

New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG): “Quantity, mobilisation, and provision of financial sources”

- Submission from Norway on issues for the 6th Technical Expert Dialogue (TED)

The quantum of the new goal depends on structure of the goal, contributor base and scope of the goal. We will highlight some key issues that would need to be discussed in more detail:

Contributing to achieving article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

Article 2 describes the purpose and goal of the Paris Agreement. Achieving article 2 of the Paris Agreement requires enhanced ambitions and policies by all Parties. Article 2.1.c is a key enabler for article 2.1.a and 2.1.b. An important question is how we can ensure an outcome-oriented goal that speaks to the broad context of article 2 and how this can be reflected in the quantum of the goal.

Needs and priorities of developing countries.

The COP21 decision on the NCQG states that the needs and priorities of developing countries should be taken into account when setting the new goal. The climate finance needs of developing countries are estimated to be in the range of trillions. It should be discussed how this can be realistically addressed when formulating the new goal. "Taken into account" does not indicate that all the needs can or must be fully reflected in the goal, but that the needs and priorities should inform the discussion and the formulation of the goal. It would be useful to look at how the needs and priorities can be addressed from different sources, like domestic, public, private and international sources of finance. We should also look to the CBD COP15, and how the finance part of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was formulated.

Developing an evidence-based goal.

The goal must be informed by scientific findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In addition, there are processes and knowledge generated outside of the UNFCCC that could inform the setting of the NCQG, including findings from the IEA, IRENA, OECD and recent reports like the Independent High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance. It would make sense to discuss in more detail how such knowledge products should inform the development of the quantum.

Lessons learned from the 100bn goal.

The USD 100bn goal was decided on in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency of implementation. The goal consequently includes considerations of the effectiveness and efficiency of climate finance, results delivered, and the drivers for climate finance. The new goal should also include both quantitative and qualitative elements. A number in itself is not sufficient. We would suggest that we also learn from the how the previous goal was set, ensuring transparency and

inclusivity, but also commitment and ownership to the goal. We need to further discuss how the technical expert dialogues feed into the political decision in 2024.

The contributor base.

The quantum of the NCQG will be influenced by how extensive the contributor base is. We need to maximise our efforts in solidarity with those most in need of climate finance. Countries with high emissions and higher economic capacities, including those who under the Paris Agreement define themselves as developing country Parties, should be part of the contributor base. We need to discuss how the NCQG can ensure a broader base of mobilization and delivery of climate finance.

Reflecting article 2.1c in the new goal

The goal needs to describe how it can contribute to the alignment of financial flows in line with article 2.1c. Some options presented at the 5th TED in Vienna emphasize a quantified goal of global climate investment, comprising domestic, public, private and international sources of finance. Furthermore, financial flows and the value of assets in GHG intensive activities and fossil fuels subsidies by far outweigh global climate finance. We need to discuss how the NCQG can give a signal for both increasing climate financial flows and the alignment of financial flows with climate objectives.

Organisation and format of the 6th TED

It is important that the TED is organized in a way that brings the discussions further towards a concrete outcome in 2024. We appreciate how the 5th TED in Vienna was structured, which was an improvement from the TEDs in 2022. We should avoid too much repetition of the discussions, e.g. by having clear and simple guiding questions. External speakers should be invited well ahead of the TED, and presentations should be used to inform the questions in the break-out groups. The break-out groups should be structured around key issues that influence the quantum of the goal. Many of the issues are interrelated (see above), but we should also strive to disentangle and discuss them by one by one. This could e.g. entail a separate break-out group on how article 2.1c influences the quantum, and another one on how needs and priorities influence the quantum, etc.

Since this is an in-session dialogue, we would appreciate if the TED could be located outside the conference centre, a step away from the negotiations, in order to create an environment and atmosphere where parties can participate fully in the discussions. We also highlight that technical expert dialogues should continue to be technical in nature, and not negotiations. We need representatives from both Parties and non-party stakeholders. Private sector actors, in particular those working with catalysing private finance in developing countries, should inform us about how we best can send a signal through the new goal to spur climate action and ambition from the private sector.