



STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA BY AMBASSADOR RENE ORELLANA, CHAIR OF THE GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA, AT THE OPENING PLENARY OF THE RESUMED SIXTH SESSION OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE DURBAN PLATFORM FOR ENHANCED ACTION (ADP 2-6), BONN, GERMANY, 20 October, 2014.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

1. Climate change is one of the most serious global challenges of our time. We underscore the fact that developing countries continue to suffer the most from the adverse impacts of climate change, the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and the impact of response measures, even though they are historically the least responsible for climate change. Accordingly, we call for developed countries to take the lead in responding to climate change. Climate change threatens not only the development prospects of developing countries and their achievement of sustainable development but also the very existence and survival of countries, societies and the ecosystems of our Mother Earth.
2. Developed countries, given their historical responsibility, have to take the lead in addressing the challenge of climate change in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, particularly the principle of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and provide financial and technological support to developing countries in a transparent, adequate and predictable manner.

3. We reaffirm our determination to adopt a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties at its twenty-first session (December 2015) which will come into effect and be implemented from 2020. We further reaffirm that the agreement should encompass, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and transparency of action and support as elements, and to organize our work with a view to making available a negotiating text before May 2015.
4. There is an urgent need to close the pre-2020 ambition gap. We express concern about the lack of fulfilment of commitments by developed countries. In addressing this gap, the focus must not be limited to mitigation only but also address gaps relating to finance, technology and support for capacity-building. We emphasize that developed countries must take robust and ambitious mitigation commitments, with ambitious quantitative targets for limiting and reducing emissions, as required by science and mandated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
5. Increasing pre-2020 ambition must be achieved inter alia the acceleration of the implementation of the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and the outcome of the Bali Action Plan in accordance with principles and provisions of the Convention, with developed country Parties taking the lead.
6. The extent to which developing countries will effectively implement their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will depend on the effective implementation by developed countries of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding

priorities of developing countries, including in the context of the right to development.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

7. Developing country Parties that have not yet communicated a nationally appropriate mitigation actions, are urged to do so at the earliest possible opportunity in accordance with their respective national circumstances, in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, finance and capacity-building, consistent with the provisions of the Convention.
8. Developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention shall implement without delay their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets under the Convention and, if also a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, their quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.
9. We call for the ADP contact group that we launched in March to allocate time here in Bonn to further our work on paragraphs 3 and 4 of Decision 1/CP.19.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

10. The G77 and China reaffirms that developed country Parties shall strive to implement policies and measures to respond to climate change in such a way as to avoid negative social and economic consequences for developing country Parties, taking into account Article 3, Article 4.8, Article 4.9 and Article 4.10 of the Convention, and shall assist these Parties to address such consequences by providing support to highly vulnerable countries in particular LDCs and SIDS.

11. Developed country Parties and other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention shall revisit their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets under the Convention for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, with the aim of increasing such targets or commitments to at least 40% below 1990 levels by the year 2020 and adjusting, resolving or removing any conditions associated with their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets.

12. Enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation is urgently required to enable and support the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing countries, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable.

13. The 2015 outcome needs to reflect a long-term vision that will ultimately help Parties in particular developing countries undertake adaptation, going beyond building resilience. We stress that adaptation is an additional development burden and requires significant support from developed countries. In this context, we reiterate the need to scale up adaptation finance in accordance with provision and principles of the Convention, in particular Art 4.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

14. The Group believes that the process for the formulation and implementation of NAPs is key for communicating and supporting adaptation and this must clearly be reflected. The 2015 agreement should recognize the diversity of individual and collective adaptation efforts and contain links to finance support by developed country Parties.

15. Technology development and transfer from developed countries and Annex II Parties to developing countries is a key enabling element for ensuring

- enhanced mitigation and adaptation actions by developing countries.
- Effective and enhanced climate change actions by developing country Parties depend on the effective provision of support, including finance, for technology development and transfer from developed country Parties. A provision should be incorporated in the agreement to enhance action on the development and transfer of technologies and know-how, including financing of transfer and access, and the removal of barriers.
16. There is an urgent need to have a clear commitment of Developed country Parties to provide at least USD70 billion per year by 2016 rising to USD100 billion per year by 2020 as a floor for accounting, and leading to further increased commitments on the provision of financial support for the post-2020 period. A clear roadmap, including targets, timelines and sources, is needed to ensure the scaling up the finance. The financial support should be primarily from public sources and only supplemented by private sources.
17. We need to operationalize what we have agreed regarding issues of adequacy, accessibility, predictability, sustainability, additionally and transparency of the provision of finance by developed countries. As a priority, the 2015 agreement shall reflect the need to finance adaptation and deal with the gaps in this regard while maintaining balanced support of both adaptation and mitigation.
18. To the extent possible, current mechanisms such as the standing committee on finance should be utilized and allow for ambitious, sustainable and predictable resources for the financial mechanism, including clear quantified pathways and short and long-term quantified goals. The Green Climate Fund should be strengthened and anchored in the new agreement. The issue of early and full capitalization of GCF should be considered as a priority action to fulfill the pledges of the Developed Countries. Its initial capitalization should be immediate and at a very significant level.

