

## AGENDA

### TUESDAY, MARCH 25

09:30	Arrival & registration
10:30	<p><b>OPENING OF DIALOGUE (LIVESTREAM)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>H.E. Annalena Baerbock</b>, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany</li> <li>▪ <b>H.E. André Corrêa do Lago</b>, COP30 President-Designate, Brazil</li> </ul>
11:00	<p><b>SESSION 1: SETTING THE SCENE FOR COP30 – FROM PROMISE TO PRACTICE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Icebreaker by <b>H.E. Mukhtar Babayev</b>, Representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Climate Issues, COP29 President</li> <li>▪ Icebreaker by <b>H.E. Simon Stiell</b>, UNFCCC Executive Secretary</li> </ul> <p><i>Followed by an interactive ministerial discussion on the main priorities for COP30.</i></p> <p><i>Guiding Questions for ministerial discussion (limited to 3 minutes):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>How do we ensure that we speed up the implementation of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and relevant decisions, in particular the Global Stocktake decision?</i></li> <li>- <i>What are concrete stepping stones throughout the year to make COP30 a successful turning point to the future?</i></li> </ul>
12:30	Lunch Break
13:30	<p><b>INPUT ON THE STATE OF CLIMATE SCIENCE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Johan Rockström</b>, Director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research</li> </ul>
13:45	<p><b>SESSION 2: ACCELERATING ACTION AND SOLUTIONS TOWARDS THE PARIS AGREEMENT LONG-TERM GOALS AND 1.5 ALIGNED NDCS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Input by <b>Mathias Cormann</b>, OECD Secretary General (virtual) and <b>Jo Tyndall</b>, Director of the Environment Directorate at the OECD</li> <li>▪ Input by <b>Achim Steiner</b>, UNDP Administrator (virtual)</li> <li>▪ Input by <b>Gabriel Galípolo</b>, President of the Central Bank of Brazil (tbc)</li> </ul> <p>Inputs followed by an interactive ministerial discussion on the economic and social opportunities and challenges of 1.5°C-aligned climate action to identify concrete levers for enhanced ambition and action for achieving the Paris Agreement long-term goals.</p> <p><i>Guiding questions for ministerial discussion (limited to 3 minutes):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>What economic and social opportunities can be leveraged through an ambitious and just transition in this critical decade? What role do national policy frameworks, country platforms, ambitious targets and NDCs play in leveraging action and spurring investments?</i></li> <li>- <i>What multilevel capacities (global, multilateral, national and subnational), and investment factors need to be in place to accelerate a 1.5°C-aligned just transition?</i></li> </ul>
15:30	Coffee Break
16:00	<p><b>SESSION 3: CLIMATE FINANCE: PAVING THE ROAD TO 1.3 TRILLION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Input by <b>Sabine Mauderer</b>, Chair of Network for Greening the Financial System and Vice-President Bundesbank</li> <li>▪ Panellists: <b>Vera Songwe</b>, Chair and Founder, Liquidity and Sustainability Facility, and Non-Resident Senior Fellow, Global Economy and Development, Brookings (virtual); <b>Thomas Tayler</b>, Head of Climate Finance Aviva Investors; <b>Friederike Röder</b>, Director of the Secretariat for the Global Solidarity Levies Task Force</li> </ul>

	<p><i>Panel discussion focusing on the vision, tools and levers for reaching USD 1.3 trillion in climate finance for developing countries by 2035. The session will address quantitative and qualitative elements, including opportunities to support the implementation of commitments and elements of the NCQG decision. The panel discussion will be followed by an interactive ministerial discussion on climate finance and the Baku to Belém Roadmap.</i></p> <p><i>Guiding questions for ministerial discussion (limited to 3 minutes):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>What levers are most important to scale up climate finance towards 1.3 trillion?</i></li> <li>- <i>In this context, how can we substantially strengthen private sector investments in developing countries alongside public funding?</i></li> </ul>
17:30	<i>Networking time</i>
18:00	<b>RECEPTION ON THE INVITATION OF H.E. ANNALENA BAERBOCK, FEDERAL MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF GERMANY</b>

