

# The First Global Stocktake

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**iGST**  
Independent Global Stocktake

# About the Independent Global Stocktake (iGST)



The iGST is a consortium of civil society actors working together to support a strong and transformative Global Stocktake (GST).

We work as an aligned independent community, conducting joint research and advocating together for a robust GST that empowers countries to take greater climate action.



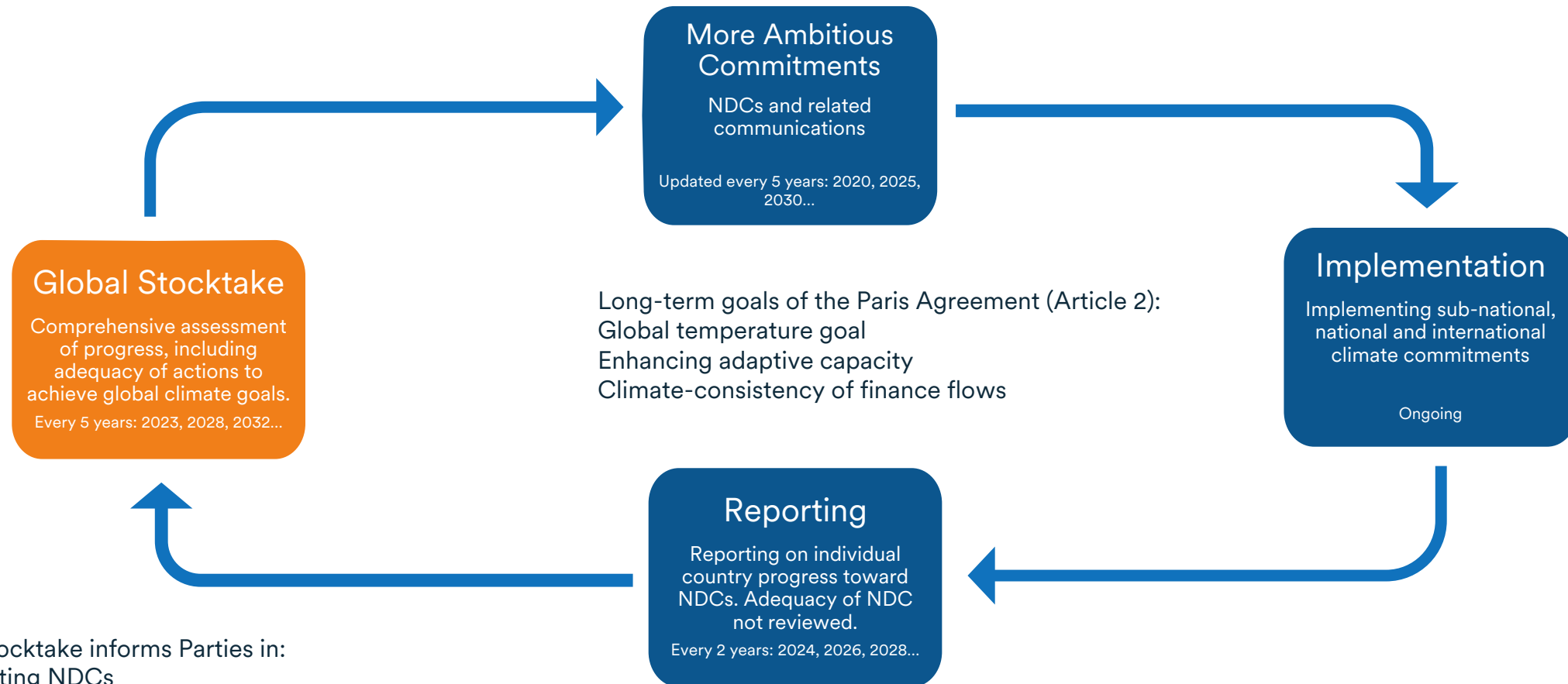
[www.independentgst.org](http://www.independentgst.org)

# Primer: Global Climate Negotiations

- **UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international treaty adopted in 1992. 198 countries ('Parties') have ratified. Staffed by a secretariat, also called the UNFCCC – the secretariat carries out work to support countries in addressing climate change, and runs annual negotiation cycle.
- **Paris Agreement:** Treaty negotiated in 2015, during COP21 in Paris – 195 Parties. Outlines long-term global goals on *mitigation, adaptation, and finance*, to be fulfilled through a bottom-up process of ***nationally determined contributions (NDCs)***. New, more ambitious NDCs are submitted at least every five years.
- **COP:** Conference of the Parties, the highest decision-making body of the UNFCCC. Meets and renders updated decision text once per year. *COP Presidency* is the nation hosting the COP; help set agenda, broker negotiations.
- **Parties:** Formal signatories to the UNFCCC and/or Paris Agreement – all at *country* level (+EU). Participate in annual negotiation cycle, where decisions are negotiated by consensus.
- **non-Party stakeholders:** All others – subnational entities (cities, states, provinces); private sector; Indigenous groups; NGOs and civil society. Observers to the process; can make recommendations to Parties and implement own climate actions.

