



## **Submission by Hungary and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States**

Budapest, 13/09/2024

### **Subject: Views on the modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue**

The EU welcomes the opportunity for sharing our views on the UAE Dialogue and looks forward to continuing and enhancing its engagement with other Parties to agree on its purpose, scope and corresponding modalities.

#### **Summary of key points**

The EU welcomes the successful outcome of the first global stocktake (GST-1), which is the core part of the Paris Agreement's ambition mechanism. However, the outcome of GST-1 is only as good as the actual actions that will be taken as a result. All activities by Parties, Non-Party Stakeholders and within the UNFCCC process should be mobilized to pursue implementation of the GST-1 outcome.

CMA 6 needs to operationalise the mandates of 1/CMA.5 into clearly defined follow-up activities under all relevant agenda items, including for the MWP, the JTWP, the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators, and the Lima Work programme on Gender. For the EU, the UAE-Dialogue plays a key role in this regard. The UAE Dialogue should provide a space to ensure that we fulfil our collective responsibility to implement the concrete mandates set out in the GST-1 decision. It should keep track of the performance in implementation, reinforcing the new spaces established in the GST-1 decision, in particular the Annual GST (NDC) Dialogue and the "Roadmap to Mission 1.5".

The scope of the UAE Dialogue should speak both to action and support related to the implementation of the mandates set out in the GST in view of ensuring collective progress towards achieving the purpose and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, that is Article 2 in its entirety, responding to the urgency of the ongoing climate crises.

The modalities of the UAE-D outlined in this submission correspond to EU's view on the purpose and scope of the UAE-D.

#### **Purpose of the UAE Dialogue**

The EU welcomes the **successful outcome of the first global stocktake (GST-1)**, which is the core part of the Paris Agreement's ambition mechanism.

The GST-1 assessment of the collective progress towards achieving the **purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals**, that is **Article 2 in its entirety**, showed that collectively we are far behind. In the first half of 2024, global mean temperature has continued to reach record highs, and the impacts of climate change, such as loss of glaciers and extreme climate events, come at a very high cost and increasingly undermine socio-economic development. Together we must **respond to this urgency** and take responsibility to **implement all the mandates of decision 1/CMA.5 to keep global warming to 1.5°C within reach**.

Decision 1/CMA.5 **identifies concrete mandates for Parties, Non-Party Stakeholders and the UNFCCC process** to enhance ambition and implementation. It provides Parties with information to update and enhance, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support. In line with 1/CMA.5, §186 all **relevant work programmes and constituted bodies** under or serving the Paris Agreement need to integrate relevant outcomes of the GST-1 in their future work.



The outcome of GST-1 is only as good as the actual actions that will be taken as a result. All activities by Parties, Non-Party Stakeholders and within the UNFCCC process should be mobilized to pursue implementation of the GST-1 outcome. For the EU, the UAE Dialogue plays a key role in this regard.

The **UAE Dialogue** should **provide a space to ensure that we fulfil our collective responsibility to implement the concrete mandates** set out in the GST-1 decision, and it should **keep track of the performance in implementation**.

Thus, the UAE Dialogue would also build a meaningful bridge between GST-1 and GST-2, and it would ensure that the outcome of the GST-1 and the experiences with its implementation inform the GST-2.

The EU is of the view that the UAE-D should provide added value and ensure **complementarity** with other key processes both **within and outside the UNFCCC** context and the new spaces established in the GST-1 decision, in particular the Annual GST (NDC) Dialogue and the “Roadmap to Mission 1.5”. While we see the Annual GST Dialogue as a space to share knowledge and best practices on how the GST informs NDCs, and the Roadmap to Mission 1.5 as a set of activities led by the troika to create the political momentum required, we find that the **UAE Dialogue should track progress on the implementation of the GST-1 decision**.

### Scope of the UAE Dialogue

The scope of the UAE Dialogue should speak both to **action and support related to the implementation of the mandates set out in the 1/CMA.5 decision (GST-1 decision)** in view of ensuring collective progress towards achieving the purpose and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, **that is Article 2 in its entirety**.

The EU is of the view, that the UAE-D needs to embrace a **broad scope that addresses all mandates** of the GST decision to assess the implementation of **all GST-1 outcomes** while focusing on **forward-looking, actionable** commitments reflected in the GST decision. This includes, inter alia, finance flows and means of implementation as critical enablers for implementing and following up the outcomes of the GST for enhanced mitigation and adaptation action.

**Appendix 1** to this submission presents the EU priorities regarding the follow-ups, mandates and calls for action of the GST-1 Decision.