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26

08:00	<i>Arrival to the venue</i>
08:45	<p><b>SETTING THE SCENE: SUMMARY OF DAY 1 AND OUTLOOK TO THE BREAKOUT GROUPS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>H.E. Jennifer Morgan</b>, State Secretary and Special Envoy for International Climate Action at the Federal Foreign Office of Germany</li> <li>▪ <b>H.E. Ana Toni</b>, CEO COP30 and National Secretary for Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Brazil</li> </ul>
09:00	<b>JUST TRANSITIONS AND SYNERGIES CLIMATE - BIODIVERSITY- DESERTIFICATION-SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – EXPECTATIONS FOR COP30</b>
09:30	<p><b>MINISTERIAL BREAKOUT GROUP – ROUND 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Room 1: COP Process and the future of climate governance</li> <li>▪ Room 2: Implementing the GST</li> <li>▪ Room 3: Building adaptation and resilience</li> </ul>
10:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>
10:45	<p><b>MINISTERIAL BREAKOUT GROUP – ROUND 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Room 1: COP Process and the future of climate governance</li> <li>▪ Room 2: Implementing the GST</li> <li>▪ Room 3: Building adaptation and resilience</li> </ul>
12:00	<i>Lunch Break</i>
13:30	<p><b>HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT – 10 YEARS PARIS AGREEMENT: TURNING POINT TO THE FUTURE - ENABLING COLLECTIVE ACTION AND ACCELERATING IMPLEMENTATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>H.E. Olaf Scholz</b>, Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany</li> <li>▪ <b>H.E. Antonio Guterres</b>, Secretary-General of the United Nations (virtual)</li> </ul> <p><i>High-level remarks, followed by an interactive discussion Federal Chancellor Scholz. Guiding questions for ministerial discussion (limited to 2min):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>How can we accelerate climate action and strengthen international cooperation amid geopolitical uncertainties?</i></li> <li>- <i>What are concrete steps and instruments to enable implementation of the Paris Agreement and overcome barriers?</i></li> </ul>
14:30	<i>Family Photo followed by Coffee Break</i>
15:15	<p><b>MINISTERIAL BREAKOUT GROUP – ROUND 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Room 1: COP Process and the future of climate governance</li> <li>▪ Room 2: Implementing the GST</li> <li>▪ Room 3: Building adaptation and resilience</li> </ul>
16:30	<b>REPORT BACK FROM MINISTERIAL BREAKOUT GROUPS</b>
17:00	<b>CLOSING OF DIALOGUE</b>

## ANNOTATION

### THE SESSIONS

#### SESSION 1: MINISTERIAL DISCUSSION- SETTING THE SCENE FOR COP30 AND BEYOND - FROM PROMISE TO PRACTICE

Following the opening session of the PCD 2025, the session will kick off a ministerial discussion and provide space to react to the opening statements by Foreign Minister Baerbock and COP30 President Designate André Corrêa do Lago. Participants will have the opportunity to exchange in an interactive way based on questions as outlined below.

Ice-Breaker Intervention will be given by COP29 President Babayev and UNFCCC ES Simon Stiell.

#### *Guiding questions for discussion:*

- *How do we ensure that we speed up the implementation of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement, and relevant decisions, in particular the Global Stocktake decision?*
- *What are concrete stepping stones throughout the year to make COP30 a successful turning point to the future?*

Interventions should be kept to a maximum of 3 minutes.

#### SESSION 2: ACCELERATING ACTION AND SOLUTIONS TOWARDS THE PARIS AGREEMENT LONG-TERM GOALS AND 1.5 ALIGNED NDCS

The session will discuss the economic and social opportunities and challenges of 1.5°C-aligned climate action and identify concrete levers for enhanced ambition and action for achieving the Paris Agreement long-term goals.

OECD and UNDP will present first insights from a new report called “*Aiming high on climate for growth and development*” on the economic and social implications of enhanced climate ambition and action. It models how enhanced NDCs can impact GDP in the medium term, and provides case studies from implementing climate policies. It also identifies elements and measures to achieve economic growth through climate action and unlock investments. In addition, it highlights how including the cost of inaction provides a fuller economic picture for national discussions. The OECD/UNDP Report identifies central banks as one important actor to sustain the transition. This can include managing inflationary effects, e.g. by higher public spending, or integrating climate considerations into decision-making processes.

Participants are invited to discuss experiences of implementing the socio-ecological transition, incl. conditions that contribute to economic and social benefits, in order to create a more prosperous and resilient future. The discussion aims to identify core needs and success factors for accelerating the transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner in this critical decade.

With that the panel discussion will lay the foundation for the break out group on implementing the GST and how COP30 can contribute to accelerating these efforts. The session will be moderated by State Secretary Jennifer Morgan, Federal Foreign Office.

### **Guiding questions for discussion:**

- ***What economic and social opportunities can be leveraged through an ambitious and just transition in this critical decade? What role do national policy frameworks, country platforms, ambitious targets and NDCs play in leveraging action and spurring investments?***
- ***What multilevel capacities (global, multilateral, national and subnational), and investment factors need to be in place to accelerate a 1.5°C-aligned just transition?***

Interventions should be kept to a maximum of 3 minutes.

