

Submission from Brazil with views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to the topics of the fourth Global Dialogue and fourth investment-focused event under the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme

Ref.: Decision 4/CMA.4, para 14 FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.16, para 9

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In accordance with Decision 4/CMA.4, the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP) aims to urgently scale up ambition and implementation in this critical decade, in a manner that complements the Global Stocktake. Through Decision 1/CMA.5, on the outcome of the first Global Stocktake, the Parties to the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC resolved to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. They emphasized the need for urgent action and support to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach and to address the climate crisis during this critical decade. Additionally, the Parties committed to accelerating action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

The first, second, and third Global Dialogues and investment-focused events under the MWP have provided a valuable platform for the exchange of views, information, and ideas on mitigation strategies and actions, specifically on energy systems, transport, and cities. Brazil expresses its appreciation to the Co-Chairs for organizing these dialogues and events. Despite the positive exchange, concrete results from the MWP remain far from achieving the necessary speed and scale of ambition and implementation to meet its mandate. This shortfall is particularly evident given the urgency of climate change and its rapidly intensifying impacts, as highlighted by the scientific assessments of the IPCC.

For unlocking the full potential of the MWP, Brazil invites all Parties to shift the MWP from a negotiation-focused process to an implementation-focused programme, pragmatically and equitably centered on scaling-up and speeding-up the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and the relevant decisions of the CMA, including Decision 1/CMA.5. The outcome of the first Global Stocktake has provided Parties with

a clear assessment of where we were, where we are, and where we want to be in the fight against climate change, while reaffirming our resolve to remain united in the pursuit of efforts to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

Building on the COP28 UAE Consensus, Parties will be concluding the negotiations on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) at COP29, the first round of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) by December 2024, and the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2025. Brazil hopes that the conclusion of these three mutually-supportive processes will mark a decisive inflection in transitioning our multilateral climate change regime towards an implementation phase that finally departs us from the three-decade negotiation phase of the UNFCCC and its related instruments. Outstanding progress will still need to be achieved on major areas, including adaptation, just transitions, technology, capacity-building, and the alignment of financial flows to low-carbon and climate-resilient development - always in the context of sustainable development and of efforts to eradicate poverty.

The MWP can play a pivotal role in this transition to the implementation stage of the climate regime. To achieve this, Parties must make structural improvements to the MWP, transforming it into a safe space for experimentation, where networks of actors—governments, academia, civil society, finance mechanisms and diverse economic sectors—continuously collaborate to identify technological, technical, and financial solutions to specific challenges. The focus should be on the implementation of the GST and of Parties' NDCs, within the facilitative and non-punitive framework of the MWP. The success of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer serves as a living example of what can be achieved, demonstrating effective stakeholder empowerment and cooperation among economic sectors, academia, and governments.

For this pursuit of actionable solutions to be successful, it is essential that the needs of developing countries, including financial support, technology transfer, and capacity-building, are fully taken into account. Rather than serving as a platform for exporting or promoting ready-made technologies that are often ill-suited to the unique national and local circumstances of other countries—and therefore ineffective in combating climate change—the MWP should evolve into a hub for cooperation, an incubator of solutions, and a connector of resources and stakeholders. It should build capacity at the local level,

create value in local supply chains, and support sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities both within and among countries.

Brazil envisions the MWP could support Parties in collectively implementing the GST. The MWP could address, for example, constraints for accelerated and scaled-up progress on paragraphs 28 and 33 - notably those outstanding gaps in means of implementation and unilateral measures constituting a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade that impair both climate action and sustainable development. In relation to paragraph 28, in addition to finance, technology and capacity-building for developing countries, Brazil would welcome discussions on how developed countries are taking the lead in transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, whilst moving faster in net zero commitment, so as to enable the world to achieve net zero by 2050. In relation to paragraph 33, the MWP should operationalize paragraph 34 on enhancing support and investment towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. International finance for forest restoration, as well as trade and market access for bioeconomy products and services in developing countries are particularly promising areas that could kickstart the work of the MWP in its new experimentalist mode.

Above all, the most important precondition for reviving the MWP's potential is that the process is framed as a collective endeavor, on which Parties build on each other. Brazil looks forward to contributing to this exercise, with the humility of acknowledging that we don't have the answers but rather the will to reflect jointly on the right questions.