

Thanks very much, Co-facilitator,

Algeria has the privilege to deliver this statement on behalf of the Arab Group and align itself with the one made by the distinguished representative of Cuba on behalf of the G77 plus China representative.

At the outset, we would like to commend you for your efforts during the technical phase, as well as for providing opportunities to reflect on several aspects related to how GST1 will achieve its mandate aiming to assess the implementation of the Paris Agreement, in the context of sustainable development and taking into consideration equity and the best available scientific knowledge.

We had interesting exchanges in which our Group participated actively, and we heard diverse and valuable contributions from other participants and experts in the discussion we had under the World Café and the round tables formats.

Having reached the end of the technical phase under the 1<sup>st</sup> Global Stocktake, we would like to emphasize some elements that we see as crucial. These elements have to be considered as guiding principles for the elaboration of the synthesis report of the three dialogues we had so far.

As we stressed on several occasions, the Arab Group insists, once again, on the inclusiveness of the work you will do in this regard, before the October workshop, especially when producing this document which has to reflect all participants' views. We do see humbly the outcome that will come from the technical phase as a reference to be submitted from the Parties' appreciation to adopt the appropriate approach when transiting to the political phase that will begin after the current session. On the idea of having a technical annex to the CMA.5 decision, our Group reiterates its view that it's too early to decide on this aspect before having a clear picture of the contents of the synthesis report. So, we have enough time before retaining the appropriate approach in this regard.

Thus, we would like to comment on some substantial elements we consider important from our Group's perspective, without repeating what has been put forward by interventions in which we recognize our views, namely the ones delivered by Saudi Arabia on behalf of the LMDCs, by Zambia on behalf of the Africa Group, and by Brazil on behalf of ABU.

On the issue of ambition, our Group insists on the establishment of the appropriate linkages among the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement. By saying this we have in mind Article 2 of this instrument as a whole, and the synergies between this article and others like Article 3, dealing with the inclusive approach, Article 4 on NDCs, as well as Articles 9, 10, and 11 related to means of implementation. Our Group would like also to stress the fact that the assessment of the implementation of the PA is not only limited to the NDCs but also to all pertinent provisions.

Concerning mitigation, we are of the view that the GST has to address the implementation gaps coming from the pre-2020 period, as far as we are transiting from the implementation of the obligations under the related frameworks to those established by the PA.

Therefore, equity remains the central issue regarding its crosscutting nature. The GST has when assessing the implementation of the Agreement mentioned previously, to reflect seriously on how to operationalize this concept, having in mind the principles of CBDRRC and the necessity to preserve the space for sustainable development and policies aiming to eradicate poverty.

On adaptation, the Arab Group considers that the national adaptation plans are an important vector for the improvement of global action aiming to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. The overall climate framework has to build on the accumulated wisdom, coming from domestic experiences by, inter alia providing adequate, sufficient, and predictable support for developing countries when formulating, implementing, and monitoring their plans.

In this regard, the work to be undertaken in the context of the 1<sup>st</sup> GST has to be linked with the ongoing process for the definition of the global goal for adaptation, regarding the fact that NAPs could serve as a communication channel for adaptation and the identification of the global targets and indicators.

On means of implementation and support, our Group stresses the importance of the provision of adequate and transparent support to climate action to be undertaken by developing countries in a manner that gives equal footing for both adaptation and mitigation policies, measures, and actions. Then the GST needs to identify solutions to get climate finance more accessible to developing countries.

Capacity building is an important element that the GST has to deal with. There is a huge gap in adaptation science in developing countries. So we need to identify solutions and options to get developing countries able to respond correctly to the adverse effects of climate change including losses and damages caused by extreme weather phenomena. In addition, transiting to carbon neutrality requires the identification of barriers and constraints hindering the development and deployment of climate soundings solutions.

International cooperation is an important enabler for the achievement of ambitious climate action and climate-resilient development when it acts as a catalyst for accelerating mitigation and adaptation and shifting the development pathway towards carbon neutrality.

Finally, we would to thank you and congratulate you for your leadership when conducting the technical dialogue under the 1<sup>st</sup> GST.

This concludes my intervention,

Thank you co-facilitators.