

行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書
(出國類別：開會)

「參加氣候公約附屬機構(SB)相關國際
會議活動及『環境部綠色成長聯盟德國
碳定價研習會』」出國報告

服務機關：環境部

姓名職稱：施文真政務次長、劉珮含技士

派赴國家/地區：德國、比利時

出國期間：114年6月18日至6月29日

報告日期：114年9月18日

摘要

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約(UNFCCC)秘書處訂於本(2025)年6月16日至26日於德國波昂舉辦第62屆附屬機構會議(SB 62)，本行目的為瞭解聯合國氣候變遷相關議題協商進展，預作年底聯合國氣候變化綱要公約締約方大會（下稱 COP 30）相關因應，且與「觀點氣候集團(Perspectives Climate Change Group)」專家進行雙邊會晤，另拜會駐歐盟兼駐比利時台北代表處及歐盟執委會稅務暨關務總署，交流歐盟碳邊境調整機制現況及未來發展，並參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會。

本次會議由本部施文真次長及本部氣候變遷署劉姵含技士偕同各智庫代表出席，包含財團法人工業技術（下稱工研院）胡文正副組長、連振安博士、蔡維真副研究員、中華經濟研究院（下稱中經院）張軒瑜博士，與外交部條約法律司張嘉珉科長，共同參加 UNFCCC SB 62 於 6 月 19 日至 20 日會議，俾掌握最新協商進展，作為我國參與 COP30 之參考資訊。於 6 月 20 日與瑞士蘇黎世大學教授兼 Perspectives Climate Group 專家 Axel Michaelowa 進行會晤，交流巴黎協定第六條市場機制。

於 6 月 23 日由本部施文真次長率本部氣候變遷署劉姵含技士，偕同智庫中經院劉哲良主任，分別拜會歐盟兼駐比利時台北代表處及歐盟執委會稅務暨關務總署，針對碳邊境調整機制的現況及實施細節進行交流。

於 6 月 24 日至 27 日參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會，本研習會由德國排放交易管理局介紹 EU ETS 最新發展，也邀集了德國聯邦經濟與能源部、德國應用生態研究所等各方國際專業領域的機構或團體，分享德國排放交易制度等實務經驗。

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參加氣候公約附屬機構(SB)相關國際會議活動及 「環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會」

出國報告

一、目的

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約秘書處訂於本(2025)年 6 月 16 日至 26 日於德國波昂舉辦第 62 屆附屬機構會議(SB 62)，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 30 次締約方大會」(COP 30)前之重要例行工作會議。

本屆 SB 62 會議中，與會者及各締約方持續針對積極應對氣候緊急狀態及推動《巴黎協定》關鍵核心議題展開協商，包括「巴黎協定第 6.8 條非市場方法工作坊」、「華沙國際機制執行委員會工作進展」、「巴黎協定第 6.2 條氣候企圖心對話」、「全球盤點與 NDC 年度對話」、「全球調適目標-IPCC 特別活動」及「COP30 主席開放式諮詢與願景期望會議」等議題。

本行目的為瞭解掌握前述相關議題談判進展與協商文件內容，預作年底 COP 30 相關因應，並會晤專家學者交流巴黎協定第六條市場機制。另分別拜會歐盟兼駐比利時台北代表處及歐盟執委會稅務暨關務總署，針對碳邊境調整機制的現況及實施細節進行交流，並參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會。

二、過程

(一) 行程表

114 年 6 月 18 日（三）至 6 月 29 日（日）前往德國及比利時，行程如下：

日期	行程	住宿地點
6 月 18 日 (三)	桃園國際機場前往德國法蘭克福	機上歇夜
6 月 19 日 (四)	抵達德國法蘭克福並轉乘火車至波昂 UNFCCC SB 62 大會會場報到及與會	德國波昂
6 月 20 日 (五)	參加周邊會議及 SB62 重點協商會議 會晤專家學者交流巴黎協定第六條市場機制	德國波昂
6 月 21 日 (六)	資料準備日	德國波昂
6 月 22 日 (日)	德國波昂轉乘火車至比利時布魯塞爾	比利時布魯塞爾
6 月 23 日 (一)	拜會駐歐盟兼駐比利時台北代表處、歐盟執委會稅務暨關稅總署(DG TAXUD) 搭機自比利時布魯塞爾至德國柏林	德國柏林
6 月 24 日 (二)	參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會	德國柏林
6 月 25 日 (三)	參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會	德國柏林
6 月 26 日 (四)	參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會	德國柏林
6 月 27 日 (五)	參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會	德國柏林
6 月 28 日 (六)	搭機自德國柏林前往德國法蘭克福轉機返臺	機上歇夜
6 月 29 日 (日)	抵臺	

(二) 參加聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 62 次附屬機構會議（UNFCCC SBSTA 62 與 SBI 62，合稱 SB 62）

本屆 SB62 會議於 114 年 6 月 16 至 26 日於德國波昂召開，本次會議共有來自全球 197 個締約方、地區、非政府組織(NGOs)及媒體代表約 9,486 人參與會議。

本次由環境部施文真次長、環境部氣候變遷署劉姵含技士、外交部條約法律司張嘉珉科長，偕同各智庫代表出席，包含工研院胡文正副組長、連振安博士、蔡維真副研究員、中經院張軒瑜博士出席本次會議，參加 UNFCCC SB 62 於 6 月 19 日至 20 日之會議。



圖 1、環境部及外交部等代表團參與 UNFCCC SB62 會議

SB62 會議原訂於 2025 年 6 月 16 日上午進行開幕式中確認議程，以推動在巴西 COP30 會議前夕就「如何追蹤調適進展」、「逐步汰除化石燃料」以及「氣候資金」等議題展開協商，然由於各國對議程產生分歧，尤其是單邊措施（如歐盟推動 CBAM）是否應納入會議議程之中；其延後至週一晚間的開幕式會議最終被迫取消。經過多次閉門會議協商後，會議於 6 月 17 日傍晚重新開始，最終通過本次會議議程。在通過議程後，UNFCCC 執行秘書 Simon Stiell 於 2025 年的 SB62 會議的開幕式致詞中表示受到議程通過延宕的原因，將省略正式的歡迎詞，並改以書面發言進行，僅簡單強調雖然不完美，且即使沒有一個國家或組織能夠實現所有目標，氣候多邊主義在最近的每屆締約方會議上都取得了顯著進展；但顯然各締約方需要做得更多，而且要更快，「如果我們希望 COP30 能帶領我們在全球向

前邁出新的一步，我們需要在接下來的八天裡在議程的各個方面取得具體進展」。氣候公約執行秘書 Simon Stiell 在書面聲明中明確指出氣候治理進入決定性的關鍵時刻，並具體提出三項訊息，呼籲各方立即行動，推動具體成果，說明如下：

(1)談判進程極其重要：SB62 協商結果將對全球數十億人的生命與生計造成深遠影響。這不僅是談概念的會議，而是讓各方釐清方向、推動跨部門、跨體系、跨社會行動的平台。各國現在正在推動政策與制度的軌道，讓深度減量與轉型調適能夠在實體經濟中快速且公平地實現。

(2)此進程正在產生真正的進展：近年歷屆 COP 會議之所以能持續推動全球邁向具體氣候行動，關鍵在於各國展現出不懈努力與妥協意願。雖然每項協議都不完美、沒有任何國家能完全實現所有訴求，但這正展現了多邊合作的力量，也為數十億人帶來實際效益。他提醒各方，若沒有氣候多邊主義，全球升溫可能已達 5°C，如今則降至約 3°C，顯示協商確實創造了影響。他進一步強調，1.5°C 的目標仍在可及之列，也始終是不可妥協的必要目標。他強調，全球已轉向氣候行動的路徑，不可能回頭，因為這不僅符合全球利益，也符合每個國家的核心利益；同時也提醒，若要進一步加速行動，氣候談判體系本身必須獲得充分資源支援，進而呼籲各方重視《氣候公約》秘書處的預算挑戰，確保其具備履行日益增長任務的能力，以維持進度的有效性與產出。

(3)由於氣候影響在各國家皆加劇，全球密切關注氣候協商進展：氣候衝擊已在所有國家迅速惡化，全球正密切關注各方能否展現合作行動，持續推動真正進展，並加速回應科學所要求的變革。他強調，今年 6 月的會期必須達成以下五項具體任務：

- 完成全球調適目標(GGA)指標設計的最後步驟，以利於 COP30 通過並推動後續落實。
- 推動「公正轉型工作計畫(Just Transition Work Programme)」進入實質執行階段，將其從理念轉化為具體的經濟與社會實踐。
- 深入討論「1.3 兆資金路徑圖(Roadmap to the 1.3 Trillion)」的落實策

略，讓該報告不只是參考文件，而成為具體擴大投資與資金流動的操作指南。

- 確保減緩工作計畫(Mitigation Work Programme)推動具體解方的動能，回應當前的緊急情勢。

- 在第一次全球盤點 (Global Stocktake)後，進一步釐清執行階段的具體內涵與要求。

最後，Simon Steil呼籲各方就 COP30 主席所設定的三項相互關聯的優先方向共同努力，包括強化公約下的多邊合作基礎、將談判成果實際連結到數十億人民的生活並加速各項承諾的落實。

歷經多日的協商，氣候公約執行秘書 Simon Stiell 於閉幕致詞中強調：「我們需要走得更遠、更快，也更公平」，他首先肯定過去 10 天的談判確實在部分領域取得進展，包括公正轉型工作計畫、性別議題、國家調適計畫、透明度機制與阿聯對話等，但他也坦言，許多重要工作尚未完成，需在 COP30 召開前繼續努力推動。Simon Steil 續指出，要讓 1.5°C 的全球升溫限制目標仍有生機，許多關鍵決策必須更早、更果斷地作出。他呼籲各國代表在正式談判之外的期間持續推進協商，並鼓勵部長級領導者更積極參與。「這是你們的議程，也是你們的進程；這裡的進展將直接惠及全球人民。」Simon Stiell 指出，《氣候公約》秘書處期待在 9 月前收到新的、更具企圖心的 NDCs，並將其納入新的 NDC 綜合報告，以揭示行動進度與差距。同時，我們也將提出首份兩年期透明度報告 (BTR)綜合分析，以及國家調適計畫進度報告，做為 COP30 的重要參考基礎。

總結綜合各主要締約方與國家集團及重要組織在 SB62 會議開幕與閉幕期間之主要聲明與立場，彙整如下表 1 所示：

表 1 主要締約方與國家集團及重要組織 SB62 立場聲明

重要人士與區域集團	重點聲明立場
UNFCCC執行秘書 Simon Stiell	於SB62會議，Simon Stiell發表聲明： • 本次會議對全球數十億人的生活具關鍵影響，須快速且公平推動減排與調適。 • 過去幾屆COP已推動全球重要進展，即便不完美，也展現了實質的團結合作，多邊氣候合作已成功將升溫預測從5°C壓低至約3°C，顯示進程有效但仍需努力達成1.5°C目標。 • 儘管存在逆風，但全球主要經濟體正釋出正面氣候行動訊號，驅動投資與行動。強調：「氣候行動的大潮已啟動，無法逆轉。」 • 聯合國秘書處雖已透過預算節省與效率提升支撐新增任務，但此模式無法長久，需各方正視資金挑戰。 強調應在本次會議實現以下關鍵成果： • 全球調適目標(GGA)指標：完成於COP30前的最終制定。 • 公正轉型工作計畫：推動由理念走向實踐的可操作機制。 • 1.3兆美元氣候資金路線圖：制定具體擴增資金與投資的執行步驟。 • 減緩工作計畫：加速行動導向的減排方案落地。 • 明確「執行時代」的意涵與行動方式：特別在首次全球盤點後落實各項承諾。
COP30主席André Aranha Corrêa do Lago	COP30主席國在SB62前發表第三封信，呼籲以「全球共同行動(Global Mutirão)」精神推進談判，聚焦強化多邊主義、連結人民生活、加速《巴黎協定》實施等三大優先事項，並以全球盤點(GST)為行動藍圖，主席國強調在SB62推進全球調適目標(GGA)、公正轉型工作計畫(JTWP)與GST實施對話，並提出COP制度改革方向，呼籲提升制度效率、重建信任生態系，打造以落實與公平為核心的行動型COP30。
世界氣象組織(WMO)	SB62會議上，WMO表示全球氣候變遷持續惡化，2024年為有紀錄以來最熱一年，CO ₂ 濃度為工業化前的151%，全球海洋熱含量與海平面高度也創新高。2023年亦為過去30年最乾旱年度，冰川損失達600億噸。WMO預測2025 - 2029年平均升溫超過1.5°C的機率為70%。WMO強調全面早期預警倡議(The Early Warnings for All initiative)與系統觀測融資機制(Systematic Observations Financing Facility)之觀測資料對氣候預測之協助進而支持NDC、NAP、GGA等行動具關鍵價值，並呼籲加強氣候資料應用與跨機構合作。
政府間氣候變化專門委員會(IPCC)	SB62會議上，IPCC說明AR7進展順利，共有8份報告正在撰寫中，AR7首份報告《氣候變遷與城市特別報告》(Special Report on Climate Change and Cities)預定於2027年發布，同年將發表《短生命期氣候因子方法學報告》(Methodology Report on Short-lived Climate Forcers)。三個工作小組的報告大綱已於今年初通過，IPCC亦將發布關於碳移除與CCUS的專門方法學報告。IPCC強調其政策相關性、性別與區域平衡，並呼籲會員國持續貢獻資金以支持其使命與科學產出，特別強調其為決策者提供最新、可行性高科學證據的關鍵角色。
七大工業國組織會議(G7 Summit)	2025年6月17日G7會議上，領袖聲明迴避氣候議題： • G7領袖聲明未正面提及氣候變遷，雖通過《野火憲章》應對日益嚴重的野火風險，但未觸及減碳根源。 • 通過「關鍵礦產行動計畫」，承諾建立多元、永續、負責任的供應鏈，承諾年底前提出以永續與負責為原則的市場標準路徑圖，並與開發中國家建立互利夥伴關係，支持由IISD主導的政府間礦業論壇(IGF)，促進新興

重要人士與區域集團	重點聲明立場
	礦產國的負責任礦業治理。 G7承認開發中國家面臨的高債務壓力，但僅承諾協助「短期流動性挑戰」，缺乏具體減債或結構性支持方案。 2024年4月G7會議發布之公開聲明加速推動淨零排放承諾，包含準時提交符合1.5°C路徑之NDC、支持全球三倍再生能源目標，以及加強公部門提升能源效率之主導性及支持開發中和脆弱國家，致力達到2030年能源效率提升速率達4%，G7也承諾逐步淘汰未減排的燃煤發電。此外，G7也承諾提供國際合作與支持，包含：支持開發中國家能源轉型並確保清潔能源普及、減少石油與天然氣生產經濟體的甲烷排放、氣候融資與調適融資之資金流與《巴黎協定》目標一致，以及改善國際的氣候融資架構。
G77與中國集團 (G77-China)	SB62會議上，伊拉克代表於開幕發表核心訴求及優先事項： - 指出《巴黎協定》邁入第十年，然而實際落實仍嚴重不足，並強調的「公平」與「共同但有差別的责任及能力」原則。 - 重申已開發國家應履行氣候資金承諾，特別是對調適基金、氣候資金可預測性，並解決債務、融資成本高與資金取得障礙等。 - 呼籲強化氣候損失與損害機制機構間的協調與資源支援。 - 要求在SB62釐清GGA指標結構，區分全球性指標與國情特定指標，且應納入資金、技術與能力建構等實施支援的指標。 - 強調下一輪NDC更新應基於公平與支援。 - 支持「巴庫工作計畫」，要求明確執行機制與時間表，強調單邊措施與經濟脅迫正侵蝕發展中國家氣候行動能力，呼籲全球對話應更具包容性與實質性。
小島嶼國家聯盟 (AOSIS)	AOSIS強調控制升溫於1.5°C對其生存之重要性，要求主要排放國於9月前提交與1.5°C一致的NDC。呼籲加速NAPs落實並改善小島嶼國家的資金取得條件，主張GGA指標須涵蓋落實資源面向，強調應強化損失與損害協助機制，並提出建立損失與損害年度狀況報告的建議。AOSIS重申技術、能力建構與性別行動計畫須有明確落實機制與資源支持。
最低度開發國家集團 (LDCs)	SB62會議上，LDC強調其高度氣候脆弱性與迫切資金需求，呼籲2026年起大幅提升氣候資金，特別是調適資金應增加至現有三倍。支持GGA與NAPs進展，強調COP30應就NCQG、損失與損害基金、氣候資金路徑提出具體成果。另呼籲重視糧食安全、性別主流化與原住民參與。
基礎四國集團 (BASIC)	SB62會議上，BASIC強調《巴黎協定》邁入落實階段，呼籲已開發國家依《巴黎協定》第9.1條履行資金義務，加強對開發中國家的技術與資金支持。聲明反對單邊氣候措施影響貿易，強調多邊主義與南南合作，支持COP30主席國巴西推動包容、以締約方為導向的會議成果。BASIC並重申已開發國家須在2030年前顯著減量，並儘早達到淨零目標
歐盟 (EU)	- SB62會議上，歐盟重申對1.5°C目標與多邊氣候制度的承諾，呼籲各國提交涵蓋所有部門與氣體、以1.5°C為基準的NDC。歐盟將於COP30前提交新版NDC，並支持BTR綜合報告作為強化行動依據，推動GGA指標於今年達成共識。歐盟同時支持調適資金倍增與改革氣候金融體系。歐盟支持性別平等、人權、社會公正與公平轉型，並呼籲COP30應提升制度效能、強化透明度與資源可近性。 - 歐盟強調COP30將是氣候行動落實的重要里程碑，NDC與BTR綜整報告應展

