

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the Work Programme on Climate Finance

provided in line with the mandate given in 1/CMA.7 in November 2025.¹



¹ Paragraphs 54 and 55, 1/CMA.7 “Global Mutirão: uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change”, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025_19_a01.pdf

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is pleased to provide its views on matters relating to the work programme on climate finance, referred to in paragraph 54 and 55 of 1/CMA.7, “Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change”.

The UK is committed to providing international climate finance now and in the future, and to play our part alongside others to deliver on our international commitments, including Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement and the new collective quantified goal (NCQG). We have a clear track record of providing climate finance. The UK met and exceeded our third international climate finance spending target of at least £11.6 billion over the five financial years from 2021/22 to 2025/26. Between 2019 and 2025, we also tripled our funding for adaptation finance from £500 million to more than £1.5 billion. In March, we announced a new allocation of around £6 billion of Official Development Assistant (ODA) as international climate finance over the next three financial years. Across this time period, we will also deliver an additional £6.7 billion of non-ODA UK-backed climate and nature positive investments and mobilise billions more in finance from the private sector. These actions are evidence of our commitment to Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.

(a) *What are your overall expectations for the climate finance work programme? What concrete outputs and outcomes should the climate finance work programme deliver?*

Principles

The work programme should be a constructive space focused on practical, tangible outcomes. In that context, recognising the climate finance that is already being provided and mobilised in furtherance of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, and towards delivery of the NCQG, will be important in enabling the work programme to deliver.

The UK understands all finance provided and mobilised for developing countries in support of climate action as aligned with, and reflective of, the implementation of Article 9, including Article 9.1. This includes all finance provided and mobilised for the NCQG in paragraph 8 of 1/CMA.6, which “reaffirms, in this context, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement”. We note that the mandate for the NCQG, as outlined in paragraph 53 of decision 1/CP.21, and the decision to initiate deliberations on the NCQG (decision 14/CMA.1), both reference paragraph 3 of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, while the NCQG is set in accordance with Article 9.3, paragraph 8 of 1/CMA.6 is clear the decision is not limited to that provision alone, but reflective of the whole of Article 9.

A shared understanding and recognition that Article 9, including Article 9.1, is being implemented is necessary for constructive discussion.

Scope

The mandate for the work programme, as set out in paragraphs 54 and 55 of decision 1/CMA.6, is limited in detail. Therefore, it would be valuable to agree a clear and focused scope.

The UK would support using the NCQG and the Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows (BA) as the key tenets to inform discussions, for the following reasons:

- The NCQG is the central decision shaping climate finance for the period 2026–2035 and will therefore provide the overarching context for the work programme. The work programme should consider actions needed to unlock the ‘at least’ \$1.3 trillion, building on work undertaken in other forums, as well as qualitative elements of the decision, such as access to climate finance. Paragraph 30 of decision 1/CMA.6 mandates the Standing Committee on

Finance (SCF) to prepare a report, on a biennial basis commencing in 2028, on collective progress towards all elements of the NCQG decision. Given the work programme will conclude in 2027, it could usefully inform the work of the SCF.

- The BA represents the most comprehensive evidence base on climate finance flows produced under the UNFCCC. It covers a broader range of flows than the NCQG, such as domestic finance, which is critical to keeping 1.5°C within reach, as well as providing information on the geographic and thematic balance of flows. Incorporating the BA would therefore broaden the lens of the work programme, enabling it to take stock across the full spectrum of climate finance.

Finally, the work programme should seek to avoid duplicating or undermining existing processes, in order to maximise coherence across the UNFCCC architecture and ensure that limited time and resources are directed towards areas where it can add the greatest value.

Outputs and Outcomes

Our collective aim should be a constructive process that complements the work of other relevant forums and supports trust building through transparent, evidence-based discussions. As noted above, a shared understanding and recognition that Article 9, including Article 9.1, is being implemented is necessary for these discussions. Provided this can be achieved, we see the work programme as an opportunity to further progress addressing the scale, sources and effectiveness of climate finance, across a wide breadth of flows, as well as looking at barriers and enabling conditions.

With regard to outputs, we think this would best take the form of a report from the co-chairs at the conclusion of the two-year period (late 2027).

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

The scope of the work programme should be anchored in the NCQG and the SCF's Biennial Assessment (BA), with specific areas and themes derived from these. It should provide sufficient space to consider the qualitative aspects of the NCQG, including access, while also extending beyond the NCQG alone to capture the full range of finance flows widely recognised as necessary to keep 1.5°C within reach.

We note recent initiatives, such as the Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3T and the Circle of Finance Ministers, have developed structures around themes key to the accessibility, reform and scalability of climate finance. The work programme could usefully draw on these themes and build on lessons learned from these processes.

(c) *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?*

Workshops can be a valuable format to enable exploration of issues in a way that is non-prescriptive, non-punitive, facilitative, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances and would not impose new targets or goals. Such a workshop could be held at both SB64 and SB66.

Recognising budgetary, travel and time constraints, the UK would not support holding any workshops or events outside of sessions, unless they are held virtually.