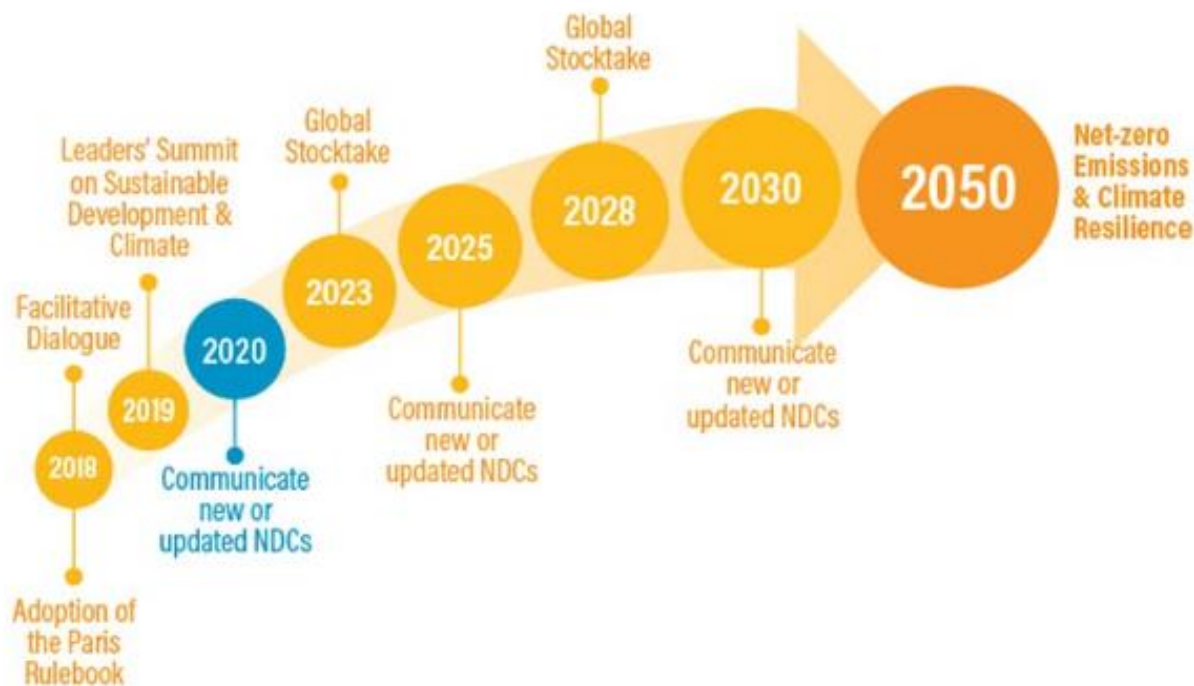
- communicate National Determined Contributions (NDCs),
- **regularly assess collective progress**, and
- inform progressively ambitious action by all Parties over time through the **ambition process**.

Parties agreed to organize a **facilitative dialogue** to


- jointly take stock of global efforts to reduce emissions and enhance resilience
- discuss how these efforts are effective
- identify avenues for increasing collective ambition

# Ambition Mechanism

## Ambition Mechanism in the Paris Agreement



Source: [wri.org/publication/NDC-enhancement-by-2020](http://wri.org/publication/NDC-enhancement-by-2020)

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# The Talanoa Dialogue

At the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), Parties requested the Presidency of COP 23 and the incoming Presidency of COP 24 to jointly lead the dialogue under the tradition of Talanoa.

*"Talanoa is a traditional word used in Fiji and across the Pacific to reflect a process of **inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue**. The purpose of Talanoa is to share stories, build empathy and to make wise decisions for the collective good. The process of Talanoa involves the sharing of ideas, skills and experience through storytelling."*

The Talanoa Dialogue is divided into a preparatory and a political phase, considering three questions:

**Where are we? Where do we want to go? And how do we get there?**

# The Talanoa Dialogue | Synthesis of the preparatory phase (excerpt 1/4)

## Where are we?

- Several Parties have stated their intention to become **climate neutral or to meet their energy needs using renewable technologies only**
- National governments have taken steps to **strengthen national policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks** to address climate change
- **Subnational governments** have also joined efforts to combat climate change: about 9,000 commitments have been put forward by cities
- The **number of companies taking climate action is also increasing**: about 6,000 commitments have been identified by businesses from 120 countries
- Awareness within the investment community is increasing as more **asset owners and investors incorporate and disclose climate-related aspects** of their operations and act as champions of climate compatible investments