重要人士與區域集團	重點聲明立場
	現全球承諾並激勵進一步行動。歐盟即將完成具科學基礎、符合1.5°C目標的新NDC，並保證兌現氣候財務承諾。歐盟承諾在COP30前與各方合作，維護《巴黎協定》完整性(integrity)。
志同道合開發中國家集團(LMDC)	- 於2025年6月3日由玻利維亞代表提交聯合國氣候變化綱要公約秘書處一份正式聲明，明確表達對以《歐盟碳邊境調整機制》為代表之單邊氣候相關貿易限制措施的強烈關切，並提案要求在COP30與其附屬機構的會議議程中新增一項討論主題：「促進國際合作與因應氣候變遷相關單邊貿易限制措施所造成的憂慮」。惟經協商並未正式納入議程，而另於公正轉型或是因應措施的議程項目下討論。 - 單邊貿易限制措施違反多邊合作原則，對開發中國家構成系統性風險：LMDC批評，包括歐盟CBAM、英國CBAM（已公布實施政策）與加拿大擬議中之類似機制等，均為已開發國家以氣候行動為名義實施的單邊措施，實則對開發中國家造成「不成比例的負面衝擊」。此類機制不僅推升全球氣候行動的整體成本，也阻礙發展中國家實施《公約》與《巴黎協定》的努力，甚至削弱多邊合作基礎，違反《聯合國氣候變化綱要公約》、其附屬議定書與1992年《里約宣言》等多項國際法原則。 - 主張以合作與包容為原則，拒絕單邊主義與氣候政治化：呼籲各國應以善意態度協商處理單邊氣候貿易措施所引發的爭議，並應共同反對將氣候變遷議題政治化、工具化，以及任何形式的單邊主義與綠色保護主義。聲明強調，單邊措施一旦對其他國家造成負面跨境影響，不僅違反《巴黎協定》「共同但有區別責任與各自能力」(CBDR-RC)原則，也破壞氣候合作的信任基礎，最終將使全球氣候行動成本升高且效果遞減。 - 應避免新設「綠色貿易壁壘」，促進永續商品合作貿易：應避免以應對氣候變遷為名設立新的貿易與投資限制，例如碳邊境稅、強制盡職調查(due diligence)規定等。此類措施多半不符合現有國際多邊貿易體系規範，亦與UNFCCC、WTO及聯合國永續發展目標(SDGs)所倡導的開放、公平與共融貿易精神背道而馳。LMDC因此倡導，各國應合作促進綠色產品與服務的生產與貿易機會，透過對話與協議推動全球綠色成長，而非設置貿易障礙。 - 引用多項國際法與協議強化立場正當性：援引《氣候變化綱要公約》第3.5條、《京都議定書》第2.3與3.14條、《巴黎協定》第4.15條與CMA.5決議、以及《里約宣言》第11與12原則等條文，強調現行國際法明確禁止將環境政策作為貿易歧視或限制的工具。同時也重申《2030年永續發展議程》與《聯合國未來契約》均明文呼籲，各國應避免推動不符合國際法的單邊經濟與貿易措施，並應建立公平與開放的多邊體系。
不丹	SB62會議上，不丹強調作為高山內陸國家的特殊脆弱性，期待COP30能夠推動具體成果。不丹支持GGA指標納入針對高山地區與冰凍圈的精細衡量指標，並確保數據限制不應排除重要面向。呼籲NDC、BTR與NAPs應反映強化的氣候行動企圖心，並具備可行性與公平性，另支持在GST中納入高山國家觀點，落實COP28後續決議。
印尼	印尼重申公平與共同但有區別的責任原則，並要求強化對開發中國家的協助。呼籲以「全球共作」精神推動包容性合作。印尼主張將海洋解方納入NDC與調適架構，並協助推動具體的海洋調適指標。強調NDC落實須有具體且可及的協助，並呼籲落實1.3兆資金路線圖與調適基金資源。印尼同時呼籲技術與財務機制的連結，並推動能力建構與弱勢群體的包容參與。對於調適、損失與損害、與

重要人士與區域集團	重點聲明立場
	透明度安排期待於COP30取得實質進展。
烏拉圭	烏拉圭強調氣候行動不能僅限於減量目標，必須涵蓋社會、經濟與領土上的正義。作為高脆弱性國家，已提出具權利、性別與世代間正義導向的NDC 3.0，並制定涵蓋農業、健康與海岸的調適計畫。烏方指出，實質轉型需有可得的協助，但目前氣候資金取得仍面臨障礙。肯定調適目標架構中對在地、社群導向的方向，也重申公正轉型應正視多重社會交錯因素。烏方支援制定新的性別行動計畫，並強調農業與小農角色。最後呼籲COP30成為文明轉捩點，回應當代挑戰。

資料來源：UNFCCC

(三) COP 30 主辦國巴西貝倫資訊介紹

COP30 主辦國巴西於 2025 年 6 月 20 日下午舉辦「COP30 主辦國：會議規劃報告活動」(COP30 Presidency Briefing on Logistics)，由 COP30 大會主席團說明相關會議規劃、展場設計、活動資訊等內容。目前大會規劃於 10 月 13 至 14 日召開 Pre-COP 會議。此外，與往年 COP 會議不同，COP30 主辦國規劃 COP30 會議前，於 11 月 6 至 7 日舉辦「世界領袖氣候行動峰會」(World Leaders Climate Action Summit)。另預計於 11 月 4 至 9 日間召開會前協商議程，瞭解協商重點與趨勢。COP30 大會則將按照計畫於 11 月 10 日辦理開幕式。在巴西貝倫 COP30 會議的場地規劃方面，本年度將循例區分藍區與綠區場地，主場地設於市區的舊空軍基地，改建為全新市民公園(City Park)。該區域總面積達 16 萬平方公尺，包含搭建的會議廳、會議室與展館空間，並結合原有的會展中心建築；並計畫在 COP30 會後轉型為市民休憩公園與城市資產。針對本屆締約方最關注之住宿問題，巴西政府表示目前已規劃超過 30,000 間房間、共計 55,000 個床位，涵蓋多元住宿型態，包括整建中或新建的飯店、短期租賃公寓、郵輪艙房與其他臨時設施等。尤其在短租市場方面，預計將有逾 16,500 間短租房型、25,000 個床位提供選擇；另有兩艘大型郵輪將停靠港口，提供約 6,000 床位的海上住宿，並開放部分小型郵輪供各國政府或代表團自行安排。為因應早期住宿價格失控問題，巴西政府已介入市場調整，目前正逐步協商價格並整合房源住宿價格，確保所有參與者都能獲得合理且具品質保障的住宿

選項。



圖 2、COP30 主辦國：會議規劃報告活動會議



圖 3、巴西政府 COP30 攤位

資料來源：巴西政府

(四) SB 62 重點協商議題進展

1. 調適議題

(1) 全球調適目標

全球調適目標(GGA)作為《巴黎協定》第 7 條之核心目標，旨在提升各國調適能力、加強氣候韌性並降低脆弱度。自 CMA3 啟動全球調適目標工作計畫以來，歷經 CMA5 建立具主題與調適流程中目標的架構，以及 CMA6 同意發展不超過 100 項具全球適用性的指標，SB62 作為延續技術作業與政治協商之關鍵過程，為邁向於 2025 年底 COP30 會議上通過全球調適目標之指標。SB62 會議期間針對此議題舉行多場非正式磋商(informal consultation)，討論聚焦於 GGA 指標清單的技術討論與如何精簡、於 COP29 會議上成立之《巴庫調適路徑圖》(Baku Adaptation Roadmap)落實機制，以及是否納入轉型調適(transformational adaptation)作為核心內容。

在指標設計方面，各締約方就指標層級劃分（主指標與子指標）、指標適用性（全球或國家特定）及總指標數量展開討論，例如小島嶼國家集團(AOSIS)與最低度開發國家(LDCs)主張設定 40-50 項主指標；歐盟與阿拉伯集團主張不超過 100 項指標並涵蓋主副層級；澳洲則堅持應避免雙軌化，強調全部指標均須具全球適用性。此外，關於是否將跨領域議題與弱勢族群納入指標，多數開發中國家與區域聯盟表示支持。在 GGA 指標之討論過程中，各方意見最為分歧之議題在於落實方法的討論，開發中國家強調應將落實方法明確納入指標設計，並反對使用與官方發展援助(ODA)或國內預算掛鉤的指標，主張依據《巴黎協定》第 9、10、11、13 條訂定規劃落實方法之協助架構，其中志同道合開發中國家集團(LMDC)建議強調已開發國家對開發中國家之調適協助；已開發國家如英國、澳洲、日本與紐西蘭則主張採納「促成落實調適行動之要素，包括落實方法」(enabling factors of the implementation of adaptation action, including MoI)之用語，歐盟則強調任何落實方法設計需包含 GGA 的全球性特性、《巴黎協定》第 7 條架構與在巴庫達成的協議。

而針對轉型調適的部分，一些國家呼籲在《巴庫調適路徑圖》架構下討論與處理此議題，加拿大則建議致力於制定針對轉型調適的具體指標；非洲集團（在最低度開發國家集團、印度、環境完整國家集團和阿拉伯國家集團之支持下）表示反對，強調需要共同解決不同調適方法，而非將任何特定方法置於其他方法之上。雖協商歷經膠著，但會議最後由 SB 主席與各代表團高階進行協商達成妥協，玻利維亞對已開發國家試圖阻止就此議程項目作為決定所表現出的“惡意”表示遺憾，並強調 G77+中國集團的團結促成實質語句納入，以便在貝倫會議前 GGA 討論取得有意義的進展；歐盟強調其善意的協商與合作精神，並對本次會議成果表示滿意。

根據會議決議文件(FCCC/SB/2025/L.4)，締約方法議要求：

- 請專家將綜合指標選項清單縮減至不超過 100 個全球適用的指標，包括在適用的情況下，落實適應行動的有利因素、跨領域考慮以及目標的所有子組成部分的指標；

SBs 向技術委員會專家提供了進一步指引，以完善指標，其中包括：

- 使源自其他公約和架構的現有指標具有適應特定性；
- 刪除衡量減緩的指標；
- 包括與不同暖化情境相關的風險和影響的調適因應之指標；
- 包括定性敘述；
- 確保子指標反映調適行動的各種背景，以允許締約方選擇要報告的指標；
- 包括落實方法的指標和其他有利於落實調適行動的因素，特別是那些衡量以下方面的指標：獲取、品質和調適資金，包括根據《巴黎協定》提供的資金，以幫助各方解決實施全球調適目標方面的需求和差距。

針對後續工作時程表，SB 會議：

- 要求召開一次專家技術會議，以檢視指標是否符合所提供的指引，對指標進行品質控制檢查；

- 請專家於 2025 年 8 月提交最終技術報告；
- 請秘書處在 SB 62 和 SB 63 之間規定的研討會召開前至少三週前發布最終技術報告和指標清單；
- 請秘書處編寫專家會議和研討會的總結報告。

(2) 調適通訊指引

調適通訊係依據《巴黎協定》第 7.10 與 7.11 條所成立，目的旨在提升調適行動的能見度與地位，強化其與減緩行動之平衡，促進對開發中國家的調適協助，為全球盤點提供資訊，並提升各方對調適需求與行動的學習與理解。

本次會議就 CMA1 所採納之調適通訊指引應用情形進行討論，並依據 CMA 決議檢視是否有必要修訂該指引。在此議題下之協商過程中，多數締約方肯定現行指引具有補充性質，有助於各國依其國情傳達調適資訊，並強調應與《巴黎協定》下其他報告機制（如 NDC 與透明度架構）建立協同，避免重複作業。各方普遍同意延長提交應用經驗之期限，並延後正式檢討指引的時間表，但對具體時程安排尚存歧見。

針對本議題之協商，依據會議決議文件(FCCC/SBI/2025/L.4)決議：

- 認識(recognizes)到締約方根據調適通訊可能要素之自願使用補充指引的價值，並要求秘書處以所有聯合國官方語言提供該指引；
- 請 SBI 64 繼續考慮進行以下活動的時間：邀請締約方提交有關其應用指引經驗的進一步資訊；要求秘書處編寫關於提交內容的綜合報告；結合締約方提交的內容和綜合報告，對指引進行評估，並在必要時進行修改。

(3) 阿聯-貝倫工作計畫工作坊

SB 主席召集專家成立專家組織(Expert Group)，協助進行「阿聯-貝倫工作計畫」下的技術作業，建立全球調適目標衡量與追蹤指標。

SB 主席與專家工作組於 2025 年持續就整合性指標選項進行討論，並於 5 月 23 日提出綜合指標清單文件，而 SB62 會議於 6 月 16 日舉辦 GGA 指標工作

坊(Workshop on GGA Indicators)，在工作坊上，與會者聽取技術專家的報告，並提出相關意見，其中包括：

- 歡迎完善的 490 項指標清單；
- 注意到指標清單中的差距並質疑一些指標的相關性；
- 強調關注原住民、婦女和女孩以及兒童和青年等弱勢群體的重要性；
- 呼籲落實手段指標重點關注《巴黎協定》下的氣候資金之提供；
- 反對使用指標追蹤國內預算決策；
- 強調指標不應增加國家報告負擔。

專家工作組將就此意見接續進行討論，並期於 COP30 會議前提出最終版本供締約方討論及通過。

2. IPCC 特別活動(Special Event)

本場 IPCC 特別活動係依據 COP29 決議，由 IPCC 與《氣候公約》共同召開，旨在更新 IPCC 第二工作小組(Working Group II)對第七次評估報告(AR7)之進度，並介紹新版技術指引之核心內容與規劃。會議聚焦於強化調適科學與政策之連結，提升對全球調適目標之協助，並強調 AR7 將大幅提高對調適議題的關注程度。

會中指出，IPCC 已著手修訂 1994 年發布之《氣候變遷影響與調適技術指引》，新版本將涵蓋風險評估、目標設定、行動規劃、執行、監測與學習等完整調適循環流程，並導入共設計(co-design)、共製作原則(co-production)與多層次治理視角(multi-level perspective)，以提升適用性與操作性。新指引預計作為 AR7 第二工作小組報告之一部分，強化實務導向。

IPCC 代表也介紹 AR7 進展，特別強調以下幾項更新與創新重點：

- 增設調適資金專章，涵蓋資金的可得性、有效性，及損失與損害之因應安排；
- 納入太陽輻射管理的風險與倫理評估，作為新興科技影響之分析基礎；

- 主題章節設計方面，AR7 特別強化與全球調適目標之對應關聯，例如：
- 規劃兩個調適專章，分別聚焦於調適現況、效能與適切性，以及調適方案、選項與推動條件；
- 增設損失與損害專章，針對各種選項、極限與進展指標進行系統性評估；
- 建立調適指標與衡量架構，初步涵蓋調適進度、脆弱性評估、行動協同與利害關係人角色；
- 引入互動式圖集，嘗試將影響、脆弱性與調適進展資料整合於多層級視角下呈現；
- 確立區域與主題交叉分析方法，以支持政策落地、避免重複與提升科學整合能力。

與會國家多數肯定 IPCC 於 AR7 導入的調適重點，並呼籲：

- 強化開發中國家科學家參與報告撰寫與指標制定；
- 正視文獻與資料取得不均問題，提升地方知識與灰色文獻（grey literature）納入機會；
- 確保調適財務風險評估納入受援方實際困難；
- 強化與全球調適目標指標對接，並避免與《氣候公約》既有架構脫節。

與會代表亦提及應設立調適任務小組(Adaptation Task Force)作為長期治理與知識連結之平台。IPCC 代表回應指出，該提案需由政府間程序正式推動，但強調已在作者遴選與指標設計中努力納入多元區域與脈絡觀點，以支持調適策略之在地化與多樣化。

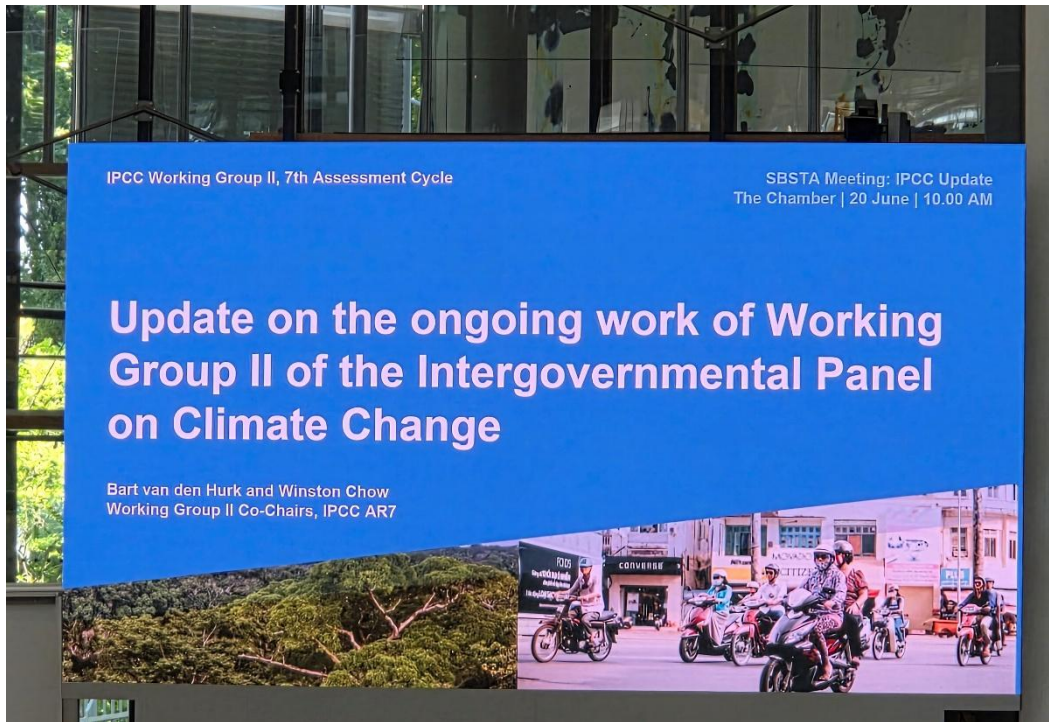


圖 4、IPCC 對第七次評估報告 (AR7)之進度

3. 減緩議題

(1) 減緩工作計畫(Mitigation Work Programme, MWP)

減緩工作計畫(MWP)係於 2021 年成立，旨在十年內強化全球氣候減緩的企圖心與執行力。MWP 每年召開至少兩次全球對話，亦舉辦聚焦於投資議題的活動，作為締約方探討減緩議題並引導特定部門後續行動的討論平台。依據 CMA5 決定，從 SB60 至 SB65，各次附屬機構會議皆應檢視其實施進度。然該議題於 SB61 未能達成結論，並延續至本次會議協商。會議主要聚焦於以下兩點事項：

- 依據第 2/CMA.6 號決定是否推動設立數位平台(digital platform)以促進減緩行動實施；
- 就 CMA7 擬議決議草案內容展開初步討論。

各方針對是否設立數位平台積極討論，依據 CMA6 之決定，此平台原意在提供資訊交流與工具整合的空間，以支援 MWP 目標。然而，多數小島國與中南美洲國家（如小島嶼國家集團聯盟與拉丁美洲和加勒比海獨立聯盟）對此表示保留，認為該提案恐使資源與政治注意力偏離 MWP 之原始宗旨，即提升減緩企圖

心與執行力。小島嶼國家集團聯盟特別指出，小島國家面對的主要挑戰不在於專案鑑別，而在於缺乏投資者關注，且目前已有類似的平台；另一方面，歐盟、環境完整國家集團(Environmental Integrity Group, EIG)、英國與加拿大則強調應優先盤點既有數位平台與工具，以免造成資源浪費與系統重疊，他們主張先行評估既有工具之適用性與潛力，再決定是否另建新平台。相較之下，非洲集團、阿拉伯集團、LMDCs 及俄羅斯則展現出較高支持意願，認為平台有助於資訊整合與能力建構，建議可透過兩次會期間工作(intersessional work)進行深入探討。

