



30 March 2023

Fifth Technical Expert Dialogue under the Ad hoc Work Programme on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance

Summary note

I. Introduction

A. Meeting details and objective

1. The fifth technical expert dialogue (TED 5) under the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) was held on 8–10 March 2023 in Vienna, hosted by the Government of Austria through its Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology and in collaboration with the United Nations office in Vienna.

2. The objective of the dialogue was to discuss and identify potential options for the framing and structure of the NCQG, particularly elements related to the **temporal scope** and **time frame of the goal** and how the **goal may be structured with quantitative and qualitative elements**.

B. Preparatory activities

3. Ahead of TED 5, the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme, Zaheer Fakir and Fiona Gilbert, issued a notification addressed to Parties and non-Party stakeholders inviting them to submit their views on the organization of the dialogue, including topics and subtopics, and format.¹ The following questions were provided to guide their submissions:

(a) Which topic(s), subtopic(s) and specific issues are proposed for in-depth discussion at TED 5;

(b) What are the expected outcomes/outputs of the discussions;

(c) What should be the format of TED 5.

4. In addition, the co-chairs also conducted a series of informal bilateral consultations with interested groups of Parties at their request in February 2023.

5. Based on the submissions received and the Party consultations, the secretariat prepared a provisional programme for the dialogue under the guidance of the co-chairs. The programme and guiding questions were shared with all participants ahead of the dialogue and made available on the dedicated event web page.²

C. Proceedings

6. The dialogue was opened by the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme. The dialogue began with opening remarks by Daniele Violletti on behalf of the secretariat. Helmut

¹ <https://unfccc.int/documents/624858>.

² Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/625813>.

Hojesky of the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology and Ambassador Mohamed Nasr, COP 27 Presidency lead negotiator, also welcomed participants and delivered opening remarks, outlining the importance of the dialogue towards moving to more outcome-oriented results by the end of 2023. The co-chairs then gave a short introduction providing an overview of the organization, including an overview and expectations of the dialogue.

7. To facilitate interactive and outcome-oriented discussions, participants were divided into working groups in the first 2 days of the dialogue. Participants were tasked with identifying and developing options, including the rationale for each option and challenges and opportunities, for the temporal scope and time frame of the goal, and the structure of the goal, including quantitative and qualitative elements. Each day of the dialogue started with thought-provoking presentations or remarks to steer the technical discussions and help inform the tasks of identifying options, including from:

(a) Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director Center for Sustainable Development Columbia University;

(b) Amar Bhattacharya, Senior Fellow in the Centre for Sustainable Development, Brookings Institution;

(c) Pekka Moren, Special Representative of Finance Minister, Climate Action at Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action;

(d) Cor Marijs, Senior Expert, Vivid Economics;

(e) Sara Jane Ahmed, Founder of the Financial Futures Center and advisor to the Vulnerable 20 Group of Finance Ministers (V20) of the Climate Vulnerable Forum.

8. The working group discussions were followed by a report back on the options identified. Moderators provided a short summary of the group discussions to the plenary followed by an open discussion among all participants.

9. Furthermore, the dialogue included a dedicated session wherein participants identified areas that require further political guidance at the 2023 High-level Ministerial Dialogue (HLMD) and at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session (CMA 5).

10. In closing, the co-chairs provided short concluding remarks on the next steps until the sixth technical expert dialogue. These include the preparation of the summary report of the discussions at TED 5, publication of the workplan for 2023 and further updates on the preparation of the succeeding dialogue.

11. The workshop programme, presentation slides and video recordings are available on the dedicated workshop web page.³

II. Summary of the discussions

A. Options for the temporal scope and structure of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance

1. Options for the temporal scope and time frame of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance

12. On the temporal scope, participants:

(a) Discussed *general considerations* for determining time frames;

(b) Identified and developed *options* for the time frame of the goal, including challenges and opportunities.

³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/625813>.

13. In doing so, discussions emerged on the linkages with options around *reviewing* the goal (i.e. tracking progress towards achievement of the goal) and *revising* or updating the goal to ensure it aligns with the changing needs and priorities of developing countries and changing global realities. Furthermore, participants identified and discussed possible sources of information to inform the goal's framing, its review and revision.