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19. It is important to develop a mechanism for the measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties in order to ensure transparency, predictability and sustainability of the provision of support resources ensuring compliance by developed country Parties with their financial obligations.
20. Developed country Parties, the operating entities of the financial mechanism and other organizations in a position to do so, should provide support to developing country Parties for the preparation of their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), communication of information on their INDCs, and implementation of their enhanced actions after 2020.
21. The adverse impacts of climate change are devastating societies in the developing world, threatening the right to development and threatening the survival of peoples and nations. Developing countries are suffering from the permanent effects of extreme weather events that are drastically undermining progress achieved in poverty eradication and sustainable development. We need structural solutions to the climate crisis as well as immediate measures in order to address the impacts of extreme events.
22. The COP has acknowledged that loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change includes, and in some cases exceeds, that which can be reduced by adaptation. Therefore, The G77 and China calls for the inclusion of the Warsaw international mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with climate change impacts, established at COP19, in the 2015 agreed outcome, as an additional element of the 2015 agreement.
23. Because Intended Nationally Determined Contributions represent the effort each country is willing to make in the global effort to fight climate change, they must be seen in a balanced and comprehensive context pursuant to

decisions 1/CP.17, 2/CP.18 and 1/CP.19 in accordance with the principles and provisions of the convention. Developed country parties shall provide finance, technology transfer and capacity building support. Developing countries will require provision of adequate support for their domestic preparations of their intended nationally determined contributions and for submitting information thereon, as well as for the implementation of their enhanced action.

24. The G77 attaches particular importance to the issue of the legal form of the 2015 agreement and therefore calls for a proper discussion in that regard. The elements identified in decision 1/CP.19, paragraph 2(a) namely mitigation, adaptation, finance, capacity building, development and transfer of technologies and transparency of action and support must be treated on an equal footing. The provisions of the 2015 agreement should focus on enhanced actions under these six core elements recognizing the importance of addressing loss and damage in the 2015 agreement.

25. The Group of 77 and China views Workstream II (WSII) as an integral part of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) and as linked to the success of Workstream I (WSI). Enhanced pre-2020 ambition will not only provide a strong basis for post-2020 cooperation, but is also necessary to avoid higher costs and risks associated with adaptation and mitigation in the long run. As we engage in a Contact Group setting, our work must reflect balanced progress in both workstreams, as well as between work streams.

26. Through WS II, all countries should demonstrate their political will recognizing that developed countries shall take the lead through enhanced actions which, in turn, contribute to greater degree of confidence and trust among Parties in the context of negotiations on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action under the

Convention. The work of workstream 2 should continue until the pre-2020 ambition gap is closed. We look forward to reaching a decision on workstream 2 in Lima and to advancing our work at this session.

27. The October session should be focused on advancing the work that has to be completed by Lima. We need a clear plan of how the time will be distributed during this week.

28. We appreciate the Co-Chairs' efforts to prepare the non-paper in response to the request by Parties at the end of June session, in the form of a bullet point compilation of Parties' views and submissions in a collective and constructive manner. Although the non-paper on elements is not perfect, it could be a useful starting point for Parties to negotiate with each other in a formal and focused mode under the Contact Group and make substantial progress on further elaborating based on parties inputs and collectively constructing the elements for a draft negotiating text in a manner that is open and transparent, inclusive, Party-driven and consensus-building. As always, the Group is fully committed to remain constructively and positively engaged with the ongoing process.

29. We recognize the technical expert meetings (TEMs), and note that even though they have provided some important information and inputs for the consideration of the Parties for the enhancement of pre-2020 ambition, particularly mobilizing and providing finance, technology and capacity building under the Convention to developing country Parties to enable them to enhance their actions to implement the Convention and address climate change, they do not include sufficient information or inputs on how developed countries can more effectively implement their pre 2020 mitigation commitments and how the existing mechanisms and

arrangements under the Convention can help to address the implementation gap of that pre 2020 period.