關於 CMA 7 決議草案的內容，各締約方也未能達成一致決議，在以下方面存在分歧：是否提及數位平台；是否以及如何收集全球對話的關鍵結論；以及繼續 MWP。小島嶼國家聯盟強調，MWP 並未履行其職責，即擴大減緩行動和執行力度以實現 1.5°C 目標，並呼籲主要排放國採取緊急行動。拉丁美洲和加勒比海獨立聯盟(Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean, AILAC)對 MWP 迄今舉行的五次對話均未取得任何實質成果表示遺憾，他們敦促 MWP 與全球盤點的成果對接，並指出有必要討論關鍵的排放驅動因素。印度強調，MWP 並未失敗，並強調儘管許多開發中國家已經制定具企圖心的目標，但他們並未獲得足夠的協助來實現這些目標。非洲集團、志同道合開發中國家集團(LMDCs)和阿拉伯集團強調，MWP 不得設定任何新目標。SB62 會議最終決議於 SB 63 會議上繼續討論此議題。

4. 清潔發展機制(CDM)營運事項

CDM 是根據《京都議定書》所建立的市場機制。本議題的討論主要集中在兩個主要議題：

- 終止或 CDM 落日(sunsetting)的時程表和流程
- CDM 資金的管理，包括將資金從 CDM 信託基金(CDM Trust Fund)移轉到其他領域，意即就如何終止 CDM 並分配其剩餘逾 9,000 萬歐元的信託資金展開協商。開發中國家要求資金用於調適基金與能力建構，已開發國家則主張挹注於第六條機制起步資金。草案提出六種資金用途選項，但未明確金額或優先

次序。此議題已討論十年，顯示舊有制度退場需更多政治協商。

關於 CDM 落日的時程表，歐盟、英國、AOSIS、日本、挪威和紐西蘭支持最早的技術可行日期(technology-feasible dates)，而 LMDCs 和非洲集團則傾向於最晚的日期(latest possible dates)。巴西指出，第六條規則現已明確，並承認 CDM 機制終止的時間已近，但保留進一步意見。締約方對 CDM 信託基金所剩之資源應如何移轉也存在分歧，主要選項包括：移轉至調適基金；支持第六條相關議題；能力建構；或以上幾種方式的組合。

SB62 決議將協商草案提交至年底 COP30/CMP20 會議上進行審議，以便根據共同協調人編寫的草案文本進行審議。SBSTA 要求秘書處在 SB63 會議上提供 CDM 信託基金可用資金狀況之最新狀況，並對 CDM 不同結束日期相關的成本和資源進行評估。

5. 資金議題

(1) 調適資金

調適基金設立 2001 年，原在《京都議定書》下設置，該基金用以協助特別易受氣候變遷不利影響之開發中國家落實調適計畫。其資金來源部分來自於 CDM 之收益分攤。在《巴黎協定》通過後，2016 年締約方決議調適基金亦應納入《巴黎協定》體系下運作(serve the Paris Agreement)，並展開相關制度轉換安排。

本次 SB62 會議主要聚焦於三項議題：

- 調適基金第五次檢討之啟動與時程安排；
- 調適基金董事會(Adaptation Fund's Board)成員資格與組成用語修正；
- 調適基金轉型納入《巴黎協定》體系下運作(serve the Paris Agreement)後之治理與行政安排。

在基金管理架構方面，締約方就受託人與秘書處安排討論上取得初步進展；關於董事會組成，有締約方提議將原《氣候公約》附件一與非附件一締約方之

用語，調整為已開發國家與開發中國家締約方，以符合基金未來納入《巴黎協定》之定位。而在第五次檢討啟動時程，各方意見出現明顯歧見，AOSIS 與 LDCs 支持即刻在《京都議定書》締約方會議(CMP)架構下啟動，並於基金完成轉型後由《巴黎協定》締約方大會(CMA)完成後續程序，而另一方面，非洲集團與英國等則主張，應待基金完成轉型後，再由 CMA 單一治理機制下執行整體檢討程序。最終決議將以 SB62 討論成果為基礎，續於 SB63 進行後續討論。

(2) 落實《巴黎協定》第 9.1 條

基於在 2025 年 6 月 17 日大會為通過議程所達成之妥協安排下，SB 主席就關於《巴黎協定》第 9.1 條（已開發國家提供氣候資金之義務）的實質性磋商(substantive consultations)。在實質性磋商會議開始時，主席指出曾與多個締約方進行雙邊協商，但就是否需將第 9.1 條作為獨立議程項目，各方意見仍高度分歧。

主要分歧意見在於 LMDCs、阿拉伯集團、非洲集團等多方批評已開發國家缺乏履行《巴黎協定》第 9.1 條與《氣候公約》第 4.3 條（提供新增與額外資金）義務的政治意願，並支持將第 9.1 條列為獨立議題；但另一方面，歐盟、EIG、澳洲等國家則持反對意見，主張現有如常設財務委員會(Standing Committee on Finance)等機制已涵蓋第 9.1 條的討論；LMDCs 在阿拉伯集團等支持下，提議設立一項關於第 9.1 條執行模式的工作計畫(work programme on the modalities for implementing Article 9.1)，涵蓋「調適資金三倍化」、「損失與損害基金之公部門資金支持」，以及「資金可預測性」等議題；阿拉伯集團並呼籲討論責任分攤安排、標準化會計方法，以及預算流程之改革。

EIG 在冰島、日本與加拿大支持下，提出三項新議程的整合方案，包括：CMA 下針對第 9 條落實資金的議題、COP 下針對落實《氣候公約》第 4.3 條的議題，以及 SBI 下關於財務相關事項的議題，以為 COP 與 CMA 之討論預作準備，提案締約方主張該方案將可取代除資金機制營運實體指引外之所有現行資金相關議題。歐盟則強調，聚焦第 9.1 條可能限縮整體氣候資金規模擴大的討論空間，建議改以更全面性的第 9 條為討論主軸，納入資金動員與促成環境

(enabling environments)等面向。在閉幕會議上，SBSTA 主席指出，兩位附屬機構主席將於 SB63 提交磋商成果報告，以供進一步研議。

(3) 主席國「巴庫-貝倫 1.3 兆路線圖」締約方諮詢會議 (Open consultation event with Parties)

本會議由 COP29 主席、COP30 候任主席與 UNFCCC 秘書處共同主持，旨在聽取各締約方與利益關係人對「巴庫-貝倫 1.3 兆路線圖」草案的意見，並聚焦於如何在 2035 年前實現每年提供至少 1.3 兆美元氣候資金的目標。

COP29 主席在開幕式上呼籲各方推動多邊開發銀行參與動員 1.3 兆美元氣候融資；COP30 候任主席強調 COP30 財政部長小組在支持路線圖制定和落實方面發揮的作用；UNFCCC 執行秘書 Simon Stiell 強調，資金是這項進程中信任的基礎。會議上開發中國家敦促簡化准入程序並加快資金撥付。其他意見包括：

- G77+中國（伊拉克代表）：強調氣候資金應落實公平與共同但有區別責任原則，呼籲建立涵蓋減緩、調適與損失與損害三項資金的追蹤機制，並降低高交易成本對開發中國家的制度性障礙。
- 小島嶼國家集團（AOSIS）（庫克群島代表）：主張路線圖應因應小島國特殊情境，並呼籲為小島嶼開發中國家制定具體的撥款目標，提升可用性與公平性。
- 環境完整性集團（EIG）（瑞士代表）：路線圖應就非債務工具的具體應用提供建議、加強金融包容性的最佳實踐案例，並解決以自然為本的解決方案之資源調動問題。
- 拉丁美洲與加勒比海獨立聯盟（AILAC）（智利代表）：要求路線圖兼顧資金的量與質，特別關注資金的可預測性、可取得性與分配公平性，並納入利害關係人參與機制。
- 最不發達國家集團（LDCs）（甘比亞代表）：呼籲設定贈款融資和將調適資金增加三倍的目標，並強調需要追蹤路線圖的落實。
- 阿拉伯集團（沙烏地阿拉伯代表）：敦促對 CCUS 進行投資，呼籲追蹤慈善事業在降低私人投資風險方面的貢獻，並確定已開發國家可以利用的收入來源以加強氣候資金，例如對金融交易和奢侈時尚品牌銷售徵稅。

- 非洲集團（坦尚尼亞代表）：強調支持解決損失和損害以及公正轉型，包括清潔能源烹飪方面。
- 歐盟：該路線圖應作為一個平台，在現有措施的基礎上，向外部利害關係人提供資訊並讓他們參與其中。

主席團表示，將於 COP30 前完成一份結合政策建議與技術行動之路線圖報告，提交 CMA7 審議。多數與會國期待此文件能成為氣候資金制度改革的重要里程碑，並為全球南方國家爭取更具結構性資源動員空間。

6. 《巴黎協定》第 6 條市場方法協商

雖在 SB62 中，《巴黎協定》第 6 條碳市場的部份並非主要的協商項目，但在會前 A6.4 條(PACM)的監管委員會(Supervisory Body of A6.4M, SBM)會議則已陸續通過多項的執行面事項。在本次 SB62 會議期間，第 6.4 條監督機構(SBM)則報告其已根據 COP29 的授權，完成關鍵技術規則制定，尤其通過了「額外性標準」與「基準線標準」。

此外，UNFCCC 秘書處於會議期間首次明確表示「貢獻型減量單位」(MCU)不得用於企業碳中和或自願抵換聲明。這項表態源自 COP27 開始推動的「非相應調整」信用類型(non-CA units)，原意是為了支持開發中國家 NDC，不產生雙重計算。

7. 《巴黎協定》第 6.8 條非市場方法架構下之工作計畫

《巴黎協定》第 6.8 條建立非市場方法(Non-Market Approaches, NMAs)之架構，為不涉及各國間減緩成果移轉或交易之氣候合作，旨在協助締約方落實其 NDCs，並促進減緩與調適的企圖心，兼顧永續發展與消除貧窮。該工作組討論聚焦於是否在 CMA 7 會議上專設議程討論特定非市場途徑事項，會議中秘書處亦更新非市場方法平台(NMA Platform)之進展，說明目前已有兩項非市場途徑註冊，並有 23 個提供協助者登錄該平台。會議決議將此議題提交至 SB 63 續行討論。

8. 全球盤點

（1）全球盤點程序與實務安排

全球盤點(GST)作為《巴黎協定》下對減緩、調適、資金等領域整體努力與成果的集體評估，其目標是為提升各國 NDC 企圖心提供依據與基礎。第一次全球盤點已於 2023 年杜拜 COP28/CMA5 會議完成，並決議將檢討執行經驗以完善後續盤點機制。而由於在 2024 年底巴庫 COP29/CMA6 會議上締約方未能就此議題達成共識，會議要求 SB62 基於非正式文件持續討論，並以提出 CMA 7 決議草案為目標。在非正式磋商(informal consultation)過程中，關於科學資訊來源，AOSIS、LDCs、非洲集團、AILAC、英國等支持將 IPCC 作為全球盤點主要的科學資料來源，並建議其評估報告時間應與全球盤點週期（五年一次）對應，這些國家主要反對將 IPCC 與非 IPCC 資料進行對等處理之意見，但亦肯認其他來源的參考價值。持反對意見的締約方如 LMDCs 與俄羅斯則主張應納入在地知識與開發中國家來源，強調資訊多元性，中國也表示，應廣泛吸納不同來源的科學見解。

在盤點範疇方面，AOSIS、AILAC 與 LDCs 支持將損失與損害作為獨立主題列入全球盤點，而山地夥伴關係國家(The Group of Mountain Partnership)則建議將山區納入盤點主題。多數國家，包括非洲集團、EIG、馬來西亞與中國，則主張應維持 CMA 1 時所確立的盤點範疇，但可彈性納入新興議題。最後，關於技術階段與政治階段是否可交錯進行，歐盟與英國表達支持，但遭印度、土耳其與中國反對。SB 會議同意繼續於 SB63 討論該議題，並以 SB62 草案為基礎，擬提交至 CMA 7 之決議草案，以期屆時完成相關討論並達成決議。

（2）落實全球盤點成果對話之進展

該對話係依據 2023 年 COP28/CMA5 有關於第一次全球盤點決議所設立，旨在促進全球盤點成果之後續落實。基此，自 SB60 起，各方即展開操作性的討論(operationalization)，聚焦於其運作模式與議題範疇，惟各國對對話應聚焦的主軸產生重大歧見。

部分締約方強調此對話設立於全球盤點決議中的氣候資金章節，應聚焦於資金面向；另有多方主張，該對話應涵蓋所有全球盤點成果，包括減緩、調適、

損失與損害等主題，全面追蹤後續落實情形。歐盟、LDCs、AOSIS、澳洲與英國主張，對話應涵蓋全球盤點所有決議元素，反映整體落實進展，並強調對話不應淪為空談。另一方面，LMDCs 則認為此對話不應成為評估集體進展或追蹤 NDCs 與整體全球盤點落實情形的機制，而應聚焦於強化落實條件、辨識妨礙落實情形之因素，並指出如單邊措施可能改變資金流向，對開發中國家造成不利。

在對話形式之討論上，多數締約方自 CMA7 起首次召開，並於每年 6 月 SB 會期定期舉行；歐盟與英國亦提議增設年度部長級對話 (ministerial dialogue)；至於成果產出部分，雖有國家主張應形成報告或形成 CMA 決定草案，惟各方對具體內容仍存歧見。會議最終雖共同協調人 (co-facilitators) 雖多次提出非正式草案供討論，但未能就單一版本達成一致，會議最終同意將兩版草案整合為非正式文件，並續於 SB63 會議上接續討論此議題，以擬定決議草案提交 COP30/CMA 7 會議上通過。

9. 損失與損害

(1) 華沙國際機制 (Warsaw International Mechanism, WIM) 與聖地亞哥網絡聯合年度報告

華沙國際機制於 2013 年設立，為因應氣候變遷衝擊所導致之損失與損害，特別是在面對極端氣候事件與緩慢衝擊的開發中國家，負責相關工作之體制機構。其執行委員會 (Executive Committee, ExCom) 依循五年期滾動工作計畫推動各項任務，並統籌五個主題性專家小組之工作。2019 年，大會進一步設立聖地亞哥網絡，作為損失與損害領域之技術協助促進平台。2022 年 COP27/CMA 4 決議將 ExCom 與聖地亞哥網絡之年度報告合併進行審議，內容涵蓋自 2024 年 3 月 7 日至 9 月 6 日間之申請與技術協助活動、成果、所提供之支援、顧問委員會建議事項，並包含執行期間所遭遇之挑戰與所獲經驗，但由於 2024 年 COP29/CMA 6 未能就該報告達成共識，討論延至 SB 62 續行。

在非正式磋商會議中，各方同意優先展開 2024 年度 WIM 檢討作業，並請協調主持人依據 G-77+中國所提出要素，擬具簡要決議草案，以歡迎 ExCom、聖地亞哥網絡及其治理機構、合作組織與專家群之工作成果，並注意 (take note)

本次聯合年報。SB 於其結論文件 (FCCC/SB/2025/L.1) 中建議將決議草案提交至 2025 年 COP30/CMA7 上相應機構 (appropriate body or bodies) 進行討論。

(2) 2024 年華沙國際機制 (WIM) 審查

本議題原訂於 2024 年於 COP29/CMA6 期間審查，惟因各方無法達成共識，議題續留至 SB62 進行討論。會議期間，與會各方同意以 COP29/CMA6 會議期間所形成之非正式文件為基礎架構草擬決議文本，並透過小型閉門磋商對多數條文內容達成初步共識，在下列項目取得進展：

- 強化 WIM 執行效能；
- 強化與其他機制的互補性與協調性；
- 提升技術協助之可近性與能見度；
- 將損失與損害納入 NDC 規劃；
- 建立技術協助申請案之推動機制；
- 簡化取得技術協助的程序；
- 明確其與損失與損害基金間的關聯性。

然而，部分議題直至會期結束仍存在歧見，特別是在以下預留項 (placeholders)：

- 國家層級損失與損害計畫的指引；
- 損失與損害需求及成本之量化方法；
- 擴大財務規模的機制；
- 發佈損失與損害現況報告；
- 評估聖地亞哥網絡秘書處成本效益之相關條文是否應納入。

會議最終同意依據非正式文件，於 SB63 續行討論，以擬訂決議草案，將決議草案提交至 2025 年 COP30/CMA7 上相應機構進行討論。

10. 公正轉型工作計畫 (Just Transition Work Programme)

公正轉型工作計畫係依據 2022 年 CMA 4 決議成立，以確保因應氣候危機的永續解決方法須建立於具實質效果與包容性的社會對話與各方參與基礎上，並認知全球向低排放經濟轉型將帶來發展機會與挑戰。該工作計畫透過舉辦主題對話與高階部長級會議，研議涵蓋能源、社經、勞動力與其他面向的公正與公平轉型路徑。

作為本次議程妥協的一部分，各方達成共識將於包含在公正轉型公正計畫內的相關議題項下，討論具貿易限制性的單邊措施。協商過程中各方就該工作計畫發表意見：

- G77+中國集團：強調該工作計畫的授權內容涵蓋對單邊貿易措施的討論。
- 阿拉伯國家集團：指出因應並減緩單邊措施帶來之影響為一項關鍵的跨領域議題，並強調此議題的推進不應妨礙其他議題的進展。
- 非洲集團：呼籲該工作計畫應充分反映各國發展優先事項與路徑的多樣性，並強調國際合作、技術移轉與資金支持的關鍵角色。
- 肯亞：指出現行文本過於聚焦於國家層級，忽略地方與社會層面在公正轉型中的角色。
- 志同道合開發中國家集團：呼籲跳脫以利潤為中心(profit-centered)的觀點，強調應關注各國不同起點、已開發國家的歷史責任，以及對開發中國家提供實質支持的重要性。
- 歐盟：重申公正轉型應貫穿氣候行動各層面，並呼籲採納全社會、全經濟的整體方法，歐盟支持於 NDC 與國家調適計畫之規劃與落實過程中，納入公正轉型相關內容，作為締約方政策規劃的關鍵考量。

關於公正轉型工作計畫之背景與架構，締約方提出納入以下要素之語句建議，包括：公正轉型工作計畫之促進性質(facilitative nature)、國際合作與落實方法之重要性、貿易限制性單邊措施、符合 1.5°C 目標之轉型路徑、人權與原住民族權利保障等。

針對公正轉型工作計畫下召開之對話所帶來的關鍵訊息，各方強調了以下幾點：

- 應促進普及能源與潔淨烹飪技術。
- 技術與資金取得困難為主要挑戰。
- 社會對話、利害關係人參與與勞工權益為重要基礎。
- 汰除化石燃料之挑戰與聚焦於低碳發展需求。
- 關注關鍵礦產角色。
- 顧及國內流離失所者與脆弱族群。
- 尊重原住民族，包括自願隔離或未接觸社群。

各方亦就公正轉型工作計畫與《氣候公約》其他議題（如調適、減緩工作計畫與落實全球盤點成果對話）之連結進行討論，呼籲促進政策一致性與強化國際合作。日本建議將公正轉型工作計畫相關內容納入卡托維茲因應措施實施影響專家委員會（Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, KCI）之工作。針對與聯合國外之機制協作上，中國建議與 WTO 合辦會議探討單邊跨境措施之衝擊；日本亦提出與國際勞工組織合作推動轉型路徑落實。

