

出國報告（出國類別：開會）

赴德國波昂參加「聯合國氣候變化綱要  
公約第 58 次附屬機構會議(UNFCCC  
SB58)」出國報告

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

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派赴國家/地區：德國/波昂

出國期間：2023 年 6 月 10 日至 17 日

報告日期：2023 年 8 月 7 日

## 摘要

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約(UNFCCC)秘書處訂於本(2023)年 6 月 5 日至 15 日於德國波昂舉辦第 58 屆附屬機構會議(SB 58)，本行目的為瞭解巴黎協定相關議題談判進展與協商文件內容，預作年底聯合國氣候變化綱要公約締約方大會(下稱 COP 28)相關因應，且出席工研院主辦之周邊會議。

本次會議由本署氣候變遷署籌備處巫月春副主任及高瑛紘技士偕同各智庫代表出席，包含財團法人工業技術研究院綠能與環境研究所(下稱工研院)連振安工程師、蔡維真副研究員、清華大學范建得教授、中華經濟研究院張軒瑜博士，共同參加 UNFCCC SB 58 於 6 月 12 日至 15 日會議，俾掌握最新協商進展，作為我國參與 COP 28 之參考資訊。

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# 本文

## 一、目的

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約秘書處訂於本(2023)年 6 月 5 日至 15 日於德國波昂舉辦第 58 屆附屬機構會議(SB 58)，該會議包含「附屬履行機構會議」(SBI)及「附屬科學與技術諮詢機構會議」(SBSTA)，為本年底「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 28 次締約方大會」(COP 28)前之重要例行工作會議。

本屆 SB 58 會議延續氣候公約第 27 次締約方大會(COP27)「格拉斯哥氣候協議(Glasgow Climate Pact)」內涵，以及「政府間氣候變化專門委員會(IPCC)」提出第二與第三工作組有關調適與減緩報告後，如何積極因應氣候緊急狀態成為各締約方關切目標，與會者針對推動《巴黎協定》關鍵核心問題展開會商。

此行目的為瞭解巴黎協定相關議題談判進展與協商文件內容，預作年底 COP 28 大會相關因應，並出席工研院主辦之周邊會議，與不同領域專家針對碳定價解決方案進行分享討論，未來可持續強化辦理及參與模式，提升我國與國際專家網絡於我國落實低碳轉型、達成 2050 淨零目標與推動參與國際減量合作機制之交流與拓展合作機會，提升因應氣候變遷在法制上的經驗交流。

## 二、過程

### (一) 行程

本次於 6 月 10 日至 17 日前往德國波昂參加 SB 58 會議，行程如下：

日期	行程
112.06.10	- 桃園國際機場搭機前往德國法蘭克福
112.06.11	- 抵達德國法蘭克福並轉乘火車至波昂
112.06.12	- 會場報到 - 出席工研院主辦之周邊會議及調適相關重點協商會議
112.06.13	- 出席調適重點協商會議
112.06.14	- 出席全球調適重點協商會議
112.06.15	- UNFCCC SB58 總結閉幕 - 自德國波昂搭乘火車至法蘭克福
112.06.16	- 由法蘭克福搭機至台北桃園
112.06.17	- 抵達台北桃園機場

### (二) 參加聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 58 次附屬機構會議（UNFCCC SBSTA 58 與 SBI 58，合稱 SB 58）

本屆會議於 112 年 6 月 5 日至 15 日於德國波昂召開，共有來自全球 197 個締約方、地區、非政府組織(NGOs)及媒體代表約 5,600 人出席會議。本署由環境部氣候變遷署籌備處巫月春副主任及高瑛紘技士偕同各智庫代表出席，包含財團法人工業技術研究院綠能與環境研究所（下稱工研院）連振安工程師、蔡維真副研究員、清華大學范建得教授、中華經濟研究院張軒瑜博士出席本次會議，另外外交部則由條法司程瑞安科

長出席與會，參加 UNFCCC SB58 於 6 月 12 日至 15 日會議。

本屆 SB58 會議延續 COP27 所決議之「夏姆錫克施行計畫 (Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan)」內涵，已開發締約方關注如何積極提升各締約方的氣候企圖心以因應氣候危機，並成為本次 SB58 會議氣候協商中的重要關注議題。與會者針對推動《巴黎協定》關鍵核心問題展開會商，包括：「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計畫」全球調適目標工作坊、「華沙損失與損害國際機制」之「格拉斯哥對話」、「全球盤點第三次技術對話會議」、「IPCC 第二、三工作組 AR6 報告特別活動」、「巴黎協定非市場方法工作坊」。在議題協商方面，則關注《巴黎協定》第六條國際減量合作機制與非市場方法、擴大減緩企圖心工作計畫、長期全球目標第二階段定期審議、衝擊影響因應措施論壇、全球盤點的技術評估、透明度申報與審議方法。



圖 1、環保署代表團參與 UNFCCC SB58 會議

本屆 SB 58 會議作為年底阿拉伯聯合大公國杜拜 COP28 締約方大

會前的重要工作協商會議，除了延續 COP27 所決議之「夏姆錫克施行計畫 (Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan)」內涵，已開發締約方關注如何積極提升各締約方的氣候企圖心以因應氣候危機，並成為本次 SB58 會議氣候協商中的重要關注議題。就開發中締約方而言，如何進一步在氣候資金目標上取得穩定、可預測的來源，據以促進能源轉型與引進氣候技術的投入，成為協商的重要角力點。

本 (2023)年適逢《巴黎協定》第一次的全球盤點(Global Stocktake, GST)的產出，其將是各國預計在 2025 年提出 2035 年國家自訂貢獻 (Nationally Determined Contributions, NDC)目標的關鍵基礎。而「全球調適目標」(Global Goal on Adaptation, GGA)與第六條全球碳市場制度的進展將攸關《巴黎協定》是否得以順利施行。是以，在上項的協商氣氛背景下，本次 SB58 會議中各締約方就「全球調適目標」、「損失與損害國際機制」、「全球盤點」、「《巴黎協定》第六條國際減量合作機制與非市場方法」、「擴大減緩企圖心工作計畫」、「衝擊影響因應措施論壇」、「透明度申報方式與審議方法」進行討論，以期於年底 COP28 大會前產出具體文件與協商議題供大會進行決議。

在 2023 年 6 月 5 日的本屆開幕典禮上，氣候公約秘書長 Simon Stiell 對於各國積極於氣候公約 SB 58 會議中進行協商表示樂觀，但氣候協商的分歧，凸顯了本 (2023)年度 SB58 會議的特點上。以往在會議第一天即可議決的大會議程遲遲無法定案，遲至最後兩天始達成妥協；係因以歐盟與環境品質集團 (EIG)為首的談判集團，擬於大會議程中增列有關「減緩企圖心與施行工作方案」(Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme, 簡稱 MWP)的討論項目。此項提案受到開發中國家集團的反對及提出反制項目，擬依據《巴黎協定》第四條第五項新增議題的討論，意即：在未來十年中「應急的擴大對於開發中國家的財務支持，以施行《巴黎協定》」。本項爭執耗時逾一週，最終在雙方妥協下皆未納入大會的議程中。



圖 2、UNFCCC 執行秘書 Patricia Espinosa 於 SB58 開幕致詞

綜合各主要締約方、國家集團與重要組織在 SB58 會議開幕及閉幕期間之主要聲明與立場，本代表團彙整如下表 1 所示：

表 1、主要締約方、國家集團與重要組織之 SB58 立場聲明

主要集團與重點領袖	立場聲明
UNFCCC 執行秘書 Simon Stiell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 鼓勵各締約方"勇於面對"並優先考慮共同利益，並指出這也符合國家利益。</li> <li>• 討論減緩措施是創新的關鍵，必須利用創新來修訂和加強各國NDC和長期減量戰略。他同時強調，就轉型公正達成強而有力的協議可以推動行動、建立信任並推動轉型發展。</li> </ul>
瑞典 (代表歐盟)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 呼籲加速並立即實現各行業別至2050年實現淨零排放，同時歐盟對於已開發國家能夠在2023年實現每年1,000億美元的氣候融資承諾表示樂觀。</li> </ul>
澳洲 (代表傘型集團)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 呼籲在COP 28會議前聚焦於達成1.5°C目標之行動，並呼籲將所有溫室氣體納入各國NDC，且強調NDC應該展現各方減少排放量之企圖心。</li> </ul>
瑞士 (代表EIG 國家集團)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 強調"我們正處於錯過1.5°C目標的邊緣"，並提醒各國與會者全球盤點(GST)是全球提供採取一系列決定的機會。</li> </ul>



主要集團與重點領袖	立場聲明
尚比亞 (代表非洲集團)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>全球調適目標 (GGA)的討論應該以提升開發中國家的因應災害能力為基礎做出決定，主張國家調適計畫 (NAP)應該成為SBI議程中之常設項目。</li> <li>COP 28是將是全球盤點的COP，其結果應該協助各國落實其NDC；並呼籲在COP 28通過一項有關公正轉型的信託基金和工作計畫。</li> </ul>
薩摩亞 (代表小島國家集團 AOSIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調通過全球盤點、減緩工作項目和全球調適目標的結果以提升企圖心，同時必須具體落實損失和損害資金的運作，並特別提供對脆弱國家之協助。</li> </ul>
塞內加爾 (代表低度開發國家 LDCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>面對日趨嚴重的氣候事件，資金並未跟上建構調適能力之需求。</li> <li>在全球盤點的討論中擱置損失和損害的狀況是不被允許且對此感到失望，同時強調在性別平等的進展也很緩慢。</li> </ul>
沙烏地阿拉伯 (代表阿拉伯集團)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>呼籲針對減緩與調適進行平衡的工作討論，強調關注適應的重要性，並敦促相關討論不要偏離COP 27的成果。</li> <li>重申提供資金和技術協助開發中國家因應氣候變遷和消除貧困的重要性。</li> </ul>
南非 (代表 BASIC國家)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>提出全球盤點在確認氣候行動之差距並推動全球共同因應之重要性。</li> <li>呼籲提供更多資金協助開發中國家的氣候行動。</li> </ul>
烏拉圭 (代表阿根廷、巴西和烏拉圭)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>呼籲全球盤點的技術對話應取得具體結果，並就實現全球調適目標和指標確定明確的授權。</li> </ul>
IPCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調第六次評估報告係以相當穩健的科學知識為基礎。</li> </ul>
國際海事組織 (IMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調海上運輸在全球貿易中的不可或缺角色，並強調國際海事組織施積極推動解決方案，以對空氣污染和氣候變遷做出貢獻，並協助小島嶼國家和開發中國家。</li> </ul>
研究和獨立非政府組織 (RINGOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調全球盤點需要遵循以科學為主導的方法，並包括在全球南方 (Global South)進行的科學研究。</li> </ul>

### (三) COP 28 主辦國阿拉伯聯合大公國資訊介紹

本次於 SB 58 會議，COP 28 主辦方阿拉伯聯合大公國於會議中規劃報告活動，目前大會的場地將使用目前既有建物，佔地約 57,000 平方公尺，將區分為藍區與綠區，藍區如往例作為大會協商談判、展館與辦公室使用，綠區則將著重於有影響力的活動設計、青年倡議與精心策畫之娛樂活動，預估大會場地可容納超過 70,000 名參加者，而藍區會議場地及各項設施規劃如下圖 11。目前藍區與綠區皆可申請「大型展館」(Pavilion)與「辦公室」(Office)空間。阿聯政府表示目前針對 COP28 會議期間之訂房網站已上線，與會者可依照其與會時間、預算等選擇適當旅館進行預定；為顧及與會者的便利性，亦將提供自首都阿布達比往返杜拜的交通車。

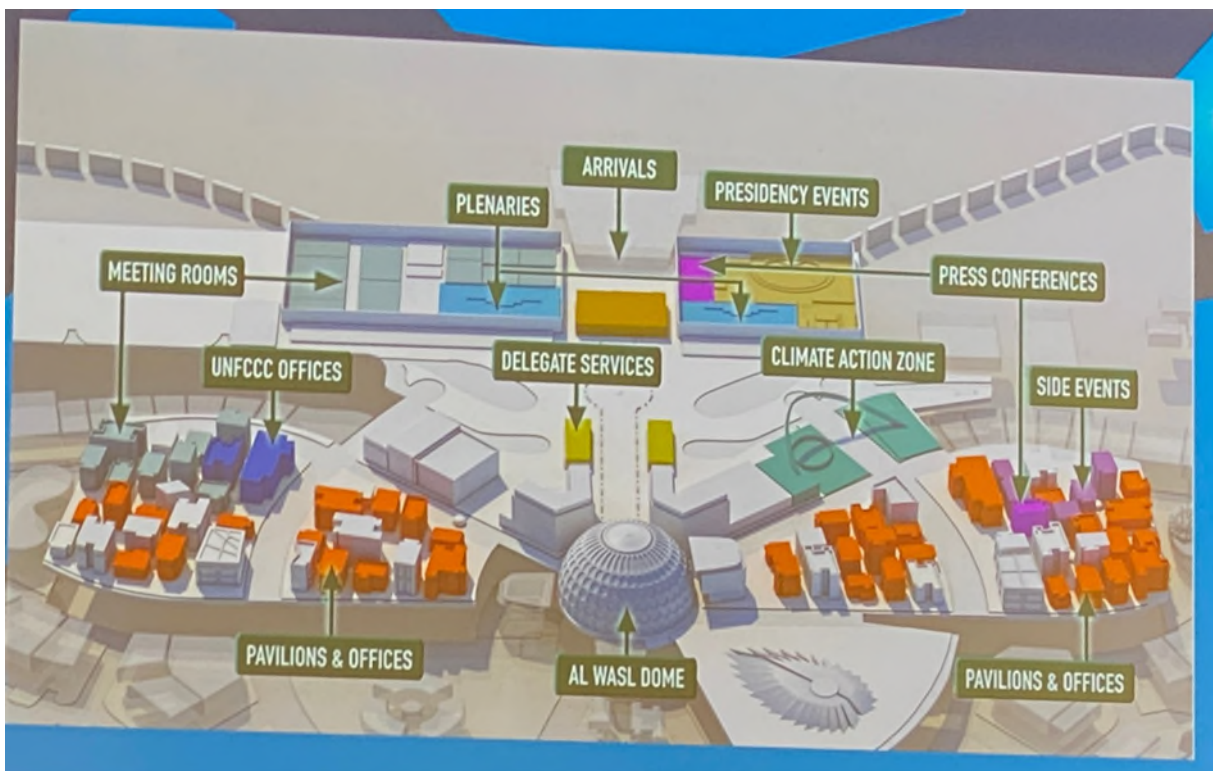




圖 3、埃及 COP 28 會場場地設置概要

資料來源：埃及政府

#### (四) SB 58 重點協商議題進展

IPCC 第六次評估報告 (AR6)再次迫切地強調各方需提升氣候行動，而在距離 COP28 會議僅剩不到 6 個月的時間，各締約方代表積極在 SB58 會議上取得協商進展，以期於 COP28 會議上通過相關《氣候公約》與《巴黎協定》重要項目，包括第一次全球盤點、全球調適目標、損失與損害基金來源等議題，而在《巴黎協定》第六條規則書的協商中，各國代表就落實該機制之操作細節與提升效率進行討論，以完備規則書最後細項內容。以下為本代表團彙整 SB 58 會議期間的各項主要協商進展與內容：

##### 1.COP28 上實現自然和氣候成果和雄心(Delivering on Nature and Climate Outcomes and Ambition at COP 28)

2023 年的 COP28 主辦國為阿拉伯聯合大公國，儘管其已正式推動 2050 年淨零排放，並大力宣傳在能源領域將使用碳捕存(CCS)技術，

但因為其為世界第七大產油國與第十五大天然氣生產國，且任命國家石油公司的 CEO，即 Sultan al-Jaber 作為大會主席；但阿拉伯聯合大公國所強調的企圖心並非逐步淘汰石油和天然氣，而是強調負碳技術的應用，此與環團的期望相距甚遠，亦使得各方對於遏止化石燃料使用及來自政府補貼的聲浪更為加大，且質疑化石燃料業者加大遊說的力道導致了協商走向並未朝向公平正義的道路邁進。尤以世界各地主要企業和政府仍在繼續擴大化石燃料的使用，被視為危及《巴黎協定》的氣候目標。

儘管 IPCC AR6 報告中指出 CCUS/CCS 技術應用的重要，但主要的環團 NGO 或是弱勢國家則指稱 AR6 報告的結論不能作為繼續燃燒化石燃料的藉口，尤其世界上主要的化石燃料生產商都沒有承諾結束對石油和天然氣生產的新投資，反而是增加投資；卻僅有部分小型生產商做出了承諾，而大多數政府亦未能取消化石燃料補貼。儘管七國集團(G7)成員承諾在 2022 年結束新的化石燃料國際公共投融資，但仍繼續支持天然氣項目的國際公共投融資。針對上項的爭議，COP28 主席 Sultan al-Jaber 回應各方的壓力亦表示，2023 年底 COP28 協商的目標應是在於「建立一個不使用有增無減化石燃料的全球能源系統」(the goal should be a global energy system “free of unabated fossil fuels”)。但仍顯得並無積極的企圖心在於削減化石燃料的使用，也無承諾討論化石燃料補貼的目標為何。



圖 4、會議中各國討論情形

## 2. 國家調適計劃(National Adaptation Plans,NAP )

本案文本草案主要內容以附屬履行機構(SBI)審議已製定和實施國家調適計畫(NAP)有關進展、挑戰、差距和需求的資料，以及調適委員會(AC)與最不發達國家提供的相關訊息專家(LEG)作為會議出席對象。文本草案強調履行機構採取調適行動的重要性，並請審計委員會和專家組，與常設委員會、巴黎協定能力建構委員會(PCCB)和相關機構合作，根據通過國家行動方案工作團隊就相關經驗進行合作，以解決與製定和實施國家行動方案有關的差距和需求，並於第 59 次會議上提供最新執行情形。

履行機構需承認國家行動方案是指導國家和國家以下一級調適規劃和實施的重要工具，應加強努力將調適納入發展和部門政策的主流，以確保將氣候變化抵禦能力納入所有相關計畫和政策，符合現有最佳科學（包含當地居民和原住民的科學、價值觀及知識體系）。會議指出，制定和實施國家調適計畫的過程，對於在國家內展開調適行動以及實現全球調適目標及框架，是對以後的全球評估提供十分重要的

資訊。

履行機構還注意到諮詢委員會和最不發達國家專家組關於為解決發展中國家在制定《公約》和執行國家調適計畫進程中的差距和需要而採取的行動。特別注意到調適委員會在以下方面的工作：為《氣候公約》與調適有關的組成機構組織對話，開發一個線上工具，顯示在國家一級開展的調適工作，利用區域氣候週與調適聯絡點發展中國家進行對話，以及開展監測和評估活動；以及專家組在組織最不發達國家的項目建議編寫研討會、國家調適計畫國家對話和國家調適計畫博覽會，制定國家調適計畫數據倡議、《巴黎協定》協調工具以及制定和執行國家調適計畫的技術指南和補充材料，並建立最不發達國家專家名冊。

另請審計委員和專家組為發展中國家締約方組織培訓，以解決已查明的差距和需求，培訓可與國家調適計畫博會、調適論壇、氣候變化各自工作計畫中執行域其他活動。

截至會議召開，在 154 個發展中國家僅有 45 個國家提出國家行動方案或部門調適計畫，行動方案在財政支持、技術和能力建設方面仍存在差異，另履約機構為啟動評估國家行動方案進展情況而採取的行動和步驟，其中包活請締約方和相關組織 2024 年 2 月 1 日之前就此事項提交意見，秘書處編寫關於實現國家行動方案制定和實施時程目標進展情況的綜合報告，並由締約方專家組織審議該報告並編寫摘要。

會議最後因各國表達不同的需求與技術援助需求，最後附屬履行機構決定在第 59 屆會議上繼續審議草案內容。

### 3. 全球盤點技術對話(GST Technical Dialogue)

全球盤點於 SB58 會議上召開第三次技術對話 (Technical Dialogue,

簡稱 TD1.3)，延續第一次與第二次技術對話之形式，該次技術對話包括開幕式、世界咖啡館 (World Cafe)、四場圓桌會議 (Roundtables)、閉幕會議與海報張貼形式 (Poster session)。在開幕式中，全球盤點聯合主席 Harald Winkle 與 Farhan Akthar 表示，全球盤點是第一個評估實現《巴黎協定》目標的集體進展情況的機會，並指出目前超過 170,000 頁的資訊已上傳至全球盤點資料庫中，目前正在探詢使用 AI 檢視這些資訊的相關選項；《氣候公約》執行秘書表示，全球盤點的決定至關重要，其產出將對 COP 28 及未來訂定《公約》相關決策框架。

開幕式中各締約方就全球盤點提出立場聲明，其內容包括強調全球盤點之優先事項，歐盟與千里達、小島嶼國家聯盟代表聲明中指出，全球盤點應包含最佳做法 (Best practices)，並說明可以透過提出不同選項或附件形式呈現，但針對該建議，沙烏地阿拉伯代表表示，目前討論有關全球盤點成果包括技術文件的方式，將很難達成該附件為單純技術性而不包含任何政策指引；在各締約方之發言中，許多開發中國家 (包括古巴代表 G77 加中國集團、沙烏地阿拉伯、南非等) 皆表示全球盤點應包含盤點 2020 年前努力與進展，且強調公平和共同但有區別的責任之原則應反映在全球盤點之結果之中，同持必須提出訊號以提升已開發國家之資金、技術移轉和能力建構的行動，然美國代表即表示全球盤點之目標係邁向《巴黎協定》，而非《氣候公約》，故不應納入 2020 年前的相關行動。

會議進行中，主辦單位並請畫家對會場討論情形進行速繪，分別針對調適、實施手段和支持資金、技術能力建設及緩解措施各國所關切議題進行繪制(如圖 5)。

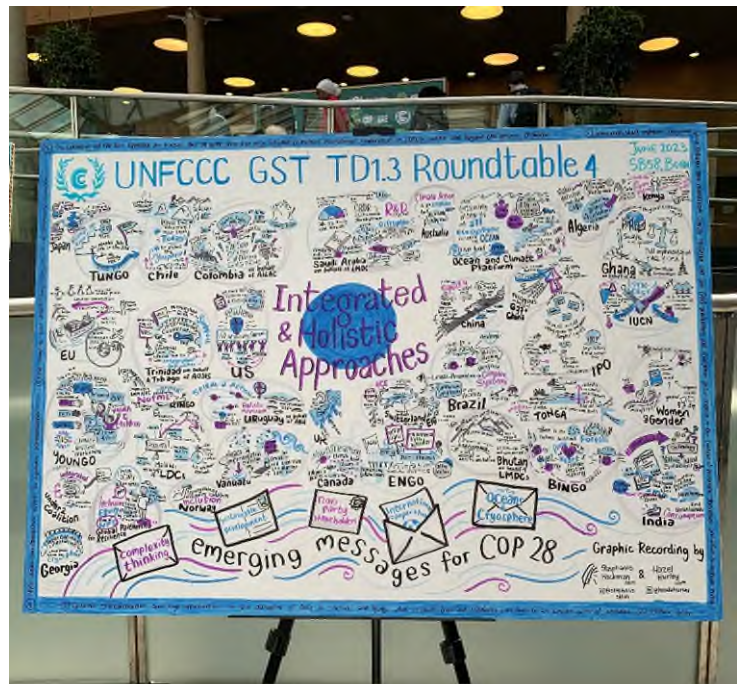
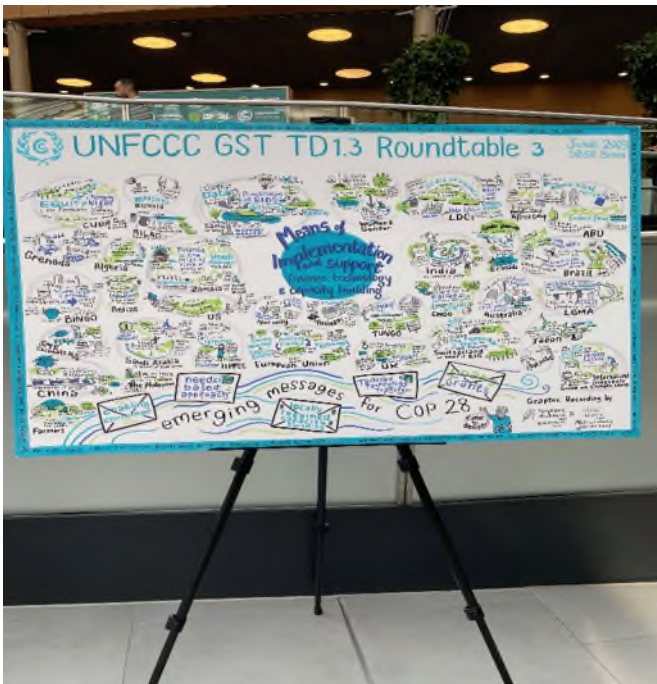


圖 5、以繪圖方式表達會議中各國意見

其他全球盤點之重要內涵包括：全球盤點應該鑑別目前在包括減緩、調適、落實方法上的進展和差距，並提出彌補差距得做法，而其成果應作為提升各締約方提出下一階段 NDC 之參考，並且應該鑑別目前在包括減緩、調適、落實方法上的差距，同時該結果也應該傳遞



對氣候行動的正面訊息，另多數締約方皆同意與強調全球盤點之結果亦須強調與提升國際合作。

除第三次技術對話外，針對全球盤點之產出，由 SBI 與 SBSTA 共同組成之聯絡組 (contact-group) 討論中，聯合主席邀請各締約方就全球盤點之產出表示意見，部分締約方表示，除了將在 2023 年底舉行之 COP28/CMA 5 通過之決定外，應包含政治宣言和技術附件，而阿爾及利亞代表阿拉伯集團表示，全球盤點的產出需要在決定附件內容前完成；而多數締約方皆強調有必要在 SB58 會議上通過 CMA5 的大綱，其建議內容包括：

- 評估達成《巴黎協定》目標的進展情況
- 評估在不同主題領域取得的進展 (即減緩、調適與落實方法)
- 如何解決已鑑別出的的差距
- 提升協助的機會
- 對於 NDC、國家調適計畫和長期低碳策略的後續步驟 (follow-up step)
- 全球盤點的未來

相關締約方意見重點則包括，瑞士 (代表環境完整集團 EIG) 提出為長期目標制定轉型路線圖；哥倫比亞 (代表拉丁美洲與加勒比海聯盟 AILAC) 建議確定提高企圖心所需的國際合作機制；南非 (代表巴西、南非、印度和中國) 與沙烏地阿拉伯 (代表志同道合的發展中國家 LMDC) 表示，大綱應該針對所蒐集到的訊息提出平衡的評估，包括 2020 年前企圖心差距和資金問題；加拿大反對將 2020 年前的企圖心評估包含在內；中國表示不應從以減緩為中心的角度選擇含括在全球盤點中的部門，並強調主題領域的訊息應以確保可比性的方式進行架構。

