-- Should the relevance of fire be discussed in other sections beyond "Non-methane short-lived climate forcers” (I.e. for other gases)? My reading is that fire emissions are not included in the emissions data for CO2 / LLGHGs, except for those associated with LULUC. Presumably, the assumption is that any C lost is be recuperated as vegetation recovers, giving Net Zero on century-scale time horizons. If that is the case then it could be helpful to state it explicitly, given the enormous quantity of C emitted by Canadian fires (on the order of 0.5 GtC; https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/copernicus-canada-produced-23-global-wildfire-carbon-emissions-2023) - equivalent to about 5 years of UK CO2 emissions. Recovery on the century horizon might be optimistic, especially when loss of old growth forest and peat / organic soils is considered (i.e. C dynamics are totally different to tropical grassland fires).

We now include the following sentence in section 2.1: “The GCB methodology includes CO2 emissions from deforestation and forest degradation fires, but excludes wildfires, which are assumed to be natural even if climate change affects their intensity and frequency.”

Further, we already allude to this broader issue of climate feedbacks in the discussion section, and now expand it as follows:

“Methane and biomass emissions had a strong component of change related to climate feedbacks (Sects. 2 and 3). Such changes will become increasingly important over this century, even if the direct human influence declines. These changes need to be properly accounted for to explain atmospheric concentration and energy budget changes. The approach to methane taken in this paper (where changes to natural sources are excluded) is inconsistent with that taken for aerosol emissions (where wildfire changes are included). In future years and in the next IPCC report a consistent approach to attribution of atmospheric emissions, concentration change and radiative forcing should be developed. Similarly, we follow the underlying literature in treating wildfire related CO2 emissions and removals as natural only (Friedlingstein et al. 2023), even though their intensity and frequency is shifting under anthropogenic climate change.”