### **SESSION 3: CLIMATE FINANCE: PAVING THE ROAD TO 1.3 TRILLION**

The session on climate finance aims to provide input on the vision as well as necessary tools and levers for reaching USD 1.3 trillion in climate finance for developing countries by 2035. The discussion will address opportunities to support the implementation of commitments and elements of the NCQG decision.

First, the focus will be on quantitative aspects such as MDB finance, private sector mobilisation and innovative sources, highlighting both opportunities and barriers with a view to possible decision points this year. Special emphasis will be on the significance of adaptation finance and improving investment conditions in developing countries. Second, the panel aims to advance the discussion on qualitative aspects of climate finance to increase its effectiveness, for example by facilitating access to climate finance, reducing the cost of capital and creating conducive regulatory environments. This could shed a light on instruments such as de-risking mechanisms, e.g. guarantees, dealing with debt and other measures to create fiscal space.

By addressing these topics, the panel lays the foundation for ministerial discussion on climate finance and the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”. The session will be moderated by State Secretary Jochen Flasbarth, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

### **Guiding questions for discussion:**

- ***What levers are most important to scale up climate finance towards 1.3 trillion?***
- ***How can we ensure that private sector investments substantially contribute to climate finance alongside public funding, particularly in developing countries?***

Interventions should be kept to a maximum of 3 minutes.

## **THE HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT**

Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz will be hosting the traditional High-Level Segment at the Petersberg Climate Dialogue. Following the speech segment, which is open to media, the closed-door dialogue session with Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz will focus on enabling collective action and accelerating implementation as turning point to the future, 10 years after the adoption of the Paris Agreement. The closed-door dialogue session will be moderated by Federal Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock.

### **Guiding questions for discussion:**

- ***How can we accelerate climate action and strengthen international cooperation amid geopolitical uncertainties?***
- ***What are concrete steps and instruments to enable implementation of the Paris Agreement and overcome barriers?***

Interventions should be kept to a maximum of 2 minutes, as we strongly encourage for an interactive discussion.

## THE BREAKOUT GROUPS

The Breakout groups aim to allow for a collaborative dialogue and informal exchange among participants. The guiding questions for each Breakout group are distributed with the background note on each session below.

**The format for the Breakout groups is strictly HoDs +1.** Observers can participate (1+0).

**All parties and observers present will be sorted into groups and informed on the respective group on Day 1 of the PCD.** The composition of the three groups aims at a balanced representation.

During the Breakout groups the sub-topics mentioned in the agenda will be discussed in parallel. The respective rooms are located on the same floor as the Plenary meeting room (Weltsaal).

Groups will discuss in each room for approximately 60 minutes, hosted **by two Facilitators**. After 60 minutes, participants will be invited to move to the next room until each group discussed every topic. Facilitators will open each discussion with a brief statement and guide through the session.

Parties and observers may intervene. Please indicate your intention to speak by raising your hand and when invited to speak, please state your affiliation. The format aims at constructive, creative and solution-oriented discussions. **Chatham House Rules apply.**

Note-takers will capture the overall outcome of the discussion and support facilitators in their report back to the plenary. Notes will neither be personalized nor made public.

### **ROOM 1: COP PROCESS AND THE FUTURE OF CLIMATE GOVERNANCE**

***Objective:** The BOG offers a space to discuss ideas and actions to strengthen global climate governance to better catalyze the implementation of the Paris Agreement and to discuss how to best align resources, mechanisms, processes, and stakeholders within and outside the UNFCCC-regime towards the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.*

Following the adoption of the first Global Stocktake at COP28, COP29 finally completed the Paris Agreement “Rulebook” by concluding rules under Article 6 and deciding on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG), as mandated by COP21. COP30 will thus, 10 years after the adoption of the Paris Agreement, mark the beginning of a new context of the multilateral regime.

Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, significant progress has been made to lower projected temperature increases to 2,4 – 2,8°C from 4°C compared to pre-industrial levels, to advance the global energy transition and to move forward with the global goal on adaptation until 2030. Despite these efforts, the pace of climate action remains too slow and climate action yet too incremental to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

To address the urgency of limiting global warming to 1,5°C and growing risks such as global tipping points, as well as to respond to calls to strengthen climate governance and accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Ministers are invited to discuss the following key questions.