另有關是否提及由化石燃料轉型所帶來的社經機會 (Socio-economic opportunities)，並將其與促進全民取得潔淨、可靠、可負擔且永續的能源相結合，LMDCs 反對以汰除化石燃料進行表述，傾向採使用化石燃料等中性用語，不對化石燃料的未來方向預設立場，並為其國內能源政策保留更大彈性與主權空間。

觀察員組織亦提出多項建議，包括：

- 訂定明確且具時程的汰除化石燃料路線圖。
- 設立整合與加速實施之公正轉型行動機制。

- 建立具問責性、促進青年與各方參與之制度架構，並確保原住民族可直接取得氣候資金。
- 推動具公平競爭與促進機會的氣候政策工具。
- 勞工組織 (Trand Union NGOs)則質疑文件中出現受公正轉型影響的工人 (workers affected by just transitions)一語，強調公正轉型為解決方法，而非造成問題，而若因此有工人受到影響，則即非真正的公正轉型。

（五）UNFCCC SB62 重點主辦活動會議及周邊會議

1. 周邊會議：推動碳市場擴展強化 NDC 3.0 企圖心-第六條機制的實踐與機會

本場次周邊會議由日本 IGES、孟加拉政府與日本政府在 2025 年 6 月 16 日舉辦，討論主題包括「第六條如何提升 NDC 3.0 之企圖心」、「如何有效促進私部門參與，以推動具品質的第六條計畫並擴大私部門融資」，以及「落實第六條所需之能力建構重點」。

本會議首先由日本環境省代表致開幕詞，指出 2024 年 COP29 於巴庫完成第六條操作細則後，全球碳市場邁入「全面行動」階段，重點不再是協商，而是如何擴大落實規模。2025 年是提出 NDC 3.0 之關鍵年，第六條合作機制可望為提升減緩與調適行動企圖心帶來槓桿效應。該代表也呼籲，第六條不應僅淪為碳權交易機制，而應成為各國合作實現額外減量效果的工具。A6IP 的 Kayleigh CRABB 就巴黎協定第六條之進展進行報告，表示雖然全球已有超過七成的國家表示正考慮或實施授權與追蹤機制，但實務上各國仍面臨能力與制度挑戰，因此 A6IP 致力於能力建構，推動國家實務案例分享、初始報告準備與流程簡化。

本會議接續以 Panel Discussion 進行分享並就上述三項議題進行討論，針對第六條機制如何提升 NDC 企圖心，贊比亞代表首先分享該國近期提交之 NDC 3.0，作為首個提交 NDC 3.0 的最低度開發國家，贊比亞將 NDC 涵蓋部門擴大至 10 個，納入水泥、工業製程等高排放部門，並與瑞典、新加坡簽署碳市場合作備忘錄，該國碳市場架構明確規範僅涵蓋於 NDC 之部門方可參與第六條合作，並設計收益分享機制，鼓勵中小型專案開發者參與；日本代表首先說明其 NDC 目標，並計畫透過 JCM 取得 ITMO，強調兩項關鍵策略提升 NDC 企圖心：一是加速推動 JCM 計畫擴增，並於計畫設計階段即辦理授權，以提升企業投資預測性；二是 JCM 額度得用於國內 GX ETS，提升國內企業參與意願，並促成與夥伴國雙邊減量成效。

對於私部門參與投資可行性瑞典能源署代表指出，《巴黎協定》第 6.2 條機制下成功合作關鍵在於三方（地主國、購買國與私部門）利害關係一致，主

張應明確劃分 NDC 中的「無條件」與「有條件」減量範圍，避免第 6.2 條交易反而使地主國無法達成其 NDC 目標，他也分享瑞典偏好 high-hanging fruit 類型之技術減量專案，儘管成本高昂，但政治永續性與企圖提升效益更為重要。South Pole 代表指出，對計畫開發商來說，NDC 的明確性對私部門至關重要，包括：授權時間表、涵蓋部門、是否支持第六條授權、如何安排相應調整等。他強調第 6.4 調機制可望因其不需雙邊協議而提升市場流動性，但也可能面臨較高交易成本。他以與瑞典合作之迦納 e-motorbike 專案為例，展示長期碳權採購協議對於啟動資金之槓桿效果，並降低企業風險。澳洲 Macquarie 銀行從投資角度指出，企圖心來源主要來自於 NDC 之延續性與完整性，多數 NDC 至 2030 止，難以支撐 7-10 年期之投資週期，他主張透過風險共擔機制（如混合融資、政治風險保險、首損保證）吸引資金進入，並建議各國應形成可標準化之投資組合（如城市層級的能源效率、甲烷減量），同時在規劃階段即納入私部門共同設計。

最後，有關能落實第六條所需之能力建構重點，孟加拉環境部代表分享，孟加拉已完成第一次兩年期透明度報告，並成立國家授權機關(DNA)，預計年底完成《巴黎協定》第六條登錄機制建置，其強調現階段最大挑戰為不同部門間理解落差，並強調需持續推動機關能力建構，特別是在資料處理、計畫篩選與相應調整準備等面向，孟加拉已提出將 11 個 CDM 計畫轉為第 6.4 條計畫，並與世界銀行簽署採購合約，初步交易 200 萬噸碳權，並將用於實現其 NDC 有條件性目標，同時孟加拉正發展其國家「正面清單」制度作為未來計畫選擇基礎。

2. 周邊會議：國際合作支持落實透明架構，確保不遺落任何國家

本場次會議由《氣候公約》秘書處於 2025 年 6 月 16 日召開，聚焦於提升透明度架構(Enhanced Transparency Framework, ETF)下的實施經驗與未來重點。比利時氣候變遷聯邦服務處代表指出，透明度是《巴黎協定》的基石，其意義超越技術層面，更關涉信任建立、問責機制與整體氣候企圖心的提升。比利時透過協助逾 50 個開發中國家強化溫室氣體清單與資料管理系統，展現其對多邊合作的支持，也強調 ETF 的落實需與政治意願、能力建構及政策執行並行。

來自國際氣候行動透明度倡議(ICAT)的 Henning Wuester 博士分享各國提交首次兩年期透明度報告(BTR1)過程中的主要經驗。他指出，制度建設與長期規劃為基礎，是成功推進 BTR 工作的關鍵，特別是那些已同步規劃 BTR2 至 BTR4 藍圖並整合 NDC 目標的國家。此外，透明度工作若能與部門政策任務（如農業與能源）結合，將更具政策意義，有助於推動部會的參與與責任分工。ICAT 亦倡議透過建立部門層級的 MRV 制度，深化減量責任的連結，並透過中亞、中非、中美洲等區域合作平台，推動支援方與受援國之間的協調與互助。

CBIT 全球支援計畫(CBIT-GSP)代表 Khetsiwe Khumalo 則強調，促進同儕學習與量身打造支援機制對開發中國家成效顯著，尤其是在小島嶼國與不同區域間的跨國交流。她也指出，具備現有 ICAT 或 CBIT 計畫基礎的國家，在 BTR 推進上表現較佳，反映制度化與工具建置的必要性。然而，目前多數國家仍處於專案式運作階段，面臨人員流動與政府更替所帶來的風險。此外，針對 ETF 彈性機制的理解不足也造成一些國家猶豫使用，顯示後續仍需針對政策解釋與執行靈活性進行加強。

本次周邊會議整理未來 ETF 落實的幾項優先領域，包括強化溫室氣體排放預測與情境建模，以支撐 NDC 目標的制定與部門規劃；建立氣候資金流動的透明度架構，涵蓋國內外以及公私部門間的資金流向；提升調適行動的資料整合與管理能力；並強調以兩年報告週期為節奏進行中程規劃與資源配置，確保報告作業的穩定性與持續性。本次會議強調透明度作為氣候治理關鍵支柱，其落實需系統性規劃、制度建設與區域合作共同推進。

3. 周邊會議：AI 在氣候多邊治理的角色

本場次由《氣候公約》秘書處於 2025 年 6 月 17 日舉辦的周邊會議，主題為「AI 在氣候多邊治理的角色」，聚焦於人工智慧在日益複雜的氣候談判架構中所扮演的功能性角色。開場由《氣候公約》政府間支援與集體行動司司長 Cecilia Njenga 表示，氣候會議中常涉及超過 120 項議題、900 小時談判與上萬頁文件，資訊壓力龐大，特別對於中小型代表團而言挑戰甚鉅，AI 可望縮小資訊落差、即時支援決策，並強化談判者的能量。秘書處減緩司司長 James

Grabert 補充說明，已成立 AI 與資料工作小組，推動三大方向：強化內部作業效率、建立 AI 倫理與資料治理機制，以及促進開放、包容性應用。Grabert 特別強調，AI 的任務是「賦能外交」，而非取代外交。

會議接續由 COP30 主辦國巴西外交部代表 Pedro Ivo Ferraz da Silva 說明其 AI 應用策略。巴西為 COP30 籌備導入多項數位創新工具，包括「Macauzinho AI 助手」，具備多語分析能力，支援談判文本比對與語句建議；以及「Maloca 虛擬談判空間」，模擬會場場景並提供翻譯與遠距參與功能，降低小型國家與公民社會的參與門檻。同時，巴西也計畫依循 UNCTAD 倡議，建立 AI 基礎設施、推動開放資料共享並設計訓練課程，以強化參與者的資料與技能基礎。

《氣候公約》秘書處 AI 開發者 Joaquim Barris 展示目前導入於談判程序中的數位工具，包括可自動將談判結論轉化為後續任務的 Mandate Tracker，以及從數百小時會議錄音中摘取重點句的語音轉譯與片語分類系統。他指出，目前最大挑戰在於現行外交語言結構高度專業且含糊，對 AI 解讀形成障礙，因此需發展「具外交語境理解能力的語言模型」(Diplomatic LLM)。來自哈佛大學的研究員 Claude Bruderlein 進一步指出，AI 的導入可能導致外交領域出現「效率陷阱」，即過度依賴自動摘要與結果產出，反而削弱人類協商本質。

會中最後則由 Complex Chaos 公司執行長 Maya Ben Dror 展示其開發的 AI 協商平台，協助群體在複雜議題中建立共識。該平台允許匿名回覆、自動摘要意見並呈現分歧與共識視覺圖像，也可整合使用者偏好與資料。她強調，AI 的任務並非抹平差異，而是幫助人們在資訊與價值分歧中尋求更佳理解與共識。主持人總結指出，AI 在氣候治理中的應用應秉持三項原則：以人為本、重視能力建構、妥善處理資料敏感性，方可確保科技進展與氣候治理間的平衡。

4. 周邊會議：邁向巴庫後(post-Baku)碳市場實施階段：彌補落差並促進私部門氣候資金

本次會議於 2025 年 6 月 18 日舉辦，聚焦於《巴黎協定》第六條機制在 COP29 巴庫會議完成規則制定後的實施階段，探討如何彌補制度落差、動員私部門資金，並結合自然為本的解決方案與貿易政策交錯的新情境下推動碳市場

發展。會議由 ICC 碳定價工作小組共同主席 Wendy Miles KC 開場致詞，指出 COP29 為國際碳市場的運作奠定了歷史性規則架構，但規則僅是起點，真正的挑戰在於如何使制度到位、實現高品質減量並有效連結氣候資金需求。

緊接著，由 EY 氣候政策中心經理 Malwina Burzec 與自然保育協會 REDD+ 資深顧問 Beatriz Granziera 進行情境設定簡報。Burzec 指出，雖然制度已具雛形，但各國授權方法與額度管理細節仍不一致，影響私部門參與意願。Granziera 則說明自然為本的解決方案（如森林與農業碳匯）雖逐漸被納入第六條討論，但在方法學、國家承認及主權安排方面仍面臨重大挑戰，尤其 jurisdictional REDD+ 是否納入仍未定案。

瑞典第六條談判代表 David Newell 說明，雖歐盟尚未允許將 ITMO 用於 2030 內部目標，但瑞典積極採取「超額減量」策略，將國際碳權用於國內 NDC 以外的氣候貢獻，並優先投資高成本、轉型性專案，如無電網地區太陽能與電動運具，未來碳權移轉應確保主權國得以回收部分減量成果，以維持雙方雄心的提升空間。

私部門方面，Bayer Crop Science 代表 Marcela Chacón 與 Malwina Burzec 皆指出，目前最大的挑戰是資訊不對稱與市場信任不足，尤其是授權方法不透明、相應調整的實務落差與歐盟對國際碳權的接受度未明，皆壓抑投資與碳權採購意願。原住民族與地方社群代表 Jennifer Tauli Corpuz 強調，第六條應避免重蹈過去 REDD+ 的覆轍，將原住民族視為「事後受益者」，而應從計畫設計初期即納入其知識與治理架構。討論最後聚焦於歐盟 CBAM 與第六條碳權的整合可能性。

整場會議展現政府、私部門與原住民族對第六條市場機制高度關注，並指出制度雖已成形，但從授權、交易、監理到公平性等面向仍需深化設計與跨部門協作。

5. 周邊會議：《巴黎協定》信用機制 (PACM)-碳市場的信任與透明度

本場次周邊會議由《氣候公約》秘書處於 2025 年 6 月 18 日舉辦，會議開場由 PACM SBM 主席 Martin Hession 報告近半年來的制度建置進展。他指出，自 COP29 以來，監督機構已正式通過外加性標準與基準標準，並建立與締約方 NDC 一致的設計原則。與過去 CDM 不同，第 6.4 條機制與各國氣候政策更加緊密互動，強化責任與透明度，並導入具約束力的永續發展工具。Martin 也指出，機制運作雖已啟動，但仍待完善風險評估工具，並需強化能力建構以因應地主國對授權程序之理解。

PACM 方法學專家委員會共同主席 Elhagi Mbali Diak 進一步介紹方法學制定流程。他說明監督機構對外公開所有議程與文件草案，廣泛接受專家、學界與利益相關方回饋。新通過之移除標準、資料與保守性參數均在公開審查與透明治理下完成，強調標準設計的開放性。他強調標準間的交互影響日益明顯，如移除標準對排放活動亦有實質影響。

來自 South Pole 的 Retika，作為專案開發者代表，提出三項實務建議：第一，方法學中應明確揭示資料需求與可接受的預設值層級，否則開發者將承擔高額資料蒐集成本；第二，保守性原則應適度適用，否則累加效應將使專案可發量大幅降低，恐排除邊際可行項目；第三，CDM 轉換專案目前仍面臨主權國認定與技術規則不確定性，應加強支援主權國做出六個月內之審查決策，否則專案將難以生存。

Perspectives Climate Group 資深創辦人 Axel Michaelowa 表示，第 6.4 條機制在短短九個月內建立起三層規則架構，包括明確的外加性定義、投資測試、下調比例與不確定性量化，具備過去 CDM 與自願市場所未及的高完整性。他肯定保守性原則可避免重蹈 CDM 覆轍，惟仍需完善障礙分析(barrier analysis)與抑制需求(suppressed demand)處理方式，並指出應謹慎處理森林碳匯之永久性風險。

UNEP 哥本哈根氣候中心的 Karen Olsen 則詳述新設計的永續發展工具，其包含風險評估、風險管理與 SDG 影響評估三個表單，導入勞工、人權與性別等原則，並首次嘗試從項目層級辨識對應 SDG 指標。她指出，儘管此為重大進展，

但實務上應進一步數位化與簡化語言，否則將造成開發者負擔，尤其在微型項目上更需設計可操作的方案。

最後，監督機構成員表示，未來六個月將進一步完善風險與移除工具，並預計於 2026 年第一季完成第一批方法學、活動註冊與 CBR。多方期待《巴黎協定》第 6.4 條機制能在新一波碳市場建制中建立高完整性、具問責性且公平可及的新規範。

(六) 與「觀點氣候集團(Perspectives Climate Change Group)」資深專家 Axel Michaelowa 進行雙邊會晤

於 6 月 20 日午間，由環境部施文真次長率環境部氣候變遷署劉姵含技士、外交部條法司張嘉珉科長、工研院胡文正副組長、連振安資深工程師、蔡維真副研究員，以及中經院張軒瑜博士與瑞士蘇黎世大學教授兼 Perspectives Climate Group 資深專家 Dr. Michaelowa 進行雙邊會晤，並就國際碳權現況及巴黎協定最新進展進行討論。會議上討論新加坡、日本與韓國提供財政支持的經驗，思考採取直接補助、風險分攤工具或 ODA 架構下之融資支援。Dr. Michaelowa 也建議，臺灣可思考相關創新減量方法學在國際場域上的應用，作為未來我國技術導入國際碳市場的重要突破點。



圖 5 環境部施文真次長與 Dr. Michaelowa 進行雙邊會晤

(七) 拜會駐歐盟兼駐比利時台北代表處及歐盟執委會稅務暨關務總署(DG TAXUD)交流歐盟碳邊境調整機制(CBAM)現況及未來發展

於 6 月 23 日，由環境部施文真次長率環境部氣候變遷署劉佩含技士，偕同智庫中經院劉哲良主任，分別拜會歐盟兼駐比利時台北代表處李淳大使及 DG TAXUD Maria Elena Scoppio 司長，針對 CBAM 的實施細節以及臺灣在建立碳定價機制上的進展與考量，並討論雙方在執行實務以及未來合作的可能性：

1. 歐盟 CBAM 的實施時程

CBAM 機制規劃於 116 年正式啟動，並於未來將逐步取消免費配額，因此初期的費用預期僅為總價格的一小部分，另外 CBAM 簡化方案的規則預計在今(2025)年底正式通過。後續有大量實施細則和授權法案需要通過，初步規劃希望於今年年底完成，歐盟方面表示，最初幾個月將會充滿挑戰且需要各方互相協助。

2. 臺灣碳費制度與臺版 CBAM 的發展規劃

臺灣將於今年正式啟動碳費制度，臺灣的碳費制度設有鼓勵企業自願性減量承諾的機制，以獲得優惠費率，因此初始費率較為保守。另外臺灣未來將規劃以試行方式(pilot)啟動臺版 CBAM 制度，先從產品碳含量的申報開始。

3. 查驗機制

查驗機構的能量與認證程序是另一項關鍵挑戰。全球約有 400 多家臺灣出口商可能受到影響，國家級認證機構(National Accreditation Body, NAB)是否能在短期內應對龐大需求，需審慎評估。歐盟指出，NAB 一定需要位於歐盟會員國境內，但查驗機構可能可以在第三國設立，但仍涉及技術與政治考量，尚未完全定論。至於有關第三國已支付碳價需要獨立的證明機構(Certification Body)，歐盟將允許當初查驗產品碳含量的查驗機構來擔任，方便碳價折抵查驗可與產品碳含量查驗結合。臺灣方面建議，若上游供應商已提供經驗證的數據，建議下游產品的驗證流程應可簡化，以減輕中小企業負擔。

4. 第三方國家碳價扣抵及第三國碳價預設值(Default Values)

