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**Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting
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**Second biennial in-session workshop on information to be
provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9,
paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement**

Summary report by the secretariat

Summary

This report summarizes the second biennial in-session workshop on the biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, held in conjunction with the fifty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. Participants shared views on the information included in the second biennial communications; how to improve the predictability of, and clarity of information on, financial support for implementing the Paris Agreement; and the format and content of the second high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance.



I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. At its first session the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), in relation to the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement:

(a) Recognized the importance of predictability of, and clarity of information on, financial support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement;

(b) Reiterated that developed country Parties shall submit biennial communications of information as specified in the annex to decision 12/CMA.1;

(c) Requested the secretariat to establish a dedicated online portal¹ for posting and recording the biennial communications;

(d) Also requested the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the information included in the biennial communications, starting in 2021, for consideration by the CMA and the Conference of the Parties (COP);

(e) Further requested the secretariat to organize biennial in-session workshops, beginning the year after the submission of the first biennial communications, and to prepare a summary report on each workshop;

(f) Decided to convene a biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, beginning in 2021, to be informed by the biennial communications and summary reports on the biennial in-session workshops.²

2. CMA 3 welcomed the compilation and synthesis³ prepared by the secretariat of the information contained in the first biennial communications, the summary report⁴ on the first biennial in-session workshop and the deliberations at the first high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance convened in accordance with decision 12/CMA.1, paragraph 10. It requested developed country Parties to submit their second biennial communications before 31 December 2022 and encouraged other Parties providing resources to submit biennial communications on a voluntary basis. It invited developed country Parties, in preparing their second biennial communications, to take into account the areas for improvement identified in the summary report on the first biennial in-session workshop, particularly in relation to:

(a) The indicative projections of climate finance for developing countries and specific plans for scaling up the provision and mobilization of climate finance;

(b) The information provided on projected levels of climate finance and lack of detail on themes, various channels and instruments across the biennial communications;

(c) The information on the shares of projected climate finance for adaptation and mitigation, and on plans for addressing the balance between the two.⁵

3. In addition, CMA 3 requested the secretariat to organize the 2023 biennial in-session workshop and prepare a summary report thereon for consideration at CMA 5, noting that the elements for discussion at the workshop will be based on the information in the compilation and synthesis reports on the first and second biennial communications and the summary report on the biennial in-session workshop held on 11 June 2021.⁶

¹ <https://unfccc.int/Art.9.5-biennial-communications>.

² Decision 12/CMA.1, paras. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 10.

³ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/3.

⁴ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/5.

⁵ Decision 14/CMA.3, paras. 6, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 17.

⁶ Decision 14/CMA.3, paras. 10–11.

B. Scope of the report

4. After the introduction in chapter I, chapter II below presents the key findings that emerged from the second biennial in-session workshop, chapter III below presents the insights, presented during the workshop, from the compilation and synthesis of the information contained in the second biennial communications⁷ and chapter IV below summarizes the discussions at the workshop, including on the format and content of the second high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance.

C. Background

1. Preparatory activities

5. The secretariat invited Elena Pereira (Honduras) and Kelly Sharp (Canada) to co-facilitate the workshop. Under their guidance, the secretariat prepared a provisional workshop programme.

2. Objectives

6. The objectives of the workshop were to provide an opportunity for participants to share their views, experience and lessons learned in relation to the information in the second biennial communications and the compilation and synthesis thereof; and to discuss, on the basis of lessons learned from the second biennial communications, the predictability of, and clarity of information on, financial support for implementing the Paris Agreement.

D. Proceedings

7. The workshop was held on 6 June 2023 in conjunction with the fifty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. The workshop was open to participation by Parties and admitted observer organizations.

8. The secretariat Senior Director, Programmes Coordination, and Maitha Alkaabi, from the incoming Presidency of COP 28, provided opening remarks, and the co-facilitators gave a short introduction to the workshop. A representative of the secretariat presented the key findings from the compilation and synthesis of the second biennial communications.

9. A panel discussion took place between two representatives from developed country Parties and two from developing country Parties, during which they shared their experience of preparing the second biennial communications and using the information therein respectively and exchanged views based on the following guiding questions:

(a) How have the second biennial communications improved the overall state of predictability of, and clarity of information on, financial support to developing countries for the implementation of the Paris Agreement?

