

INTERNATIONAL



# Issues and Options for the Just Transition Mechanism

Discussion paper

March 23, 2026

At the 30<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (*COP30*), Parties agreed to develop a just transition mechanism (*JTM*) under the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme (*JTWP*). The mechanism is intended to: enhance international cooperation, technical assistance and capacity-building and knowledge sharing, while also enabling equitable, inclusive just transitions. Parties must define and agree the mechanism's components to operationalize it by COP31. Through a well-designed mechanism, Parties can strengthen synergies with existing work on just transition, both inside and outside the work programme, while also integrating the outcomes of the first, and informing the second, global stocktake.

Adopted at COP30 under the JTWP, the JTM is meant to:

- enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledge sharing
- enable equitable, inclusive just transitions, synergizing with relevant work across the UNFCCC and potentially beyond.<sup>1</sup>

**Parties have yet to determine the shape and form of the JTM.** Parties requested the subsidiary bodies (*SBs*) to recommend a draft decision on the process of its operationalization at their sixty-fourth session (*SB64*), for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (*CMA*) at COP31. (See Annex II for context, including what was agreed at COP30).

**At SB64, Parties could usefully begin to set out what the JTM could do and how it could work.** In so doing, they should assess strategic and operational components needed to develop an effective JTM. This is essential if Parties want to adopt a decision operationalizing the JTM at COP31.

**This paper explores issues and options** for the JTM's: objectives; scope; the JTM's relationship with the JTWP (including possible governance); organization of work; type of inputs and outputs; linkages to other work; modes of engagement; and a timeline for the operationalization of the JTM and its review.

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### Questions for consideration

- How could the JTM enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge sharing in ways that build on existing work?
- What elements are essential to include in a recommendation at SB64 for consideration at COP31?
- How could the JTM contribute to integrate the outcomes of the first GST (**GST1**) and inform the second GST (**GST2**)?

## A. Defining Components of an Effective Just Transition Mechanism

1. Defining and operationalizing the JTM is expected to be one of the main outcomes at COP31. For an effective JTM, Parties could usefully define the following strategic and operational components by assessing different options for each. Options related to each component analyzed are not mutually exclusive and Parties could combine them as they see fit.
2. Once Parties determine the JTM's: (i) objectives; (ii) scope; and (iii) relationship with the JTWP (including possible governance), other components are likely to become clearer or narrower. (See Annex I for more detail on each component).

### Objectives

#### Defining objectives for the JTM

3. Parties could break down the JTM's stated purpose into three objectives, one or more of which could be pursued. For example:
  - **Enhancing international cooperation**, which could include activities related to:
    - partnering—facilitating the effective use of existing partnerships and possible creation of new ones
    - matchmaking—(i) matching national, sectoral or regional just transition needs with support providers or experts; and/or (ii) matching funders and projects
    - mapping—mapping synergies with other work *outside* the UNFCCC and the UN system to complement the upcoming United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (**UNFCCC**) secretariat mapping of related work *within* the UNFCCC and UN system.<sup>2</sup>



- **Technical assistance**, which could include activities related to:
  - providing guidance on approaches and tools to build just transition pathways
  - providing guidance on ways to integrate these pathways into national instruments
  - collaborating with other relevant workstreams on integrating JTWP elements<sup>3</sup>
  - providing recommendations on how just transition pathways can support the achievement of GST1 outcomes and informing the GST2 (see Annex II for more information).
- **Capacity building and knowledge sharing**, which could include activities related to:
  - organizing learnings from JTWP mandated dialogues and JTM's specific meetings
  - sharing best practices on how just transition has been incorporated into policy.

## Scope

4. Once the JTM's objectives have been set out, Parties must determine the JTM's scope of work. Scope would require defining activities to achieve defined objectives. Parties could:
  - establish activities on an ad-hoc basis, for instance through calls in Parties' and non-Party stakeholders (*NPS*)' submissions
  - develop activities across core themes so that activities are nested in a "matrix" workplan of objectives and core themes. Core themes could reflect:
    - (groupings of) key messages agreed at COP30<sup>4</sup>
    - just transition elements, which have framed the JTWP dialogues to date
    - main areas of synergies emerging from mapping linkages with other work.
5. Defining the scope of the JTM at SB64 can help better determine how the secretariat may carry out and organize the mapping of relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, as well as relevant entities in the UN system, ahead of COP31.

