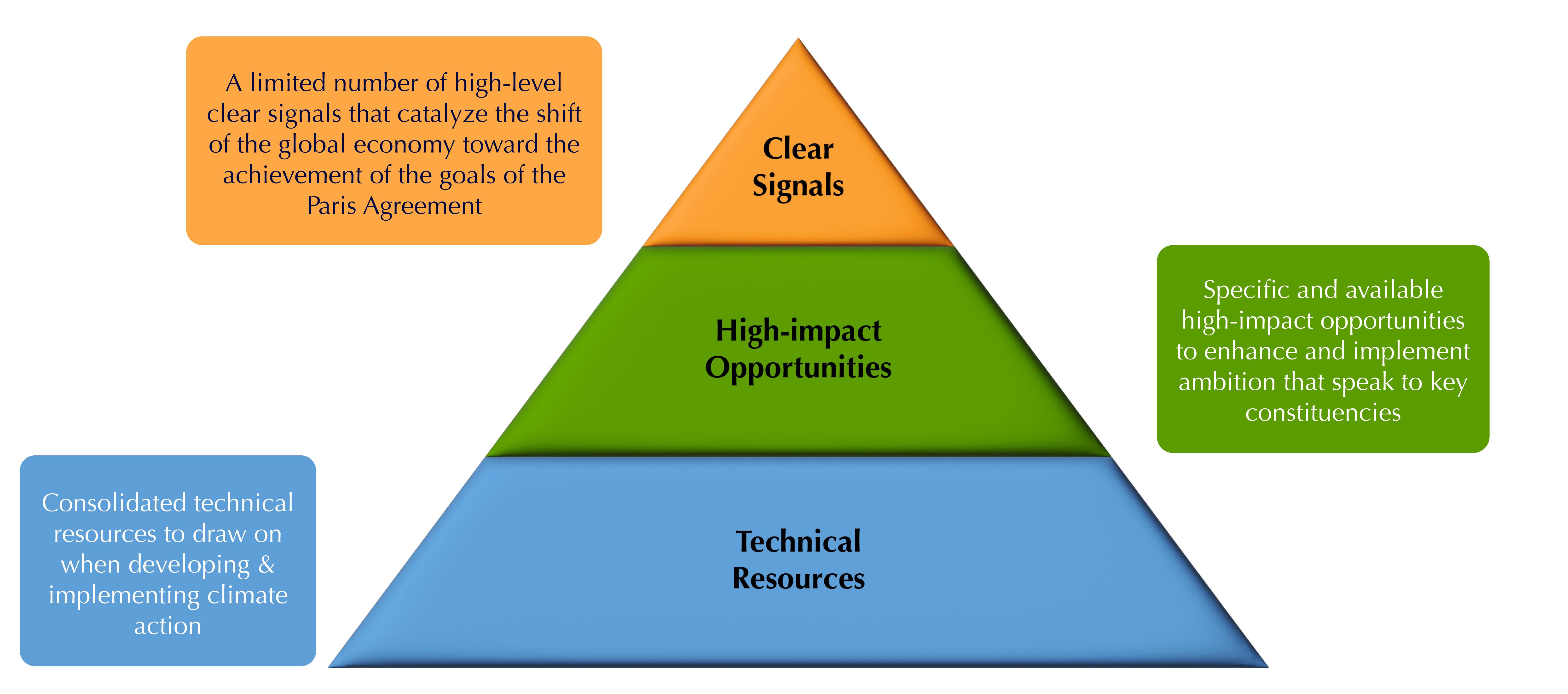
What Happens After the First GST Ends at COP28 Will Define Its Success

The global stocktake (*GST*) must send *clear and specific signals* as to opportunities for Parties and non-Party stakeholders (*NPS*) to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and avoid catastrophic climate change.

Both greater formal *climate ambition* as well as *enhanced international cooperation* to implement action will be critical.



