

**Call for Evidence: information and data for the preparation of the Seventh Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows**

***Section 1: Methodological issues relating to transparency of climate finance flows including definitions, tracking and measuring access, impacts and outcomes;***

- ETS comparative analysis frameworks support definitions and tracking of industrial carbon management finance flows.
- Carbon Contracts for Difference (CCfDs) demonstrate mechanisms for improving access to high-CAPEX mitigation technologies.
- Long-term stewardship and liability frameworks provide methodologies for measuring permanence and long-term outcomes of geologic CO<sub>2</sub> storage.
- Insurance markets for CCS improve financial risk transparency and support project bankability.
- Technology cost analysis for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage improves transparency of capital requirements and financial flows across the CCS value chain.

***Section 2: Data on climate-related finance flows in the 2023-2024 time period with data from previous years if available, in particular sector-specific flows, global flows from developed to developing countries, domestic finance and south-south flows and trend by theme, sector, instrument and geography***

- Significant growth in global CCS investments and project announcements across heavy industry and power sectors.
- Policy instruments including tax credits, grants and subsidies mobilize domestic climate finance.
- Industrial cluster and hub models are driving infrastructure investment including CO<sub>2</sub> transport and storage.
- Shared CO<sub>2</sub> infrastructure networks reduce cost barriers and enable multi-industry participation.
- Updated cost assessments for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage provide improved estimates of capital needs for large-scale CCS deployment.

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***Section 3: Assessment of the effectiveness of climate finance flows, including impact results, the balance between mitigation and adaptation, alignment with developing country needs, the ways in which access has been enabled and their role in the broader financial context***

- Policy-driven CCS case studies demonstrate measurable emissions mitigation outcomes.
- Public de-risking instruments enable institutional and private investment in CCS infrastructure.
- Circular carbon economy models align climate finance with industrial development priorities in emerging economies.
- Economic analysis of DAC highlights cost trajectories for engineered removals within net-zero pathways.
- Technology innovation and cost reductions across capture systems improve the effectiveness of mitigation investments.

***Section 4: Reflection on possible data and information, as appropriate, that could inform the SCF for the preparation of the first report on progress towards achieving the new collective quantified goal on climate finance.***

- Scaling CCS requires significant long-term capital mobilization for capture, transport and storage infrastructure.
- International regulatory frameworks including maritime decarbonization policies influence future climate finance needs.
- Outcomes of international climate negotiations highlight increasing expectations for investment in industrial decarbonization technologies including CCS.

## Citations and Additional References

### **Section 1: Methodological issues relating to transparency of climate finance flows**

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### **Section 2: Data on climate-related finance flows in the 2023-2024 time period with data from previous years**

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- Global CCS Institute (2022), CCE CCS Networks. <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/CCE-CCS-Networks-22-5.pdf>
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- Global CCS Institute (2025), Advancements in CCS Technologies and Costs (Cost of Capture). <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Advancements-in-CCS-Technologies-and-Costs-Report-2.pdf>
- Global CCS Institute (2025), Cost of CO<sub>2</sub> Storage. <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Cost-of-CO2-Storage-1225.pdf>

### **Section 3: Assessment of the effectiveness of climate finance flows**

- Global CCS Institute (2022), Unlocking Private Finance for CCS. <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Unlocking-Private-Finance-For-CCS-Thought-Leadership-Report-1-1.pdf>
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- Global CCS Institute (2021), Circular Carbon Economy. <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Fee-for-Service-Circular-Carbon-Economy-Policy-Regulatory-Recommendations-1.pdf>
- Global CCS Institute (2025), Advancements in CCS Technologies and Costs (Cost of Capture). <https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Advancements-in-CCS-Technologies-and-Costs-Report-2.pdf>

### **Section 4: Reflection on possible data and information, as appropriate, that could inform the SCF for the preparation of the first report on progress towards achieving the new collective quantified goal on climate finance.**

- Global CCS Institute (2025), *Policy, Legal and Regulatory Review: Mid-2025 Update and Perspective on the IMO's Net Zero Framework.*

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