

Thanks very much, CFs.

Once again, we would like to thank you and the secretariat for the efforts made and the work done so far for the organization of this round table.

To be honest, it is quite difficult to stick to the terms of reference of the topic we have under this round table, due to the existence of plenty of related questions. Our contribution will focus on some elements we consider crucial, in the sense that some of our concerns have been addressed by colleagues from Saudi Arabia on behalf of the LMDC, and Ghana, on behalf of the Africa Group.

Implementing the International Climate Framework requires decisions that have costs, which evolve according to the domestic contexts, circumstances, and the socioeconomic structure and realities. For this reason, the GST has to identify the way that will lead to the operationalization of equity, having in mind the necessity to preserve the policy space for sustainable development and poverty eradication, as set out by Article 2 of the PA. This implies also that the principles of CDRRC have to be maintained as the foundation of the work we're doing.

But the preservation of this space goes beyond a basic reading. It is a matter of creating enabling conditions giving the possibility for developing countries to be on the right way when addressing domestic constraints, not only limited to fighting climate change but also the satisfaction of the population's needs. The convergence of these two tracks is impossible for developing countries without the existence of support being provided adequately, constantly, and predictably.

Also, it is useful to affirm that all modeled pathways that limit global warming involve rapid and deep and in most cases immediate GHG emission reductions and the deployment of carbon dioxide removal methods to counterbalance residual GHG emissions. Deployment of carbon dioxide removal has to be understood as a solution in certain conditions. The science explicitly states that 'if warming exceeds a specific level such as 1.5, it could gradually be reduced again and this would require the additional deployment of carbon dioxide removal'.

It is important to bear this in mind, as far as carbon dioxide removals in various contexts could also support limiting warming to 1.5. As we discuss the global stocktake's way forward, we have to note that a lot of work is needed, including investments, R&D, demonstrations, and cooperation on technology, to make removals scalable to be able to play such roles in limiting warming in line with the PA goals.

In addition, we'd like to refer to the observations put forward by my colleague during yesterday's round table. 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, it is necessary to establish the appropriate linkages between the relevant provisions of the Agreement, namely Articles 2.1(c), 9, 10, and 11, but also Article 4, paragraph 5, and Article 7, paragraph 6.

This brings me to the end of my intervention.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.