

GLOBAL STOCKTAKE (TD 1.3 Closing) – Argentina – Brazil - Uruguay

Brazil is speaking on behalf of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay (A – B – U)

A-B-U supports the statement made by Cuba on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

- Regarding the third part of this first Technical Dialogue; reinforcing the statement delivered by Cuba on behalf of G-77 + China, our group would like to provide a big thank to the Co-Facilitators, also doing the same on regards to the secretariat for their hard work in supporting the Technical Dialogue, and all the Parties, experts, visual artists, those ones that provided posters and other non-Party stakeholders involved.
- According to the IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report, human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850–1900 in 2011–2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals. This is a finding from the IPCC that clearly translates the GST’s backward looking and forward looking elements.
- A very similar key message contained in the Synthesis report by the co-facilitators of the structured expert dialogue of the Second Periodic Review states that equity is key to achieving the temperature long-term global goal. Historical emissions are unequal. The impacts and risks associated with warming are also unevenly distributed. Parties have differing responsibilities and capacities to contribute to achieving this long-term global goal, but many are constrained by structural inequalities. Equitable action therefore requires fair consideration of historical emissions, inclusive decision-making and just transitions.
- In our view, these two approaches capture the discussions on equity and historical contributions, based on the best available science and should be reflected in the coming reports of the CoFacilitators of the GST’s Technical Dialogue.
- Cofacilitators, a central element of the GST is tracking the Agreement’s capacity to provide new, adequate and predictable means of implementation to developing countries. There is no climate action without climate finance at scale. This stocktake should not only address the progress achieved in capacity-building, technology, and finance but most importantly it should provide us with relevant information on how to overcome the vast barriers and challenges faced by developing countries in regard to means of implementation by 2028. These

include the importance of finally having developed countries live up to their commitments and guaranteeing new and additional resources, enhancing direct access modalities, leapfrogging on the development, transfer, and deployment of low GHG emissions technologies, and taking a demand-driven, context-based approach toward meaningful capacity-building.

- To meet the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, we should take a needs-based approach to define the level of amounts needed by developing countries to face the challenges climate change imposes on them. Needless to say that developed countries are still lagging behind in the delivery of their responsibilities on climate finance under this regime and they continue to pay lip service to the provision of resources to assist developing countries combat climate change. While they fail to take the lead in GHG emission reductions, the needs of developing countries on finance are skyrocketing and will be at least up to more than USD 11 trillions by 2030. If we do not immediately course correct this trajectory, developing countries' fate will inevitably have to be dealing with increasing losses and damages.

- The completion of the first GST is critical for reviewing the progress made in achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation and adjusting the overall ambition for action and support for the second cycle. The 1st GST outcomes should consider and address the elements contained in paragraph 10 of Decision 3/CMA.4 for reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation that are: the dimensions of the adaptation cycle, themes and cross-cutting considerations.

- Adopting a granular approach for the GGA framework would allow it to move from the first to the second cycle of the GST as a learning exercise that would need to be reviewed and improved from cycle to cycle to reflect the progress made, review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support in both functions of action and support at the multiple scales of adaptation.

- The GST should reflect the urgent need of accelerating action and support for all the stages of the adaptation cycle to close the gap; and address tangible recommendations on how the multilateral process will strengthen adaptation as a result of the first cycle and in light of the priorities and needs identified by Parties.

Thank you, CoFacilitators.