



**STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA BY MR. AMENA YAUVOLI, AMBASSADOR, UNFCCC CHAIR OF G77 & CHINA AT THE CLOSING PLENARY OF THE 39<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION (SBI39) OF THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC). Warsaw, Poland, 16 November, 2013.**

Mr. Chairman,

1. I have the honor to deliver this statement on behalf of the G77 and China.
2. I would like to thank you for the efforts you have made to push the process forward.

Mr. Chairman,

3. The G77 and China welcomes the Forum on the impact of the implementation of Response Measures and its work program to address these impacts. In particular, we welcome the organization for this session of the workshop on area b of the work programme (cooperation on response strategies) and, as mandated by decision 1/CP.18, we look forward to continuing sharing views in the forum on policy issues of concern, such as unilateral measures.
4. The G77 and China recognizes the importance of adaptation to developing countries and look forward to the continued support for the LDCs to the NAP process and welcomes the invitation to UN organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to enhance or where possible establish support programmes which could also facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to other developing countries.
5. Given the importance of this issue to all developing countries, the G77 and China tabled a text proposal for a decision here in Warsaw for the continuation of the forum and the establishment of a mechanism, with substantive proposals for specific areas of work. We want to express our disappointment at the lack of progress made on the review of the work of the forum and its continuation. This is due to the fact that the proposals made by developed country Parties did not address adequately the negative economic and social consequences of their response measures on developing country Parties.
6. We look forward to a favourable consideration of this issue under COP 19, for the adoption of a decision for the continuation of the forum and the establishment of a mechanism to give full consideration on what actions are necessary to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties on this matter
7. On technology, we look forward to tangible actions on technology development and transfer promoted by the Technology Mechanism. We believe that practicable ways to ensure coherence and synergy of the two components of Technology Mechanism is crucial for the mechanism to accelerate the development and transfer of technology and scale up international collaboration on the development and transfer

of technology.

Mr. Chairman,

8. We are disappointed that we cannot conclude the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and CTCN. Following the functions of TEC defined in Cancun Agreement, we believe that the TEC playing as observer at meetings of organizations outside the Convention, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization will be important to promote coherence and cooperation across technology activities, and this is actually what we mandate the TEC to do.

Mr. Chairman,

9. The G77 and China welcomed the progress made at this session towards the 2013-2015 review. We underscored the importance of continuing the work under this agenda item in a inclusive, transparent and balanced manner.
10. The provision of financial resources, including for the transfer of technology and adaptation are the essential enabling elements for developing countries to fulfill their obligations under the Convention, and raise their ambitions for any successful outcome in 2014. The Group is working in a constructive manner to achieve as much progress on these issues under the agenda item on financing, to provide guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, and a very important fifth review of the financial mechanism.
11. In the meanwhile, financing for adaptation is in a crisis under the Convention. As more and more extreme weather events, increasing in frequency and intensity, are experienced by developing countries, it becomes more difficult for them to recover and rehabilitate. Until such time as the developing countries are able to do so, it would not be possible for them to undertake more mitigation actions. In the meantime, financing for adaptation is in a crisis in this Convention. More than US\$100 million would be needed to finance the projects in the pipeline for the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol. Under the Convention, adaptation projects identified in National Adaptation Plans of Action in the Least-developed countries fund (LDCF) are awaiting financial resources for implementation. Both the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) remain underfunded. The Group of 77 and China is demanding in Warsaw that predictable, adequate and sustainable financing be provided to developing countries for adaptation.
12. We also look forward to a rapid and substantial capitalization of the Green Climate Fund in 2014, beginning with pledges at this COP. A resource mobilization process for the Fund must be in place by 2014. The direct access modality must likewise be operationalized. The Fund must pursue their country-driven approach, and we look forward to the adoption of the Arrangements between the COP and the Fund which would ensure that the Green Climate Fund is guided by, and is accountable to the COP: We salute the Green Climate Fund Board and the Standing Committee on Finance for the tremendous work that they have accomplished in the past year.

13. On budget, we also would like to see a budget that provides resources for the effective functioning of mechanisms under the Convention that assist developing country Parties in these efforts, such as the Adaptation and Technology Executive Committee, the policy body of the Technology Mechanism. We place great importance on the effective participation of developing country representatives in the thematic bodies of the Convention, and would like to ensure that no ad hoc policy would impede this participation. We salute the tremendous amount of work accomplished in the Standing Committee on Finance for the last year.
14. Long-term finance should be assured under the Convention. Unless there is certainty and assurance that predictable, adequate and accessible financial resources are made available to developing country Parties for them to meet their obligations under the Convention, then it would be difficult for them to ensure a successful outcome in 2014. The Group has put forward a draft decision with clear pathways for the scaling-up of climate finance, and way forward to ensuring that financial resources, including for the transfer of technology would be made available to them under the Convention
15. On the schedule for the fulfillment of commitments for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, the Group of 77 and China is extremely disappointed and concerned on the reluctance by Annex I Parties to present their true-up period report in October 2015, as proposed by the Secretariat. The true-up period report for the first commitment period is the only document to contain information on the use of Kyoto units and on units that Parties will want to carry-over from the first to the second commitment period. Such information must be available before we go to Paris, in December 2015, as they will support our decision-making in relation to pre-2020 ambition and to building upon the Kyoto Protocol to develop the new 2015 Agreement, under the Durban Platform.
16. Finally, the G77 and China looks forwards to engage during the next session of the SBI in a constructive manner to enhance the implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.