

## PHILIPPINES SUBMISSION

### Views on issues to be addressed as part of the 2024 WorkPlan referred to in paragraph 12(a) of the CMA5 decision on the New Collective Quantified Goal

The Philippines welcomes the progress made in COP28 on the technical discussions on the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) which will be set by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) this year of 2024.<sup>1</sup>

The CMA5 decision<sup>2</sup> on NCQG outlines the indicative work plan for 2024, which is reflective of the transition of work modality, from discussions, to drafting of negotiating text based on a substantive framework for CMA consideration to: 1) conduct at least three (3) technical expert dialogues (TED) and allow for in-depth technical discussion on the elements of NCQG; 2) conduct at least three (3) meetings under the ad hoc work programme, back-to-back with the TEDs; 3) develop the 2024 workplan; 4) discuss submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders of views on the work programme; and 5) convene the 2024 high-level ministerial dialogue (HLMD) before CMA6.

In response to the call of the Co-Chairs of the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) for Parties to submit views on issues to be addressed as part of the 2024 workplan,<sup>3</sup> the Philippines submits the following general views:

- Aligned with the **outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST)** and **key outcomes of COP29**, there is a need to determine the scope, sources, structure, and strategy of the NCQG, taking into consideration the needed quality and quantity of climate finance;
  - *Scope*, including timeframe and its periodic review;
  - *Sources*, including consideration of innovative sources of climate finance;
  - *Structure* of the goal statement;
  - *Strategy* for review and updating of the goal, including transparency arrangements, ensuring that NCQG is responsive to the evolving needs and priorities of developing countries,
  - *Practical implementation* to produce concrete results, and
  - *Sustainability*, taking off from the lessons learned from the USD 100 billion commitment.
  
- **The deliberations related to the elements and scale of the NCQG<sup>4</sup> should be predicated on an improved quality and scaled up quantity of climate finance, respectively.** Improved quality of climate finance entails an enhanced and accelerated and strengthened adaptation financing thereby reiterating

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<sup>1</sup> As referred to in paragraph 13 of the advance unedited version (AUV) of the CMA 5 decision on Matters relating to finance: New collective quantified goal on climate finance (agenda item CMA 10e).

<sup>2</sup> As referred to in paragraphs 9 to 18 of the AUV of CMA5 decision.

<sup>3</sup>[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/message\\_to\\_parties\\_an\\_observer\\_states\\_technical\\_expert\\_dialogues\\_2024\\_ncqg\\_workplan.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/message_to_parties_an_observer_states_technical_expert_dialogues_2024_ncqg_workplan.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> As referred to in paragraph 94 of the AUV of the outcome of the first global stocktake.

paragraph 16 of the AUV of [long-term finance](#) (i.e., recognizes the importance of support provided and mobilized by developed country Parties to facilitate enhanced ambition and implementation).

- **The NCQG requires transparency in the Climate Finance process.** Transparency is paramount to establishing a robust climate finance goal, rebuilding trust in the system and multilateralism, and ensuring effectiveness of climate finance mobilization e.g., responsiveness of support towards meeting mitigation and adaptation goals based on unique national circumstances and development aspirations. In order to achieve this, the formulation of the new collective goal should be science and evidence based, and timeframes and commitments from climate finance providers must be clearly stated.
- Deliberations on the NCQG should take into account discussions or decisions concerning **operational definition of climate finance**, the significantly scaled up **beyond the doubling of adaptation finance** as per decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 18<sup>5</sup>, and **Article 2.1c<sup>6</sup> and its relationship with Article 9** to ensure coherence in the climate finance process. In addition to these, the deliberations on the NCQG should also consider the **manner of ascertaining the gaps in climate finance** in order to allow the Parties to set a goal which is truly demand driven and responsive to the needs of developing country Parties.
- Following the indicative work plan as outlined in the CMA5 decision, the Philippines reiterates its earlier position on the need for sufficient time for Parties to discuss the draft negotiating text prior to CMA6, and to maximize the subsidiary bodies' meeting in June 2024 to initiate substantive discussions, taking off from the outcomes of COP29, GST, and previous TEDs and HLMDs.

On the conduct of TEDs, HLMD, and other meetings on NCQG, the Philippines reiterates the need to ensure universal and inclusive engagement by both Party and non-Party stakeholders through conducting meetings in hybrid manner, and maintaining gender-balanced participation, taking into consideration the resource implication of participation of developing countries in international meetings and fora.

The Philippines remains an active partner in these undertakings with the view that setting up the NCQG will enable a more scaled- and sped-up delivery and mobilization of, and improved access to climate finance, particularly by at-risk, developing countries, consistent with the obligations of the developed countries to developing nations on the provision of means of implementation and support.