第一次全球盤點之成果受到各方高度期待，且 SB58 會議係第一次全球盤點最後一次技術對話會議，本次技術對話會議結束後即進入政治協商階段。然而，目前全球盤點的討論中並看不出氣候行動的「緊

急性」或「急迫性」，而該「緊急性」或「急迫性」應被反映在全球盤點之成果當中，同時也應該作為與國家目前 NDC 和下階段 NDC 之連結。而在 SB58 會議期間，除持續追蹤技術對話之過程外，亦將關注各締約方是否就 CMA5 會議大綱取得進展。針對該議題，部分國家（主要為已開發國家代表）建議 CMA5 應通過政治宣言和技術附件文件，但受到開發中國家反對，認為應先通過全球盤點結果才能決定附件文件；另一協商重點則在於針對要提交在 CMA5 會議上通過之指示性草案架構 (indicative draft structure) 是否應包含資金用語，已開發國家堅持資金流 (financial flows) 應該在架構中擺在落實方法與協助之前，然許多開發中國家建議全球盤點結果應解決 2020 年前企圖心差距並關注於落實方法與協助而非資金流；而在 2020 前企圖心之差距的議題上，已開發國家認為全球盤點屬於《巴黎協定》架構下之工作組，故所需關注焦點應在於 2020 年後至《巴黎協定》達成目標之進展，而不應該納入 2020 年前氣候行動或企圖心差距。

SB58 決議文中除提及全球盤點迄今之技術對話進展外，SBI 與 SBSTA 主席認知到 CMA5 針對全球盤點之指示性草案架構包含該聯合工作組之聯合主席 (co-chairs) 提出之非正式文件 (informal note)<sup>1</sup>，該文件列出依照各締約方之意見與協商過程產出之指示性草案架構，主要架構分列如下：

- A. 前言 (Preamble)
- B. 情境與跨領域考量 (Context and cross-cutting considerations)
- C. 集體邁向達成《巴黎協定》目的與長期目標之進展 (Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement)
  - C.1 減緩 (mitigation)
  - C.2 調適 (adaptation)
  - C.3 資金流與落實方法與協助 (Finance flows and means of implementation and support) (選項一)

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<sup>1</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/IN.SBI58.i7\\_SBSTA58.i8.4.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/IN.SBI58.i7_SBSTA58.i8.4.pdf)

- C.3 落實方法與協助，包括資金流 (Means of implementation and support, including finance flows) (選項二)
- C.3 落實方法與協助 (Means of implementation and support) (選項三)
- C.3 使資金流與邁向低溫室氣體排放與氣候韌性發展一致之路徑 (Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development)
- C.3bis 落實方法與協助 (選項四)
- C.4 與損失與損害相關之努力 (Effort related to loss and damage)
- C.5 與因應措施相關之努力 (Effort related to response measures)
- D. 提升氣候行動之國際合作
- E. 指引與前進方向

最後主席決議將於今年 10 月組織一次閉門會議研討，以制定第一次全球盤點產出部分的審議內容，並請締約方和非締約方利害關係單位在今年 9 月 15 日之前就已提交之資料提出審查意見，另秘書處將在上述研討會前三周於《氣候公約》網站公布一份綜合報告。

#### 4. 2023 年海洋與氣候變化對話(Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2023)

海洋與氣候變化對話是在 COP 25 授權，並於 2020 年 12 月舉行；格拉斯哥氣候公約在總結報告中納入第一次海洋對話成果，並邀請科技諮詢機構主席從 2022 年 6 月舉行第 56 屆會議開始舉行年度對話，以加強海洋行動。

海洋占地球總面積 70%左右，提供人類許多的功用，從緩解極端天氣到產生呼吸所需的氧氣，到提供人類食物及儲存過量的二氧化碳。在過去的兩個世紀，人類已經將海洋的酸度增加了 30%，在溫室氣體排放量增加的影響下，導致海洋溫度升高及冰融化威脅沿海和海洋生態系統、及海平面上升。全球海洋已經在經歷氣候變化及其伴隨效應的重大影響。它們包括空氣和水溫變暖、物種的季節性變化、珊瑚白化、海平面上升、沿海洪水、海岸侵蝕、有害藻類大量繁殖、缺氧（或死亡）區、新的海洋疾病、海洋哺乳動物的消失、降水，漁業減少。

由氣候技術中心(CTCN)提供海洋方面的技術技術援助，並規劃 2023-2027 年

聯合技術工作計畫，對於自然與生態系統變革和創新解決方案，例如在所羅門群島設立綜合海岸帶，通過基於生態系統的調適解決方案保護紅樹林的管理計畫；在伯利茲的地下水監測以繪制含水層圖，在烏拉圭開發評估沿海氣候變化影響、脆弱性和調適技術工具。另外來自國家自主貢獻和聯合國氣候變化框架公約文書的見解，愈來愈多締約方(40%)致力於採取海洋的氣候行動。一些締約方(26%)在其更新的國家自主貢獻中納入基於海洋的氣候目標、政策或措施。超過 70%的新的或修訂的國家行動方案涉及海洋和沿海地區。所以各國越來越多地將技術措施納入國家自主貢獻，以實施國家藍色經濟措施、海洋空間規劃、漁業管理和水產養殖發展，以加強氣候減緩和調適。

但這些調適措施在最脆弱的小島嶼發展中國家和最不發達國家來說，最主要阻礙這些技術廣泛實施的原因是資金缺口。聯合國秘書長海洋問題特使彼得·湯姆森在會議時強調藍碳是一種基於自然的解決方案，並對於海洋二氧化碳清除風險提出警告。



圖 5、海洋與氣候變化研討會討論情形

## 5.全球調適目標(Global Goal on Adaptation, GGA)

於 COP27 會議決議中，締約方同意依「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克兩年期工作計畫」

發展全球調適目標(GGA)之架構 (framework)，並期於 COP28 會議上通過該架構內容，此架構除將達成全球調適目標之設定外，亦將提供做為檢視調適行動進展、提升調適行動與協助之架構。而各締約方在 6 月 7 日舉辦之非正式磋商會議中，各締約方以就達成 SB58 會議結論草案為目標進行協商，而在聯合主席提出草案文本前，邀請各締約方先就應包含內容提出意見，其中中國代表表示，全球調適目標架構之重點應納入目前的進展，並強調共同但有區別的責任應該反映在此架構中，且必須注意的是，全球調適目標並非僅在 COP28 會議上產出一次性的成果，而必須思考後續與未來的持續更新與進展；沙烏地阿拉伯同樣強調全球調適目標的未來，並認為應該在決議草案中納入國家的情況、需求與優先事項，且包括所有層級的調適行動；阿根廷表示，全球調適目標架構是採取由上而下的方式進行 (Top-down approach)，該機制有其限制，故必須要輔以由下而上的方式 (bottom-up approach)，允許國家透過兩年期透明度報告 (BTR) 提供更多的資訊，並連結目前既有的報告機制，以展現以國家為領導 (country-driven) 的方向；歐盟表示，目前有許多既有的調適目標或指標用以追蹤調適行動與調適成果，這些目標與指標應作為全球盤點的參考，而關於預計於 COP28 產出之全球調適目標架構，則應該是簡單、可理解的架構，並針對調適項下每個子項目建立一個上位目標(high-level target)，而持續針對架構進行檢討的機制也應該納入決議之中。

在接續之非正式協商會議中，各方主要針對是否應該以及如何訂定全球調適目標架構之可能要素，以引領實現全球調適目標和審查整體進展進行爭論，其中以 G77 集團+中國為領導的開發中國家代表支持在 SB58 決議文內納入附件說明全球調適目標架構之清楚內容以及全球調適的具體可能目標，例如：在 20XX 年前降低脆弱度、提升長期韌性與調適能力，使 X 億人受益並提升生計、在 2027 年達成 100%預警系統建置、氣候資訊與因應系統、在 2030 年，100%之開發中國家獲得發展國家調適計畫工具的協助等；另一方面，已開發國家代表認為，現階段應就全球調適目標之架構進行討論，例如應包含哪些要素，各方也應在這個階段就架構的大項目取得共識，並提交至 COP28/CMA5 會議上進行討論，才能進一步討論具體目標，也因此並不支持在 SB58 決議中納入附件。

在會議最終結論中，該決議注意 (take note)到締約方在 SB58 會議上提出的

觀點，並考慮 CMA5 決議草案之可能要素，同時要請締約方和觀察員組織提交關於該工作組織成果與工作建議。其中包括結構要素包含：

- 前言
- 承認「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克兩年期工作計畫」之進展與結論
- 建立全球調適目標架構：包括目標、面向、主題、一般性與跨議題考量、提升的條件 (enabling conditions) (選項一)或落實方法 (選項二)、報告、整體目標和特定目標、指標 (選項一)或全球調適目標架構下共同的調適優先事項 (選項二)、與全球盤點之連結、國際合作以及利害關係人的角色、後續工作 (選項一)或不納入後續工作之章節 (選項二)、資金和預算規定 (選項一)或沒有關於資金和預算規定之章節(選項二)。

總結來說，SB58 會議就制定實現全球調適目標和追蹤整體進展的架構沒有多大的進展，僅就全球調適目標「架構之架構」 (structure of the framework)取得共識。

## 6. 調適委員會的審查(Review of the Adaptation Committee- Informal Consultation)

調適委員會自 2016 年以來在促進協調依據公約實施及強化調適行動方面發揮核心作用，會議歡迎締約方就調適委員的進展、有效性和績效提出意見，並且希望調適委員會應繼續採用透明和包容性的工作方式，包括確保觀察員廣泛的參與並促進虛擬會議的舉行。該委員會改善了機構間之聯繫與溝通，以地域平衡、多樣化和包容性的方式與《公約》和《巴黎協定》之外的技術專家、組織、研究機構的合作，包括 UNFCCC 委員會的接觸，以期加強其技術產品的質量並促進其採用，以及根據技術產品的調查結果確定後續活動。

文本草案請委員會繼續進行定期分析和技術產品相關的調查，以提高其覆蓋範圍和採用率；並要調適委員在開發技術產品，同時考慮現有的最佳科學成果，包括 UNFCCC 委員會評估報告中的主要發現，並以擴大其影響範圍的方式傳播這些成果到所有地區，且在資源允許的情況下將其翻譯成聯合國所有六種正式語言。另外氣候專門委員會第二工作組根據商定的任務授權，通過加速工作進展，與調

適委員會的接觸，以確保在規定的時限內效付締約方自願使用的補充指南附件所載要素，並編寫關於評估調適需求方法的技術文件。

調適委員會在履行向締約方提供技術支援和指導的同時，需考慮《聯合國氣候變化框架公約》和其他相關文書所有與調適相關的報告和溝通文書，包括解決性別問題和其他跨領域問題。調適委員會通過其補充指南的寶貴意見，可供締約方根據調適訊息通報的自願使用要素，並請委員會考慮適當的傳播和溝通工具，增加締約方對指南的使用渠道。

另外還要求調適委員會和最不發達國家組與財務常設委員會合作，特別是對發展中國家，向利益攸關方提供其審查調適和支援的充分性和有效性的現有方法彙編。並請委員會將相關調適事項、全球調適目標和全球盤點的格拉斯哥—沙姆沙伊赫工作計畫納入後續工作計劃中；並在製定當前和未來工作時，納入與地方主導的國家和非國家行為者的作用以及跨界調適風險評估相關活動，並讓締約方更多的參與及選擇技術產品。

委員會應考慮發展中國家在評估和支援調適費用方面的努力所得到的經驗和良好做法的綜合報告，以及如何應對危害的報告，展開後續規劃活動。並考慮如何促進確定解決方案，以解決締約方在調適通訊中以及在製定和實施最不發達國家專家組在國家調適計畫過程中的差距和需求。會議主席結論文本草案將於第 59 屆附屬機關會議繼續進行審查及修訂。

#### **(五) 參加工研院與 ICD 合辦周邊會議**

工業技術研究院與國際智庫 ICD 於 2023 年 6 月 12 日下午 4 時 45 分於 SB58 會議主會場辦理周邊會議，主題為：「以具包容性碳定價解決方案提升企圖心並邁向淨零轉型」(Enhancing Ambitions with Inclusive Carbon Pricing Solutions towards Net-zero Transformation)。本場周邊會議闡述我國當前溫室氣體管理制度及未來藉由進入全球碳交易市場與「巴黎協定」接軌之可行性；並由國際專家分享《巴黎協定》第六條協商進展及我國適用方案，並就日本推行「第六條施行夥伴關係 (A6IP)」亟欲建立東亞區域能力建構中心進行簡介。

會議首先由主持人范建得教授說明碳定價與國際減量合作機制作為一國氣候政策以達成淨零目標之重要性及關注其相關配套措施之必要性；日本 IGES 智庫 Kentaro Takahashi 主任說明透過 Article 6 Implementation Partnership Center 帶動之能力建構機會，包括授權、制度架構與相關第六條報告機制之準備；Perspective Climate Group 智庫 Axel Michaelowa 博士除說明《巴黎協定》第六條之協商發展外，亦提出相關條文中與臺灣相關之重點、授權與相應調整架構、ITMO 移轉方式及建議；MIT Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research (CEEPR) 主任 Michael Mehling 博士說明歐盟 CBAM 制度之最新發展現況；工研院連振安工程師則以臺灣溫室氣體架構與《巴黎協定》第六條可能連結方式進行報告，說明臺灣在《氣候變遷因應法》中相關目標、減量方法及國際合作機制等進行說明；最後，工研院蔡維真副研究員說明《氣候公約》與《巴黎協定》下之透明度架構，並研提對能力建構與臺灣之建議。

本場次會議共約 50 人與會，現場與會人員對國內氣候法管理機制（碳定價機制）有進一步洽詢，例如 COP28 主辦國阿拉伯聯合大公國代表對范教授對國內碳定價制度規劃頗感興趣，會後更進一步對國內將徵收碳費如何篩選做意見交流，成果豐碩。未來可持續強化辦理及參與模式，提升我國與國際專家網絡於我國落實低碳轉型、達成 2050 淨零目標與推動參與國際減量合作機制之交流與拓展合作機會，提升因應氣候變遷在法制上的經驗交流，探詢合作與技術交流契機。



圖 6、工研院與 ICD 合作辦理周邊會議



### 三、心得及建議

- (一) 整體而言，本次 SB58 會議增加更多的活動項目，除談判時間外，在會場內外安排 70 多個三小時的會議，與 SB56 不在談判時同時舉行小型會議有所不同。然而主辦方花了近二周時間才商定議程，所以事實在很多議題上已開發國家與實質協商承諾則大多受到了擱置；本次會議有取得進展的為全球盤點、氣候融資、損失及損害。鑒於全球盤點將在 COP28 會議上結束，所以 10 月份的閉門會議將是一個重要的時刻，讓世界走上《巴黎協定》限制氣溫上升的軌道。
- (二) 最不發達國家集團共 46 個的國家調適計畫(NAP)為保護生命和生計，這次主要訴求是取得資金和捐助資金的情形，另外希望農業與糧食能夠達到抵抗氣候變化，並且改善用水及衛生，而 IPCC 對最不發達國家承諾可提供人才培訓及技能教育，並組專家協助撰寫國家調適計畫。
- (三) 另外在締約方的承諾及實施上還遠遠不夠，國家調適計畫大綱對於總體目標、指數和指標或是應優先辦理事項及整體架構內容仍無法達成共識，未來將持續追進度以作為我國國家調適計畫執行之參考。
- (四) 在全球調適目標方面，G77（134 個開發中國家）與中國選擇文本 option I；美國、挪威及加拿大選擇 option II，經過多次研商雙方仍各堅持立場，導致本會期沒有結論，需至 SB 59 會議繼續討論，未來也將持續追進度，作為我國調適目標擬訂之參考。
- (五) 另外，會議技術文件有提到，未來 AR7 研議時可能會考慮增加氫氣(H<sub>2</sub>)指標這點，國內應持續關注 AR7 研議方向及氫氣指標加入與否之動態資訊。

## 四、附錄

(一) SB 58 議程

(二) IISD SB 58 會議摘要

(三) UNFCCC SBSTA 58 報告

(四) UNFCCC SBI 58 報告

# UN Climate Change Conference - Bonn 5-15 June 2023

## Overview Schedule

Fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice  
(SBSTA 58)

Fifty- eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation  
(SBI 58)

This overview schedule aims at helping participants to prepare for the sessions. It should be considered indicative and will be updated with new information as it becomes available. Information on mandated and special events will be found in due time on the session pages, please also consult the UNFCCC Calendar for detailed information, including start and end times of events. Once the sessions have started, please consult the Daily Programme for detailed information, including on negotiating meetings.

## Tuesday 30 May

- Meeting of the CDM Executive Board

- LDC prep meetings

## Wednesday 31 May

- Meeting of the CDM Executive Board
- 9th Meeting of the FWG
- Meeting of the A6.4 Supervisory Body

- LDC prep meetings

## Thursday 1 June

- Meeting of the CDM Executive Board
- Meeting of the FWG
- Meeting of the A6.4 Supervisory Body
- Meeting of the KCI

- AGN prep meetings
- SIDS prep meetings

## Pre-sessional period

## Tuesday 30 May to Sunday 4 June

### Friday 2 June

- Meeting of the FWG
- Meeting of the A6.4 Supervisory Body
- Meeting of the KCI

- AGN prep meetings
- SIDS prep meetings

### Saturday 3 June

- Meeting of the FWG
- Meeting of the A6.4 Supervisory Body
- 1st Global Dialogue under the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme

- G77 & China prep meetings

### Sunday 4 June

- 1st Global Dialogue under the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme
- 6th GGA workshop - Mainstreaming adaptation: target-setting, methodologies and indicators

- G77 & China prep meetings

WEEK 1	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
<p><b>Monday</b> <b>5 June</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Opening plenary of the SBs</b></li> <li>• 6th GGA workshop - Mainstreaming adaptation: target-setting, methodologies and indicators</li> <li>• Investment-focused event under the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation WP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SBSTA chair meeting with Constituted Bodies (A6.8 of the Paris Agreement)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiations</b></li> <li>• 6th GGA workshop - Mainstreaming adaptation: target-setting, methodologies and indicators</li> <li>• Investment-focused event under the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation WP</li> <li>• Workshop on country-driven strategies for Just Transition and Economic Diversification</li> <li>• IPCC event on AR6 SYR</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tuesday</b> <b>6 June</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiations</b></li> <li>• 14th FSV workshop</li> <li>• 3rd meeting of the GST technical dialogue (GST TD 1.3) - Opening</li> <li>• Dialogue with the UN Women - GAP activity A.2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress update on the development of the reporting tools under the ETF</li> <li>• Progress report on the development and implementation of the BTR technical expert review training programme</li> <li>• Advancing meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process</li> <li>• Budget 2024-2025 briefing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiations</b></li> <li>• 14th FSV workshop</li> <li>• Dialogue with the UN Women - GAP activity A.2</li> <li>• Workshop on P.A. Article 9.5</li> <li>• GST TD World Café</li> </ul>
<p><b>Wednesday</b> <b>7 June</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiations</b></li> <li>• 14th FSV workshop</li> <li>• IPCC technical workshop on common metrics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop for Parties and Constituted Bodies: Transforming climate action through engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiations</b></li> <li>• GST TD 1.3 - Round table Mitigation/Response Measures</li> <li>• 12th Durban Forum on Capacity-building</li> </ul>

WEEK 1 continued	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
<b>Thursday 8 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• 2nd Glasgow Dialogue</li> <li>• Research Dialogue</li> <li>• TEC Dialogue - Accelerating climate innovation and technology in the water-energy- food systems</li> <li>• Youth Stocktake: An assessment of the challenges for youth inclusion in UNFCCC processes and a roadmap for the future</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• ACE Dialogue</li> <li>• GST TD 1.3 - Round table</li> <li>• Adaptation/Loss &amp; Damage</li> </ul>
<b>Friday 9 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• ACE Dialogue</li> <li>• GST TD 1.3 - Round table Means of Implementation</li> <li>• Art 6.8 PA in-session workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 28 Presidency briefing on logistics</li> <li>• Accelerating systemic transformation at the nexus of food systems and climate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• 2nd Glasgow Dialogue</li> </ul>
<b>Saturday 10 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elevating Health &amp; Humanitarian Development at COP28</li> <li>• SeS dialogue non-party stakeholder consultations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal stocktaking plenary</li> <li>• 2nd Glasgow Dialogue</li> <li>• GST TD 1.3 - Round Table Intersections</li> </ul>
<b>Sunday 11 June</b>	CONFERENCE CENTER CLOSED		

WEEK 2	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
<b>Monday 12 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiations</li> <li>7th Meeting of the PCCB</li> <li>TED 6 on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiations</li> <li>7th Meeting of the PCCB</li> <li>TED 6 on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance</li> </ul>
<b>Tuesday 13 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiations</li> <li>7th Meeting of the PCCB</li> <li>GST TD 1.3 - Closing</li> <li>Expert Group meeting Gender budgeting - GAP Activity D.1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GST High Level Committee Event</li> <li>Delivering on Nature and Climate Outcomes and Ambition at COP28</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiations</li> <li>7th Meeting of the PCCB</li> <li>Ocean Dialogue</li> <li>Expert Group meeting Gender budgeting - GAP Activity D.1</li> <li>TED 6 on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance</li> </ul>
<b>Wednesday 14 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiations</li> <li>7th Meeting of the PCCB</li> <li>Expert Group meeting Gender budgeting - GAP Activity D.1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrating the progress in developing the ETF reporting tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiations</li> <li>7th Meeting of the PCCB</li> <li>Ocean Dialogue</li> <li>Expert Group meeting Gender budgeting - GAP Activity D.1</li> </ul>
<b>Thursday 15 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dialogue between the Chairs of Constituted Bodies - GAP Activity C.2</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closing plenary of the SBs</li> </ul>

## Summary of the Bonn Climate Change Conference: 5-15 June 2023

With the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) underscoring once more the urgent need for enhanced climate action, and less than six months to go before the 28th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) convenes in Dubai, delegates had their work cut out for themselves in Bonn. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) featured over 20 items on their respective agendas and more than 20 mandated events had to be crammed into the schedule, including on big ticket issues such as loss and damage, the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, and the first Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement.

One thing that this conference will be remembered for is that, up until the penultimate day, the lack of agreement over the agendas for the 58th meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 58) hung like a sword of Damocles over the negotiations. Despite consultations among Heads of Delegation before the conference, there was no agreement. Parties nevertheless worked on the basis of the SBSTA’s provisional agenda and the SBI’s supplementary provisional agenda. Negotiations went on largely undisturbed, but whether their outcome would be captured and forwarded to the COP in November hinged on agreement on the agenda.

Heads of Delegations managed to sort out some of the disagreements, notably by removing reference to specific paragraphs in the title of the agenda item on the work programme on just transition pathways. But the proposed inclusion of an agenda item on the mitigation ambition and implementation work programme (MWP) remained problematic.

The European Union and the Environmental Integrity Group had submitted a request to add it ahead of the conference. But that sparked debate. Three days into SB 58, the Like-minded Developing Countries proposed what some dubbed “a counter item” on “urgently scaling up financial support from developed countries in line with Article 4.5 of the Paris Agreement to enable implementation for developing countries in this critical decade.” Parties engaged in lengthy discussions on these two items, both in consultations among Heads of Delegation and in plenary. Neither ultimately made it onto the agendas. However, since the MWP was on the provisional agendas going into the meeting, consultations took place on the matter and the SB Chairs will prepare an informal note capturing the discussions.

Delegates also had heated debates over the recognition of the IPCC’s findings. Many developing and developed country groups and parties underscored AR6 is the most robust and comprehensive assessment to date. But one developing country held up agreement, pointing to “disputes” among IPCC members and emphasizing knowledge gaps. Many groups and parties expressed concerns over the weak language in SB 58’s draft decisions on AR6.

Overall, progress remained rather elusive as parties:

- could not agree on recommending a host for the Santiago Network on loss and damage;
- did not advance the development of a framework for guiding the achievement of the Global Goal on Adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it; and
- only noted an indicative draft structure of the decision on the Global Stocktake, which contains for the title of a section on finance.

The 58th meetings of the SBSTA and SBI convened from 5-15 June 2023 at the World Convention Center in Bonn, Germany. 5,647 people were registered for on-site participation and 1,249 for virtual-only participation in the meeting, without counting party overflow, staff, and holders of temporary badges.

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## A Brief History of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement

The international political response to climate change began with the 1992 adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which sets out the basic legal framework and principles for international climate change cooperation with the aim of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid “dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.” The Convention, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, has 197 parties.

To boost the effectiveness of the UNFCCC, parties adopted the Kyoto Protocol in December 1997. It commits industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve quantified emission reduction targets for a basket of six GHGs. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and has 192 parties. Its first commitment period took place from 2008 to 2012. The 2012 Doha Amendment established the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. To date, 145 parties have ratified the Doha Amendment.

In December 2015, parties adopted the Paris Agreement. Under the terms of the Agreement, all countries will submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and will review the aggregate progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation every five years through a Global Stocktake (GST). The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. To date, 193 parties have ratified the Agreement.

### Recent Key Turning Points

**Paris:** The 2015 UN Climate Change Conference convened in Paris, France, and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement on 12 December. The Agreement includes the goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to increase parties’ ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. The Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

Under the Paris Agreement, each party shall communicate, at five-year intervals, successively more ambitious NDCs. Under the common timeframes decision adopted in 2021 in Glasgow, each NDC will last ten years, but will still be updated every five years. The Paris Agreement also includes a process known as the GST, which convenes at five-year intervals to review collective progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation. The Agreement further sets out an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and includes provisions on adaptation, finance, technology, loss and damage, and compliance.

When adopting the Paris Agreement, parties launched the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) to develop the Agreement’s operational details. Parties also agreed on the need to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all parties and non-party stakeholders to achieve the Paris Agreement’s goals. Several non-party stakeholders made unilateral mitigation pledges in Paris, with more than 10,000 registered actions.

**Marrakech:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech took place from 7-18 November 2016, and included the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). Parties adopted several decisions

related to the PAWP, including: that work should conclude by 2018; the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building; and initiating a process to identify the information to be provided in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* biennial finance communications by developed countries). Other decisions adopted included approving the five-year work plan of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM), enhancing the Technology Mechanism, and continuing and enhancing the Lima work programme on gender.

**Fiji/Bonn:** The Fiji/Bonn Climate Change Conference convened from 6-17 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, under the Presidency of Fiji. The Conference of the Parties (COP) launched the Talanoa Dialogue, a facilitative dialogue to take stock of collective progress towards the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals. The COP also established the “Fiji Momentum for Implementation,” a decision giving prominence to pre-2020 implementation and ambition. Parties also provided guidance on the completion of the PAWP and decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, subject to decisions to be taken by CMA 1-3. Parties also further developed, or gave guidance to, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Executive Committee of the WIM, the Standing Committee on Finance, and the Adaptation Fund.

