



**G77 and CHINA OPENING STATEMENT**  
**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**  
29th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP29)  
Baku, Azerbaijan

11<sup>th</sup> November 2024

**Short Version for Delivery**

Distinguished Chairs,

It is my pleasure to deliver this statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Climate change is a pressing global crisis, particularly impacting developing countries and the most vulnerable populations. Recent extreme weather events highlight the urgent need for effective climate action. Our multilateral climate processes must prioritize the needs of those affected, ensuring that adequate and accessible resources are available to address climate impacts efficiently during this critical decade.

Increasing the ambition of climate commitments and accelerating their implementation is

essential to keeping the 1.5°C scenario within reach. To achieve this, all Parties must have

access to enabling conditions and means of implementation, particularly finance.

**On NCQG**, we welcome and reaffirm the ambitious and balanced outcome of the UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai (COP28), in



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particular the UAE Consensus and recognize that as developing countries we require support to reflect and implement nationally determined responses in our national plans, including in our next round of Nationally Determined Contributions in 2025 on the road to Brazil.

We must set an ambitious, new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) that aligns with the evolving needs and priorities of developing countries this COP . This needs to be in accordance with Articles 2 and 9 of the Paris Agreement, ensuring financial resources flow from developed to developing countries, including for advancing the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in line with the COP28 outcome on the NCQG.

The NCQG must uphold the principles and provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, adopted thereunder, especially the principle of CBDR-RC.

The goal should establish operational features to give full effect to Articles 9(4) and 9(9) of the Paris Agreement in line with the needs and priorities of developing countries including tailored features for SIDS and LDCs as set out in the Paris Agreement



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We further stress the importance of setting an ambitious NCQG, that is to be set in trillions of dollars based on the evolving needs and priorities of developing countries, which forms a key outcome for COP29.

Developed countries must significantly scale up the provision of climate finance and means of implementation to enable ambitious and urgent climate action at the scale and speed required. We must secure an outcome that enables the provision and mobilisation of finance for developing countries at the necessary scale and quality, while addressing the systemic dis-enablers of climate finance, including high cost of capital, limited fiscal space, and high transaction costs.

It is imperative that the developed countries urgently scale up support and availability of affordable finance for mitigation, adaptation and address loss and damage, a critical priority for developing countries experiencing the greatest and most adverse impacts of climate change, recognizing the importance of just transitions.

**The Global Stocktake** outcome was a key result of CMA5 in Dubai and should be implemented consistent with the provisions of Article



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14 of the Paris Agreement. The Group looks forward to the discussions on the scope and modalities for the UAE Dialogue under paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA5 and the consideration of the report of the annual GST dialogue under paragraph 187 of the same decision. The Group also looks forward to ensuring that the discussions on the refinement of the procedural and logistical elements of the GST will result in a decision that will ensure that the second GST is undertaken in a manner that is consistent with Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and effectively addresses gaps or challenges in the GST modalities adopted under decision 19/CMA.1 that may have been revealed during the first GST. In this regard, the Group has put forward key ideas on such refinements that we expect to see reflected in the outcome for this agenda item

The Group of 77 and China emphasizes the urgent need to prioritize key areas of the **Global Goal on Adaptation** with a particular focus on providing additional guidance to the experts towards the refinement and development, of existing and new indicators.

G77 and China calls for sufficient time during COP29 to discuss the way forward on all the elements of Paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5 to ensure that we address all the priorities of the global goal on adaptation. G77 and China further calls for the separation of the



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discussions on para 38 and the work of UAE Belem work program on indicators to enable sufficient time for parties to negotiate these two sub- topics comprehensively but independently. These two topics should be on equal footing with equal time allocation for both.

The G77 and China advocates for a standalone agenda item on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) that extends beyond CMA 7. We propose initiating this discussion in Baku, developing a draft decision at SB62, and finalizing agreement to this permanent agenda item at CMA 7.

**Regarding technology** the G77 and China emphasizes that parties are mandated to consider and adopt a decision on the Technology Implementation Programme, supported, inter alia, by the operating entities of the financial mechanism, with the aim to strengthen support for the implementation of technology priorities identified by developing countries, and to address the challenges identified in the first periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism. The group further acknowledge the mandate to consider and adopt a decision with the aim of supporting the implementation of activities, such as those identified and prioritized in developing countries in the context of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.



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For our developing countries, prioritizing adaptation from a **just transition** perspective is critical. Addressing the adaptation gap - whether in finance, planning or implementation- must align with the just transitions criteria to more resilient economies, as the most important pillar of the work programme. Without acknowledging and addressing the fiscal constraints, transboundary risks, interconnected systems and increasing costs of finance in particular of adaptation in developing countries we will not be able to achieve the just transition to achieve more resilient economies. This would require unlocking all means of international cooperation and restraining from unilateral measures that will exacerbate implementation gaps.

Successful outcomes under **Article 6** plays a crucial component for the success of COP29. G77 and China highlight the need to work together, to ensure that we reach outcomes that benefits the developing countries.

**Capacity building**, like finance and technology, is fundamental to realizing the objectives of the Convention, as established in Article 6, and its Paris Agreement, as framed in Article 11. G77 and China reaffirms the need for financial and technical resources for Capacity Building to enhance the progression and ambition of Climate Action. On the spirit of progressing, we welcome the negotiations and draft



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documents prepared at SB60 aiming to continue to progress closing the gaps and filling the needs to

We would also wish to highlight the importance of the The Enhanced Lima Work Programme and its **Gender** Action Plan is coming to an end at COP 29. The mid-term review showed that many developing countries did not implement the GAP due to lack of means of implementation. The final review of the GAP has to be completed at this COP and Parties have to decide on the next steps to advance on this issue under the UNFCCC process. Developed country Parties should provide adequate and predictable financial resources for the next GAP to ensure its full implementation

As we come together for COP29, the importance of **Action for Climate Empowerment** (ACE) has never been clearer. By investing in ACE, we pave the way for informed citizens, sustainable economies, and resilient communities ready to lead the charge toward a sustainable future.

G77 and China welcomes the progress made towards implementation of the Sharm el Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on **agriculture** and food security and reiterates the importance of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the



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particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change and especially to small scale farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, women and youth

On **Monitoring, Reporting and Verification and Transparency**, the advent of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and the submission of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) in December this year present significant challenges to developing countries, and also provide an opportunity to assess our collective progress. As Article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement makes very clear, developed countries must take the lead; furthermore, we need to measure progress on the new quantified finance goal – it's essential that the synthesis report we have decided on in the ETF is a useful tool to evaluate developed countries' leadership in mitigation, and also measure progress in developed countries meeting the NCQG. The synthesis of biennial reports currently gives us this information – we must ensure that the ETF does as well.

**Under response measures**, the group of G77 and China remains firmly committed to working with partners to agree on a comprehensive, all-encompassing and thorough five-year workplan that addresses the pressing concerns of developing country Parties. We must ensure that our needs are met in order to adequately





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assess the impacts of the implementation of climate policies on developing countries that are in the critical stages of attempting to diversify their economies, grow their workforce, enhance their development plans and the protection of the welfare of their people, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Thank you very much.