(b) What insights can be drawn from the information included in the second biennial communications?

10. Participants then split into breakout groups and engaged in in-depth discussions and a fruitful exchange of views based on the following guiding questions:

(a) What are the challenges, opportunities and lessons learned in relation to preparing and using the second biennial communications and how can these lessons learned inform consideration of updating the types of information contained in the annex to decision 12/CMA.1?⁸

(b) How were the areas for improvement considered in preparing the second biennial communications?⁹

⁷ FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/2.

⁸ As per decision 12/CMA.1, para. 13.

⁹ In accordance with decision 14/CMA.3, para. 13.

(c) Which UNFCCC processes can be informed by the information in the biennial communications provided in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement and how?

11. The moderator of each breakout group then reported on the outcomes of the discussions, which was followed by an open discussion among all participants.

12. The workshop concluded with participants sharing their views on the format and content of the second high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, to take place in conjunction with COP 28.

13. The workshop programme, presentation slides and webcast are available on the UNFCCC website.¹⁰

II. Key findings

14. Participants acknowledged that the second biennial communications represent an improvement compared with the first communications and welcomed the information on increased projected levels of climate finance contained therein.

15. Predictable climate finance is crucial for implementing national climate policies and plans in developing countries, as well as for enabling them to achieve conditional targets in nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and set more ambitious NDC targets.

16. Short-term national budgetary cycles and the annual parliamentary approval required for disbursing climate finance are key barriers to projecting levels of climate finance in the long term and thus including this information in the biennial communications. Such information provided in the second biennial communications varies in terms of level of detail (e.g. on areas and sectors covered, and channels and instruments), hindering comparability.

17. As in the first biennial communications, the second communications include limited information on the shares of projected climate finance flowing to adaptation and mitigation, and on plans for addressing the balance between the two, though some information was provided on efforts to double adaptation finance in this context. Some participants noted that it is crucial that more information on support for loss and damage be included in future communications, despite the lack of a formal requirement for doing so.

18. The iterative process of preparing biennial communications allows Parties to apply lessons learned to the preparation of subsequent communications.

19. There continues to be a disconnect between the information being provided in biennial communications and the information expected by users of such communications. Further clarity of expectations, including of which information would be useful for developing country Parties planning climate action, was identified as critical to better targeting biennial communications, and thus the provision of climate finance, to the needs of developing country Parties, while recognizing that doing so requires time and continuous efforts to engage in country dialogues.

20. The level of information provided varies from one biennial communication to another, owing primarily to the lack of a standardized reporting format, making it difficult to compare such information, both across biennial communications and from one cycle to the next. There was a call for more disaggregated information to be provided in the biennial communications, including specific details on climate finance instruments, channels and accessibility, with a view to enhancing developing country Parties' understanding of how to access the resources referred to therein. A standardized reporting format could help to improve transparency and comparability.

21. Despite existing guidance, the structure of the biennial communications varied, and different indicators, currencies and methodologies were used, making it challenging to compare the information in the communications. Though preparing biennial communications

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/event/second-biennial-in-session-workshop-on-information-to-be-provided-by-parties-in-accordance-with>.

is the responsibility of individual Parties, they are collectively encouraged to identify ways of preparing their communications in a consistent manner so that such information can be compared at the aggregate level with a view to informing the multilateral process on the global climate finance landscape.

22. The workshop underscored the importance of drawing lessons from the second biennial communications, for both the preparers and users of the information, including with respect to clarity of information on projected levels of climate finance and potential improvements to the preparation, communication and use of the information, as well as with respect to informing consideration of updating the types of information contained in the annex to decision 12/CMA.1.

III. Insights from the compilation and synthesis of the information included in the second biennial communications

23. Of the 34 Parties covered by the 10 biennial communications considered in the compilation and synthesis of the information in the second biennial communications, 22 Parties reported increased projected levels of finance compared with previous commitments, 6 of which indicating efforts to at least double their contributions.

24. More Parties reported pledges to multilateral climate funds under the UNFCCC in the second biennial communications than in the first: 8 (compared with 4 previously) to the Adaptation Fund, 19 (compared with 12 previously) to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) under its eighth replenishment, 18 (compared with 17 previously) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under its first replenishment and 7 (compared with 6 previously) to the Least Developed Countries Fund.

