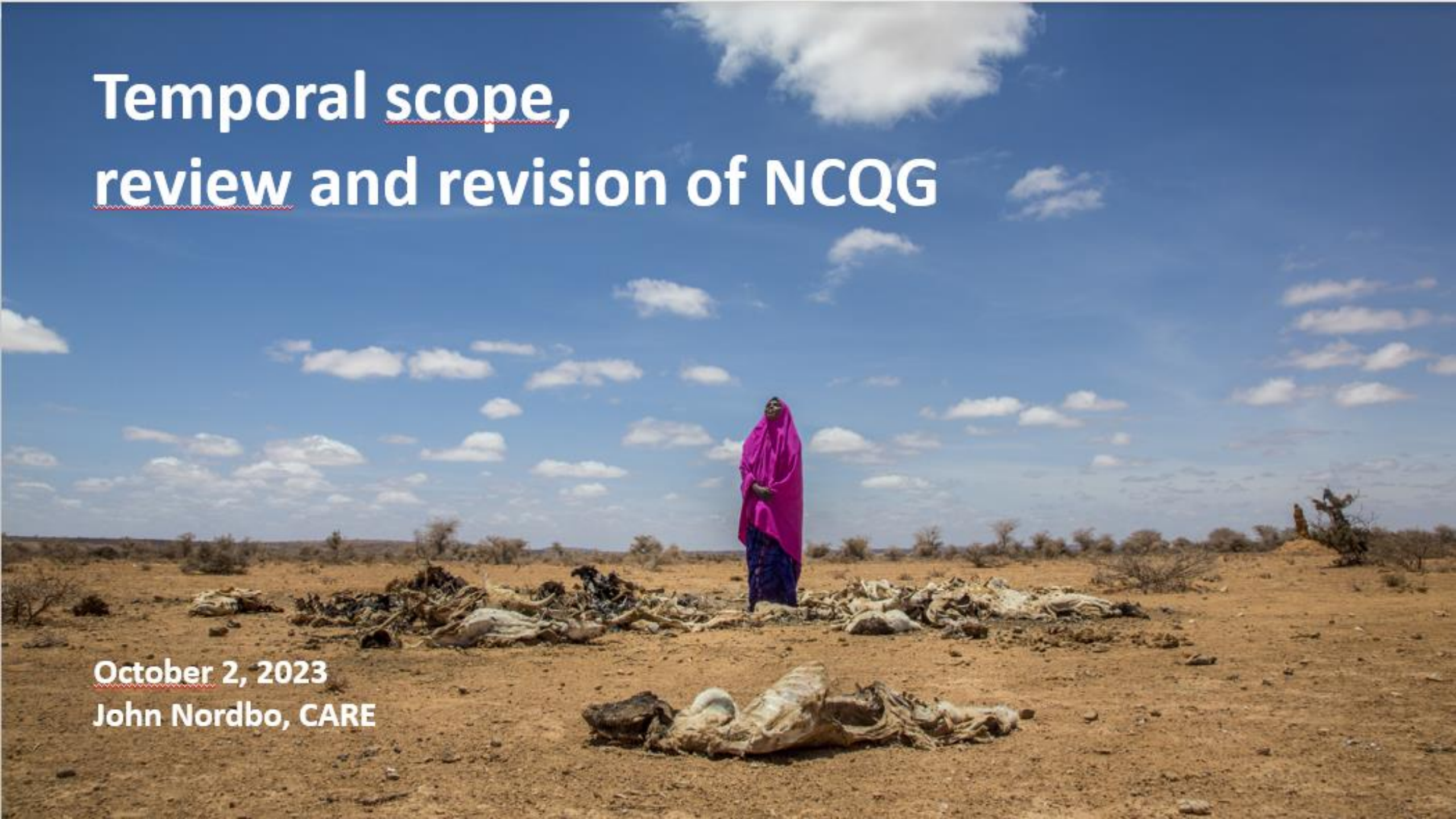


Temporal scope, review and revision of NCQG

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John Nordbo, CARE





HOLLOW COMMITMENTS 2023

June 2023

AN ANALYSIS OF
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES'
CLIMATE FINANCE PLANS



2023

SEEING DOUBLE

DECODING THE
'ADDITIONALITY' OF
CLIMATE FINANCE



TED 5

Table 1
Options identified for the time frames of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance

Short time frame

1. 5-year time frame;
2. 5-year time frame with annual targets and an embedded review and revision process;
3. 5-year time frame with annual review cycles and revision process;
4. 5-year time frame with biennial review cycles and revision process.

Medium time frame

5. 10-year time frame;
6. 10-year time frame with annual targets and an embedded review and revision process;
7. 10-year time frame with annual review cycles;
8. 10-year time frame with biennial review cycles.

Long time frame

9. 25-year time frame, with milestones for 2030 and 2040;
10. 25-year time frame, linked with net zero targets, with review cycles every 5 years;
11. 25-year time frame, linked with net zero targets, with review cycles after 10 years;
12. 25-year time frame, linked with net zero targets, with an assessment mid-way.

Combination of the above

13. 10-year operational time frame (2025–2034 or 2026–2035) with an aspirational target to align with net zero targets by 2050;
14. A firm time frame of 5 years (2025–2029 or 2026–2030) and an indicative time frame of another 5 years (2031–2036).

Unspecified

15. Outcome-oriented target linked to net zero targets (which may not always be 2050 but could be 2060 or 2070) or peak of GHG emissions;
16. Goal without reference to a time frame.

Temporal scope - convergence

Africa Group of Negotiators	‘a goal, 2025-2030’
Arab Group	‘timeframe of 2025-2030’
Like-Minded Dev. Countries	‘goal up to 2030’
AILAC	‘for instance 2030, 2040..’
Least Developed Countries	‘in alignment with NDC cycles’

Temporal scope - convergence

EU 'a medium-term timeframe reflecting the immediate investments and climate actions to engage in during this critical decade' (+2040)

Arguments for a 2030 timeframe

- Needs difficult to assess after 2030.
- Political commitment seems to diminish with longer timeframes.
- The longer time frame, the more difficult to factor in inflation.
- A timeframe is necessary to be able to negotiate effectively next year.

Possible decision at COP28/CMA5

TED task: 'significantly advancing substantive progress in 2023'

Agrees that the NCQG negotiations shall aim to establish quantitative targets for climate finance for the years until and including 2030.

Revision of the goal

Different elements of the NCQG:

Amounts: Should be updated in 2029

Principles and operative elements, e.g. definitions, additionality, gender responsiveness:

Should be designed to last longer, but adjusted in 2029 if necessary.

Annual review

I.e. a political discussion of where we are wrt delivery on the NCQG.

- It builds trust to see that goals are met.
- An opportunity to course-correct if there is a shortfall.

Informing the annual review

The EU's reporting procedure ('Governance Regulation') ensures that data on climate finance is available in October for the year before.

15 out of 24 Annex 2 parties are from the EU.

Other developed countries could follow suit.



Thanks for the attention