### **Philippines' responses to the guide questions:**

#### *1. How should the technical expert dialogues and the meetings under the ad hoc work*

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<sup>5</sup> As referred to in paragraph 86 of the AUV of the outcome of the first global stocktake

<sup>6</sup> Decision 14/CMA.1 agreed to consider, in its deliberations (third session in November 2020) the aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate- resilient development

*programme be organized to bring together the elements of the NCQG and the options identified under each element, taking into account the linkages across each element and progress made in the previous meetings?*

To ensure that progresses made for each element of the NCQG are properly tracked, reviewed and synthesized, the Philippines recommends the following programmes and activities to be undertaken:

- Progress Review
    - Lessons learned from the 2023 on what worked well in terms of the format and structure for both the technical experts' dialogues and meetings –
    - Snapshot of what were achieved from the previous dialogues and meetings
    - Raise issues that require further attention or that have not been covered
  - Panel Discussions
    - Bring together experts from different fields to discuss how options in one element impacts others
  - Breakout groups
    - Utilize smaller groups for deep dive into focused themes of NCQG for discussion, which may include the following themes:
      - Change in the modality: move towards Party-driven modality to work on the negotiated decision text, while still strengthening the dialogues.
      - Outcomes of the first Global Stocktake and the Global Goal on Adaptation: heavily build on the outcomes of the first GST, including the potential for mobilizing finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels and increasing ambitions and accelerated actions, taking into consideration that the needs of the developing Parties are ever evolving and GGA including the closing of the adaptation finance gap.
      - Addressing emerging issues and uncertainties: incorporation of ongoing developments in climate science, technology, and geopolitical contexts; remain flexible and adaptable to adjust the NCQG as needed to maintain its effectiveness; foster continuous learning and knowledge exchange to inform future updates and revisions.
      - Strengthening Transparency and Accountability: building trust in the NCQG process with the establishment of a robust MRV system.
      - Five-year timeframe to ensure coherence in the overall climate action under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
2. *How should progress be captured between the technical expert dialogues and the meetings under the ad hoc work programme and from one meeting to the next with a view to developing the substantive framework for a draft negotiating text by CMA 6?*

To ensure that progress, decisions agreed, key points raised and other important outcomes of dialogues and meetings are documented, which may serve as basis and reference for drafting the negotiating text, the Philippines recommends the following:

- Issuance of Synthesis reports: Prepare concise reports summarizing key points, areas of convergence and divergence, and outstanding questions from each TED.
- Informal consultations: Facilitate informal consultations between TEDs, allowing experts to keep discussions going, refine ideas, and overcome disagreements.
- Thematic papers: Encourage experts to submit thematic papers delving deeper into specific topics discussed in TEDs.
- Co-chairs' reflections notes: After each meeting, the co-chairs should issue reflections notes summarizing key decisions, progress made, and next steps.
- Progress tracking: Develop a clear system for tracking progress on all tasks and deliverables outlined in the work plan.
- Stakeholder engagement: Maintain open communication channels with all stakeholders throughout the process.
- Focus on outcomes: Ensure all activities and discussions are geared towards achieving the objectives and ultimately delivering a substantive framework for the draft negotiating text.
- Transparency and inclusivity: Foster a transparent and inclusive process where all stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute and their voices are heard.
- Flexibility and adaptation: Be prepared to adapt the approach as needed based on the evolving dynamics of the discussions and the progress made.

3. *How can the high-level ministerial dialogue be best used to facilitate reaching an agreement on the NCQG at CMA 6, when it should be convened and in what format?*

Prior to the HLM, it is highly recommended to conduct a pre-HLM dialogues to gather inputs and priorities from stakeholders through regional consultations and online forums to inform the HLM's agenda towards maintaining a focused structure, focusing on agenda items requiring strong political presence, insights, and reflections, such as the scale of finance, modalities, and transparency mechanisms.

HLM should be conducted in a more interactive dialogue, such as breakout sessions, panel discussions, experts dialogues with the Ministers, for a more engaging process of gathering inputs. Additionally, the Philippines recommends the following:

- Engage and invite technical experts to dialogues where Ministers can hear directly from them their inputs which bring the Ministers closer to the sources and reflections of the technical persons on the issues raised in the NCQG.
- On feedback mechanisms, ensure concrete action plans and timelines emerge from the Dialogue, with designated officials responsible for implementation.
- On establishing effective communication with stakeholders, inform them of the outcomes of the Dialogue to continue the momentum of the NCQG process.