14. **Considerations** for determining the temporal scope or timeframe of the goal included, among others:

(a) The level of ambition and outcomes to be achieved, such as limiting global warming to 1.5 °C or reaching net zero targets;

(b) Whether the goal would comprise private or public sources of finance, because mobilization and provision of such sources depend on different processes;

(c) The needs and priorities of developing countries, which are currently not systematically quantified. While reports such as the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement (NDR)⁴ by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) present cost estimates of expressed needs of developing countries, the coverage of quantified needs in the report is limited owing to lack of availability of data and information on time frames of expressed needs;

(d) Whether the goal should be an annual or a cumulative goal, with proponents of an annual goal arguing that it enhances predictability on support for recipients and may support regular tracking of progress, while others referred to challenges associated with planning and legislative approvals of annualized goals on the contributors' side;

(e) If and how the NCQG should account for inflation adjustments.

15. **Options** identified for the time frame can be clustered around short-, medium- and long-term time frames – **noting that these options are not mutually exclusive and some participants noted support for multiple options** (see table 1).

16. Options for *short time frames* were framed around 5-year cycles of the goal, implying an implementation period of 2025–2029 or 2026–2030. Proponents of a short time frame of the goal argued that a goal formulated in 5-year cycles links the NCQG to climate ambitions expressed in nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Accordingly, short time frames provide a higher level of predictability for developing countries when determining climate actions, emphasizing that an ambitious NCQG can incentivize developing countries to determine ambitious climate action. Other arguments for short time frames include the difficulties around determining and accurately costing needs over longer periods, particularly due to changing technology costs. Building on the lessons learned from the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year, which set an initial annual goal to be reached at the end of a 10-year time frame without arrangements to track progress towards achieving it, some participants emphasized that longer time frames may only incentivize mobilization and delivery of finance at a later point in time.

17. The main challenges identified with a short time frame include the time lag of available data from biennial transparency reports (BTRs) under the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement, because these would provide data on finance flows 3 and 4 years prior. For example, data on finance flows in the years 2025/2026 will be available through BTRs submitted by 31 December 2028, and available for review in 2029.

18. Options identified for *medium time frames* mostly cover a 10-year time frame, implying an implementation period of 2025–2034 or 2026–2035, with various options on the review and revision of the goal. Proponents of a medium time frame of the goal argue that the time frame must be informed by scientific findings, including from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), to reach certain milestones such as the need for greenhouse

⁴ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/54307_2%20-%20UNFCCC%20First%20NDR%20technical%20report%20-%20web%20%28004%29.pdf.

gas (GHG) emissions to reach a peak in 2030, or the urgency of taking drastic measures within a certain time period. Other proponents argue that mobilizing public and private finance would require time, including raising the political will of countries to deliver on the goal within the adopted time frame. Furthermore, due to national budgetary cycles of some countries, medium time frames of 10 years were mentioned as being preferable, which would provide more time at the domestic level to raise political will to meet the goal. Challenges around the time lag of data outlined for 5-year cycles would also apply when setting a time frame of 10 years.

19. Proponents of a *long time frame* of the goal argue for a need to align with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement as stipulated in its Article 2 and efforts to limit global warming to 1.5 °C and reach net zero targets (mostly up to 2050). Accordingly, a long-term goal gives a signal for the long-term structural changes required in the financial system. This could be accompanied by 10-year milestones and review cycles every 5, 10 or 12 years (see table 1). One challenge identified pertains to the political economy and challenges around reconciling election cycles with medium- and long-term finance goals. Many countries undergo election cycles of 4 to 5 years in length, resulting in the risk that newly elected governments may choose to withdraw from obligations to mobilize financial resources as part of the goal, once the 5-year time frame is completed, due to different national priorities.

20. Other options identified for the time frame of the goal include a combination of time frames such as a 10-year operational time frame of 2025–2034 or 2026–2035 with an aspirational target to align with net zero targets by 2050, or a goal without reference to a time frame.

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.
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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.
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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.
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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).
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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.

