

2022 Work Programme: Overview

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action

Introduction

The Coalition’s Work Programme for 2022 identifies key priorities under each Helsinki Principle workstream, taking into account the guidance provided by Finance Ministers at the Sixth Ministerial on 12 October 2021, the meeting at COP26 on 3 November 2021, survey responses collected from Members and Institutional Partners (IPs), and other feedback received. The Programme builds on the Annual Report of 12 October 2021, the report of 3 November 2021 on mainstreaming, and efforts under each of the Helsinki Principle workstreams.

While this Work Programme sets out key priorities for 2022, activities and deliverables may be adjusted throughout the year to reflect evolving circumstances, country-specific factors, and further guidance from Finance Ministers. Every effort will be made to ensure efficient use of resources and to build synergies through close collaboration with IPs. The delivery of the Work Programme will be supported by a commensurate Secretariat staffing plan prepared by the Co-Chairs and the Secretariat. More specific plans on the practical execution of the Work Programme will be outlined in separate documents prepared by workstream Coordinators together with Country Leads.

PART 1: Helsinki Principle Workstreams



Helsinki Principle 1: Align Policies with the Paris Agreement

The Coalition’s Ministerial meetings in 2021 and discussion at the UNFCCC COP26 in November 2021 called for countries to take concrete action to deepen engagement on the fiscal impacts of climate change, especially through the preparation of Long-Term Strategies (LTSs). One of the Coalition’s key priorities is to develop tools and resources for Members to better understand the economic impacts of climate change, as well as the tangible steps required to ensure that their economic and financial policies support national and global climate change commitments aligned with the Paris Agreement.

The work of the Helsinki Principle 1 workstream in 2022 will build on the July 2020 report on LTSs and the upcoming report on modelling tools, as well as work on climate change governance under Helsinki Principle 2 (which focuses on building capacity, deepening expertise, and enhancing Ministry of Finance involvement). It will also draw upon the work planned in crosscutting areas—especially related to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), public financial management, modelling, and

governance—as well as Finance Ministries’ role in policy design. For instance, there is a need to better understand how public finances (expenditure and revenue) feed into LTSs and support NDCs and their implementation. Moreover, it is important to recognize that the development of credible LTSs and transition plans are also crucial in mobilizing private and public finance.

Providing guidance on how countries could make progress in designing LTSs through country cases and technical work supported by IPs will be impactful, especially as in many cases economic policy is not yet integrated fully into models, projections, and strategies.

Key activities and deliverables for 2022 are as follows:

- **Develop guidance on modelling approaches** and related technical assistance based on an upcoming report. In the first quarter, a workshop will present identified gaps in modelling and an inventory of existing tools. This will be followed by training and technical support (as part of the Helsinki Principle 2 workstream) to underpin concrete actions by Members.
- **Prepare a second report on medium- and long-term transition strategies** based on a further review of country cases, with a focus on specific issues relevant to economic policy design (such as reflecting economic impacts in agriculture, energy, and other key sectors). The work will seek to identify additional good practices through facilitated knowledge-sharing between countries and with the assistance of IPs. The report will deepen the analysis on the use of tools and map the status of LTSs among Members.
- **Facilitate technical advisory support** by (i) compiling an inventory of existing tools, (ii) fostering peer exchange among Members, and (iii) mobilizing technical advice by IPs to interested Members (connected with efforts under Helsinki Principle 2).



Helsinki Principle 2: Share Experiences and Expertise

The Coalition’s 2021 engagements highlighted the importance of mainstreaming climate considerations into the daily work of Ministries of Finance (MoFs) as part of a *whole-of-government* approach that requires new expertise and sustained action, as well as a defined role for the MoF in the development and implementation of climate policies. Playing such a role requires knowhow, networks, and resources.

Both capacity-building and the development of policy-oriented research needs continual effort. The current state and future aspects of MoF engagements on climate are considered in the Coalition report “*Strategies for Mainstreaming Climate Action in Ministries of Finance: Governance, Capacities, and Research Practices*,” which identifies best practices and outlines concrete steps for how the Coalition can support climate mainstreaming. Moving forward, the Coalition will support capacity-

building and the development of expertise within MoFs by establishing a training program together with IPs and relevant universities and faculties.

