

## Arab Group Coordination Meeting – 13 November

### Adaptation

The principle of **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)** was reflected as a central anchor in the adaptation discussions.

The Arab Group and the LMDC (Like-Minded Developing Countries) are aligned in emphasizing that CBDR must remain a key guiding principle in the adaptation negotiations.

### Loss and Damage (L&D)

Only two informal consultation sessions were scheduled for the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) this year:

- Informal–informal session on Wednesday, 12 November (3 hours)
- Second informal–informal session on the WIM review (4 hours), followed by an additional 2 hours at night

Negotiations are currently stalled, with several groups halting progress.

The African Group proposed integrating elements of the Global Stocktake (GST) into the Loss and Damage discussions, but the Arab Group disagrees, arguing that GST elements do not belong in L&D.

Regarding the inclusion of L&D in NDCs, the Arab Group expressed reservations, emphasizing that Loss and Damage should not be treated as a nationally determined component under NDCs.

### Finance and Innovative Mechanisms

The Arab Group maintains that the source of climate finance must remain public funds from developed countries, in line with the principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Developed countries attempted to introduce “innovative financial resources” as potential sources of funding.

The Arab Group rejects this framing, insisting that public funding from developed countries should remain the sole recognized source and warning that accepting alternative sources could dilute accountability beyond the L&D context.

## ICJ Advisory Opinion on Climate Change

In July 2025, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion titled “*Obligations of States in Respect of Climate Change*” at the request of the UN General Assembly.

While the opinion is non-binding, it carries strong moral and legal weight and is being invoked by vulnerable countries and civil society to reinforce claims of responsibility and obligations on finance.

The Arab Group’s position on referencing or aligning with the ICJ opinion remains unclear and requires further clarification.

## Unilateral Measures

The EU’s **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)** was cited as a key example of a unilateral measure, imposing carbon costs on imports from countries with weaker climate policies.

The Arab Group views such measures as unacceptable, emphasizing the need for a coordinated position to oppose unilateral actions that could economically disadvantage Arab states.

The group agreed that it is essential not to signal any acceptance of these measures in negotiations.