



NEW ZEALAND

New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance Submission on the issues to be addressed as part of the 2024 workplan referred to in paragraph 12(a) of FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.10.

May 2024

Key points

1. It is critical that the 2024 workplan drives us expeditiously towards a substantive framework for a draft negotiating text by COP 29.
2. The co-Chairs should be given the flexibility to determine the balance of time provided to the Technical Expert Dialogues (TEDs) and meetings of the ad-hoc work programme (MAHWPs). They should also be given the mandate to develop inputs and outputs related to the meetings as appropriate.
3. As we shift from open-ended TEDs to more of a negotiation through the MAHWPs, it is important to maintain the inclusiveness of the process.
4. The High-level Ministerial Dialogue (HLMD) should be held at time and location that enables inclusive participation and used to galvanize further political engagement on the NCQG during 2024. It should involve interactive engagement between Ministers and not just prepared statements.

Context

5. New Zealand welcomes the opportunity to submit views on the issues to be addressed as part of the 2024 workplan for deliberations on the NCQG. This is the critical year for this process in which we must urgently transition our work towards negotiations and reach final agreement on the new goal at COP 29.
6. New Zealand has full confidence in the co-Chairs to lead us through the work this year and congratulates them on their re-appointment.
7. This submission follows the guidance for focus provided by the co-Chairs: organisation of the TEDs and MAHWPs; how to capture progress between meetings; and the HLMD.

Organisation of the TEDs and the MAHWPs:

8. New Zealand considers that the TEDs and MAHWPs must be organised in a way that builds upon the progress made in 2022 and 2023, while providing flexibility to the co-Chairs to guide a targeted and responsive plan of work for 2024. While maintaining this flexibility, the workplan should also provide predictability and confidence about the way forward.
9. The back-to-back meetings of TEDs and MAHWPs should be consistent length (e.g. 4 days) but co-Chairs should be empowered to apportion the time between the two meetings as they deem appropriate. The relative need for either a technical dialogue or a negotiation-style interaction will change during the year but is not possible to totally predict how this will play out. The distinct nature of each meeting should be maintained, while the balance between the meetings adjusts to the needs and urgency of the process.
10. New Zealand considers that the time during the first back-to-back meetings should be primarily allocated to TED 9. This will allow open discussion of the final outstanding issues and help effectively generate material that can be the basis of negotiation-style deliberations in the MAHWPs. Specifically, TED 9 should focus on two issues: 1) critical outstanding issues that have not been the focus of previous TEDs, and 2) linkages and dependencies between potential elements of the goal. For focus area 1, we consider (a) the contributor base and (b) how the NCQG contributes to the implementation of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement as two issues requiring particular attention.
11. The first MAHWP could usefully focus on clarifying how these meetings will run and interact with the TEDs during the year, setting the platform for a progressive shift to a negotiation format during 2024. During the later back-to-back meetings, relatively more time should be dedicated to the MAHWPs to develop and negotiate the substantive framework for a draft negotiating text.

How progress should be captured between the meetings with a view to developing the substantive framework for a draft negotiating text:

12. New Zealand considers that the co-Chairs should be given the mandate to prepare inputs and outputs as appropriate for and from each set of meetings. We think it important not to prescribe exactly what these inputs/outputs should be.
13. Nevertheless, types of products that could be considered include papers highlighting key outstanding issues in negotiations that require attention, draft text of elements or packages of elements for Parties to respond to, and summary notes. Ultimately, the final output from the co-Chairs should be the substantive framework for a draft negotiating text.
14. To support our second proposed focus area for TED 9, we suggest the co-Chairs consider providing an input that draws on the list of options for elements of the new goal presented in their 2023 annual report. This list of options was a major milestone and it was well supported by Parties at COP 28. Our work in 2024 should use this as a point of departure. By identifying linkages from this

list, and the issues discussed under Focus 1, TED 9 would help the co-Chairs develop coherent packages of elements for consideration at subsequent meetings.

How the HLMD can be best used to facilitate reaching an agreement on the NCQG:

15. Parties at COP 28 emphasised the need for political engagement on the NCQG in 2024. This is important to elevate the NCQG on political agendas in order to tackle issues such as the contributor base and help negotiators receive the mandate to negotiate and make decisions and compromises.
16. New Zealand's view is that the HLMD can be most effective if it is hosted well before COP 29. A significant amount of political engagement and buy-in will be required in 2024 to ensure the adoption of the NCQG. The HLMD is just one part of this political process, but as a formal gathering it can create a platform for further political engagement by all Parties. The earlier in the year the HLMD is, the more space it creates for further engagement.
17. It is critical that the HLMD is organised in an inclusive manner. Given the importance of the NCQG to all Parties, it must be organised at a time and location that supports the participation of the maximum number of Parties. Alongside the UN General Assembly could be one such opportunity.
18. The format of the HLMD is also important. The 2023 HLMD on the NCQG fell short of expectations because it again resulted in relatively low-level attendance with participants reading pre-written statements. This was despite Parties calling for a genuinely interactive dialogue, on the back of dissatisfaction with the same format from the HLMD at COP 27.
19. Parties from all groupings have expressed their desire for a genuinely interactive HLMD. This is crucial given the urgency of finalising the NCQG this year. It will require breaking from the previous formats of an extended plenary with formal interventions to one utilising smaller groupings and facilitated engagement between Ministers. The guiding questions and/or facilitated discussions should focus on the key outstanding issues in negotiations identified by the co-Chairs as requiring political engagement to unlock.