歐盟未來將有兩種碳價扣抵方式：(1)申報人已繳納碳價之扣抵證明及(2)歐盟設定的第三國碳價預設值。第三方國家碳價的認可與扣抵是目前主要的關切點，若出口產品在生產國已繳納碳價，卻無法獲得完全扣抵，將大幅增加企業的負擔。歐盟正研究不同國家的碳定價機制，期望能設計適用於多種情境（如碳稅或碳交易制度）的扣抵規則。

除了實際繳納碳價的扣抵方式外，歐盟將採用預設值作為扣抵機制。預設值將依各國情境不同而設定，無需額外計算以簡化操作流程。未來可能由執委會個別與第三國進行諮商來決定。

5. 臺版 CBAM、未來雙邊合作與交流

歐盟對臺版 CBAM 表示關心，我方說明目前正與專家、業者與相關部會針對產品碳含量的申報進行討論，也正在討論是否採用預設值，特別是針對部分進口水泥和鋼鐵，因 MRV（監測、報告、查驗）等基礎設施不完善，預設值有助於降低企業負擔。在產品碳含量預設值的設定上希望多請教歐盟相關的作法。歐盟樂見與臺灣的討論，並期待進一步交流，臺灣希望就第三國家的預設碳價與歐盟保持密切聯繫，並定期舉行線上會議，以討論複雜的制度和法律問題，歐盟歡迎臺灣提供任何相關數據以協助決策。



圖 6 環境部施文真次長率隊拜會駐歐盟兼駐比利時台北代表處

（八）參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會

於 6 月 24 日，德國碳定價研習會正式開幕，由德國排放交易局第三部門主管 Dr. Daniel Klingenfeld 與我國環境部施文真次長進行開幕致詞，強調臺德在碳市場制度交流與氣候政策合作上的重要性。

課程內容包含由德國排放交易管理局介紹建立 EU ETS 體系的先期準備、歐盟環境智庫 Adelphi 說明 EU ETS 主要架構與最新發展、德國聯邦經濟暨氣候保護部介紹德國國家碳交易制度概覽及專家分享總量管制制度等。

於 6 月 25 日，環境部彭啟明部長與德國環境署(UBA)第五司「氣候保護能源與德國排放交易局」處長（已退休）Dr. Jürgen Landgrebe 分別於研習會開場致詞。彭部長回顧雙方十餘年合作歷程，肯定德國在碳市場制度上的貢獻；Jürgen 則強調臺德在氣候政策與民主價值上的共通性，支持台灣擴大碳市場布局，深化區域合作。

課程內容分別由不同專家說明正式利害關係人參與程序、非正式利害關係人參與機制、EU ETS 與政策交互作用及 EEX 市場營運及平台簡介等，並由環境部羅禮淳科長說明我國碳費制度與碳定價規劃。

於 6 月 26 日，課程內容由 ICAP 專家分享全球碳排放交易概況、碳交易制度案例、GeSI 專家自願性碳市場之數位解方等內容。



圖 7 環境部施文真次長參與環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會



圖 8 環境部與德方合影

三、心得及建議

本次 SB62 會議整體而言雖未能在核心議題上取得決定性共識，但仍在部分技術性議題上完成內文基礎與行動方向之聚焦，特別是在全球調適目標指標、公正轉型與資金承諾等關鍵議題，顯示氣候協商下政治待決事項，為 COP30 奠定協商基調。

本次拜會 DG TAXUD，針對 CBAM 實施細節進行討論，內容包括第三國碳價扣抵及第三國碳價預設值等議題。未來雙方將保持密切聯繫，透過線上交流持續討論相關制度與法律問題，將有助於我國研擬臺版 CBAM，並促進與國際標準接軌。

本次環境部綠色成長聯盟德國碳定價研習會，結合綠色成長聯盟成員以及經濟部、金管會、證交所、碳交所等單位，與德方進行深入的碳定價制度研習與交流。德國自 2000 年起，由聯邦環境部主導政策規劃階段，經過多年發展，其排放交易制度已相對成熟，並持續滾動式檢討，導入市場穩定儲備(Market Stability Reserve, MSR)等策略，依據總流通配額(Total Number of Allowances in Circulation, TNAC)自動調節拍賣供給。透過此次研習會，強化臺灣碳定價政策的理論與實務基礎，為未來推動 ETS 及深化國際合作奠定堅實基礎。

四、附錄

(一) SB 62 議程

(二) IISD SB 62 會議摘要

(三) UNFCCC SBSTA 62 報告

(四) UNFCCC SBI 62 報告

UN Climate Change Conference - Bonn

Overview Schedule

9 - 15 June 2025 (pre-sessional period)

16 - 26 June 2025 (sessional period)

Sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
(SBSTA 62)

Sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation
(SBI 62)

This overview schedule aims to support participants in preparing 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.

Version of 14 June 2025

Coordination
meetings

Mandated
events

Constituted
bodies

Negotiations

Plenaries

Presidencies



Monday 9 June

Tuesday 10 June

Wednesday 11 June

Thursday 12 June

- 13th meeting of the FWG

- LDCs coordination meetings

- 13th meeting of the FWG
- 125th meeting of CDM Executive Board
- SCF 37

- LDCs coordination meetings

- 13th meeting of the FWG
- 12th meeting of the KCI
- 125th meeting of CDM Executive Board
- SCF 37

- AGN coordination meetings
- SIDS coordination meetings

Friday 13 June

Saturday 14 June

Sunday 15 June

- 13th meeting of the FWG
- 12th meeting of the KCI
- 125th meeting of CDM Executive Board
- SCF 37

- COP 30 incoming Presidency “Zero Day” informal conversations with heads of delegation of Parties (12:00 – 18:00)

- AGN coordination meetings
- SIDS coordination meetings

- G77 and China coordination meetings

- G77 and China coordination meetings

WEEK 1	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
Monday 16 June	- Opening Plenary of the SBs - Gender & Climate Change workshop - GGA - hybrid workshop under the UAE–Belém work programme		- Negotiations - Baku to Bélem Roadmap 1.3 T: Open consultation with Parties - Response Measures- Exchange of change studies 14th Durban Forum - Gender & Climate Change workshop - GGA - hybrid workshop under the UAE–Belém work programme
Tuesday 17 June	- Negotiations - COP30 Presidency Special Event - Bringing the legacy of Rio to Belem: opportunities for Rio Conventions synergies at COP30 17th Research Dialogue - Non-market approaches workshop (10-14hrs) - Systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security	- Troika event - Work of the LEG in providing technical guidance and support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs - LCIPP annual dialogue for ethical and equitable engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in NDCs	- Negotiations - SeS Dialogue on the scope of Art. 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9 - Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2025 - Systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security

WEEK 1 continued	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
Wednesday 18 June	• Negotiations • SeS Dialogue on the scope of Article 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9 • Workshop sharing of experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first BTRs • Response Measures - Workshop vulnerable groups • Gender & Climate Change workshop	• Baku Hub Partnership High Level Event • Gender-Responsive Climate Action: Addressing Vulnerabilities Through Gender-Disaggregated Data • Progress to further enhance the ETF reporting tools • ETF Training	• Negotiations • Event on Mutirão • SeS Dialogue on the scope of Art. 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Art. 9 • Facilitative dialogue as per paragraph 19 of decision 18/CMA.5. • Gender & Climate Change workshop • Art 6.2 Ambition Dialogue • Art 6.2 Information Session • Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2025
Thursday 19 June	• Negotiations • Baku to Bélem Roadmap 1.3 T: Open consultation with stakeholders • ACE Dialogue-Joint session • 18th Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV18) • Gender & Climate Change workshhop	• COP 30 incoming Presidency logistics briefing	• Negotiations • Annual GST NDC Dialogue • Art 6.2 Ambition Dialogue • Art 6.2 Information Session • Gender & Climate Change workshop

WEEK 1 continued	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
Friday 20 June	- Negotiations 18th Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV18) - GGA-SBSTA Chair-IPCC event on Adaptation - Response Measures- Exchange of co-benefits. 3rd biennial workshop on Art. 9.5	- COP 30 Presidency event on Global Climate Action - BICFIT as one of platforms for Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3 T	- Negotiations - From Baku to Belém: Driving Adaptation Ambition from Negotiations to Action - Annual GST NDC Dialogue
Saturday 21 June	- Negotiations 1st Facilitative Multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP) - ACE Dialogue - Interactive session	- COP30 Presidency Special Event on Information Integrity - Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action - Boosting the implementation and support of the ETF: the Baku Global Climate Transparency Platform and beyond - FMCP Informal Dialogue	Response Measures - Just transition and economic diversification and transformation
Sunday 22 June	CONFERENCE CENTER CLOSED		

WEEK 2	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
Monday 23 June	- Negotiations 9th PCCB	- Open-ended consultations by the incoming Presidency on COP30 vision and expectations - FMCP Reflection session	- Negotiations 9th PCCB - ACE Dialogue-Closing session
Tuesday 24 June	- Negotiations 9th PCCB		- Negotiations 9th PCCB
Wednesday 25 June	- Negotiations 9th PCCB - Full Operationalization of the Santiago Network: Advancing a critical pillar of the loss and damage architecture (12:00-13:30)	Santiago Network stakeholder consultations (13:30-15:00)	- Negotiations 9th PCCB
Thursday 26 June			Closing Plenary of the SBs

Summary of the 2025 June Climate Meetings: 16-26 June 2025

The 2025 mid-year meetings in Bonn were the first time parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) convened since the turbulent closing plenary in November 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan, that adopted the new collective quantified goal on climate finance. The widespread disappointment among developing countries with that outcome cast its shadow over the June Subsidiary Bodies' meetings, with the adoption of the agendas held up for almost two days over a proposal by the Like-Minded Developing Countries to consider the implementation of developed countries' climate finance obligations (Paris Agreement Article 9.1) and trade-restrictive unilateral measures in the discussions. Although this impasse was eventually resolved, it set the tone for the negotiations to come. Over two weeks, parties repeatedly clashed over the provision of means of implementation—a catch-all term that includes finance, technology transfer, and capacity building—for climate action.

Notwithstanding such challenges, parties made some advances. After years of deadlock, they advanced the consideration of arrangements for the transition of the Adaptation Fund to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement. Following a last-minute compromise, parties also settled on guidance for refining the list of indicators to measure progress toward the Global Goal on Adaptation. Part of that compromise was a reference to “indicators for means of implementation to measure: access, quality, and adaptation finance, including provision,” a key priority for developing countries to close the widening adaptation finance gap.

Negotiations on science remained fraught until the very end. After intense debate, agreement was found to “take note” of the World Meteorological Organization's *State of the Global Climate 2024* and *Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025-2029* reports and that the multi-decadal estimates of current global warming are between 1.34 and 1.41°C. But several parties lamented that mere references to the 1.5°C goal seem to be a red line for some. No agreement at all was found on the technology implementation programme, with parties having different views on its contribution to implementing the decision on the first Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement, especially regarding energy transition.

On many issues, parties did not find a resolution per se, rather they captured progress made in Bonn to serve as a basis for further engagement at the next meeting in Belém, Brazil, in November 2025. These documents have varying degrees of maturity, with some

merely compiling proposals, while others already indicate potential landing zones. More than ever, these documents were replete with caveats that they “include divergent views,” “have not been agreed upon,” “do not reflect consensus,” “are not exhaustive,” “have no formal status,” “are open to revision,” and “do not prejudice parties' views on any of the options contained therein” or “prevent parties from expressing any further views.”

The 2025 June Climate Meetings convened from 16-26 June 2025 at the World Conference Center in Bonn, Germany. It consisted of the 62nd meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), many mandated events, and a series of side events. There were 9,486 registered participants, including 3,292 party delegates, 2,393 observers, and 308 members of the media.

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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 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 followed by the second commitment period, 2013-2020.

In December 2015, parties adopted the Paris Agreement. The Agreement aims to limit the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursue 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 toward low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. Each party shall communicate, at five-year intervals, successively more ambitious nationally determined contributions (NDCs). As later decided in 2021 in Glasgow, each NDC will last ten years, but will be updated every five years. The Agreement further sets out an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for national reporting by all parties. Collective progress toward implementing the Agreement is to be reviewed every five years through a Global Stocktake (GST). The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. To date, 193 parties have ratified it.

Recent Highlights

Chile/Madrid: The Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference convened from 2–13 December 2019 in Spain, under the Presidency of Chile. Delegates established the Santiago Network aimed at catalyzing technical support on loss and damage, and adopted the enhanced five-year Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan (GAP). Parties also adopted three cover decisions under the Conference of the Parties (COP), the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), and the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). On many 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 – 12 November 2021, following the COVID-19 pandemic-related interruption to the annual rhythm. Parties finalized the outstanding Paris Agreement rulebook issues, adopting guidelines, rules, and a work programme on Article 6 and agreeing on the format of reporting under the ETF. Parties adopted a series of three 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 established work programmes on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), and on urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade; created a dialogue on loss and damage funding; established a process toward 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. 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 funding arrangements, with details to be worked out in 2023. Key elements in the package leading to this agreement were the operationalization of the mitigation work programme (MWP) and initiating the development of a GGA framework. Parties also adopted two cover decisions, which among others: established a work programme on just transition to discuss pathways to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement; and launched a dialogue to enhance understanding of the scope of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement (finance flow consistency), and its complementarity with Article 9 (climate finance).

Dubai: The United Arab Emirates Climate Change Conference convened in Dubai from 30 November – 11 December 2023. The major outcome was the adoption of a decision concluding the first GST under the Paris Agreement. It encourages parties to ensure their next NDCs are 1.5°C-aligned and have ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all GHGs, sectors, and categories. Among other things, the decision also calls on parties to contribute, in a nationally-determined manner, to global efforts on: tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030; and transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly, and equitable manner, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science.

The conference started on a high note with the adoption of a decision operationalizing the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage during the opening plenary. Parties also adopted the GGA framework, including thematic and dimensional targets, agreed on a host for the Santiago Network, operationalized the just transition work programme (JTWP); and decided to convene dialogues on mountains and on children at the Subsidiary Bodies meetings in June 2024.

Baku: The Baku Climate Change Conference convened in Azerbaijan from 11–22 November 2024. Parties adopted a new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance, replacing the previous goal of USD 100 billion per year by 2020. The NCQG sets a goal of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing countries’ climate action from a wide variety of sources, and with developed countries taking the lead. It also calls on all actors to work together to scale up financing to developing countries for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035. The decision also: acknowledges the need for public and grant-based resources and highly concessional finance, particularly for adaptation and responding to loss and damage, especially for those most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and with significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS). Although lauded by some as heralding a new era of climate finance, the NCQG was considered insufficient by developing countries, who pointed to the trillions needed to address the gaps in climate mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage.

In Baku, parties also: advanced the operationalization of the market-based cooperative implementation of the Paris Agreement (Articles 6.2 and 6.4); extended the work programme on gender; provided guidance on defining indicators for assessing progress toward the GGA; adopted arrangements with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage; and extended the mandate of

the working group facilitating the implementation of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

Report of the Meetings

The 2025 Bonn Climate Change Conference opened on [Monday, 16 June 2025](#), but the agendas were not adopted until [17 June](#). Upon adoption of the agendas, SBSTA Chair Adonia Ayebare (Uganda) asked parties and observers to reserve their statements until the closing plenary so as to not further delay the start of negotiations, assuring them that this would not set a precedent.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Simon Stiell stressed that the 30 hours spent negotiating the agendas have been “hard and have not reflected the urgency we face.” He encouraged delegates to make swift progress across all aspects of the agendas: “We need to demonstrate to the world that climate cooperation can deliver, now more than ever.”

Procedural Matters

Adoption of the agendas: During the opening plenary on [Monday, 16 June](#), parties debated the meeting agendas. Disagreements related to two items proposed by the LIKE-MINDED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LMDCs): on implementation of Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement (developed countries’ provision of climate finance), and on trade-restrictive unilateral measures. Parties eventually adopted the supplementary provisional agendas of the [SBI](#) and [SBSTA](#) on [Tuesday, 17 June](#), without the proposed items, based on the understanding that:

- the Subsidiary Bodies (SB) Chairs will hold substantive consultations on Article 9.1 and report back at SB 63 with a view for parties to determine a way forward, including potentially a standalone item on this matter; and
- on trade-restrictive unilateral measures, related issues will be discussed in relevant agenda items, including the JTWP, and a footnote will be added to the SBs’ agenda item on the JTWP to this effect.

Organization of Work: During the meeting, contact groups convened on: just transition; response measures; non-market approaches referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.8; arrangements for intergovernmental meetings; and administrative, financial, and institutional matters, with a spin-off group to consider the proposed budget for the Kyoto Protocol’s international transaction log for the biennium 2026–2027.

Pointing to intersessional engagement, SBSTA Chair Ayebare reported parties’ interest in further discussions on the issue of cooperation with other international organizations and announced he would convene consultations on the matter. The consideration of the alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism (TM) was deferred to SBI 64. Informal consultations convened on all other agenda items included in the adopted agendas.

SBSTA Chair Ayebare noted that no L documents would be prepared for strictly procedural conclusions, which would be read out in plenary and reflected in the meeting report.

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress: The first working group session for the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress took place on [21 June](#), followed by a reflection session on 23 June. During the closing plenary on 26 June, SBI Chair Julia

Gardiner (Australia) reported that various parties found the session format inappropriate for the large number of parties and made proposals for streamlining.

Adaptation

Global Goal on Adaptation: The Goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change was established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. At CMA 3, parties launched a work programme to flesh out the GGA in more detail. At CMA 5, they established the GGA Framework that includes a range of thematic and dimensional targets for climate adaptation and resilience, and launched a technical process aimed at defining adaptation indicators. At CMA 6, it was decided that the indicators may include a manageable set of no more than 100 indicators that are globally applicable and constitute a menu that captures various contexts of adaptation.

Informal consultations convened on [18](#), [20](#), [23](#), [24](#), and [25 June](#), among others, and were co-facilitated by Tina Kobilšek (Slovenia) and Zita Wilks (Gabon). On the basis of the consolidated list of indicators to track progress towards the GGA ([FCCC/SB/2025/3](#)) and a technical paper on transformational adaptation ([FCCC/TP/2024/8](#)), parties discussed: further guidance to the experts tasked with elaborating the final list of indicators; the operationalization of the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR) established at CMA 6; and the notion of transformational adaptation.

Most discussions focused on the indicator guidance, with key points of contention including: the number and structure of indicators; the inclusion of cross-cutting considerations and vulnerable groups; indicators relating to means of implementation (MoI); and the timeline for further intersessional work leading up to CMA 7. On the BAR, parties voiced different viewpoints on its function, mandate, and activities. On transformational adaptation, several countries called for this topic to be addressed under the BAR, with CANADA suggesting the BAR work toward formulating indicators specific to transformational adaptation. The AFRICAN GROUP, supported by the LDCs, INDIA, the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP (EIG), and the ARAB GROUP opposed, stressing the need to address different adaptation approaches jointly and not elevate any specific approach over others.