25. Many¹¹ Parties communicated information on their ongoing efforts to consider the needs and priorities of developing country Parties in providing bilateral and multilateral support, for example by involving national governments in the planning process; developing tailored country programmes and initiatives; and supporting the implementation of projects identified in national reports such as NDCs, national adaptation plans, national communications and long-term low-emission development strategies. In addition, 16 Parties highlighted efforts to achieve a balance in the provision of mitigation and adaptation finance, with 3 confirming that such a balance has nearly been achieved, 2 reporting allocating more than 50 per cent of grant-equivalent bilateral support to adaptation and 7 indicating their commitment to at least doubling their contributions to adaptation finance.

26. Overall, 14 Parties indicated their commitment to supporting partner countries in developing sustainable finance frameworks, taxonomies and bankable projects, while 27 reported on efforts and plans to support developing countries in mobilizing additional finance from a wide variety of sources, of which 12 presented quantitative information on mobilized private finance.

27. A total of 22 Parties stated that parliamentary requirements to have a public climate finance budget approved annually remain a key barrier to communicating information on the projected levels of such finance over the long term, with some Parties emphasizing their intention to improve the predictability of climate finance by preparing multi-year financing programmes.

IV. Summary of discussions

A. Panel discussion

28. The panellists emphasized that the biennial communications should clarify which types of climate action will be supported via the projected levels of climate finance to be provided and over which time frame. This would help developing country Parties to

¹¹ Applicable to 16–28 Parties.

determine what action would not be funded and enable them to identify alternative means for addressing those funding gaps.

29. In this regard, the panellists discussed the following challenges encountered by users of the information in biennial communications:

(a) There continues to be a disconnect between the information provided in biennial communications and the information expected by the users of such information, with one panellist noting an expectation for information on climate finance options available, as well as on their accessibility, affordability and sustainability. Another panellist noted that, in preparing their biennial communications, Parties have interpreted the information to be included, as contained in the annex to decision 12/CMA.1, in different ways, resulting in information on the type of finance available and the time frame for its provision sometimes being unclear;

(b) Developing country Parties are struggling to identify the resources available for meeting NDC targets and thus identify potential funding gaps that would need to be addressed using alternative sources. Project planners should be able to use the information in the biennial communications to determine investment strategies and financing plans for meeting national needs and priorities. The panellists noted that the biennial communications should align available finance with the climate action for which it is intended, taking into account the circumstances of the recipient countries;

(c) The biennial communications provide limited information on whether finance will be provided in the form of loans, grants or another type of instrument and how it can be accessed, making it difficult for users to identify suitable finance for planned climate action.

30. The panellists also shared their views on and experience of Parties' efforts to provide in their biennial communications clearer and more predictable information on the financial resources their governments will provide over a certain period and whether such resources align with the needs and priorities of developing countries. More specifically, the following views emerged from the discussions:

(a) Reporting information on which climate projects have received funding is challenging in some cases owing to allocations in national budgetary systems. Greater efforts could be made to provide more granular information on support provided by and mobilized from developed to developing countries in the context of national reporting to the UNFCCC;

(b) Partnership models, involving regular consultations and close collaboration with partner countries, are important in aligning climate finance with national climate programmes and strategies, such as national adaptation plans and NDCs. As such, it is difficult for Parties to report in their biennial communications information on climate finance before such consultations and collaboration have taken place;

(c) When a biennial communication is prepared has a significant impact on the level of detail that can be provided. For example, since the first biennial communications were submitted at the end of 2020, in the middle of the period covering 2019–2022, they were able to provide a better indication of climate finance allocation for that time period than in the case of the second biennial communications, which were submitted in 2022 but covered 2023–2025, making it challenging to provide the same level of detail in the second biennial communications as in the first.

31. The panellists recognized that, despite the upward trend in the provision of climate finance reported in the second biennial communications, many developing countries continue to face challenges in accessing financial resources, particularly those provided through channels with access criteria aligned with official development assistance. Such criteria make it particularly difficult for high-income developing countries to access financial resources more favourable conditions, such as grants and concessional loans. Another panellist pointed out the challenge of accessing finance channelled through multilateral institutions, delivery of which can take as long as three to four years.

