Agenda

- Overview of COP negotiations – how it works
- COP30 negotiations: topics and issues
- Ministry of Finance and COP negotiations: country examples

NB: the Coalition does not take an official position on items for negotiation under the UNFCCC or Paris Agreement. This information session attempts to provide an overview of topics in a neutral manner, acknowledging that Coalition members will have different views and positions

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action

COP Negotiations: How it works

- COP30 refers to the 30th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, but also serves as the meeting of the parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP20) and the Paris Agreement (CMA7). The Subsidiary Body for Implementation meets twice a year (SBI63).
- Parties to the Convention or CMA negotiation individually or in groups – some groups negotiate as one (EU), others more loosely (Umbrella Group, HAC).
- The agenda of each COP is set partly by preceding agreements (e.g. Paris Agreement commits to 5-yearly Global Stocktake), partly by ongoing work programmes, and by the Presidency.
- Simultaneous negotiations happen in subgroups covering different sections and work programmes. Each work programme is co-chaired by two countries.
- Parties submit draft texts and negotiate within the subgroup to agree a final version of a decision text (or other outcome). All final decision texts are agreed at the closing plenary.
- A ‘cover decision’ is not expected at COP30.

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action

COP Negotiations: Topics for negotiation at COP30

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action

Ongoing negotiation areas with relevance for climate finance:

Mitigation work programme
- Waste sector
- Just transition – aiming to agree a framework for a just transition within and between countries.
- Possible further guidance on NDCs

Article 6
- Rulebook agreed at COP29; finalizing technicalities before the market opens

Loss and Damage – (third review of Warsaw International Mechanism)
- NCQG acknowledges gap but does not establish sub-goals. This negotiation could establish means to agree a numerical target**.**

Article 2.1.c
- Aiming to decide future scope and operationalization, e.g. within BtoB Roadmap, following close of Sharm el-Sheik Dialogue on interaction with Article 9.

Global Goal on Adaptation:
- Will agree no more than 100 indicators, inc. means of implementation – potentially quantitative targets on adaptation finance (the NCQG stipulates a “balance” between adaptation and mitigation)
- Baku Adaptation Roadmap: modalities for future dialogues/negotiations on Adaptation

COP30: Key climate finance issues

Finance at COP30

- NCQG agreed COP29**:** providing at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 to support climate action in developing countries, with developed country Parties taking the lead in providing these funds.
- Scope of the goals included in the NCQG in terms of financial instruments or accounting methodologies has not been defined.
- Standing Committee on Finance reports on progress.

The Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T

- How external climate finance for developing countries can be scaled up to the ambition of $1.3trn. Comprises total finance flows, including public funds, private investments, alternative and innovative sources.
- COP30 and COP29 Presidencies jointly propose their report at CMA7. Circle of Finance Ministers Report is one input into this report.
- Covers MDB reform, expanding concessional finance and climate funds, country platforms to boost domestic capacity, innovative financial instruments for private capital mobilisation and strengthening regulatory frameworks.

Ongoing finance questions:

- Methodology for counting contributions to $300bn goal: eg mix of public and private investment, role of non-concessional instruments
- Targets for adaptation finance and Loss and Damage
- Next steps for the Baku to Belem Roadmap

COP30: Role of Finance Ministries in Negotiations

COP Negotiations may cover topics and make binding decisions on core Finance Ministry areas of responsibility, e.g. taxes, levies, carbon pricing, prudential and sustainable finance regulation.

Finance Ministries may support their negotiation teams through 3 models.

Ministry of Finance takes negotiating seat for climate finance	Ministry of Finance official supports negotiations team on the ground	Ministry of Finance supports negotiations team from home

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action