Agreement on the indicator guidance was still pending on the meeting’s final day. While various parties supported dividing indicators into headline and sub-indicators, they held diverging views on which category should be globally applicable and which context-specific, as well as how many indicators to include in each category. The ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS), supported by the LDCs, proposed around 40-50 headline indicators. The EU proposed “no more than 100 globally applicable indicators, including a small number of headline indicators,” while the ARAB GROUP suggested “no more than 100 indicators, including headline globally applicable indicators and context-specific subindicators.” AUSTRALIA stressed that all 100 indicators be globally applicable to avoid a “bifurcation” in the final list and ensure that all parties can report on these indicators.

On the guidance for refining the indicators, GRUPO SUR, supported by the INDEPENDENT ALLIANCE OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AILAC) and the EIG, called for explicitly reflecting cross-cutting considerations and vulnerable groups. AOSIS, with CANADA but opposed by the LMDCs, argued for retaining indicators on mitigation and rejected including indicators that “capture adaptation responses to risks and impacts associated with different warming scenarios.”

On MoI, several developing countries insisted that indicators relating to official development assistance and national budgets be removed, and supported MoI indicators aligned with Articles 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. The LMDCs further suggested highlighting that support for adaptation flows from developed to developing countries. The UK, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND preferred reference to “enabling factors of the implementation of adaptation action, including MoI,” with the UK stressing this is language used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The EU said any solution on MoI would need to include: the global nature of the GGA; the architecture of Paris Agreement Article 7; and the agreement reached in Baku.

There was also divergence on the organization of intersessional work. The LMDCs urged inviting parties to the intersessional expert workshop, while AOSIS underlined that the workshop should be for experts only.

Despite lengthy discussions throughout the final day of SB 62, there was no agreement in sight. A resolution was eventually found, building on the SB Chairs’ consultations with Heads of Delegation in the evening.

During the closing plenary, BOLIVIA lamented the “bad faith” demonstrated by developed countries in attempting to block a decision on this agenda item. They highlighted that the unity of the GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA (G-77/CHINA) helped ensure that the decision contains the necessary language to achieve meaningful progress in the GGA discussions ahead of Belém. The EU highlighted their good faith negotiations and spirit of cooperation and expressed their satisfaction with the outcome reached in this session. INDIA identified issues with the text: inclusion of the word “all” in paragraph 13 in relation to subcomponents of the GGA targets; and in paragraph 17, lack of reference to participation of parties in the meeting of experts.

Outcome: In their joint conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2025/L.4](#)), the SBs, among others:

- recall guidance provided for work under the GGA work programme in previous decisions [2/CMA.5](#) and [3/CMA.6](#) relating to, among others, the targets of the GGA, the need for international adaptation support, the use of best available science, indicators for cross-cutting considerations and vulnerable groups, and indicators’ consistency with the temperature goal in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;
- invite the experts to reduce the consolidated list of indicator options to no more than 100, globally applicable, indicators, including, where applicable, indicators for enabling factors for the implementation of adaptation action, MoI, cross-cutting considerations, and all subcomponents of the targets; and
- note that some of the indicators in the consolidated list should be further aligned with previous guidance.

The SBs provide additional guidance to the experts for refining the indicators, to, among others:

- make the existing indicators derived from other Conventions and frameworks adaptation-specific;
- remove indicators for measuring climate change mitigation;
- include indicators capturing adaptation responses to risks and impacts associated with different warming scenarios;
- include qualitative narratives;
- ensure sub-indicators capture various contexts of adaptation action to allow parties to choose which indicators they will report on; and

- include indicators for MoI and other factors enabling implementation of adaptation action, in particular those that measure: access, quality, and adaptation finance, including provision, in line with the Paris Agreement, to help parties address needs and gaps in implementing the global goal on adaptation.

On the timelines going forward, the SBs:

- request the organization of a hybrid expert meeting to verify that the indicators are in line with the guidance provided, peer review the indicators, and conduct quality control checks;
- invite the experts to submit their final technical report in August 2025;
- request the Secretariat to publish the final technical report and list of indicators at least three weeks before the mandated intersessional workshop between SB 62 and SB 63; and
- request the Secretariat to prepare summary reports of both the expert meeting and the workshop.

The SBs agree to continue consideration of matters related to the GGA at SB 63 on the basis of an [informal note](#), with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.

Workshop on Adaptation Indicators: In this mandated event on [16 June](#), participants heard reports from eight groups of technical experts tasked with consolidating the draft list of indicators to track the thematic targets and targets related to the iterative adaptation cycle, as set out in the GGA Framework.

Special Event on Adaptation Indicators with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: A mandated event on [20 June](#) featured a presentation on the timeline and outline of the IPCC Working Group II contribution to the seventh Assessment Report (AR7), highlighting interlinkages with the development of indicators for the GGA.

Guidance relating to Adaptation Communications: Adaptation communications are established by Articles 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement to increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation, strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries, provide input to the GST, and enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.

Discussions under this agenda item focused on parties’ experience with the application of the [guidance on adaptation communications](#) adopted at CMA 1, and the CMA’s decision to take stock of and, if necessary, revise the guidance. Informal consultations, co-facilitated by Thomas Lerenten Lelekoi (Kenya) and Marie Wien Fjell (Norway), took place on [18](#), [20](#), [23](#), and [25 June](#).

Reflecting on the guidance, many parties underlined the importance of fostering synergies and avoiding duplications between different reporting processes under the Paris Agreement. Parties generally agreed to extend the call for submissions on their experiences in applying the guidance and to postpone the review of guidance, but disagreed on the timelines.

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2025/L.4](#)), the SBI recommends a draft decision for CMA 7, which:

- recognizes the value of the supplementary guidance for voluntary use by parties in communicating information in accordance with the possible elements of an adaptation communication, and requests the Secretariat to make the guidance available in all official UN languages; and
- invites SBI 64 to continue considering the timing to: invite parties to submit further information on their experience with the application of the guidance; request the Secretariat to

prepare a synthesis report on the submissions; take stock of, and if necessary revise, the guidance, taking into account parties' submissions and the synthesis report.

Review of the progress, effectiveness, and performance of the Adaptation Committee: The Adaptation Committee (AC), established in 2010, aims to promote the coherent implementation of enhanced action on adaptation. For several years, parties have not been able to conclude the review of the AC due to long-standing disagreements over the roles of the COP and CMA therein. Informal consultations on [19](#), [23](#), and [25 June](#), among others, were co-facilitated by Geert Fremout (Belgium) and Lina Yassin (Sudan).

Parties highlighted the crucial role of the AC and lamented the lack of progress in relation to its review. GRUPO SUR proposed the COP adopt a substantive decision regarding the review and the CMA take note of this decision. The AFRICAN GROUP, LMDCs, and LDCs opposed, saying that the COP is exclusively mandated with conducting the review. The ARAB GROUP opposed a merely procedural solution, saying "a review without substance is not a review," and proposed postponing the review to a yet-to-be-specified date as a "more dignified" option.

Outcome: During the closing plenary, SBSTA Chair Ayebare noted that parties were unable to come to an agreement. In line with Rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure, this item will be included in the SB 63 agenda.

Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability, and Adaptation: The Nairobi Work Programme was established in 2005 to assist all parties, especially developing countries, to: improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change; and make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis. In informal consultations co-facilitated by Geert Fremout (Belgium) and María del Pilar Bueno (Uruguay) parties considered progress in the implementation of NWP activities and reflected on the provision of further guidance. A key point of debate was the reference to adaptation approaches, including transformational and incremental adaptation approaches.

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2025/L.3](#)), the SBSTA, among others:

- requests the Secretariat to strengthen collaboration with diverse knowledge holders, including scientific institutions, private sector actors, Indigenous knowledge holders, and local knowledge holders;
- requests that the scope of activities under the Work Programme be inclusive of all adaptation approaches, including urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven adaptation action; and
- emphasizes the important role of the Work Programme in contributing to the exchange of knowledge, experience, and information, and sharing of best practices pertaining to the GGA targets.

National Adaptation Plans: NAPs were established as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework with the objective of reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience. Noting lack of progress in formulating and implementing NAPs, COP 24 embarked on a renewed push for adaptation action in collaboration with the LDC Expert Group (LEG) and the AC.

Parties met in informal consultations co-facilitated by Antwi-Boasiako Amoah (Ghana) and Oliver Gales (Australia) on [18](#) and [19 June](#), among others, basing discussions on draft text forwarded from

CMA 6. The EU underscored the importance of having NAPs in place by 2025. The G-77/CHINA welcomed the integration of NAP progress indicators in the GGA, and tabled a conference room paper (CRP) with additional subheadings for clustering.

Outcome: The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63 on the basis of the SBI 62 [draft text](#) with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 30.

Matters relating to LDCs: The LEG was established in 2001 to support developing countries in formulating and implementing NAPs. Its mandate has since been extended multiple times. The LEG meets twice a year to develop and review progress on the implementation of its work programme through a variety of modalities, including technical guidelines and papers, training activities, and workshops.

Convening on, among others, [18](#) and [20 June](#), informal consultations were facilitated by Ephraim Shitima (Zambia) and Rik den Hoedt (Netherlands). The LDCs noted with "profound disappointment" that many of them continue to face barriers in accessing finance for formulating and implementing NAPs, stressing the lack of resources is "not just frustrating but demoralizing." Parties also discussed: the [report](#) of the LEG's 47th meeting in February 2025; the LEG's draft updated technical guidelines for the NAP process; and LEG collaboration with other constituted bodies.

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2025/L.5](#)), the SBI, among others:

- welcomes the LEG's ongoing efforts in integrating a gender perspective into its work and engaging all relevant partners and stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- requests the LEG to hold additional consultations with parties on updating the technical guidelines for the NAP process; and
- notes with concern that LDCs continue to experience challenges, complexities and delays in accessing funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for formulating and implementing NAPs, and requests the LEG to continue formulating recommendations on ways to address these challenges.

Mitigation

Mitigation Work Programme: The MWP was established in 2021 to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade. It holds at least two global dialogues every year, as well as investment-focused events. It also provides a space for parties to discuss mitigation-related topics and adopt decisions that can guide further mitigation action in specific sectors. CMA 5 requested the SBs to consider progress in implementing the work programme at each of their sessions from SB 60 to 65, but parties were unable to conclude consideration of this matter at SB 61, and continued their discussions at this session.

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Ursula Fuentes Hutfilter (Germany) and Maesela John Kekana (South Africa), and took place on [18](#), [19](#), [20](#), [24](#), [25](#), and 26 June. Among other things, parties considered the creation of a digital platform to facilitate implementation of mitigation actions, as mandated by [decision 2/ CMA.6](#) (MWP), and elements of a draft decision for consideration at CMA 7.

Regarding the creation of a digital platform, AOSIS and AILAC considered this would divert attention from the MWP's core purpose, which is to scale up mitigation ambition. AOSIS pointed to similar platforms such as the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action Registry, and underscored that the challenge for SIDS is

not inability to identify projects but lack of investor interest in such projects. The EU, the EIG, the UK, and CANADA cautioned against duplicating efforts, and called for assessments of existing tools and platforms to identify gaps and ascertain whether such tools can be adapted to achieve the desired objectives. On the other hand, the AFRICAN GROUP, ARAB GROUP, LMDCs, and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION expressed an interest in continuing to explore the potential of the platform, including through intersessional work ahead of Belém.

On elements of a draft CMA 7 decision, parties also could not reach agreement, disagreeing on, among other things: reference to the digital platform; whether and how to capture key findings from the global dialogues; and continuation of the MWP. AOSIS underlined the MWP is not delivering on its mandate to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation to achieve the 1.5°C target and called on major emitters to act with urgency. AILAC lamented the lack of any substantial outcome from the five dialogues held under the MWP so far. They urged aligning the MWP with the GST outcomes, and noted the need to discuss key emission drivers. INDIA stressed the MWP is not failing and highlighted that while many developing countries already have ambitious targets they are not receiving sufficient support to achieve them. The AFRICAN GROUP, LMDCs, and ARAB GROUP emphasized the MWP must not set any new targets.

Outcome: The SBs agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63, noting the [informal note](#) from SB 62.

Work Programme under the Framework for Non-Market Approaches referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.8: Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement relates to climate cooperation that does not involve any transfer or trade in the resulting mitigation outcomes among countries. It defines a framework for non-market approaches (NMAs), which aim to assist parties in the implementation of their NDCs and to promote mitigation and adaptation ambition, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

A contact group co-chaired by Jacqueline Ruesga (New Zealand) and Nikita Charles Hamilton (The Bahamas) considered this matter on, among others, [21 June](#). Parties considered, among other issues, whether to organize a dedicated session at CMA 7 to consider specific NMAs. The Secretariat also provided an update on the status of development of the NMA Platform, highlighting the recording of two NMAs and registration of 23 support providers on the platform.

Outcome: The SBSTA agreed to forward this matter to SB 63 for further consideration.

Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport: This agenda item was considered in the SBSTA opening plenary on [17 June](#), when the SBSTA took note of the [submission](#) of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the [submission](#) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). It was further considered in informal consultations co-facilitated by Jakob Wiesbauer-Lenz (Austria) and Francis Mwangi (Kenya), on, among others, [18 June](#), during which parties heard reports from ICAO and the IMO.

Outcome: The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 63.

Matters relating to the operation of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): The CDM is a market mechanism established under the Kyoto Protocol. Discussions under this item focused on two main issues: the timelines and process for discontinuing or “sunsetting” the CDM; and management of the CDM’s financial resources, including transferring funds from the CDM Trust Fund to

other areas. Informal consultations co-facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Alick Muvundika (Zambia) took place on, among others, [19 June](#).

On timelines for the “CDM sunset,” the EU, the UK, AOSIS, JAPAN, NORWAY, and NEW ZEALAND supported the earliest technically-feasible dates, while the LMDCs and AFRICAN GROUP preferred the latest possible dates. BRAZIL noted the Article 6 rules are now clear, and acknowledged the time to conclude the CDM is approaching but reserved further comments. Parties also had divergent views regarding the destination of leftover CDM Trust Fund resources, with the main options being: a transfer to the Adaptation Fund; support for Article 6-related issues; capacity building; or a combination of these.

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2025/L.2](#)), the SBSTA agrees to forward this matter to CMP 20 for consideration on the basis of the [draft text](#) prepared by the co-facilitators. The SBSTA also requests the Secretariat to provide an update, at SBSTA 63, on the status of funds available in the CDM Trust Fund and an assessment of the costs and available resources associated with different end dates for the CDM.

Loss and Damage

Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) and the Santiago Network:

Established in 2013, the WIM is the constituted body tasked with implementing mandates related to loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme and slow-onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The WIM Executive Committee (ExCom) implements its work through a five-year rolling workplan and oversees the work of five thematic expert groups. In 2019, parties established the Santiago Network to catalyze technical assistance on loss and damage.

At CMA 4, it was decided that the annual reports of the ExCom and Santiago Network would be considered jointly. The Santiago Network’s first annual report contains information on requests received and activities carried out, their outcomes, support and assistance delivered, as well as recommendations from its Advisory Board, taking into consideration challenges and lessons learned during the reporting period, from 7 March – 6 September 2024. Parties failed to reach consensus on the consideration of the first joint annual report at COP 29/CMA 6 and deferred the matter to SB 62.

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Pasha Carruthers (Cook Islands) and Cornelia Jaeger (Austria) and took place on, among others, [18](#) and [25 June](#). Parties agreed to prioritize the 2024 review of the WIM and agreed that the co-facilitators prepare a short draft decision text based on elements proposed by the G-77/CHINA to welcome the work of the ExCom, Santiago Network, their respective governing bodies, and the Network’s “organizations, bodies, networks, and experts,” and take note of the joint annual report.

Outcome: In their conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2025/L.1](#)), the SBs recommend a draft decision for consideration by the appropriate body or bodies at their November 2025 sessions, which, *inter alia*, takes note of the joint annual report.

2024 Review of the WIM: Under this joint SB agenda item, parties were mandated to reflect the outcome of the third review of the WIM, originally scheduled to take place at COP 29/CMA 6 in November 2024 where parties failed to reach consensus and deferred the matter to SB 62.

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Pasha Carruthers (Cook Islands) and Cornelia Jaeger (Austria) and took place on, among others, [18](#), [20](#), [24](#), and [25 June](#). Parties agreed to structure the draft decision text based on headings from an informal note from the meeting in Baku, and through informal informals converged around many of the provisions to be included. They reached further convergence on issues relating to: enhancing implementation; complementarity and coordination; accessibility and outreach; addressing loss and damage in NDCs; creating a pipeline for technical assistance requests; streamlining and simplifying access to technical assistance; and the relationship with the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage.

Divergence persisted until the end of the session over placeholders related to, among others: guidelines for national loss and damage plans; methodologies to quantify loss and damage needs and costs; scaling up finance; and a report on the state of loss and damage. A key point of contention related to the inclusion of a placeholder on the cost-effectiveness of the Santiago Network's Secretariat.

Outcome: The SBs agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63 on the basis of the [informal note](#) from SB 62 with a view to recommending a draft decision or decisions for consideration by the appropriate body or bodies at the session(s) in November 2025.

Finance

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund: The Adaptation Fund was established in 2001 to finance adaptation projects in developing country parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. It is financed, in part, by a share of proceeds from CDM activities. In 2016 parties decided that the Adaptation Fund shall also serve the Paris Agreement. This agenda item was considered in informal consultations on [19](#), [20](#), [21](#), [24](#), and [25 June](#), co-facilitated by Claire Holzer Fleming (UK) and Isatou Camara (The Gambia).

Parties exchanged views on: the Fund's fifth review; membership of the Fund's Board; and arrangements for the Fund to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement. Parties achieved progress with regard to the consideration of Trustee and secretariat arrangements. Parties also considered issues relating to the Fund Board's composition, specifically regarding changing the terminology of "Annex I and non-Annex I parties to the Convention" to "developed and developing country parties," respectively, in the context of the Fund's transition to exclusively serving the Paris Agreement. Parties converged on using the terms of reference of the previous review for the fifth review, but diverged on its timing, specifically whether to delay it until the transition is complete. While AOSIS and the LDCs supported commencing the review immediately under the CMP, even if it would only be concluded under the CMA once the transition is complete, others, such as the AFRICAN GROUP and the UK, preferred undertaking the entire review under a single governing body—the CMA—after the transition.

Outcome: The SBI continued consideration of matters relating to the membership of the Adaptation Fund Board, and additionally considered the matter of the arrangements for the Adaptation Fund to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement, as well as the initiation of the fifth review of the Adaptation Fund. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of these matters at SBI 63 on the basis of work conducted at SBI 62. The SBI noted that this work does not prejudice the number of draft decisions that parties may wish to consider on these matters.

Implementation of Paris Agreement Article 9.1: As part of the compromise reached for the adoption of the agendas on 17 June, the SB Chairs held substantive consultations on Paris Agreement Article 9.1 (developed countries' finance provision commitment) on [23 June](#), to consider substantive elements regarding its implementation. Opening the consultations, the SB Chairs pointed to bilateral consultations with parties and noted divergent views on the need for a standalone agenda item on Article 9.1.