## The JTM's Relationship with the JTWP

### Defining the relationship between the JTM and the JTWP, including how the one supports the other

6. Parties should carefully consider the JTM's relationship with the JTWP, namely the modalities agreed at COP28 (its dialogues, annual high-level ministerial roundtables, synthesis report on activities to inform the GST2), just transition elements agreed at COP28, and the key messages agreed at COP30.
7. The JTM could:
  - establish itself as a key JTWP modality. The JTM could support or inform the JTWP through, e.g.: its own technical workshops; research and analysis
  - replace the JTWP modalities, perhaps gradually, absorbing them in its terms of reference.

### Determining whether the JTM requires a governance structure

8. Parties could establish a governance structure for the JTM, whereby:
  - the JTWP could elaborate a JTM workplan, indicating which activities the JTM would carry out through contact groups
  - Party representatives and dedicated independent members would be held accountable for carrying out a workplan and regularly receive feedback and guidance from the CMA through the JTWP.



9. If Parties agree on a governance structure, they may start by establishing “governance layers,” defining their functions and stakeholder composition. For example, these layers could include a:
- strategic layer—comprised of co-chairs, reporting to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (**SBSTA**) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (**SBI**) Chairs
  - steering layer—a steering committee comprised of focal points reporting to the co-chairs, that would implement the workplan through thematic working groups aligned with JTM’s scope
  - thematic layer—comprising independent experts conforming thematic working groups and assigned to develop specific knowledge-based activities and deliverables, deciding by consensus and reporting to (pairs of) steering committee focal points
  - cross-cutting layer—a neutral secretariat for the JTM, represented by either the UNFCCC secretariat or a neutral third-party organization.

## Organization of Work

10. Activities could be set out in:

- a single year workplan
- a multi-year workplan, with possible annual reports to reflect learnings.

## Type of Inputs and Outputs

### Defining categories of inputs and outputs to the JTM

11. Inputs and outputs would be guided by the JTM’s objectives and scope. Inputs could include: research products; experiences and lessons learned; and submissions
12. Outputs could include: synergies and gap analyses; technical guidelines; compilation and progress reports; recommendations for new areas of research.

## Linkages to Other Work

### Defining linkages to other work relevant to just transition

13. Identifying key linkages between the JTWP and other work is important so that the JTM can fulfill its purpose building on existing work. These relationships will to some extent be defined by the JTM’s scope. The JTM should engage:
- formal processes within the UNFCCC (as decided by Parties at COP30)<sup>5</sup>
  - work carried out by other UN agencies. The COP30 decision provides some examples<sup>6</sup>
  - international cooperative initiatives (ICIs) participating in the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA) through GST1-aligned “activation groups”
  - the broader climate ecosystem outside of the GCAA.

### Ensuring the JTM does not duplicate work

14. The JTM should avoid duplication with COP30 Presidency-led initiatives, especially those that will extend beyond 2026.<sup>7</sup>



## Modes of Engagement

### Defining effective participation of Party and NPS experts in JTM activities

15. Given that an aim of the JTWP is to promote synergies and the JTM shall build on existing workstreams including the JTWP, Party experts within the UNFCCC and UN system as well as NPS from organizations outside the UN system should be invited to participate and inform the JTM.
16. Modes of engagement could be:
  - asynchronous, such as submissions, centralized messaging systems, fora, platforms
  - synchronous, such as dialogues or events, workshops, informal consultations.
17. To maximize expert participation, modes of engagement could address different mandates and activities across UNFCCC workstreams and UN agencies, by, for example, co-hosting workshops.

