



**G77 AND CHINA OPENING STATEMENT**  
**Joint Opening Plenary of the COP, CMA, SBSTA and SBI**  
**COP26, CMP16, CMA3, SBSTA52-55, SBI52-55**  
31 October 2021, Glasgow

**Version for Delivery**  
**(A longer version will be posted on the UNFCCC website for the record)**

1. Distinguished Mr. President, Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies, Madame Executive Secretary, colleagues,
2. The Republic of Guinea is honoured to deliver this statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China. The Group will contribute constructively to the success of COP26 for the collective benefit of our peoples and future generations. We would like to express sincere appreciation to the United Kingdom and the people of Glasgow for their generous hosting of COP26, despite the challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic has imposed.
3. The Group looks forward to concluding the work that has been pending since COP25 in Madrid in December 2019. In doing so, our proceedings must be balanced, inclusive, participatory, and transparent.
4. The Paris Agreement is the collective achievement of all Parties. It seeks to enhance the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with its objectives, principles and provisions, in particular on the basis of equity, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, needs and priorities, and the right to development, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.
5. These principles are fundamental to our work. The balanced package in the Paris Agreement with respect to mitigation, adaptation, the provision of the means of implementation and support to developing countries, enhanced transparency, and international cooperation must be upheld and are not to be renegotiated nor reinterpreted.
6. The Group expects at COP26 that developed countries fill deficiencies in their implementation of their pre-2020 commitments. Developed countries must undertake and increase the economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets in their NDCs and scale up their provision of support to developing countries.
7. Climate finance is key to success at COP26 and the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. Long-standing climate finance commitments such as the USD100 billion goal by 2020 must now be fulfilled. We cannot rely on unfulfilled promises. There must be tangible actions from developed countries at this COP that translate into enhanced climate finance flows that are demand-driven and responsive to the needs of developing countries. These include real progress in our negotiations relating to the new finance goal.
8. For the Group, financial resources as well as technology development and transfer and capacity building are crucial enablers of climate action. Enhanced ambition must come with enhanced support. Provision of this support from developed countries is a binding commitment under the Convention and reconfirmed in the Paris Agreement. Long Term Finance discussions at COP26 should focus on how the long-standing climate finance commitments of developed countries established under the Convention and its Paris Agreement are being implemented and scaled up.
9. The provision and mobilization of finance, technology, and capacity building, including the establishment of a new collective quantified finance goal, must be transparent; new, additional, and predictable; and consider the actual needs and priorities of developing countries, including for adaptation financing. Climate finance should not be politicized, and all eligible developing countries should be able to access all available

financial resources of the implementing entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention and its Paris Agreement.

10. The reporting of the provision of finance by developed countries to developing countries should be improved. This includes the reporting of grant equivalency, climate specificity, and how developed countries are taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries and the provision of grant-based public resources under Article 9.4 and 9.5 of the Paris Agreement. The needs of developing countries with respect to financial support for loss and damage should also be discussed.
11. Adaptation is a critical priority for developing countries and must be treated in a balanced manner compared to mitigation actions. Our work on the global goal on adaptation under the Paris Agreement must advance. COP26 should see scaled up provision of public, grant-based finance by developed countries to developing countries for adaptation action, including to formulate and implement NAPs as stipulated by the Convention. Adaptation planning continues to be a priority to developing countries. It forms a critical foundation for building resilience in our countries but progress on this has not been encouraging.
12. Technology development and transfer to developing countries is of vital importance. The Technology Mechanism must be strengthened for this and to implement the technology framework. Developed countries must enhance their efforts in technology transfer and strengthen their support to the CTCN through the provision of financial and other resources. The CTCN Donor Roundtable on 8 November 2021 in Glasgow should be a first step to such enhanced support.
13. Capacity building is a critical enabler for developing countries to meet their climate actions. The fourth comprehensive review of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol framework for capacity-building in developing countries and the annual progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building for 2020 and 2021 should be concluded.
14. On the Koronivia work programme on agriculture, Parties should report back to COP26 on the final outcome to define the way forward for implementation focusing on enhancing adaptation and adaptation co-benefits in agriculture.
15. On response measures, the work plan activities of the response measure forum and the KCI should be fully implemented with lost time made up.
16. Loss and damage issues are important to the Group. Their treatment under the COP and the CMA must be balanced to reflect their joint governance. COP26 should deliver on addressing the loss and damage-related needs of developing countries, especially for enhanced action and support in relation to loss and damage, including financing and technology transfer, through the WIM ExCom and an operational Santiago Network.
17. Our work on transparency must be completed as per the mandate. Access by developing countries to adequate and timely support for transparency should be facilitated. Annex I Parties should submit their reports required under the Convention in a timely manner, including reports that were missing from previous reporting cycles.
18. The negotiations with respect to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement should be concluded at COP26 with a balanced outcome which ensures environmental integrity, avoids double counting, promotes sustainable development, provides adequate and predictable funds for adaptation, and enables future cooperative arrangements among Parties through the nationally appropriate use of both market and non-market approaches.
19. The Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and Climate Change and its Gender Action Plan should be fully implemented, including gender parity in national delegations and in constituted bodies of the Convention and its Paris Agreement.

20. The Group looks forward to the start of the first Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement. There should be diverse, balanced, and comprehensive inputs for the GST in all the thematic areas, particularly from developing countries. The participation of non-party stakeholders from developing countries should be facilitated. The GST should be holistic, systemic, comprehensive, and facilitative, considering all thematic areas, including mitigation, adaptation, the means of implementation and support, the consequences of response measures, and loss and damage, in the light of equity and the best available science.
21. The imposition of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions, against developing countries does not contribute to economic and social development, including dialogue and understanding among countries, and would adversely affect the capabilities of developing countries to undertake climate actions and access resources.
22. The program budget for the biennium 2022-2023 should reflect a balance between adaptation and mitigation, with the adaptation-related budget being funded from the core budget rather than be subject to the uncertainty of the supplementary budget.
23. For the Group, it is also important to consider how to best advance ocean-climate and land-climate issues and solutions in relation to the work and processes under the UNFCCC.
24. Finally, rest assured, Mr. President, that the Group of 77 and China will work with you and our partners for the successful conclusion of COP26.
25. Thank you, Mr. President.