



SUBMISSION BY CANADA:

Suggested topics for the mitigation ambition and implementation work programme

This submission responds to paragraph 12 of decision 4/CMA.4, which invites Parties, observers, and other non-Party stakeholders to submit via the submission portal by 1 February every year suggested topics in line with the scope of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme (MWP) to be discussed under the dialogues. Canada welcomes the opportunity to share views on the direction and themes for the work programme this year, building on the progress and lessons learned from 2023 and 2024. Canada also expresses sincere thanks to Lola Vallejo and Amr Abdel-Aziz for their efforts as the first co-chairs of the work programme, and welcomes the appointment of Angela Churie Kallhauge and Gao Xiang as the co-chairs for 2025-26.

Selection of topics for 2025

Paragraph 4 of decision 4/CMA.4 states that “the scope of the work programme should be based on broad thematic areas relevant to urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade and include all sectors covered in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, thematic areas in the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and relevant enabling conditions, technologies, just transitions and cross-cutting issues”.

Canada proposes that the MWP should focus on one of the following topics in 2025, both of which are relevant to Parties’ collective commitments under the global stocktake (paragraphs 28 and 33) and to material emissions reductions at the national level:

(1) Forestry and agriculture. The IPCC estimates global net anthropogenic emissions from Agriculture, Forestry and other land-use to be around 21% of the global total on average over the period of 2010-2019.¹ Not only do these sectors have mitigation potential which can be leveraged through implementing nature-based solutions and sustainable forest/land management policies, but tackling issues such as deforestation and ecosystem and land degradation can also have important co-benefits to human health and well-being by improving air quality and food security, as well as to efforts to support biodiversity and improve conservation. To note, in organizing the dialogues, it will be important to reflect that there are different issues and considerations associated with the agriculture and forestry sectors. As such we would propose a first dialogue focused on the forestry sector and a second on the agriculture sector.

(2) Industrial decarbonization. Emissions from the industrial sector account for a significant portion of total greenhouse gas emissions – 24% of the global share in 2019, when accounting for direct emissions, and rising above energy to be the number one source at 34% of the global share when accounting for

¹ [IPCC AR6 WGIII Chapter 7: Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses \(AFOLU\)](#)

indirect emissions². It is expected to decarbonize slower than other sectors owing to the unique challenges associated with such efforts, such as the longer development time and high costs impacting the availability of viable low-carbon technologies that can presently be deployed at scale, and the risk of stranded assets as a result of the durability of carbon-intensive infrastructure.³ The MWP could cover a range of sub-topics and both demand-side and supply-side solutions, such as the fuel-switching and the electrification of production processes, methane abatement and carbon management technologies, performance standards and codes, and innovation in high-emissions and hard to abate areas (steel, cement, aluminium).

Additional considerations

This year of the work programme will occur in tandem with the communication of the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, as well as further technical and political discussions on advancing efforts to fulfill our collective commitments under the first global stocktake (GST). It also comes at the halfway mark of what is a critical decade for climate action. As such, the imperative to fulfill the MWP's potential as a technical space for solutions-oriented discussions which will help countries to deliver deep, rapid and sustained emission reductions by 2030 is clear. Canada strongly encourages the co-chairs to make the dialogues practical and geared to inform practitioners, domestic policymakers and implementers, as well as relevant financial actors.

Canada welcomes the efforts of the co-chairs to strengthen participation in the work programme, and underscores the importance of continuing this work. Ensuring the inclusion of diverse perspectives and experiences will lead to a better understanding of the landscape and ways forward for any given theme under the work programme, from barriers and challenges to replicable and economical solutions. Participation in the dialogues should be open to relevant rights holders, including Indigenous Peoples; sub-national governments; and stakeholders such as financial institutions, academics, industry, civil society organizations, multilateral development banks, and international organizations. Outreach to UNFCCC observer constituencies and engaging with the High-Level Champions and their networks will remain key to success. The dialogues should also facilitate creating connections among technical experts, through a mechanism such as a distribution list of contact information of participants (on a voluntary basis), so that peer-to-peer exchanges can continue outside of the work programme among interested Parties and actors.

² [IPCC AR6 WGIII Chapter 11: Industry](#)

³ [Industry - Energy System - IEA](#)