

LMDC Submission on the Global Dialogues of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme

February 2025

Bolivia, on behalf of the LMDC, welcomes the opportunity to propose new topic for 2025 and submits the following views.

1. Context

Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) welcomes the positive progress of four Global Dialogues held over the past two years and extends its appreciation to the Co-Chairs of the Sharm-El Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programs and the secretariat for their hard work.

The work of the Sharm-el Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Program for the past two years has accumulated experience for Parties to optimize subsequent dialogues, enhance understanding and learn from each other. Parties have exchanged their views in a constructive manner in the global dialogues, identifying the experiences, barriers and opportunities for cooperation in the mitigation actions of various countries, which has been very fruitful. While the organization of Global Dialogue and Investment-focused Events is being constantly improved, we believe that in this process of learning by doing, the Sharm-El Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Program will be further optimized and improved, and more effectively facilitate focused exchanges of views, information and ideas to promote mutual understanding and learning among all Parties. The dialogue and events must enhance the participation of all Parties, especially developing country Parties.

2. Principles

- (i) The Sharm-El Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Program must be operationalized through a focused exchange of views, information and ideas. As agreed in Decision 4/CMA.4, paragraph 2, the outcomes of the Sharm-El Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Program shall follow the principles of being of non-prescriptive, non-punitive and facilitative, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances, take into account the nationally determined nature of NDCs and will not impose new target or goals, taking fully into account the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities of the Convention and its Paris Agreement to address climate change.
- (ii) The topics for the upcoming global dialogues should cover different topics as stipulated in paragraph 8 of decision 4/CMA.5.

- (iii) **The MWP is not the space to implement the mitigation component of the GST decision. Any such interpretation is a misconstrued understanding of the MWP mandate.**
- (iv) The global dialogues must focus on finance, technology and capacity building needs of developing countries as well as addressing gaps and barriers, across all topics, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, which are the most needed elements to carry out mitigation actions. The dialogues must offer the space for exchange of experiences and focus on “implementation” while reflecting the facilitative nature of the work program.
- (v) The non-prescriptive principle of the MWP must be respected and reflected across all its activities to improve understanding, mutual learning and promote cooperation. LMDC will not accommodate discussions on emission reduction targets/goals or emission standards, or any quantitative outcome-based on scenarios as a consensus for global policy decision-making. There is no place for such elements in this program.

3. Suggestions for the global dialogues in 2025

The selection and arrangement of the Global Dialogue topic for 2025 should be in accordance with the mandate and cover different thematic areas. Given that the previous four Global Dialogues in 2023 and 2024 have covered energy transitions, transportation, buildings and cities, the topic for 2025 should focus on different topics beyond the aforementioned issues, so as to ensure that the MWP covers all sectors in accordance with the mandate over the four-year period. Therefore, we suggest that the new topic should be comprehensive, facilitative and universal, enabling all Parties to share experiences and needs in a constructive manner in light of their respective national circumstances. The new topic should focus on exploring cross-cutting considerations including finance, capacity building, technology development and transfer, equity and CBDR&RC, just transitions, response measures and international cooperation opportunities to better implement mitigation actions in an equitable, inclusive and holistic manner.

In light of this, we propose the following topics for the Global Dialogue in 2025:

Topic: Circular Economy Approaches

Circular approaches are comprehensive topics, involving multiple sectors such as industry, forestry, and waste management. This complements the energy, transportation, and buildings sectors covered in our previous Global Dialogues over the past two years. The topic also involves multiple aspects including economy, society, culture, and environment, and requires the active participation and action of various stakeholders, including governments, local authorities, businesses, individual citizens, local communities, and indigenous peoples. Circular approaches

can be implemented in different sectors and applications in line with the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable circular practices will facilitate reducing greenhouse gas emissions, conserving valuable resources, increasing system resilience, and promoting technology and innovation including through “reduce, reuse, recycle”. Circular strategies address the root causes of climate change and offer sustainable solutions that can be nationally tailored and implemented. Developing circular economy approaches is an important way to achieve high-quality development and contributes to the sustainable development of the economy. Below are some subtopics highlighting different circular approaches.

