



**Submission of the G77 and China  
for the Fourth Just Transition Pathways Dialogue:  
Proposed Topic, Sub-Topics, and Guiding Questions**



The Republic of Iraq on behalf of the Group of 77 and China submits the following proposal for consideration in determining the topic, sub-topics, and guiding questions for the fourth UAE Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) Dialogue.

Regarding the topic selection of the fourth dialogue as communicated during the online consultations, the G77 and China reiterate its request that the topic of the fourth dialogue maintains all perspectives of element (b) of decision 3/CMA.5; Just and equitable transition, which encompass pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition. This is in addition to the cross-cutting element (g) of the same decision which was previously agreed to be discussed in all dialogues.

For just transitions to truly deliver, it must draw from the lived realities of the most affected. With this regard, the G77 and China reiterate that Experts selection process must be transparent, and we must include experts from the global South, particularly on energy access, including access to clean cooking, energy affordability, reliability, and security, as well as on social protection and negative impacts assessments.

**1. Just and equitable transitions, which encompass pathways that include Energy, Socio-Economic, Workforce and other Dimensions**

**Overview:**

It is important to realize that just transitions within the scope of the UAE Just Transition Work Programme and its mandate, are not focused on the energy sector, but rather it encompasses a broader set of priorities, including opportunities, best practices, challenges, barriers, and actionable solutions to realize transitions that leave no one behind.

Truly just transitions are inherently multifaceted, deeply intertwined with socio-economic and cross-sectoral dimensions, including labor, resource availability, and capacities of countries at different levels of development to meet their nationally determined developmental and climate goals, including as set out in Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs,) etc. The scope of just transitions must therefore extend beyond the energy sector to reflect the complex realities of national development. Every element of these transitions should be anchored in nationally defined development priorities, ensuring alignment with local contexts and aspirations. Crucially, robust social protection mechanisms must be integrated to proactively address and mitigate any potential adverse impacts on communities and workers throughout transitions processes.

- Socio-Economic Dimensions: Tackling systemic inequalities, supporting inclusive growth, and ensuring that transitions inherently also include transitioning to higher levels of development and well-being for all, leaving no one behind.
- Workforce Transitions' Dimensions: Workforce planning, social dialogue, reskilling/upskilling, informal sector inclusion, supporting vulnerable workers, and promoting creation of decent work and quality jobs in emerging and transitioning sectors.
- Just Energy Transitions: being exclusively focused on addressing energy; affordability, reliability, poverty, security, access (including clean cooking and critical minerals), and socio-economic risks and opportunities associated with energy transitions.
- Other Dimensions: Infrastructure, urban and housing systems, transport systems, industrial systems, trade, agriculture, mining sector, critical transition minerals, education, and health, in all of which transitions must foreground resilience building and adaptation to the increasing impacts of climate change, especially in developing countries. All these other dimensions must be addressed in equal settings, so as to not have a sectoral focus that does not reflect the inclusive and holistic nature of the UAE JTWP.

#### **Guiding Questions:**

- How can just transitions be designed to ensure that shifts to alternative and newer forms of energy do not exacerbate energy poverty and meet developmental needs (ensuring access to energy that is reliable, secure, and affordable), especially in developing countries?
- How can transitions be made more holistic such that trade-offs across sectors are minimized?
- How can financial mechanisms, including subsidies, better support affordability and universal access to modern energy services, including access to clean cooking?
- How can just transition pathways address systemic inequalities and promote inclusive, equitable growth globally and nationally?
- What approaches foster decent job creation and equitable participation for youth, women, and informal workers?
- In what ways can robust social protection systems minimize short-term shocks and enhance long-term community resilience?
- How can equitable global climate action enable developing countries to pursue their own just transitions domestically?
- How can adaptation efforts be reinforced within all dimensions of the UAE JTWP?
- How can just transition approaches address energy access, affordability, and clean cooking as essential development goals?

## **2. Nationally Determined Just Transition Pathways Foregrounding Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication**

### **Overview:**

Just transition pathways should be based on and support national development strategies, including those associated with sustainable development priorities and poverty eradication agendas. This will be an opportunity to address opportunities, best practices, challenges,

barriers, and actionable solutions foregrounding national development priorities, and social protection in implementing just and equitable transitions at the global and national levels, including as set out in NDCs, NAPs and Adaptation Communications.

