

## **PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA**

### **SPEECH AT GST PLENARY. June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2023**

I do not want to repeat what LMDC said, but additional perspectives on key pieces that are still missing. It is important to have a complete understanding of non-market approaches in the context of the PA implementation.

In particular, it is important to take into account what is the progress on JMA approaches alternative to results-based payments (as stated in article 5 of the PA). IN the last years we have seen that there was lack of political will of developed countries and procrastination of the Green Climate Fund in order to move forward together all the approaches to address deforestation, forest degradation and sustainable management of forests. COP decisions to support financially JMA were completely ignored.

Also, it is important to assess the progress in the framework of non-market-based approaches, since we are also witnessing, in the one hand, a very slow, diminished and fragmented implementation of non-market approaches, but, in the other hand, a very in depth and consistent implementation of market based approaches. A more balanced perspective is needed in the context of the GST for cooperative approaches as included in the Paris Agreement.

The constitution of the IPLC platform is a very important platform to introduce a fresh view into the UNFCCC negotiation process of solutions to address the climate crisis. Bringing Living Well in balance and harmony with Mother Earth is very key to move from a anthropocentric to a cosmobiocentric approach, in order to build a just and sustainable world. The GST must give mor emphasis to the contributions of the worldviews and knowledge systems of IPLC in the context of the PA implementation.

There is the need to remove from the GST all ideas that we call as the “carbon colonialism” framework as the way to promote solutions to the climate crisis. Expressions of carbon colonialism are those of imposing a similar net zero target for all countries by 2050, and avoiding developed countries to achieve net-negative carbon targets maximum by 2030, peaking by 2025 for all countries, and trying to connect provision of finance to 2.1c (long-term finance) to long term strategies by 2050, while avoiding provision of finance to developing countries in the context of art 9.5 of the PA. To avoid any reinterpretation of the PA in the context of the GST.

Reiterate the importance to highlight and analyze what is the pre 2020 scenario on implementation of the Convention, not only for developed countries but for all in an equitable way, but clearly helping to understand who is consuming the most of the remaining carbon budget, who already belongs to developing countries.