HIGH-LEVEL SIGNALS COULD INCLUDE:

- *Increasing* the share of, and investment in, renewable energy sources in global electricity generation by **2030**
 - Achieving and maintaining a climate resilient world by 2030
- Halting and reversing biodiversity and ecosystem loss and degradation and putting nature on a path to recovery by 2030

THE COP28/GST OUTCOME SHOULD:

- Deliver an *immediate and credible response* to the latest science—particularly the IPCC AR6 synthesis report
 - Send a *clear signal of solidarity* with the most vulnerable countries and people around the world
- Point to science-based templates for action or policy pathways that highlight readily available opportunities—including sectoral solutions—for implementation, grounded in information shared through the Technical Dialogue

Parties should commit to a *post-COP28 response* to the GST to facilitate ambition and implementation through policy development and enhanced international cooperation.





What Happens After the First GST Ends at COP28 Will Define Its Success

The GST technical dialogue process has revealed a broad spectrum of opportunities to address the challenges of climate change. To effectively in achieve its mandate, the GST should in its outcome focus on those opportunities that will have the best chance of resulting in near-term "high-impact". Identifying high impact implementable opportunities necessitates the application of selection criteria, such as: certainty of impact, feasibility, existing initiatives, barriers, and synergies with SDGs.

As an illustrative example, please see:

SIGNAL/HIGH-	INCREASING THE SHARE OF, AND INVESTMENT IN, RENEWABLE ENERGY (RE) SOURCES IN
LEVEL ASK	
High-impact	• Incentivize the deployment of RE technologies and/or set RE targets or mandates based on national circumstances.
	capacity, in a just and equitable mainler, including by pricing of capping emissions normalied electricity sector.
	 Address regulatory barriers to the deployment, scale up, and use of RE technologies, including grid infrastructure and storage.
	 Improve the integration of RE sources into increasingly flexible electricity grids.
Impact	 Deploying wind and solar energy in particular offer substantial potential and could reduce net emissions by about 8 GtCO2e in 2030 relative to a baseline that reflects current (2015–19) policies. While these technologies comprise a small share of global electricity generation, "recent growth rates signal the potential for these technologies to support substantial mitigation."
	 A clean, affordable, and reliable power sector is a prerequisite for the decarbonization of the transport, industry, and buildings sectors. This will require addressing both existing capacity and the new generation that will be needed to accommodate the electrification of major portions of the economy.
Feasibility	• Renewables and energy storage technologies are generally mature, available, and quickly decreasing in cost (2015–20). The transformation of the electricity sector could be accelerated with scaled-up deployment of renewables and energy storage, along with targeted and scaled-up efforts to enhance energy efficiency.
	• While appropriate RE technologies will be highly context-specific, the costs of certain technologies (e.g., solar, wind) have declined over the last decade, making them price competitive with FF-based electricity generation in many geographies. Deployment of these technologies will become increasingly feasible over time.
Existing Initiatives	 Various initiatives including Just Energy Transition Partnerships and the recently announced Energy Transition Accelerator
	• SEforALL
	• International Solar Alliance
	 Race to Zero's Clean Power and Green Hydrogen 2030 Breakthroughs and Breakthrough Agenda for Power and Hydrogen
Barriers	 Barriers to accelerated RE deployment include regulatory hurdles, high upfront capital costs, the amount of land required, and the need for public acceptance.
	 Lack of accessible support for electricity sector transition in developing countries.
	 Negative social impacts of plant shutdowns, such as the loss of jobs and livelihoods.
	• The need for large-scale deployment of wind and solar resources to be complemented by clean firm power (i.e., clean power sources that can be dispatched as needed), energy storage, and expanded transmission infrastructure, given due to their variability and location.
Sustainable Development Goals	• Phasing out coal in favor of RE sources can provide significant public health and air quality benefits.
	In renewables and other energy transition technologies.
	• As RE technologies are deployed, efforts must be taken to expand energy access and mitigate the effects on vulnerable populations of policy measures that reflect the costs of FF pollution.
Options for an Outcome at COP28	 Adopting or recognizing collective targets for the accelerated deployment of RE technologies
	 Phasing out unabated FF-fired power generation, halting overseas financing for FF-fired power generation, and/or ending FF subsidies.



