



ABU's submission on the mitigation work programme (MWP) (September 2022)

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay (ABU) welcome the opportunity to present views on the mitigation work programme referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3 (hereinafter MWP).

According to the IPCC, global surface temperature is already 1.1 °C higher than 1850-1900¹ and, without a strengthening of policies beyond those that are implemented by the end of 2020, GHG emissions are projected to rise beyond 2025, leading to a median global warming of 3.2 °C by 2100. Moreover, to limit warming to 2 °C, net global GHG emissions should fall from 2019 levels by 27% by 2030 and, to limit warming to 1.5 °C, 43%².

The countries of ABU already have or are in the process of answering the Glasgow Climate Pact³ request to Parties to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDC as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2022, taking into account different national circumstances.

At COP26, Argentina updated its Second NDC, increasing its climate ambition by 2%, thus resulting in a commitment that is 27.7% more ambitious than the one of its First NDC and trying not to exceed the total emissions by 2030 by above 349.16 MtCO₂e.

In March 2022 Brazil updated for the second time its NDC. Brazil confirms its commitment to reduce its GHG emissions in 2025 by 37%, compared to 2005. Additionally, Brazil commits to reduce its emissions in 2030 by 50%, compared with 2005.

Uruguay's First NDC set forth ambitious objectives by 2025 for GHG emissions intensity reduction per GDP, specific objectives for GHG intensity of food production and specific objectives for the LULUCF sector. Its Second NDC is currently being prepared and will be submitted next December increasing its ambition.

ABU believes that the draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA4 should be **flexible** in order to address the various and evolving challenges throughout the duration of the MWP. However, it should **establish certain basic elements, such as its guiding principles, scope, timeline, modalities, inputs and outputs**. This is key for the successful implementation of the MWP.

¹ Working Group I Contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (IPCC - AR6).

² Working Group III Contribution to the IPCC - AR6.

³ Decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 29.



Guiding principles

The MWP must be based on the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, especially equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. In this sense, it is of the utmost importance the decision does not reopen negotiations and therefore creates new norms on already agreed issues.

This includes not generating new Parties classifications, and differentiations among developing countries, besides those already established in the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. The MWP should not result in further obligations for developing countries, as developed Parties must continue to take the lead in mitigation efforts (paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement).

For ABU, ambition in mitigation goes hand in hand with ambition in means of implementation. The MWP should therefore facilitate just transitions and create enabling conditions for the effective implementation of mitigation actions through equitable access to sustainable development and adequate mobilization of support in terms of finance, technology and capacity-building.

Developed countries should also provide support to developing countries in order to allow them to fulfill their commitments. In particular, developed Parties have an obligation towards developing countries regarding the provision of financial resources (paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement), which will, in turn, allow for higher ambition in their actions (paragraph 5 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement).

In addition, the MWP should not undermine the nationally determined character of NDC and modify its cycles as established by paragraph 9 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. It should be an inspiring and facilitative process, respecting national determination and, therefore, no compulsory sectoral targets should be considered.

The MWP should also not create new reporting requirements for Article 6 of the Paris Agreement nor modify the information required to track the implementation and achievement of NDC that have already been negotiated and agreed under the enhanced transparency framework (Article 13 of the Paris Agreement). The progress of the MWP must therefore be tracked through the information reported by each Party related to how their NDC goals are being achieved.

The MWP should also reflect on the possible interlinkages and avoid duplicating efforts with ongoing discussions, particularly the assessment of the global collective progress through the global stocktake (GST) –Article 14 of the Paris Agreement–, especially with the 1st GST and its thematic area of mitigation. In this context, any action on the MWP



design and implementation should strictly complement the global stocktake, according to paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3.

Scope

The MWP should be informed by the best available science, including the AR6 of the IPCC.

The focus of the MWP should primarily be on the implementation of actions established by each Party, promoting the acceleration of the implementation of NDC. In this regard, it is fundamental that the MWP considers pre-2020 gaps both in its scope and outcomes, including how the MWP will be informed by the second periodic review.

The MWP should be based in the sectors and subsectors of the IPCC's inventory guidelines, as it would allow a better consideration of the actions and gaps contained both in economy-wide and sectoral NDC.

Timeline

The MWP could have an initial two-years timeline, focused on activities up to 2024, and setting a concrete calendar of activities and clear milestones. After reviewing the performance and effectiveness of the MWP in 2024, based on the outcomes from the 1st GST as well as the second periodic review and the submission of the first round of biennial transparency reports, CMA6 could adopt another phase of the MWP.

Modalities

In its initial phase, the MWP could have two workshops and/or expert meetings per year, in parallel or right before the SBs and COP, based on the sectors and subsectors of the IPCC's inventory guidelines.

As other work programmes, the MWP could be led by two co-facilitators, from a developing and developed country respectively, that could rotate on an annual or biennial basis.

Moreover, the MWP should include non-Party stakeholders and be open to observers. For example, the academia, private sector, multilateral development banks and climate funds, among others, can make presentations during the workshops.

Inputs

There could be a call for submissions, before each workshop, on the topics and concrete cases Parties and non-Parties stakeholders may wish to discuss in the upcoming workshop.

Outcomes



The discussions from the workshops can lead to one (per year) or two (per workshop) informal summary reports of the discussions, that could serve as an input for the annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition⁴.

⁴ Decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 31.