

**Submission of Republic of Türkiye**  
**On Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T**  
**April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2025**

First of all, Türkiye appreciates the efforts by COP 29 and COP 30 presidencies on their unwavering commitment to addressing the challenges of climate change and commends their initiative on launching the *Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T*, which represents a significant step towards enhancing climate finance for developing countries.

We reaffirm our support for the decision to set a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on Climate Finance, as outlined in the commitment to mobilize at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties. **In line with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, we emphasize that the primary responsibility for this commitment rests with developed country Parties.** This goal must be achieved through a wide range of sources, both public and private, in the context of meaningful and ambitious mitigation and adaptation actions, with full transparency in implementation.

The reiteration of developed country Parties' responsibility under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement to provide financial resources for developing country Parties in both mitigation and adaptation represents a key milestone in advancing equitable climate action. This decision reinforces the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, acknowledging that developed countries must take the lead in mobilizing adequate and predictable financial support. For developing countries, this commitment is essential to strengthen climate resilience, implement ambitious climate actions, and achieve sustainable development without bearing an undue burden. It is therefore **imperative that developed countries fulfill this obligation in a timely, transparent, and effective manner** to ensure a fair and inclusive global response to the climate crisis.

The commitment to mobilizing at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035 in total international climate finance flows from both public and private sources from developed to developing countries must be implemented in a manner that ensures accessibility, adequacy, and equity. To maximize its impact, this finance should be provided through a **balanced allocation between mitigation and adaptation**, with a particular focus on the needs and priorities of developing countries. The strategic importance of climate finance for developing countries cannot be overstated. However, the complexity of bureaucratic procedures and risk management approaches presents significant challenges. Establishing an effective and equitable global financing mechanism requires the unwavering commitment of all stakeholders. To this end, financing models must be designed to be flexible, inclusive, and responsive to the specific circumstances of each country. Achieving the 1.5°C target set by the Paris Agreement necessitates financing mechanisms that enable developing countries to access funds without exacerbating their debt burden. Instruments such as grants, concessional loans, strengthened green bonds, and public-private partnerships will enhance the feasibility of climate projects. Additionally, the establishment of long-term, adaptable support mechanisms that enable direct access to finance for regional and local actors will accelerate a just and sustainable transition.

In this context, **tailoring financing models to diverse economic and social dynamics** will be instrumental in meeting global climate goals.

Furthermore, the disparity between mitigation and adaptation finance from developed to developing countries remains a significant concern, with adaptation funding insufficient to meet growing climate risks. To rectify this, a fairer thematic allocation of financial resources is crucial, ensuring adaptation finance is scaled up appropriately. Developed countries should enhance grant-based and concessional funding while improving accessibility and transparency. **Encouraging private sector involvement** is equally important, necessitating innovative financial instruments such as risk-sharing mechanisms, blended finance, and de-risking strategies to channel private investment into adaptation efforts. Expanding public-private collaborations and strengthening capacity-building initiatives will further empower developing countries to bolster resilience and pursue sustainable development.

Another issue that should be the focus of this Roadmap is **enhancing enabling environments**. Reflecting the bottom-up approach of the Paris Agreement, developing countries, in their ability, are responsible with creating suitable legislative conditions to ensure fair and appropriate distribution and utilization of financial flows. Broader acts like climate laws that define the approaches of countries and comprehensive legislations like taxonomies are extremely useful in signaling both the international finance providers and national actors. Sharing best practices among developing *and* developed Parties and preference of stakeholders such as MDBs could be the key to increasing the overall amount of climate finance in developing countries. For the Roadmap ahead and achieving this unprecedented fiscal target will require a coordinated, fair and transparent global effort.

Finally, Türkiye believes that the Roadmap, which aims to scale up climate finance for climate action in developing country Parties, should **divert a special focus to the principle of transparency**. This will serve to enhance the efforts undertaken to build accountability and trust during the implementation of NCQG. In this regard, transparency in climate finance flows should be ensured for both sides: the side providing and mobilizing financial support and the side receiving and utilizing the said support. While developed countries are obligated to provide transparent and consistent information on the support provided and mobilized for developing country Parties, developing country Parties should also transparently present the climate finance flows mobilized from international sources. Within the Roadmap, we are expecting the Parties to discuss both sides of transparency and how improving it could increase the amount and impact of the financial flows.