**Katowice:** The Katowice Climate Change Conference convened from 2-14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, concluding a busy year that featured an additional negotiation session to advance work on the PAWP. Parties adopted the Katowice Climate Package, which finalized nearly all of the PAWP, including decisions to facilitate common interpretation and implementation of the Paris Agreement on the mitigation section of NDCs, adaptation communications, transparency framework, GST, and financial transparency, among others. Work on cooperative approaches, under Article 6 of the Agreement, was not concluded, and parties agreed to conclude this work in 2019. The COP was unable to agree on whether to “welcome” or “note” the IPCC’s Special Report on 1.5°C of Global Warming.

**Chile/Madrid:** The Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference convened from 2-13 December 2019 in Madrid, under the Presidency of Chile. Delegates adopted decisions on the review of the WIM and some finance-related issues, such as guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF). Parties established the Santiago Network for Averting, Minimizing, and Addressing Loss and Damage, and adopted the enhanced five-year Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan. Parties also adopted three cover decisions under the different governing bodies, each named the Chile/Madrid Time for Action. On many other issues, notably Article 6 and long-term finance, parties could not reach agreement.

**Glasgow:** The Glasgow Climate Change Conference convened in Scotland from 31 October 2021 – 12 November 2021, following the COVID-19 pandemic-related interruption. Parties finalized the Paris Agreement rulebook, adopting guidelines, rules, and a work programme on Article 6 and agreeing on the format of reporting under the ETF. Parties adopted the Glasgow Climate Pact, a series of three overarching cover decisions that, for the first time, included a reference to phasing down unabated coal power and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. They also agreed to work programmes on a global goal for adaptation, and on urgently scaling up mitigation; created the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage; established a process towards defining a new collective quantified

goal on climate finance; and launched an annual dialogue on ocean-based climate action.

**Sharm El-Sheikh:** The Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Change Conference convened in Egypt from 6-20 November 2022 and concluded with the adoption of 60 decisions. For the first time, parties recognized the need for finance to respond to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and established a fund and the necessary funding arrangements, with the details to be worked out in 2023. Key elements in the package leading to this agreement were work programmes on urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Parties also adopted two overarching cover decisions, together called the Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan. Highlights of the cover decisions include:

- retaining the call to phase down unabated coal power and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, as adopted in the Glasgow Climate Pact;
- urging parties that have not yet communicated new or updated NDCs or long-term low GHG development strategies to do so as soon as possible before CMA 5;
- establishing a work programme on just transition to discuss pathways to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement; and
- calling for multilateral development bank reform.

The meeting also launched the selection process for the host of the Santiago Network secretariat and continued the technical dialogue under the GST, among other issues.

### Report of the Meetings

The Bonn Climate Change Conference opened Monday, 5 June. Executive Secretary Simon Stiell encouraged parties to “be brave” and prioritize the common good, noting this perspective would serve national interests. He said discussions on mitigation are key to unlock innovation, which must be used to revise and strengthen NDCs and long-term strategies. He highlighted that a strong agreement on just transition can enable action, build trust, and drive transformative development.

Sweden, for the EUROPEAN UNION, called for enhanced and immediate transformation of all sectors to reach net zero by 2050. He expressed optimism that developed countries will meet the USD 100 billion climate finance commitment in 2023.

Australia, for the UMBRELLA GROUP, urged to keep a clear focus on 1.5°C ahead of COP 28 and called for all GHGs to be included in NDCs, which should also reflect parties’ ambitions to reduce and peak emissions by 2025. They also welcomed the United Kingdom to the group.

Switzerland, for the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP (EIG), highlighted that “we are on the brink of missing out on 1.5°C,” and reminded participants the upcoming GST provides the only chance to avoid an overshoot and adopt a full range of decisions to this end. He called for a mosaic approach to loss and damage funding and reiterated the importance of non-party stakeholder involvement.

Zambia, for the AFRICAN GROUP, said discussions on the GGA should conclude with a decision that advances the resilience of developing countries. He also stressed: National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) should be a standing item on the SBI agenda; COP 28 is the “GST COP” and the outcome should help countries implement their NDCs; and a trust fund and work programme on just transition should be adopted at COP 28.

Samoa, for the ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS), emphasized the need to ratchet up ambition through the outcome of COP 28 on the GST, MWP, and GGA, and the need to operationalize fit-for-purpose funding for loss and damage, focusing on particularly vulnerable countries.

Senegal, for the LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs), underscored that funding is not keeping pace with the growing need for building adaptation capacities in the face of increasingly extreme climate events. He lamented that loss and damage is being sidelined in the GST discussion and progress on gender equality has been slow.

Bolivia, for the LIKE-MINDED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LMDCs), said negotiations must be inclusive, transparent, and guided by the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. He stressed the importance of balanced texts and reiterated “our people are suffering from a climate crisis they have not contributed to.” He noted some countries are “playing to the gallery” but not fulfilling pledges.

Costa Rica, for the INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AILAC), said the GST is a chance for multilateralism to build a global response to the “pivotal challenge” of climate change and called on the Subsidiary Bodies to develop a decision-making roadmap thereon. She called for COP 28 to agree on a fund on loss and damage and stressed the need to step up efforts to eliminate fossil fuels with clear dates.

Saudi Arabia, for the ARAB GROUP, called for balanced work, emphasizing the importance of attention to adaptation, and urged that discussions should not deviate too much from the achievements of COP 27. She reiterated the importance of financial and technological support for developing countries to address climate change and eradicate poverty.

Papua New Guinea, for the COALITION OF RAINFOREST NATIONS, urged for the findings of the IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report to feed into the SBs’ work. She highlighted that addressing land-use change poses the most promising and immediate opportunity to achieve reductions in emissions.

South Africa, for BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, and CHINA (BASIC), noted the importance of the GST in identifying gaps and spurring an enhanced global response. He called for more finance to support developing countries’ climate action.

Uruguay, for ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, and URUGUAY (ABU), called for concrete results from the technical dialogue of the GST and a clear mandate on targets and indicators to achieve the GGA.

Venezuela, for the BOLIVARIAN ALLIANCE FOR THE PEOPLES OF OUR AMERICA (ALBA), stressed that loss and damage funding must be predictable, adequate, and stem mainly from public funds. She urged a climate justice, rights-based approach to just transition and emphasized the need for non-market based approaches to strengthen implementation, while avoiding “unilateral coercive” measures that restrict development.

The IPCC highlighted the robust scientific knowledge contained within the reports of the sixth assessment cycle.

The WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO) stated there is a 66% chance the world will temporarily exceed 1.5°C of warming due to the effects of El Niño.

The INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION highlighted maritime transport’s indispensable role in global trade and noted their efforts to develop measures and solutions to the industry’s contribution to air pollution and climate change, and support island states and developing countries.

WOMEN AND GENDER, emphasizing there is “no climate justice without gender rights,” highlighted the need to support care work and social protection and called on parties to “ensure a full, fair fossil fuel phaseout.”

CHILDREN AND YOUTH underscored that, *inter alia*: visa issues have reduced youth participation in the SBs; delayed action is shifting the burden to frontline communities and future generations; climate finance goals must “get out of the UNFCCC silo”; and the IPCC must be shielded from the influence of polluters.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY called for scaling up mitigation ambition, leaving Bonn with a “robust text” on Article 6, and setting an ambitious goal that would “supercharge” climate finance.

ENVIRONMENTAL NGOs stressed that a “legitimate COP is a fossil fuel-free COP” and called for rapid, real emission cuts based on the principles of justice and equity, rather than relying on mechanisms such as carbon markets and geoengineering.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES called for: real emissions reductions at the source and rapidly phasing out fossil fuels rather than carbon offsets; prioritizing prevention in loss and damage mechanisms; and not combining their group with local communities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES called attention to a local community that has conducted its own equivalent of a global stocktaking process.

RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT NGOs stressed the need for the GST to follow a science-led approach and include science that is generated in the Global South.

TRADE UNIONS called for including stakeholders in discussions to ensure there is a just transition, and clear and ambitious conclusions from the GST, including for a structured exit from fossil fuels.

### Joint Opening Plenary

On [Monday, 5 June](#), SBI Chair Nabeel Munir (Pakistan) and SBSTA Chair Harry Vreuls (the Netherlands) pointed to consultations with groups and parties on the SB agendas, both ahead of the meeting and throughout the morning. They noted there is no agreement, but parties converged on launching work on the basis of the SBI’s supplementary provisional agenda (FCCC/SBI/2023/1/Add.1) and the SBSTA’s provisional agenda (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/1) with the understanding that consultations will continue and the agenda will be adopted at a later stage.

On [Monday, 12 June](#), SBI Chair Munir and SBSTA Chair Vreuls invited parties to adopt the agendas, amending the title of item 8 to read work programme on just transition pathways referred to “in the relevant paragraphs of” decision 1/CMA.4.

Bolivia, for the LMDCs, delineated the rationale for a proposed additional agenda item on urgently scaling up financial support from developed countries in line with Article 4.5 of the Paris Agreement to enable implementation for developing countries in this critical decade. Supported by Saudi Arabia, for the ARAB GROUP, he emphasized the need for balance between discussions on ambition and means of implementation and underscored the “record of broken promises and failed commitments” by developed countries.

Agreeing that finance is critical, the EU, US, UK, CANADA, NORWAY and Switzerland, for EIG, opposed the LMDCs’ proposal but indicated the MWP provides space to discuss finance. Samoa, for AOSIS, and Costa Rica, for AILAC, emphasized the importance of the MWP, with AOSIS underscoring it is a priority for the group, as it is key to staying below 1.5°C of warming.

The EU questioned the submission of a proposed agenda item after work was already launched at the opening of the meeting and pointed to other finance-related processes already established. The US emphasized Article 4.5 of the Paris Agreement does not specifically refer to support by developed countries. The LMDCs highlighted the lack of a CMA mandate to address the MWP at SB 58, noting the matter was added to the agenda at the request of some parties after the publication of the provisional agenda, and underscored the need for negotiations rather than dialogues on scaling up finance.

The PHILIPPINES urged moving forward and adopting the agenda. Venezuela, for ALBA, objected to the inclusion of the MWP, but expressed openness toward adopting the rest of the agenda. The EU, EIG, and AILAC opposed.

Parties could not reach agreement and consultations continued.

During an evening plenary on [Wednesday, 14 June](#), the SBI and SBSTA adopted their respective agendas ([FCCC/SBI/2023/1/Add.1](#) and [FCCC/SBSTA/2023/1](#)), with an amendment for the relevant agenda items to read “work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4” and with the exception of the agenda items on the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme, noting the understanding that work carried out on the MWP on [Thursday, 8 June](#), [Friday, 9 June](#), [Saturday, 10 June](#), and [Tuesday, 13 June](#), will be captured by the SB Chairs in an informal note issued under their own authority.

The SB Chairs expressed appreciation for parties’ flexibility in reaching an agreement and allowing work to be launched prior to the adoption of the agendas. They noted this does not set a precedent for future work.

### Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

**Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change:** The Nairobi work programme (NWP) aims to facilitate and catalyze the development and dissemination of information and knowledge to support developing countries’ adaptation action and to build on the momentum of work to date and strengthen its role as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience. In informal consultations, co-facilitated by María del Pilar Bueno (Argentina) and Maria Samuelsen (Denmark) on [Wednesday, 7 June](#) and [Friday, 9 June](#), parties reflected on progress under the NWP ([FCCC/SBSTA/2023/2](#)), highlighting areas where further work should be strengthened and how to best support developing countries, in particular, in a regionally balanced way.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.1), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- recognizes the NWP’s role in closing knowledge gaps to scale up action related to adaptation, particularly in developing countries;
- recognizes the NWP’s work is crucial to facilitating the achievement of the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- notes the NWP’s role in addressing knowledge gaps identified by parties and the need to provide outputs and knowledge products in additional formats, including all six UN languages; and
- requests the Secretariat strengthen the Universities Partnership Programme, striving for regional balance.

**Research and systematic observation:** Elizabeth Bush (Canada) and Ladislaus Chang’a (Tanzania) co-facilitated informal consultations on this item. On [Tuesday, 6 June](#), parties lamented

the absence of a separate agenda item for the consideration of the IPCC's AR6, noting the "clear messages" and "new insights" provided by the report. Developing countries underscored equity as central to all aspects of climate change, including in the representation of developing countries among IPCC authors, and stressed the need to acknowledge gaps in knowledge and research needs. Parties agreed to mandate drafting of COP and CMA decision texts and a draft conclusions text.

Parties discussed draft conclusions on research and systematic observation and draft COP and CMA decisions on AR6 at informal consultations on [Wednesday, 7 June](#), and [Friday, 9 June](#), [Monday, 12 June](#), and [Wednesday, 14 June](#), among others. Discussions centered on achieving a balance between underscoring the progress of scientific understanding achieved since the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), including references to AR6 as the most comprehensive assessment of climate change to date, and pointing to knowledge gaps and needs.

On the draft conclusions text, some developing countries suggested adding references to equity and historical responsibilities to a paragraph noting the urgency of action in this decade. Developed countries noted consideration of equity was included in a paragraph of the conclusions text related to knowledge gaps and research needs, although developing countries stressed the need to reference equity specifically in relation to action.

On the draft decisions text, many parties converged on recognizing AR6 as the most comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change to date. A developing country opposed the reference to "robust," noting different countries have different definitions of the word, and suggested language expressing concerns with "disputes" and the "inclusiveness" of IPCC decision-making. Other parties noted the IPCC is a separate organization with its own rules and procedures beyond the purview of the UNFCCC. Parties were unable to reach agreement on these revisions.

During the closing plenary, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, PERU, AOSIS, the EU, EIG, CANADA, NORWAY, the US, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, the UK, and LDCs expressed their disappointment over the outcome of the discussions, underscoring once again that AR6 is the most comprehensive and robust assessment of climate to date.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.7), the SBSTA, *inter alia*, notes significant advances in scientific understanding of climate change since AR5, as well as knowledge gaps and research needs related to, among others, transboundary risks, policy implications of different emission metrics, and the consideration of equity.

The SBSTA also recommends draft decisions for the COP (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.7/Add.1) and CMA (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.7/Add.2) that, *inter alia*:

- recognize AR6 represents a more comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change than AR5, with an increased scope, compared with previous assessment cycles, providing integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic information; and
- encourage the scientific community to continue expanding the scientific knowledge base on climate change and addressing knowledge gaps with a view to supporting the AR7 cycle.

**Methodological issues under the Convention: Greenhouse gas data interface:** This sub-agenda item relates to creation of an online data portal through the Secretariat website as part of technical review of the GHG inventories and other information reported by

parties. Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Thiago Mendes (Brazil) and Daniela Romano (Italy) and were held [Thursday, 8 June](#), and [Tuesday, 13 June](#), among others.

In informal consultations on [Thursday, 8 June](#), the Secretariat indicated development of the interface would take up to year at a cost of EUR 300,000 and some countries noted concern over creating an unfunded mandate. A developed country proposed deferring consideration of the matter to SBSTA 60 (June 2024), while a developing country preferred deferring to SBSTA 62 (June 2025). Parties were unable to converge on this matter in informal consultations. Applying Rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure, the issue will be placed on the agenda for SBSTA 59.

**Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport:** Informal consultations on this sub-item took place on [Thursday, 8 June](#), and [Monday, 12 June](#), among others, and were co-facilitated by Martin Cames (Germany) and Pacifica F. Achieng Ogola (Kenya). Parties discussed submissions from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Discussing draft conclusions, some developed countries called for deleting a reference to divergent views expressed by parties on submissions by ICAO and IMO, while developing countries stressed the language accurately reflected discussions. Applying Rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure, the issue will be placed on the agenda for SBSTA 59.

**Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement:** Article 6 of the Paris Agreement recognizes that some parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their NDCs. Article 6.2 relates to direct cooperation between parties. Maria Jishi (Saudi Arabia) and Peer Stiansen (Norway) co-facilitated informal consultations on [Monday, 5 June](#), [Tuesday, 6 June](#), [Wednesday, 7 June](#), [Thursday, 8 June](#), [Friday, 9 June](#), and [Monday, 12 June](#), among others.

Developing countries underscored the need for rapid capacity building to empower them to contribute to the technical discussions on the development of the agreed electronic format (AEF) for reporting annual information. Parties agreed a manual should be developed to assist with the preparation of the AEF, with some groups calling for featuring illustrative examples, such as on assumptions and information on leakage, and others emphasizing the non-binding nature of the manual and preferring to not include country-specific examples.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.6), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the Co-Facilitators' informal note from SBSTA 58;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper without formal status on, among others, the process of authorization, the draft version of the AEF, and processes pertaining to inconsistencies identified in review and data on Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a hybrid workshop to consider the technical paper before SBSTA 59;
- requests the Secretariat, in developing a manual containing illustrative elements of information for the initial report, updated initial report, and annex to the biennial transparency report (regular information), to consider including therein explanations of key terms and concepts, illustrative elements of information, templates, examples, and case studies that are not country-specific;

- requests the Secretariat to regularly update the manual, noting the first version of the manual should be available by the end of 2023;
- requests the Secretariat to prioritize, as part of the capacity-building programme, activities related to the preparation of the initial report;
- requests the Secretariat to make available prior to SBSTA 59 updated technical specifications and cost estimates for the international registry; and
- invites parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for operationalizing the guidance on cooperative approaches and supporting the intersessional work referred to in the conclusions.

**Rules, modalities, and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement:** Article 6.4 relates to cooperation through a market-based mechanism. Informal consultations were facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Sonam Tashi (Bhutan), and took place on [Tuesday, 6 June](#), [Wednesday, 7 June](#), [Thursday, 8 June](#), [Saturday, 10 June](#), and [Monday, 12 June](#), among others.

Parties discussed the inclusion of emission avoidance and conservation enhancement activities in Article 6.4, with some saying it would create another workstream for the CMA and calling for more guidance and clarification on the activities currently included in the provision. Several parties also underscored the importance of connecting the Article 6.4 registry and the Article 6.2 international registry to ensure information on Article 6.4 emissions reductions is centralized. Several developed countries said units from the Article 6.4 registry should be transferable to the Article 6.2 international registry and to Article 6.2 national registries, recognizing these two approaches can co-exist and be accommodated.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.3), the SBSTA, *inter alia*: recalling the request by CMA 4 to organize a technical expert dialogue to be held before SBSTA 59, and to facilitate deliberations on further guidance on the rules, modalities, and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement, requests the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal document, based on the views expressed at SBSTA 58 and the outcomes of the technical expert dialogue, for consideration at SBSTA 59 with a view to recommending a draft decision on further guidance on the rules, modalities, and procedures for consideration and adoption at CMA 5.

**Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement:** Article 6.8 relates to climate cooperation between countries that does not involve trading the resulting mitigation outcomes. A contact group co-chaired by Kristin Qui (Trinidad and Tobago) and Jacqueline Ruesga (New Zealand) considered this item. In the closing plenary, GHANA requested it be put on record that the conclusions do not reflect consensus among all parties.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.4), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- encourages the Secretariat to complete the development and operationalization of the UNFCCC web-based platform for non-market approaches (NMAs) in time for the fourth meeting of the Glasgow Committee on NMAs;
- invites parties and observers to submit, by 18 September 2023, views and information on the key elements of the framework for NMAs;

- requests the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the basis of the submissions for consideration by the Glasgow Committee on NMAs at its fourth meeting and organize the in-session workshop to be held in conjunction with the fourth meeting of the Glasgow Committee on NMAs on matters related to the submissions and creating opportunities for cooperation and engagement on, including, but not limited to, alternative approaches, with a focus on the Amazon region and other forest ecosystems, encouraging broad participation of interested public and private sector stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, technical experts, businesses, civil society organizations and financial institutions; and
- encourages parties and other stakeholders to actively engage in developing and implementing NMAs under the framework for such approaches.

**Cooperation with other international organizations:** The Secretariat prepared a [summary](#) of its cooperation with UN entities and other international organizations.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.2), the SBSTA took note of the Secretariat's cooperation with UN entities and other international organizations in relation to supporting parties' efforts to enhance the ambition of their climate action, including with regard to mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation, and encouraged opportunities for parties and stakeholders to exchange views and provide guidance on the Secretariat's cooperative activities.

**Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Annex I parties:** This agenda item considers annual reports prepared by the Secretariat on the technical review of the GHG inventories and other information reported by Annex I parties. At all the SBSTA sessions since 2020, parties have deferred consideration of these reports to the following session. The SBSTA took note of the information and the Chair proposed deferring consideration to SBSTA 59.

### **Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

**Reporting from and review of Annex I parties: Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports from Annex I parties:** The SBI Chair conducted consultations on the way forward for this agenda item. In its closing plenary, the SBI took note of the status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports from Annex I parties.

**Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Annex I parties:** The SBI Chair conducted consultations on the way forward for this agenda item. In its closing plenary, the SBI took note of the status of the compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Annex I parties.

**Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I parties:** The SBI Chair conducted consultations on the way forward for this agenda item. In its closing plenary, the SBI took note of the reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I parties. ARGENTINA and the UK drew attention to a territorial dispute over the Malvinas, South Georgia, and South Sandwich islands.

**Reporting from non-Annex I parties: Information contained in national communications from non-Annex I parties:** Chair Munir recalled this sub-item has been held in abeyance since SBI 25.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.9), the SBI noted the status of national communications and biennial update reports from the parties not included in Annex I and agreed to include this matter in the provisional agenda for SBI 59.

**Provision of financial and technical support:** This item relates to the provision of support for developing countries' reporting under the Convention. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Eve Deakin (UK) and Sandra Motshwanedi (South Africa). In informal consultations on [Monday, 5 June](#), parties suggested cross-references and mirroring of text with an SBI agenda item on provision of support for developing country reporting under the Paris Agreement. One developing country group noted discussions should inform negotiations on provision of guidance to the GEF.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.12), the SBI agrees to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 59, taking into account the draft text prepared by the Co-Facilitators at SBI 58.

**Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of non-Annex I parties:** In its closing plenary, the SBI took note of the summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of non-Annex I parties.

**Reporting and review pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: provision of financial and technical support to developing country parties for reporting and capacity building:** In informal consultations, Co-Facilitator Sandra Motshwanedi (South Africa) recalled the SBI decided to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 58 with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by CMA 5. In informal consultations on [Monday, 5 June](#), developing country groups noted restrictions on financial support that foster commissioning of external consultants rather than in-country capacity building and called for a rolling approach to avoid interruptions between support cycles. In informal consultations on [Friday, 9 June](#), the GEF provided an update on support for developing country reporting, and developed countries agreed the application process should be streamlined.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.7), the SBI agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 59, taking into account submissions prior to SBI 59 on how to address challenges faced by developing countries in implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in a sustainable manner, including establishment and enhancement of national reporting systems within their respective national governments.

**Review of the status of the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism:** Kate Hancock (Australia) and Sonam Tashi (Bhutan) co-facilitated informal consultations.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.1), the SBI agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 59.

**Matters relating to the least developed countries:** Bob Natifu (Uganda) and Jens Fugl (Denmark) co-facilitated informal consultations on [Tuesday, 6 June](#), and [Monday, 12 June](#), among others, during which parties discussed draft conclusions on the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) report (FCCC/SBI/2023/7). One party sought to remove language on mandating the LEG to develop and propose solutions to identified challenges in NAP development of LDCs, but several developing countries stressed the importance of solutions from the LEG.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.3), the SBI, among others:

- requests the LEG to continue enhancing efforts to support LDCs that have yet to make progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs; and

- requests the LEG, in line with its mandate, to continue assessing and proposing potential solutions for challenges faced by many LDCs on the formulation of NAPs.

**Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism: linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention:** Stephen Minas (Greece) and Vositha Wijenayake (Sri Lanka) co-facilitated informal consultations during which parties considered the progress of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the GEF, and the GCF in strengthening linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.4), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- invites the TEC and the CTCN to use the collaboration with operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to support technology development and transfer in developing countries with measurable, time-bound, and result-oriented actions; and
- encourages the TEC and the CTCN to consider opportunities to support developing countries in accessing funding from the GEF and/or the GCF for work on climate technology incubators and accelerators.

**Second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance:** Ali Waqas (Pakistan) and Gabriela Blatter (Switzerland) co-facilitated informal consultations on this agenda item between [Thursday, 8 June](#), and [Wednesday, 14 June](#). Discussions centered on guidance to the Secretariat for the preparation of the technical paper on the review. Several parties cautioned against preempting findings on areas of improvement. Regarding disaggregated information on participation in sessions of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), parties converged on referring to Annex I and non-Annex I parties, in line with language on the SCF's composition.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.6), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- initiates the second review of the SCF's functions in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 15/CP.27 and affirmed by decision 15/CMA.4; and
- acknowledges the important contribution of the SCF in assisting the COP and serving the Paris Agreement in exercising its functions and recognizes the potential for improvements.

The SBI also requests the Secretariat, in preparing the technical paper on the second review, to take into account the relevant deliberations and conclusions of SBI 58 and consider:

- action taken by the SCF to address the outcomes of the first review;
- the transparency of the SCF decision-making process;
- the participation of SCF members and party observers in the SCF meetings and events, disaggregated by gender, geographical representation, and Annex I and non-Annex I parties;
- how and to what extent the SCF has engaged with party and non-party observers and other constituted bodies;
- the workload of the SCF;
- the extent to which the outputs of the SCF fulfilled all of the core functions of the SCF and mandated activities and how the mandates received correspond to the core functions of the SCF;
- the effectiveness and timeliness of delivery of the four core functions of the SCF and its mandated activities;
- the quality and user-friendliness of SCF outputs; and
- gender-responsiveness in implementing its workplan.

**Matters relating to capacity building:** Catherine Goldberg (US) and Gonzalo Guaiquil (Chile) co-facilitated informal consultations on [Friday, 9 June](#) and [Saturday, 10 June](#), among others, during which parties considered annual monitoring of implementation of the capacity-building framework and terms of reference for the second review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB).

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.2), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- welcomes [synthesis reports](#) prepared by the Secretariat on the implementation of the framework for capacity building in developing countries;
- acknowledges progress in implementing the framework for capacity building in developing countries under the Convention at the individual, institutional, and systemic level; and
- reiterates needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority issues identified in the framework for capacity building in developing countries, particularly in addressing the capacity needs and gaps of the LDCs and small island developing states.

The SBI also recommends that the COP (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.2/Add.1) and CMA (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.2/Add.2) conduct the second review of the PCCB, adopt the terms of reference for the second review, and invite submissions by 29 February 2024, for consideration at SB 60 (June 2024).

**Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings:** SBI Chair Munir conducted consultations on this item on [Monday, 5 June](#), [Wednesday, 7 June](#), [Friday, 9 June](#), and [Monday, 12 June](#), among other. Parties discussed, *inter alia*: possible locations for upcoming meetings of the COP; the need to ensure sessions are safe for all and to specify that no harassment, bullying, or reprisals should occur before, during, or after the COP; and the need to ensure greater participation from observer organizations from developing countries.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.10), on preparations for the UN Climate Change Conference to be held from 30 November to 12 December 2023, the SBI, *inter alia*:

- requests the Secretariat to take note of the views of parties on the possible elements of the provisional agendas for COP 28, the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 18) and CMA 5; and
- emphasizes the importance of openness, transparency, inclusiveness and adhering to established decision-making practice in making arrangements for the Conference.

On the host of future sessions, the SBI:

- urges the Eastern European States to accelerate consultations with a view to presenting an offer to host COP 29 no later than at COP 28;
- expresses appreciation to the Government of Brazil for offering to host COP 30 (November 2025);
- notes that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the UN regional groups, the President of COP 31 (2026) would come from the Western European and Other States;
- encourages the Secretariat and hosts of future sessions of governing and subsidiary bodies and mandated events to make arrangements that will facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of parties and observer organizations, including timely issuance of visas, availability of affordable accommodation, a safe and secure conference venue for all, and ensure participants can exercise human rights included in human rights law without fear of intimidation and repercussions; and

- notes that the host country agreement for sessions of the COP should be made publicly available.

On the efficiency of the UNFCCC process, the SBI:

- invites parties and observer organizations to submit, by 31 March 2024, views on streamlining the provisional agendas of the governing and subsidiary bodies; and
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper for consideration at SBI 60 (June 2024) on options for reducing overlapping items on the provisional agendas of the governing and subsidiary bodies.

On observer engagement, the SBI:

- reiterates the urgent need for solutions to improve the representation of observer organizations from developing countries in the UNFCCC process;
- recommends current and incoming COP Presidencies ensure open, inclusive, and meaningful engagement of observer organizations in the lead-up to, during and after sessions of the COP;
- encourages parties to remain in plenary meetings to listen to all observer statements and consider including civil society, in particular youth, in their national delegations; and
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on options for increasing the participation of observer organizations from developing countries including, but not limited to, providing financial support.

**Administrative, financial, and institutional matters:** The SBI first took up this item and its sub-items on budgetary matters, the continuous review of the functions and operations of the Secretariat, the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, and the UNFCCC annual report during its opening plenary on [Monday, 5 June](#). UNFCCC Senior Director Chhaya Kapilashrami reported on the: continuous review of the functions and operations of the Secretariat; implementation of the headquarters agreement; and UNFCCC report ([FCCC/SBI/2023/9](#)). Delegates took note of the reports.

On the budget, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Stiell informed the opening plenary that three budget scenarios had been presented: 0% nominal growth; actual needs based on COP mandates; and a proposed budget, which would result in 16% net growth. He also said parties are in arrears by EUR 30 million. SWITZERLAND said the level of arrears is unacceptable.

Discussions continued in a contact group co-chaired by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Georg Børsting (Norway) on [Tuesday, 6 June](#), and [Wednesday, 7 June](#), among others. During their first discussion, parties said the Secretariat should focus the core budget on ensuring parties are carrying out their responsibilities and not for engagement with non-party stakeholders or implementation of recommendations from bodies other than the parties. One said the ETF tools should be funded with core funding, not through supplemental sources. A party suggested adopting a decision on how future budgets would be developed. Parties asked the Secretariat to prepare a 0% real growth budget option.

Following several contact group sessions, many developed countries agreed to a 19% increase in the core budget compared to the 0% nominal growth proposal. They also stressed: the increase was not linked to inflation; the methodology for calculating the budget should not be used in the future; and a large part of the ETF should be included in core activities. Some developing countries supported 0% nominal growth for the core budget, while one

developing country group supported the actual needs scenario. Developed countries also stressed the need for transparency in future budget processes.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.11), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- recommends a core programme budget of EUR 74,105,511 for the biennium 2024-2025;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a document that contains its applied policy and criteria for engagement and collaboration with non-party stakeholders, as well as safeguards to avoid any reputational or other risks, and make it available at least 60 days before the start of SBI 59; and
- notes with concern the inadequacy of the budget for the biennium 2022-2023 to support all mandates from the parties and the increased reliance on supplementary funding.

The SBI also recommended a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 28 (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.11/Add.1). In the draft decision, the COP, *inter alia*:

- approves the programme budget for the biennium 2024-2025;
- underscores that in implementing the work programme, the functions of the Secretariat relating to parties and non-party stakeholders are distinct and should not be co-mingled;
- confirms the new activities for the biennium relating to non-party stakeholders should focus on enhancements to the global climate action portal (Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform);
- requests the Secretariat's engagement and collaboration with non-party stakeholders, including through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, shall be funded through supplementary budget resources and partnerships;
- notes the Secretariat is committed to updating its partnership policy with a view to ensuring its inclusivity and the wide geographical distribution of future partnerships;
- urges parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget for the current and/or previous bienniums to do so without further delay;
- takes note of the funding estimates of EUR 13.5 million for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process specified by the Executive Secretary for the biennium 2024-2025 and the funding estimate of EUR 152.3 million for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities specified by the Executive Secretary for the biennium 2024-2025;
- recalling paragraph 22 of decision 22/CP.21 and paragraph 20 of decision 21/CP.23, in which the Executive Secretary was requested to include a zero nominal growth scenario in the same format and at the same level of detail as any other scenario, requests the Secretariat to present zero real growth and actual needs scenarios in future biennium budget proposals;
- requests the Secretariat to actively engage with parties in developing future biennium budget proposals;
- reiterates that activities in the core and supplementary budgets must respond accurately and effectively to mandates from parties; and
- adopts an annexed indicative scale of contributions from parties to the Convention for 2024-2025.

The SBI also recommends two draft decisions for consideration and adoption by CMP 18, one (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.11/Add.2) in which the CMP adopts the indicative scale of contributions from parties to the Kyoto Protocol for 2024-2025, and another on the budget for the international transaction log (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.11/

Add.3), in which the CMP approves the budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2024-2025, amounting to EUR 3,321,311.

**National adaptation plans:** In informal consultations, co-facilitated by Antwi Boasiko (Ghana) and Jens Fugl (Denmark), parties heard updates on the work of the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the LEG and progress on development and implementation of NAPs. On [Thursday, 8 June](#), developing countries underscored central issues for the discussions, particularly gaps and needs constraining formulation and implementation of NAPs, including technological and other capacity constraints, and the need for predictable funding.

In informal consultations on [Friday, 9 June](#), the AC and LEG Chairs elaborated on their work to collaborate with other constituted bodies, including the SCF and on training and other events designed to help developing countries develop NAPs. On [Tuesday, June 13](#), parties proposed to underscore Indigenous and scientific knowledge as important for developing NAPs. Developing countries also suggested language requesting the AC and LEG to report on experiences addressing gaps and needs and to organize training for developing countries. Parties did not reach consensus on the informal note.

**SBI Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.5), the SBI agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 59, including on the basis of the draft text elements prepared by the Co-Facilitators at SBI 58.

### **Agenda Items Considered Jointly by the SBSTA and SBI**

**Review of the progress, effectiveness, and performance of the Adaptation Committee:** In informal consultations co-facilitated by Maria del Pilar Bueno (Argentina) and Morgane Chiochia (UK), parties considered the work of the AC, including its support for developing countries and the GGA. In informal consultations on [Tuesday, 6 June](#), parties generally spoke positively about the work of the AC, but developing countries highlighted the issue of balanced representation of the Global South among technical experts, the need for more resources to accomplish AC tasks, and the need to collaborate with partners in ways that are reflective of all regions.

In informal consultations on [Saturday, 10 June](#), parties considered draft conclusions text, with developed countries supporting language highlighting the role of the AC in the Paris Agreement and developing countries seeking clarity on the matter.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2023/L.2), the SBs agree to continue consideration of this agenda item at SB 59 on the basis of the draft text elements prepared by the Co-Facilitators at SB 58.

**Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3:** The Paris Agreement established the GGA and CMA 3 created the two-year work programme to better understand, conceptualize, and ultimately achieve this goal. Informal consultations, co-facilitated by Mattias Frumerie (Sweden) and Janine Felson (Belize), took place on [Saturday, 10 June](#), [Monday, 12 June](#), [Tuesday, 13 June](#), and [Wednesday, 14 June](#), among others. Debates centered on whether and how to capture possible elements for the development of a framework for guiding the achievement of the GGA and the review of overall progress in achieving it.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2023/L.4), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- take note of the views presented by parties at SB 58;



- consider possible structural elements for a draft CMA 5 decision; and
- invite submissions by parties and observers on the outcomes of and work conducted under the work programme.

The possible structural elements are:

- preamble;
- acknowledgement of progress and conclusions under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the GGA;
- establishment of the framework for the GGA;
- elements of the framework for the GGA: purpose;
- dimensions;
- themes;
- general and cross-cutting considerations;
- enabling conditions (option 1) or means of implementation (option 2);
- reporting;
- overarching targets and specific targets, indicators and metrics (option 1) or shared adaptation priorities under the framework for the global goal on adaptation (option 2);
- link to the GST;
- international cooperation and the role of stakeholders;
- follow-up work (option 1) or no section on follow-up work (option 2); and
- finance and budgetary provisions (option 1) or no section on finance and budgetary provisions (option 2).

**Matters relating to the Santiago Network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts:** In informal consultations, co-facilitated by Cornelia Jäger (Austria) and Lucas di Pietro (Argentina) on [Tuesday, 6 June](#), [Wednesday, 7 June](#), [Friday, 9 June](#), and [Tuesday, 13 June](#), among others, parties discussed draft conclusions based on the report of the evaluation panel on a potential host for the Santiago network secretariat ([FCCC/SB/2023/1](#)) and welcomed the potential hosts for presentations.

Some parties expressed disappointment in only receiving two proposals to host the secretariat. On the matter of the hosts themselves, there were concerns from some countries on the ability of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to attain sufficient global reach with their network, and in the case of the consortium between UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), whether they would have the ability to ensure sufficient technical expertise despite the scope of their work on risk reduction.

Other points related to, among others, the host's in-kind contributions, the handling of conflicts of interest, and the efficient use of the funds for technical assistance and capacity building.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2023/L.7), the SBs agree to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59, taking into account the draft text prepared at SB 58.

**Matters relating to the Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement:** This joint item considers the outcome from the first GST, which is the process that aims to assess the world's collective progress in implementing the Paris Agreement. In a contact group co-facilitated by Alison Campbell (UK) and Joseph Teo (Singapore), parties discussed their preferred outcomes during meetings on [Saturday, 10 June](#), [Tuesday, 13 June](#), and [Wednesday, 14 June](#), among others.

In addition to a decision on the GST, some speakers also supported recommending that the CMA adopt a political declaration and a technical annex. A developing country group objected, saying

the GST needs to conclude before an annex is agreed. Most of the discussions focused on elements for an outline to guide deliberations during an October 2023 workshop that will develop elements related to the GST outputs. Among other items, parties disagreed on whether and how the “indicative” draft structure should refer to funding, with several developed countries insisting “financial flows” should be included in the outline prior to “means of implementation and support,” and many developing countries suggesting the outcome should address the pre-2020 ambition gap and focus on “means of implementation and support” but not “financial flows.” The conclusions include four options for this part of the outline.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2023/L.3), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- request the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue to prepare the summary report on the third meeting of the technical dialogue by 15 August 2023 and the factual synthesis report by 8 September 2023;
- take note of the views exchanged on the indicative draft structure of a decision on the GST to be adopted by CMA 5 and noted the indicative draft structure of the CMA 5 decision contained in an informal note by the Co-Chairs of the contact group;
- invite parties and non-party stakeholders to submit views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component by 15 September 2023; and
- request the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on these submissions and to make it available on the UNFCCC website three weeks before the October workshop.

The indicative draft structure includes five sections:

- preamble;
- context and cross-cutting considerations;
- collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1 (a-c), in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action, and support;
- enhancing international cooperation for climate action; and
- guidance and way forward.

The third section, on collective progress, includes five sub-sections: mitigation; adaptation; [four options on finance flows and means of implementation and support]; efforts related to loss and damage; and efforts related to response measures.

The bracketed options for the third sub-section are as follows:

- finance flows and means of implementation and support;
- means of implementation and support, including finance flows;
- means of implementation and support; and
- making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development, with a “bis” section on means of implementation and support.

**Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4:** The Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan adopted at CMA 4 established the work programme for discussion of pathways towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2.1 in the context of Article 2.2. In informal consultations, co-facilitated by Selam Kidane Abebe (Zambia), Marianne Karlsen (Norway), and Luisa Rölke (Germany), the SBI and SBSTA initiated consideration of this work programme. Discussions took place on [Tuesday, 6 June](#), [Wednesday, 7 June](#), [Friday, 9 June](#), [Monday, 12 June](#), and [Tuesday,](#)

[13 June](#), and the group sought to provide input to support the preparation of a draft decision for consideration by CMA 5 that fleshes out the work programme.

Parties discussed the objective, scope, institutional arrangements, modalities, linkages, and inputs and outcomes of the just transition work programme. Views on these elements included:

- some calling for annual decisions on outcomes, while others preferred summary reports from the SB Chairs or the Secretariat;
- suggestions on a one-, two-, or three-year mandate, with many emphasizing it should feed into the second GST;
- objections from developing countries to a mitigation-centric approach, emphasizing the need to consider just transition in the context of sustainable development; and
- emphasis from developing countries that the work programme should address how the multilateral process will support nationally-determined just transition pathways.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2023/L.5), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- agree to continue work on the matter at SB 59, informed by the informal note from SB 58;
- invite submissions by parties and observers on different elements of the work programme;
- request the Secretariat to organize a workshop to be held before SB 59 to inform further work thereon, ensuring broad participation of parties and observers; and
- request the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on parties' submissions to inform their discussions during the workshop.

**Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security:** In informal consultations, co-facilitated by Lucia Perugini (Italy) and Milagros Sandoval (Peru), parties considered the establishment of a new joint work programme on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, including a road map highlighting workshop topics and the creation of an online portal to capture parties' submissions. In informal consultations on draft conclusions text on [Saturday, 10 June](#), developing countries urged financial support for workshop attendance, while developed countries questioned whether the text was the correct place for finance items. Parties also discussed the scope of an annual synthesis report and who should be contact points for online portal submissions.

On [Tuesday, 13 June](#), a developing country group introduced a proposal specifying rules and procedures for a coordination group, which parties discussed in informal-informals.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2023/L.1), the SBs establish the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security and agree to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59.

**Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement:** In a contact group co-chaired by Peter Govindasamy (Singapore) and Catherine Goldberg (US), parties discussed the midterm review of the six-year workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, and the review the forum's functions, work programme, and modalities.

On [Tuesday, 6 June](#), developing country groups called for allocating more time for discussion of the midterm review, while developed countries called for concluding the midterm review and moving to discussing guiding questions for the review of the functions, work programme, and modalities of the forum.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2023/L.6), the SBs agree to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59.

### **Selected Mandated Events and Other Sessions**

**Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue:** This event, mandated by COP 26, was the second in a series of annual dialogues aimed at strengthening ocean-based climate action. The two topics for [this year's dialogue](#), which took place on [Tuesday, 13 June](#), and [Wednesday, 14 June](#), were coastal ecosystem restoration, including blue carbon, and fisheries and food security. Exploration of these topics featured breakout group discussions, followed by presentations.

Peter Thomson, UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Ocean, opened the dialogue by underscoring blue carbon as a nature-based solution and warning about the risks of ocean-based carbon dioxide removal.

Breakout discussions highlighted, among others: the need for awareness of coastal ecosystem benefits, including engagement with coastal communities; de-risking investments; and gathering and monitoring data, including mapping blue carbon areas.

Presentations on coastal ecosystem restoration pointed to mangrove and seagrass projects, as well as the creation of new "blue bonds" that provide financial flows to restoration projects. Presentations on fisheries and food security emphasized Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and solutions and spurred discussions of strategies for equitable investment, including ensuring projects respond to the needs of women.

Parties and observers highlighted ways to thread the role of the ocean into climate change mitigation and adaptation through UNFCCC processes, including the GST, by including ocean-based climate action and ocean science in countries' NDCs and integrating ocean action into constituted bodies' work plans.

**SBSTA-IPCC special event on the findings in the Synthesis Report of the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC:** This event, held [Monday, 5 June](#), highlighted findings from the IPCC's AR6 cycle, including the much deeper reductions in emissions needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. IPCC Chair Hoesung Lee opened [the special event](#) by underscoring the need for emissions to drop by half within seven years, relative to 2019. He emphasized "the future depends on the choices we take now." In his remarks covering the three themes of AR6—current status and trends; future climate change, risks and, long-term responses; and responses in the near-term—Lee noted half the world's population lives in highly vulnerable areas, and the 1.1°C rise in global average temperature from 1850-1900 levels means that many people are experiencing soft limits on adaptation. He underscored the need for increased finance and cooperation to achieve a livable future.

During the event, IPCC experts answered questions related to where adaptation limits are being experienced and how AR6 improves on AR5. Experts said low-lying coastal areas are experiencing adaptation limits and stressed AR6's unequivocal attribution of climate change to human activities as a "huge advance" over AR5.

**IPCC in-session technical workshop on findings on emission metrics contained in its Sixth Assessment Report:** This technical workshop, held on [Wednesday, 7 June](#), opened what SBSTA Chair Harry Vreuls called "a space for dialogue between the scientific community and parties" about the findings on common emissions metrics in IPCC's AR6. During the workshop, the Secretariat gave a historical overview of metrics within UNFCCC processes, leading

to the use under the Convention of the global warming potential metric with a 100-year time horizon (GWP-100). IPCC authors noted improvement in AR6 GWP-100 values, particularly in relation to carbon cycles, but stressed the “right” metric depends on policy goals and how metrics are applied. During a question-and-answer period, parties asked for clarification, among others, on the effects of methane reductions, which IPCC authors noted can reduce additional warming.

**Third meeting of the technical dialogue under the first Global Stocktake:** The third and final meeting of the technical dialogue under the first GST comprised [opening](#) and [closing](#) plenary sessions, four roundtable discussions, and a world café. The roundtables addressed: mitigation, including response measures; adaptation, including loss and damage; [means of implementation and support: finance, technology, and capacity building](#); and [integrated and holistic approaches](#).

During the opening plenary, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Stiell emphasized the GST process would be “legacy making” and its outputs would frame decisions at COP 28 and beyond. Co-Chairs Harald Winkler (South Africa) and Farhan Akhtar (US) said over 170,000 pages of information have been uploaded to the GST information portal. The [GST Explorer](#), which facilitates searches of the submitted information, was presented during a side event.

During the closing plenary, SBI Chair Munir stressed the GST is one of the most consequential events for the UNFCCC in 2023. SBSTA Chair Vreuls highlighted the innovative discussion approaches used during the GST and the online tool to harvest information submitted during the technical phase. Co-Chairs Winkler and Akhtar highlighted that the GST would result in a technical dialogue synthesis report, a summary report of the third technical dialogue, and a CMA decision.

**Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage:** COP 26 established the Glasgow Dialogue to discuss the arrangements for funding activities to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change. The second dialogue was held on [Thursday, 8 June](#), [Friday, 9 June](#), and [Saturday, 10 June](#), with breakout group sessions taking place on the second day. The dialogue was co-facilitated by Outi Honkatukia (Finland) and Richard Sherman (South Africa). In opening remarks on the first day, SBI Chair Munir recalled the COP 27/CMA 4 mandate for the second Glasgow Dialogue to focus on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements and fund, and inform the work of the transitional committee.

Presentations from experts and party interventions focused on support for different phases of loss and damage, and their respective preferences for a stand-alone fund or a mosaic approach. A UN Climate Change High-level Champion reflected on ways in which the new funding arrangements and fund could collaborate with non-state actors, including the private sector.

In breakout group discussions on the second day, parties and observers exchanged views on the capacities of existing institutions to respond to loss and damage and the best way to ensure funding addresses not only immediate needs but also medium- and long-term recovery needs of local communities and should not increase the debt loads of developing countries. Speakers emphasized funding windows and triggers that ensure timely and effective support across all phases of loss and damage, from preparedness and immediate responses to events, to recovery and rehabilitation phases.

On the third and final day, additional presenters explored how a variety of NGOs and institutions can coordinate with the fund and maximize support from existing funding arrangements responding to loss and damage.

**Technical Expert Dialogue under the Ad hoc Work Programme on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance:** UNFCCC Executive Secretary Stiell opened this two-day dialogue on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) by calling for “bold and creative thought” to unlock the trillions of dollars needed to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

On [Monday, 12 June](#), scene-setting presentations underscored the scale and range of assessments of the range of finance needed, which differ in terms of time frames, sectors, and baselines and range from cumulative USD 105-275 trillion needed to reach net zero by 2050. Finance experts also called for tripling public funds, which must mobilize higher multiples of private finance. During breakout sessions, participants underscored the need for predictability and accountability, while noting that contributions based on gross domestic product (GDP) may not be predictable.

Breakout sessions continued on [Tuesday, 13 June](#), addressing sources of finance and the relation between the NCQG and Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement (aligning finance flows). Participants urged taking into account lessons learned from the USD 100 billion goal, especially with regard to mobilization of private finance, and to align finance flows not only with climate objectives but also with biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. Suggestions for future work include burden sharing arrangements between developed countries and tracking the impacts of climate finance.

**Executive Secretary meeting with observers:** Executive Secretary Stiell shared reflections on ongoing Secretariat-led work on strengthening observer engagement in the UNFCCC process, noting enhanced consideration of the needs of persons with disabilities in site design and pointing to capacity building for youth delegates. He highlighted measures aimed at addressing conflicts of interest, underscoring participant lists will now feature information on all badge types. He said participants will be asked to specify their organizational affiliation and opting-out thereof will be noted on the lists.

Observers welcomed increased transparency as a valuable first step. They called for clear guidance on legitimate reasons for opting out, noting it should be limited to security considerations. Observers also called for having participants disclose their financial sponsorship, with exceptions for at-risk communities. Executive Secretary Stiell welcomed these remarks, noting ongoing discussions on sponsorship declarations.

### **Closing Statements**

On Thursday, 15 June, Executive Secretary Stiell underscored his resolve to ensure the safe and secure participation of all in UNFCCC meetings, with no tolerance for bullying and sexual harassment. He called on all parties to focus on building bridges and convincing their national treasuries and cabinets of the necessity to invest in climate action. He also announced that, going forward, participant lists from UNFCCC meetings will feature information from participants of all badge types, including their affiliation, with a view to enhance transparency.

SBI Chair Munir said SB 58 had unlocked some issues that have been locked for decades, and encouraged parties to rebuild trust and remember “negotiation is not an end in itself.” SBSTA Chair Vreuls noted SB 58 had achieved results, but could have achieved more.

Cuba, for the GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA, said the decision on research and systematic observation was not reached because developed countries did not want to recognize equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. He reported it was encouraging to see the new work programme on just transition pathways moving forward, as it is a key part of the full implementation of the Convention.

The EU said divisive narratives are a zero-sum game. He regretted the SBs were unable to discuss the MWP and called for space at every SB session for such discussions. He reported the EU stands by their climate finance commitments, but added that financing the transition will require increased finance from all sources. He looked forward to selecting the host for the Santiago Network and to developing the framework for the GGA at COP 28. He also called for future COP hosts to uphold the human rights of participants and to ensure open, inclusive, and meaningful engagement.

Australia, for the UMBRELLA GROUP, expressed concern that the IPCC AR6 was not recognized as the most comprehensive and robust assessment yet of climate change, welcomed progress on a structure for the GST, noted disappointment that parties could not agree on a host for the Santiago Network, and welcomed discussions on linkages between the finance and technical mechanisms.

Switzerland, for EIG, stressed that the first GST in Dubai must reach an “ambitious and actionable conclusion,” including an expansion of renewable energy, decarbonization, and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies. He noted it was “highly problematic” that the MWP was not formally launched and lamented the lack of agreement on the host of the Santiago Network. Mexico, for EIG, officially announced the departure of Franz Perrez (Switzerland) and commended him for his “superhero” energy and expressed appreciation for his decade of work in the UNFCCC process.

Zambia, for the AFRICAN GROUP, emphasized developed countries should take the lead in climate action. He noted targets, metrics, and indicators are crucial elements of the GGA and expressed concern about efforts by developed countries to focus on types of finance rather than financial obligations. He welcomed AR6 and stressed it must inform work on climate change based on principles of equity.

Samoa, for AOSIS, underscored the process must be supported by the best available science. She lamented the lack of agreement on putting the MWP on the agenda and called for the decision on a host for the Santiago Network to be determined by merit and the host’s track record of supporting vulnerable countries.

Bolivia, for LMDCs, expressed concern over attempts to separate the Paris Agreement from the Convention and refusal from some parties to make substantive progress and “capture what progress has been made.” He called for developed countries to “pay their climate debt” rather than shifting the burden to developing countries.

Senegal, for LDCs, expressed concern that negotiations are not meeting the required level of urgency, as climate change continues to get worse with each degree of warming. She called for strong engagement at the upcoming Climate Ambition Summit and lamented parties’ lack of willingness to sufficiently fund the Secretariat despite the increased scope of its mandates.

Venezuela, for ALBA, expressed regret that developed countries had failed to reach the goal of providing USD 100 billion in climate finance by 2020. She said the mechanism on loss and damage should be operationalized quickly.

Saudi Arabia, for the ARAB GROUP, said development progress should be the foundation of efforts to mitigate emissions. She looked to the GST to help focus efforts on adaptation and loss and damage.

Papua New Guinea, for the COALITION FOR RAINFOREST NATIONS, highlighted the achievements of REDD+ and said the first GST will be the most significant outcome at COP 28.

South Africa, for BASIC, welcomed work on just transition pathways and recognized a wide diversity of pathways. He expressed concern with efforts by developed countries to “impose new interpretations of the Paris Agreement” and link financial flows to policy and commercial interests. He emphasized the need to achieve a global financial system “fit for purpose for sustainable development.”

Costa Rica, for AILAC, regretted the absence of the MWP from the agenda and stressed adaptation as a priority, with GGA as a key component for reducing the risks of climate change. She urged improving connections between Technology Mechanism and Financial Mechanism and closing the technology gap.

Brazil, for ABU, stressed adaptation as a priority, lamented the lack of a decision on a host for the Santiago Network, and underscored finance, technology, and capacity building are key.

The UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, as the incoming COP 28 Presidency, said humanity is at “a watershed moment” and urged transformational change and bold outcomes at COP 28. He highlighted the need to get back on track to keep 1.5°C degrees within reach while leaving no one behind.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES called for preventing maladaptation and violations of rights. She said the green energy revolution should not perpetuate Indigenous Peoples’ exclusion from energy systems.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES said the second Habitat Assembly adopted a resolution calling for enhancing the interlinkage between urbanization and climate change resilience.

RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT NGOs praised the IPCC’s role, suggested further work on Indigenous knowledge, and called for integrating health, biodiversity, and the Ocean into the climate agenda.

TRADE UNIONS expressed concern that the COP 28 Presidency wants to reduce just transition to an energy issue for only the Global South.

WOMEN AND GENDER stressed that rights cannot be realized without scaled up funding for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH demanded meaningful engagement with youth in NDCs, including youth in delegations at all levels, and reforming the international financial system to relieve debt.

ENVIRONMENTAL NGOs called for a clear roadmap for a just transition and urged a rapid, just, equitable transition away from fossil fuels.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY underscored the need for a MWP and for urgently scaling up climate action, stressing the need to focus on national implementation and expressing disappointment at limited progress on the GGA.

**Closure of the SBI:** Parties adopted the draft report of SBI 58 (FCCC/SBI/2023/L.8). SBI Chair Munir closed the meeting at 11:39 pm on Thursday, 15 June.

**Closure of the SBSTA:** Parties adopted the draft report of SBSTA 58 (FCCC/SBSTA/2023/L.5). SBSTA Chair Vreuls closed the meeting at 11:40 pm on Thursday, 15 June.

## A Brief Analysis of the Bonn Climate Change Conference

*“The collective response remains pitiful, [...] we are hurtling towards disaster, [...] it is time to wake up and step up.”*  
UN Secretary-General António Guterres

Negotiators commonly report that “everyone is equally unhappy” with an agreement on a contentious issue. As odd as it might sound, this is a positive spin on the outcome of tough negotiations because it indicates parties engaged in a give-and-take that led to a compromise containing elements that were agreeable to all. However, coming out of the 58th session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 58) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it was evident that many delegates were just plain unhappy—unhappy with the process and equally unhappy with its outcome.

Many are desperate for step-changes on numerous fronts. They want the UNFCCC to be more efficient and effective, to be more inclusive and transparent, and to facilitate enhanced climate action in line with the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement.

This brief analysis picks up on some of these aspirations, reflecting on discussions held in Bonn and their implications for future meetings and change on the ground. The analysis is framed using the call by COP 28 Youth Climate Champion Shamma Al Mazrui (United Arab Emirates) to challenge how things have always been done by asking “what if?”

### *What if... we cleaned up the process?*

One thing was clear from the outset: SB 58 would be “jam-packed.” The SBs had over 20 items on their respective agendas. In addition to the many time slots for informal consultations on these items, the SB Chairs highlighted they had to fit over 70 three-hour slots into the schedule to accommodate over 20 mandated events. A schedule like this doesn’t leave much room to breathe, especially for small delegations. It is draining for individual negotiators, and many think it also slows down progress in the negotiations, as there is little room to engage in candid discussions between country groups and come up with bridging proposals that move things forward, let alone consider the bigger picture. With rooms booked for back-to-back sessions, there wasn’t much opportunity for delegates to recess until the very last days of the SB meeting, when the schedule finally thinned out.

It is not only the sessions of the SBs and the Conference of the Parties (COP) that are jam-packed. The increasing number of workstreams and their associated submission deadlines and workshops eat into the intersessional period. During the SBs’ closing plenary, the UNFCCC Secretariat pointed to some of the new mandates from SB 58, including workshops and associated reports related to the just transition work programme, the Nairobi work programme on adaptation, and cooperative approaches under the Paris Agreement—all to be held in the remainder of 2023.

Obviously, this comes at a cost, both in terms of human and financial resources. Delegates need to digest new mandates, submit views, participate in workshops, and read reports. And the Secretariat needs to facilitate it all. Costs vary depending on the complexity of the task at hand. Technical papers are more extensive than synthesis reports, and online tools, such as for reporting under the Paris Agreement’s Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), can take years and dozens of skilled people to develop. Workshops

that take place during or around SB meetings or COPs are cheaper than stand-alone events, both for the Secretariat and attendees, although either way, many negotiators end up being on the road for significant periods of time.

Budget questions were overall very prominent at SB 58, as new Executive Secretary Simon Stiell presented his first proposed biennium budget to parties. Negotiators focused on how much the proposed budget has grown in “real” or “nominal” terms, rather than the actual cost to implement their mandates, and questioned what was proposed as part of the Secretariat’s core vs. supplementary budget. Ultimately, the SBs recommended the COP adopt a budget for which core costs—which are covered by parties’ assessed contributions—are half the size of the proposed “supplementary” budget activities for which the Secretariat must solicit specific funding. And yet, the growth in agreed mandates has to be funded one way or another.

“Surely you could fundraise from Bloomberg Philanthropies or the like to support the development of the accountability framework for non-party stakeholders’ climate action,” contemplated a seasoned observer. “Such a framework would be a welcome thing to rein in greenwashing, but the ETF tools should obviously be a priority.”

The Secretariat will surely face many challenges in navigating priorities and safeguard principles to implement these mandates. Executive Secretary Stiell reported that, while COP 25 in 2019 resulted in seven major mandates, COPs 26 and 27 resulted in 60 major mandates. “At this rate, who knows how many work programmes we’ll establish at COP 28,” wondered an observer.

While attention to these process-related questions is increasing, resolution isn’t in reach just yet. The agenda item on “arrangements for intergovernmental meetings” gave way to very constructive discussions, but it isn’t until SBI 60 (June 2024) that delegates will consider options for streamlining agendas or increasing the participation of observer organizations from developing countries, let alone decide on actual reforms. “There are a number of things we could lay to rest or turn dormant,” considered a negotiator, and a thematic bundling of agenda items would already be helpful. “For starters, let’s have simple, to-the-point workstream titles,” she implored. “We don’t need Presidencies to put a stamp on everything, crowding our agendas with their Glasgow-this, Sharm el-Sheikh-that.”

In one respect, SB 58 did bring one improvement to the process. In his closing statement, Stiell announced that, going forward, information on all participants’ organizational affiliation would be publicly disclosed. If greenhouse gas emissions weren’t still rising three decades into the life of the Convention, such a measure might not receive much attention. But news of corporate lobbyists flocking to the negotiations and the designation of an oil-executive as COP 28 President are making it increasingly difficult to defend the UNFCCC’s legitimacy. Civil society organizations welcomed this transparency measure as an important first step towards addressing conflicts of interest.

### *What if... we strengthened climate action?*

Until the penultimate day of SB 58 it was unclear whether there would be any formal outcome of the meeting, as parties could not reach agreement on the SBs’ agendas. “This might sound like a bunch of bureaucrats haggled over nonsense to pass time,” noted a seasoned delegate, “but the disagreement struck right to the core of the process.”

In March 2023, the European Union and the Environmental Integrity Group requested the inclusion of the mitigation work programme on the provisional agendas. But that—and some other issues—sparked debate that held up their adoption at the outset of the meeting. It also motivated the Like-minded Developing Countries to propose what some dubbed “a counter item” on urgently scaling up financial support from developed countries three days into SB 58. Despite lengthy discussions, both in consultations among Heads of Delegation and in plenary, neither item ultimately made it onto the agendas. “We have a conundrum on our hands,” because the assessment is unequivocal. Mitigation is insufficient and needs to be drastically and swiftly ramped up, and developed countries have yet to deliver on their commitment to mobilize USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to support developing countries’ climate action.

In terms of strengthening climate action, lack of progress on mitigation and finance is obviously problematic. Measuring progress at SB 58 based on these two issues somewhat misses the point, however. A more fitting assessment would be that the meeting never had the necessary ingredients for making big strides on either of these issues. Such progress would rather manifest through the outcome of and follow-up to the first Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement and the definition of a new collective quantified goal on climate finance at a level significantly above the current USD 100 billion commitment. Yet, the more fitting assessment of SB 58 isn’t any rosier, as the meeting largely failed to shift the needle on most of the issues where it was actually supposed to make significant progress.

Parties could not agree on a host for the secretariat of the Santiago Network on loss and damage. Yet doing so is key to finally operationalizing the Network, which was established in 2019 to catalyze technical assistance in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. They also did not make notable progress on the development of a framework to guide the achievement of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and the review of overall progress in achieving it, with some saying adaptation ended up becoming a “hostage” of the mitigation vs. finance agenda debate. The GGA is a key component of the Paris Agreement, and delegates are set to adopt the framework at CMA 5, but SB 58 didn’t bring about much clarity on what this framework would entail, especially with regard to possible targets, indicators, or metrics.

As was apparent during the SB’s closing plenary, another big disappointment was the consideration of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In the words of Saint Kitts and Nevis, for the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), it should be “a no-brainer” to acknowledge AR6 as the most comprehensive and robust assessment to date. But the SB 58 draft decisions merely recognize that AR6 represents a more comprehensive and robust assessment of climate change than AR5. AOSIS and many others underscored the pivotal role of the IPCC in supporting effective climate action and registered their dismay as to the conduct of negotiations on the matter, with agreement largely being held up by one developing country.

In comparison, many considered the discussions on the work programme on just transition pathways to have been quite fruitful. Granted, much remains to be resolved when it comes to fleshing out the programme and, as is typical for climate negotiations, developed and developing countries are far apart when it comes to the question of means of implementation. But many take this first exchange

of views as a win, especially given that the establishment of the work programme was “catapulted into the cover decision in Sharm el-Sheikh without much of an actual discussion,” as one delegate recalled. All emphasize the importance of leaving no one behind in the necessary transition towards low-carbon economy, with Stiell and others emphasizing it is a key enabler of enhanced ambition.

Progress on the just transition work programme doesn’t hold up too badly either when compared to the “relatively meager” advances on the first Global Stocktake (GST) to evaluate progress in implementing the Paris Agreement. While the GST technical dialogue’s Co-Chairs said the GST was fed with 170,000 pages of information and succeeded in getting parties and non-party stakeholders to engage on a range of issues, especially during world café sessions, it remains unclear how delegates will bring it over the finish line.

The conclusion of the first GST is the most awaited outcome of CMA 5: it is supposed to foster the ratcheting up of the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to be submitted by the first quarter of 2025. As the IPCC’s latest findings shows, such a ratcheting up is crucially needed, as we are not collectively on track to reach the Paris Agreement’s objectives. Yet much work remains. All that parties could agree to at SB 58 was to note the indicative draft structure of the CMA 5 decision, although even that agreement has a large question mark. The indicative draft structure contains four different options for the title of a section on finance. “I have no idea how we are supposed to go from this to a strong call for action in just five months,” wondered a puzzled delegate.

### ***What if... we looked to COP 28/CMA 5 to bring about a course-correction?***

While short on specific accomplishments, the discussions and conclusions reached at SB 58 feed into important intersessional work. For one, there is the GST. The summary report from the technical dialogue of the first GST and the October 2023 workshop that is supposed to develop elements for the consideration of its output component could both pave the way for a course-correction. Whether the honest assessments of responsibility, acceptance of accountability, and restoration of trust necessary to deliver a step change, will be possible when these discussions move out of public view will largely determine how the debates in Dubai will be framed.

For another, there is the ever-present issue of finance. Albeit only in the form of dialogues, SB 58 laid the building blocks for the two defining finance issues: loss and damage finance and the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG). Now all eyes are on the Transitional Committee tasked with making a recommendation to COP 28/CMA 5 on the operationalization of the funding arrangements and new fund for responding to loss and damage. Expectations are high for political guidance on the NCQG as well, both with respect to the quantum of the goal and to qualitative aspects such as concessionality. In this case, many are also looking for political guidance from discussions outside the UNFCCC process, including the Summit for a New Global Financial Pact taking place in late June 2023.

Finally, while mitigation was kept off the agenda at SB 58, it is likely to be the key issue the COP 28 Presidency will be evaluated on: How will they address the issue of fossil fuel phase-out? Will they pick up and advance the idea of a renewable energy goal? How much prominence will be allocated to technologies such as carbon capture and storage? The COP 28 Presidency kept a low

profile in Bonn. Some noted they were “awfully quiet” during the agenda fight, which makes some observers worry the Presidency is not prepared to be the mediator it needs to be to secure a successful outcome in Dubai. But, circling back to COP 28 Youth Climate Champion Shamma Al Mazrui, “What if COP 28 becomes the defining moment for the necessary course correction?”

### Upcoming Meetings

**Summit on a New Global Financing Pact:** This event aims to build a more responsive, fairer, and more inclusive international financial system to fight inequalities, finance the climate transition, and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. **dates:** 22-23 June 2023 **location:** Paris, France **www:** [nouveau-pacte-financier.org](http://nouveau-pacte-financier.org)

**Fourth Global Climate and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Synergy Conference:** This event will take place under the theme, “Delivering a Just Transition through Climate and SDG Synergies.” **date:** 16 July 2023 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **www:** [sdgs.un.org/events/fourth-global-conference-strengthening-synergies-between-paris-agreement-and-2030-agenda](https://sdgs.un.org/events/fourth-global-conference-strengthening-synergies-between-paris-agreement-and-2030-agenda)

**59th Session of the IPCC (IPCC 59):** During this first meeting of the seventh assessment cycle, the IPCC will hold elections for the incoming Chair and Bureau. **dates:** 25-28 July 2023 **location:** Nairobi, Kenya **www:** [ipcc.ch/meeting-doc/ipcc-59](https://ipcc.ch/meeting-doc/ipcc-59)

**African Climate Week (ACW 2023):** The Regional Climate Weeks provide a platform for policymakers, practitioners, businesses, and civil society to exchange on climate solutions, barriers, and opportunities. **dates:** 4-8 September 2023 **location:** Nairobi, Kenya **www:** [unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/africa-climate-week-2023](https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/africa-climate-week-2023)

**Climate Ambition Summit:** This event is being organized by the UN Secretary-General during the High-Level week of the UN General Assembly. It is an opportunity for “First Movers and Doers” to report how they are responding to the Secretary-General’s call to accelerate climate action. **date:** 20 September 2023 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **www:** [un.org/pgs/77/2023/04/05/letter-from-the-president-of-the-general-assembly-scheduling-of-mandated-meetings-for-hlw78/](https://un.org/pgs/77/2023/04/05/letter-from-the-president-of-the-general-assembly-scheduling-of-mandated-meetings-for-hlw78/)

**Middle East and North Africa Climate Week (MENACW 2023):** The Regional Climate Weeks provide a platform for policymakers, practitioners, businesses and civil society to exchange on climate solutions, barriers, and opportunities. **dates:** 9-12 October 2023 **location:** Riyadh, Saudi Arabia **www:** [unfccc.int/mena-climate-week-2023](https://unfccc.int/mena-climate-week-2023)

**Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week (LACCW 2023):** The Regional Climate Weeks provide a platform for policymakers, practitioners, businesses and civil society to exchange on climate solutions, barriers to overcome and opportunities realized in different regions. **dates:** 23-27 October 2023 **location:** Panama City, Panama **www:** [unfccc.int/event/latin-america-and-caribbean-climate-week-laccw-2023](https://unfccc.int/event/latin-america-and-caribbean-climate-week-laccw-2023)

**Asia-Pacific Climate Week (APCW 2023):** The Regional Climate Weeks provide a platform for policymakers, practitioners, businesses and civil society to exchange on climate solutions, barriers, and opportunities realized in different regions. **dates:** TBD November 2023 **location:** Johor, Malaysia **www:** [unfccc.int/asia-pacific-climate-week-2023](https://unfccc.int/asia-pacific-climate-week-2023)

**Seventh and Eighth Workshops of the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation:** The seventh workshop aims to look at strategies for interfacing the

GGA with other processes, including the GST, while the eighth workshop will focus on taking stock of the programme after its first two years. **dates:** TBD 2023 **location:** TBD **www:** [unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/glasgow-sharm-el-sheikh-WP-GGGA#Workshops](https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/glasgow-sharm-el-sheikh-WP-GGGA#Workshops)

**UNFCCC COP 28:** The 28th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 28), the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 18), and the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 5) will convene to complete the first Global Stocktake, among other matters. **dates:** 30 November – 12 December 2023 **location:** Dubai, United Arab Emirates **www:** [unfccc.int/cop28](https://unfccc.int/cop28)

For additional upcoming events, see [sdg.iisd.org](https://sdg.iisd.org)

### Glossary

ABU	Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay
AC	Adaptation Committee
AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
ALBA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
AR6	Sixth Assessment Report (IPCC)
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India, and China
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGA	Global goal on adaptation
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GST	Global Stocktake
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	Least developed countries
LEG	LDC Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries
MWP	Mitigation ambition and implementation work programme
NAPs	National adaptation plans
NDCs	Nationally determined contributions
SBs	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
Technological Advice on its fifty-eighth session,  
held in Bonn from 5 to 15 June 2023**

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**Addendum – FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4/Add.1**

**Draft decisions forwarded for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDC	least developed country
NAP	national adaptation plan
NGO	non-governmental organization
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. SBSTA 58 was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 5 to 15 June 2023.
2. The SBSTA Chair, Harry Vreuls (Kingdom of the Netherlands), opened the session on Monday, 5 June,<sup>1</sup> and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Kakhaberi Mdivani (Georgia) as Vice-Chair and Zita Kassa Wilks (Gabon) as Rapporteur.
3. The Chair, also on behalf of the SBI Chair, recalled the recent passing of Muhammed Quamrul Islam Chowdhury from Bangladesh, a former delegate who was extensively involved in the UNFCCC process for many years, particularly in relation to adaptation. In his memory, the SBSTA Chair invited all delegates to observe a minute's silence.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

4. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 5 June, the SBSTA considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations.<sup>2</sup>
5. The Chair explained that, after extensive consultations with Parties on the provisional agenda, more time was needed to consider the matter. He proposed that the SBSTA proceed with its work on the basis of the provisional agenda with a view to adopting the agenda at a meeting later in the session. He also proposed to hold consultations jointly with the SBI Chair on the way forward.
6. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of 29 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – People's Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Environmental Integrity Group; European Union and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; LDCs; Like-minded Developing Countries; and Umbrella Group.<sup>3</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of five intergovernmental organizations: Global Climate Observing System, International Maritime Organization, IPCC, WMO and World Climate Research Programme,<sup>4</sup> and by representatives of eight UNFCCC constituencies: business and industry NGOs; children and youth NGOs; environmental NGOs; Indigenous Peoples organizations; local government and municipal authorities; research and independent NGOs; trade union NGOs; and women and gender constituency.<sup>5</sup>
7. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 12 June, when the provisional agenda was proposed for adoption, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries, requested, in accordance with rule 13 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, to include in the agenda an item entitled "Urgently scaling up financial support from developed country Parties in line with Article 4, paragraph 5, to enable implementation for developing countries in this critical decade". Since some Parties objected to this, the Chair

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<sup>1</sup> Prior to the opening, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Simon Stiell, addressed the delegates. His statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 0:02:34).

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2023/1.

<sup>3</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 1:40:52).

<sup>4</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 4:39:21).

<sup>5</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 4:59:56).

informed Parties that he would continue consultations on the way forward with a view to then swiftly adopting the agenda, and adjourned the meeting.

8. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 14 June, the Chair reported on the consultations, which had resulted in Parties reaching agreement on the adoption of the agenda. The Chair proposed that the SBSTA adopt the provisional agenda with the title of item 9 orally amended and with the exception of item 18, with the understanding that the discussions during the informal consultations at this session on the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme would be reflected in an informal note jointly prepared by the SBSTA and SBI Chairs under their own authority.<sup>6</sup>

9. As proposed by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the agenda as follows:<sup>7</sup>

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
  - (c) Election of officers other than the Chair;
  - (d) Mandated events.
3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
4. Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee.\*
5. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3.\*
6. Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.\*
7. Research and systematic observation.
8. Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement.\*
9. Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4.\*
10. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.\*
11. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.\*
12. Methodological issues under the Convention:
  - (a) Greenhouse gas data interface;
  - (b) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.
13. Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3.
14. Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3.
15. Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3.
16. Cooperation with other international organizations.

<sup>6</sup> The informal note is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630647>.

<sup>7</sup> Joint SBSTA 58–SBI 58 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

17. Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
18. Other matters.
19. Closure of and report on the session.

## **B. Organization of the work of the session**

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

10. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the SBSTA, which was held together with the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of SBI 58, pending the adoption of the agenda and noting the strong will of Parties to make progress on all issues, the Chair proposed, and Parties agreed, to launch work on the basis of the provisional agenda (see para. 5 above).

11. The Chair encouraged Parties to engage constructively in the negotiations and respect meeting times and reminded them about the deadline for all groups to conclude their work by 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 14 June, to ensure the timely availability of draft conclusions for the closing plenary on Thursday, 15 June. He encouraged Parties to keep all informal consultations open to observers in accordance with established practice and relevant SBI conclusions.<sup>8</sup>

12. On the proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA agreed to proceed on that basis and in line with previously adopted SBI conclusions on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.<sup>9</sup>

13. During these sessions, the SBSTA and SBI Chairs convened an informal stocktaking plenary, on 13 June, with the aim of facilitating openness, inclusiveness and transparency, to review the progress of the negotiations.<sup>10</sup>

14. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBSTA, on 15 June, which was held together with the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of SBI 58, statements were made by representatives of 25 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Environmental Integrity Group; European Union and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; LDCs; Like-minded Developing Countries; and Umbrella Group.<sup>11</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of eight UNFCCC constituencies: business and industry NGOs; children and youth NGOs; environmental NGOs; Indigenous Peoples organizations; local government and municipal authorities; research and independent NGOs; trade union NGOs; and women and gender constituency.<sup>12</sup>

## **C. Election of officers other than the Chair**

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

15. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the Chair recalled that the SBSTA was expected to elect its Vice-Chair and Rapporteur for 2023. He informed Parties that Zita Kassa Wilks had been nominated to serve as SBSTA Rapporteur for a second term. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA elected Zita Kassa Wilks as its Rapporteur for 2023. The Chair reminded Parties that consultations on nominations for SBSTA Vice-Chair were ongoing and he proposed to return to this sub-item at the SBSTA closing plenary.

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<sup>8</sup> FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paras. 222–225.

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paras. 213 and 218–221.

<sup>10</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/informal-stocktaking-by-the-sb-chairs>.

<sup>11</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 1:38:54).

<sup>12</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 3:59:26).

16. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair informed Parties that Nathalie Flores González (Dominican Republic) had been nominated for election as SBSTA Vice-Chair. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA elected Nathalie Flores González as its Vice-Chair for 2023, and the Chair congratulated her on her election. The Chair thanked Khakaberi Mdivani for his service as SBSTA Vice-Chair over the past three and a half years, including for his support throughout this session.

#### **D. Mandated events**

(Agenda sub-item 2(d))

17. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA took note of the information provided by its Chair on the mandated events being held in conjunction with this session.<sup>13</sup> At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA took note of the technical report on the in-session technical workshop on findings on emission metrics contained in the AR6,<sup>14</sup> mandated at SBSTA 57.<sup>15</sup>

### **III. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change**

(Agenda item 3)

#### **1. Proceedings**

18. The document considered at this session is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>16</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by María del Pilar Bueno (Argentina) and Maria Samuelsen (Denmark). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

19. The SBSTA recognized the role of the NWP in closing knowledge gaps and engaging with experts in order to facilitate the co-production of knowledge-based outputs and the scaling up of action related to adaptation, in particular in developing countries, including the LDCs and small island developing States.

20. The SBSTA also recognized that the work under the NWP, in line with the knowledge-to-action methodology, is crucial to facilitating achievement of the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement in terms of supporting the delivery and enhancement of adaptation knowledge and action, in particular in developing countries, including the LDCs and small island developing States.

21. The SBSTA welcomed the report on progress in implementing activities under the NWP, prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, and the information provided therein on next steps, new activities and the workplan for 2023.<sup>17</sup>

22. The SBSTA noted that the work under the NWP should include addressing knowledge gaps identified by Parties in developing adaptation-related policies and processes, and preparing and implementing actions identified in relevant documents, including NAPs, nationally determined contributions, adaptation communications, national communications and biennial transparency reports, as appropriate.

23. The SBSTA welcomed the work and progress of the secretariat in implementing activities under the NWP in 2022–2023. It requested the secretariat to continue to implement activities under the NWP, in particular in developing countries, including the LDCs and small island developing States, in line with the workplan referred to in paragraph 21 above.

<sup>13</sup> See document FCCC/SBSTA/2023/1, paras. 8–13.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2023/INF.2.

<sup>15</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/10, para. 69.

<sup>16</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-58?item=3>.

<sup>17</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2023/2.

24. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to:

(a) Scale up the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative around the globe, striving for a regional balance when organizing activities and workshops with regional partners thereunder, with a view to addressing knowledge gaps and enhancing adaptation action in developing countries;

(b) Strengthen the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme and continue to build partnerships, striving for a regional balance, for addressing adaptation knowledge gaps, particularly in developing countries;

(c) Enhance, in collaboration with NWP partners, the provision of usable, useful and innovative knowledge on specific adaptation practices, including cross-cutting practices, in order to respond to Parties' needs, including those identified in the current and future work of relevant constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

(d) Continue to enhance understanding of and disseminate scientific knowledge and, in collaboration with the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, enhance understanding and application of local knowledge and Indigenous science, values and knowledge systems with a view to addressing current and future knowledge gaps, and enhance the availability of and access to related knowledge products, translating them into United Nations official languages, as appropriate;

(e) Strengthen modalities for disseminating and communicating NWP knowledge products, including at regional climate weeks and NAP Expos, by updating and enhancing the user-friendliness and accessibility of the adaptation knowledge portal,<sup>18</sup> and by increasing the provision of knowledge products in different United Nations official languages, as appropriate;

(f) Continue its work with the secretariats of the other Rio Conventions with regard to adaptation-related issues;

(g) Prepare a concise report on activities, by region, undertaken under the NWP in the last five years for consideration at SBSTA 60 (June 2024), with the aim of closing knowledge gaps that may affect future activities, increasing cooperation and creating synergies at the interregional level, and facilitating the scaling up of adaptation action;

(h) Organize an event on monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for all adaptation actions and support, including transformational adaptation;

(i) Organize the 16<sup>th</sup> Focal Point Forum, in conjunction with COP 28 (November–December 2023), on addressing adaptation knowledge gaps in mountains, high-latitude areas and the cryosphere.

25. The SBSTA recognized the importance of the NWP in relation to brokering and delivering knowledge and expertise to constituted bodies and for processes of relevance under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as the ability to actively respond under the NWP to the adaptation knowledge gaps identified within those bodies and processes.

26. The SBSTA invited Parties, NWP partners and other relevant organizations, as appropriate, to provide financial and in-kind support for the implementation of activities, striving for a regional balance, under the NWP.

27. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 24 above.

