



G77 and China Submission on the Climate Finance Work Programme, 1st September 2026

The Oriental Republic of Uruguay submits this submission on behalf of the G77 and China.

The Paris Agreement and the implementation of the Convention aim to enhance climate action in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, and on the basis of equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. In this regard, Article 3 of the Paris Agreement recognizes that the global response to climate change will require support to developing countries for its effective implementation. Developed countries need to enhance ambition on their own mitigation and also provide finance to the developing countries in keeping with Article 3 to enable effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

In a context where we see declining development assistance from developed countries, the Group remains concerned with the insufficiency, inaccessibility and very low availability of climate finance, at levels commensurate with developing countries needs and priorities and in accordance to the obligations of developed countries under both the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

We are observing an unprecedented decline in Official Development Assistance, rescinded and cut contributions to the Green Climate Fund, and the lowest Global Environment Facility replenishment in 16 years, all while the needs of developing countries are rising. Against this backdrop, the enhanced ambition, effective implementation, and strengthened delivery of Article 9.1 is now more important than ever.

Under the Paris Agreement, developed countries are under the legal obligation to provide financial resources to assist developing countries in both mitigation and adaptation efforts under Article 9.1 in continuation of their existing obligation under the UNFCCC,

On the current cycle of the Paris Agreement, Parties presented their new NDCs, but for their effective implementation, the delivery on the obligations of developed countries under Article 9.1 is crucial, taking into consideration the evolving needs and priorities of the developing countries. Further, enhanced financial support through Article 9.1 is vital to address the gap between current flows and the needs of developing countries, as well as to triple the outflows of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, and to achieve the goal of tripling adaptation finance by 2035, without creating additional burdens for developing countries. Therefore, the enhanced delivery of Article 9.1 under the climate



finance work programme is of utmost priority for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Therefore, the G77 and China underlines the need for, and the importance of, launching the Climate Finance Work Programme at COP31/CMA8, through the dedicated agenda item as clarified by the COP30/ CMA7 Presidency, focusing on Article 9.1 of Paris Agreement, and its linkages and complementarity with the specific provisions of the UNFCCC, particularly Articles 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.7 of the UNFCCC and provisions of the Paris Agreement.

Additionally, the role of Article 9.1 in meeting the commitments under other provisions of the Paris Agreement, such as:

- Role of Article 9.1 in meeting the objective under Article 3
- Role of Article 9.1 in supporting Article 4, in particular Article 4.5
- Linkage between Article 9.1 and Article 7, the global goal on adaptation and the tripling of adaptation finance, and the role of highly concessional and grant finance for adaptation , in particular to implement NAPs
- Implications of Article 9.5 with respect to availability, accessibility, and predictability of provision of finance resources by developed countries under Article 9.1
- Support under Article 9.1 to enable other means of implementation including technology transfer and capacity building, gender and ACE

Further, the Group highlights the importance of discussing appropriate burden sharing arrangements among the developed country Parties included in Annex II of the Convention, as envisaged in Article 4.3 of the Convention.

The Global Mutirão decision of CMA7 established a two-year work programme, that should therefore be operationalized in a party-driven manner under a dedicated space in the CMA 8 agenda to launch the work programme, determining its scope, modalities and work plan for the next two years. We reiterate that the purpose of the agenda item is to agree on the scope, work plan and modalities at CMA8 in order to move to substantive deliberations, with the perspective to take a decision on the effective implementation of Article 9.1.

We further stress that the informal note by the Co-chairs of the work programme, intended to be developed prior to COP31, has no formal status in the process. Further, the group reiterates its concerns about the work plan developed by the Co-chairs and published by the Secretariat. Therefore, the group is not in a position to support the work plan, nor intersessional work prior to CMA8 without a clear mandate from the Parties.



In this regard, any informal summary, note, or other document prepared by the Co-Chairs that takes stock of the June 2026 workshops should not be submitted to the CMA, given the lack of consensus-based support for both the work plan and the organisation of these events and thus, no mandate from Parties for such documents by Co-Chairs.

The G77 and China seek a party-driven process leading to the adoption of modalities before discussions under the Work Programme, and remain ready to work under the Work Programme once it has been operationalised.