

Thank you co-facilitators, and good afternoon colleagues.

Norway is happy to participate in the first technical dialogue of the first global stocktake.

The GST is a core element of the ambition cycle of the Paris Agreement. It is set up to enhance the collective ambitions on action and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The latest IPCC reports clearly tells us why we need this process. Increased ambition and implementation are urgently needed to:

- limit global warming to 1,5 degrees,
- increase the ability to adapt, and foster climate resilience,
- and making finance flows aligned with the Paris Agreement.

For the GST to deliver on this we need a science-based, inclusive and earnest technical dialogue.

In addition to agreeing on our collective progress, Norway looks forward to dig into HOW we can overcome identified barriers and take advantage of opportunities. The GST should send clear signals on this to policy-makers and non-party stakeholders.

Therefore, during the next days we look forward to learn from the different experiences both Parties and other stakeholders have had in implementing climate policies and finding solutions.

Let me share a few experiences from Norway already:

- On **mitigation policy, our experience** is that a combination of a gradual increase in the carbon tax, and measures to incentivise environmentally friendly solutions, have resulted in technology development and reduced emissions.
- We have seen that **climate adaptation** measures can reduce costs related to the effects of climate change. Furthermore, that customized information is key for local authorities to enable adaptation.
- One lesson learned from The Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative is that public-private cooperation can mobilize substantial **funding** for adaptation and mitigation efforts in the land-use sector in developing countries.

Both equity and science are important elements when considering progress on all areas. On NDCs, it is relevant when countries assess whether NDCs are in line with the principles of highest possible ambition and progression.

In our own consideration, we look at how our NDC contributes to limiting global warming to 1,5 degrees, taking into account fairness and equity. The basis for this is the emission pathways consistent with 1,5 degrees in the IPCC report. We also take into account our national circumstances, including the fact that Norway is a high-income country that should undertake ambitious emission reductions.

It is also key that different stakeholders are involved in all decision-making processes, on national climate policies and in Norway's international work to provide support. In Norway we have a long-standing tradition of institutionalised processes for public consultation. For a just transition the tripartite cooperation model between employers, unions and government has long traditions in Norwegian working life, and is key for us.

Thank you.