

## **Submission by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group on Agenda item 6, Global Stocktake**

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Ethiopia on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group (LDC Group) presents this submission in order to advance the discussions under the APA on Agenda item 6 relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, known as the Global Stocktake.

We thank the Co-Facilitators for preparing the informal note, including some useful guidance. Our submission is responding to the questions and thematic issues posed in the Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement on the second part of its first session

### **Linkages and context:**

**(a) How to understand and assess collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals? How will this be done in a comprehensive and facilitative manner considering mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science?**

LDCs believe that:

As set out in Article 14, the global stocktake (GST) must take stock of implementation to assess collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement, as set out in Article 2, and its long term goals.

To gain a clear picture of collective progress towards implementation, the GST must be broad in scope/take a holistic approach, encompassing all elements of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, all provisions of the Paris Agreement must be included.

The results of the GST shall inform Parties of the needs and opportunities so as to represent a progress over time, as defined in Article 2 and to enhance their ambition in the context of Article 4.11 and to enhance the efforts of Parties to improve their contribution to the Paris Agreement in its entirety.

In accordance with Article 14, the focus should be on taking stock of implementation to assess collective progress towards achieving the overall purpose of Paris Agreement as defined in Article 2. Therefore, it should aim to enhance action towards:

- Implementing of the Convention, including its objectives
- Achieving the temperature goal
- Addressing impacts and resilience - adaptation and loss and damage
- Building towards low-GHG emissions development
- Enhancing financial support to meet the needs of developing countries,
- Strengthening capacity building, technology development and transfer, education, training, public participation and public access to information

The GST should be implemented to reflect equity, and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. The GST should provide relevant information to determine whether efforts to implement the Paris Agreement are ambitious and fair, reflecting the greater capacity and responsibility of many countries.

The GST should be pivotal tool in achieving the long term goals of the Paris Agreement. Such goals include:

- The temperature goal (Article 2) and Article 4.1
- Achieving a collective mobilisation goal in relation to climate finance as reflected in decision 1/CP21
- Fully realising technology development and transfer (A10.1)

- The adaptation goal in Article 7.1
- Averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage (Article 8.1)

### **Principles/context for the GST:**

**The principles of the GST should reflect the overall principles of the Agreement. As such it must be:**

- done in a comprehensive and facilitative manner as well as in light of equity and best available science;
- Party driven;
- Transparent;
- done in a balanced and holistic manner;
- able to give a clear and accurate picture of collective progress; and
- Ensuring gender balance in all functional elements of the Paris Agreement.

### **Work method**

With respect to advancing negotiations, working under Agenda item 6 should be coordinated with other agenda items given GST will tie them all together. It should seek opportunities for coherent discussions, synchronising the work across interlinked areas. This would include coordination with transparency and compliance discussions, as well as NDCs and adaptation communications.

To advance this work, it would be useful to hold a pre-session workshop before the 2018 May session of the Subsidiary Bodies as a means of facilitating discussion on textual proposals that link with other work under the APA.

### **(b) How to increase understanding of the linkages between Article 14 and other articles of the Paris Agreement, which are directly or indirectly linked to the global stocktake (GST)?**

LDCs believe that the GST is a review of all elements of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the GST should be an assessment of the action elements in all provisions of the Agreement. The GST should therefore take stock of each of these actions.

### **(c) How to capture information relevant for assessing collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals from different sources of input in a comprehensive, manageable, and balanced manner among all elements, including but not limited to, adaptation, mitigation, and means of implementation and support?**

As indicated by paragraph 99 of 1/CP.21 sources of input include:

- The overall effect of NDCs, including mobilisation and provision of support.
- The latest reports of the IPCC
- Reports of the Subsidiary Bodies

Others sources of input should include:

- inputs from Technical ER and multilateral consideration of progress under PA
- national communications under the Convention
- biennial reports of Parties
- reports from UN bodies (e.g. UNEP gap reports)
- information from regional groups and institutions
- information from civil society agencies

- reports from constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, such as the Adaptation Committee, the CTCN, the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage, the Least Developed Country Expert Group, etc.
- Synthesis report by Secretariat on aggregate effect of NDCs undertaken after the review in 2019

LDCs consider that *sources* of input are distinct from the *inputs* themselves. A range of inputs (information from the sources) will be provided from the sources identified and these will evolve over time with the Agreement. The holistic nature of GST means the scope of inputs should not be constrained and a durable structure should be developed that is broad and fluid enough to give a true assessment of collective progress

### **Capturing of Information:**

LDCs believe that a common format to capture the information is required. This will be based on all elements of the Agreement. The guidance for reporting should be robust and fit-for-purpose with outputs based on good, reliable, complete, comparable data.

### **(d) What modalities will ensure that the GST will be facilitative, open and inclusive but also efficient and effective? How will the information that is reported and communicated be processed?**

The modalities for carrying out the GST will go through a series of phases:

#### **1. Call for Inputs**

There should be a general call for inputs from Parties, constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, UN Agencies, IPCC and other scientific bodies and civil society organisation

#### **2. Compilation and synthesis**

- The information should be collated by the Secretariat into an agreed format.
- The Secretariat should be invited to undertake a synthesis of the information

#### **3. Technical review**

- A technical review committee should be established to review the information
- The CMA should conduct a technical expert meeting to review the information provided and to make recommendations for appropriate responses

#### **4. Facilitative Progression**

Once all the inputs have been reviewed, the CMA should establish a high level process to make recommendations to further enhance action under the Agreement.

### **(e) How will the CMA be assisted in conducting the GST? What bodies and processes are linked to the GST and in what way?**

The CMA will oversee the overall conduct of the GST. As such it will formally call for inputs from identified sources inside and outside the UNFCCC to assist it by informing the GST.

### **(f) What could be the most appropriate timeline for the GST? What could be its phases and streams, if any?**

As indicated in Article 14.2, the first GST will be undertaken in 2023 and every 5 years thereafter, unless otherwise decided. The timeline of phases for the first GST should include:

1. Call for inputs at COP22, with a deadline for the communication of inputs by September 2023
2. Compilation and synthesis of inputs by the Secretariat ahead of the CMA session in 2023

3. Technical review during the CMA session in 2023
4. Facilitative progression through a high level process during the CMA session in 2023

**(g) How to ensure that the outcome of the GST would inform Parties in enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action?**

LDCs believe that experience from the Structured Expert Dialogues can be improved upon and provide a basis for how the GST could be conducted, noting that adjustments will be required given the GST's focus on implementation.

LDCs believe that the outcomes of GST should:

- Take stock of implementation to assess collective action;
- be an evaluation against equity and best available science, in a balanced manner
- identify opportunities of enhancing cooperation;
- indicate whether collective actions are on track to implement the Paris Agreement to achieve the purpose of the Agreement and its long term goals;
- identify gaps in terms of action and support;
- encourage parties to raise ambition in all areas with enhanced NDCs; and
- be communicated in a clear and straightforward way which makes taking action to fill any gaps identified under the global stocktake easier.

**(h) What information will support this outcome?**

LDCs believe that the information gained from the inputs from various stakeholders as indicated above shall provide the necessary information. It is important that the reporting framework covers all elements of the Paris Agreement.