### Modalities of the UAE Dialogue

#### Topics

- The agenda of each Dialogue should be based on the mandates and follow-up items in the GST-1 decision, with a view to cover all follow-up items in GST-1 decision in a balanced manner across the meetings of the UAE-D. The agenda should be provided by the co-facilitators of the UAE Dialogue and could be informed by submissions from Parties and observers.
- The GST decision contains operational paragraphs, including direct and indirect calls for action. They are addressed to the CMA, the SBs, Constituted Bodies, Work Programmes, Parties, the COP Presidencies, the High-level Champions, NPS, the UN Secretary General, UN entities, and/or other relevant stakeholders.
- We suggest that a list of all operational paragraphs be produced by the Secretariat as an information document with a view to provide clarity to the UAE D on all the mandates to track ensuring that all of



them will be addressed. Duplications with ongoing work under other agenda items, work streams, and constituted bodies should be avoided. However, these should inform the UAE Dialogue, completing the full picture of the status of implementation of 1/CMA.5.

### **Organisational matters: format, structure and timing of the UAE Dialogue**

- Co-Facilitators should be appointed by Parties, one from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party, similar to what happened in Technical Dialogue of GST-1.
- The UAE Dialogue should meet once a year in conjunction with the SB meetings in Bonn. The choice of specific formats for the meetings should be left to the Co-Facilitators, similar to what happened in Technical Dialogue of GST-1. Participation of NPS, observers and international organizations should be ensured.
- A summary report on each meeting should be considered at the subsequent CMA session. The first UAE Dialogue should take place at SB62 and the last one in June 2028. The consideration of the summary report at the COP in 2028 should conclude the UAE Dialogue.
- We note that from 2026 to 2028 the UAE Dialogue would run in parallel with the Technical Dialogue of the GST-2. However, the two events have different purposes: the UAE Dialogue is to ensure the implementation of the GST-1 decision, while the Technical Dialogues of GST-2 assess the collective progress in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. In case of synergies, joint sessions between the UAE-D and GST-TD could be considered.

### **Inputs**

- The UAE Dialogue should be organized in such a way as to allow for enough time to assess collective progress in implementing the GST-1 decision.
- Ensuring comprehensiveness and complementarity of GST-1 follow up processes, inputs should include but not be limited to progress reports on the implementation of relevant GST-1 mandates from:
  - relevant work streams, constituted bodies, any other relevant entities and processes within the CMA, including the Mitigation Work Programme, the Just Transition Work Programme, the Annual GST Dialogue, the Sharm-El-Sheikh-Dialogue, Roadmap to Mission 1.5, and the Lima Work Programme on Gender;
  - the Secretariat, synthesizing existing information as relevant, including from the Enhanced Transparency Framework;
  - NDC Synthesis report and its updates;
  - the High-Level Champions on the Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action;
  - NGO Constituencies and other relevant Non-Party Stakeholders, including cities, regions, businesses and investors on relevant responses, initiatives and commitments to effectively implementing the GST decision;
  - IPCC providing best available science, IEA, IRENA, other UN agencies such as the UNDP climate promise, the NDC partnership, International Financial Institutions and Multilateral Development Banks, and other international providers of information relevant for the tracking of collective progress of action and support related to the mandates of the GST-1 decision.



## Outputs

- A non-negotiated, factual summary report produced by the Co-Facilitators after each session of UAE Dialogue, to be considered at the subsequent CMA.
- A synthesis report based on the summary reports of the experiences with implementing the GST-1 decision to be considered during the Technical Assessment Phase of GST-2 in order to inform the GST-2 decision.



## APPENDIX 1: EU's approach to the scope of the UAE Dialogue

This Appendix presents the EU priorities regarding the follow-ups, mandates and calls for action of the GST-1 decision.

Regarding **over-arching and cross cutting issues** the UAE Dialogue should address the following issues and paragraphs of 1/CMA.5:

- The preamble and §178 among other paragraphs, so that all sessions of the UAE-D should consider and integrate human rights and gender equality, as they are vital for raising ambition and achieving climate goals, and be based on the best available science, including the latest IPCC reports. In the same way, the UAE-D should consider climate action in conjunction with respect, promotion and protection of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples according to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, as well as gender equality and empowerment of women as well as intergenerational equity.
- §9, §55, §64 and §166 on meaningful and effective social dialogues and participation of all stakeholders, on country-driven, gender-responsive, inclusive, cooperative, transparent and participatory approach to climate action, as it is key for sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis.
- §179 on work on gender equality in the follow-up of the review of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on gender and its Gender Action Plan as well as the future work on gender and climate to be mandated by the review.
- §176 on the importance of Action for Climate Empowerment for all members of society to engage in climate action and as a key factor in the full implementation the Paris Agreement.
- §22, §55, §61 and §63g on Indigenous Peoples' and on local communities' knowledge, values and leadership as stewards of nature; and §161 on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