The LMDCs, ARAB GROUP, AFRICAN GROUP, and others lamented developed countries' lack of political will to implement their legal obligation under Paris Agreement Article 9.1 and UNFCCC Article 4.3 (provision of new and additional financial resources by developed countries). They supported a standalone item on Article 9.1, opposed by the EU, EIG, AUSTRALIA, and others. The EIG, the UK, NEW ZEALAND, and others pointed to existing finance-related agenda items that include consideration of Article 9.1, such as the Standing Committee on Finance.

The LMDCs, supported by the ARAB GROUP and others, proposed a work programme on the modalities for implementing Article 9.1, that covers, among others, tripling of adaptation finance, public finance support for the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, and predictability of support. The ARAB GROUP called for space to discuss burden-sharing arrangements, standardized accounting methodologies, and transformation of budgetary processes.

The EIG, supported by ICELAND, JAPAN, and CANADA, proposed a package of three new agenda items: a CMA agenda item on implementation of Article 9; a COP agenda item on implementation of UNFCCC Article 4.3; and an SBI agenda item on finance-related matters to prepare for the COP and CMA discussions. They said these would replace all finance-related items except those relating to guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. The EU stressed focusing on Article 9.1 will limit the scope to scale up climate finance and called for more holistic discussions under Article 9, noting the importance of finance mobilization and enabling environments.

During the SBs' closing plenary on 26 June, SBSTA Chair Ayebare noted the SB Chairs will report on their consultations at SB 63.

Dialogue on the scope of Paris Agreement Article 2.1(c) and its complementarity with Article 9: Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement sets out the overarching goal of making finance flows consistent with a pathway toward low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development, while Article 9 deals with parties' obligations in relation to climate finance. The relationship between the two provisions has been the subject of debate. In 2022, parties established a dedicated dialogue that holds at least one workshop per year. The [first workshop](#) in 2025 convened from 17–19 June. Discussions held at the workshop will be captured in a report for consideration by CMA 7.

Global Stocktake

Procedural and logistical elements of the overall Global Stocktake process: The GST is a collective assessment of efforts and results on all areas of the Paris Agreement. It is intended to inform the development of NDCs. The first GST concluded at CMA 5 in Dubai, where parties also agreed to review their experiences to improve how future GSTs will function. As parties could not reach agreement on this matter in Baku, CMA 6 requested SB 62 to continue discussions on the basis of an informal note with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration by CMA 7.

Informal consultations co-facilitated by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Patrick Spicer (Canada) took place on [18, 19, and 25 June](#), among others.

On sources of scientific input, AOSIS, the LDCs, the AFRICAN GROUP, AILAC, the UK, and others, opposed by the LMDCs and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, highlighted the IPCC's role as the main source of scientific information for the GST. They supported requesting the IPCC to align the timing of its assessment reports with the GST process and opposed calls for "balancing IPCC and non-IPCC sources," while noting the relevance of other sources. CHINA underlined the need for a diversity of scientific input. The LMDCs stressed that scientific information must include local knowledge and developing country sources.

On scope, AOSIS, AILAC, and the LDCs called for addressing loss and damage as a standalone thematic area within the GST. The GROUP OF MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP proposed mountains as a thematic focus. Many parties, including the AFRICAN GROUP, the EIG, MALAYSIA, CHINA, and others, preferred retaining the scope agreed at CMA 1, while allowing consideration of emerging issues.

The EU and the UK, opposed by INDIA, TÜRKIYE, and CHINA, suggested allowing overlap between the technical and political phases of the GST.

Outcome: The SBs agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63 on the basis of the [draft text](#) from SB 62, with a view to CMA 7 concluding consideration.

Dialogue on implementing the Global Stocktake outcomes, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5: This dialogue was established in the GST decision ([1/CMA.5](#)) adopted in 2024. At SB 60, parties began to discuss the operationalization of the dialogue, including its modalities, and strongly diverged in their views on its expected scope. Some underscored that the dialogue is established in the finance section of the GST decision, and should therefore focus on finance. Many others considered that it should track the implementation of all GST outcomes, not only finance. Accordingly, parties also debated the placement of this item on the CMA agenda, specifically whether to consider it under matters relating to finance or matters relating to the GST.

Informal consultations co-facilitated by Ricardo Marshall (Barbados) and Patrick Spicer (Canada) were held on [18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 25 June](#).

Divergences persisted on the scope, format, and outputs of the dialogue. On scope, the EU, LDCs, AOSIS, AUSTRALIA, and the UK called for a broad scope that spans all elements of the GST decision and reflects progress in implementing it, with AUSTRALIA and others stressing the dialogue should not be "just a talk shop." The LMDCs emphasized the dialogue should not be a mechanism to assess collective progress, or track implementation of NDCs or the entire GST, and should instead focus on strengthening enablers and identifying disablers such as unilateral measures that redirect financial flows away from developing countries.

On the dialogue's format, many parties supported holding the first session of the dialogue at CMA 7, and subsequently annually during the June SB meetings. The EU and UK also proposed holding an annual ministerial dialogue. In terms of outputs, parties debated references to reports and CMA decisions thereon.

The co-facilitators prepared several iterations of an informal note containing draft CMA decision text. However, parties were not able to agree on forwarding any single version of the informal note to SBI 63 for further consideration. The co-facilitators therefore proposed compiling two versions of the text into an overarching

informal note to form the basis of discussions in Belém and parties supported this proposal.

Outcome: The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63 on the basis of the [informal note](#) prepared at SBI 62 with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration by CMA 7.

Reporting

Greenhouse Gas Data Interface: The GHG data interface is an online tool to facilitate access, searching, and sorting of information provided by parties. SBSTA 61 requested the Secretariat to prepare a workplan, to be presented for consideration at SBSTA 62, for further developing the GHG data interface, incorporating data and information reported by parties under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. Informal consultations on this matter were co-facilitated by Daniela Romano (Italy) and Fredrick Ouma (Kenya).

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2025/L.4](#)), the SBSTA requests the Secretariat to further develop the GHG data interface using the infrastructure of the climate data hub, and to develop and publish the modules outlined in the presentation made at this session. The SBSTA also decides to consider additional modules at SBSTA 64.

Reporting from Annex I Parties to the Convention:

Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports: The Secretariat prepares compilation and synthesis reports on the information reported by Annex I parties in their biennial reports. Informal consultations on this agenda item were co-facilitated by Marina Vitullo (Italy) and Tian Wang (China). Parties debated whether to simply take note of the information provided in the reports or note specific insights, including a projected increase of Annex I parties' emissions by 0.5% between 2020 and 2030 and a slower increase in climate finance in 2017–2018 and 2019–2020.

Outcome: The SBI adopted procedural conclusions, in which it agreed to include this matter in the provisional agenda for SBI 63 on the understanding that it would be held in abeyance at that session.

Reports on national GHG inventory data: The Secretariat prepares an annual report containing the latest information on GHG inventory data submitted by Annex I parties for consideration by the COP and its SBs. Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Marina Vitullo (Italy) and Tian Wang (China). During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 26 June, ARGENTINA reiterated their position that the Malvinas Islands, South Sandwich Islands, and South Georgia are under illegal occupation by the UK and objected to disputed territories' inclusion in the UK's inventory data report. The UK objected to these claims, pointing to these territories' right to self-determination.

Outcome: The SBI welcomed the reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data for 1990–2021 ([FCCC/SBI/2023/15](#)) and for 1990–2022 ([FCCC/SBI/2024/17/Rev.1](#)) and took note of the information therein.

Reporting From Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention:

Information contained in national communications: Informal consultations on this matter were co-facilitated by Xiang Gao (China) and Hans Kolshus (Norway). Debates centered on the need to avoid duplication of work given the scope of other reports, with some calling for concluding the consideration of this matter.

Outcome: The SBI agreed to include this matter in the SBI 63 provisional agenda on the understanding that it would be held in abeyance at that session.

Provision of financial and technical support: This item relates to the provision of support for developing countries for implementing the measurement, reporting, and verification arrangements under the Convention. Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Ole-Kenneth Nielsen (Denmark) and Sandra Motshwanedi (South Africa) and took place on, among others, [23 June](#).

During the discussions, the G-77/CHINA disagreed with the idea that jointly submitting national communications and biennial transparency reports (BTRs) necessarily increases efficiency. They further: called for reflecting persistent challenges in accessing resources; supported recommending that the COP encourage the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to consider the lessons learned from providing support to non-Annex I parties; and emphasized the need for continued consideration of this agenda item.

AUSTRALIA and the EU highlighted the importance of references to support available to enable the transition from biennial update reports to BTRs. Urging the prioritization of discussions on BTRs and the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), AUSTRALIA, supported by CANADA, suggested considering the item again at SB 69 and every four years thereafter.

Outcome: The SBI agreed to continue consideration thereof at SBI 63 taking into account the [informal note](#) from SBI 62.

Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports: The SBI took note of the summary reports.

Terms, Composition, and Terms of Reference of the Consultative Group of Experts: The CGE assists developing countries in their reporting. Through its decision [14/CP.26](#), COP 26 requested SBI 62 to initiate consideration of the extension of the CGE's term beyond 2026, as well as the composition of the CGE and its terms of reference. Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Xiang Gao (China) and Hans Kolshus (Norway) and took place on [20](#) and [24 June](#).

The G-77/CHINA emphasized the existence of the CGE should not be jeopardized by lack of agreement on a possible revision of its terms of reference. JAPAN and the UK supported an extension of the CGE until 2029, while the ARAB GROUP, LMDCs, and LDCs called for extending its term until otherwise decided by the COP, making it a permanent constituted body. The EU supported an extension until 2032. AOSIS, the EU, AUSTRALIA, and CANADA, opposed by the ARAB GROUP and LMDCs, urged updating the CGE's composition. The EU emphasized the importance for CGE members to remain in office until their successors are elected.

The G-77/CHINA emphasized, among others, the importance of continued support for the preparation of biennial update reports and for the CGE to support an increase in the pool of developing country experts through targeted outreach and training initiatives.

On the CGE's terms of reference, parties debated how to emphasize a focus on support for the transition from biennial update reports to BTRs while maintaining a mandate for the CGE to support reporting under the Convention. The UK and AUSTRALIA supported, and the G-77/CHINA opposed, that draft conclusions refer to CMA 7 considering the matter with a view to adopting a decision. The ARAB GROUP noted that the CGE serving the CMA does not mean there is a mandate for a CMA decision.

Outcome: The SBI initiated consideration of the extension of the term of the CGE after 2026, the composition of the CGE, and its terms of reference, taking into account the needs of developing countries for capacity building in relation to reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and agreed to continue consideration of these matters at SBI 63, taking into account

the [draft text](#) from SBI 62, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration by COP 30.

Provision of Financial and Technical Support to Developing Countries for Reporting and Capacity Building under the Paris Agreement: Discussions on this item focused on addressing the challenges faced by developing countries in implementing the ETF. Informal consultations co-facilitated by Sandra Motshwanedi (South Africa) and Ole-Kenneth Nielsen (Denmark) were held on [19](#) and [23 June](#).

Parties welcomed the work of the Secretariat on this matter. The G-77/CHINA underscored the importance of problem solving with the GEF and its implementing agencies. As textual elements for a CMA decision, the AFRICAN GROUP proposed a call for parties to provide submissions after the second BTRs and a workshop to exchange experiences. They suggested clarifying, under this item, gaps in GEF support and liaising with finance negotiators to reflect on the type of GEF guidance that would help address them. The LMDCs suggested simplifying approval processes for accessing reporting support, with AILAC suggesting standards for and enhanced coordination among the GEF implementing agencies that provide transparency support.

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2025/L.6](#)), the SBI:

- invites parties to submit, before CMA 7, reflections on certain mandated activities such as the Climate Transparency Platform, regional workshops, facilitative dialogues, summary reports, submissions and synthesis reports;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a workshop at SBI 63 for parties to reflect on the above mandated activities, with a view to considering future activities under this agenda item, including a dialogue with the GEF and its implementing agencies; and
- agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63, taking into account the preliminary list of activities in the informal note from SBI 62, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.

Technology and Capacity Building

Alignment between the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism:

The SBI deferred consideration of this matter to SBI 64.

Review of the Functions of the Climate Technology Centre:

The Climate Technology Centre (CTC) was established in 2010 as the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism (TM) and has been operational since 2013. Hosted by the UN Environment Programme, it provides technology solutions, capacity building, and advice on policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries. COP 29 decided to conduct a review of the CTC's functions and decide whether to extend its term and CMA 6 decided to participate in conducting the review and in deciding whether to extend the term. COP 29 and CMA 6 requested SBI 62 to initiate the review, with a view to COP 30 and CMA 7 adopting decisions.

Informal consultations on this item convened on, among others, [19](#) and [25 June](#), and were co-facilitated by Pemy Gasela (South Africa) and Stig Svenningsen (Norway). Parties debated the definition of criteria for the host selection and whether to amend the CTC's functions.

Outcome: The SBI agrees to continue consideration of this item at SBI 63 on the basis of the [draft text](#) from SBI 62, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration by COP 30 and

CMA 7. The SBI also agrees to consider criteria relating to selecting a host for the CTC at SBI 63 with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 30 and CMA 7.

Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism: This item considers the potential links, collaboration, and cooperation between the TM and the Financial Mechanism (FM). Informal consultations on, among others, [21](#) and [25 June](#), were co-facilitated by Peter Govindasamy (Singapore) and Céline Phillips (France). Parties discussed: how and whether to provide guidance to the GEF and the GCF; the need for consolidated data and a technical report on linkages between the TM and the FM; and when to continue consideration of this item.

Outcome: The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at its SBI 63 based on [draft text](#) with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration by COP 30.

Technology implementation programme (TIP): This new programme was established in the GST decision ([1/CMA.5](#)) to strengthen support for the implementation of technology priorities identified by developing countries and address the challenges identified in the first periodic assessment of the TM.

Informal consultations co-facilitated by Elfriede More (Austria) and Omar Alcock (Jamaica) convened on [18](#), [19](#), [20](#), [21](#), [23](#), and [25 June](#). Discussions proceeded on the basis of draft text from CMA 6. Disagreement emerged over the TIP's scope and mandate. NORWAY, the EU, CANADA, the UK, and JAPAN highlighted that the TIP should respond to the outcomes of the GST, with several emphasizing the energy-related calls. CHINA and the ARAB GROUP opposed. CHILE cautioned against repeating the experiences with the MWP and objected to singling out specific paragraphs of the GST decision. Several parties urged a focus on new and emerging technologies such as: artificial intelligence; early warning systems; hydrogen; and carbon capture, utilization, and storage. BRAZIL and the EU preferred for the TIP to be "technologically agnostic." CHINA proposed setting "strategic and quantifiable" goals for the TIP, which the EU, UK, and CANADA opposed.

Developing countries ultimately rejected the text prepared by the co-facilitators, saying that it did not adequately capture the views expressed in the room.

During the closing plenary, speaking to all technology items, CHILE called for technology development and transfer to be placed at the forefront of climate action. The EU expressed disappointment that progress made on the TIP could not be captured.

Outcome: During the closing plenary, SBI Chair Gardiner noted that parties were unable to come to an agreement. In line with Rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure, this item will be included in the SB 63 agenda.

Matters relating to Capacity Building: The [9th meeting](#) of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building convened from 23–25 June. In informal consultations co-facilitated by Cristina Carreiras (Portugal) and Binyam Yacob Gebreyes (Ethiopia), parties discussed: initiating the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the capacity-building framework established under the Convention, on the basis of the terms of reference (ToR) developed at COP 29; and developing the ToR for the fifth comprehensive review under the Kyoto Protocol.

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2025/L.2](#)), the SBI:

- reiterates outstanding gaps and needs for capacity building in developing countries;
- notes that further efforts are needed to address current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs related to

implementing the Paris Agreement in developing countries and that parties frequently report gaps and needs in areas that are outside the current scope of the framework for capacity building in developing countries as it pertains to the Convention; and

- agrees to continue consideration of the reviews with respect to the Convention and Kyoto Protocol at SBI 63 taking into account [draft text](#) prepared by the co-facilitators, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 30 and CMP 20.

Other Issues

Just Transition Work Programme: CMA 4 established the JTWP in recognition that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and that the global transition to low emissions provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication. The work programme organizes dialogues as well as an annual high-level ministerial event to discuss just and equitable transition pathways that include energy, socio-economic, workforce, and other dimensions.

As part of the compromise reached for the adoption of the agendas, parties had reached an understanding that issues related to trade-restrictive unilateral measures will be discussed in relevant agenda items, including the JTWP. Discussions were undertaken in a contact group co-chaired by Federica Fricano (Italy) and Joseph Teo (Singapore) held on [18](#), [19](#), [20](#), [24](#), and [25 June](#).

The ARAB GROUP highlighted measures to address and mitigate the impact of unilateral measures as a key cross-cutting issue, and said that addressing unilateral measures does not undermine progress under other elements. The AFRICAN GROUP emphasized reflecting the diversity of national priorities and development pathways, and stressed the need for international cooperation, technology transfer, and finance. The EU supported language that encourages parties to include just transition pathways in the development and implementation of their NDCs and NAPs.

As elements to contextualize the JTWP, parties suggested language on, among others: the facilitative nature of the JTWP; international cooperation and the importance of MoI; trade-restrictive unilateral measures; 1.5°C-aligned pathways; and human rights, and Indigenous Peoples as rights holders.

On key messages emerging from the dialogues held under the JTWP, parties highlighted, among others:

- the importance of facilitating access to energy and clean cooking;
- challenges related to limited access to technology and finance;
- importance of social dialogue, stakeholder engagement, and labor rights;
- challenges of transitioning away from fossil fuels and the need to focus on low-carbon development;
- the role of critical minerals;
- consideration of internally-displaced persons and the most vulnerable; and
- the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and no contact.

On synergies within the UNFCCC, parties identified links with adaptation discussions, as well as the MWP and the dialogue on implementing the GST outcomes, highlighting the need for coherence and international cooperation. JAPAN proposed inviting the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) to integrate elements of the JTWP into its work. On synergies across the UN system

and beyond, CHINA suggested a joint event with the World Trade Organization on the impact of unilateral cross-border measures. JAPAN suggested work on implementing just transition pathways in collaboration with the International Labour Organization.

Parties debated whether to point to socio-economic opportunities associated with transitioning away from fossil fuels in the context of facilitating universal access to clean, reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy for all, which the LMDCs opposed, preferring to point to “the use of fossil fuels.”

Observer organizations also provided input to the discussions, calling for:

- reference to the need for a clear and time-bound roadmap to transition away from fossil fuels;
- establishment of an action mechanism for just transition, that accelerates, consolidates, and achieves holistic just transition across the whole economy;
- institutional arrangements that prioritize accountability and inclusive participation of youth and other stakeholders, enable action on the ground, and ensure Indigenous Peoples’ direct access to climate finance; and
- climate policy measures that foster fair competition and unlock opportunities for all.

