

# Switzerland - Submission on the Work Programme on Climate Finance

17<sup>th</sup> April 2026

Switzerland is pleased to share its views on the “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”, in response to the call for submissions based on Decision X/CMA.9, para. 54. (see FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.24)

We are answering the questions raised by the 2 Co-Chairs of the Work Programme in their letter from 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2026, as follows;

What are your overall expectations for the climate finance work programme? What concrete outputs and outcomes should it deliver?

Safeguards (before we engage in the discussions)

- We need assurances that the ongoing provision and mobilization of climate finance to developing countries is recognized. Unless there is recognition that finance is actively being provided and mobilized in furtherance of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, and in pursuit of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), it is difficult to expect meaningful outcomes from any work programme focused on climate finance. We also need recognition that the NCQG is the expression of the Article 9 commitment under the Paris Agreement for the years up until 2035.
- Furthermore, we need assurances that there is no renegotiation of the NCQG or any discussions on new financial commitments or quantified goals under the work programme

Overall scope of the work programme

- The work programme should cover climate finance for mitigation and adaptation as whole: all climate finance flows globally, as covered in the Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows (BA) reports by the Standing Committee on Finance, both domestic and international, covering both mitigation and adaptation, including all sectors and geographies

Outputs and outcomes

- **Output:** The formal output at the end of the 2-year Work Programme (launched at the end of 2025 in Belém) should be a report of the Co-Chairs to the CMA.9 (COP32 in 2027)
- **Outcomes:** We expect that Parties will have new insights on:
  - Opportunities for climate finance mobilization and effectiveness, across the different types of climate finance flows, internationally and nationally, for both mitigation and adaptation
  - An improved rationalization of climate finance, both in terms of the climate finance negotiations (reduction of agenda items, modalities) and the efficiency of the funding landscape (improving synergies, coordination and coherence, for instance in programming and capacity-building/readiness, avoiding overlaps and duplications based on each fund’s comparative advantage, promoting interoperability of standards and access modalities, etc.), considering relevant reports, such as the Independent

What are the thematic pillars of the climate finance work programme and the related subtopics that we should address within each pillar?

We see the three following pillars of the Work Programme (assuming the safeguards outlined above are assured)

- **1) International climate finance**, with the following sub-pillars:
  - Broadening the donor base of countries contributing to the NCQG (including 9.1, 9.2, 9.3)
  - Mobilizing private finance, from various sources, through various instruments
  - Innovative sources of finance, including those based on the polluter-pays principle
  - Enabling environments to attract international finance
- **2) Domestic climate finance**, with the following sub-pillars
  - Mitigation, including economic opportunities and enabling environments such as carbon pricing and subsidy reforms
  - Adaptation, including economic opportunities and enabling environments
- **3) Rationalization of the climate finance architecture**
  - Rationalization of the climate finance negotiations, including the adjustment of modalities (e.g. draft negotiation texts ready before sessions), the reduction and merger of agenda items (following the principle that for any new agenda item on finance, several existing ones should be integrated or ended) and to streamline and simplify reporting requirements.
  - Rationalization of the implementation landscape, including complementarity and coherence, and avoiding overlaps between the different entities of the Financial Mechanism), also to ensure enhanced access

How should the climate finance work programme be organized to ensure that the format is inclusive, balanced, and technically robust, while addressing climate finance comprehensively and delivering outcomes that are actionable and meaningful?

We see the following elements to ensure these principles and goals

- Inclusiveness: the sessions of the work programme should be open to all parties and observers, including the private sector. All sessions of the work programme should be in-session meetings at SBs and COPs to ensure broad participation.
- Balanced and addressing climate finance comprehensively: the co-chairs should ensure that all relevant elements of global climate finance flows are discussed (see our answers to questions 1 and 2)
- Technically robust: The work programme should use insights from recognized information sources, such as the IPCC, the SCF, the OECD or UN reports as inputs for the discussion.
- Delivering outcomes that are actionable and meaningful: we suggest having in-session workshops at the SBs in 2026 and 2027 respectively, to advance outcomes toward conclusion of the 2-year work programme at CMA.9

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<sup>1</sup> Accelerating Sustainable Finance for Emerging Markets and Developing Economies: Independent Review of the Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds. G20 Independent High-Level Expert Group (G20 IHLEG, 2024), Available at <https://g20sfwg.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/G20-IHLEG-VCEF-Review.pdf>