

New Collective Quantified Goal:

Quality and transparency arrangements

UK Submission: Technical Expert Dialogue 8 (TED-8), November 2023

Context

The science clearly shows accelerated action must be taken and that action in this critical decade must support limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

The UK reiterates that the collective agreement that the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) is being considered, and shall be decided, under the mandates in 1/CP.21, para. 53; 14/CMA.1; 9/CMA.3, and 5/CMA.4 as presented on the UNFCCC website¹. As outlined on the UNFCCC webpage, the NCQG should aim to contribute to accelerating the achievement of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9.

Reflections on work undertaken in 2023

The UK believes that there has been substantive work undertaken through the Technical Expert Dialogues (TED) to develop options, which have been well summarised by the co-chairs.

Discussions of quantity, mobilization and provision of financial sources as well as quality and transparency arrangements have meant that group and Party positions are now well understood. The eighth technical expert dialogue could discuss:

1. Which elements from this year's dialogues can lead to a substantive agreement at the technical level at COP28;
2. Which elements should be forwarded for political discussion at the High-Level Ministerial Dialogue at COP28; and,
3. A constructive and ambitious process for next year which reflects the urgency of the NCQG.

Bringing elements together

The UK believes that a substantive outcome **this year** will be invaluable to the success of the NCQG process. The work by Parties, with crucial engagement from observers and civil society, **puts us in a strong position to make clear and robust decisions on elements of the structure of the NCQG**. Parties could consider agreeing elements such as:

1. The **timeframe** for the goal should both support long-term science-based pathways to 1.5°C¹, and enable progress in finance delivery including increasing the predictability of finance and supporting the urgent scale-up of action. To deliver against this the goal should have both a long-term qualitative goal and a short-to-medium-term quantitative target;
2. The **goal should take into account** country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing states. The goal should enable progress beyond previous efforts in finance mobilization;

¹ According to the Synthesis Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report, "pathways that limit warming to 1.5 °C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot reach net zero CO₂ in the early 2050s, followed by net negative CO₂ emissions", from IPCC, 2023: *Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 1-34, doi: 10.59327/IPCC/AR6-9789291691647.001

3. To mobilise the finance necessary to keep us on track for delivery against the Paris Agreement, the **goal should scale up all financial resources** that support developing countries - including public, private and other sources - to achieve the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement; and,
4. **Existing reporting systems**, such as the Enhanced Transparency Framework, should be used as the starting point for the reporting and review of information relating to the NCQG, recognising that additional reporting may be considered necessary depending on the outcome of discussions at COP29.

Outlook to 2024

Recognising the high volume of work required ahead of COP29, agreement on the above structural elements of the NCQG this year will put Parties in a strong substantive position going into 2024.

Building on the success of the dialogues and maintaining their integrity is vital to having a well-informed and robust outcome at COP29. We should ensure that the NCQG process maintains a technical track, however Parties should also consider the role of political decision-making to ensure we are able to progress during the year. As such, considerations could include:

1. **Technical Dialogue:** TEDs to continue building on the format that has improved this year, developing options and co-chair summaries.
2. **Technical Negotiation:** Additional agenda items could be considered at the 60th session of the Subsidiary Bodies.
3. **Political decision-making:** The role of political decision-making during the year could also be considered to ensure we are able to make progress in an inclusive and deliberative way.

TED8 Format

The UK expects that the co-chairs will build on the improvements in previous dialogues and develop a format for TED-8 which will facilitate clear and targeted discussions, with opportunities for all to input, and output recommendations with options ahead of COP28.

The UK would advocate for continued inclusivity and for the process to remain open to observers. The continued use of working groups with feedback in plenary will also be beneficial as we consider that this format provides opportunities for all voices to be heard and ensures that conversations remain targeted.