28. It requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

## **IV. Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee\***

(Agenda item 4)

29. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 58 agenda item 12 in informal consultations co-facilitated by María del Pilar Bueno and Morgane Chiochia (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

30. The SBSTA and the SBI continued consideration of this matter. At their 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, they agreed to continue consideration thereof at SB 59 (November–December 2023) on the basis of the draft text elements prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at these sessions, as amended by Parties and groups of Parties at the sessions.<sup>19</sup>

## **V. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3\***

(Agenda item 5)

### **1. Proceedings**

31. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 58 agenda item 11 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Janine Elizabeth Felson (Belize) and Mattias Frumerie (Sweden). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

32. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the progress in the implementation of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and the fifth and sixth workshops held under the work programme in the first half of 2023.<sup>20</sup>

33. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to their Chairs for providing guidance on the workshops referred to in paragraph 32 above, to the secretariat for conducting the workshops and implementing interactive modalities for participation, and to Parties and non-Party stakeholders for contributing to and engaging in the workshops.

34. The SBSTA and the SBI also expressed appreciation to the Governments of Maldives and Germany for hosting the fifth and sixth workshops respectively under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

35. The SBSTA and the SBI reiterated that the development of the framework for guiding the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it<sup>21</sup> is to be undertaken through a structured approach and may take into consideration, inter alia, the elements referred to in paragraph 10 of decision 3/CMA.4.

36. The SBSTA and the SBI invited their Chairs to continue considering, at the remaining workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, matters related to the framework referred to in paragraph 35 above, inter alia, the development and use of targets, indicators and metrics, global adaptation priorities, and modalities for increasing international cooperation in support of the framework, and to include in the workshops sessions for Parties to explore areas of commonality in developing the framework and taking stock of progress.

<sup>19</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630089>.

<sup>20</sup> The summary notes on the fifth and sixth workshops are available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627908> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/630504> respectively.

<sup>21</sup> See decision 3/CMA.4, paras. 8–9.



37. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the views presented by Parties during these sessions,<sup>22</sup> which can be considered during the remainder of the work programme and in the development of the framework referred to in paragraph 35 above, including to serve as input to discussions during the seventh and eighth workshops, recognizing that these views do not capture all those of Parties and do not represent consensus.

38. The SBSTA and the SBI considered the possible structural elements, outlined below, for a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA 5 (November–December 2023):

- (a) Preamble;
- (b) Acknowledgement of progress and conclusions under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation;
- (c) Establishment of the framework for the global goal on adaptation;
- (d) Elements of the framework for the global goal on adaptation:
  - (i) Purpose;
  - (ii) Dimensions;
  - (iii) Themes;
  - (iv) General and cross-cutting considerations;
  - (v) Enabling conditions (option 1) or means of implementation (option 2);
  - (vi) Reporting;
  - (e) Overarching targets and specific targets, indicators and metrics (option 1) or shared adaptation priorities under the framework for the global goal on adaptation (option 2);
  - (f) Link to the global stocktake;
  - (g) International cooperation and the role of stakeholders;
  - (h) Follow-up work (option 1) or no section on follow-up work (option 2);
  - (i) Finance and budgetary provisions (option 1) or no section on finance and budgetary provisions (option 2).

39. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 18 of decision 3/CMA.4, inviting Parties and observers to submit views on the outcomes of and work conducted under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, and further invited Parties to provide additional views on the draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA 5 considering the possible structural elements set out in paragraph 38 above.

## **VI. Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts\***

(Agenda item 6)

40. The document considered at this session is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>23</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 58 agenda item 14 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Lucas Di Pietro Paolo (Argentina) and Cornelia Jäger (Austria).

41. The SBSTA and the SBI initiated discussions on selecting the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated

<sup>22</sup> The in-session submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-58?item=5> alongside the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/629890>, the content of which is not intended to prejudge further work that Parties may wish to undertake, nor does it in any way prevent Parties from expressing other views that they may have in the future.

<sup>23</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-58?item=6>.

with the adverse effects of climate change and, at their 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59 taking into account the draft text prepared for this agenda item at this session.<sup>24</sup>

## VII. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda item 7)

### 1. Proceedings

42. The SBSTA had before it relevant submissions.<sup>25</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Elizabeth Bush (Canada) and Ladislaus Chang'a (United Republic of Tanzania). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

43. The SBSTA noted the importance of discussion under this agenda item on scientific advances and on research gaps and needs relevant to supporting work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

44. The SBSTA welcomed the activities and information reported in the statements delivered at the opening plenary of this session by the Global Climate Observing System, the IPCC, WMO and the World Climate Research Programme.

45. The SBSTA invited WMO to report on the outcomes of the nineteenth World Meteorological Congress, held from 22 May to 2 June 2023, at SBSTA 59 (November–December 2023).

46. The SBSTA welcomed the Synthesis Report<sup>26</sup> of the AR6.<sup>27</sup> It expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the authors and the entire IPCC community for their work on the Synthesis Report. It noted that the AR6 is an important contribution to the best available science for supporting decision-making on climate change.

47. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to its Chair, the Chair and secretariat of the IPCC and the UNFCCC secretariat for organizing the SBSTA–IPCC special event on key findings from the Synthesis Report of the AR6, held on 5 June 2023.<sup>28</sup>

48. Reflecting on the special event, the SBSTA noted the significant advances in scientific understanding of climate change since the AR5. Risks are increasing with every increment of global warming and, for any given future warming level, many climate-related risks are higher than assessed in the AR5.

49. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to its Chair and the secretariat for organizing the fifteenth meeting of the research dialogue, held on 8 June 2023, on transformational adaptation, non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gases and carbon dioxide removal, including negative-emission technologies.<sup>29</sup>

50. Reflecting on the event and meeting referred to in paragraphs 47 and 49 above respectively, the SBSTA noted scientific advances, knowledge gaps and research needs related to scenario development and use; high-resolution regional information; complex, cascading and transboundary risks; risks and opportunities related to upscaling carbon

<sup>24</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630140>.

<sup>25</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “research and systematic observation” and select “2023”).

<sup>26</sup> IPCC. 2023. *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Core Writing Team, H Lee, and J Romero (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>.

<sup>27</sup> The AR6 includes three IPCC Working Group reports, three IPCC Special Reports and the Synthesis Report.

<sup>28</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-ipcc-special-event-key-findings-of-the-sixth-assessment-synthesis-report>.

<sup>29</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/research-dialogue-15>.

dioxide removal; the implications of different emission metric choices to climate change policies; enabling environments, including technologies and support; synergies and trade-offs between mitigation, adaptation and the Sustainable Development Goals; and the consideration of equity.

51. The SBSTA encouraged Parties, research programmes and organizations, and the scientific community to take action to address the gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 50 above, including by strengthening regional research capacity and research inclusivity. It also encouraged the IPCC to continue its efforts to enhance inclusivity and regional representation in its seventh assessment cycle.

52. The SBSTA invited its Chair to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, a summary report on the meeting referred to in paragraph 49 above, to be made available in advance of SBSTA 59.

53. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation and gratitude to IPCC experts and other experts for their contributions to the event and meeting referred to in paragraphs 47 and 49 above respectively and for their contributions to mandated and other events related to the AR6 held during this session.

54. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit via the submission portal<sup>30</sup> by 15 March 2024 views on possible themes for the sixteenth meeting of the research dialogue, to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 60.

55. The SBSTA recommended draft decisions on the AR6 for consideration and adoption at COP 28 and CMA 5.<sup>31</sup>

## **VIII. Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement\***

(Agenda item 8)

### **1. Proceedings**

56. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 58 agenda item 7 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Alison Campbell (United Kingdom) and Joseph Teo (Singapore). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

57. The SBSTA and the SBI emphasized the importance of the global stocktake for achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

58. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue under the global stocktake for delivering the third and final meeting of the dialogue, and to facilitators, participating experts, Parties and non-Party stakeholders for their contributions to and engagement in that meeting.

59. The SBSTA and the SBI also expressed appreciation to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue for preparing the summary report on the second meeting of the dialogue,<sup>32</sup> the informal consultations on that report, held on 12 April 2023, and the informal consultations, held on 10 May 2023, on the information note on the third meeting of the dialogue.<sup>33</sup>

60. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue to prepare the summary report on the third meeting of the technical dialogue by 15 August 2023 and the factual synthesis report by 8 September 2023.

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<sup>30</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>31</sup> For the text of the draft decisions, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4/Add.1.

<sup>32</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627583>.

<sup>33</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GST%20TD1.3%20Information%20Note\\_0205.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GST%20TD1.3%20Information%20Note_0205.pdf).

61. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to their Chairs for holding a consultation,<sup>34</sup> in hybrid format, from 27 to 28 April 2023, on preparations for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake and welcomed the rich discussions that took place. They noted the summary report<sup>35</sup> on the consultation.

62. The SBSTA and the SBI also noted the update provided by the high-level committee referred to in paragraph 33 of decision 19/CMA.1, on 13 June 2023, on progress in planning its high-level events<sup>36</sup> and encouraged the high-level committee to continue to engage Parties and non-Party stakeholders in its activities.

63. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the views exchanged on the indicative draft structure of a draft decision on the global stocktake for consideration and adoption at CMA 5 and agreed to accelerate their work on the consideration of outputs component. They noted the indicative draft structure of the draft CMA 5 decision on the global stocktake contained in an informal note prepared by the co-chairs of the contact group for this agenda item at this session.<sup>37</sup>

64. The SBSTA and the SBI thanked their Chairs for organizing an intersessional in-person workshop, to be held in October 2023, to develop elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake, which will inform the work of the joint contact group on the global stocktake.<sup>38</sup> In addition, they:

(a) Invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component by 15 September 2023 via the submission portal taking into consideration the informal note referred to in paragraph 63 above;

(b) Requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions and to make it available on the UNFCCC website three weeks before the workshop.

65. The SBSTA and the SBI encouraged Parties and non-Party stakeholders to hold events, at the local, national, regional and international level, as appropriate, in support of the first global stocktake.

66. The SBSTA and the SBI reiterated their encouragement<sup>39</sup> to Parties to make voluntary contributions for the timely implementation of activities included in these conclusions and under the first global stocktake.

## **IX. Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4\***

(Agenda item 9)

### **1. Proceedings**

67. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 58 agenda item 8 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and Selam Kidane Abebe (Zambia). As Marianne Karlsen could not stay for the entire session, she was later replaced by Luisa Roelke (Germany). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

<sup>34</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/global-stocktake-april-consultation>.

<sup>35</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/global-stocktake-april-consultation>.

<sup>36</sup> In response to an invitation in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2022/10, para. 32, and FCCC/SBI/2022/20, para. 54.

<sup>37</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630104>.

<sup>38</sup> In response to a request in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2022/10, para. 31(b), and FCCC/SBI/2022/20, para. 53(b).

<sup>39</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/10, para. 34, and FCCC/SBI/2022/20, para. 56.

## 2. Conclusions

68. The SBSTA and the SBI initiated consideration of the work programme on just transition pathways referred to in paragraph 52 of decision 1/CMA.4.

69. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue work on this matter at SB 59, informed by the informal note available on the UNFCCC website,<sup>40</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 5.

70. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal by 15 September 2023 views on different elements of the work programme referred to in paragraph 68 above and requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on Parties' submissions with a view to informing Parties' further discussions on the work programme during the workshop referred to in paragraph 71 below.

71. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of their Chairs, a workshop to be held before SB 59 on the work programme referred to in paragraph 68 above to inform further work thereunder, based on the submissions and synthesis report referred to in paragraph 70 above, ensuring broad participation of Parties and observers. They further requested the secretariat to prepare, under the guidance of their Chairs, a summary report on the workshop.

72. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 70–71 above.

73. They requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## X. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security\*

(Agenda item 10)

### 1. Proceedings

74. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 58 agenda item 10 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Lucia Perugini (Italy) and Milagros Sandoval (Peru). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

75. The SBSTA and the SBI established at these sessions the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.<sup>41</sup>

76. They welcomed the submissions<sup>42</sup> from Parties and observers on the elements of that joint work, including views on topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.27.

77. They also welcomed the submissions<sup>43</sup> from Parties and observers on the operationalization of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal referred to in paragraph 16 of decision 3/CP.27.

78. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59.

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<sup>40</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/630068>.

<sup>41</sup> Pursuant to decision 3/CP.27, para. 14.

<sup>42</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "FCCC/CP/2022/L.4, para 17").

<sup>43</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "FCCC/CP/2022/L.4, para. 18").

## **XI. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement\***

(Agenda item 11)

### **1. Proceedings**

79. The document considered at this session is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>44</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 58 agenda item 9 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Catherine Goldberg (United States of America) and Peter Govindasamy (Singapore). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

80. The SBSTA and the SBI convened at these sessions a meeting of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

81. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the forum's in-session workshop on country-driven strategies for just transition and economic diversification focusing on challenges and opportunities<sup>45</sup> and expressed their gratitude to the experts for their contributions to the workshop.

82. The SBSTA and the SBI:

(a) Continued their consideration of the midterm review of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures;<sup>46</sup>

(b) Deliberated on the views on and guiding questions for the review<sup>47</sup> of the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum.<sup>48</sup>

83. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59.

## **XII. Methodological issues under the Convention**

(Agenda item 12)

### **A. Greenhouse gas data interface**

(Agenda sub-item 12(a))

84. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Thiago De Araújo Mendes (Brazil) and Daniela Romano (Italy). However, Parties could not conclude consideration of the matter at this session. In accordance with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the matter will be included in the provisional agenda for SBSTA 59.

### **B. Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport**

(Agenda sub-item 12(b))

85. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Martin Cames (Germany) and Florence Pacifica Achieng (Kenya). However, Parties could not conclude consideration of the matter at this session. In accordance

<sup>44</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-58?item=11>.

<sup>45</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/event/workshop\\_country\\_strategies\\_just-transition\\_economic-diversification](https://unfccc.int/event/workshop_country_strategies_just-transition_economic-diversification).

<sup>46</sup> As contained in annex II to decisions 4/CP.25, 4/CMP.15 and 4/CMA.2.

<sup>47</sup> See decision 7/CMA.1, para. 6.

<sup>48</sup> Decision 7/CMA.1, annex.

with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the matter will be included in the provisional agenda for SBSTA 59.

### **XIII. Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3**

(Agenda item 13)

#### **1. Proceedings**

86. The documents considered at this session are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>49</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Maria AlJishi (Saudi Arabia) and Peer Stiansen (Norway). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

87. The SBSTA, pursuant to paragraphs 4, 16(a), 17 and 22 of decision 6/CMA.4, considered the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article<sup>50</sup> 6, paragraph 2, and in decision 2/CMA.3.

88. The SBSTA took note of:

- (a) The submissions<sup>51</sup> from Parties;<sup>52</sup>
- (b) The workshops held intersessionally:
  - (i) A hybrid workshop on potential challenges Parties participating in cooperative approaches may face in addressing different elements of the initial report<sup>53</sup> and to support the identification of related capacity-building needs, held on 24 April 2023;<sup>54</sup>
  - (ii) A hybrid workshop on the draft version of the agreed electronic format,<sup>55</sup> held from 25 to 26 April 2023;<sup>56</sup>
  - (iii) A virtual workshop,<sup>57</sup> as part of the capacity-building programme referred to in paragraph 12 of decision 2/CMA.3, with the broad participation of Parties, on the completion and submission of the initial report, held from 17 to 18 May 2023.

89. The SBSTA also took note of:

- (a) The technical paper,<sup>58</sup> prepared by the secretariat on the basis of the issues identified at the workshop referred to in paragraph 88(b)(i) above, on potential considerations in the preparation of the reporting on elements listed in the initial report;
- (b) The informal report<sup>59</sup> on the workshop referred to in paragraph 88(b)(ii) above.

90. The SBSTA further took note of the informal note<sup>60</sup> prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item to capture the views expressed by Parties at this session on the matters referred to in paragraphs 4, 16(a), 17 and 22 of decision 6/CMA.4.

<sup>49</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-58?item=13>.

<sup>50</sup> “Article” in these conclusions refers to an Article of the Paris Agreement.

<sup>51</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “Article 6”).

<sup>52</sup> See decision 6/CMA.4, paras. 4, 15 and 19.

<sup>53</sup> Referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chap. IV.A.

<sup>54</sup> As per decision 6/CMA.4, para. 18.

<sup>55</sup> Referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chap. IV.B, and contained in decision 6/CMA.4, annex VII.

<sup>56</sup> As per decision 6/CMA.4, para. 3.

<sup>57</sup> As per decision 6/CMA.4, para. 23.

<sup>58</sup> FCCC/TP/2023/2.

<sup>59</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Art\\_6.2\\_WS\\_informal\\_report\\_AEF.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Art_6.2_WS_informal_report_AEF.pdf).

<sup>60</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/629815>.

91. The SBSTA invited Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal before SBSTA 59 views on the matters referred to in paragraphs 16(a), 17 and 22 of decision 6/CMA.4, to be taken into account where timing permits in preparing the technical paper and workshop referred to in paragraphs 92 and 93 below respectively, for consideration at SBSTA 59.

92. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare, with a view to facilitating understanding of the relevant issues but without prejudging possible outcomes, and considering the relevant work undertaken in the first intersessional period of 2023 and relevant views expressed by Parties at this session, a technical paper<sup>61</sup> without formal status on the elements referred to in paragraph 92(a–d) below prior to the workshop referred to in paragraph 93 below and on the elements and processes referred to in paragraph 92(e) below prior to publishing the informal document referred to in paragraph 94 below. The technical paper is to include analysis of the following elements, including any linkages between them, related to the mandates contained in decision 6/CMA.4 and to be prepared on the basis of any corresponding provisions of the guidance on cooperative approaches and relevant decisions of the CMA, and using flow charts and other visual representations:

(a) The process of authorization pursuant to paragraphs 2, 18(g) and 21(c) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3, notably the scope of changes to authorization of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards use(s), and the process for managing them and for authorization of entities and cooperative approaches with a view to ensuring transparency and consistency;

(b) The draft version of the agreed electronic format, including concepts and options for the structure of the agreed electronic format and proposals for common nomenclatures for Parties to test and support capacity-building, as well as options for the tables for submitting annual information as part of the regular information, as referred to in paragraph 23(j) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3;

(c) The mandates in paragraph 17(g–j) of decision 6/CMA.4, taking into account any submissions from Parties on the technical specifications and estimated costs for the international registry<sup>62</sup> referred to in paragraph 33(c) of that decision;

(d) Analysis and sequencing of the steps in the Article 6, paragraph 2, reporting and review processes, including as referred to in paragraph 17(a) of decision 6/CMA.4;

(e) Elements and processes pertaining to inconsistencies identified in reviews and in data on internationally transferred mitigation outcomes in the Article 6 database as referred to in paragraphs 16(a)(iii) and 17(f) of decision 6/CMA.4.

93. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to organize a hybrid workshop to be held in conjunction with the workshop being organized under the SBSTA agenda item entitled “Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3” before SBSTA 59 to consider the technical paper on the elements referred to in paragraph 92(a–d) above.

94. To facilitate deliberations on further guidance on cooperative approaches, the SBSTA further requested its Chair to prepare an informal document, including textual proposals and a revised draft version of the agreed electronic format, informed by the relevant views expressed by Parties at this session, as captured in the informal note referred to in paragraph 90 above, and the intersessional work referred to in paragraphs 92–93 above, for consideration at SBSTA 59 with a view to it recommending a draft decision on further guidance on cooperative approaches for consideration and adoption at CMA 5.

95. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, in developing the manual referred to in paragraph 22 of decision 6/CMA.4, to consider including therein, as relevant, explanations of key terms and concepts, illustrative elements of information, templates, examples and case studies that are not country-specific, and questions and answers on elements of the guidance on cooperative approaches related to reporting requirements and the evolving reporting practice. It also requested the secretariat to regularly update the manual on the basis of

<sup>61</sup> The technical paper is to be prepared in two parts with separate timelines.

<sup>62</sup> Referred to in decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, chap. I.C.



ongoing work on and experience with the implementation of the guidance on cooperative approaches. The first version of the manual should be made available to Parties by the end of 2023, and regular updates are to be provided by the secretariat on the continued development of the manual.

96. The SBSTA acknowledged the importance of and urgent need for a strong capacity-building programme and requested the secretariat to continue to provide regular updates on the status of the work on the capacity-building programme referred to in paragraph 12 of decision 2/CMA.3. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to prioritize as part of the capacity-building programme activities related to the preparation of the initial report, including fulfilment of the participation responsibilities set out in chapter II of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and the preparation of the agreed electronic format in its draft version.

97. The SBSTA recalled paragraph 9 of decision 6/CMA.4 regarding the request to the secretariat to implement and maintain the training programme for technical experts participating in Article 6 technical expert reviews pursuant to paragraph 26 of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3, taking into account technical advice from Article 6 lead reviewers on the implementation of the training for technical experts participating in Article 6 technical expert reviews pursuant to chapter XI.C of annex II to decision 6/CMA.4, and requested the secretariat to provide regular updates on the development of the training programme.

98. The SBSTA recalled paragraph 33(c) of decision 6/CMA.4 regarding the request to the secretariat to make available, as part of the implementation of the international registry, the technical specifications and associated cost estimates for the international registry and requested the secretariat to make available prior to SBSTA 59 updated specifications and estimates taking into account the submissions from Parties.

99. The SBSTA recalled paragraph 34 of decision 6/CMA.4 regarding the request to the secretariat to establish a voluntary forum of Article 6 registry system administrators and technical experts of participating Parties to facilitate cooperation among them, including sharing knowledge and experience in the context of implementing and operating the infrastructure under Article 6, paragraph 2, and to provide input to the further development and implementation of such infrastructure, as necessary, and requested the secretariat to expedite the implementation of that mandate.

100. The SBSTA recalled paragraph 38 of decision 6/CMA.4 regarding the request to the secretariat to prepare a technical paper on options for funding the activities related to the infrastructure under Article 6, paragraph 2, and the Article 6 technical expert review and requested the secretariat to prepare the paper as soon as possible but no later than one month prior to the workshop referred to in paragraph 93 above.

101. In relation to the technical paper referred to in paragraph 100 above, the SBSTA also requested the secretariat to conduct a survey of Parties on their choice between establishing a national registry or using the international registry, including the expected nature of such use, and on when they are planning to submit their initial report, as well as their capacity-building needs in this regard, in order to understand the potential volume of work and associated costs.

102. Regarding the matters referred to in paragraphs 16(a) and 17 of decision 6/CMA.4 that correspond to the matters referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.4, the SBSTA invited its Chair to consider organizing, at SBSTA 59, a joint meeting as part of the informal consultations on the guidance on cooperative approaches and the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, in order to prepare for consistent outcomes on these related matters at CMA 5.

103. The SBSTA also invited Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for operationalizing the guidance on cooperative approaches and supporting the intersessional work referred to in paragraphs 92–94 and 101 above.

104. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 92–94 and 101 above.

105. It requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

106. The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 59.

#### **XIV. Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3**

(Agenda item 14)

##### **1. Proceedings**

107. The documents considered at this session are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>63</sup> The SBSTA had before it relevant submissions.<sup>64</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Sonam Tashi (Bhutan). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

##### **2. Conclusions**

108. The SBSTA, pursuant to paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.4, considered matters relating to the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.<sup>65</sup>

109. The SBSTA took note of the synthesis report<sup>66</sup> by the secretariat on the views submitted by Parties and observer organizations on the matters referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.4.

110. The SBSTA also took note of the informal note<sup>67</sup> prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item to capture the views expressed by Parties at this session on the matters referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.4.

111. The SBSTA recalled paragraph 11 of decision 7/CMA.4, whereby the secretariat was requested to organize a technical expert dialogue, to be held before SBSTA 59, ensuring broad participation of Parties, to consider the matters referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.4 taking into account the submissions and synthesis report referred to in paragraph 109 above.

112. The SBSTA agreed to also take into account the views expressed by Parties at this session at the technical expert dialogue referred to in paragraph 111 above.

113. Regarding the matters referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.4 and their relation to the corresponding matters under the cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, the SBSTA also agreed to discuss these related issues in joint sessions during the technical expert dialogue referred to in paragraph 111 above in order to prepare for consistent outcomes on these related matters at CMA 5.

114. The SBSTA requested that the secretariat organize the technical expert dialogue referred to in paragraph 111 above to also allow virtual participation.

115. The SBSTA invited Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal by 15 September 2023 views on the matters referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.4 for consideration at SBSTA 59.

116. To facilitate deliberations on further guidance on the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, the SBSTA requested its Chair to prepare an informal document on the basis of the views expressed by Parties at this session and the outcomes of the technical expert dialogue and the submissions referred to in paragraphs 111 and 115 above respectively, including textual proposals, for

<sup>63</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-58?item=14>.

<sup>64</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.14, para. 10”).

<sup>65</sup> Decision 3/CMA.3, annex.

<sup>66</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2023/3.

<sup>67</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630087>.

consideration at SBSTA 59 with a view to it recommending a draft decision on further guidance on the rules, modalities and procedures for consideration and adoption at CMA 5.

117. Regarding the matters referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 7/CMA.4 and their relation to the corresponding matters under the cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, the SBSTA invited its Chair to consider organizing, at SBSTA 59, a joint<sup>68</sup> meeting for the informal consultations on the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and on the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement in order to prepare for consistent outcomes on these related matters at CMA 5.

118. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 111–116 above.

119. The SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

120. The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 59.

## **XV. Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3**

(Agenda item 15)

### **1. Proceedings**

121. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to convene the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches in a contact group co-chaired by Kristin Qui (Trinidad and Tobago) and Jacqueline Ruesga (New Zealand). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

122. The SBSTA convened at this session the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches.

123. The SBSTA welcomed:

(a) The views and information provided by representatives of relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention at the meeting<sup>69</sup> aimed at enhancing collaboration between them and the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches;

(b) The broad participation of and 12 presentations delivered by Parties and observers in the in-session workshop,<sup>70</sup> including the round-table discussions, to exchange information on non-market approaches, including best practices and lessons learned related to identifying, developing and implementing such approaches, and approaches for which financial, technology and capacity-building support may be required and the support available for them;

(c) The use of a spin-off group during the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches.<sup>71</sup>

124. The SBSTA took note of:

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<sup>68</sup> In addition to separate informal consultations for each of the two agenda items.

<sup>69</sup> Referred to in decision 8/CMA.4, para. 18.

<sup>70</sup> Referred to in decision 8/CMA.4, para. 10(a).

<sup>71</sup> As per decision 8/CMA.4, para. 17.

