

CFs,

I'd like to express my gratitude for creating such a space to express views on the critical issue of means of implementation and support in the context of GST/TD1.3. I'd like to take this opportunity to renew my thanks for the organization and the preparation of this round table.

Algeria delivers this statement on its national capacity and associates itself with those delivered by the G77 and China, the Africa Group, and the LMDC.

International cooperation is a critical enabler for achieving ambitious climate action and climate-resilient development, which are dependent on the mobilization of means of implementation. Enhancing international cooperation will lead to a greater ambition and can act as a catalyst for accelerating mitigation and adaptation, and shifting development pathways towards carbon neutrality. This includes the mobilization of adequate, sufficient, and predictable climate finance, the acceleration of technology development and deployment, as well as the enhancement of institutional and human capacities.

The GST, when assessing the implementation of the Global Climate Framework, has to play an important role in the identification of operable solutions to enhance access to financial and technical support which will help developing countries in their compliance with this Framework, in light of their national circumstances and contexts, and taking into account their domestic priorities in terms of shaping policies to achieve sustainable development and eradicate poverty.

In this regard, At the outset, we have to remind the necessity to establish the appropriate linkages between the pre-2020 and the post-2020 frameworks on means of implementation and support, having in mind obligations coming before the entry into force of the Paris Agreement. Also, we need to have in mind bridges through the relevant provisions of the Agreement, namely Articles 2.1(c), 9, 10, 11, but also Article 4, paragraph 5, and Article 7, paragraph 6.

Having mentioned this, For a matter of saving time and provide other speakers the possibility to intervene, I'd like to stress elements that are essential from my country's perspective. A longer version of my statement will be sent by email.

- Undertaking climate action in the context of SD and poverty eradication implies several transitions, which require adequate, sufficient, and predictable financial support that has to be mobilized by developed countries through public interventions. These transitions require, as well access to climate-sounding technologies, capacity building, and enhanced international cooperation for accelerated action in both adaptation and mitigation;
- Adaptation finance comes predominantly from domestic budgets and the major proportion of mobilized resources to combat climate change goes essentially to mitigation. The current financial flows for adaptation are insufficient to meet developing countries' needs, which reduces options in terms of enhancing resilience to climate change. For this reason, GST has to work further to address these biases in a manner to respond to the constraints faced by developing countries when adapting to climate change's negative impacts and addressing loss and damage;
- Also, GST has to work for the identification of solutions leading to the improvement of access to climate finance. The improvement includes options in terms of addressing needs and gaps and broadening equitable access to financial resources mobilized by financial mechanisms serving the Convention and its Paris Agreement;
- The transitions to carbon-neutral production and consumption patterns, as well as to climate-resilient development models require enhanced technological innovation capabilities. Thus, GST has to identify barriers hindering the development and deployment of climate-sounding solutions. This comes from the observation put forward by the last IPCC report affirming that international cooperation is a critical enabler for developing countries to strengthen their action for the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

- Enhanced access to climate finance could contribute to building developing countries' institutional and human capacities to address adaptation to climate change, avert losses and damages due to the adverse effects of this phenomenon and contribute to the overall effort to limit global warming. We do share, in this regard, the view expressed by the representative of SIDS, highlighting the need to develop capacity-building activities in a manner that responds adequately to the needs of developing countries;
- Referring to the intervention made yesterday by my colleague, I'd like to remind the existence of a huge adaptation science gap. This implies that GST has to reflect on solutions and options to address these gaps comprehensively. The solutions should include capacity building in critical domains like research, systematic observation, and modeling of climate change and its impacts on settlement and ecosystems, in a manner that takes into consideration domestic and local contexts and circumstances.

This last element concludes my intervention.

Thanks very much.