

**Remarks by Ambassador Aamir Khan, Deputy Permanent
Representative of Pakistan to the UN at the Virtual Briefing on the
Petersberg Climate Dialogue 2022
(July 27th, 2022, New York)**

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and that its widespread impacts disproportionately impact developing countries. Developing countries, whilst not responsible for the majority of emissions today, too often bear the brunt of climate change impacts.

In this regard, we emphasize that the specific challenges faced by the developing countries in climate change must be recognized.

We underscore the principles of Equity and the principle of “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)” of countries, their different national circumstances, and historic responsibilities. Adherence to these principles is vital in any discussion on Climate Change.

In the transition to global net-zero emission, we would like to emphasize that as per Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, which refers to “global peaking”, it is clear that peaking will take longer for many developing countries in comparison with the developed countries. Therefore, many developing countries including Pakistan would need more time to achieve net-zero emissions. The developed countries must therefore take the lead in achieving a global Net-Zero by 2050.

Effective climate actions would require enhancement in the means of implementation, particularly climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity building.

In this regard, we would highlight that:

The commitment undertaken by developed countries of \$100 billion in annual climate finance by 2020 was not met and must be fulfilled urgently. Enhanced commitments for annual climate finance from the floor of \$100 billion goal must be achieved in the new Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance by 2024. We emphasize the need for transparency in the implementation of climate pledges and for broader discussions on the accounting of climate finance.

While welcoming the commitments reached at Glasgow, including on at least doubling climate financing for adaptation, further action is needed to ensure a greater balance between support for mitigation and adaptation in climate finance.

Concessional finance must be significantly scaled up and climate finance should not be a source of additional external debt for developing countries.

We welcome the agreement reached on the operationalization of the Santiago Network at Glasgow. However, we stress that the establishment of an independent loss and damage financial facility is essential.

We call for simplification and acceleration of existing procedures to access financing for climate projects, such as from the Green Climate Fund and call for its early replenishment.

We underline that, despite the fact that the price of renewable energy is decreasing notably, access and transfer of technology remain critical areas that need to be addressed to accelerate the deployment of renewable, while taking into consideration the diversity of national situations, priorities, policies, specific needs and challenges, and capacities of developing countries, including their energy mix and energy systems.