

UK GST Technical Dialogue 1.3 Interventions

Roundtable 1: Mitigation, including response measures

Thank you co-facilitators for all your work and for the opportunity to respond to the key messages outlined in the latest report. I want to start by supporting others' points on the importance of these messages being relevant to this critical decade.

While we have made significant progress in bringing down projected warming, we know **greater ambition and action is needed** this decade to keep 1.5°C in reach. We know from the science that every fraction of a degree matters to avoid the worst impacts from climate change and that **current targets and policies are not enough**. The following elements are crucial to our ability to close the emissions and implementation gap thanks to the Global Stocktake:

Firstly, We know from the IPCC that to limit warming to 1.5°C, **global greenhouse gas emissions must peak immediately and by 2025 at the latest** and reduce by 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 compared to 2019 levels, followed by deep, sustained reductions to reach global net zero CO₂ emissions by mid-century.

Secondly, given the need for accelerated action, the Global Stocktake must provide further **guidance that informs Parties' efforts to prepare the next NDCs**, (so they have economy-wide absolute targets and cover all greenhouse gases and revisit and strengthen 2030 NDCs in line with the Paris Agreement temperature goal). This can also improve efforts to align NDCs with long-term strategies in line with a 1.5 pathway, informed by the latest science.

Systematic transformations

Thirdly, we know we must see acceleration across all areas of the economy. The key messages emerging from the Technical Dialogue must reflect more of our discussions on sectoral systematic transformations.

The IPCC highlights **there are low-cost opportunities for immediate action in every sector that together would at least halve global emissions by 2030**, and provide multiple co-benefits to human health, the environment, the economy and sustainable development, which has been highlighted by others already.

Discussions have made it clear that we need to work together on clean technology transitions to build new markets and develop enabling conditions for the world to transition. We would like to see this message come through.

We should highlight the work that's already taking place in existing initiatives and sector-focussed collaborative programmes to catalyse systemic transitions. The Breakthrough Agenda is an example of that.

At COP26 and COP27 we agreed on the need to rapidly scale clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, phase down unabated coal power and phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, reduce non-CO₂ emissions and protect, conserve and restore nature and ecosystems. Considerable work by countries and non-Party stakeholders has gone into progressing those commitments, and the Global Stocktake outcome should set out how we can accelerate those efforts.

The IPCC sets out global pathways consistent with a 1.5C limit: global use of coal falling to 95% below 2019 levels by 2050, oil falling 60% by 2050, gas by 45% by 2050, reducing

methane by a third by 2030, and using Carbon Dioxide Removal technologies in a way that doesn't substitute deep emissions reductions – those global pathways are relevant to us all to provide the evidence on which countries and stakeholders can build their own policies and transition plans.

The IEA also provides a useful basis to guide our next steps, with regards to tripling global renewable energy generation by 2030, reaching global net zero power emissions by 2040, and signalling the end of sales of new internal combustion engine (ICE) cars globally by 2035.

And we should also address efforts across other areas, including to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 and to protect and restore ocean blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves.

Equity

Keeping 1.5 alive is a key way of ensuring equitable outcomes in our process, and it involves rapid, deep and immediate GHGs emissions reductions in all sectors, this decade. It is required in order to protect those most vulnerable to climate change and avoid further loss and damage caused by climate change.

In line with the Paris Agreement, all Parties are required to take responsibility to ensure their targets represent their highest possible ambition, reflecting their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

