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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-third session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: United Arab Emirates

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.[1]

2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,[2] according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.[3]

3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the nineteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 63 in Belém, Brazil, on 14 November 2025 for the following three non-

[1] Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.
[2] Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.
[3] Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and a final summary report[4] by 3 September 2025: Bhutan, Honduras and United Arab Emirates.

4. The three-hour workshop session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Eyad Aljubran, and open to all Parties.

5. As one of the participating Parties, the United Arab Emirates received nine written questions in advance of the FSV workshop[5] from China, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them in the course of its presentation. This FSV record for the United Arab Emirates summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,[6] constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. The United Arab Emirates made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. The United Arab Emirates was represented by Nawal Yousif Alhanaee from the Future Energy Department of the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure.

8. The United Arab Emirates presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, constraints, gaps and identified areas for improvement in relation to reporting, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.

9. The United Arab Emirates highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2021 were 202,928.08 Gg CO_2 eq including LULUCF and 204,001.78 Gg CO_2 eq excluding LULUCF, with the former increasing between 2019 and 2021 by 2.35 per cent, owing mainly to the waste sector. The Party explained that the increase in total GHG emissions occurred alongside significant economic growth, with emission intensity per capita decreasing by 2 per cent.

10. The United Arab Emirates presented its NDC under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2023, which includes absolute, unconditional, economy-wide emission reduction targets for 2030. Sector-specific emission reduction targets were reported for the industry, transport, waste, buildings and agriculture sectors, with the buildings sector having the highest emission reduction potential. The Party also has a long-term goal to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 through technological innovation and economic diversification. The United Arab Emirates presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC targets, including large-scale renewable energy projects (solar, wind and nuclear), green building retrofits, installation of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, sustainable agriculture initiatives, and use of advanced carbon dioxide capture and storage technology and waste-to-energy facilities.

11. Furthermore, the United Arab Emirates provided information on constraints and gaps in relation to reporting and associated needs, including in relation to data availability, GHG estimation methodological uncertainty, tracking mitigation progress, enhancing research and awareness on climate change impacts.

12. The United Arab Emirates presented information on areas for improvement for future reporting as well as its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. Its initiatives relate to addressing gaps in data for reporting emissions, developing methodologies to improve reporting on GHG emissions from the agriculture and waste sectors, expanding the classification of land types and improving data on carbon sequestration, and enhancing the MRV system and emission quantification tool to improve the transparency, accuracy and completeness of emission data

[4] The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at https://unfccc.int/BURs and https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports respectively.

[5] As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

[6] FCCC/SBI/ICA/2024/TASR.1/ARE.

across sectors. The United Arab Emirates submitted its first biennial transparency report on 6 November 2025.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending the United Arab Emirates on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: China, Czechia, European Union, India, Ireland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Sweden and United Kingdom.

14. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the Party's experience and lessons learned in obtaining GHG emission data directly from manufacturing companies.

15. In response, the United Arab Emirates explained that, under the existing arrangement, the Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology coordinated with manufacturing companies in the country, to ensure that they provide the necessary data for inventory reporting. Within the newly established national MRV system, all of the companies are obliged to report their respective emissions via a platform, which is monitored by the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment and verified by the respective competent ministry.

16. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to progress towards targets for increasing use of electric vehicles and any effects thereof in terms of GHG emission reduction in the transport sector; progress and impacts of the 2050 strategic initiative and how the progress is used by the Government in its policymaking; progress, lessons learned and challenges in implementing solar energy projects; the role of the private sector in implementing and shaping the clean energy transition, and how the Government is incentivizing innovation and investment in relation to emerging technologies such as green hydrogen and carbon dioxide capture and storage; public–private partnerships for driving private sector investment and innovation in clean energy, green buildings, and sustainable infrastructure; experiences and lessons learned in undertaking national building retrofit projects aimed at reducing energy and water consumption in government buildings and plans to improve energy efficiency within existing buildings.

17. In response, the United Arab Emirates explained that it has a national road map for electrifying the transportation sector and promoting use of electric vehicles. A national policy for electric vehicles was established, as a partnership between the Government and the private sector. In addition, the Party has established a partnership with car manufacturers to ensure that charging infrastructure is in place and well distributed among the seven Emirates. Altogether, these measures are bringing positive results in terms of ownership and use of electric vehicles. Monitoring the progress of implementing the strategic initiative occurs on a quarterly basis at the national level, under the Prime Minister's Office and the Cabinet, who monitor major key indicators and sub-indicators through a platform. Relevant ministries share the responsibility for ensuring progress towards the 2050 strategic initiative within the respective sectors and in accordance with respective mandates. The United Arab Emirates plans to increase its renewable energy capacity from 6.8 GW in 2024 to 22 GW by 2031 on a pathway to achieving decarbonization of the energy sector by 2050, working closely with the private sector. An Emirates smart grid monitoring centre is in place to ensure grid stability and work is under way to prevent anticipated challenges in ensuring grid stability. The United Arab Emirates launched the national hydrogen strategy in 2023 with the aim of affirming itself as one of the leading countries globally in producing low-carbon hydrogen by 2030. Regarding buildings, the United Arab Emirates has established a mechanism for reducing the consumption of energy and water in buildings, following a study in which over 3,000 federal buildings, as well as further buildings in collaboration with the private sector, were assessed. The study enabled identification of high-consumption buildings, some of which were used in a prototype project to reduce consumption, which resulted in a reduction of almost 20 per cent in energy consumption and significant investment returns.

18. Other questions related to the strategies that have proven most effective in addressing climate change impacts, particularly in relation to water scarcity and extreme heat, and examples of best practices on capacity-building or knowledge sharing related to climate change. In response, the United Arab Emirates explained that it has a national water security strategy, established in 2017 and updated in 2024, aimed at ensuring that the country is self-sufficient in terms of providing water for all industries and necessary uses. The United Arab

Emirates is also working with local authorities to ensure that a water security and emergency plan is in place. The United Arab Emirates also shared their experience in mainstreaming climate transparency through the integrated emission quantification tool developed by the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment. It is used by the public and the private sector across all industry sectors, which led to informed decision-making for future investments decisions.

19. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.[7]

20. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated the United Arab Emirates for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. They thanked the United Arab Emirates and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner, and also thanked the secretariat for its support.

[7] https://unfccc.int/event/19th-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv19-mandated-event.