

China's intervention on Loss and Damage in TD1.3 June 8th

Addressing loss and damage with the adverse effects of climate change is a key concern for all developing countries. Since the primary task of GST is to take stock of and assess the progress, which is the indispensable basis for the way forward, three points deserve our considerations:

First, full operationalization of SNLD is critical for catalyzing the technical assistance for developing countries. Such technical assistance shall be fit-for-purpose, based on demands of developing countries and developed through an inclusive and country-driven process.

Second, sufficient support is a key enabler and necessity for operation of SNLD, but unfortunately, some developed countries failed to deliver their obligation yet. These developed countries should provide funds as requested by decisions of COP26 and COP27.

Third, with regard to the larger picture on loss and damage finance, COP27 establish not only the funding arrangements, but most importantly the fund which should be the centerpiece of the new loss and damage funding arrangements. Developed countries should genuinely address the key concern of developing countries, and provide grant-based public finance to the fund, ensuring such sources been new, additional, adequate, and predictable.