# The Talanoa Dialogue | Synthesis of the preparatory phase (excerpt 2/4)

## Where are we? (cont.)

- **Climate finance from Annex II Parties to non-Annex I Parties has increased** both in volume and rate from year to year
- A wealth of **collaboration initiatives** between governments and non-governmental actors have been highlighted
- Despite all our efforts, **greenhouse gas emissions**, their concentration in the atmosphere and global average temperature, **are still on the rise**
- Stories referred to a **record-breaking number of climate-related disasters** across the world, many of which documented the number of lives lost, as well as the costs of the damage
- **Climate-related risks** for these natural and human systems **will continue to increase in the absence of increased global ambition**



# The Talanoa Dialogue | Synthesis of the preparatory phase (excerpt 3/4)

## Where do we want to go?

- Transformation towards net-zero emission and climate-resilient development must start today; **delayed action** could imply **cost escalation, lock-in in carbon-emitting infrastructure, stranded assets** and **reduced flexibility** in future response
- Participants depicted **a world in 2050** where global efforts have led to the **achievement of zero-net emissions**, characterized – inter alia - by:
  - Large majority of countries running on 100 per cent renewable energy
  - GHG emissions phased out in transport systems
  - Degradation of forests and other ecosystems has long been halted
  - All infrastructure is resilient and operate with the highest levels of energy efficiency
  - Waste has been eliminated by reducing, recycling or reusing all materials
  - Lifestyles are sustainable and have foregone excessive and unnecessary consumption

# The Talanoa Dialogue | Synthesis of the preparatory phase (excerpt 4/4)

## How do we get there?

Success will be determined by:

- committed and sustained **leadership** (The key factor to *get there*, is *will!*)
- Attention to **ethics, social justice and equity**
- **robust governance** for addressing climate change at all levels
- deep understanding of the **interdependencies** between climate change action, sustainable development and poverty alleviation
- Efforts to integrate national ambition with **real economic action**
- Ability to **motivate and encourage private companies, the investment community and civil society**
- Determination to cooperate with a view to ensuring that all relevant actors have **access to the financial resources, technologies and capacity** necessary to act.

# The Paris Agreement Rulebook

- In parallel to the Talanoa dialogue, guidelines for bringing the Paris Agreement fully to life have been negotiated and Parties agreed at COP24 in Katowice, Poland on the **Paris Agreement Rulebook** to put those guidelines in place
- At COP24, countries adopted **the modalities for the global stocktake**, which will be conducted in a series of phases:

## SERIES OF PHASES FOR THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

### Phase 1: Information collection and preparation

Gather information necessary for the stocktake: NDCs, scientific studies (including from IPCC), country reports (including transparency reports) and tailored national submissions, and other information.