## Timeline for the Operationalization of the JTM and its Review

### Establishing a timeline for finding agreement on the different components and issues of the JTM, and set the timing of its review

18. Developing an effective JTM requires time and consideration. Parties will need to prioritize discussions to inform a recommendation at SB64 for consideration at COP31. Options include:
  - agreeing on the main components of the JTM at COP31, i.e., (i) objectives, (ii) scope, and (iii) relationship with the JTWP (including possible governance)
  - addressing all the components and issues at COP31, or at least key issues related to each.
19. To ensure the JTM is fit for purpose, it should be reviewed periodically. The JTM could be reviewed:
  - at a time set out by Parties
  - as part of the review of modalities for the JTWP (e.g., every three to five years).

## B. C2ES Resources

- Key Negotiations & Related Outcomes of the UN Climate Conference in Belém, <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/COP30-Summary-FINAL5.pdf>
- Considerations & Recommendations for the UAE Just Transition Work Programme, <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/UAE-Just-Transition-Work-Programme-COP30.pdf>
- 10 Years of the Paris Agreement: Progress Toward Achieving Key Goals <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/C2ES-Paris-Agreement-Progress.pdf>
- A Vision for the 2025-2030 Action Agenda, <https://www.c2es.org/document/a-vision-for-the-2025-2030-action-agenda/>
- Delivering on the Targets and Signals from the First Global Stocktake, <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/20250729-C2ES-GST-Factsheet.pdf>



## C. Annex I: Elaborated Components of an Effective Just Transition Mechanism

### Objectives

#### Defining objectives for the JTM

20. Parties could break down the JTM's stated purpose into three objectives, one or more of which could be pursued. For example:

- **Enhancing international cooperation**, which could include activities such as:
  - partnering—facilitating the effective use of existing partnerships and possible creation of new ones. For example, strengthening Parties' engagement in relevant ICIs like those of the GCAA
  - matchmaking—(i) matching national, sectoral or regional just transition needs with support providers or experts. This could include: the use of existing platforms (for example, the Article 6.8 non-market approaches (**NMA**) platform or the Santiago Network online portal);<sup>8</sup> and/or (ii) matching funders and projects, such as the approach taken through the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (**MWP**)'s investment-focused events<sup>9</sup>
  - mapping—mapping synergies with other work *outside* the UNFCCC and the UN system to complement the upcoming UNFCCC secretariat mapping of related work *within* the UNFCCC and UN system. This could be commissioned by the JTM or invited through submissions from Parties and NPS.
- **Technical assistance**, which could include activities such as:
  - providing guidance on approaches and tools to build just transition pathways
  - providing guidance on ways to integrate these pathways into national instruments, particularly nationally determined contributions (**NDCs**), national adaptation plans (**NAPs**), and long-term low-emission development strategies (**LT-LEDS**)
  - collaborating with other relevant workstreams on the integration of JTWP elements, elaborated in decision 3/CMA.5, into their work (see Annex II for more information)
  - providing recommendations on how just transition pathways can support the achievement of GST1 outcomes and informing the GST2 of the JTM's role in advancing just transition as an enabler for their achievement (see Annex II for more information).
- **Capacity building and knowledge sharing**, which could include activities such as:
  - organizing learnings from JTWP mandated dialogues and JTM's specific meetings by agreed scope (see "Scope" for more information)
  - sharing best practices on how just transition has been incorporated into policy, taking a similar approach as, for example the Adaptation Knowledge Portal.<sup>10</sup>

### Scope

#### Developing the scope of the JTM's work under objectives and, possibly, core themes

21. Once the JTM's objectives have been set out, Parties must determine the JTM's scope of work. Scope would require defining activities to achieve defined objectives. Parties could:

- establish activities on an ad-hoc basis, for instance through calls in Parties' and NPS' submissions
- develop activities across core themes so that activities are nested in a "matrix" workplan of objectives and core themes. Core themes could reflect:



- key messages agreed at COP30<sup>11</sup>
  - just transition elements, which have framed the JTWP dialogues to date
  - main areas of synergies emerging from mapping linkages with other work.
22. At COP30, Parties requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the mapping of relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, as well as relevant entities in the UN system, ahead of COP31. This request does not specify how the mapping will be carried out, nor the report used.
23. Defining scope at SB64 can help better determine how the secretariat may carry out and organize the mapping, so that it can usefully inform the JTM. For example, the JTM could use a thematically organized mapping of linkages to build a workplan, establish modes of engagement and a governance structure that help connect relevant workstreams, initiatives and processes to the JTWP.
24. The secretariat's mapping of linkages will come before the JTM is developed, so options 2.a or 2.b might be preferred.

