



REPUBLIC OF CUBA  
Permanent Mission to the United Nations  
315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016

**Note No. 288/2019**

New York, 24 April 2019.

Excellencies,

I have the pleasure of addressing you as co-chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277 entitled "Towards a Global Pact for the Environment" to consider options to address possible gaps in international environmental law and environment-related instruments".

In this regard, I have the honor to convey Cuba's contribution to the Third Substantive Session of the Working Group.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish you and your collaborators all the success in your important work and to express, Excellencies, the assurances of my highest and distinguished consideration.

  
Ana Silvia Rodríguez Abascal  
Ambassador  
Deputy Permanent Representative  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

**H.E. Ms. Amal Mudallali,  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to UN**

**H.E. Mr. Francisco António Duarte Lopes.  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of Portugal to UN**



**Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/277 entitled "Towards a Global Pact for the Environment"**

## **Cuba's Contribution**

**Third Substantive Session of the Ad-Hoc Working Group established pursuant to resolution 72/277 entitled "Towards a Global Pact for the Environment", 20 to 22 May 2019.**

- The process resulting from the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group should be open, inclusive and transparent, and its outcomes should be adopted by consensus.
- The process cannot mean the reinterpretation of existing principles in international environmental law, nor can it involve the renegotiation of the letter of current multilateral environmental agreements.
- The outcome of this process must not undermine, weaken or supplement the framework of competence of each of the Conventions.
- The principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development are fully in force, including the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities", and must be ratified in the document or decision adopted.
- It is necessary to address the financial, technological and capacity gaps in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the different multilateral environmental agreements, which are the major challenges facing developing countries.
- The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action clearly lays a solid foundation for supporting the implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development through the provision of a global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning financial flows with economic, social and environmental priorities.
- The lack of adequate means of implementation for compliance with Environmental Agreements is one of the most important challenges facing international environmental law. Solutions must therefore be sought to the lack of provision of financial resources, the necessary capacity building and the transfer of technology to developing countries.
- Any commitment arising from this process must ensure the existence of the means of implementation required for compliance by developing countries.

- Collaboration, coordination and synergy among international environmental agreements should be strengthened. In addition, the challenges and actions for their implementation should be assessed with a view to achieving more effective solutions in the face of deteriorating global environmental conditions. In this regard, the positive aspects and limitations drawn from the experiences applied in various conventions should be taken into account, as not to affect the adequate participation of developing countries.

