

Input from Norway on Mitigation Work Programme

Norway welcomes the opportunity to provide input to the mitigation work programme to be decided on at COP27 in Sharm El Sheik, which will be an important in our work to keep 1,5 within reach. The decision on the mitigation work programme is key for how the work programme will help implementation and progress towards the objective; to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade. It is important that the work programme creates a space to identify, discuss, give recommendations and take decisions on how to reach this objective.

In the following Norway will elaborate on what a decision of a work programme should include.

- **Purpose/objective:** The objective of the work programme is set in 1.CP/CMA.3 para 27 and is to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade.
- **Timeline:** The work programme should start immediately after the fourth session of the CMA and last until 2030. The work programme should be reviewed during the period up towards 2030.
- **Scope:** The scope of the work programme will set the frame for the discussions and outcomes of the programme. The scope should be to identify and discuss how to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation by:
 - Considering mitigation action within the thematic areas in the IPCC WGIII report;
 - Energy
 - Industry
 - Urban areas
 - Buildings
 - Transport
 - Agriculture, forestry and other land-use.
 - Following up the on the decisions in section IV Mitigation in the Glasgow Climate Pact. This will include further work on how countries, industries, businesses and other non-state actors can:
 - accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phase-out of unabated coal power and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, recognizing the need for support towards a just transition

- consider further action to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gases, including methane
 - Consider the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards
- Exchanging experience on opportunities and challenges for scaled up mitigation action
- Considering enabling conditions in the IPCC WGIII report and how they can be implemented or improved. These are, inter alia, technology innovation, mobilization of finance, policy instruments and institutional capacity. By identifying and discussing this, both parties and non-party stakeholders can consider how enhancing enabling conditions can help the effectiveness and feasibility of mitigation options
- **Institutional arrangements:** The work programme should be carried out jointly by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with contributions from the current and incoming precedencies of the Conference of the Parties, high-level champions and other relevant constituted bodies and experts. These bodies should report annually to the CMA on progress in implementing the work programme and should suggest further action to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation. The annual report should also be submitted as input to the high-level ministerial roundtable on pre-2030 ambition established in Glasgow Climate Pact paragraph 21.
- Given that the work programme may be relevant for mandates given to constituted bodies, it is important that the work under the programme builds on existing work under the Paris Agreement and its constituted bodies.
- **Modalities:** The modalities of the work programme should be workshops, submissions and technical dialogues on a frequent basis.
- **Input:** There should be several sources of input. First and foremost, the programme should be informed by:
 - Reports from the IPCC
 - Work of the constituted bodies of the Paris Agreement, inter alia the Technology Executive Committee under the Technology Framework
 - Participation and submissions from non-party stakeholders
 - The work carried out under the Marrakech partnership, including climate action pathways and 2030 breakthroughs

- Progress under different initiatives which are part of the broader action agenda
- **Output:** The discussions under the work programme should result in reports and recommendations that serve as input to both CMA and the ministerial roundtable. These bodies could, as they see fit, take forward political messages on increased mitigation ambition and implementation, including on concrete initiatives, building inter alia on the reports of the mitigation work programme. The work programme should also lead to sharing of experience and best practices that help parties and non-state actors to increase their mitigation ambition and implementation.