

# Input from Norway to the technical dialogue of the Global Stocktake

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## Introduction

Norway welcomes the opportunity to provide input to the global stocktake (GST), referencing Decision 19/CMA.1. and the call for input to the technical dialogue from the co-facilitators.

The GST is crucial for enhancing the collective ambitions on action and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. The outcome shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support, as well as enhancing international cooperation for climate action. To deliver on this mandate, the technical dialogue is key. Norway would like to share views on some perspectives which we believe need to be more prominent during the next technical dialogues for the GST to contribute to enhanced action.

## Experiences from the first technical dialogue and looking forward

We would like to start by thanking the co-facilitators for planning and organising a successful first meeting of the first technical dialogue (TD.1.1) during SB56. The combinations of different formats (like roundtable discussions and world café) worked very well. It facilitated broad participation, something which is key for the process. We would encourage the co-facilitators to continue to include different stakeholders, like experts, scientists, and other non-party stakeholders, in the next sessions of the technical dialogue.

The main focus of the discussions during the first technical dialogue was on what we have done so far and where we are. We acknowledge that this is an important start when taking stock. However, to be able to deliver on our mandate, the next meetings of the technical dialogue need to be more focused on how to fill the existing gaps on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support. We suggest that the discussions during the next meetings are structured around the guiding questions which concerns:

- What further action is required?
- What are the barriers and challenges, and how can they be overcome at national, regional and international levels?
- What are the opportunities, good practices, lessons learned and success stories?

When addressing how to fill existing gaps we believe it would be helpful to have discussion, where parties and non-party stakeholders can share concrete examples from the development and implementation of climate policies and measures. This could be both examples relevant for Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support, as well as for enhanced international cooperation for climate action.

In these discussions, one could highlight ways and experiences in implementing or enabling further action, as well as discussing the role of carbon pricing, including fossil fuel subsidies, and the role of shifting investments in the transition to align them with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

*To sum up, our overall input to the next meetings of the technical dialogue are:*

- *They should continue to be inclusive of different stakeholders and perspectives.*
- *Discussions should be structured around how to fill the existing gaps on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support.*
- *Parties and non-party stakeholders should be encouraged to share concrete examples from the development and implementation of climate policies and measures.*

## **Equity perspectives in the technical dialogue**

As stated in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, the GST shall take stock of the progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals. 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 best available science. We will now provide some further views on the equity part.

*When it comes to how equity should be reflected in the technical dialogue, we believe we need to treat equity more broadly, and thus go beyond historical and burden sharing aspects. The following equity perspectives should be added to the discussion:*

- *Equal access to the opportunities that lies in a zero-emission pathway.*
- *Engaging and involving different stakeholders in climate policy making at local, national, regional and international levels.*
- *Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs.*

Equal access to the opportunities that lies in the zero-emission pathway, means for example more equal access to public and private climate finance, technologies for renewable energy and green jobs. To exemplify, we can look at access to renewable energy technologies: One obvious gap to reach the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement is that a much greater share of the global energy consumption must come from renewable sources. According to the IPCC WG III report, reducing GHG emissions across the full energy sector requires major transitions, including a substantial reduction in the overall fossil fuel use, the deployment of low-emission energy sources, switching to alternative energy carriers, and energy efficiency and conservation. Such transitions demand new technologies, investments, competence, capacity etc. We believe that a more equal access to the opportunities that lie in the energy transition, including the enabling conditions needed, has a key role to play in the equity discussions during the technical dialogue.

On engaging and involving different stakeholders: An ambitious and effective climate policy involves the whole of society. Businesses, civil society, and governments at different levels play a crucial role in the development and implementation of our climate targets and policies. Consequently, different stakeholders must be involved in the decision-making process, including, among others, civil society, children, youth and indigenous peoples. The IPCC WGII report emphasises that inclusive governance that prioritises equity and justice in adaptation planning and implementation leads to more effective and sustainable adaptation outcomes. Furthermore, that vulnerabilities and climate risks are often reduced through carefully designed and implemented laws, policies, processes, and interventions that

address context specific inequities such as based on gender, ethnicity, disability, age, location and income.

Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, in our perspective, is also very much linked to the inclusiveness of policy processes. In the Norwegian context, the tripartite cooperation model between employers, unions and government has long traditions in Norwegian working life and is key for just transition. These equity perspectives also have a role to play in the technical dialogue.

Another aspect linked to equity is the developmental co-benefits one can achieve when carrying out climate policy. For example, according to the IPCC WG III report the low-emission energy sector transitions also will have multiple co-benefits, including improvements in air quality and health. We need to discuss how these opportunities can benefit everyone, for the transition to a zero-emissions society to leave no one behind.

In our view, the above are key components of an equitable climate policy development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We would argue that it is crucial that the technical dialogue treat equity broadly. We believe that this is important for the global stocktake to be sufficiently forward-looking and ensure greater collective ambitions and actions.