

## EIG Intervention in view of the Technical Dialogue 1.3 Closing Plenary

Dear Co-Chairs,  
Dear Co-facilitators,

First of all and on behalf EIG we would like to congratulate you and to thank you warmly, with the secretariat for the preparation and co-facilitation of the GST during these 18 months. The dialogue was very inclusive, open to the exchange of different perspective on overall progress towards the achievement of the long term goals of the Paris Agreement and based on best available science. The world cafes offered spaces for more informal and direct exchange between parties and non parties stakeholders. The round table allowed to expose in an extensive and inclusive way the contribution of each parties and non parties and to provide our comments on the upcoming key messages. During all the process, the dialogue was built on a very comprehensive atmosphere.

The messages from science are very clear: we are not on track to stay below 1.5°C, the impacts we already experience on our livelihoods, cryosphere, oceans, glaciers, ecosystems, social and economic systems are already massive. The risk of overshoot leads to major risks of irreversible impacts and tipping points for each incremental degree. It will increase the population vulnerability and our socio-economic activities, such as tourism and agricultural sectors; while energy and communication infrastructures show high exposure to extreme rain, winds, and temperature condition

Keeping 1.5 alive is key to guarantee a livable future for all. The IPCC clearly recommends 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.

It is important to recognize that we need to capture equity considerations in multi-dimensional perspective, and to have a fact-based discussion on historical emissions. Current estimates of the historical emissions up to today, from the IPCC, 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. Historical emissions typically translate into current capacity. 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.

The GST is key to create the political momentum to strengthen our ambition on all the long term goals of the Paris Agreement. Our challenge is now to disseminate widely the results of the technical phase and to bring them into a strong political decision with actionable next steps, as well as a concrete follow-up. It will be important that the GST results contribute to the next NDC submissions, with new pledges in line with the 1.5°C goal, with economy-wide perspectives, with guidance to fill the implementation gap in, with commitment to peak emissions and accelerate energy transition, and to commit to near-term goal by 2030 in line with IPCC results. It will also be important to strengthen the NDC guidance, to tackle more precisely the potential of systemic transformation at a domestic scale, issues of equity and human rights, the role of nature based solutions, the challenges of lifestyle and demand side management. The GST should provide recommendations to improve resilience, at each stage of the adaptation cycle, from policy planning and formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The GST could place an importance emphasis on transnational risks, as well as issues of maladaptation, which have received little attention to date. The GST could take stock of the advances made

in terms of the Loss and Damage governance, and it should provide recommendations on how to ensure a holistic, effective and efficient institutional architecture for Loss and Damage, with a view to informing the WIM Review in 2024. The GST could take stock of where we are with the implementation of the USD 100bn goal, recognize the changing patterns of capacity, including the emergence of high capacity countries from beyond the traditional donor base, provide recommendations on how to unlock the trillions necessary for the transition, by accelerating the alignment of all financial flows with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, providing recommendations to be considered in the context of the deliberations and the decision on the NCQG in 2024.

We look forward to these findings being captured in the synthesis report, well in advance of the October Workshop, so as to inform the way forward. Ideally, the report would be available in all UN languages, to make it more impactful. We also welcome the new search tool, in this regards. It is important to emphasize that all this technical work must feed into an effective 2024 response to the GST. It is essential that the technical work is used to both raise ambition, but also to enhance international cooperation. Therefore, we will need to see clear messages, highlighting opportunities.

The GST should provide a commensurate response to the call from science, to act with urgency. As you very well noted, Mr co-facilitator, every contribution and every action counts. We look forward to working with all of you towards a successful conclusion of the GST in Dubai.