Another important matter is the role of research in supporting policymaking. The Coalition is well placed—through its Members and IPs—to enhance the availability of existing research and initiate studies, where requested, to support Members’ policy designs. It should be underlined that climate change poses a complex horizontal challenge to policymaking, where the role of MoFs and skills need to be identified. The engagement of MoFs in climate-related policymaking may require substantial changes to internal governance practices and in-house functions. The case studies prepared to date provide useful insights about current practices. A deeper understanding of national frameworks and drivers of operational changes through country cases will help to further identify best practices and develop ideas to support progress.

Key activities and deliverables for 2022 are as follows:

1. **Review country approaches** to institutional frameworks, legislation, and research practices in supporting climate action from the perspective of economic and financial policy; and develop a **guide for Finance Ministers** on mainstreaming climate action.
2. **Facilitate Members’ capacity building** in the various areas of the Helsinki Principles through (i) the support and active engagement of IPs—building on existing programs and practices—and (ii) supporting the availability of expertise and technical assistance with development partners, possibly through pilot cases based on identified country needs.
3. **Design and launch a tailored training program** in collaboration with IPs on priority areas, building on what is already available (as identified by the 2021 mapping exercise).



Helsinki Principle 3: Promote Carbon Pricing Measures

Carbon pricing was identified by Finance Ministers as one of the most relevant economic instruments in the fight against climate change. Many countries are planning carbon pricing reforms with a broad set of policies and instruments including carbon taxation, the establishment of emissions trading schemes, and the reform of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. The 2021 Ministerial discussions and the 2022 Work Programme Survey provided guidance for the 2022 work priorities and called for the sharing of experiences and provision of support for Members in designing reforms. In 2022, the Helsinki Principle 3 workstream will continue to engage with Members and IPs, other intergovernmental organizations, global experts, and stakeholders through workshops and bilateral dialogues to develop guidance on carbon pricing reform efforts.

In doing so, the workstream will share tools to help Members deploy carbon pricing instruments. One tool to be shared in the first quarter of 2022 is the Carbon Pricing Assessment Tool (CPAT)—developed

jointly by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—that allows for rapid estimation of the impacts of carbon pricing and fossil fuel subsidy reforms on energy, emissions, prices, revenues, GDP, distributional aspects, and development co-benefits for 175 countries. CPAT training will also be delivered so that country representatives can make independent use of the tool.

Multilateral efforts on carbon pricing, including through regional or group-based engagements, have become increasingly salient. Proposals for border carbon adjustment (BCA) measures and their potential impacts (especially on third countries) will be explored and considered in various workshops and reports, as will proposals for the establishment of an international carbon price floor (ICPF) and for an open and collaborative climate club. In these contexts, possible foundations for such global approaches, such as a minimum standard on carbon pricing, will be discussed.

IPs play a crucial role in efforts to develop common definitions of and approaches to carbon pricing, as well as providing impact assessments and policy advice. Based on inputs provided by IPs on technical features of carbon pricing, the work in 2022 will focus on developing guidance and an overview of carbon pricing approaches.

To this end, perspectives will be shared on how to design policy reforms in national and international contexts, taking into account various tools and the achievement of multilateral approaches to carbon pricing, including taxation and the rationalization/phasing out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies (and in particular fossil fuel subsidies that incentivize the use of unabated coal, in line with the Glasgow Climate Pact of COP26). Bilateral and multilateral peer exchanges on carbon pricing will be facilitated—based on Member demand—in a joint initiative between the Helsinki Principle 2, 3 and 4 workstreams.

Key activities and deliverables for 2022 are as follows:

- **Initiate discussions on the design of BCAs** and their impacts on countries trading with implementing states, and produce a report on the technical and political aspects of BCAs and their possible impacts.
- **Consider the key features of an ICPF** (based on the IMF staff proposal) and an open and collaborative climate club.
- **Review Members' experience with reforming or phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies**, and report on best ways forward.
- **Provide guidance on central issues pertaining to carbon tax implementation**, including exploring different approaches to carbon taxation.
- Discuss options for developing **global approaches on carbon pricing**, such as minimum standards, and explore possibilities to build support for such approaches.
- **Share country experiences in the administration of emissions trading schemes**, primarily through workshops and bilateral capacity-building programs.
- **Support the establishment of carbon pricing instruments and reforms** by facilitating bilateral and multilateral peer exchanges on practical experience, sharing tools that allow for the rapid estimation of the impacts of carbon pricing and fossil fuel subsidy reforms, and enhancing carbon pricing expertise through training programs led by Helsinki Principle 2.