## **The JTM's Relationship with the JTWP**

### **Defining the relationship between the JTM and the JTWP, including how the one supports the other**

25. Parties should carefully consider the JTM's relationship with the JTWP, namely the modalities agreed at COP28 (its dialogues, annual high-level ministerial roundtables, synthesis report on activities to inform the GST2), just transition elements agreed at COP28, and the key messages agreed at COP30.
26. The JTM could:
- establish itself as a key JTWP modality. The JTM could support or inform the JTWP through, e.g., its own technical workshops, research and analysis
  - replace the JTWP modalities, perhaps gradually, absorbing them in its terms of reference.

### **Determining whether the JTM requires a governance structure**

27. Parties could establish a governance structure for the JTM, whereby:
- the JTWP could elaborate a JTM workplan, indicating which activities the JTM would carry out through contact groups
  - Parties could set out a governance structure, whereby Party representatives and dedicated independent members would be held accountable for carrying out a workplan and regularly receive feedback and guidance from the CMA through the JTWP.
28. If Parties agree on a governance structure, they may further: identify stakeholders that would formally and informally participate; assign functions; and consider accountability mechanisms, such as tracking and reporting.
29. Parties will have to agree on terms of reference for governance members, defining, for example: selection criteria; roles and responsibilities; expected level of commitment; duration of appointment; authority to commission work; potential compensation. The inclusion of stakeholders representing different groups and geographies in the governance will be important. UNFCCC budgetary constraints will also weigh in defining JTM membership's terms of reference.
30. Parties could start by establishing "governance layers," define their functions and stakeholder composition. For example, these layers could include a:
- strategic layer—comprised of co-chairs, reporting to the SBSTA and the SBI Chairs, who also lead the JTWP. This layer would: (i) manage meetings and procedural matters; (ii) recommend a workplan for the mechanism for consideration and adoption by the SBSTA and SBI; (iii) report on

progress and draft recommendations on behalf of the JTM. The SBSTA and SBI would assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the mechanism, providing direction for its continuous improvement

- steering layer—a steering committee comprised of focal points reporting to the co-chairs, that would implement the workplan through thematic working groups aligned with JTM core themes in scope. Focal points would be Party representatives, involved in the JTWP or workstreams/processes where linkages to just transition exist. Focal points could be assigned in pairs to each working group and would: (i) establish, coordinate and facilitate working group meetings; (ii) supervise the production of technical deliverables by independent experts in working groups
- thematic layer—comprising independent experts conforming thematic working groups and assigned to develop specific knowledge-based activities and deliverables, deciding by consensus and reporting to (pairs of) steering committee focal points. Experts could include: implementing agencies or ICIs; country representatives from technical public offices, such as just transition coordinating units, as relevant; and consultants
- cross-cutting layer—a neutral secretariat for the JTM, represented by either the UNFCCC secretariat or a neutral third-party organization. This layer would: (i) support co-chairs in their work, assisting in meetings, summarizing JTM activities and systematizing results; (ii) address queries from stakeholders, including by referring the inquirer to specific working groups for more information, or available resources outside the JTWP.

## Organization of Work

31. Activities could be set out in:

- Option 1: A single year workplan
- Option 2: A multi-year workplan, with possible annual reports to reflect learnings. For example, if Parties decide that the JTM should focus on “enhancing international cooperation,” an activity within the workplan could be the creation of a portal for sharing best practice.

## Type of Inputs and Outputs

### Defining categories of inputs and outputs to the JTM

32. Inputs and outputs would be guided by the JTM’s objectives and scope. Inputs could include:

- research products, such as global or regional just transition outlooks
- recommendations based on experiences and lessons learned
- submissions informing technical issues or suggesting activities for the JTM to take on.