32. One panellist welcomed the provision of disaggregated, forward-looking information on climate finance provision, but noted that other information on finance for regional projects

is not useful as it is unclear which shares of that finance are allocated to each country involved.

33. Difficulties in understanding which information is to be provided in the biennial communications were highlighted, particularly for technical teams that are directly involved in preparing the communications but not involved in the climate finance negotiations. One Party preparing information attempted to make its communication more user-friendly by arranging the information thematically instead of following the order stipulated in the annex to decision 12/CMA.1, and including information additional to that required therein, such as details on finance related to loss and damage, updates on projects and programmes and information on progress towards meeting climate finance commitments.

34. The panellists also recognized the value of learning from biennial communications submitted by other Parties, which could facilitate enhanced coordination and improve the overall clarity of information on projected levels of climate finance. This would also be improved through disaggregated information on financial contributions to multilateral climate funds and on resources provided by partner institutions and agencies operating on the ground and under initiatives for mobilizing private finance through public interventions.

B. Breakout group discussions

1. Challenges, opportunities and lessons learned related to preparing and using the information in the second biennial communications

35. Recognizing that preparing biennial communications is an iterative process, participants emphasized the importance of applying lessons learned from the process, from the relevant in-session workshop and from other Parties' communications to the preparation of subsequent communications. Some participants appreciated the opportunity to reflect on the lessons learned from the preparation of biennial communications in informing consideration of updating the types of information contained in the annex to decision 12/CMA.1.

36. Many participants underscored the need to better align the provision of climate finance with developing countries' needs and priorities, recognizing that doing so requires time and continuous efforts to engage in country dialogues. The complexity of preparing biennial communications and the different types of information required therein was also highlighted, with some participants emphasizing the need in this regard for extensive collaboration between developed and developing country Parties and consultations with ministries, government agencies and relevant institutions, as well as developing country partner organizations, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of partnership models.

37. Participants reflected on challenges encountered in preparing biennial communications and using the information contained therein. Most recognized that predictability of, and clarity of information on, climate finance is crucial for long-term planning within developing countries, but noted that limited information available on projected levels of finance means that biennial communications are prepared on the basis of the best available knowledge at the time of their preparation. In particular, the annual – and, albeit rarely – multi-annual national budgetary cycles of developed country Parties remain a key barrier to the provision of long-term projections of climate finance. Though indicative multi-year climate finance projections could be provided in the biennial communications, such projections are generally subject to change owing to budgetary requirements, resulting in reduced predictability. Other challenges relate to providing detailed information on financial sources, instruments, thematic areas and sectors pertaining to climate finance as these are determined or reaffirmed through dialogues with partner countries, in some cases on an annual basis.

38. Though annual budgetary cycles make it challenging for Parties to provide information on the provision of climate finance, some participants underscored that most national cooperative partnerships are based on multi-year plans, which should make it possible to present longer-term information on the provision of climate finance. Some also underscored the importance of enhancing understanding of the challenges associated with the

provision of finance for multi-year climate programmes and of how national budgetary systems operate, which could facilitate the identification of solutions for increasing the predictability of, and clarity of information on, financial support.

39. Understanding developing countries' expectations of biennial communications, including the types of information that project planners are looking for when planning climate action, was highlighted as another challenge encountered by Parties in preparing biennial communications. It was suggested that clarity of such expectations would be useful for better targeting the information in communications to developing country Parties' needs.

40. Some participants emphasized that there is a link between the biennial communications and the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually for addressing the needs of developing countries, noting the ongoing work of the Standing Committee on Finance and on long-term finance in this regard. With this in mind, they expressed concerns that the indicative quantitative information provided in the second biennial communications neither enhances clarity nor provides assurance regarding achieving the goal in 2023. Similarly, concerns were raised about the limited information provided on how developed country Parties aim to respond to the call to at least double the collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties by 2025 from the 2019 level.

41. Despite the challenges associated with providing longer-term climate finance projections, participants appreciated the provision in the second biennial communications of quantitative information on multi-year commitments to climate funds such as the GCF and the GEF. A few participants considered there to be a lack of detail in the biennial communications on contributions by multilateral channel, especially outside of contributions to the GCF and the GEF, with concerns expressed about the low levels of financial support for the Special Climate Change Fund.