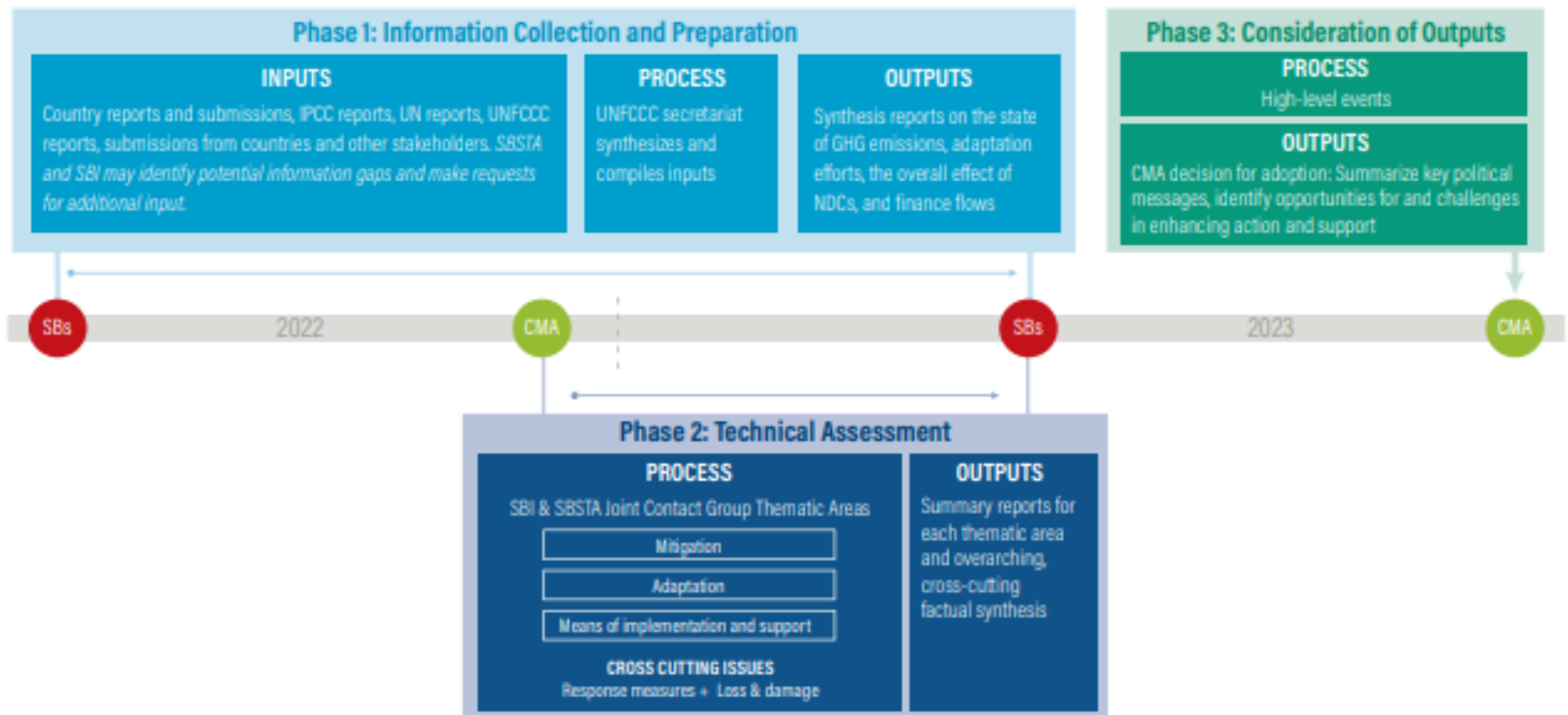
### Phase 2: Technical assessment

Series of technical dialogues held over two or three consecutive UN climate conferences.

### Phase 3: Consideration of outputs

Will take place at the COP in the year of the stocktake itself (i.e., 2023 and every five years thereafter)

# The Global Stocktake Process



Source: WRI, Explaining the Paris Agreement Rulebook;

<https://wriorg.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/unpacking-paris-agreement-rulebook.pdf>