Regarding **mitigation including response measures** the UAE Dialogue should address the following issues and paragraphs of 1/CMA.5, coherent with the follow up to the GST in the MWP according to §186 of 1/CMA.5:

- §28 on global efforts, as the GST highlighted that the fossil fuel era should end, and that we need to transition away from fossil fuels and reduce global GHG emissions of 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 (compared to 2019 levels) and reaching net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions globally by 2050;
- §33/34 on conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems, particularly by halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030;
- §36 on sustainable lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production as well as circular economy approaches;
- §39 on NDCs with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C;
- §40/42 on aligning NDCs with LT-LEDS and to communicate or revise LT-LEDS towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century.



Regarding **adaptation including loss and damage** the UAE Dialogue should address the following issues and paragraphs of 1/CMA.5:

- §55/61 on the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including through nature-based solutions.
- §§ 62-65 on Article 2, paragraph 1 (b) of the Paris Agreement, the global goal on adaptation and the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience. The UAE Dialogue should keep track of progress made in the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and the targets contained therein, as well as work mandated under decision 2/CMA.5. It should not duplicate discussions on these items, but rather be informed on progress made in the relevant fora.
- Issues related to loss and damage mentioned in §130 have their home in existing institutional arrangements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including under the Warsaw International Mechanism with the Executive Committee and the Santiago network, as well as outside of them. In particular, we operationalized the new funding arrangements including the Fund to respond to Loss and Damage. The UAE Dialogue should be periodically informed on work under those workstreams, as well as on how Parties and relevant institutions to improve coherence and synergies between efforts in line with §131.

Regarding **finance and means of implementation**, the UAE Dialogue should address the following issues and paragraphs of 1/CMA.5:

- It is key for the EU that the UAE Dialogue is focused on issues that are not yet adequately discussed elsewhere. The Dialogue should focus on MoI as well as alignment of all finance flows to support the Paris Agreements' goals. With reference to the articulated investment needs in the scale of trillions, discussing how to shift the billions to trillions is an urgently needed enabler for scaled-up and accelerated climate action.
- The Dialogue should address the processes and policies and the efforts to create the enabling environments to unlock finance for climate investment domestically and to attract international investments for climate action in developing countries (§95, §96). The ongoing efforts on the reform of the international financial architecture and how to strengthen them to achieve meaningful change need to be considered. As there is no current dedicated space in the UN process, it should be ensured that the work of the climate regime is complementary and supportive of the diverse range of ongoing workstreams.
- We recognize that countries face significant climate investment challenges for implementing NDCs. The UAE Dialogue offers an opportunity to address challenges and barriers identified by the IPCC AR6 so that we can collectively mobilize finance and investments at the scale and speed necessary to deliver the implementation of the GST-outcome and ultimately of the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- §90 and §91 refer to the importance of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development while highlighting its complementarity with Article 9. Further understanding amongst Parties considering Article 2.1c is crucial to advance its implementation, and the strengthened Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue offers an opportunity to reflect upon progress made, that consequently could feed into considerations of the UAE-D for a more general assessment.



- While recognizing the crucial role of governments in shaping enabling conditions to unlock climate investments at scale, both domestically and internationally, the UAE-D offers an opportunity to address and directly speak to other actors, such as central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors with a view to improving the assessment and management of climate-related financial risks, ensuring or enhancing access to climate finance and accelerating the ongoing establishment of new and innovative sources of finance.
- The UAE Dialogue should not duplicate elements related to finance that are addressed elsewhere, in particular as part of the ongoing NCQG discussions. The current USD 100bn goal and discussions under the item of Long-Term Finance offers opportunities to reflect upon implementation of the GST-outcome. Further, the decision to be taken at CMA.6 on the NCQG will be a central part of implementing the GST-outcome.

Reflecting 1/CMA.5, §185, we suggest a consideration of how the work of the **High-Level Champions and the Marrakesh Partnership** as well as other climate-relevant processes **outside the UNFCCC-context** including activities of other relevant UN-organisations and intergovernmental fora contribute to the implementation of the GST outcome.