Subtopics:

1: Circular economy in product design

Designing in advance products in a way that minimizes waste and maximizes the use of resources not only ensures that products are utilized to their full potential but also contributes to emissions reductions and mitigation by creating products that can be easily reused, repaired, refurbished, or recycled, thereby reducing their environmental impact. This approach can include but not limited to;

- a. Design for Longevity
- b. Design for Repairability
- c. Design for recyclability
- d. Design for Disassembly
- e. Use of Sustainable and affordable materials
- f. Product –as-a-service
- g. Closed-loop Design

(2) Sustainable lifestyle: How to guide and motivate the implementation of sustainable lifestyles, such as how to reduce overconsumption, enhance resource utilization, and promote sustainable consumption including by exploring LiFE i.e. Lifestyle for Environment or environment friendly lifestyles through good experiences and traditional knowledge; The basic understanding and technological mastery of resource recycling in developed and developing countries are at different stages, and what challenges do they each face; How to guide people's lifestyles, help increase acceptability of sustainable practices, and enhance public awareness of reduce, recycle, and reuse; How to assist developing countries in obtaining the necessary funding, technology (such as domestic wastewater recycling technology), and capacity building (such as public education and training).

(3) Waste Management: How to classify, recycle, and regenerate household waste, how to treat solid waste that is difficult to recycle and reuse in a low emission and environmentally friendly manner, how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions during garbage and wastewater treatment, and how to convert greenhouse gases into energy; How to assist developing countries in obtaining funding, technology (such

as waste incineration power generation technology, resource recycling technology, etc.), and capacity (such as establishing infrastructure capabilities such as waste collection and sorting, and recycling systems and pipelines);

(4) Barriers and Enablers to Circular Approaches: Circular approaches are essential for advancing climate action. However, their widespread adoption depends on overcoming barriers and leveraging key enablers. Barriers include limited access to advanced technologies and inadequate financial and technical capacities in developing countries. At the same time, critical enablers such as international cooperation, robust capacity-building, and research and innovation can drive progress.

(5) Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) Technologies

CDR technologies are used to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere or capture it from a point source, to either be utilized or stored in geological formations or products. CDR technologies vary in terms of their maturity, removal process, time scale of carbon storage, storage medium, mitigation potential, cost, co-benefits, impacts, and governance requirements. CDR technologies are projected to play an important role in achieving key climate ambitions, and therefore research, development, and demonstration is needed to assess the potential for scaling these technologies and lowering their costs. The opportunities, application status, feasibility, challenges and technical requirements of CDR technologies necessitate discussion and exploration, especially as the carbon budget has been exhausted due to continued and ongoing climate inaction of developed countries. It is especially important to support developing countries in understanding, developing, accessing, and deploying such technologies, as appropriate, in accordance with their national circumstances, also recognizing the importance of land and oceans for protecting food security, biodiversity and ensuring the integrity of Mother Earth, including the rights of Mother Earth as per national legislations.

(6) Access to Means of Implementation: Climate Finance is the most critical enabler. It shall remain an integral part of the discussions during the dialogues. For a given topic, the discussion should focus on finance required for climate change mitigation including development and transfer of technology, capacity building, etc.

4. Organizational arrangements: LMDC propose the following organizational arrangements for the Global Dialogues.

- (i) No breakout workshops:** The previous global dialogues were organized into three or four parallel workshops in breakout rooms. We note with regret that the effectiveness of the dialogues was weakened by the fact

that participants in different breakout rooms were unable to hear each other. We suggest not to convene the breakout workshops to enhance opportunities for face-to-face discussions among Parties. If it is indeed necessary to conduct discussions in small groups, it is suggested to reduce the number of parallel workshops to two.

- (ii) To ensure that the process is transparent and Party-driven, it is important to enable Parties to contribute to determining the agenda, subtopics and guiding questions for the dialogues and events as stipulated in 4CMA6, paragraph 10 point (c)
- (iii) **Ensuring the “global” character of the global dialogues.** We reiterate that the arrangements of the dialogue should ensure that it is conducted in a global, inclusive, balanced, and Party-driven manner, which allows all Parties to participate on topics of relevance to all Parties. We do not therefore support any regional, non-inclusive approach to the global dialogue which creates unbalanced representation and undermines the “global” character of the dialogues.
- (iv) **Hosting the 1st global dialogue in 2025 in conjunction with SB62 (June 2025) in Bonn.** To avoid any logistical and additional expenses and for more efficiency, we propose to hold the 1st global dialogue of 2025 in conjunction with SB62 (June 2025).
- (v) **Broadening the concept and context of investment focused events.** The focused events must not only be market-based approaches oriented but to broaden the concept of support to mitigation action through non-market based approaches.