21. When discussing options for the time frame of the goal, participants linked these discussions to *reporting* and *review* cycles that embed considerations for periodically reviewing progress towards achieving the goal and its revision, ranging from annual and biennial reviews to reviews after 5, 10 or 12 years, depending on the identified option of frequency of reporting on progress. Participants also discussed the possibility of reviewing different aspects of the goal according to different time frames, whereby the goal could be reviewed according to certain review cycles and possible sub-goals or elements according to longer time frames, including (due to lack of available data) at disaggregated levels.

22. While some participants recognized the need to use existing transparency arrangements to track progress towards achieving the goal, most notably the ETF and the BTRs, others recognized gaps associated with the ETF and the need for some adjustments to allow all aspects of the goal to be reviewed. Such gaps could be identified and discussed at a technical expert dialogue dedicated to discussing transparency arrangements. Participants also discussed the possible role of the SCF in tracking progress towards achieving the goal.

23. Some participants underscored the importance of embedding arrangements for *revision* when defining the NCQG to ensure it aligns with the changing needs and priorities of developing countries and the global context without repeating a multiple-year process towards setting new finance goals. Some participants emphasized the role of the global stocktake (GST) as an appropriate modality to revise the NCQG periodically. Revisions could be set according to defined periods that are aligned with the GST or NDC cycles (i.e. every 5 years), or initiated through a trigger prior to a revision point, based on science such as findings of the IPCC.

24. *Sources of information* identified that could inform periodic updates or revisions of the goal include the NDCs, the SCF's NDR and biennial assessments and overview of climate finance flows (BAs), the BTRs, the national adaptation plans, long-term low GHG emission development strategies, and other national plans and strategies such as national investment plans. Processes outside of the UNFCCC that could inform the revision of the NCQG include findings from the International Energy Agency, the International Renewable Energy Agency, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Climate Policy Initiative and the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as the work of regional bodies such as regional multilateral development banks, the work of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and other processes such as those being implemented by the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System, the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero.

2. Options for the structure of the goal

25. On the structure of the goal, participants considered the following:

(a) The *approach* to structure the NCQG;

(b) *General considerations*;

(c) The *options* for the goal and possible sub-goals or elements, including associated challenges and opportunities. When considering the options, participants also identified aspects of the options they found to be problematic or difficult to implement.

26. On the *approach*, participants discussed the value of following a bottom-up or top-down approach when defining the structure of the goal. A bottom-up approach involves first identifying sub-goals or elements of the goal that are informed by the needs and priorities of developing countries to inform the goal, whereas a top-down approach would identify the goal first and then consider accompanying elements or sub-goals.

27. Furthermore, in the identification and development of the options, participants considered the following aspects:

(a) The overall structure of the goal, including time frames, underlying principles and objectives;

(b) The focus of the goal and possible sub-goals or elements such as themes, geographical scope, sources of finance, channels and instruments;

(c) How the goal and possible sub-goals or elements may include *indicators of success*, for example the quantum expressed in financial volume, expected outcomes and impacts achieved and/or progress on Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

28. On the *considerations*, participants discussed the following:

(a) Whether the NCQG would be framed as a goal of mobilizing or providing climate finance;

(b) The need for political engagement and strong political will;

(c) The need to reflect flexibility to account for changing needs and priorities, and predictability;

(d) The need for a simple structure of the goal, recognizing the trade-off between detailed prescription of the goal and the ability to track progress towards achieving it.

29. On the *options*, participants were guided by a set of example options developed and made available by the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme prior to the dialogue.⁵ Most participants engaged on the basis of the presented example options, modified and combined preferred options and identified additional options. Therefore, in summarizing the options that emerged from the discussions, reference is made to the example options from the co-chairs, including the numbering of these options.

30. Options identified for the structure of the goal can be categorized around eight clusters (see table 2). The identified options under these categories can be found in the annex, **noting that the options are not mutually exclusive and some participants noted support for various options.**

31. The options identified by participants differ in the level of detail in which they were framed not only across the eight clusters but also within each cluster. While some participants proposed concrete options for the structure of the goal, including quantitative and qualitative elements, others framed options according to the components that the goal should comprise (e.g. a quantitative goal with a time frame and quantitative and qualitative elements).

32. Options categorized under cluster 1 all propose a quantitative goal with a time frame and underlying principles for providing financial support to developing countries. The options vary in terms of the amount of finance to be mobilized, the sources of funding and the specific time frame for implementation. Some options also include qualitative elements, such as prioritizing support for vulnerable countries or basing funding on past emissions.

