

INTERNATIONAL

Experience, Opportunities, Challenges, Barriers and Needs for the UAE Dialogue



Submission to the UNFCCC

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C2ES has published a series of papers with recommendations that explore how international cooperation could be enhanced to overcome challenges and barriers and deliver implementation of the targets and signals of the first global stocktake that could inform the UAE Dialogue. This Dialogue can inform Parties' preparation for the second global stocktake that will begin at COP31.

The 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) global stocktake (GST) decision sets out key targets and signals. That decision also established a dialogue on implementing the GST outcomes. At COP30, Parties agreed to launch the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Dialogue on implementing the outcomes of the GST. It will be held at 64th meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB64) (June 2026) and SB66 (June 2027) before concluding.

The COP30 decision on the UAE Dialogue:

- established a high-level ministerial dialogue to be conducted at the 9th Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA9) (November 2027)
- determined that summary reports of each dialogue will serve as inputs to the second GST (which will take place from 2026-2028)
- invited Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders (NPS), constituted bodies under or serving the Convention and/or the Paris Agreement, and international organizations to submit views on *experience, opportunities, challenges, barriers and needs as inputs to the United Arab Emirates dialogue* via the submission portal by no later than three months prior to each dialogue.

As Parties and NPS begin to consider the start of the next GST, which will start at COP31, it is critical to take stock of: (i) experiences, opportunities, challenges, barriers and needs in relation to implementation of the first GST (GST1) targets and signals; and (ii) Parties' progress in implementing and achieving the targets and signals from the GST1 and how this has been reflected in Parties' new nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

Contents

<i>Experience, Opportunities, Challenges, Barriers and Needs for Implementing the Outcomes of the Global Stocktake</i>	2
Key recommendations for taking forward key targets and signals from the GST outcome	3

Experience, Opportunities, Challenges, Barriers and Needs for Implementing the Outcomes of the Global Stocktake

Key Recommendations

1. While the GST1 outcome gave some guidance on the way forward, Parties and NPS may find a more elaborated vision helpful in guiding them in effectively actioning each of the GST targets and signals, reflecting them in new NDCs, and subsequently implementing them. Major barriers must be meaningfully identified, acknowledged, addressed, turned into opportunities for enhanced international cooperation, and translated into development priorities and domestic policies.
2. C2ES has published a series of papers that: (i) examine some of the targets and signals agreed at GST1 at COP28; (ii) explore how international cooperation could be enhanced to overcome challenges and barriers, deliver implementation, and further raise ambition; (iii) and make a number of recommendations to that end:
 - [Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for the Tripling of Renewable Energy Capacity Globally by 2030](#)
 - [Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for the Doubling of Energy Efficiency by 2030](#)
 - [Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for the Transition Away from Fossil Fuels](#)
 - [Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for Carbon Dioxide Removal Approaches](#)
 - [Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation](#)
 - [Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for Early Warning Systems](#)
 - [Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for Sustainable Agriculture and Resilient Food Systems](#)
 - [Enhancing Action & International Cooperation for Nature-Based Solutions and Ecosystem-Based Approaches](#)
 - [Accelerating the Substantial Reduction of Methane Emissions by 2030](#)



Key recommendations for taking forward key targets and signals from the GST outcome

- Parties could usefully include, outline, or commit to the following, in their NDCs, long-term low emission development strategies (*LT-LEDS*), national adaptation plans (*NAPs*), and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (*NBSAPs*), as relevant:
 - specific targets for total renewable power capacity and energy efficiency by 2030, and mainstream them in their domestic planning processes and arrangements
 - no new unabated coal-fired power generation plants
 - integration of just transition strategies or plans
 - implementation and integration of early warning systems by 2027 (per UN Secretary-General's call for Early Warning Systems for All)
 - national plans for halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation, indicating, ideally with quantified targets, how these efforts contribute to their emissions reduction targets
 - national strategies and plans for sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture and food systems
 - the actions they are taking to achieve the SDGs, with an aim to leverage synergies coherence between climate action and development.
- Parties could take bold steps to enhance synergies between their NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs to include national strategies for implementing and integrating ecosystem-based approaches (*EBA*) and nature-based solutions (*NBS*).
- Parties could encourage or require oil and gas companies to increase transparency in their transition strategies by measuring, monitoring, publicly reporting, and independently verifying their greenhouse gas emissions, particularly on methane, and their performance and progress in reducing emissions from their operations.
- Regional-level leaders could support the development of energy efficiency goals and implementation roadmaps for specific geographic areas and sectors.
- Parties could usefully support a dedicated, inclusive "umbrella" international cooperative initiative to drive enabling conditions applicable to all carbon dioxide removal (*CDR*) approaches for their integration across sectors, as relevant, and be transparent in their NDCs and LT-LEDS as to the extent to which they intend to rely on CDR to achieve their climate targets.
- Parties could explore the feasibility of a legally binding international framework on methane reduction, drawing on lessons from other agreements, such as the Montreal Protocol. Such a framework could, among other things enhance accountability, monitoring, and transparency in achieving global methane goals.

3. With COP29's adoption of the final guidance needed to implement Article 6 on carbon markets, the Paris Agreement is now fully operational. And COP30, which concluded the first cycle of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and noted the latest round of NDCs, marked the first full turn of the Paris ambition cycle. But progress toward achieving the Agreement's long-term goals (including staying within the 1.5 degree C limit) is incremental and not at the pace and scale needed.
4. To foster transformative levels of climate action, Parties and key leadership must:
 - follow up on the signals and targets of GST1, with new NDCs informed by the GST's outcome, per Decision 1/CMA.5, paragraph 79.



- focus just as much on enhanced international cooperation on implementation as the setting of headline NDC targets—including the leadership on each of the GST targets and signals
 - prepare for a robust and effective second GST, which will start in 2026.
5. Parties must [respond tangibly to the GST targets and signals in their NDCs](#). Ultimately, the achievement of the GST targets and signals will help the world get closer to a pathway to limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C. A strong foundation of implementation and ambition is needed to prepare for a robust and effective second GST starting in 2026, which will be the second—and last—GST during this critical decade.