Helsinki Principle 4: Mainstream Climate in Economic Policies

Mainstreaming climate change in policy planning, budgeting, public investment management, and public procurement is essential to MoF efforts to address climate change. Finance Ministers have underlined the importance of a comprehensive approach to addressing climate change, as well as the need for their ministries to receive concrete support. The report *Driving Climate Action Through Economic and Fiscal Policy and Practice* (February 2022) highlights efforts in a number of countries to build robust, evidence-based planning and financial management systems and provides a useful description of the road ahead.

The exchange of experiences and good practices among Coalition Members, and the development of tools by IPs, can contribute meaningfully to MoF mainstreaming efforts. It should also be underlined that climate mainstreaming is, by nature, nascent; Members are generally in the process of building up expertise and capacity. The 2022 Work Programme aims to support Members (especially those with limited capacity) in their mainstreaming efforts by strengthening MoF capabilities to analyze the effects and impacts of various investments and policies, and helping MoFs implement cost-effective measures and leverage private investment.

The Helsinki Principle 4 workstream will work towards enabling MoFs to adopt climate-informed tools of budget policymaking, policy assessments, and public investment and asset management to help achieve their climate goals. The workstream will also support the development of appropriate economic models that can help identify policy trade-offs and guide policy, including in new areas such as energy generation and climate risk management. In doing so, the workstream aims to inspire and enable Finance Ministers to act in a timely and effective manner to limit the impacts and risks to public budgets and showcase the experiences of front-runner countries.

Key activities and deliverables for 2022 are as follows:

- **Develop tools for identifying and reducing government fiscal risks** from climate change and integrating climate into macro-fiscal policy and management for a sustainable green recovery.
- **Provide indications about the magnitude of climate change impacts** through quantifying the macroeconomic and fiscal effects of climate change and policies. The Coalition may commission a paper from IPs to synthesize the findings.
- **Deepen the understanding** of green budgeting, procurement, and public investment to drive effective and equitable climate action, as well as develop written proposals/guidance for Members.
- **Organize thematic workshops and events** to showcase Member initiatives and facilitate peer learning, and connect Members with IPs and resources in ways that will facilitate action. Activities will aim to enable MoFs to discuss the challenges, trade-offs, and choices they face based on their own contexts and experiences, and explore ways to best select, sequence, tailor, and use the tools and techniques being developed to address their specific challenges.



Helsinki Principle 5: Mobilize Climate Finance

Finance Ministers have recognized the critical importance of mobilizing private and public finance for climate action. The Coalition-COP26 event during Finance Day at COP26 (November 3, 2021) noted the importance of mainstreaming climate criteria in financial systems and investment decision-making in order to strengthen climate-related financial risk management and drive the alignment of global financial flows with the goals of the Paris Agreement, as called for in Article 2.1c. Ministers have emphasized the importance of scaling up finance (including blended finance) to achieve the Paris goals and the need to further develop relevant instruments and approaches, including to support under-financed areas like adaptation and nature conservation.

Awareness about climate change and statements on intentions to transition to more sustainable practices have grown sharply in the private financial sector. Finance Ministers have recognized that they have an important role to play in turning these intentions into concrete actions that result in changes in the real economy. Additionally, MoFs can help bring transparency to the Paris alignment commitments of private financial institutions. Ministers have recognized that, beyond the potentially significant economic and financial implications directly associated with nature loss, global climate and nature goals are closely intertwined, and the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services could undermine climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts while exacerbating climate risks. Against this backdrop, the workstream will strive to better reflect cross-cutting nature-related issues in its work.

In 2022, the Helsinki Principle 5 workstream aims to build on the research, workshops, and stakeholder dialogues of 2021, and to continue supporting Members in greening their financial systems and mobilizing finance for climate action. Three reports produced in 2021 provide a foundation for further work on these topics: [Climate-Related Risks for Ministries of Finance: An Overview, Summary for Policymakers on Private Financial Sector Paris Alignment](#) and [An Analysis of Sustainable Finance Roadmaps: Charting the Path to Financial System Transformation](#). The workstream will coordinate closely with the G7, G20, and the Network for Greening the Financial System to ensure synergies are exploited and avoid duplication. A related stakeholder dialogue will be organized in the second quarter in which the G20 and other multilateral fora will update Members and IPs on their sustainable finance-related work.