33. Options identified under cluster 2 propose a mix of specific quantitative goals and principles to guide implementation. Some options emphasize a quantified goal for financial provision from developed to developing countries, while others focus on mobilizing finance from a variety of sources, including public and private, domestic and international, and South-South cooperation. Other options emphasize the need for balance between mitigation and adaptation, and for building capacities to effectively implement climate action.

34. Under cluster 3, identified options propose a quantitative goal framed as absolute USD value or as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) or gross national income (GNI), with some options emphasizing the sources of finance to come from developed countries while others identified a range of sources. All options identified under this cluster refer to achieving the goals set out in the Paris Agreement and/or long-term goals such as limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5 °C and achieving zero emission targets.

⁵ Guiding questions and example options identified by the co-chairs on the structure of the NCQG are available at <https://unfccc.int/guiding-questions-for-the-fifth-technical-expert-dialogue-on-the-new-collective-quantified-goal-on>.

35. Under cluster 4, identified options are framed as a goal – with most options framed as a quantitative goal – with a time frame and sub-goals that include quantitative and/or qualitative elements around thematic areas and sources of finance. Most identified options refer to a goal with annual targets.

36. Options identified under cluster 5 refer to a goal that is framed as a quantitative or qualitative goal, with quantitative and/or qualitative sub-goals. Most identified sub-goals refer to thematic areas covering adaptation, mitigation and loss and damage. Some options also identify a range of sources and instruments of climate finance and/or make reference to achieving long-term goals, the needs and priorities of developing countries and recipients or geography.

37. Under cluster 6, identified options further specify the proposed sub-goals framed as quantitative and/or qualitative sub-goals around thematic areas, recipients, channels, sectors, reducing GHG emissions and increasing climate resilience, enhancing capacities and access to financing resources (particularly for vulnerable groups and communities), reducing fossil fuel subsidies and making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.

38. Cluster 7 presents options framed as an aspirational goal or a goal of making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.

39. Finally, cluster 8 presents identified options framed as an outcome-oriented goal primarily linked to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, most notably as stipulated in its Article 2, and/or long-term goals of limiting global temperature increase to 1.5 °C and achieving net zero targets.

Table 2

Cluster of options identified for the structure of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, including quantitative and qualitative elements

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Options identified</i>
1	A quantitative goal with a time frame and principles and/or quantitative and qualitative elements;
2	A goal with principles and/or quantitative and qualitative elements;
3	A quantitative goal with or without a time frame and principles and/or quantitative and qualitative elements and objectives;
4	A goal with a time frame and sub-goals;
5	A goal with sub-goals;
6	A goal with sub-goals framed as indicators of success;
7	An aspirational goal with principles or objectives;
8	An outcome-oriented goal.

40. When considering the options, participants also identified aspects of the options they found to be problematic, not in line with the provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement and/or difficult to implement, as follows:

(a) Reference to a share of GNI has not worked in the context of setting international goals and would not be informed by the needs and priorities of developing countries. Other participants argued that reference to GNI or GDP can be a good factor to revise the goal automatically and hence revising the goal would not require lengthy negotiation procedures;

(b) Setting targets or shares of the goal for private sources would be difficult to realize due to lack of reporting mechanisms for the private sector. Private sector stakeholders are not a Party to the Convention or the Paris Agreement and therefore have no obligations to report under the current transparency arrangements;

(c) If the NCQG is framed as an outcome-oriented goal with references to Article 2, of the Paris Agreement, it should refer to its entirety rather than being limited to Article 2, paragraphs 1(a) and 1(c) only;

(d) Setting sub-goals by channel, such as bilateral, multilateral and other sources, may be difficult to materialize as this would depend on the demands for financial resources from each channel and their policies and procedures.

III. Way forward

41. In identifying options around the temporal scope and structure of the NCQG, participants exchanged views on issues that may require further political guidance at the 2023 HLMD to be held in conjunction with CMA 5. This chapter highlights the key issues that emerged from the plenary and working group discussions.

