

Global Stocktake Third Meeting of the Technical Dialogue
Opening Plenary
Saudi Arabia, on behalf of the LMDC

Thank you, Mr. Chair. Saudi Arabia is speaking on behalf of the LMDC. We would first like to thank the co-facilitators for all their efforts in preparing this third and final meeting of the Technical Dialogue. It is certainly not an easy process to manage, and we appreciate the indulgence of the co-facilitators in streamlining the quantity of sessions to follow during this meeting.

However, we are also inclined to express some of our dismay (detail on issues with modalities and content of world cafe). I kindly request this is made clear and placed on the record.

On some expectations and gaps.

Mitigation

For mitigation, I will start by saying this. I cannot think of one plausible reason why our consistent and repetitive calls, as developing countries, to having a dedicated space to discuss pre-2020 within this technical process have been ignored. It is truly beyond me. The importance and centrality of pre-2020 within the GST has also been underscored by the chair of the G77 in yesterday's opening plenary of this SB session.

We have seen references to an emissions gap in the summary report. We need to reconcile why this emissions gap exists. Why an ambition gap exists. This is a technical topic and not a political one, yet we have not had the correct space to discuss it transparently.

How do we advance and maintain the principles of CBDR-RC and equity, sustainable development, in the implementation of the agreement, whilst also ignoring failed obligations? It is simply not possible.

We will provide additional comments on mitigation in the roundtables.

Adaptation

The GST is the real moment to send a signal to the world that the current and future adaptation needs of developing countries are not being shelved and de-prioritized.

The GST can provide the signals on what is next to operationalize the GGA through its framework and indicators, which will be completed at COP28. This will be able to contribute to enhanced nationally determined adaptation action, and address the gaps and needs in adaptation action and support.

Means of Implementation and Support

We find the current positioning of means of implementation and support around scaling up and aligning **global** financial flows to support the **global** transition through public **international** finance as largely problematic.

1) Article 2.1c is an important component of the Paris Agreement, but like all goals of the Paris Agreement, it is applied and conducted within the context of a country's national circumstances and priorities and will not be prescribed through a single lens.

2) The current section does not accurately capture the scale of needs of developing countries and the future role of developed countries to continue to provide and mobilize means of implementation and support to developing countries, in order to address such needs.

The GST must ensure the following signals:

- 1) Finance from developed countries, that is adequate, predictable and responds to the needs and priorities of developing countries, is an obligation, one that cannot be replaced by crafting confusing language merging 2.1c with the obligations of developed countries.
- 2) Technology development and transfer is severely lacking, but represents a key opportunity to enhance the implementation of the Paris Agreement across mitigation and adaptation.
- 3) Enhanced capacity building is critical, especially during a time where developing countries may be considering how to enhance their ambition and implementation, in response to the GST.

We view various elements that still need to be fleshed out, however see 3 very important overarching messages for the GST to keep in mind during this final TD meeting and towards the outcome:

- 1) A message of hope and acknowledgment of the positive and effective role of multilateralism and cooperation. Since the Paris Agreement we have been able to move the needle, in terms of demonstrable commitment to climate action by many. Many developing countries during this period have been making very ambitious commitments without any support.
- 2) We are progressing, but we are not progressing past the principles of the Paris Agreement. Equity, based on historical responsibility, CBDR-RC and differentiation will continue to govern the implementation of this agreement. Climate Action will only truly be just when enacted in support of developing countries' diverse development pathways, sustainable development, poverty eradication and economic diversification aspirations.
- 3) The real success of the GST will be a sense of global unity and ownership of an outcome which is equitable, fair and enables international cooperation and on-the-ground implementation across all solutions and approaches, truly leaving no one behind.

I thank you.