# The Global Stocktake: Heartbeat of the Paris Ambition Cycle

The Paris Agreement features a 5-year cycle intended to ratchet up climate ambition. The Global Stocktake is a key feature of this cycle, designed as a primary driver to pressure for enhanced ambition within the Paris architecture.

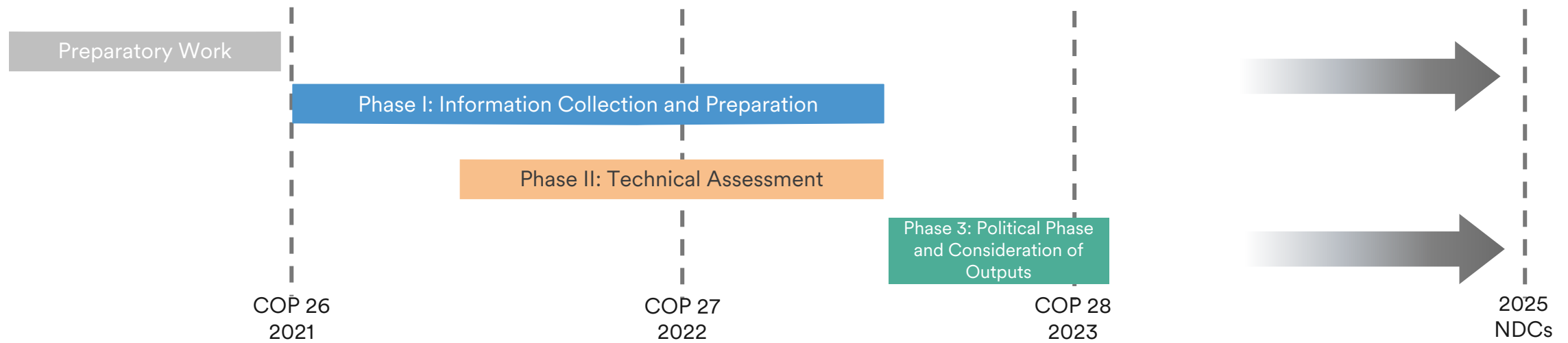


Global Stocktake informs Parties in:

- Updating NDCs
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Key to catalyze progress

# How Does the Global Stocktake work?

The Global Stocktake (GST) occurs in three phases, with outputs meant to influence national climate policy.



The GST assesses collective progress toward the three long-term goals of the Paris Agreement: **mitigation**, **adaptation**, and **finance**. It is also mandated to consider efforts on *loss and damage* and *response measures*, and be conducted “in light of equity and the best available science.”

Inputs from Parties and non-Party stakeholders throughout.

# Technical Findings - Highlights

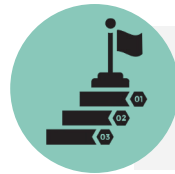
- **Seventeen "key findings"**, no major surprises
- **Paris Agreement *is* working, even if we still have a long way to go**
  - In 2010, we were looking at global temperature increases of 3.7-4.8°C by 2100. Today, this projection has dropped to 2.4-2.6 °C by 2100, with the possibility of reaching 1.7-2.1 °C when taking into account the full implementation of long-term net zero targets.
- That said, we are **off track** across all major goals – mitigation, adaptation, finance
- Facing *ambition gap* as well as *implementation gap* – must pivot further toward implementation, accountability, for both Parties and non-Party stakeholders
- Importance of just transitions and economic diversification

# So what? What could a GST decision at COP28 deliver

## A civil society perspective

Strong political signals on use of GST as **moment for course-correction**, to forge a common roadmap for a safer future.

To remain legitimate, GST outcomes must remain **balanced** across thematic areas, and keep equity in mind



Commitments to prepare **1.5°C-aligned NDCs**, including updated 2030 and 2035 targets, by early 2025.



At least **triple renewable energy capacity** by 2030, while equitably **phasing out fossil fuels**.



Catalyze an **adequate adaptation response**, including via improved planning and the necessary support



Foster **climate-resilient, sustainable food systems** that ensure food security and reduce emissions.



**Scale and shift finance** in pursuit of these goals including via regulatory shifts and scaled cross-border finance.



Improved **accountability** mechanisms for countries and non-state actors, including improved data + disclosure



2024-2025

Translating GST outcomes into national action

## What comes next

- US climate policy implications: follow-up arc into 2025 NDCs
- US role in both domestic policymaking and on international stage
- Private sector, subnational policymakers need clear signals for planning
- GST will repeat every five years