A. Elements for political considerations

42. Most participants identified the need for political-level guidance at the HLMD to facilitate interactive exchanges among ministers, particularly on the following:

(a) Guidance related to the potential structure of the goal, including sub-goals, time frames and quantitative and qualitative elements, and where technical discussions should focus in more detail;

(b) Guidance related to the quantum range to be reflected in the NCQG;

(c) Guidance related to the potential time frame or temporal scope of the goal;

(d) What may be the long-term vision of a NCQG linked to transformational change and achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement;

(e) How different actors should contribute to the goal, including public and private sources and international and domestic contexts, including identifying the options to broaden the contributor base and, in identifying the contributors, which modalities should be taken into account;

(f) How the NCQG may be set up to be effective and outcome-oriented;

(g) What is the specific role of the new goal in relation with Article 2, and Article 2, paragraph 1(c), and Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in particular;

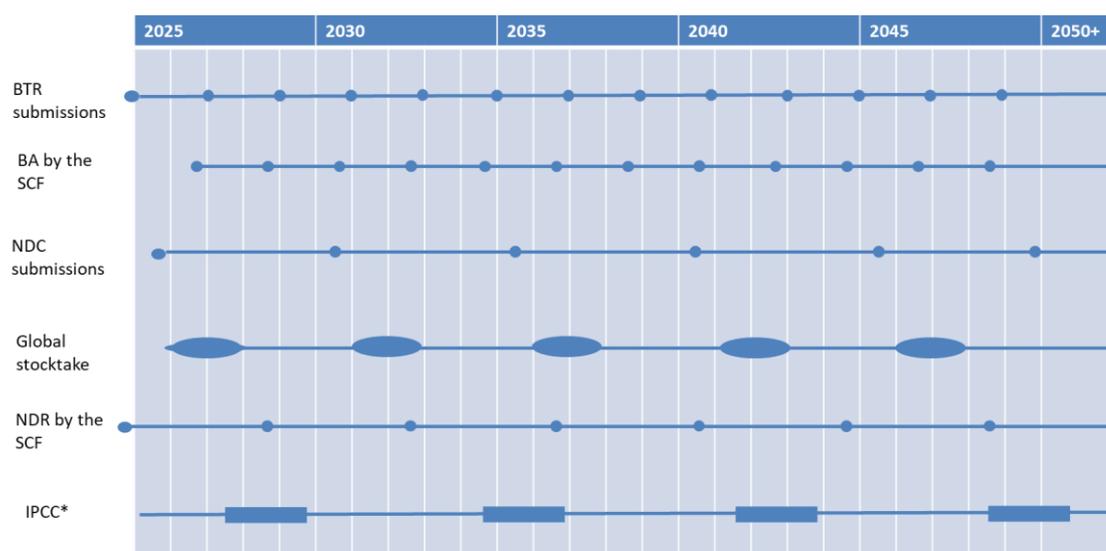
(h) How political commitment in the implementation and achievement of the NCQG may be ensured.

B. Further technical considerations

1. On the temporal scope and time frame of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance

43. The figure below illustrates the timing of various processes identified by participants that the NCQG time frame may align with.

Timelines for available information from other processes to support the time frame of the NCQG



* IPCC-57 decided that the seventh assessment cycle, starting from July 2023, would last 5–7 years.

44. Issues identified that will require technical considerations include, among others:

(a) *Implementation of the NCQG*: When would the implementation of the NCQG commence, recognizing that at COP 21 Parties agreed to extend the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. Therefore, would the NCQG be implemented from 2026 or may it supersede the USD 100 billion per year goal in 2025;

(b) *Tracking and reviewing progress on the NCQG*: Some of the potential sources of information, availability of data and information and modalities for reporting and tracking progress towards achieving the goal include the BTRs submitted by Parties under the ETF, the work of the SCF including its BAs, and the technical and political components in the GST process. Table 3 presents an overview of availability information under each modality;

(c) *Baseline of the NCQG and indicators*: When discussing transparency arrangements related to the NCQG, participants could consider, among others:

- (i) Whether or not to determine indicators of the NCQG and its possible elements or sub-goal(s);
- (ii) Whether or not to determine a baseline for each element/sub-goal to track progress towards its achievement;
- (iii) The sources of information to inform setting baselines;
- (iv) The appropriate arrangements to track progress.