**Guiding Questions:**

- How can national development strategies and visions be foregrounded in designing and implementing just transitions?
- What mechanisms ensure that changes in energy, workforce, socio-economic, and other dimensions accelerate long-term development objectives?
- How can local knowledge and indigenous practices inform inclusive policy frameworks?
- How can just transitions contribute to poverty eradication, food security, and local economic development?
- How can just and equitable transition pathways reflect nationally defined development priorities, while addressing cross-cutting social and economic challenges?
- How can developing countries balance the need for just transitions with their immediate economic and social challenges? What specific examples exist of successful just transition initiatives that have incorporated the perspectives of Sustainable Development and poverty eradication? In what ways can technology transfer be made more effective in ensuring equitable access for vulnerable countries?

**3. International Cooperation and Means of Implementation as Enablers of Just Transitions**

**Overview:**

International cooperation is crucial not only for strengthening capacity, technical and financial support, building inclusive institutional capacities, and upholding and implementing the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, but also for providing, mobilizing and ensuring effective means of implementation—including financing, technology development and transfer, capacity-building—to operationalize and sustain the just transitions equitably across all contexts. Means of Implementation are at the center of all just transition pathways, and the constant shortfalls by developed countries to meet their obligations make any discussion of transitions unjust.

**Guiding Questions:**

- How can international cooperation enhance means of implementation (finance, capacity building, technology development and transfer) for nationally determined just transition pathways?
- In what ways can bilateral and multilateral cooperation support build inclusive institutional, economic, and financial capacity in designing just transitions pathways that considers whole-of-economy approach and all dimensions of the UAE JTWP?
- What mechanisms facilitate cooperation between countries to support nationally determined just transitions?
- How can current global and local platforms and networks foster financial support, knowledge exchange, and collaboration to advance just transitions at both national

and international levels? How can international frameworks bridge gaps in finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building for developing countries?

- What are the negative impacts of the continuous short-falls in delivering meaningful MOI, such as the lacklustre NCQG, on just transition pathways?

#### 4. Negative Impacts of Trade-Restrictive Unilateral Trade Measures

##### **Overview:**

The imposition of trade-restrictive unilateral measures poses risks to equitable and just transitions, particularly for developing countries. It is vital to address, reverse and mitigate such negative impacts to ensure fair, equitable, and inclusive transitions. Here, focusing on barriers and challenges to encourage the formulation of actionable solutions to one very important topic in our climate architecture.

##### **Guiding Questions:**

- How do trade-restrictive unilateral measures affect the ability of developing countries to achieve just transitions?
- What strategies can mitigate or reverse the negative impacts of such measures and support resilience in affected sectors?
- How can international cooperation address and limit the use of unilateral measures that hinder equitable and fair transitions?
- How do unilateral measures negatively affect just transition pathways and what can countries do to circumvent unilateral measures to ensure continued multilateralism?

#### 5. Institutional Arrangements

##### **Overview:**

Effective institutional arrangements to complement the JTWP are essential to embed the principles of equity and fairness in the implementation of the Just Transition Pathways. Establishing robust institutional arrangements (e.g. framework, platform, network) can foster cooperation, streamline knowledge exchange, and deliver targeted support at international, national, and subnational levels. A well-structured institutional approach ensures that transition processes are transparent, inclusive, and responsive to the evolving realities faced by different countries. These institutional arrangements should aim to unlock the potential of international cooperation and the means of implementation.

##### **Guiding Questions:**

- What institutional arrangements can best facilitate party-led, bottom-up, and non-prescriptive approaches while complementing national efforts toward just transitions?
- How can practical institutional arrangements be designed to ensure transparency, inclusivity, technical assistance, and ongoing knowledge-sharing in implementing just transitions pathways?
- How should gaps in support be identified and addressed through institutional arrangements?

- In what ways can the participation of all UNFCCC constituencies be promoted to inform and shape more equitable just transition outcomes?

### Conclusion

The G77 and China emphasize the importance of a holistic approach that integrates the energy, socio-economic, workforce, other dimensions, aligns with national development priorities, leverages international cooperation, and means of implementation, and safeguards against negative impacts of trade-restrictive unilateral measures. The G77 and China look forward to a focused and action-oriented fourth Just Transition Pathways Dialogue structured around the proposed topic, sub-topics, guiding questions, and the future of the proposed institutional arrangements to support Just transitions.