(a) The technical paper<sup>72</sup> prepared by the secretariat, without formal status, on possibilities for enhancing engagement with public and private sector stakeholders at meetings of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches;

(b) The update<sup>73</sup> from the secretariat on the status of the development and operationalization of the UNFCCC web-based platform for non-market approaches referred to in paragraph 8(b)(i) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 and chapter II of the annex to decision 8/CMA.4, including on the design work, timeline for completion and testing among interested Parties.<sup>74</sup>

125. The SBSTA encouraged the secretariat to complete the development and operationalization of the UNFCCC web-based platform for non-market approaches referred to in paragraph 124(b) above in time for the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches.

126. The SBSTA took note of Parties' views on the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 123(b) above, including:

(a) The need for more focused and balanced organization of the in-session workshop in terms of time between presentations and the round-table discussions that formed part of the in-session workshop in order to allow for an open exchange of views, engagement and articulation of cooperation opportunities regarding specific proposals for non-market approaches between Parties and interested stakeholders, in accordance with paragraph 7(b) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3;

(b) The positive outcomes, including facilitation of opportunities to connect participating Parties in identifying and exchanging information on non-market approaches and provision of an opportunity for networking to exchange information on best practices and lessons learned.

127. The SBSTA also took note of Parties' views on the need for more informal settings for spin-off groups for in-depth discussion and on the range of possible topics for future spin-off groups, including, but not limited to:

(a) How to identify available opportunities and resources to support implementation of non-market approaches;

(b) The process for submitting and recording non-market approaches in the UNFCCC web-based platform for non-market approaches referred to in paragraph 124(b) above, taking into account provisions in paragraphs 2–3 of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 and acknowledging that Parties participating in non-market approaches may define arrangements based on the determination by their national focal points;

(c) Barriers to non-market approaches and best practices for overcoming them;

(d) Enhancement of interaction with stakeholders;

(e) Preparation of non-market approaches for submission;

(f) Registration and recording of non-market approaches in the UNFCCC web-based platform for non-market approaches referred to in paragraph 124(b) above.

128. The SBSTA noted the importance of the capacity-building programme referred to in paragraph 21 of decision 8/CMA.4 for supporting the identification, development and implementation of non-market approaches.

129. The SBSTA invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal by 18 September 2023 views and information on the key elements of the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, including:

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<sup>72</sup> As per decision 8/CMA.4, para. 19. The technical paper is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/628378>.

<sup>73</sup> As per decision 8/CMA.4, para. 12.

<sup>74</sup> The presentation is available at <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation>.

(a) Work programme activities referred to in chapter V of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3;

(b) The process for submitting and recording non-market approaches in the UNFCCC web-based platform for non-market approaches referred to in paragraph 124(b) above, taking into account provisions in paragraphs 2–3 of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 and acknowledging that Parties participating in non-market approaches may define arrangements based on the determination by their national focal points;

(c) Possible topics for the next in-session workshop, including round-table discussions and presentations on non-market approaches, referred to in paragraph 130(b) below.

130. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to:

(a) Prepare a synthesis report on the basis of the submissions referred to in paragraph 129 above for consideration by the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches at its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting;

(b) Organize the in-session workshop, including round-table discussions, as referred to in paragraph 10(a) of decision 8/CMA.4, to be held in conjunction with the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches, on:

(i) The matters referred to in paragraph 129 above, taking into consideration the submissions thereon and the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 130(a) above;

(ii) Creating opportunities for cooperation and engagement on, including, but not limited to, alternative approaches as referred to in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement and decision 16/CP.21, with a focus on, inter alia, the Amazon region and other forest ecosystems, encouraging broad participation of interested public and private sector stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, technical experts, businesses, civil society organizations and financial institutions as referred to in paragraph 7(b) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3.

131. The SBSTA encouraged Parties, public and private sector stakeholders and civil society organizations to actively engage in developing and implementing non-market approaches under the framework for such approaches.

132. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 130 above.

133. It requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **XVI. Cooperation with other international organizations**

(Agenda item 16)

### **1. Proceedings**

134. The document considered at this session is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>75</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed, on a proposal by the Chair, to prepare draft conclusions on this matter in consultation with Parties. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

135. The SBSTA noted the summary of the secretariat's cooperative activities between May 2022 and April 2023 with United Nations entities and other international organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention.<sup>76</sup>

136. The SBSTA took note of the importance of the secretariat's cooperation, within the scope of mandates provided by the governing bodies, with United Nations entities and other

<sup>75</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-58?item=16>.

<sup>76</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2023/INF.1.

international organizations in relation to supporting Parties' efforts to enhance the ambition of their climate action, including with regard to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, and contributing to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

137. The SBSTA encouraged its Chair to continue to provide opportunities for Parties and stakeholders to exchange views on the progress of the secretariat's cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations and to provide guidance to the secretariat on this matter at future sessions.

## **XVII. Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 17)

138. The SBSTA considered this matter at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting. It took note of the information contained in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2020/INF.3, FCCC/SBSTA/2021/INF.4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2022/INF.3.

## **XVIII. Other matters**

(Agenda item 18)

139. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting. No other matters were raised.

## **XIX. Closure of and report on the session**

(Agenda item 19)

### **1. Administrative and budgetary implications**

140. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, a representative of the secretariat informed the SBSTA that several activities resulting from the conclusions adopted at this session require additional resources over and above the core budget for the biennium 2022–2023 and the agreed budget for the biennium 2024–2025.<sup>77</sup> Relevant requests for activities are contained in conclusions adopted under various SBSTA, including joint SBSTA–SBI, agenda items.

141. Under agenda item 3, “Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 424,000 will be required in 2023, EUR 798,000 in 2024 and EUR 482,000 in 2025 for workshops, regional events, publications, consultancy services and other outputs.

142. Under agenda item 13, “Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 200,000 will be required in 2023 to organize an intersessional workshop and prepare a synthesis report.

143. The activities under agenda items 3 and 13 are recurring or long-term.<sup>78</sup>

144. Under agenda item 15, “Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 323,000 will be required in 2023 to organize an intersessional workshop and prepare a synthesis report. These are temporary or short-term activities<sup>79</sup> and would be funded from supplementary funds.

145. Under joint SBSTA agenda item 9 and SBI agenda item 8, “Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4”,

<sup>77</sup> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenary-of-the-sbs-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbsta-and-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbi> (starting at 1:18:25).

<sup>78</sup> As defined for the UNFCCC budget in document FCCC/SBI/2019/4, para. 36.

<sup>79</sup> As footnote 78 above.

supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 84,750<sup>80</sup> will be required in 2023 to hold a workshop and prepare synthesis and summary reports before SB 59. These are temporary or short-term activities and would be funded from voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

146. The representative of the secretariat noted that the amounts presented are preliminary and based on information available at the time. She also noted that the secretariat is counting on the continued generosity of Parties to provide supplementary funding for these activities in a timely and predictable manner, as without such contributions it will be a challenge for the secretariat to provide the requested support.

147. The representative concluded by noting that costs for 2026 and beyond will be reviewed in the context of preparing the budget for the biennium 2026–2027.

## **2. Closure of and report on the session**

148. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBSTA, which was held together with the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of SBI 58, statements were made by representatives of 25 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Environmental Integrity Group; European Union and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; LDCs; Like-minded Developing Countries; and Umbrella Group.<sup>81</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of eight UNFCCC constituencies: business and industry NGOs; children and youth NGOs; environmental NGOs; Indigenous Peoples organizations; local government and municipal authorities; research and independent NGOs; trade union NGOs; and women and gender constituency.<sup>82</sup>

149. At the same meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the draft report on the session and authorized the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair, to complete the report thereon and make it available to Parties.

150. The Chair thanked all Parties for their constructive engagement throughout the session and all observers for their engagement. He also thanked the co-chairs of contact groups and co-facilitators of informal consultations for their work, and the other presiding officers for their close collaboration. The Chair then closed the session.

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<sup>80</sup> This figure has been amended in order to correct a technical error and thus differs from that provided during the sessions.

<sup>81</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenary-of-the-sbs-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbsta-and-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbi> (starting at 1:38:54).

<sup>82</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB58\\_93022/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB58_93022/agenda) (starting at 3:59:26).



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**Subsidiary Body for Implementation****Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its  
fifty-eighth session, held in Bonn from 5 to 15 June 2023****Contents**

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**Addendum – FCCC/SBI/2023/10/Add.1**

**Draft decisions forwarded for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

## Abbreviations and acronyms

CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NGO	non-governmental organization
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance

## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. SBI 58 was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 5 to 15 June 2023.
2. The SBI Chair, Nabeel Munir (Pakistan), opened the session on Monday, 5 June,<sup>1</sup> and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Aysin Turpanci (Türkiye) as Rapporteur.
3. The SBSTA Chair, also on behalf of the SBI Chair, recalled the recent passing of Muhammed Quamrul Islam Chowdhury from Bangladesh, a former delegate who was extensively involved in the UNFCCC process for many years, particularly in relation to adaptation. In his memory, the SBSTA Chair invited all delegates to observe a minute's silence.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

4. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 5 June, the SBI considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations, and the supplementary provisional agenda.<sup>2</sup> The supplementary provisional agenda was issued, in accordance with rule 12 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, in response to a request from Cuba on behalf of the Group of 77 and China to include an item entitled "National adaptation plans".<sup>3</sup>
5. The Chair explained that, after extensive consultations with Parties on the supplementary provisional agenda, more time was needed to consider the matter. He proposed that the SBI proceed with its work on the basis of the supplementary provisional agenda with a view to adopting the agenda at a meeting later in the session. He also proposed to hold consultations jointly with the SBSTA Chair on the way forward.
6. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of 29 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – People's Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Environmental Integrity Group; European Union and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; LDCs; Like-minded Developing Countries; and Umbrella Group.<sup>4</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of five intergovernmental organizations: Global Climate Observing System, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, International Maritime Organization, World Climate Research Programme and World Meteorological Organization,<sup>5</sup> and by representatives of eight UNFCCC constituencies: business and industry NGOs; children and youth NGOs; environmental NGOs; Indigenous Peoples organizations; local government and municipal authorities; research and independent NGOs; trade union NGOs; and women and gender constituency.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Prior to the opening, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Simon Stiell, addressed the delegates. His statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 0:02:34).

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/1 and Add.1.

<sup>3</sup> Item 22 of the supplementary provisional agenda.

<sup>4</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 1:40:52).

<sup>5</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 4:39:21).

<sup>6</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 4:59:56).

7. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on 12 June, when the supplementary provisional agenda was proposed for adoption, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, on behalf of the Like-minded Developing Countries, requested, in accordance with rule 13 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, to include in the agenda an item entitled “Urgently scaling up financial support from developed country Parties in line with Article 4, paragraph 5, to enable implementation for developing countries in this critical decade”. Since some Parties objected to this, the Chair informed Parties that he would continue consultations on the way forward with a view to then swiftly adopting the agenda, and adjourned the meeting.

8. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 14 June, the Chair reported on the consultations, which had resulted in Parties reaching agreement on the adoption of the agenda. The Chair proposed that the SBI adopt the supplementary provisional agenda with the title of item 8 orally amended and with the exception of item 21, with the understanding that the discussions during the informal consultations at this session on the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme would be reflected in an informal note jointly prepared by the SBI and SBSTA Chairs under their own authority.<sup>7</sup>

9. As proposed by the Chair, the SBI adopted the agenda as follows:<sup>8</sup>

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
  - (c) Election of officers other than the Chair;
  - (d) Facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process;
  - (e) Mandated events.
3. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
  - (a) Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (b) Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (c) Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
4. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
  - (a) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (b) Provision of financial and technical support;
  - (c) Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
5. Reporting and review pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building.
6. Review of the status of the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism.
7. Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement.\*
8. Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4.\*

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<sup>7</sup> The informal note is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630647>.

<sup>8</sup> Joint SBI 58–SBSTA 58 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

9. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.\*
10. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.\*
11. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3.\*
12. Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee.\*
13. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
14. Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.\*
15. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism: linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.
16. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.
17. Second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance.
18. Matters relating to capacity-building.
19. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.
20. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Budgetary matters;
  - (b) Continuous review of the functions and operations of the secretariat;
  - (c) Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement;
  - (d) UNFCCC annual report.
21. National adaptation plans.
22. Other matters.
23. Closure of and report on the session.

## **B. Organization of the work of the session**

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

10. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the SBI, which was held together with the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of SBSTA 58, pending the adoption of the agenda and noting the strong will of Parties to make progress on all issues, the Chair proposed, and Parties agreed, to launch work on the basis of the supplementary provisional agenda (see para. 5 above).

11. The Chair encouraged Parties to engage constructively in the negotiations and respect meeting times and reminded them about the deadline for all groups to conclude their work by 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 14 June, to ensure the timely availability of draft conclusions for the closing plenary on Thursday, 15 June. He encouraged Parties to keep all informal consultations open to observers in accordance with established practice and relevant SBI conclusions.<sup>9</sup>

12. On the proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to proceed on that basis and in line with previously adopted SBI conclusions on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paras. 222–225.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paras. 213 and 218–221.

13. During these sessions, the SBI and SBSTA Chairs convened an informal stocktaking plenary, on 13 June, with the aim of facilitating openness, inclusiveness and transparency, to review the progress of the negotiations.<sup>11</sup>

14. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBI, on 15 June, which was held together with the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of SBSTA 58, statements were made by representatives of 25 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples’ Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Environmental Integrity Group; European Union and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; LDCs; Like-minded Developing Countries; and Umbrella Group.<sup>12</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of eight UNFCCC constituencies: business and industry NGOs; children and youth NGOs; environmental NGOs; Indigenous Peoples organizations; local government and municipal authorities; research and independent NGOs; trade union NGOs; and women and gender constituency.<sup>13</sup>

### **C. Election of officers other than the Chair**

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

15. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the Chair recalled that the SBI was expected to elect its Vice-Chair and Rapporteur for 2023. At that meeting, the SBI elected Gonzalo Guaiquil (Chile) as its Vice-Chair for 2023, but the Chair informed Parties that the secretariat had not received any nominations for SBI Rapporteur. In accordance with rule 22, paragraph 2, of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the serving Rapporteur, Ayşin Turpanci, will remain in office until her successor has been elected at SBI 59 (November–December 2023).

### **D. Facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process**

(Agenda sub-item 2(d))

16. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by its Chair on the fourteenth workshop for the facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process,<sup>14</sup> which was to take place from 6 to 7 June 2023 featuring 15 Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.<sup>15</sup>

### **E. Mandated events**

(Agenda sub-item 2(e))

17. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by its Chair on the mandated events being held in conjunction with this session.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/informal-stocktaking-by-the-sb-chairs>.

<sup>12</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 1:38:54).

<sup>13</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 3:59:26).

<sup>14</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/FSV>.

<sup>15</sup> Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

<sup>16</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2023/1, paras. 10–21.

### **III. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 3)

#### **A. Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 3(a))

#### **B. Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 3(b))

#### **C. Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 3(c))

18. The documents considered at this session are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>17</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to the Chair's proposal to conduct consultations on the way forward for sub-items 3(a–c).

19. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair reported on the consultations, on the basis of which the SBI took note of:

(a) The note entitled "Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports" (for sub-item 3(a));

(b) The revised report entitled "Compilation and synthesis of fourth biennial reports of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (for sub-item 3(b));

(c) The report entitled "National greenhouse gas inventory data for the period 1990–2020" (for sub-item 3(c)).

20. Representatives of two Parties made statements.<sup>18</sup>

### **IV. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 4)

#### **A. Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 4(a))

21. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to the Chair's proposal to conduct consultations on the way forward for this sub-item, which had been held in abeyance since SBI 24. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair reported on the consultations, on the basis of which the SBI noted the status of national communications and biennial update reports from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and agreed to include this matter in the provisional agenda for SBI 59.

<sup>17</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=3>.

<sup>18</sup> One Party requested that its statement be reflected in the report on the session. The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenary-of-the-sbs-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbsta-and-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbi> (starting at 0:40:23).



**B. Provision of financial and technical support**

(Agenda sub-item 4(b))

22. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Rachel Eve Deakin (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Sandra Boitumelo Motshwanedi (South Africa).

23. The SBI engaged in constructive discussions on the matter at this session and, at its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, agreed to continue consideration thereof at SBI 59 taking into account the draft text prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session.<sup>19</sup>

**C. Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 4(c))

24. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to the Chair's proposal to conduct consultations on the way forward for this sub-item. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Chair reported on the consultations, on the basis of which the SBI took note of the summary reports finalized up to 22 March 2023 and published on the UNFCCC website.<sup>20</sup>

**V. Reporting and review pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building**

(Agenda item 5)

25. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Rachel Eve Deakin and Sandra Boitumelo Motshwanedi.

26. The SBI engaged in constructive discussions on the matter at this session and, at its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, agreed to continue consideration thereof at SBI 59 taking into account the submissions received prior to that session on how to address challenges faced by developing country Parties in implementing the enhanced transparency framework in a sustainable manner, including establishment and enhancement of national reporting systems within their respective Governments.<sup>21</sup>

**VI. Review of the status of the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism**

(Agenda item 6)

27. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Sonam Tashi (Bhutan).

28. The SBI initiated discussions on the matter<sup>22</sup> and, at its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, agreed to continue consideration thereof at SBI 59.

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<sup>19</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/629340>.

<sup>20</sup> <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1>.

<sup>21</sup> In response to document FCCC/SBI/2022/20, para. 101. The submissions are or will be available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "Reporting and review pursuant" and then select "Calls for submissions, elections and statements for consideration at upcoming sessions").

<sup>22</sup> In accordance with decisions 2/CMP.16, para. 22, and 2/CMP.17, para. 14.

## VII. Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement\*

(Agenda item 7)

### 1. Proceedings

29. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 58 agenda item 8 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Alison Campbell (United Kingdom) and Joseph Teo (Singapore). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

30. The SBI and the SBSTA emphasized the importance of the global stocktake for achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

31. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed appreciation to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue under the global stocktake for delivering the third and final meeting of the dialogue, and to facilitators, participating experts, Parties and non-Party stakeholders for their contributions to and engagement in that meeting.

32. The SBI and the SBSTA also expressed appreciation to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue for preparing the summary report on the second meeting of the dialogue,<sup>23</sup> the informal consultations on that report, held on 12 April 2023, and the informal consultations, held on 10 May 2023, on the information note on the third meeting of the dialogue.<sup>24</sup>

33. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue to prepare the summary report on the third meeting of the technical dialogue by 15 August 2023 and the factual synthesis report by 8 September 2023.

34. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed appreciation to their Chairs for holding a consultation,<sup>25</sup> in hybrid format, from 27 to 28 April 2023, on preparations for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake and welcomed the rich discussions that took place. They noted the summary report<sup>26</sup> on the consultation.

35. The SBI and the SBSTA also noted the update provided by the high-level committee referred to in paragraph 33 of decision 19/CMA.1, on 13 June 2023, on progress in planning its high-level events<sup>27</sup> and encouraged the high-level committee to continue to engage Parties and non-Party stakeholders in its activities.

36. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the views exchanged on the indicative draft structure of a draft decision on the global stocktake for consideration and adoption at CMA 5 (November–December 2023) and agreed to accelerate their work on the consideration of outputs component. They noted the indicative draft structure of the draft CMA 5 decision on the global stocktake contained in an informal note prepared by the co-chairs of the contact group for this agenda item at this session.<sup>28</sup>

37. The SBI and the SBSTA thanked their Chairs for organizing an intersessional in-person workshop, to be held in October 2023, to develop elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake, which will inform the work of the joint contact group on the global stocktake.<sup>29</sup> In addition, they:

<sup>23</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627583>.

<sup>24</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GST%20TD1.3%20Information%20Note\\_0205.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/GST%20TD1.3%20Information%20Note_0205.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/global-stocktake-april-consultation>.

<sup>26</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/global-stocktake-april-consultation>.

<sup>27</sup> In response to an invitation in documents FCCC/SBI/2022/20, para. 54, and FCCC/SBSTA/2022/10, para. 32.

<sup>28</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630104>.

<sup>29</sup> In response to a request in documents FCCC/SBI/2022/20, para. 53(b), and FCCC/SBSTA/2022/10, para. 31(b).

(a) Invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component by 15 September 2023 via the submission portal<sup>30</sup> taking into consideration the informal note referred to in paragraph 36 above;

(b) Requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions and to make it available on the UNFCCC website three weeks before the workshop.

38. The SBI and the SBSTA encouraged Parties and non-Party stakeholders to hold events, at the local, national, regional and international level, as appropriate, in support of the first global stocktake.

39. The SBI and the SBSTA reiterated their encouragement<sup>31</sup> to Parties to make voluntary contributions for the timely implementation of activities included in these conclusions and under the first global stocktake.

## **VIII. Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4\***

(Agenda item 8)

### **1. Proceedings**

40. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 58 agenda item 9 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and Selam Kidane Abebe (Zambia). As Marianne Karlsen could not stay for the entire session, she was later replaced by Luisa Roelke (Germany). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

41. The SBI and the SBSTA initiated consideration of the work programme on just transition pathways referred to in paragraph 52 of decision 1/CMA.4.

42. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue work on this matter at SB 59 (November–December 2023), informed by the informal note available on the UNFCCC website,<sup>32</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 5.

43. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal by 15 September 2023 views on different elements of the work programme referred to in paragraph 41 above and requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on Parties' submissions with a view to informing Parties' further discussions on the work programme during the workshop referred to in paragraph 44 below.

44. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of their Chairs, a workshop to be held before SB 59 on the work programme referred to in paragraph 41 above to inform further work thereunder, based on the submissions and synthesis report referred to in paragraph 43 above, ensuring broad participation of Parties and observers. They further requested the secretariat to prepare, under the guidance of their Chairs, a summary report on the workshop.

45. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 43–44 above.

46. They requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>30</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>31</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/20, para. 56, and FCCC/SBSTA/2022/10, para. 34.

<sup>32</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/630068>.

## **IX. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement\***

(Agenda item 9)

### **1. Proceedings**

47. The document considered at this session is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>33</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 58 agenda item 11 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Catherine Goldberg (United States of America) and Peter Govindasamy (Singapore). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

48. The SBI and the SBSTA convened at these sessions a meeting of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

49. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the forum's in-session workshop on country-driven strategies for just transition and economic diversification focusing on challenges and opportunities<sup>34</sup> and expressed their gratitude to the experts for their contributions to the workshop.

50. The SBI and the SBSTA:

(a) Continued their consideration of the midterm review of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures;<sup>35</sup>

(b) Deliberated on the views on and guiding questions for the review<sup>36</sup> of the functions, work programme and modalities of the forum.<sup>37</sup>

51. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59.

## **X. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security\***

(Agenda item 10)

### **1. Proceedings**

52. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 58 agenda item 10 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Lucia Perugini (Italy) and Milagros Sandoval (Peru). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

53. The SBI and the SBSTA established at these sessions the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.<sup>38</sup>

54. They welcomed the submissions<sup>39</sup> from Parties and observers on the elements of that joint work, including views on topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.27.

<sup>33</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=9>.

<sup>34</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/event/workshop\\_country\\_strategies\\_just-transition\\_economic-diversification](https://unfccc.int/event/workshop_country_strategies_just-transition_economic-diversification).

<sup>35</sup> As contained in annex II to decisions 4/CP.25, 4/CMP.15 and 4/CMA.2.

<sup>36</sup> See decision 7/CMA.1, para. 6.

<sup>37</sup> Decision 7/CMA.1, annex.

<sup>38</sup> Pursuant to decision 3/CP.27, para. 14.

<sup>39</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "FCCC/CP/2022/L.4, para 17").

55. They also welcomed the submissions<sup>40</sup> from Parties and observers on the operationalization of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal referred to in paragraph 16 of decision 3/CP.27.

56. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59.

## **XI. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3\***

(Agenda item 11)

### **1. Proceedings**

57. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 58 agenda item 5 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Janine Elizabeth Felson (Belize) and Mattias Frumerie (Sweden). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

58. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the progress in the implementation of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and the fifth and sixth workshops held under the work programme in the first half of 2023.<sup>41</sup>

59. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed appreciation to their Chairs for providing guidance on the workshops referred to in paragraph 58 above, to the secretariat for conducting the workshops and implementing interactive modalities for participation, and to Parties and non-Party stakeholders for contributing to and engaging in the workshops.

60. The SBI and the SBSTA also expressed appreciation to the Governments of Maldives and Germany for hosting the fifth and sixth workshops respectively under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

61. The SBI and the SBSTA reiterated that the development of the framework for guiding the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it<sup>42</sup> is to be undertaken through a structured approach and may take into consideration, inter alia, the elements referred to in paragraph 10 of decision 3/CMA.4.

62. The SBI and the SBSTA invited their Chairs to continue considering, at the remaining workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, matters related to the framework referred to in paragraph 61 above, inter alia, the development and use of targets, indicators and metrics, global adaptation priorities, and modalities for increasing international cooperation in support of the framework, and to include in the workshops sessions for Parties to explore areas of commonality in developing the framework and taking stock of progress.

63. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the views presented by Parties during these sessions,<sup>43</sup> which can be considered during the remainder of the work programme and in the development of the framework referred to in paragraph 61 above, including to serve as input to discussions during the seventh and eighth workshops, recognizing that these views do not capture all those of Parties and do not represent consensus.

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<sup>40</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “FCCC/CP/2022/L.4, para. 18”).

<sup>41</sup> The summary notes on the fifth and sixth workshops are available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627908> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/630504> respectively.

<sup>42</sup> See decision 3/CMA.4, paras. 8–9.

<sup>43</sup> The in-session submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=11> alongside the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/629890>, the content of which is not intended to prejudge further work that Parties may wish to undertake, nor does it in any way prevent Parties from expressing other views that they may have in the future.

64. The SBI and the SBSTA considered the possible structural elements, outlined below, for a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA 5:

- (a) Preamble;
- (b) Acknowledgement of progress and conclusions under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation;
- (c) Establishment of the framework for the global goal on adaptation;
- (d) Elements of the framework for the global goal on adaptation:
  - (i) Purpose;
  - (ii) Dimensions;
  - (iii) Themes;
  - (iv) General and cross-cutting considerations;
  - (v) Enabling conditions (option 1) or means of implementation (option 2);
  - (vi) Reporting;
- (e) Overarching targets and specific targets, indicators and metrics (option 1) or shared adaptation priorities under the framework for the global goal on adaptation (option 2);
- (f) Link to the global stocktake;
- (g) International cooperation and the role of stakeholders;
- (h) Follow-up work (option 1) or no section on follow-up work (option 2);
- (i) Finance and budgetary provisions (option 1) or no section on finance and budgetary provisions (option 2).

65. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled paragraph 18 of decision 3/CMA.4, inviting Parties and observers to submit views on the outcomes of and work conducted under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, and further invited Parties to provide additional views on the draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA 5 considering the possible structural elements set out in paragraph 64 above.

## **XII. Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee\***

(Agenda item 12)

66. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 58 agenda item 4 in informal consultations co-facilitated by María del Pilar Bueno (Argentina) and Morgane Chiochia (United Kingdom).