Table 3

Timelines for available information from other processes to support a review of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance

<i>Align reviews with</i>	<i>Earliest year data on implementation of the NCQG would be available</i>	<i>Frequency thereafter</i>
ETF cycle	2029 (for 2025/2026 flows)	every 2 years
The BAs by the SCF	2028 (for 2025/2026 flows except for ETF data)	every 2 years
GST	2032–2033 (for 2029/2030 flows)	every 5 years

45. *Revision of the NCQG*: Considerations on the revision of the goal are related to the time frames of reporting, tracking and reviewing cycles. Potential sources of information include those identified for reviewing the goal (see table 3 and para. 44(b) above) as well as information to take account of the needs of developing countries such as needs expressed in NDCs, available at the end of 2025, 2030 and every 5 years thereafter, as well as needs communicated through tabular formats as part of the BTRs the NDR of the SCF available in 2028, 2032, and every 4 years thereafter, and needs identified through the IPCC assessment cycles. IPCC-57 decided that the seventh assessment cycle, starting from July 2023, would last 5–7 years. Table 4 presents an overview of available information under each modality to inform revisions of the NCQG. Based on the above considerations to *revise* the goal, the following questions could be considered in subsequent discussions:

(a) *Time frame from revision to implementation*: is a grace year needed between revising the NCQG and implementation (e.g. 2029 revision to 2031 implementation)? Or is it feasible to reach political agreement in the year before implementation (e.g. 2030 revision to 2031 implementation)?

(b) *The role of NDCs in relation to the NCQG cycle*: when considering alignment of the NDCs with the setting and revision of the NCQG, it may be needed to clarify whether a revised NCQG may be agreed in parallel to the submission of revised NDCs, or whether NDCs would subsequently help to inform the setting of a revised NCGQ?

(c) *The role of the GST in relation to the NCQG cycle*: in their deliberations on the revision of the NCQG, some participants identified the GST as a suitable modality to revise the NCQG, due to the political guidance provided at the GST. When considering alignment of the NCQG revision with the GST cycles, participants could clarify the role of the GST in this regard.

Table 4

Timelines for available information from other processes to support a revision of the new collective quantified goal in climate finance

<i>Align revisions with</i>	<i>Earliest year revision may occur</i>	<i>Frequency thereafter</i>
NDC cycles (in parallel)	2030, for implementation from 2031/2032	every 5 years
NDC cycles (subsequent to)	2031, for implementation from 2032/2033	every 5 years
ETF cycle (information on needs)	2027, for implementation from 2028/2029	every 2 years
NDR of the SCF	2029, for implementation from 2030/2031	every 4 years
GST	2028, for implementation from 2029/2030	every 5 years
IPCC	2028, for implementation from 2029/2030	every 5–7 years

2. On the structure of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance

46. On the structure of the goal, including quantitative and qualitative elements, subsequent discussions could aim to developed a shared understanding of options, among others, on the following:

(a) The modality or methodology that would be applied in the process of determining and setting the new goal;

(b) How to reflect the quantity of the goal, for example, whether to reflect the goal in absolute quantitative value(s), in ranges of quantitative values, in terms of percentages with regards to sub-goals or of GNI/GDP, or with regards to metrics that would take into account the issue of inflation adjustment;

- (c) How to frame principles in the context of the new goal;
- (d) How to consider Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement in the design and implementation of the NCQG, recognizing that some participants highlighted the need to reflect Article 2 of the Paris Agreement in its entirety;
- (e) How to reflect the provision of “collective” in the implementation, where some argue it could reflect agreeing on burden-sharing arrangements among provider countries, while others referred to broadening the contributor base of provider countries;
- (f) How to ensure adequate balance between mitigation and adaptation in the context of reflecting the needs and priorities of the developing countries;
- (g) Whether and how to reflect loss and damage in the NCQG;
- (h) How to reflect the element of simplified access modalities in the NCQG;
- (i) How to promote inclusivity by taking into account gender-responsiveness, subnational actors and indigenous people when setting the new goal;
- (j) How to reflect the needs and priorities of developing countries in the structure of the goal and its elements or sub-goals;
- (k) How to set a goal that is adaptable to changes over time;
- (l) How to incorporate the wide range of available instruments, sources of funding and channels in the structure of the new goal;
- (m) How to structure the goal to reflect effectiveness (e.g. increased resilience and reduced GHG emissions).