Key activities and deliverables for 2022 are as follows:

- Prepare a report on *Nature-Related Risks for Ministries of Finance: An Overview*.
- Deliver a *Guide for Ministries of Finance: How to Mobilize Private Investment Through Blended Finance*.
- Develop a *Scorecard for Institutional Conditions for Sub-National Green Financing Access and Potential Solutions* (jointly with the Inter-American Development Bank).

- Provide guidance on the development of a report on *Private Financial Institutions' Commitments to Paris Alignment: Recent Developments and Takeaways for Ministries of Finance* and share related experiences.
- **Support the discussion on corporate reporting** and how the International Sustainability Standards Board can develop a global baseline for sustainability reporting standards.
- Share experiences and lessons learned on **green/sustainability bond issuance and reporting**.
- **Identify approaches for MoFs to manage nature-related risk** (to be discussed ahead of the Convention on Biological Diversity's COP15).
- Examine how climate change is being integrated into **sovereign credit ratings**.
- Share experiences and approaches in **financing the green transition**.
- Update Members on developments related to the **International Sustainability Standards Board and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures**.
- Update Members on developments in relevant multilateral fora, including the **G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group and the G7**.



Helsinki Principle 6: Engage in NDC Development

In 2021, NDCs were updated in preparation for COP26, and the importance of NDCs as a tool to anchor climate targets was highlighted. For Finance Ministries, the key mechanism of supporting NDCs has been enhancing the deployment of economic policy tools through MoFs and supporting other ministries in the preparation of revised NDCs.

Additional analytical work in 2022 will build on the 2020 report [Ministries of Finance and Nationally Determined Contributions – Stepping Up for Climate Action](#), which highlights the critical role of MoFs in the development and mainstreaming of NDCs to achieve low-carbon and climate-resilient growth. In 2021, the Coalition took further stock of the engagement of MoFs in revised NDCs. In 2022, the Helsinki Principle 6 workstream will deepen the understanding of NDCs and their connection to the economic policy context, with a focus on macroeconomic modelling, costing, public financial management, and LTSs.

Key activities and deliverables for 2022 are as follows:

- **Deepen the understanding of the economic and financial policy interlinkages of NDCs** on the basis of case studies with Coalition Members and a presentation of the recent round of updates and surveys conducted in 2021. A workshop in early March will be organized to disseminate results and set further priorities. Based on this, a Coalition paper will be prepared on lessons learned and the role of MoFs in supporting NDC updates and implementation.
- **Prepare planned contributions to COP27**, with a focus on key areas of Helsinki Principles in the NDCs, including concrete recommendations on tools and MoF engagement.

Part 2: Horizontal Work and Partnerships

Green Recovery

The Coalition has produced two reports on green recovery: *Better Recovery, Better World* (July 2020), and *Building Momentum for Strong Recovery and Sustainable Transformation* (December 2021). These reports provide inputs for policy considerations in all Helsinki Principle workstreams. In 2022, the Coalition will organize dialogues around key topics highlighted in these reports and consider related recommendations, including through activities being undertaken in different Helsinki Principle workstreams. The Coalition will contribute to discussions with a view to mobilizing finance to support green transition and adaptation goals.

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Finance

Understanding and adapting to climate risk has become increasingly salient. Many issues, including at the regional level, were raised at COP26 in Glasgow concerning the measurement and financing of adaptation efforts, and COP27 is often referred to as “the Adaptation COP” as well as “the Africa COP”. The IMF, World Bank, and other IPs have developed new climate strategies that emphasize the macro-criticality of climate risks in many countries and put climate adaptation at the center of development and growth strategies.

New cross-cutting work will be undertaken to support how MoFs assess and manage climate risk, building on the Coalition report, [Climate-related Risks for Ministries of Finance: An Overview](#). There is a growing need to address adaptation in a way that would allow Coalition Members to share and discuss their climate adaptation policies, financing strategies, and regional challenges in a comprehensive way. To date, various Helsinki Principle workstreams have touched separately on aspects of adaptation, including LTSs (Helsinki Principle 1), training programs and research (Helsinki Principle 2), modeling fiscal risk (Helsinki Principle 4), financing resilience (Helsinki Principle 5), and embedding adaptation into NDCs (Helsinki Principle 6).

