Submission by the Republic of Malawi on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Group on views on the issues to be addressed during activities of the *Sharm el Sheikh Dialogue (SeSD) on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.*

1. The LDC Group welcomes the invitation by CMA5 and the Co-Chairs to provide views on the issues to be addressed during activities of the *Sharm el Sheikh Dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement*, in particular views regarding the guiding questions sent by the co-chairs of the Dialogue in their message on 07 March 2024:
    - How could the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue be strengthened in your view?
    - Which topics do you see as most relevant and helpful to be discussed in the context of the workshops as part of the dialogue?
2. The SeSD should build on the work and progress made during 2023, following up on areas that require further discussion and issues identified in the 2023 report by the Secretariat, including the recommendations by the COP27 Presidency.
3. Among the areas and key issues that should be addressed during the workshops are:
    a. Enhance clarity regarding how the full provisions in Articles 2 and 3 of the Paris Agreement relate to the scope of Article 2 paragraph 1(c), its delivery, and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.
    b. How the delivery of Article 2, paragraph 1(c) would adequately address finance needed for adaptation action to build long-term resilience and for addressing loss and damage from climate change.
    c. How to ensure that the context-specific needs and national priorities of developing countries are taken into account in implementing Article 2, paragraph 1(c) and how the current international financial reform discussions can enable 2.1(c).
    d. How to identify and avoid potential negative impacts on balance of payments, international trade, unsustainable debt levels, ensuring fundamental rights (food, water, shelter, education, health, etc), investment flows and development finance to developing countries in implementing Article 2, paragraph 1(c).
    e. Identify, and discuss how to address, barriers that might keep finance flows away of developing countries, especially in small and vulnerable countries, where the scale of financial markets and private companies is limited.
    f. Identify where concessional financing (both low cost and long-term, e.g. 24-50 years) can be upscaled to deal with increasing cost of capital and exposure to foreign currency exchange risk.
4. As an option to strengthen the SeSD, the co-chairs could consider further engagement and participation of the following stakeholders:

a. Representatives from Ministries of Finance, including from the most vulnerable developing countries.

b. Representatives of the private sector from developed and developing countries, particularly from the financial sector.

c. Representatives from international financial institutions, including MDBs, UN agencies and regional institutions.