33. Outputs could include:

- synergies and gap analyses
- technical guidelines
- reports compiling case studies, highlighting lessons learned and best practices<sup>12</sup>
- templates for data collection and reporting
- JTM progress reports
- recommendations for new areas of research.

## Linkages to Other Work

### Defining linkages to other work relevant to just transition

34. Identifying key linkages between the JTWP and other work is important so that the JTM can fulfill its purpose building on existing work. These relationships will to some extent be defined by the JTM’s scope. The JTM should engage:

- formal processes within the UNFCCC (as decided by Parties at COP30). These could include:



- processes and work related to the global goal on adaptation (**GGA**), such as promoting resilient infrastructure, food systems and health services, and adaptive social protection in the context of poverty eradication and livelihoods
  - the MWP, such as including just transition elements in the global dialogues and investment-related events
  - the Joint Work Programme of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, including ongoing work to further elaborate the technology implementation programme (**TIP**)
  - those processes under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol that focus on the impact of implementation of response measures, including the work of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures (**KCI**)<sup>13</sup>
  - the work program for NMA under Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement
  - processes related to the GST, such as the annual GST NDC dialogue, and the UAE dialogue on implementing the GST outcomes, once operationalized<sup>14</sup>
  - the Action for Climate Empowerment (**ACE**) framework.
- work carried out by other UN agencies. The COP30 decision provides examples of where synergies in the UN system may be found, mentioning:
    - the International Labour Organization guidelines for a just transition toward environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all
    - the UN Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions
    - the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
    - the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
  - ICIs participating in the GCAA through GST1-aligned “activation groups”
  - the broader climate ecosystem outside of the GCAA.

35. For options 3 and 4, GCAA activation groups are working to unlock enhanced international cooperation to achieve GST1 outcomes and inform the GST2, through ICI-led “plans to accelerate solutions.” Launched at COP30, the Climate High-Level Champions’ five-year plan<sup>15</sup> provides more detail on how the GCAA plans to deliver on voluntary climate action in alignment with negotiated outcomes. The plan also echoes just transition principles, recognizing the importance of equitable and inclusive participation, regional balance and the leadership of traditionally underrepresented groups, and invites ICIs in the broader ecosystem to join the efforts.<sup>16</sup>

### Ensuring the JTM does not duplicate work

36. The JTM should avoid duplication with COP30 Presidency-led initiatives, especially those that will extend beyond 2026. This includes, for example, the two-year dialogue considering challenges and barriers in relation to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade starting in June 2026.<sup>17</sup>

## Modes of Engagement

### Defining effective participation of Party and NPS experts in JTM activities

37. Criteria for participation by Parties and NPS would be guided by the objectives, scope, and activities. However, given that an aim of the JTWP is to promote synergies and the JTM shall build on existing workstreams including the JTWP, activities under the mechanism should aim to be as inclusive as possible. Party experts within the UNFCCC and UN system as well as NPS from organizations outside the UN system should be invited to participate and inform the JTM.

38. Modes of engagement could be:



- asynchronous, such as:
  - requests for submissions from Parties and NPS
  - centralized messaging systems or discussion fora, dedicated to receiving queries from and exchanging information with internal and external stakeholders
  - registration/matching or reporting platforms.
- synchronous, such as:
  - dialogues or events, including at the regional level, to explore core themes and linkages
  - focused workshops to inform specific mechanism outputs
  - informal consultations with selected stakeholders.

39. To maximize expert participation, modes of engagement could address different mandates and activities across UNFCCC workstreams and UN agencies, by, e.g.:

- co-hosting thematic dialogues/technical workshops, either entirely standalone or preferably as part of or coinciding with existing dialogues/workshops, including those of the JTWP
- establishing joint contact or thematic working groups, such as a joint contact group with the KCI
- establishing joint workplans
- defining a common reporting framework or shared indicators against which to report.

### **Timeline for the Operationalization of the JTM and its Review**

**Establishing a timeline for finding agreement on the different components and issues of the JTM, and set the timing of its review**

40. Developing an effective JTM requires time and consideration. Parties will need to prioritize discussions to inform a recommendation at SB64 for consideration at COP31. Options include:

- agreeing on the main components of the JTM at COP31, i.e., (i) objectives, (ii) scope, and (iii) relationship with the JTWP (including possible governance for the JTM). Agreeing on: organization of work; types of inputs and outputs; linkages to other work; and modes of engagement by COP32.
- addressing all components and issues at COP31, or at least key issues related to each component.

