

I will be speaking on behalf of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay (ABU).

Let me begin by reiterating the importance of this process for the overall achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement. The GST is mandated to provide us with relevant data on the outcomes and gaps of the efforts of developed countries to mobilize and provide means of implementation to assist developing countries combat climate change under the climate change regime in light of the principle of CBDR-RC, as well as point out possible ways forward to overcome them.

This process needs to be informed by the best available science, in particular the reports of the IPCC, which clearly states that “the extent and magnitude of climate change impacts are larger than estimated in previous assessments”, being the ecosystems and human systems highly affected by them, in particular in regions like in Central and South America.

To meet the provisions of the Paris Agreement on climate finance, we also need to take a **needs-based approach** to define the level of amounts needed to face the challenges climate change imposes on developing countries. **This approach indicates that developed countries are lagging behind in the delivery of their responsibilities on the mobilization and provision of climate finance.** On the one hand, the first needs assessment report of the Standing Committee on Finance points out that needs of developing countries will be at least up to more than USD 11 trillions by 2030. On the other hand, relevant reports indicating that the USD 100 bn goal has become a broken promise as resources have not reached developing countries in a timely manner.

In the GST, we also need to take a careful look at not only the quantitative but mostly the qualitative aspects of the current flows of climate financing. Many reports including those external to the regime point out an overall increase in climate finance in the last few years. Nonetheless, they also show that progress to promote a balance between mitigation and adaptation investments are is far from enough, and that tracked climate finance flows are distributed unevenly across regions and sectors. Flows are reaching regions like Latin America which are the hardest hit by the adverse impacts of climate change. On that, we concur with our colleagues of the Arab Group on the synthesis report not correctly capturing the still early discussions on article 2.1.c.

There is also a problem in what instruments are being used in the mobilization of climate finance. The majority of climate finance in recent years was raised as debt, of which in 2021 12% was low-cost or concessional debt. Grant finance represented only 6% of total flows (compared to 5% in 2017/2018). For highly indebted regions like Latin America, this represents an unbearable burden, hindering ambitious climate action.

The transfer and deployment of technologies that will accelerate the just transition is also an element of utmost importance to our group. In the TNAs of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay we have highlighted the sectors and related actions needed for us to achieve our NDCs, including on adaptation related aspects. We should also bear in mind that the technology transfer activities

reported by Parties under the UNFCCC and the PA are predominantly related to the latter stages of the technology cycle, namely the deployment of mature technologies. There are considerable constraints in terms of finance for innovation and for the technological development, consolidation, and dissemination of knowledge. Nonetheless, we also acknowledge the clear opportunity in front of us to develop and deploy new technologies and strengthen the potential of already existing clean options, including bioenergy, which will help us create major new industries, as well as commercial and employment opportunities, while also guaranteeing clean and affordable energy to all and of course meet our climate goals under the UNFCCC and the PA.

We should also guarantee that the foundation of climate action in developing countries, namely capacity-building, is taken through a needs-based approach, especially through the operating entities of the UNFCCC.

Chairs,

The success of our collective climate ambition will be measured by our capacity to deliver on means of implementation. The outcomes of the GST addressing not only the progress achieved in capacity-building, technology, and finance but most importantly providing us with relevant information on how to overcome the vast barriers and challenges faced by developing countries in regard to MoI. These include the importance of finally having developed countries live up to their commitments and guaranteeing new and additional resources, enhancing direct access modalities, leapfrogging on the development, transfer, and deployment of low GHG emissions technologies, and taking a demand-driven, context-based approach toward meaningful capacity-building.

Thank you.