# UN Climate Action Summit 2019

## Some signs of progress:

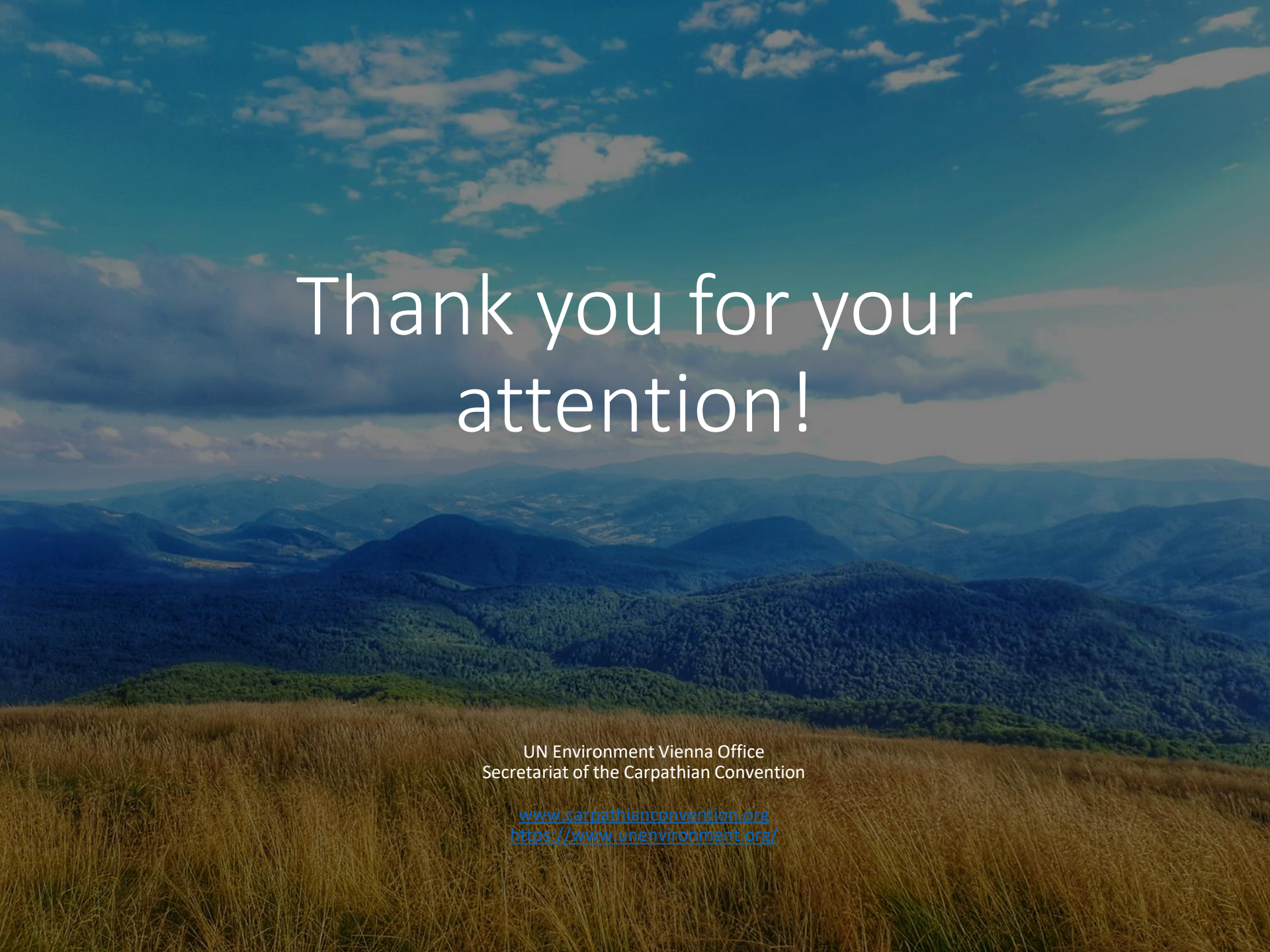
- **67 countries** have now indicated their **intention to enhance their Paris commitments** to climate action by end of 2020, and separately, **77** have **committed to targets to achieve carbon neutrality**
- **87 major corporations** announced their **commitment to emissions-reduction targets that align with limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C**; these companies have a collective value of more than \$2.3 trillion and more than 4.2 million employees
- Allianz and 11 other major asset owners with more than \$2.4 trillion in investments globally announced a **commitment to transition their full investment portfolios** to net-zero emission investments by 2050

However, **many of the world's largest emitters were absent**, including the US, Brazil, Japan, Australia and Canada:

- None of these countries has yet expressed intentions to enhance their NDCs by 2020
- Without their participation, the global community ultimately cannot limit warming to 1.5 degrees C.

# 2020 as a key milestone

- Countries are requested to put forward nationally determined contributions (NDCs) by 2020 with the expectation that the **NDC enhancement process delivers greater mitigation** to keep the Paris Agreement goals within reach
- NDC enhancement also provides an important opportunity to **make adaptation planning more robust**:
  - increase the visibility and profile of adaptation to achieve balance with mitigation,
  - strengthen adaptation action and support,
  - provide inputs to the global stocktake,
  - enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.
- **Clear communication of NDCs** also builds trust and facilitates effective implementation advance transparent communication of the NDC



Thank you for your  
attention!

UN Environment Vienna Office  
Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention

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