Annex

Options identified on the structure of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, including quantitative and qualitative elements, at the fifth technical expert dialogue

Cluster 1. A quantitative goal with a time frame and principles and/or quantitative and qualitative elements

A quantitative goal with a *time frame* and underlying principles;

A quantitative goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X per year by 20xx to developing countries;

A developed country goal of collectively *providing* USD X *annually* from 2025 to 2029 or 2026 to 2030 to developing countries;

[Combination of options 1 and 2] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X or x% of GNI/GDP *per year* by 20xx to developing countries;

[Combination of options 1, 4 and 2] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X or x% of GNI/GDP *per year* by 20xx to developing countries, from public sources from developed countries and USD X or x% of GNI/GDP from other sources (e.g. private sector);

As part of a global effort, *provision* and *mobilization* of USD X *per year* by 20xx from high emitters based on past, current and future emissions and from countries with higher economic capacities, including developed country Parties, for effective climate action in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as least developed countries and small island developing States.

Cluster 2. A goal with quantitative and qualitative elements and/or principles

A quantified goal from developed to developing countries;

A quantified goal of *mobilizing* and *providing* USD X *annually*;

A goal to be structured by thematic area that is accompanied by principles;

A quantified goal of *mobilizing* and *providing* USD X, accompanied by quantitative and qualitative elements and underlying principles;

[Option 5] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X from public, private, domestic and international sources of finance;

[Combination of options 5 and 6] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X from public, private, domestic and international sources of finance including South-South cooperation and reference to making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development;

A goal that includes quantification in monetary terms as well as quantified indicators of effectiveness of implementation;

A quantitative goal framed as USD X plus x% of annual inflation;

A goal with elements around achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation;

A goal with an element on improving capacities to implement climate action.

Cluster 3. A quantitative goal with or without a time frame and principles and/or quantitative and qualitative elements and objectives

[Combination of options 1 and 7] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X per year by 20xx to developing countries that includes a specific element on the objective of the 1.5 °C temperature goal;

[Combination of options 2, 5, 6 and 7] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* x% of GNI from private, domestic and international sources of finance to achieving net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced, and increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development *in the context* of xxx;

[Combination of options 4, 5, 6 and 7 and reference to increasing resilience] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X from public sources from developed countries and USD X from other sources (e.g. private, domestic, international) to achieve net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced, and increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development;

[Combination of options 5, 6 and 7 to work towards the acceleration of climate action in developing countries, by mobilizing a wide range of finance including but not exclusively climate finance, e.g. South-South cooperation and other areas] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X from public, private, domestic and international sources of finance including South-South cooperation and reference to making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development and achieving net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced.

Cluster 4. Goal with time frame and sub-goals

[Combination of option 3, time frame and annual targets] A quantified goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X *per year* from 20xx to 20xx to developing countries with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage;

[Combination of options 1 and 3] A developed country goal of collectively *providing* USD X *annually* from 2025 to 2029 or 2026 to 2030 to developing countries with quantified sub-goals by thematic area for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage;

A goal with *annual* targets, thematic sub-goals and sources of public and private finance;

A goal with sub-goals and different *time frames* across the sub-goals to account for differences in data availability and data quality;

[Combination of options 1, 2, 3 and 4] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X or x% of GNI/GDP *per year* by 20xx to developing countries, from public sources from developed countries and USD X or x% of GNI/GDP from other sources (e.g. private sector), with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage;

[Combination of options 1, 3 and 4] Quantified goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X *per year* by 20xx to developing countries of which USD X is from public sources from developed countries and USD X is from other sources (e.g. private sources), with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage;

[Combination of options 1, 3, 4 and 7] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X *per year* by 20xx to developing countries, of which USD X is from public sources from developed countries and USD X is from other sources (e.g. private sector), with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage, and reference to achieving net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced.

