

**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the Veredas Dialogue on the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.**

provided in line with the mandate given in November 2025<sup>1</sup>.



---

<sup>1</sup> -/CMA.7 - Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) welcomes the introduction of the Veredas Dialogue on the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, and the Xingu Finance Talks under the Veredas Dialogue. This submission outlines our views on the organisation of the Veredas Dialogue and the Xingu Finance Talks in 2026 and beyond.

## **1. Context**

Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development remains one of the most potentially transformative elements of the Paris architecture. Realising its full potential is fundamental to reshaping how the global economy allocates capital, manages risk and sets long-term incentives. Advancing progress is essential not only for climate stability, but also for supporting sustainable development pathways that deliver wider economic and social benefits.

The CMA7 outcome represents a step forward. By shifting the collective focus towards *implementing* Article 2.1(c) through the Veredas Dialogue, Parties have created a platform which can move focus from the conceptual to the practical. The agreement of safeguards provide clear parameters for this work: Article 2.1(c) cannot undermine, replace or weaken obligations under Article 9, and all deliberations must remain non-prescriptive, nationally determined, facilitative, and respectful of sovereignty. The safeguards form a robust foundation for translating high level ambition into practical tools that support Parties' efforts to make finance flows consistent with low emission, climate resilient development pathways.

The UK further recognises the importance of the lessons and outcomes from the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue (SESD)<sup>2</sup>. The SESD deepened collective understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with the scope of Article 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9. It highlighted that, while there is no common interpretation of the scope or implementation of Article 2.1(c), all Parties are taking nationally determined steps toward it. This shows that a lack of a single definition of implementation does not preclude meaningful progress, and that continued cooperation can strengthen and scale these efforts.

## **2. Expectations for the Veredas Dialogue**

The UK welcomes the establishment of the Veredas Dialogue as a new phase of work under the UNFCCC dedicated to supporting the implementation of Article 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9. While this Dialogue builds on the valuable discussions and insights generated through the SESD, it represents a distinct and forward-looking process with a renewed mandate focused on implementation.

### Moving From Discussion to Action

While this dialogue is an important mechanism for building shared understanding, strengthening trust, and clarifying options, it cannot alone deliver the scale of change needed. The Veredas Dialogue should therefore serve as a platform that supports Parties in moving beyond discussion towards the practical, learning from the challenges and opportunities identified in both the Veredas and SES Dialogues. This evolution will help the UNFCCC to fill the vacuum on setting standards, expectations and political drive for

---

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/10 - Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement. Report by the co-chairs

implementation of Article 2.1(c) through measures such as shaping enabling environments, strengthening cooperation, and providing space for collectively identifying solutions.

#### Providing Clarity in a Broad Agenda

To help navigate the broad scope of its mandate, the Veredas Dialogue needs to guide Parties with digestible and actionable steps that reflect the COP30 decision and provide practical value. Co-chairs should take this into account when structuring the Veredas Dialogue, and when framing the outputs. Progress does not depend on a common interpretation of the scope of Article 2.1(c) or the manner of its implementation, but on collective efforts to identify enabling factors, reduce barriers, improve transparency and support implementation across the range of national circumstances.

#### Looking Ahead to 2028

The UK encourages the co-chairs to take a long-term perspective on how the Veredas Dialogue delivers ahead of its mandated review in 2028. This should include careful planning on the sequencing of work, setting clear expectations for annual outputs, and facilitating the development of shared understanding of meaningful progress in the context of nationally determined implementation. Progress, considerations and recommendations from the co-chairs should be incorporated into their annual report for consideration by the CMA.

Accordingly, the UK recommends that the Veredas Dialogue be developed in a way that works towards tangible next steps that provide a coherent basis for supporting domestic action without imposing obligations or creating additional burdens. This could include collating experiences Parties could draw on in their nationally determined implementation that are sensitive to contexts and capacities and underpinned by the agreed safeguards.

### **3. *Expectations for 2026 and Proposed Substance***

Building on the UK's expectations for the longer-term delivery of the Veredas Dialogue, we propose the 2026 work programme focuses on the following three strands, enabling the dialogue to deliver long-term and move discussions from the theoretical:

- a) *Approaches to implementation domestically and internationally*
  - Exploring domestic policies and enabling environments, including different approaches and lessons learned. The UK encourages the co-chairs to build on experience-sharing from the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue and to recognise nationally determined examples of what has and has not worked in practice, accounting for national contexts.
  - Considering international policies that support implementation, including discussions relevant to ongoing efforts on international financial architecture reform, and development finance.
- b) *Tracking progress towards making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development*
  - Considering steps towards enhancing transparency and exploring options for non-burdensome and facilitative tracking of progress towards implementation.
  - Identifying research gaps and considering how the Dialogue and external partners can help address them.
- c) *Convening of actors*

- Using the Xingu Finance Talks effectively for practical, solutions-oriented discussions with all interested Parties and non-Party stakeholders, in particular academia, international financial institutions and the private sector.
- Engaging with existing UNFCCC and non-UNFCCC processes in an inclusive manner to avoid duplication and ensure added value.

#### **4. Organisation of the Veredas Dialogue and the Xingu Finance Talks**

Both the Veredas Dialogue and the Xingu Finance Talks under the Veredas Dialogue must work to engage all actors. The Xingu Finance Talks in particular provide a critical forum for cooperative exchange among all interested Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including those who hitherto have not been able to or have struggled to engage with the UNFCCC.

To fulfil this mandate, it is essential that the Xingu Finance Talks are fully accessible to the full range of non-Party stakeholders. This requires thoughtful consideration of how stakeholders are engaged before, during, and after the Xingu Finance Talks, including targeted outreach making the UNFCCC process and discussion more accessible to them. The UK therefore encourages the organisation of the Xingu Finance Talks to take place away from UNFCCC convened events in formats and locations that maximise accessibility, ensure diverse representation, and enable participation in forums where these stakeholders are already active. Doing so will strengthen the quality, inclusivity and practical utility of the Dialogue, and ensure it reflects the real-world experiences and perspectives of those actors.

The UK further encourages the co-chairs to consider the following:

Inclusivity: Where possible, additional insights from women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children and youth, climate-vulnerable communities and people in vulnerable situations alongside other relevant communities and groups that receive climate finance, would add valuable perspectives. We call on the co-chairs to take best efforts to ensure gender and geographical balance in speakers and the organisation of workshops in 2026. Events under the Veredas Dialogue should be accessible through hybrid formats.

Frequency and Scoping of Discussions: The UK recognises that the frequency of meetings under the Veredas Dialogue may vary, with at least one meeting held annually at the Subsidiary Bodies. The co-chairs should determine the number of meetings, taking into account the volume of topics, the pace of work, and budgetary constraints. However, the UK emphasises that meetings convened under the Xingu Finance Talks should be additional to other meetings of the Veredas Dialogue. This will ensure that the Xingu Finance Talks remain focused on issues of greatest relevance to the stakeholders set out in the decision, and that other essential discussions are not diluted under the Dialogue.

Submissions: The UK has welcomed this opportunity to submit its views. Where they judge it beneficial, the co-chairs should be empowered to invite submissions ahead of the workshops or on relevant specific topics to enable the workshops to have targeted discussions.

Linking with other processes: Discussions in the Veredas Dialogue and the relevant outputs should consider and be informed by relevant and aligned processes such as SCF products including their work towards reporting on collective progress towards all elements of the NCQG decision; the Seventh Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows; as well as external processes such as the G20 and MDB reform agenda.