

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

August 2026

China, on behalf of the LMDC, welcomes the opportunity to propose subtopics for the 8th Global Dialogues and submits the following views.

1. Context

Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) welcomes the positive progress of the Sharm-El Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programs made over the past three and half years and extends its appreciation to the Co-Chairs and the secretariat for their hard work. We are delighted to see that, thanks to the efforts of all parties, seven Global Dialogues and Investment-focused Events have been held under the MWP, covering sectors such as energy, transportation, buildings, cities, AFOLU and Industries, and all Parties have gained valuable experience through candid, pragmatic, and constructive exchanges and dialogues, enhanced understanding of each other's policy measures and action progress, identified challenges and needs, demonstrated willingness and achievements to take positive actions, and made important contributions to promoting the multilateral climate process by focusing on "implementation". We look forward to continuing this momentum, maintaining constructive dialogue, and further promoting the sustained and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement through in-depth exchanges, mutual learning, and practical actions.

The LMDC is willing to work with all Parties to actively support the follow-up work of Co-Chairs, Angela Churie Kallhauge and Gao Xiang, and promote the 8th Global Dialogues and Investment-focused Events under the MWP to continue to achieve positive outcome.

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 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 global dialogues must focus on effective implementation, in the context of

sustainable development and poverty eradication. For developing Countries, mitigation actions face long-lasting issues such as insufficient finance, technology, and capacity building supports, as well as new challenges such as climate trade barriers and unilateral measures, which seriously hinder and constrain mitigation actions. These issues need to be further resolved through dialogue among all parties under MWP.

(iii) 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 accept the discussions on emission reduction targets/goals or emission standards, nor any quantitative outcome based on scenarios as a consensus for global policy decision-making. We should fully respect the national circumstances and not promote "one-size-fits-all" policies.

(iv) The MWP is a mandate work plan under the Paris Agreement and differs fundamentally in nature from the processes outside the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and activities and outcomes within and outside the UNFCCC process should not interfere with or prejudge one another.

3. Suggestions for the subtopics of global dialogues in 2026

In accordance with the suggested topic announced by the Co-Chairs. The eighth Global Dialogue will focus on "enabling mitigation ambition and implementation in industries, drawing on national and regional experience - Part 2 and other cross cutting issues as mandated in decision 4/CMA.4, paragraph 4."

LMDC support the suggested topic announced by the Co-Chairs. We suggest that sub-topics should be applicable to all Parties, enabling all participating parties to share experiences and needs in a constructive manner based on their respective national circumstances. We also expect that the sub-topics should focus on means of implementation and cross-cutting issues, with an emphasis on "how to address implementation barriers" and "how to better implement mitigation actions in an equitable, inclusive and comprehensive manner, on the basis of the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) and respective capabilities", so as to provide opportunities for exchange and the search for solutions among all parties. The following are some suggestions for sub-topics.

Suggestions for the subtopics

3.1 Suggestions for the subtopics on "Industries Part 2"

(i) Comprehensive utilization of industrial solid waste

May discuss the policies and practical cases exist for gainful utilization of industrial waste material, recycling, waste as substitution etc. Practices and solutions on how to promote efficient recycling and reuse of industrial waste.

(ii) Circularity in industry sector

May discuss the policies and practical cases exist for the recycling and utilization of scrap steel, scrap non-ferrous metals, waste paper, etc.

(iii) Assessment on the trade-related climate policies for industry sector

We regret to note that unilateral measures and trade barriers imposed by some countries have severely hampered the momentum, driven up the costs, and posed substantial obstacles to transitions. We need to discuss and assess the impacts of current protectionism and unilateral measures on technologies and products in the industrial sector, and discuss the potential solutions.

(iv) CCUS for industrial emissions

As one of the key technologies for the industrial sector, CCUS can serve as a focus to exchange views on the technological development, application status, as well as difficulties and demand in Cement Production, Iron and Steel Production and chemical industry, etc.

(v) Integrate digitalization in industry and industrial systems

How to utilize digital approach, 5G, industrial Internet, artificial intelligence, etc. to improve operational efficiency and optimize processes.

(vi) Cost-effectiveness of catalytic abatement technologies in industry sector

Catalytic abatement and other emerging technologies continue to face significant cost barriers that limit their deployment in developing countries, despite their increasing technical maturity. While global progress in technologies that reduce emissions is acknowledged, affordability and access remain constrained by high capital costs, limited financing, and gaps in enabling infrastructure. In this context, discussions can be held on the cost-effectiveness of catalytic reduction technologies, as well as on ways to enhance the accessibility and affordability of emerging technologies through policies, international cooperation and technology transfer. Ensuring equitable access to such technologies is essential to enable meaningful mitigation without compromising industrial growth and economic development.

(vii) Retrofitting Industrial Assets

Retrofitting existing industrial assets represents an important implementation pathway for reducing emissions from infrastructure that is already in operation. Industrial facilities are long-lived by design, and the plants running today will continue to operate for decades, which creates a substantial body of committed emissions that new construction alone cannot address. The IPCC assesses that reducing industry emissions requires coordinated action throughout value chains across mitigation options. Energy efficiency, achieved largely through the maintenance, refurbishment, and replacement of obsolete equipment and process lines, are good options among industrial mitigation measures. Improving the

performance of assets already in service therefore offers a practical means of capturing near-term reductions while these facilities remain productive.

