

INTERVENTION FOR THE CLOSING PLENARY OF THE TECHNICAL DIALOGUE 1.3

Co-Facilitators

We Congratulate you on your efforts in conducting the three cycles of the Technical Dialogue and align with the statements made on behalf of G77 and China and LMDC.

We turn immediately to the upcoming GST synthesis report:

1. It must take note of the substantial progress towards Paris goals, such as the significant strides in climate action in developing countries with minimal responsibilities for the cumulative emissions that are causing climate change.
2. It should answer the fundamental question of the Global Stocktake -- where we are and how did we get here.
3. The forward-looking elements should be based on the understanding of the gaps and barriers to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.
4. Equity should pervade all aspects of the synthesis report. Operationalizing equity in mitigation, and in the context of climate resilient development, must be in terms of fair and equitable access to the global carbon budget.
5. The fundamental importance of the global carbon budget, identifying precisely the global commons in the context of climate change, is a key scientific advance of AR6 of the IPCC and calls to set aside such considerations goes both against best available science and equity.
6. The global carbon budget and its equitable share must be the basis for understanding the failure of pre-2020 commitments, responsibility for historical and current emissions as well as for assessing the adequacy of ambition levels.
7. Global climate targets cannot be set without transparently identifying the underlying assumptions, especially with respect to equitable access to energy supply, adequate levels of energy use, and recognizing fair and equitable levels of income and consumption for all. Currently available IPCC scenarios from the AR6 do not fulfil this criterion and this major knowledge gap must find prominent mention in the synthesis report.
8. On adaptation, co-facilitators, your report must reject the narrow lens of mitigation co-benefits in viewing adaptation, ostensibly in the name of the urgency of the Paris Agreement temperature goals.
9. The synthesis report must facilitate the return to the foundations of adaptation in climate justice and the right to sustainable development and poverty eradication of developing countries as laid down in the Convention. Academic terminology such as transformational adaptation should not be used to over ride the legitimate needs and

aspirations of the developing world for substantially improved income, consumption and well-being.

10. Discussion of finance flows cannot substitute for discussion of climate finance, recognizing that climate finance as laid out in the Convention and the Paris Agreement is the obligation and commitment of developed countries. The failure to deliver climate finance, new and additional to ODA, primarily as grants or concessional loans, and aligned with the needs of developing countries, with existing finance lacking in scale, scope and speed, is the most significant barrier today to implementing NDCs and raising the ambition in meeting Paris Agreement goals.
11. We would emphasise that equity must necessarily inform the discussion on 2.1.c in the synthesis report. Aligning finance flows with the Paris Agreement goals must in the first instance start with the fossil infrastructure of developed countries that continues to be built and expanded, while the energy access and security of the vast mass of the energy deprived in the global South must be ensured through such flows. Alignment of finance flows away from fossil sources in developed countries can unlock much needed climate finance for developing countries, and ensure, among others, adequate resourcing for the NCQG and this opportunity can be recognized in the report.
12. Domestic and international flows in developing countries are consistent with achievement of SDGs, and the report must recognize that climate actions in developing countries have to be taken in the context of sustainable development and eradication of poverty. There cannot be a blanket judgment that subsidies towards use of fossil based cleaner cooking fuels as compared to biomass, or for maintaining agricultural yields for food security, or even the continuation and expansion of fossil energy infrastructure in the global south are flows inconsistent with Paris Goals. Without complete context, there can be no fair assessment regarding which flows are inconsistent with PA. In jurisdictions with high per capita emissions, per capita energy use and incomes, flows towards fossil fuels can be construed as misaligned, but not in vast parts of the global south where energy use, emissions and incomes are already low and where climate finance has not been provided at the required scale, scope and speed.
13. **In all this, we note that the mandate and processes of the GST, as outlined in the Paris Agreement, and as subsequently elaborated in decision 19/CMA4 , do not imply that differentiation between developed and developing countries should be set aside in the outcomes of the GST. Such differentiation is fundamental to the Convention as also the Paris Agreement, while also adequately elaborated and addressed in scientific terms in the AR6 of the IPCC.**
14. We once again thank you for your efforts and look forward to the Synthesis Report to bring the technical phase of the GST to its culmination.