42. Another challenge perceived by users of the biennial communication pertains to the different levels of information provided across biennial communications, making it difficult to compare information on projected levels of climate finance across biennial communications and from one cycle to the next. Further, lack of consistency in information across biennial communications makes it difficult for users of that information to identify appropriate financial sources and instruments that are aligned with national and sectoral plans and priorities. Therefore, enhancing the comparability of the information on climate finance projections could contribute to an enhanced understanding of the forward-looking aspects of the global climate finance landscape. Some participants suggested that subsequent biennial communications should aim to provide indicative multi-annual projections of climate finance, which would facilitate both implementing conditional NDC targets and setting more ambitious NDC targets.

43. Many participants noted that the lack of a clear definition of climate finance and the use of different accounting methodologies have made it challenging to compare indicative quantitative information on climate finance across biennial communications. For example, some communications include information pertaining to the significant and/or principal objectives under the Rio markers system. A common understanding of climate finance could enhance consistency in and thus comparability of reporting.

44. Views differed on the purpose and objectives of biennial communications, with participants highlighting the need for enhanced mutual understanding in this regard, which would also serve to manage expectations about the purpose and content of biennial communications. While some emphasized that biennial communications are prepared at the individual Party level, others expressed the need to consider ways to ensure that consistent indicators, currencies and methodologies are used and information on projected levels of climate finance can be compared at the aggregate level to inform the multilateral process on the global climate finance landscape.

45. Some participants shared concerns that many developing country Parties continue to face difficulties in accessing climate finance, emphasizing that subsequent biennial communications should clarify developed country Parties' efforts to reduce barriers in this regard, including through their engagement and as board members and shareholders, in the multilateral institutions through which climate finance is channelled.

46. Some participants expressed concerns about how challenges related to mobilizing and delivering climate finance are described in biennial communications, noting that most of the challenges cited, such as lack of data and language barriers, are attributed to the developing country Parties, thus also shifting the responsibility of overcoming those challenges to developing country Parties.

2. Improvement of second biennial communications over first communications and possible further improvements

47. Most participants acknowledged that the second biennial communications represent an improvement on the first communications in terms of comprehensiveness of information on projected levels of climate finance. They reiterated that biennial communications are an important means for improving the predictability of, and clarity of information on, financial support for implementing the Paris Agreement.

48. Improvements observed in the second biennial communications include the provision of information on climate finance projections by channel, implementing agency and theme, as well as on how the needs and priorities of developing countries are taken into account when allocating climate finance.

49. In reflecting on possible further improvements, including areas for improvement identified in the first biennial communications that were not addressed in the second, participants mentioned, among other things, that:

(a) The biennial communications could benefit from Parties focusing more on communicating forward-looking information such as projections and assessments rather than on reporting backward-looking information;

(b) The more targeted and granular the information provided in the biennial communications (e.g. by thematic area, sector, country, source, channel and instrument), the more helpful it is for developing country Parties in identifying financial sources for implementing climate action;

(c) Providing information in the biennial communications on climate finance provision for loss and damage would be useful;

(d) The biennial communications could benefit from Parties elaborating on efforts towards achieving a balance in the provision of climate finance for mitigation and adaptation;

(e) The submission of the biennial communications could be aligned with national budgetary cycles so that they can provide a more reliable indication of funding and consequently more predictability for developing countries;

(f) It would be useful for Parties to demonstrate how each of their biennial communications has improved compared with the previous one, including how they have addressed areas for improvement in relevant COP and CMA decisions;

(g) The biennial communications could benefit from enhanced coordination and coherence among Parties on the scope, structure, granularity and type of information to be provided on climate finance projections;

(h) More detailed information in the biennial communications on strategies for scaling up the provision of climate finance, including through public interventions, would be helpful;

(i) More information could be provided in the biennial communications on plans to support developing countries in implementing Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement;

(j) Parties could elaborate more extensively in the biennial communications on how climate finance was identified as new and additional to official development assistance.

