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Colleagues, distinguished delegates,

Algeria has the privilege to deliver this statement on behalf of the Arab Group, which associates itself with the statement delivered by the distinguished representative of Cuba on behalf of the G77+China. Also, we recognize our view in elements developed by our Saudi colleague on behalf of the LMDC.

We would like to commend you for creating the opportunity to exchange on the approach you presented for the fulfillment of the last session of the technical dialogue under the 1<sup>st</sup> Global Stocktake, especially on the proposed thematic areas you proposed, as well as on the second technical dialogue report.

We would like, in this regard, to add our voice to the other groups that have reacted on these aspects, highlighting the need to fix some biases, having in mind the fact that the GST is a process to assess the implementation of the overall Global Climate Framework, from which the Paris Agreement is a part.

Having said that, I'd like to turn to some specific aspects.

As a Group, we emphasized on several occasions the necessity to preserve the policy space for sustainable development, including poverty eradication. On this critical idea, we are of the view that it is important to create adequate conditions to get developing countries on track. For this reason, our reflection under the GST has to focus on solutions to enhance international cooperation for reaching SDGs and to address, among other gaps, the lack of developing countries' capacities to implement the Paris Agreement when it comes to this particular context.

In relation to my previous remark, we consider that the principles of equity and CBRDRC are still relevant. Our work has to focus on the manner to operationalize them in the context of implementing the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement. We would like, in this regard, to remind you that Parties aren't at the same level of ability and the necessity that the Global Climate Framework has to deal with the existence of a huge amount of national contexts of circumstances that have to be accommodated. Leaving no one behind means that we have to allow every Party to contribute to the global effort to stabilize global warming.

On the issue of mitigating GHG emissions, we have to remind the suggestion we put forward during our previous discussions, to have such a space to discuss the pre-2020 ambition gap. This comes from the fact that we are in a transition phase from the Framework preceding the Paris Agreement to the implementation of this latter. Ignoring this very important reality will create a biased judgment and could lead to partial – maybe ineffective – solutions when addressing the implementation gaps of the instrument I mentioned previously.

Regarding adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change, there are several linkages and synergies that the GST has to deal with. It has to find adequate mechanics between the implementation of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, and Article 2.1. (b), Article 14, Article 9.3 and 9.4, and the related decisions. The GST is not about the assessment of the fulfillment of the work programme for the definition of the GGA, but about taking stock of all the constraints and barriers that have hindered the achievement of the purpose of the Agreement related to this aspect.

On the issue of finance, the assessment has to follow a comprehensive approach and avoid focusing on one specific aspect. In this regard, it is important to remind that Article 9 of the Paris Agreement is the central provision that we need to bear in mind when doing this exercise. Its implementation is therefore not incidental. Our understanding is that the achievement of the Paris Agreement objectives implies the full implementation of the Article that I mentioned earlier. Also, as highlighted by other colleagues, the provision of sufficient, adequate, and predictable climate finance from developed country Parties to developing

country Parties is essential for the achievement of the purpose of the Paris Agreement, set out in Article 2, linked to Article 3.

Regarding technology, we are of the view that access to climate-sounding technologies is indispensable for the decarbonization of our economies, as well as for the adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and getting communities, settlements, and infrastructures more resilient to this phenomenon.

With regard to capacity-building, we do support the views expressed by our Saudi colleague on behalf of the LMDC. Indeed, we see the importance of this aspect as an element that creates enabling conditions for developing to comply with the Paris Agreement.

So, the section shaped under the current technical dialogue doesn't address our concerns regarding the necessity of mobilizing means of implementation in a manner to respond correctly to the needs of developing countries.

I thank you.