

- We appreciate the work of the co-facilitators and all participants in making this an informative dialogue and echo many of the sentiments shared by others about embracing a learning by doing approach.
- We also appreciate a lot of constructive input to the discussion of “what is next” including the important role of non-party stakeholders in collective action, the opportunities and good practices that we know are available for implementation across different contexts and with synergies in achieving climate, development, and biodiversity objectives.
- Despite these positive messages, there are also some troubling points that have been raised which seem to undermine the intent of the GST. We will raise three points on these issues
- First, the GST is an evaluation of collective progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. There seems to be an attempt to backslide from what was agreed to in Paris through invoking the Convention.
 - The Paris Agreement established a new paradigm that gave Parties the ability to determine their most ambitious course of action through nationally determined contributions. This only works if everyone acts to their highest capabilities and opportunities for action.
 - We have clearly heard from the IPCC and the broader scientific community that the world needs to be on a pathway to keep temperatures below 1.5 degrees in order to maximize the range of actions that we can implement for both mitigation and adaptation.
 - There is a clear expectation that over time all Parties would move toward more ambitious targets and the GST is the opportunity to shape what those updates should look like in order to put us on track to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.
 - There seems to be a question by some about whether there needs to be greater ambition and more worrisome there is a continued push for differentiation and bifurcation in action. This is not the way forward.
- Second, we support the intervention from Australia and also note that there is a big difference between emissions before and after the world realized climate change was a problem. Changes in policies and advances in technology have made it so that there are multiple feasible and cheap alternatives to activities that would otherwise increase emissions. These changes make emissions now qualitatively different from emissions when there were no alternatives available. These changes have been realized because countries took the lead in setting targets and implementing actions helping to drive down costs and foster innovation.
 - For example, there are a variety of approaches including tax incentives that are important policy responses for addressing greenhouse gas emission externalities including the issue of outsourcing of emissions. These measures to encourage domestic manufacturing or raise the price of imported emissions intensive goods are the only policy tools available to address the issue of outsourced emissions.
 - The IPCC says that over 40% of cumulative emissions have occurred since 1990, with nearly 20% since just 2010. So while it took 140 years to emit the first

60% of the world's CO2 emissions, it took only 20 years to emit the next 20%, and just 10 years to emit the most recent 20%.

- During this last 10 year period, when annual emissions were the highest ever, the IPCC also notes that “At least 18 countries have sustained production-based GHG and consumption-based CO2 emission reductions for longer than 10 years.”
- With regards to emissions, the data from the Global Carbon Project, one of the main sources for IPCC on emissions, estimates that for the total incremental warming from CO2, methane, and N2O since 1992, nearly 70% is due to emissions from non-Annex I countries while 30% is due to emissions from Annex I countries. (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-023-02041-1>)
- Third, on expectations for action, there seems to be a mistaken conflation of global and national modeled outcomes.
 - The global targets derived from these models, such as a 43% reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 or reaching net zero CO2 by 2050, are taking into account different national circumstances.
 - While the IPCC reports we need to reach global net-zero CO2 emissions around 2050 for 1.5 degrees Celsius pathways with limited or no overshoot, this means that countries' whose emissions are essential for keeping 1.5C within reach arrive at net-zero CO2 anytime between the mid-2030s and the early 2070s, depending on factors such as negative emissions potential, population growth, technological development, and so on.
 - A common factor for all countries, however, is that all countries whose emissions are critical for keeping 1.5C within reach need to immediately start reducing their emissions and begin a steady and realistic path to net zero CO2 emissions.
- We trust the co-facilitators to develop a balanced factual synthesis report that will help Parties and the global community better understand what actions are needed and the opportunities that exist, especially in the near term. This has been especially important as we now transition from the technical assessment into the consideration of outputs. Thank you again for all of your work and the engagement from Parties and non-party stakeholders in making this first GST technical assessment a success.