

Dear Cofacilitators,

Our aim for this TD1.3 is to remain focus on what's next and on the key messages, We will thus focus our intervention on key messages proposed in the summary report :

On the first key message :

While we appreciate your efforts in preparing the report, we find that it still falls short of providing sufficient details on the level of ambition needed, recalling clearly the size of emission gaps, and referencing the latest AR6. There is a need to recall that the rise in emissions is leading to permafrost thaw and impacts on cryosphere beyond 1.5°C. Second and in line with the IPCC, we highlight the pertinence of looking at consumption and production patterns, and the potential for demand side mitigation.

The GST should aim to strengthen the protection of biodiversity, including ecosystems and oceans, in the context of current mitigation efforts. It is crucial that the GST assess the adequacy, loopholes and perverse incentives arising from accounting and rules in the LULUCF sector and desertification – including the magnitude of unaccounted emissions - and suggest ways for Parties to overcome them. Nature is at the heart of the Paris Agreement implementation. The CBD and BBNJ as key instruments to support in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Linkages with the 2030 Agenda should be promoted as well.

On the second and third key messages :

According to the IPCC' Assessment Report, we will need GHG emission reductions of -43% by 2030, or -60% by 2035 compared to 2019, to limit warming to 1.5 with no or limited overshoot. Namely, Parties should commit to peak emissions by 2025, set ambitious economy-wide NDCs, aim for absolute emission reduction targets, and adopt net zero commitments by 2050. For those who already have net zero targets, Parties could be encouraged to move towards net-negative objectives, as informed by science.

We are missing an adequate recognition of the importance of transparency in this process. It should be highlighted that the reporting to date from several Parties has been insufficient, and that this gives concern for the next phase of reporting.

Furthermore, efforts to expand renewables capacity should be accompanied by a commitment to decarbonization. And, we are still missing a concrete follow-up to the call from Glasgow to phase down unabated coal and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. We would call on all countries to describe their efforts to accelerate energy transition, in particular the phase out of fossil fuels, as part of their NDCs, with a focus on key and high-emitting sectors. We propose to complement NDC guidance to introduce sectoral targets on systemic transformations.

In addition, the GST could help develop voluntary targets for non-state actors, in order to build momentum for climate action among the non-party stakeholders, who tend to focus on a specific sector, by making as well explicit the link with international cooperation for systemic transformation (ICAO, IMO, IEA, IRENA).

On the last message on equity :

The GST must support an approach to equity that is conducive to ambition, rather than that constrains or defers climate action. According to the Paris Agreement, Article 4.3, each Party's successive nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party's then current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition.

In our deliberations, it is important to recognize that not one principle alone can adequately capture equity considerations, and to have a fact-based discussion on historical emissions.

Current estimates of the historical emissions causing climate change up to today shows that developed countries and developing countries have emitted historically analogous quantities of greenhouse gases, while recognizing that more population lives in developing countries and per capita emissions are unequal. According to the latest IPCC report, developed countries are responsible for 45% of global cumulative historical CO₂ emissions, taking

into account LULUCF. Historical emissions typically translate into current capacity. Therefore, equity requires looking at past emissions, at today's capacity and at today's and future responsibility.

Finally, and recognizing that every incremental degree counts, and that we all have a key role to play towards climate action, it will not be possible to keep 1.5 alive and to guarantee a livable future for all, without the leadership of those countries who have the most to contribute to the achievement of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. These evolving patterns have to be reflected adequately in our report.

Thank you