67. The SBI and the SBSTA continued consideration of this matter. At their 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, they agreed to continue consideration thereof at SB 59 on the basis of the draft text elements prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at these sessions, as amended by Parties and groups of Parties at the sessions.<sup>44</sup>

## **XIII. Matters relating to the least developed countries**

(Agenda item 13)

### **1. Proceedings**

68. The document considered at this session is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>45</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated

<sup>44</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630089>.

<sup>45</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=13>.

by Jens Fugl (Denmark) and Bob Natifu (Uganda). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

## 2. Conclusions

69. The SBI welcomed the report on the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the LEG,<sup>46</sup> held in Moroni from 15 to 20 February 2023.

70. The SBI also welcomed the successful conduct of the NAP writing workshop for African LDCs and Haiti, held in Moroni from 21 to 24 February 2023, for developing existing project ideas and formulating new ones for submission for funding.<sup>47</sup>

71. The SBI further welcomed the successful conduct of the NAP Expo<sup>48</sup> in Santiago from 27 to 30 March 2023 and acknowledged that the NAP Expo provided valuable technical insights into the entire adaptation cycle, notably the implementation stage.

72. The SBI expressed its appreciation to the Government of the Comoros for hosting LEG 43 and the NAP writing workshop referred to in paragraphs 70 and 71 respectively and to the organizations that provided technical assistance to LDC representatives during the workshop. It also expressed its appreciation to the Government of Chile for hosting the NAP Expo referred to in paragraph 72 and to the organizations, bodies, and regional centres and networks involved in organizing the event.

73. The SBI further expressed its appreciation to the LEG and the secretariat for their invaluable work in supporting the LDCs as an important group of countries for the focus of the provision of support under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It welcomed the two-year rolling work programme of the LEG for 2023–2024.<sup>49</sup>

74. The SBI took note of the work of the LEG on providing technical guidance and support to the LDCs for integrating gender considerations into the formulation and implementation of NAPs and on providing information on participation in LEG events with a view to promoting women’s engagement. It expressed its appreciation for the commitment of the LEG to strengthening the integration of a gender perspective into its work.

75. The SBI welcomed the vision of the LEG for supporting adaptation in the LDCs.<sup>50</sup>

76. The SBI also welcomed the priorities and needs identified by the LDCs<sup>51</sup> and requested the LEG to consider them in prioritizing the activities under its work programme.

77. The SBI noted that:

(a) As at 20 April 2023, the LDCs had submitted a total of 48 readiness proposals to the GCF for funding for the formulation of NAPs or other adaptation planning processes, of which 30 had been approved and for 26 of which the disbursement of funds had started;

(b) As at 12 June 2023, of the 46 LDCs, 19 had submitted a NAP since the establishment of the process to formulate and implement NAPs in 2010,<sup>52</sup> 16 were in the process of formulating NAPs and 11 had yet to start formulating NAPs;

(c) As at 20 April 2023, of the 19 LDCs that had submitted a NAP, 17 had prepared and submitted a total of 27 proposals, related to addressing climate risks in the areas of agriculture, energy, health and water resources, for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority actions identified in their NAPs and for 14 of those LDCs their proposals for funding had been approved by the GCF;<sup>53</sup>

<sup>46</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/7.

<sup>47</sup> See <https://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2023>.

<sup>48</sup> See <https://napexpo.org/2023>.

<sup>49</sup> Contained in document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, annex IV.

<sup>50</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, paras. 17–19.

<sup>51</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, paras. 59–60.

<sup>52</sup> Available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

<sup>53</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, annex III.

(d) As at 12 June 2023, 40 of the 46 LDCs had developed a total of 89 project ideas under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative,<sup>54</sup> of which 3, by the Central African Republic, Ethiopia and Togo, had been successfully developed into concept notes, with corresponding requests for funding submitted to the GCF in the case of the Central African Republic and Togo; and 1, by Bhutan, had been successfully converted into a project proposal with a corresponding request for funding submitted to and approved by the GEF for funding under the LDCF.

78. The SBI also noted that between June 2018 and July 2022 the GEF provided grant funding through the LDCF of USD 523.4 million for 87 projects of the LDCs, some of which include actions related to the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

79. The SBI requested the LEG to continue enhancing efforts to support the LDCs that have yet to make progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. It invited United Nations agencies and organizations, and regional centres and networks to provide targeted support to those countries with a view to 'leaving no one behind'.

80. The SBI requested the LEG, in line with its mandates, to continue assessing and to propose potential solutions for the challenges faced by many LDCs in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

81. The SBI also requested those LDCs that have formulated NAPs to submit them to the UNFCCC as soon as possible after completion.

82. The SBI expressed its appreciation to organizations for implementing activities to support the LDCs in undertaking adaptation, in particular the GEF for organizing the workshop for African francophone LDCs on simplifying access to climate finance for adaptation,<sup>55</sup> and requested the LEG to contribute to such initiatives.

83. The SBI welcomed the continued collaboration of the LEG with the Adaptation Fund Board, GCF and GEF secretariats on enhancing access to funding for the LDCs for implementing NAPs under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative and requested the LEG to continue that collaboration.

84. The SBI welcomed and encouraged the continued collaboration, on supporting the LDCs in undertaking adaptation and on other relevant work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, of the LEG with the Adaptation Committee and other UNFCCC constituted bodies, partners of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and a wide range of organizations, agencies, and regional centres and networks.

85. The SBI requested the LEG to continue enhancing its provision of support to the LDCs for aligning NAPs and nationally determined contributions.

86. The SBI noted with appreciation the financial pledges, totalling USD 94 million, made by the Governments of Belgium, Germany, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland between October 2022 and March 2023 to the LDCF, and urged additional contributions to the Fund.

87. The SBI invited Parties and relevant organizations to continue to provide resources for supporting implementation of the LEG work programme.

#### **XIV. Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts\***

(Agenda item 14)

88. The document considered at this session is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>56</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally

<sup>54</sup> Referred to in document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, annex IV.

<sup>55</sup> See <https://www.thegef.org/events/climate-adaptation-workshop-francophone-lDCs-senegal>.

<sup>56</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=14>.



titled SBSTA 58 agenda item 6 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Lucas Di Pietro Paolo (Argentina) and Cornelia Jäger (Austria).

89. The SBI and the SBSTA initiated discussions on selecting the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and, at their 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 59 taking into account the draft text prepared for this agenda item at this session.<sup>57</sup>

## **XV. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism: linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention**

(Agenda item 15)

90. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Stefanos Minas (Greece) and Vositha Vedhani Wijenayake (Sri Lanka).

91. Having continued consideration of the progress of the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the GEF and the GCF in strengthening linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism,<sup>58</sup> at its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting the SBI recommended a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 28 (November–December 2023).<sup>59</sup>

## **XVI. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund**

(Agenda item 16)

92. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to the Chair’s proposal to defer consideration of these matters to SBI 59.

## **XVII. Second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance**

(Agenda item 17)

### **1. Proceedings**

93. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Gabriela Blatter (Switzerland) and Ali Waqas Malik (Pakistan). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

94. The SBI initiated the second review of the functions of the SCF in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 15/CP.27 and affirmed by decision 15/CMA.4.

95. The SBI took note of the submissions<sup>60</sup> from Parties and members of the SCF, the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network on the review<sup>61</sup> and the views expressed by Parties on this matter at this session, including through in-session submissions.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>57</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630140>.

<sup>58</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.6.

<sup>59</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2023/10/Add.1.

<sup>60</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “Standing Committee on Finance”).

<sup>61</sup> In response to decision 15/CP.27, para. 3.

<sup>62</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/630005>.

96. The SBI acknowledged the important contribution of the SCF in assisting the COP and serving the Paris Agreement in exercising its functions, including throughout the areas of assessment for the second review as identified in the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 15/CP.27 and affirmed by decision 15/CMA.4, and recognized the potential for improvements.

97. The SBI requested the secretariat, in preparing the technical paper on the second review in accordance with the terms of reference referred to in paragraph 94 above, to take into account the relevant deliberations and conclusions of SBI 58, including the submissions referred to in paragraph 95 above, and consider the following:

(a) Action taken by the SCF to address the outcomes of the first review of its functions;<sup>63</sup>

(b) The transparency of the SCF decision-making process;

(c) The participation of SCF members and Party observers in SCF meetings and events, disaggregated by gender, geographical representation and Parties included or not included in Annex I to the Convention;<sup>64</sup>

(d) How and to what extent the SCF has engaged with Party and non-Party observers and other constituted bodies at its meetings, Forums and outreach activities, including by assessing its working modalities;

(e) Geographical and gender balance among SCF members;

(f) The workload of the SCF, including the number of new mandates and the outputs delivered in response during the review period, and delivery requirements to produce the various outputs;

(g) The extent to which the outputs of the SCF fulfilled all of the core functions of the SCF and mandated activities outlined in relevant decisions and how the mandates received correspond to the core functions of the SCF;<sup>65</sup>

(h) The effectiveness and timeliness of delivery of the four core functions of the SCF and its mandated activities outlined in relevant decisions;

(i) The quality and user-friendliness of SCF outputs;

(j) Gender-responsiveness in implementing its workplan.

98. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 59.

## **XVIII. Matters relating to capacity-building**

(Agenda item 18)

### **1. Proceedings**

99. The documents considered at this session are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>66</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider these matters in informal consultations co-facilitated by Catherine Goldberg and Gonzalo Guaiquil. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

#### **(a) Matters relating to capacity-building under the Convention**

100. The SBI welcomed the synthesis reports prepared by the secretariat on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established

<sup>63</sup> See decision 8/CP.23.

<sup>64</sup> As referred to in decision 2/CP.17, annex VI.

<sup>65</sup> As referred to in decision 2/CP.17, para. 121.

<sup>66</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=18>.

under decision 2/CP.7, and the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.<sup>67</sup>

101. The SBI acknowledged the progress in implementing the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention at the individual, institutional and systemic level.

102. The SBI reiterated that needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority issues identified in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries,<sup>68</sup> particularly in addressing the capacity needs and gaps of the LDCs and small island developing States.

103. The SBI noted that further efforts are needed to address current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs<sup>69</sup> related to implementing the Paris Agreement in developing countries that are outside the current scope of the capacity-building framework under the Convention.

104. The SBI emphasized the importance of the capacity-building portal<sup>70</sup> and the Durban Forum on capacity-building as means of effectively and continuously sharing information, good practices and lessons learned among a wide range of stakeholders under and outside the Convention.

105. The SBI noted with appreciation the outcomes of the 12<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum on capacity-building, held at this session, on opportunities and challenges in enhancing capacity for formulating and implementing NAPs.

106. The SBI recommended a draft decision on the terms of reference for the second review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for consideration and adoption at COP 28.<sup>71</sup> The SBI also recommended a draft decision on this matter for consideration at COP 28 with a view to the COP recommending it for consideration and adoption at CMA 5.<sup>72</sup>

**(b) Matters relating to capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol**

107. The SBI welcomed the synthesis reports prepared by the secretariat on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7, and reaffirmed in decision 29/CMP.1, and the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

108. The SBI reiterated that, while progress has been made in implementing the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol, needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority areas set out in paragraph 2 of decision 29/CMP.1.

109. The SBI emphasized the importance of the capacity-building portal and the Durban Forum on capacity-building as means of effectively and continuously sharing information, good practices and lessons learned among a wide range of stakeholders under and outside the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

110. The SBI noted with appreciation the outcomes of the 12<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum, held at this session, on opportunities and challenges in enhancing capacity for formulating and implementing NAPs.

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<sup>67</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/5 and Add.1, and FCCC/SBI/2023/3 respectively.

<sup>68</sup> Decision 2/CP.7, annex, para. 15.

<sup>69</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2023/3, chap. IV.

<sup>70</sup> <https://unfccc.int/cbportal>.

<sup>71</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2023/10/Add.1.

<sup>72</sup> As footnote 71 above.

## **XIX. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings**

(Agenda item 19)

### **1. Proceedings**

111. The documents considered at this session are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>73</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in a contact group chaired by the SBI Chair. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

112. The SBI took note of the document on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings prepared for this session.<sup>74</sup>

### **(b) Preparations for the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties, the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

113. The SBI noted with appreciation the preparations by the Government of the United Arab Emirates for ensuring the success of the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held there from 30 November to 12 December 2023, which will include COP 28, CMP 18, CMA 5 and SB 59.

114. The SBI noted that the Government of the United Arab Emirates will invite Heads of State and Government to attend the World Climate Action Summit to be held at the Conference from 1 to 2 December 2023.

115. The SBI invited the incoming Presidency of COP 28, CMP 18 and CMA 5, in consultation with the secretariat and the Bureau, to finalize the details of the arrangements for the Conference and to keep Parties informed thereof.

116. The SBI requested the secretariat to take note of the views of Parties on the possible elements of the provisional agendas for COP 28, CMP 18 and CMA 5.

117. The SBI emphasized the importance of openness, transparency, inclusiveness and adhering to established decision-making practice in making arrangements for the Conference.

118. The SBI welcomed the continued efforts of the COP 27 Presidency, the incoming COP 28 Presidency and the presiding officers of the subsidiary bodies to ensure efficiency, coordination, coherence, management and due process in the consideration of issues under discussion.

119. Reiterating the need to ensure efficient time management during the Conference, the SBI requested the presiding officers, with the support of the secretariat, to continue to enhance efforts in this regard, noting the improvements made at past sessions.

120. The SBI invited the secretariat to make arrangements for the delivery of concise national statements by ministers and other heads of delegation during the high-level segment of the Conference with a recommended time limit of three minutes, and statements by representatives of observer organizations with a recommended time limit of two minutes. The SBI encouraged Parties and observer organizations to keep within their respective time allocations.

### **(c) Hosts of future sessions**

121. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of COP 29 (November 2024) would come from the Eastern European States. The SBI urged the Eastern European States to accelerate consultations within the group with a view to presenting an offer to host COP 29 as soon as possible and no later than at COP 28 in order to facilitate timely planning.

<sup>73</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=19>.

<sup>74</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/8.

122. The SBI expressed its appreciation to the Government of Brazil for offering to host COP 30 (November 2025).

123. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of COP 31 (2026) would come from the Western European and other States. The SBI encouraged the Western European and other States to finalize their consultations and submit an offer to host COP 31 as soon as possible and no later than at SBI 62 (June 2025) in order to facilitate early planning.

124. The SBI reiterated that confirming the host country for a session of the COP as far in advance of the conference as possible minimizes logistical and financial risks and enables the secretariat to facilitate timely planning.

125. The SBI highlighted the importance of ensuring the full participation of Parties and the effective and meaningful participation of observer organizations in sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and mandated events. It encouraged the secretariat and hosts of future sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and mandated events to make logistical arrangements that will facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of Parties and observer organizations, including timely issuance of visas, where required, to all participants, availability of affordable accommodation, a safe and secure conference venue for all, and ease of access to the conference venue and the meeting rooms.

126. The SBI noted with concern the difficulties experienced by some delegates in obtaining visas to enable them to attend UNFCCC sessions and mandated events convened at the seat of the secretariat.

127. The SBI encouraged hosts of future sessions and mandated events to reaffirm their commitment to upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law before, during and after UNFCCC sessions and mandated events, and to ensure that participants can exercise those human rights without fear of intimidation and repercussions.

128. The SBI welcomed UNFCCC policies and the efforts of the secretariat to secure the conference venue and highlighted that all participants must abide by the Code of Conduct for UNFCCC events<sup>75</sup> at the meeting premises and respect the national laws of the host country outside the meeting premises.

129. The SBI noted that for transparency the host country agreement for sessions of the COP should be made publicly available consistently with the Charter of the United Nations.

130. The SBI also noted that host country agreements should reflect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as respective obligations under international human rights law, and enable inclusive and effective participation of Parties and observer organizations, with a view to ensuring that UNFCCC sessions and mandated events are convened at a place where human rights and fundamental freedoms are promoted and protected, and where all participants are effectively protected against any violations or abuses, including harassment and sexual harassment.

131. The SBI recommended that the host country designate a focal point to address the issues referred to in paragraph 125 above.

**(d) Calendar of future sessions**

132. The SBI recommended the following dates for the sessional periods in 2026 for consideration and adoption at COP 28:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 8 June, to Thursday, 18 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 9 November, to Friday, 20 November.

133. The SBI also recommended the following dates for the sessional periods in 2027 for consideration and adoption at COP 28:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 7 June, to Thursday, 17 June;

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<sup>75</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/about-us/code-of-conduct-for-unfccc-conferences-meetings-and-events>.

(b) Second sessional period: Monday, 8 November, to Friday, 19 November.

**(e) Increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process**

134. The SBI noted a submission<sup>76</sup> from a number of Parties and one observer organization on approaches to and initiatives for increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation.

135. The SBI took note with appreciation of the information paper on past sessions and regional distribution of observer organizations prepared for this session.<sup>77</sup>

136. The SBI noted the challenges posed by the increasing scale of the UNFCCC conferences, in particular the growing number of agenda items and mandated events since in-person sessions resumed at the end of 2021, following the postponement of sessions during the pandemic. It took note of the implications of this for the transparency, inclusiveness and effectiveness of the process and the implications for the budget and other organizational issues. It noted that improving efficiency is a Party-driven process and requires the collaboration of all actors in the spirit of confidence and trust, and in respect of agreed mandates and balance across agenda items.

137. The SBI took note of the preliminary exchange of views among Parties and observer organizations on opportunities for increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process, including, but not limited to, streamlining the provisional agendas of the governing and subsidiary bodies and encouraging the adoption of the rules of procedure by the COP. It noted that any steps taken in this respect should be an outcome of thorough discussion and agreement among Parties.

138. The SBI invited Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal by 31 March 2024 views on streamlining the provisional agendas of the governing and subsidiary bodies.

139. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper for consideration at SBI 60 (June 2024) on options for reducing overlapping items on the provisional agendas of the governing and subsidiary bodies taking into account the views referred to in paragraph 138 above.

140. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation at SBI 60 taking into account the submissions and technical paper referred to in paragraphs 138 and 139 above respectively.

**(f) Observer engagement**

141. The SBI took note of the information on enhancing engagement of observer organizations in the UNFCCC intergovernmental process prepared for this session.<sup>78</sup>

142. The SBI reaffirmed the value of substantive contributions from observer organizations for achieving ambitious outcomes in the intergovernmental process, as well as the value of their contributions to implementing the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

143. The SBI reiterated the urgent need for solutions to improve the representation of observer organizations from developing countries in the UNFCCC process and recalled its encouragement to future COP Presidencies to explore ways to increase the participation of observer organizations, including youth organizations and organizations from developing countries.<sup>79</sup>

144. The SBI acknowledged the increasing number of admitted observer organizations and the associated challenges in meeting their diverse expectations of meaningful engagement

<sup>76</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “arrangements for intergovernmental meetings”).

<sup>77</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/INF.5.

<sup>78</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/8, paras. 27–34.

<sup>79</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/10, para. 170. See also document FCCC/SBI/2021/16, paras. 111 and 114(b)(ii).

and organizing UNFCCC conferences that can accommodate their increasing number and meet their diverse needs.

145. The SBI reaffirmed past conclusions on the importance of openness, transparency and inclusivity in the intergovernmental process and ways to enhance observer engagement. In this context, it encouraged presiding officers, Parties and the secretariat to continue implementing those conclusions and to uphold the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law and guarantee the integrity, dignity and safety of all observers at UNFCCC conferences.

146. In order to ensure open, inclusive and meaningful observer engagement, while fully preserving and respecting the Party-driven nature of the UNFCCC process, the SBI highlighted the following existing and additional practices and steps for engaging observers that could be considered, subject to the availability of resources and while increasing the participation of observer organizations from developing countries:

- (a) Recommending current and incoming COP Presidencies to:
  - (i) Ensure open, inclusive and meaningful engagement of observer organizations in the lead-up to, during and after sessions of the COP in terms of both logistical arrangements and engagement opportunities;
  - (ii) Facilitate the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders with Parties during sessions of the COP, including by enabling them to express their views on substantive issues, while respecting the draft rules of procedure being applied and the Party-driven nature of the UNFCCC process;
  - (iii) Consider developing capacity-building initiatives for observer organizations, including for youth, in the lead-up to sessions;
- (b) Encouraging all Parties to:
  - (i) Remain in plenary meetings to listen to all observer statements;
  - (ii) Consider including, as appropriate, civil society, in particular youth, in their national delegations;
  - (iii) Enhance engagement with a broad range of stakeholders, in particular youth, on climate action at the national level;
- (c) Requesting the secretariat to:
  - (i) Ensure that the standard wording of calls for submissions of information and views refers to Parties and observer organizations;
  - (ii) Explore how to enhance the participation of observers from developing countries in sessions in the light of paragraph 143 above;
  - (iii) Prepare a technical paper on options for increasing the participation of observer organizations from developing countries, including, but not limited to, providing financial support.

147. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 139 and 146(c) above.

148. It requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **XX. Administrative, financial and institutional matters**

(Agenda item 20)

### **A. Budgetary matters**

(Agenda sub-item 20(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

149. The documents considered at this session are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>80</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in a contact group co-chaired by Georg Børsting (Norway) and Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

150. The SBI took note of the information contained in the documents on administrative, financial and institutional matters.<sup>81</sup>

151. The SBI recommended that COP 28 approve a core programme budget of EUR 74,105,511 for the biennium 2024–2025.

152. The SBI authorized the Executive Secretary to notify Parties of their 2024 contributions on the basis of the budget amount shown in paragraph 151 above after taking into account the special annual contribution from the Host Government of EUR 766,938.

153. The SBI recommended a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 28 and two draft decisions on this matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 18.<sup>82</sup>

154. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a document that contains its applied policy and criteria for engagement and collaboration with non-Party stakeholders, as well as safeguards to avoid any reputational or other risks, and to make it available at least 60 days before the start of SBI 59.

155. The SBI noted with concern the inadequacy of the budget for the biennium 2022–2023 to support all mandates from Parties and the increased reliance on supplementary funding.

### **B. Continuous review of the functions and operations of the secretariat**

(Agenda sub-item 20(b))

156. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair invited the secretariat to make a statement<sup>83</sup> and the SBI took note of the information provided.

### **C. Implementation of the Headquarters Agreement**

(Agenda sub-item 20(c))

157. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair invited a representative of the Host Government of the secretariat to provide the SBI with a brief report on the matter<sup>84</sup> and a representative of the secretariat to make a statement.<sup>85</sup> The SBI took note of the progress on this matter and agreed to consider it again at SBI 62.

<sup>80</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=20a>.

<sup>81</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/2/Add.1–2, FCCC/SBI/2023/6 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2023/9, FCCC/SBI/2023/INF.2, FCCC/SBI/2023/INF.3 and FCCC/SBI/2023/INF.4.

<sup>82</sup> For the text of the draft decisions, see document FCCC/SBI/2023/10/Add.1.

<sup>83</sup> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 1:05:12).

<sup>84</sup> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 1:10:10).

<sup>85</sup> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 1:07:25).



**D. UNFCCC annual report**

(Agenda sub-item 20(d))

158. The document considered at this session is available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>86</sup> At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI Chair invited a representative of the secretariat to make a statement,<sup>87</sup> and the SBI took note of the UNFCCC annual report for 2022.

**XXI. National adaptation plans**

(Agenda item 21)

159. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Antwi-Boasiako Amoah (Ghana) and Jens Fugl.

160. The SBI considered information on progress, challenges, gaps and needs in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs and related information provided by the Adaptation Committee and the LEG at this session. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 59, including on the basis of the draft text elements prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session.<sup>88</sup>

**XXII. Other matters**

(Agenda item 22)

161. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting. No other matters were raised.

**XXIII. Closure of and report on the session**

(Agenda item 23)

**1. Administrative and budgetary implications**

162. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, a representative of the secretariat informed the SBI that several activities resulting from the conclusions adopted at this session require additional resources over and above the core budget for the biennium 2022–2023 and the agreed budget for the biennium 2024–2025.<sup>89</sup> Relevant requests for activities are contained in conclusions adopted under various SBI, including joint SBI–SBSTA, agenda items.

163. Under joint SBI agenda item 8 and SBSTA item 9, “Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of decision 1/CMA.4”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 84,750<sup>90</sup> will be required in 2023 to hold a workshop and prepare synthesis and summary reports before SB 59. These are temporary or short-term activities<sup>91</sup> and would be funded from voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

164. Under agenda item 15, “Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism: linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 55,000 will be required in 2023–2024 to prepare a synthesis report and organize an in-session workshop.

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<sup>86</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-58?item=20d>.

<sup>87</sup> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/opening-plenary-of-the-sbs> (starting at 1:12:27).

<sup>88</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/629977>.

<sup>89</sup> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenary-of-the-sbs-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbsta-and-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbi> (starting at 1:18:25).

<sup>90</sup> This figure has been amended in order to correct a technical error and thus differs from that provided during the sessions.

<sup>91</sup> As defined for the UNFCCC budget in document FCCC/SBI/2019/4, para. 36.

165. Under agenda item 19, “Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 136,000 will be required in 2023–2024 to prepare technical papers on options for reducing overlapping items on the provisional agendas and on options for increasing the participation of observer organizations from developing countries in the UNFCCC process.

166. The representative of the secretariat noted that the amounts presented are preliminary and based on information available at the time. She also noted that the secretariat is counting on the continued generosity of Parties to provide supplementary funding for these activities in a timely and predictable manner, as without such contributions it will be a challenge for the secretariat to provide the requested support.

167. The representative concluded by noting that costs for 2026 and beyond will be reviewed in the context of preparing the budget for the biennium 2026–2027.

## 2. Closure of and report on the session

168. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBI, which was held together with the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of SBSTA 58, statements were made by representatives of 25 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – Peoples’ Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Environmental Integrity Group; European Union and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; LDCs; Like-minded Developing Countries; and Umbrella Group.<sup>92</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of eight UNFCCC constituencies: business and industry NGOs; children and youth NGOs; environmental NGOs; Indigenous Peoples organizations; local government and municipal authorities; research and independent NGOs; trade union NGOs; and women and gender constituency.<sup>93</sup>

169. The SBI considered and adopted the draft report on the session and authorized the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair, to complete the report thereon and make it available to Parties.

170. At the same meeting, the SBI Chair thanked Parties for the flexibility and spirit of compromise shown throughout the session and commended delegates for their collective efforts to successfully resolve certain issues, leading to agreement on a robust set of conclusions and draft decisions. He highlighted the importance of rebuilding trust and continuing work in the lead-up to COP 28. The Chair then closed the session.

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<sup>92</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenary-of-the-sbs-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbsta-and-fourth-meeting-of-the-sbi> (starting at 1:38:54).

<sup>93</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB58\\_93022/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB58_93022/agenda) (starting at 3:59:26).