50. Participants welcomed the efforts of the secretariat to compile and synthesize the breadth of information in the biennial communications and identified the following areas for improvement in its preparation of subsequent compilation and synthesis reports:

- (a) The reports could distinguish between Parties that have an obligation to submit biennial communications and those communicating such information on a voluntary basis;
- (b) The reports could distinguish between intention and commitment in discussing climate finance projections;
- (c) The reports could highlight improvements in the information provided in biennial communications;
- (d) The reports would benefit from more detailed descriptions of the challenges encountered and lessons learned by Parties in providing ex ante information, so that these can be discussed in the multilateral process, for example during high-level political meetings;
- (e) Projected levels of public climate finance to be provided to developing countries should be provided in a common denomination in a table summarizing this information.

3. Insights into how the biennial communications can inform related UNFCCC processes and mandated activities

51. Participants reflected on how the biennial communications can inform related processes under the UNFCCC, most notably, the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme and the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, as well as mandated activities related to the doubling of finance provided for adaptation, the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion per year, the provision of finance for loss and damage and the conclusion of the first global stocktake.

52. Although the annex to decision 12/CMA.1 does not require Parties to present information on financial support for addressing loss and damage, several participants expressed concerns about the limited provision of such information in the second biennial communications, and underscored the importance of providing such information, as well as information on financial support for adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation, in future communications. Though the difficulties of providing such information, including owing to lack of a common understanding of finance for loss and damage, were acknowledged, it was emphasized that such difficulties should not prevent the provision of such information as part of what is an iterative process.

53. Participants discussed extensively how the biennial communications could inform the global stocktake in response to paragraph 7 of decision 12/CMA.1. Some participants emphasized the need to consider information on projected levels of climate finance at the aggregated level to facilitate the assessment of collective progress towards achieving the USD 100 billion goal, but recognized that this may be difficult owing to the different levels of information provided in the biennial communications. Others highlighted that the biennial communications could present a forward-looking perspective of the overall climate finance landscape, which would complement the backward-looking information on climate finance and investment flows already being provided.

54. The importance of considering linkages between the biennial communications and processes outside of the UNFCCC was highlighted. For example, it could be useful for national ministries of finance to use the information in the biennial communications to inform national planning processes.

C. Discussion on the format and content of the second high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance

55. Participants exchanged views on the format and content of the second high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance. On its format, the need for a more interactive setting was recognized with a view to encouraging a targeted and dynamic exchange of views on

political issues, with the Talanoa Dialogue and world café formats pointed out as successful examples of such settings.

56. Participants recognized that the technical nature of the high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance makes it challenging for ministers to engage in the dialogue effectively, and suggested that providing ministers with a foundational understanding of the biennial communications, including their purpose and how they relate to existing processes under the UNFCCC, prior to the dialogue would be useful in this regard.

57. Participants suggested that the second high-level ministerial dialogue should provide a high-level overview of the information in the second biennial communications, followed by smaller round-table discussions guided by questions designed to provoke interactive discussions, particularly in relation to:

(a) Enhancing the comparability of information provided in the biennial communications in order to enable the presentation of aggregated data and information on projected levels of finance;

(b) Enhancing the predictability of, and clarity of information on, projected levels of climate finance, including through provision of multi-year projections, and addressing challenges associated with national budgetary systems;

(c) Identifying solutions for improving the balance in the provision of finance for mitigation and adaptation, as well as increasing the provision of finance for loss and damage;

(d) Identifying solutions for addressing any shortfall in or inadequate provision of climate finance, particularly with regard to doubling adaptation finance and providing finance to address loss and damage;

(e) Seeking to understand why Parties that provide climate finance are unable to prepare biennial communications on a voluntary basis, as encouraged in decision 12/CMA.1;

(f) Understanding which information on projected levels of climate finance would be useful for developing countries to see in biennial communications;

(g) Determining fair burden-sharing arrangements among developed country Parties, including in the context of achieving the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion per year and in view of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, set to be agreed in 2024;

(h) Assessing how the biennial communications can contribute to assessing progress towards achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;

(i) Linking discussions on aligning broader finance flows with climate finance, taking into account a report¹² by the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action on mainstreaming climate action in ministry of finance functions and capabilities, which highlights 15 transformative actions to be taken in this regard.

¹² The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action. 2023. *Strengthening the Role of Ministries of Finance in Driving Climate Action: A Framework and Guide for Ministers and Ministries of Finance*. Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action. Available at <https://www.financeministersforclimate.org/reports>.