For many facilities, retrofitting represents the most readily available and cost-effective route to lower emissions, spanning a range of interventions from efficiency upgrades and waste heat recovery to the integration of capture technologies.

3.2 Suggestions for the subtopics on “Cross cutting issues”

(i) International Cooperation

How to safeguard an open and cooperative international environment, promote cooperation on clean technological innovation, and create enabling conditions for all countries, especially developing countries, to gain access to accessible and affordable energy and clean technologies. How to follow the principles of being non-prescriptive, non-punitive and facilitative under the Mitigation Work Programme, to help all countries, particularly developing countries, better balance development and climate change mitigation, undertake mitigation actions within the framework of sustainable development, and identify new development opportunities

(ii) Sustainable lifestyle

How to guide and incentivize the adoption of sustainable lifestyles, for example, through good practices and traditional knowledge, by embracing environmentally friendly ways of living, reducing excessive consumption, enhancing resource efficiency, and promoting sustainable consumption. What are the challenges faced by developed and developing countries, given that they are at different stages of social and economic development, and technology use, and how to support sustainable lifestyles, help them acquire knowledge on climate change mitigation, and gain access to public education and training opportunities, so as to raise public awareness of climate change.

(iii) Unlocking support for means of implementation, including finance, technology and capacity-building

For developing countries, adequate financial, technological and capacity-building support is a critical guarantee for ensuring their climate actions, and this is also an indispensable part of the discussions during the Global Dialogue. It is suggested that a dedicated session be set up to focus on how to unlock climate finance, technology and capacity-building support for developing countries.

(iv) Addressing the impacts of unilateral climate-related trade measures

Unilateral climate-related trade measures have significant consequences for developing countries. They violate the principles of equity and CBDR&RC and the architecture of the Paris Agreement. Such measures impact development as well as the capacity to undertake nationally determined mitigation action in developing

countries. This should be a key area covered under cross-cutting issues.

(v) Addressing barriers related to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in climate technologies.

Intellectual property rights (IPRs) can restrict developing countries' access to climate technologies by increasing costs, limiting technology transfer, and creating legal and financial barriers to local adaptation and manufacturing. Patents and other forms of intellectual property often give firms in developed countries exclusive control over key low-carbon technologies, particularly for advanced industrial processes. This reduces the ability of developing countries to deploy these technologies rapidly and at an affordable scale, and can widen technological inequalities, and reinforce existing disparities in economic and technological development. This should also be a key element of discussion under the sub-heading of cross-cutting issues.

(vi) Avoiding Adverse Socio-economic Impacts

Mitigation policies and measures can carry broader economic implications, particularly for economies reliant on energy-intensive industrial sectors. Shifts in production costs, trade patterns, and investment flows may extend well beyond the targeted sector, with consequences for employment, trade, and long-term development. These effects are not confined to the sectors directly covered by mitigation policy. Changes in the cost of basic materials such as steel, cement, and chemicals pass through to construction, manufacturing, and infrastructure, while shifts in trade and investment flows can affect industrial capacity, employment, and revenue in economies that did not adopt the measures in question. The distribution of these impacts is uneven, falling most heavily on economies whose industrial base is concentrated in a limited number of energy-intensive sectors and whose capacity to absorb costs is constrained. Considering these dimensions within the dialogue would allow Parties to exchange experience on how adverse economic and social impacts have been identified and addressed in the design of industrial mitigation measures.

(vii) Equity and Sustainable Development

Industrial mitigation unfolds in very different development contexts, with direct implications for equity within and between countries. For many developing countries, industrial growth remains essential for employment, poverty reduction, and broader development goals, and mitigation takes place alongside pressing priorities such as economic growth, energy access, food security, and infrastructure development. These objectives compete for limited financial and institutional resources, a constraint compounded where commitments on the provision of climate finance and other means of implementation, including under Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement, remain unfulfilled. Industrial mitigation options requiring significant upfront investment and long investment cycles are particularly affected, as resources committed to them are resources withheld from other national priorities. Ensuring equitable access to technologies, finance, and development opportunities is therefore

central to aligning industrial mitigation with national priorities.

Precisely because development contexts differ, there is no single industrial mitigation pathway. Countries with comparable industrial structures and stages of development face similar choices on how to sequence, finance, and build capacity for mitigation measures, yet experience with these choices is rarely shared across regions. A dedicated discussion would allow Parties to identify which approaches are transferable and to clarify the forms of support that would enable industrial mitigation consistent with national priorities.

4. Suggestions to the organizational arrangements

(i) **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, especially ensuring support for developing countries' participation.

(ii) **To ensure that the process is inclusive, transparent and Party-driven,** we emphasize that this agenda is Party-driven, and we underline conducting the global dialogues and investment focus events in a balanced, transparent, and facilitative manner. We further hope the Chair can fully consider the concerns of all Parties when determining the agenda, sub-topics, and guiding questions for the dialogues and events. We suggest that future dialogues should avoid World Café and be conducted in a more effective way.