Cluster 5. Goal and sub-goals

No sub-goals;

[Combination of options 3 and 4] A quantified goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X to developing countries with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage, with USD X from public sources from developed countries and USD X from other sources (e.g. private sources);

[Combination of options 4 and 5 with public finance at the core/nucleus] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X from developed countries, emphasizing the role of public sources at the core and including wider financial resources (e.g. private, domestic, South-South flows) needed to achieve the Paris Agreement goals globally;

[Combination of options 3, 4 and 5] A quantified goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X from developed countries with sub-goals that cover mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage from public, private, international and domestic sources of finance;

A quantified goal of global climate investment of USD X, comprising domestic, public, private and international sources of finance, with a defined quantitative subset to be defined for resources under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (i.e. climate finance);

[Combination of options 3, 5 and 6] A quantified goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X to developing countries with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage from public, private, domestic and international sources of finance and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development;

An outcome-based goal including costed sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage informed by best available science for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and covering the respective needs of developing countries that enable them to act towards the collective efforts;

[Combination of options 3 and 7] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X to developing countries with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage that includes a specific element on the objective of the 1.5°C temperature goal;

A quantified goal with quantified sub-goals by thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and new and additional resources for loss and damage (with specification that loss and damage needs are new and additional);

[Combination of options 3 and 9] A quantified goal with quantified sub-goals by thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage including a percentage share allocated to vulnerable groupings;

[Combination of options 2 and 3] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* x% of GNI to developing countries with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage;

[Combination of options 3 and 5] A goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X to developing countries with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage, of which USD X is from public sources of finance from developed countries and USD X from other sources (e.g. private);

A quantified goal with quantified sub-goals by thematic areas for mitigation and adaptation (if the goal has sub-goals);

A quantified goal with quantified sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage and capacity-building as absolute values rather than shares;

A mobilization goal with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage;

[Combination of options 3 and 6] A quantified goal of collectively *mobilizing* USD X to developing countries with sub-goals for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development;

[Combinations of options 6 or 7 with quantified sub-goals] A goal of shifting financial flows in line with Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement with quantified sub-goals or an overarching goal of achieving net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced with quantified sub-goals;

A goal of *mobilizing* USD X, including USD X mobilized by 20xx, and specific sub-goals;

A quantified goal with sub-goals that are specified by quantitative ranges of monetary values;

A goal and sub-goals with provisions to achieve balance between mitigation and adaptation based on the needs of developing countries and science-based information rather than a 50:50 percentage share;

A goal with a sub-goal on minimum floor of finance for least developed countries;

A quantified goal that sets upper financial limits (caps) by geographical regions, countries or country groupings;

A goal with sub-goals that differentiate between concessional finance and grants, and between national and local recipients;

A goal with sub-goals on instruments;

A goal with a sub-goal on grant-based finance;

A goal with sub-goals that differentiate between support needs and investment needs;

A set of multiple sub-goals only.

Cluster 6. Goal including sub-goals framed as indicators of success

Sub-goals around themes (mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage), country groupings/recipients, channels and sectors;

A goal with sub-goals for emissions reduced and enhanced adaptation and resilience and including a link to the GST;

A goal with sub-goals for emissions, and adaptation and resilience;

A goal with an element or sub-goal on improving capacities to implement climate action;

A goal with a sub-goal on access to financial sources for vulnerable communities;

A goal with sub-goals for vulnerable communities as recipients and reference to gender responsiveness;

A goal with a sub-goal for making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development;

A goal with a sub-goal focusing on reducing fossil fuel finance.

Cluster 7. An aspirational goal with principles or objectives

“A long-term aspirational goal”, with quantitative and/or qualitative elements, that may or may not include sub-goals;

A main, principle-based goal of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development.

Cluster 8. Outcome-oriented goal

[Option 7] A goal of achieving net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced;

[Combination of options 6 and 7, plus replacing the reference to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, with paragraph 1(b)] A goal of achieving net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced, and increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;

[Combination of options 6 and 7, including reference to option 2] A goal of achieving net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced, and increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production, and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development;

[Combination of options 6 and 7] A collective *mobilization* goal of increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production, making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development and achieving net zero/1.5 °C/X GHG emissions reduced;

An outcome-oriented goal that is aligned with the global goal on adaptation and increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low GHG emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production.
