

## Speaking Points

- ▼ **The GST must include discussion and clear recommendations on nature. Protecting and restoring terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems is essential to solving the climate crisis, adapting to its impacts and becoming more resilient.**
  - There is no 1.5C future without forests. All pathways considered by the IPCC assume a halt in deforestation and significant forest restoration over the coming decades to be in line with a 1.5C pathway.
  - Forests and water landscapes, such as wetlands, not only absorb carbon emissions, but they protect against the worsening impacts of climate change, prevent pollution and soil erosion, support biodiversity, and regulate fresh water supplies.
- ▼ **The transparency and accountability of all non-Party stakeholders is necessary to ensure an integrated and holistic approach.** Disclosure is essential to tracking progress and ensuring the delivery of commitments. It can also help accurately account for risks, opportunities and impacts of economic activities, and in so doing, support the green transition. **To achieve this, it's essential that non-Party stakeholders, including companies, disclose on more than just climate, but a wider range of environmental issues.**
  - Disclosure is an immediate and important way through which businesses can **demonstrate and track progress in systematically considering and addressing the nature-related considerations of their businesses, such as biodiversity, water security and plastic pollution.**
  - **Mandatory disclosure on nature** can be an important tool to increase more consistent action.
  - Corporate disclosures of nature-related risks, opportunities, impacts, and responses – **if done in a comparable, consistent, quantifiable and accountable manner** – can become the foundation for evidence-based policy and transformational change.
  - To meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, we need to **deliver climate action that is effective and inclusive**, people should be put at the heart of climate decisions.
- ▼ **International cooperation and policies are needed now to reverse nature loss and degradation by 2030. These must be integrated into NDCs, Long Term Strategies (LTS), and policy planning at all levels.**
- ▼ There must also be policy alignment between the Paris Agreement, Global Biodiversity Framework, SDGs, and other frameworks to overcome environmental policy silos. Collaboration should be a premise for a holistic approach to tackling the multiple crises that we face. Only together we succeed in building a thriving economy that works for people and planet.