



## **SUBMISSION FROM CANADA**

### **Views on the work programme on climate finance**

Canada is pleased to share views on the work programme on climate finance, as established in decision [1/CMA.7](#). This submission outlines overall expectations for the work programme, including outputs and themes to explore, as well as views on organization of the work, as requested by the co-chairs in their March 23, 2026, [letter](#) to Parties and Observers.

#### **Overall expectations**

Decision [1/CMA.7](#) “decides to establish a two-year work programme on climate finance, including on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement in the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement as a whole.” This provides parameters for key features of the work, as outlined below.

#### **Timeline**

Based on decision [1/CMA.7](#), Canada understands that the work programme was established at CMA 7 (in 2025) and will therefore conclude at CMA 9 (in 2027).

#### **Scope and objective**

As noted above, decision [1/CMA.7](#) established a “work programme on climate finance,” which means a space for holistic discussions on all climate finance flows. Work from the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) in its Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows provides an appropriate starting point to identify relevant flows. This covers both domestic and international flows. Notably, the work programme should discuss existing flows that play an integral part in advancing the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals on mitigation and adaptation, but remain overlooked, such as domestic resource mobilization and South-South flows.

Discussing progress on Article 9 of the Paris Agreement is an important part of any holistic discussion on climate finance, as highlighted in [1/CMA.7](#). The central role of Article 9 is also reflected in the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, agreed to at CMA6. Considering the implementation of Article 9 in its entirety is an important step towards collectively delivering on the NCQG by 2035.

This includes, but is not limited to, Article 9, paragraph 1. On this, the work programme is an opportunity to discuss the ways in which developed countries are actively scaling up the delivery of climate finance to assist developing countries, recognizing the significant efforts made in recent years, while also highlighting where gaps remain. To fulfill its obligations under Article 9, paragraph 1, Canada has delivered over CAD \$11 billion in climate finance since 2015. In light of the NCQG, Canada recently re-affirmed its continued commitment to supporting developing countries’ climate action, setting a goal to deliver over CAD \$13 billion in climate-related support over the next five years.

As we implement the NCQG, the work programme should include discussion on ways to maximize the impact and effectiveness of resources available. For e.g., under the work programme, participants can discuss real-world opportunities and challenges linked to the delivery of climate finance, notably to support adaptation. The value-add of this new space lies in its potential to bridge the gap between real-

world investment dynamics and conversations in the UNFCCC. Outputs should aim to summarize insights shared by Parties and non-party representatives, notably the actors who deploy and receive climate finance on the ground.

### **Themes to explore**

To be effective, the work programme should be set up in a way that incentivizes Parties and non-party representatives to discuss pragmatic opportunities and challenges. From Canada's perspective, elements that would benefit from further discussion include:

- Enhancing **access** to climate finance, including limiting barriers to concessional finance for the most vulnerable, and exploring potential direct access modalities for Indigenous Peoples;
- Exploring opportunities to scale up **domestic resource mobilization**, including as a key tool to support the implementation of national climate plans and priorities;
- Mobilizing finance from **new actors and sources**, including a broadened set of contributors;
- Innovative ways to scale up **private finance**, including improving enabling environments and deploying new instruments;
- Improving the **international financial architecture** to facilitate the flow of capital to climate action and enhance the effectiveness and complementarity of the landscape.

In exploring these themes, co-chairs should seek to maximize synergies with relevant processes and the vast body of knowledge and expertise available on climate finance. For example, this could include drawing on work from the G20 on Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds; efforts from the Multilateral Development Banks to track progress on climate finance delivery; findings from the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development; insights from the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T.

### **Organization of the work and process**

To ensure an inclusive process, meetings under the work programme should be open to all Parties and observers. Canada invites the co-chairs to consider ways to secure participation from the broad range of actors that make up the climate finance landscape, to drive discussions on tangible ways to improve the delivery of climate finance.

In considering the frequency of meetings, Canada encourages the co-chairs to reflect on a pragmatic approach, setting an efficient pace of work that considers the availability of existing financial resources. In practice, meetings should be held during sessions of the subsidiary bodies in 2026 and 2027 to prevent additional strain on limited UNFCCC resources.

In organizing the work programme, Canada encourages the co-chairs to prioritize inclusivity. This includes ensuring that events are accessible to all interested Parties and non-Party representatives, notably through a hybrid format that includes opportunities for meaningful virtual participation.

Canada encourages the co-chairs to focus on enhancing the diversity of participants and perspectives. Careful consideration should be given to amplifying the voices of those on the frontlines of climate change, and promoting and respecting the rights, governance, and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and its right of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, as well as human rights, especially those of women and girls, gender-diverse people, children, and persons with disabilities. Ensuring that diverse perspectives are taken into account is key in implementing paragraph 26 of the NCQG, which urges Parties and other relevant actors to promote the inclusion and extension of benefits to vulnerable communities and groups in climate finance efforts.