

AILAC'S INTERVENTIONS

THE THIRD TECHNICAL DIALOGUE OF THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

Statements GST Round Table 3 – MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Thank you co facilitators for the opportunity to speak, I'll be delivering my intervention on behalf of AILAC. We align with the previous intervention made by Cuba on behalf of the G77 and China.

CONTEXT – SCIENCE BASED

1. We begin our remarks for this roundtable in the same manner as we have before: reaffirming that we are critically behind in terms of climate action, and in particular, with regards to the provision of support and the transformations of global financial systems to decarbonization and resilience, as required to achieve the financial flows set out in Art 2.1c). A range of technical reports and analyses from numerous organizations, including IPCC AR6 Chapter 15, show that the availability of finance of the necessary scale and with the right instruments is a necessary enabler for the unprecedented transformations we seek, particularly in the developing world. And because availability of the necessary finance, technology, and capacity building are fundamental enablers to our work, and therefore must be there.

1.5 GOAL

2. The 1.5°C transition requires urgent investments of around trillions of dollars to be driven this decade and towards 2050, which is way beyond the scale and speed of current climate finance.

GAPS

3. Significant gaps exist with regards to finance in terms of quantity as well as qualitative aspects of it that have ended up in a phenomenon of climate-induced debt, access difficulties, the underfinancing of adaptation and a really low rate of mobilization of resources towards the developing world.

ACTION -Article 9

4. Despite the fact that climate flows have gradually increased, commitments under article 9 have not been fully met. The delivery of financing at scale with regards to finance being provided and mobilized, persist. Further demonstrations of solidarity and support are needed to build the trust and momentum needed to move forward on key items such as the USD100 billion, building on the commitments made in

Glasgow. This includes that grant and non-debt financial instruments are being scaled up and provided and mobilized through multilateral, regional and bilateral channels to enable the necessary transformations and implementation of ambitious NDCs in developing countries.

5. Also, provided that the current adaptation finance gap is likely five to ten times greater than current international adaptation finance and that in Glasgow a commitment was reached for developed countries to at least double their provision of adaptation finance by 2025.

New Collective Quantified Goal

6. For AILAC, the GST should provide strong signals to inform the final stretch for setting the New Collective Quantified Goal in 2024. The New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) should aim to contribute to accelerating the achievement of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9. The NCQG as a means to implement the goal of the Paris Agreement in the context of Article 9, which underlines that developed countries should provide financial resources to support developing countries (Article 9.1) and should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries (Article 9.3); to provide a balance between adaptation and mitigation considering developing countries' strategies, as well as their priorities and needs (Article 9.4). Hence, this principle builds upon the developed country's financial obligations outlined in Articles 4 and 11 of the UNFCCC. Also, the NCQG must contribute to accelerate the achievement of Article 2 through a perspective that matches the ambition of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as the fulfilment of developing countries' commitments.
7. Increasing climate finance, while fundamental, is not enough. Continuous investments and subsidies to high emitting activities, in particular on fossil fuels, must be rapidly eliminated. This is urgent and is not an option. Only unprecedented transitions across productive systems and development pathways will solve the climate crisis, and that the enablers of the transformation must be commensurate in scale and character with this enormous challenge.
8. For AILAC, it is of utmost importance to move forward in the implementation of Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement and set a transformative agenda to shift domestic and global climate flows and unlock the trillions of dollars needed to limit warming to 1.5°C by providing the right framework to different stakeholders from the financial system and to foster a net climate finance approach so that climate finance flows are increased but also financing, investment and subsidies to high-emitting activities are eliminated.

SIGNAL – ENGAGE - STAKEHOLDERS

9. Concretely, this means that we, as developing countries must outline our needs for system change, and developed countries, international institutions, and the global financial community must engage with the deep and rapid changes required to make these changes real. This should be brought to life through a guiding framework for key stakeholders that, considering a differentiated approach, includes the necessary benchmarks, processes and guidelines to ensure the multiple agents, investors, regulators, and governments can work effectively towards the common goal.

Technology

10. Eco G77 thorough intervention on technology and emphasize that the GST has a mandate to address the challenges identified by the Periodic Assessment for the technology mechanism to address the transformational change envisioned in the Paris agreement, and those are mostly related to finance needs. In this regard we recall that the IPCC puts the needs for mitigation technology for developing countries in the order of trillions of dollars per year, just in capital costs, but we need to consider that adaptation and also that capacity building needs are not included in this figure. Technology makes a distinction between software, the skills, the institutional setting, and these elements are central to capacity building. The IPCC highlights the role of national system of innovation as the main enabler for effective technology transfer and innovation cooperation, it is central to build up endogenous capacity under the Convention and to address the huge difference in innovation levels between developing and developed countries. We acknowledge that the IPCC analyzed FRAND uses in the context of climate technologies, and also that at the last COP the WTO presented a report with options to accelerate the trade of climate technologies in order to accelerate action.
11. Finally, we must not lose sight of the great cross-cutting questions and trade-offs that will have to be resolved if we are to save our planet and future generations from the horrors of the effects of climate change. The finance negotiations might be difficult, but they are crucial. The GST has a huge responsibility to frame them in light of what we need to succeed, letting no one off the hook. We hope all Parties can be bold enough in these technical dialogues to talk about the solutions our planet needs, which will place great demands on all of us, so that the GST outcome enables Parties to rise to the challenge.

Thank you very much Mr co-facilitators