41. To ensure the JTM is fit for purpose, it should be reviewed periodically. The JTM could be reviewed:

- at a time set out by Parties, such as a specific year or after a number of years once the JTM has been operationalized.
- as part of the review of modalities for the JTWP (e.g., every three to five years).

## D. Annex II: The Wider JTWP Outcome at COP30

### State of Play of Negotiations

42. At COP28, Parties operationalized the JTWP and adopted its major thematic elements and modalities.<sup>18</sup> The JTWP holds two dialogues and a high-level ministerial roundtable (*HLMRT*) each year.<sup>19</sup> The SB Chairs prepare annual summary reports on the dialogues.<sup>20</sup> Every year the SBs also recommends a draft decision, for consideration and adoption by the CMA, to guide the work of the JTWP.<sup>21</sup>
43. The UNFCCC secretariat is tasked with preparing a summary report on the activities under the JTWP that will inform the GST2, including its technical dialogue.<sup>22</sup> Parties will review the effectiveness and efficiency of the JTWP at COP31 (CMA8) in 2026, notably coinciding with the start of the GST2.<sup>23</sup>
44. The JTWP has hosted four dialogues and three HLMRTs to date.<sup>24</sup>
45. Key outcomes of negotiations at COP30 included:
- a decision to develop a JTM to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing<sup>25</sup>
  - 22 key messages from the 2024-2025 global dialogues that Parties should consider in designing, implementing and supporting just transition pathways in line with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, as applicable<sup>26</sup>
  - a request to the SBs to develop the terms of reference for the review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the JTWP.<sup>27</sup>
46. At COP30, Parties disagreed over new institutional arrangements for the JTWP. Options discussed included: a mechanism to enhance international cooperation and enable just transition; an action plan to foster just transition; a policy toolbox for translating just transition principles into national strategies; and/or guidance for UNFCCC constituted bodies on how to implement just transition in their work.
47. Parties also clashed over references to “unilateral trade-restrictive climate measures” (including a proposal for a dialogue, and references to carbon pricing and climate and trade-related policies).<sup>28</sup>
48. The JTWP decision sets out a non-exhaustive list of 22 key messages derived from Parties’ exchanges and sharing of information including on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers from its global dialogues.<sup>29</sup> Parties and NPS were invited to consider the key messages in designing, implementing and supporting just transition pathways in line with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities, as applicable.<sup>30</sup> Parties were encouraged to consider just transition pathways in developing and implementing their NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS, recognizing the need for enhanced and continued support to developing countries.<sup>31</sup> The JTWP was invited to integrate relevant outcomes of the first GST in its work<sup>32</sup> and, in turn, invited other constituted bodies to integrate just transition elements and outcomes in their workplans and report on just transition-related progress in order to promote synergies.<sup>33</sup>
49. In terms of future work, Parties requested the SBs to develop the terms of reference for the review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the JTWP, including ways to improve existing modalities, in June 2026, and consider its continuation at COP31.<sup>34</sup> The secretariat was also requested to map and prepare a synthesis report on relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and Paris Agreement, as well as relevant entities in the UN system.<sup>35</sup>