#### **Key Questions:**

- ***How can we increase the effectiveness, transparency, inclusivity, efficiency and agility of the COP process in order to better catalyze and accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement to achieve its goals?***
- ***What could be stepping stones to better connect various actors, processes, and mechanisms both inside and outside the UN system? And how could this be achieved to strengthen climate governance?***

## **ROOM 2: IMPLEMENTING THE GST**

*Objective: The BoG will discuss how to support and promote, on the way to COP30 and beyond, the implementation of GST outcomes to bridge the gap to a 1.5°C-aligned global pathway and leverage the social and economic benefits for a just, orderly, and equitable economic transition in line with 1.5°C in this critical decade.*

The Global Stocktake proved that the Paris Agreement is functioning to get the world closer to 1.5°C. However, its outcome also underlined the urgent need for more urgent ambition and action in this critical decade, in order to keep 1.5 °C within reach. Parties are asked in 2025 to enforce the Paris ratchet mechanism, revisit and enhance, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support as well as enhance international cooperation for climate action. The new 2035 NDCs have to unveil countries' highest possible ambition and ideally, how they plan to implement it, as it provides planning and investment security to implementing actors.

The Breakout group is aimed to kick off a debate on building momentum for action and ambition and for accelerating the implementation of the GST, as well as to discuss effective strategies so that countries unveil their highest possible ambition to get on track to 1.5°C and plans for implementation of the NDCs. Ministers are invited to define elements of a mitigation outcome for COP30 that helps leverage national transitions for the implementation of the collective global efforts and recommendations reflected in the GST outcome. Ministers are also encouraged to reflect on successful approaches to international cooperation aiming to enable climate ambition and action in an inclusive and participatory manner.

In this regard, Ministers are invited to draw upon their experiences and insights presented during Day 1, to discuss effective strategies for delivering on NDCs and the GST outcomes of Decision 1/CMA.5 — and putting in place the necessary support, policies and processes to that end. This includes in particular, but is not limited to, the global efforts specified in paragraph 28, including to triple renewable energy capacities, double annual efficiency gains worldwide and accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner by 2030, as well as paragraphs 33 and 34, to enhance efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 and efforts to ensure social and environmental safeguards, including the needs for enhanced support and investment, e.g. through financial resources, technology transfer, and capacity building.

### ***Key Questions:***

- ***What is a mitigation outcome at COP30 that will create the momentum to align the 2035 NDCs with the resolve to pursue efforts to limit the global temperature increase to 1,5°C?***
- ***How can the multilateral system help secure the necessary support, policies and process to elevate national contributions to collectively implement the global efforts from Dubai?***
- ***What are relevant collective steps that help countries contribute to the 2030 global efforts of the GST of ending and reversing deforestation, tripling renewables, doubling annual energy efficiency gains, and accelerating the transition away from fossil fuels in a just, equitable and orderly manner?***
- ***What were the issues that prevented agreement during COP29 on the modalities of the United Arab Emirates Dialogue on GST implementation, as well as on the GST annual Dialogue?***

## **ROOM 3: ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE**

*Objective: The BoG will discuss the current state of global governance and progress on national adaptation planning and implementation, foster exchange on major challenges and contribute to a solid adaptation outcome at COP30.*

As the effects of the climate crisis become increasingly apparent, fostering global and whole-of-society approaches to resilience building is no longer optional. The UAE Framework on Global Climate Resilience with

its 2030 goal provides a roadmap for strengthening climate adaptation efforts. In addition, the COP28 Global Stocktake decision encourages all countries to have national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes in place by 2025. Both processes are setting out clear direction on where adaptation is heading globally. While progress has been made over the last years, the implementation of adaptation action has to be accelerated and global governance has to be strengthened. As an addition, the session could also touch on adaptation finance and discuss instruments needed to significantly scale up funding beyond 2025.

The Breakout group aims to focus on milestones to enhance adaptation action on the road to COP30 in Brazil. Participants are invited to exchange views on the current state of multilateral responses to adaptation challenges. Open discussions can provide a better understanding of elements for a successful COP30 outcome. It could also be a moment to unpack the role of the Baku High-Level Dialogue on adaptation in driving multilateral ambition and national implementation. By sending the necessary political signals, the Dialogue and the COP30 outcome for adaptation can lead to a robust adaptation governance and foster resilience globally in an inclusive and participatory manner.

### **Key Questions:**

- ***What would a successful outcome of COP30/ CMA7 as well as the Baku high-level dialogue on adaptation look like, so as to achieve the targets of the UAE-Framework for Global Climate Resilience?***
- ***Which levers are most crucial to scale up adaptation finance? What innovative finance mechanisms can be used to attract private investments to adaptation?***