Cross-cutting activities on adaptation would include workshops on each of the above four topics based on recent analysis by Members and IPs. The work could address, as requested by Members, discussions of key topics ahead of COP27.

Helsinki Principles in Country-Level Activities

Country-specific climate strategies and targets could be supported by regional Coalition activities and IPs in multiple ways, including through financing or advisory support in policy design. These country-level activities could reflect the Helsinki Principles, with the Coalition continuing to contribute to improved coordination of such activities in its Member countries. The Coalition will identify good practices in the implementation of climate-related activities supported by multiple actors, which

could enhance country demand for IP and Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) support. The Coalition will continue to organize workshops to strengthen collaboration.

The following key areas of cooperation are salient:

- 1) Presenting, through workshops and other means, the climate strategies of MDBs and International Financial Institutions and their role in mobilizing climate action and finance (in cooperation with the Group of MDBs).
- 2) Deepening the role of IPs in supporting the Helsinki Principles in regional and/or country-level activities, building on experiences from 2021 (MDBs, NDC Partnership, UNDP, and WRI, among others).
- 3) Supporting the role of research/academia and relevant institutes working towards the mainstreaming of climate policies.

Institutional Partners

The number of IPs grew in 2021, reflecting the mutual benefits of cooperation and joint activities. At the 2021 Ministerial meetings, IPs signaled strong support of the Coalition's work in several areas. Surveys conducted in 2021 helped further specify areas of potential collaboration. IPs contribute to the design and implementation of climate policies in Member countries in multiple ways. The valuable contribution of IPs stems from their expertise in specific subjects, as well as their ongoing analysis and research work. The engagement of IPs is based on value added that is mutually beneficial. The areas of engagement signaled by IPs in various Helsinki Principles is summarized in Annex 2.

Dialogue with Stakeholders

Ministerial Meetings have emphasized the importance of engaging with stakeholders. In 2021, the Coalition invited external stakeholders to both Ministerial and Sherpa meetings. These experiences have been very positive, and the concept will be developed further in 2022 with Sherpas continuing to hold dialogues with stakeholders on a regular basis.

Ministerials continue to be organized during the World Bank/IMF Spring and Annual Meetings, and Minister-level events could also take place during the annual UNFCCC COP meetings. These political dialogues with key external stakeholders and interest groups are aimed at receiving feedback, enhancing knowledge, and identifying policy priorities. Additional ways to engage with various stakeholders will also be considered.

Coalition Members have expressed interest in being briefed on broader macroeconomic, fiscal, and financial implications of climate change and related policy action, with the purpose of developing synergies and informing discussions with the G20, G24, V20, and other international bodies. This provides an opportunity to develop a shared vision on climate-compatible progress.

COP27

The Coalition held an event during Finance Day at COP26, supporting the objectives of the UK COP26 Presidency. The Coalition stands ready to contribute to a successful COP27 in November 2022 in the above areas, showcasing the crucial role of MoFs in delivering action on climate. To this end, the Coalition will discuss possible contributions among Members and IPs and will seek guidance from the UNFCCC as well as the outgoing UK COP26 Presidency and the incoming Egypt COP27 Presidency. More generally, the role of Finance Ministers and the Coalition at COP27 will be specified early to allow timely preparations and impactful engagements. Members will be encouraged to collaborate with the heads of national delegations to discuss the involvement of MoFs. The COP26 experience will also be reviewed to inform effective involvement of the Coalition in future UNFCCC COPs.

Part 3: Governance

Leadership and Management

The Coalition continued to grow in 2021 and early 2022, reaching 68 Members as of January 2022. Members are increasingly active in engaging in the Coalition's work, and interest from other external parties is also rising. With more expected from the Coalition than ever before, it is important that governance and management arrangements are further developed. In 2022, the Coalition will seek to deepen the steering of the workstreams by Country Leads, ensuring strong leadership and continuity as Co-Chairs rotate. To this end, the Secretariat's functions and staffing plan will be further developed and updated in the context of the 2022 Work Programme. Information management and means of communication will also be improved.