## E. References

- <sup>1</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 25 (Advance unedited version), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025L\\_L14\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025L_L14_adv.pdf).
- <sup>2</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 24 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>3</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Decision 3/CMA.5, ¶ 2 (March 15, 2024), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023\\_16a01\\_adv\\_.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_16a01_adv_.pdf).
- <sup>4</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 12 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>5</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 18 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>6</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 18 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>7</sup> The COP30 Presidency launched several initiatives, reflected in the Mutirão decision (e.g. Global Implementation Accelerator, Belem Mission 1.5, climate and trade-related dialogue) and announced in the closing COP30 plenary (i.e., the fossil fuel and deforestation roadmaps). A clear timeline was only specified for the climate and trade-related dialogue. Center for Climate and Energy Solutions [hereinafter C2ES], *Key Negotiations & Related Outcomes of the UN Climate Conference in Belém* (Washington, DC: C2ES, January 2026), <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/COP30-Summary-FINAL5.pdf>.
- <sup>8</sup> "NMA Platform," UNFCCC, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation/Article-6-8/nma-platform/main/non-market-approaches>; "Santiago Network Portal," Santiago Network, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://santiago-network.org/opportunities/portal>.
- <sup>9</sup> "The Action Agenda explained," Climate High-Level Champions, accessed February 24, 2026, <https://www.climatechampions.net/action-agenda/what-is-the-action-agenda/>; "Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program," UNFCCC, February 24, 2026, <https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/workstreams/mitigation-work-programme>.
- <sup>10</sup> "Adaptation Knowledge Portal," UNFCCC, accessed February 10, 2026, <https://unfccc.int/topics/NWP/workstreams/AKP>.
- <sup>11</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 12 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>12</sup> For example, the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures [hereinafter KCI] provided a compilation in 2025: KCI, *Guidelines and policy frameworks for just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs* (Bonn, Germany: UNFCCC, 2025), <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/JT%20Compilation%20Guidelines.pdf>.
- <sup>13</sup> For example, the 2026-2030 workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its KCI plans to take on work that can inform the JTWP. UNFCCC, *Matters relating to the impacts of the implementation of response measures*, Decision 22/CMA.6, Annex, 22 (March 27, 2025), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2024\\_17a03\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2024_17a03_adv.pdf).
- <sup>14</sup> *Negotiations on the Global Stocktake: State of Play and Key Considerations* (Washington, DC: C2ES, September 11, 2025), <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/20250912-C2ES-Negotiations-on-the-Global-Stocktake-v.2.pdf>.
- <sup>15</sup> Climate High Level Champions [hereinafter CHLC], *Global Climate Action Agenda 2026–2030: A five-year vision for accelerating implementation* (Bonn, Germany: UNFCCC, November 9, 2025), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GCAA\\_2026-30.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GCAA_2026-30.pdf).
- <sup>16</sup> "How can I join the Action Agenda?," CHLC, accessed February 26, 2026, <https://www.climatechampions.net/action-agenda/>.
- <sup>17</sup> UNFCCC, *Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 41 (November 22, 2025), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025\\_L24\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025_L24_adv.pdf) (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>18</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Decision 3/CMA.5 (March 15, 2024).
- <sup>19</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Decision 3/CMA.5, ¶¶ 5,9 (March 15, 2024).
- <sup>20</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Decision 3/CMA.5, ¶ 10 (March 15, 2024).
- <sup>21</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Decision 3/CMA.5, ¶ 4 (March 15, 2024).
- <sup>22</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Decision 3/CMA.5, ¶ 11 (March 15, 2024).

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- <sup>23</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Decision 3/CMA.5, ¶ 3 (March 15, 2024).
- <sup>24</sup> UNFCCC, *Dialogues under the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme Annual summary report by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies* (November 9, 2024), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2024\\_07adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2024_07adv.pdf); *Dialogues under the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme Annual summary report by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies* (November 10, 2025), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2025\\_10.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2025_10.pdf); "Annual High Level Ministerial Roundtable," UNFCCC, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://unfccc.int/topics/just-transition/unity-arab-emirates-just-transition-work-programme#Annual-High-level-Ministerial-round-table-on-just-transition>.
- <sup>25</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 25 (November 21, 2025), [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025L\\_L14\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025L_L14_adv.pdf).
- <sup>26</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 12-13 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>27</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 27, 28 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>28</sup> Other issues Parties disagreed on during negotiations included: supply chain and standards; critical/transition minerals' extraction and processing; and (moving away from and inefficient subsidies for) fossil fuels.
- <sup>29</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 12(a)-(v) (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>30</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 13 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>31</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 15, 20 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>32</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 8 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>33</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 16 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>34</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 27, 28 (Advance unedited version).
- <sup>35</sup> UNFCCC, *United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 24 (Advance unedited version).