Ministerial Meetings and Events

The Coalition envisages ministerial discussions in 2022 in the following broad areas:

At the spring meeting in April, the discussion will center on carbon pricing. A separate high-level event is also foreseen on the green recovery and transition challenges. At the annual meeting in October, the discussion could focus on the macroeconomic and fiscal effects of climate change policies. At the Coalition event at COP27 in November, the discussion could emphasize mobilizing finance, including de-risking private investment for climate action.

To facilitate Ministerial discussions, the Coalition will organize focused workshops prior to Ministerial meetings.

Deliverables
















































Coalition-produced documents (reports, briefs and notes) enhance Members’ knowledge, measure progress, and make the Coalition’s work open to the public, increasing transparency and accountability. Based on experiences and feedback to date, the Coalition will strive to produce short, informative papers as well as lengthier, more comprehensive reports, all adhering to a high standard of quality. The 2022 Work Programme defines key deliverables as follows:

Description	Author	Length	Timeframe
Information briefs and summary notes prepared on the basis of a stakeholder dialogue or workshop to summarize proceedings, enhance knowledge, and help consider possible further work.	Secretariat, workstream coordinator, or Country Leads	1-5 pages	~2 weeks
Issues Notes or Concept Papers prepared for Ministerial meetings and workshops to help participants prepare for the event, focus the discussion, and support positive outcomes and follow-up.	Secretariat, workstream coordinator, or Country Leads	1-5 pages	~2 weeks
Reports or overview papers prepared on relevant policy areas.	Members and IPs involved in various workstreams or sub-working groups	5-15 pages	3-6 months
Comprehensive studies involving in-depth research and analysis, prepared based on Member demand.	IPs or research institutes	20-50 pages	6-18 months

Annex 1: Tentative 2022 Calendar of Meetings

Date	Event	Possible Topics
January 26	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2022 Work Programme 2022 Co-Chair Selection: Process
February 16	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliverables Set 1
March 9	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliverables Set 2 COP26 Follow-up and Road to COP27 7th Ministerial Meeting Planning Communication: Website and Member Portal
March 30	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliverables Set 3 Governance Issues: Proposals for Enhancements 7th Ministerial Meeting Planning Joint Ministerial Statement
April 11-29 (TBC)	7 th Ministerial Meeting @ WBG/IMF Spring Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon Pricing Possible other topics Joint Ministerial Statement
May 11	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up to 7th Ministerial Meeting Deliverables Set 5
June 1	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workstream Mid-year Updates
June 22	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliverables Set 6 Annual Governance Review
September 4	Sherpa Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation for the 8th Ministerial Meeting
September 21	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8th Ministerial Meeting Planning 2023 Co-Chair Selection Process: Information
October (TBC)	8 th Ministerial Meeting @ WBG/IMF Annual Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macroeconomic and Fiscal Effects of Climate Change Policies Joint Ministerial Statement Adoption of 2022 Annual Report
October 26	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up to 8th Ministerial Meeting Deliverables Set 7 COP27 Planning
Mid-November (TBC)	Possible Coalition-COP27 Event (in Egypt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilizing Finance, Including De-risking Private Investment for Climate Action Co-Chair Statement
November 23	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up to COP27 2023 Co-Chair Selection Process
December 7	Sherpas Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliverables Set 8 Strategic Reflections on 2022 2023 Priorities

Annex 2: Roles of IPs in Helsinki Principle Workstreams

HP1	HP2	HP3	HP4	HP5	HP6
 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP		 ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	 ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP	 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	 European Investment Bank	 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	 European Commission	 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 European Investment Bank	 Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment	 European Commission	 IDB Inter-American Development Bank	 European Commission	 GREEN CLIMATE FUND
 SITRA	 GREEN CLIMATE FUND	 GGGI	 INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	 European Investment Bank	 IDB Inter-American Development Bank
 UNFCCC	 NDC PARTNERSHIP	 INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	 UN DP	 GGGI	 NDC PARTNERSHIP
 WORLD BANK GROUP	 UN DP	 OECD	 UNFCCC	 IDB Inter-American Development Bank	 WORLD BANK GROUP
	 WORLD BANK GROUP	 WORLD BANK GROUP	 WORLD BANK GROUP	 INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND	
	 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE		 WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE	 NIB NORDIC INVESTMENT BANK.	
				 NGFS Central Banks and Supervisors Network for Greening the Financial System	
				 UN DP	
				 UNFCCC	
				 WORLD BANK GROUP	