TRADE UNION NGOs questioned reference in the text to “workers affected by just transitions,” noting that just transition is the solution, not a problem, and if workers are affected, then it is not a just transition.

Outcome: The SBs welcomed the third hybrid-format dialogue under the work programme, and agreed to continue consideration of the JTWP implementation at SB 63, taking note of the [informal note](#) prepared at SB 62 with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration by CMA 7.

Matters relating to the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures under the Convention, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement: Discussions on “response measures” address the side-effects of climate action, especially with regard to the socio-economic consequences of mitigation measures. The Forum, established by COP 16, serves as a platform to share information, experiences, and best practices on the impact of the implementation of response measures, with a view to recommending specific action. The Forum and its KCI, which was established in 2018, currently implement a six-year work plan for 2026–2030, adopted at COP 29, alongside the Forum’s own annual workplan.

A [mandated event](#) was held on 16 June, highlighting experiences in economic diversification, workforce transition, and response measures impact assessment.

Discussions were also taken up in a contact group co-chaired by Xolisa Ngwadla (Botswana) and Annela Anger-Kraavi (Estonia) on [19, 20](#) and 26 June. Parties expressed divergent views on the Forum’s mandate, including its consideration of matters relating to the KCI. Other key points of contention concerned discussion of unilateral trade measures and a global dialogue on response measures.

The G-77/CHINA, opposed by AUSTRALIA, CANADA, and the UK, proposed including unilateral trade measures as a fifth priority area for the Forum and KCI. The AFRICAN GROUP proposed including unilateral trade measures in the Forum’s programme. The EU opposed, indicating unwillingness to go beyond agreed language in [Decision 16/CP.29](#) relating to cross-border impacts of measures taken to combat climate change. JAPAN identified the World Trade Organization as the appropriate forum to discuss unilateral trade

measures. CANADA and the UK sought to wait for the KCI’s annual report before considering further issues to be included into the workplan.

Regarding the G-77/CHINA’s proposal to start work on draft decision text regarding the global dialogue, the UK opposed, noting there is no mandate to start drafting decision text at SB 62.

Outcome: In their conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2025/L.3](#)), the SBs:

- request the KCI to prioritize implementation of activities 2, 5–13 and 16–17 of the Forum and KCI workplan for 2026–2030;
- note the [CRP](#) from SB 62 and invite parties’ submissions by 30 September 2025 for consideration at SB 63; and
- agree to continue their work at SB 63 on the basis of the CRP, taking into account the submissions, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration by COP 30, CMP 20, and CMA 7.

Gender: In 2014, COP 20 established the Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) to advance gender balance and integrate gender considerations under the UNFCCC to achieve gender-responsive climate policy and action. Parties established a first gender action plan (GAP) in 2017, and following a review in 2019, agreed to a five-year enhanced LWPG and its GAP, amended in 2022. After a subsequent review, COP 29 decided to extend the enhanced LWPG for 10 years and to initiate the development of a new GAP.

A three-day in-session [technical workshop](#) to facilitate the design of GAP activities was held from 16–19 June and included scene-setting presentations, followed by interactive discussions to reflect on activities in the existing action plan. Negotiations under this SBI agenda item aimed to develop key elements and activities for the new GAP to be forwarded for consideration and adoption in Belém. This matter was addressed in informal consultations, co-facilitated by Carol Franco (Dominican Republic) and Jared Huntley (Australia), which convened on [20, 21, 23, 24](#), and [25 June](#).

Many parties commended the technical workshop and stressed, among other things, that the new GAP should be: pragmatic and implementable; ambitious and action-oriented; well-resourced; intersectional; respectful of cultural values and national circumstances and priorities; and aligned with key milestones of the UNFCCC process.

Among others, parties highlighted the following elements for the GAP: MoI; recognition of women and girls of African descent; role of men and boys in gender-responsive climate action; gender-, sex-, and age-disaggregated data; sexual and reproductive health and rights; gender-based violence; unpaid and underpaid care work; and decent work for women in green and blue economies.

The G-77/CHINA proposed a standalone priority area on MoI separate from implementation. AOSIS, supported by CANADA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and MEXICO, suggested highlighting Indigenous women as agents of change, and, with CANADA, MEXICO, and AUSTRALIA, sought to disambiguate references to Indigenous women from those to local communities throughout the text.

Divergences on gender terminology persisted throughout the discussions. PARAGUAY and ARGENTINA, opposed by CANADA, ICELAND, and AILAC, sought to define gender “as female and male sexes.” SAUDI ARABIA, opposed by the EU, AILAC, CANADA, UK, and BRAZIL, and supported by CHINA, called for deletion of references to “gender-diverse” people. The HOLY SEE called for language “reflective of different views on gender.”

Many parties supported intersessional work, with AILAC and the AFRICAN GROUP emphasizing support for regional groups' participation.

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2025/L.3](#)), the SBI agrees to continue discussions at SB 63 on the basis of the [informal note](#) from SB 62, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the new GAP for adoption by COP 30, noting that in-person or hybrid technical workshops to facilitate the design of GAP activities may be held during 2025 in conjunction with other events.

Joint Work on Agriculture and Food Security: To recognize the role of agriculture in tackling and adapting to climate change, this joint work was first established in 2017. The current four-year Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security kicked off in 2022. It focuses on the preparation of an annual synthesis report on agriculture-relevant work undertaken by constituted bodies, the organization of workshops, and the development of an online portal for parties to share information on relevant projects and initiatives. Informal consultations under this item were co-facilitated by Tekini Nakidakida (Fiji) and Claudia Heidecke (Germany).

Outcome: In their conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2025/L.2](#)), the SBs, among others:

- welcome relevant reports and workshops;
- request the Secretariat to present, in the second annual synthesis report to be considered at SB 64 (June 2026), clear and specific information on how constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as relevant international organizations, have taken into account decision 3/CP.27 in their work;
- request the Secretariat to synthesize in the annual synthesis report, information on, *inter alia*, financial allocations and needs, and challenges in and barriers to accessing support for finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building relevant to climate action on agriculture and food security, considering the vulnerability of farmers and other groups vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth and children, and the measures taken to address such barriers;
- welcome the Secretariat's template for submissions to the online portal and its further development to enable submissions to be further categorized by project; and
- invite stakeholders to submit information on their activities in relation to the joint work.

Research and Systematic Observation: The annual research dialogue that convenes at the June SBSTA sessions provides a space to convey research findings and lessons learned from activities undertaken by regional and international research programmes and organizations. It also serves to discuss needs for climate change research and research-related capacity building, particularly in developing countries.

At the 17th [meeting](#) of the Research Dialogue held on 17 June, delegates heard an update from IPCC Chair Jim Skea on AR7, and key insights from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on its *State of the Global Climate 2024* report, highlighting that 2024 was the warmest year on record.

In informal consultations co-facilitated by Patricia Nying'uro (Kenya) and Frank McGovern (Ireland) convened on, among others, [18](#), [19](#), [20](#), [21](#), and [23 June](#), parties reflected on elements to be included in draft conclusions. Parties emphasized, among other things: the need to strengthen research capacities and address research needs of developing countries; greater consideration of

Indigenous knowledge, with AUSTRALIA highlighting the need to distinguish between Indigenous and local knowledge; advances in attribution science; carbon accounting frameworks; and the need for a review of how research gaps identified by SBSTA have been addressed.

Views diverged on draft decision language on: the IPCC and AR7; the WMO report; references to 1.5°C and incremental warming; and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) and abatement technologies.

The EU suggested that the SBSTA not only welcome the update by the IPCC on its ongoing work, but welcome the work itself. KUWAIT called for deleting language encouraging the IPCC to "continue providing policy-relevant and timely scientific information for relevant work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement," with KENYA, SAUDI ARABIA and BOTSWANA preferring not to restate the IPCC's mandate, and INDIA suggested deleting only "policy-relevant and timely." The LDCs, AOSIS, the UK, NORWAY, JAPAN and ICELAND sought to retain the language.

With respect to strengthening research capacity, CHINA and KUWAIT called for a broader reference to developing countries, while LDCs and AOSIS preferred retaining specific language on LDCs and SIDS. The EU, supported by the UK, proposed flagging the "limits and risks" of CDR and abatement technologies, opposed by the ARAB GROUP who "emphasized a "pressing need to maximize their potential."

On the *State of the Global Climate 2024* report, various countries suggested SBSTA note the WMO report "with great concern," opposed by the ARAB GROUP who cautioned against "alarmist language." The EU, supported by the LDCs, UK, and AUSTRALIA, sought to retain IPCC language on "every increment of warming," while INDIA cited a lack of evidence on every increment of warming having compounding effects.

Agreement was still pending on the closing day. Despite lengthy discussions in informal consultations and informal informals, it took until the mid-afternoon for parties to find a resolution. During the closing plenary, CHILE expressed deep concern about the latest scientific findings on the state of the climate, particularly the alarming impacts on the cryosphere. They underscored that advancing policy-relevant science is fundamental and stressed that science must effectively inform climate action that is ambitious, relevant, and feasible for each nation's unique circumstances.

Outcome: In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2025/L.5](#)), the SBSTA, among others:

- welcomes the update on the ongoing work of the IPCC, including the launch of work on the AR7;
- encourages the IPCC to continue providing relevant information to parties and enhancing inclusivity and regional representation in its seventh assessment cycle;
- takes note of the WMO's *State of the Global Climate 2024* and *Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025–2029* reports, noting the information provided on changes in the global climate system, and referencing warming estimates between 1.34 and 1.41°C;
- notes needs and gaps, including in research, and the importance of urgently aligning adaptation and mitigation actions with sustainable development, including poverty eradication, noting synergies and trade-offs based on contexts and scale of implementation;
- notes the need to strengthen research capacities in developing countries, particularly in the LDCs and SIDS;

- requests the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal summary report of the 17th Research Dialogue, and an information note, mapping how research gaps identified since SBSTA 22 on this item are being addressed by the scientific community and present this note at the next dialogue; and
- invites parties and relevant organizations to submit their views on possible themes for the dialogue.

Annual Dialogue on Ocean and Climate Change: During the two-day [event](#) that took place on 17–18 June, participants heard key messages from the third [UN Ocean Conference](#), including the “Blue NDC Challenge,” which calls on all countries to place the Ocean at the heart of their NDCs. Experts identified pathways for bringing ocean action into NDCs, including by preserving blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass, and developing marine renewable energy. They stressed the critical importance of sustainable ocean planning, technology transfer, and access to data.

Cooperation with other International Organizations: SBSTA Chair Ayebare held consultations on this item on [25 June](#), recalling that parties had highlighted the need to enhance synergies and cooperation among the three Rio Conventions (climate change, biodiversity, and desertification). He proposed, and many parties supported, to continue consideration of this agenda item at SBSTA 63. Several parties also suggested a call for submissions to inform the discussions and noted that cooperation should be fostered beyond the Rio Conventions.

Outcome: In its conclusions, the SBSTA:

- takes note of the information contained in document [SBSTA/2025/INF.1](#), noting that the collaborations should be expanded beyond the existing ones for more inclusiveness;
- agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 63; and
- invites submissions by 30 September 2025.

Arrangements for Intergovernmental Meetings: This agenda item considers the organization of COP 30; potential hosts for COP 31, COP 32, and COP 33; and increasing efficiency in the UNFCCC process, for which the Secretariat had prepared an information [paper](#). A contact group co-chaired by Laurence Ahoussou (Canada) and Kristina Stege (Marshall Islands) took place on [19](#), [20](#), [21](#), [23](#), [24](#), and 26 June, among others.

On potential hosts for future meetings, AUSTRALIA and TÜRKIYE reiterated their bids to host COP 31 and the African region reported that Nigeria has declared itself as a possible host of COP 32, but that consultations are still ongoing. With regard to host country agreements, parties discussed, among others: provisions guaranteeing the human rights of all participants, including their freedom of speech and assembly; assurances regarding the availability and affordability of accommodation and logistical spaces for all participants; and for the agreements to be made publicly accessible.

On the elements for the provisional agendas for COP 30, CMP 20, and CMA 7, the LMDCs, supported by the ARAB GROUP, recalled they proposed two items for the agendas and requested the Secretariat to include their proposals in accordance with the rules of procedure. CHINA clarified that their concession at SB 62 does not extend to the provisional agendas for Belém. NEW ZEALAND, JAPAN, and others expressed concern about proposed additions to the agenda that could delay parties’ work in Belém. The AFRICAN GROUP noted their intention to propose an agenda item on the special circumstances and needs of Africa. The EU, supported by NEW ZEALAND and JAPAN, but opposed by the LMDCs, called for space on the CMA agenda to consider the NDC synthesis

report and the BTRs. The EU, supported by the UK, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, and JAPAN, but opposed by the ARAB GROUP and LMDCs, requested that the dialogue on GST implementation be placed under GST matters on the CMA agenda.

On increasing efficiency in the UNFCCC process, the EIG suggested capping party delegations at 200 representatives; and requiring that items proposed for inclusion on the negotiations’ agenda be submitted by at least 30 parties from two regional groups. INDIA emphasized parties’ prerogative to propose agenda items. The ARAB GROUP opposed inviting parties to consider limiting the size of their delegations, noting this would advantage some over others. The EIG and AUSTRALIA agreed the focus should be on larger delegations, but these are not necessarily developed countries. ICELAND, supported by SOUTH AFRICA, proposed differentiating between party and party overflow in the rationalization of delegation size. Parties diverged on: clustering agenda items; multiyear and thematic programming; and the possibility to sunset the consideration of issues, such as those related to the Kyoto Protocol.

Parties also exchanged views on enhancing observer engagement. Regarding the collection of additional information on observer organizations, AUSTRALIA proposed expanding the scope to “relevant” additional information rather than limiting it to information on geographical scope. The ARAB GROUP, SOUTH AFRICA, and the LDCs opposed this, noting the purpose of such a request would be to ensure geographical balance and regional representation and questioned the rationale for an open-ended mandate to collect information. The UK suggested referencing “geographical and other information,” which could include age. CHINA, supported by the ARAB GROUP, opposed language on considering allowing observers to speak after groups of parties, before individual parties.

The UK emphasized that the UNFCCC Secretariat must uphold freedom of assembly in the blue zone, with Environmental NGOs (ENGOS) and Youth NGOs (YOUNGOs) urging parties to require the Secretariat to not unduly restrict civil society messaging. WOMEN AND GENDER and YOUNGOs called for clarity about the complaints handling procedure and, with ENGOS, urged recognition of a disability constituency. CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK (CAN) and YOUNGOs called for measures to prevent “corporate capture” by requiring conflict of interest disclosure, with YOUNGOs pointing to [measures](#) adopted under the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.

Negotiations were still ongoing on the final day of the SBs. Parties debated, among others, a request by CHINA to highlight the importance of meeting participants respecting the national laws of the host country not only outside, but also inside of meeting venues. The Secretariat clarified that meeting venues are under UN jurisdiction and the responsibility of the UN, and that the Secretariat enters into agreements with host countries to specify the privileges and immunities applying in those venues. NORWAY, the LDCs, and many others opposed China’s proposed addition, underscoring that privileges and immunities are key to ensure the safety and security of all participants and that such a change could have significant implications, including beyond the UNFCCC process, possibly setting a precedent that will affect UN headquarters around the world.

Outcome: Noting the understanding that paragraph 23 (on respecting the national laws of the host country outside of UNFCCC venues) will be taken up again at SBI 63, the SBI adopted conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2025/L.7](#)). In its conclusions, the SBI

recommends that the Secretariat and hosts of future conferences and mandated events work together to:

- make logistical arrangements that facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of parties and observer organizations, including timely issuance of visas; a safe and secure venue for all; and ease of access to the venue;
- make sure that sufficient accommodation is available within a reasonable distance of the venue, and the safety and security of participants in those accommodations can be ensured;
- consider affordability measures, including flexible payment arrangements, relating to the price of accommodation; and
- consider affordability measures relating to delegation offices, the price of pavilion spaces, and services at the venue.

The SBI also:

- notes parties' and observer organizations' views regarding host country agreements and requests that these agreements contain assurances with respect to the availability and affordability of accommodation and logistical space for delegations; and
- requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the conference host governments, to publish the legal text of the host country agreement on the UNFCCC website as soon as possible after entry into force, and encourages host governments to ensure that host country agreements enter into force as expeditiously as possible.

The SBI further requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to:

- continue implementing administrative measures to further improve the diverse and balanced participation of observer organizations across regions and constituencies in the UNFCCC process;
- collect additional information on the geographical scope of observer organizations to continue to support more balanced, equitable, and transparent approaches to improving their participation in UNFCCC sessions; and
- continue to support freedom of speech and observer organizations' ability to raise awareness of and contribute meaningfully to the UNFCCC process, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the Code of Conduct for UNFCCC events.

During the SBI closing plenary on 26 June, AUSTRALIA, supported by NEW ZEALAND, FRANCE, NORWAY, and SWITZERLAND, reiterated its bid to host COP 31 in close collaboration with Pacific island states. TÜRKIYE restated its bid to host COP 31 as a bridge between developed and developing countries. GERMANY, as chair of the Western European and Others Group, stated the group's intention to nominate a candidate as soon as possible. The RUSSIAN FEDERATION stressed that any hosting offer would need to be adopted unanimously.

Administrative, Financial, and Institutional Matters: This agenda item considered the UNFCCC programme budget for the biennium 2026–2027 ([FCCC/SBI/2025/8](#), [Add.1](#) and [Add.2](#)) with a view to the SBI recommending draft decisions for consideration and adoption by the governing bodies at their November 2025 sessions. Discussions were held in a contact group co-chaired by Pacifica F. Achieng Ogola (Kenya) and Georg Børsting (Norway). During the closing plenary, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION requested a written report of the implementation of the headquarters agreement to be published and considered as a separate agenda item at SBI 64.

Outcome: In its opening plenary, the SBI took note of the oral reports on the implementation of the headquarters agreement by the Secretariat and the Government of Germany and agreed to

consider the matter again at SBI 66. A spin-off group convened on the international transaction log, but could not find agreement. In line with Rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure, the issue will be included in the agenda of SBI 63. In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2025/L.8](#)), the SBI:

- recommends that COP 30 approve a core programme budget of EUR 81,516,062 for the biennium 2026–2027; and
- recommends a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 30 ([Add.1](#)) and a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the CMP 20 ([Add.2](#)).

The draft COP decision, among others:

- notes the improvement of the methodology applied by the Secretariat in developing the programme budget for the biennium 2026–2027 compared with previous programme budgets, including the early engagement with parties and implementation of recommendations from the UN Board of Auditors;
- recalls its request to the Secretariat to prepare an information document after each COP session that presents activities mandated at that session and their respective cost implications for the information of parties and requests the Secretariat to produce budget documents that provide more clarity and transparency on total costs as well as the costs of activities associated with workstreams; and
- notes with appreciation the efforts of the Secretariat to implement efficiency measures and engage parties early in the development of the programme budget for the biennium 2026–2027 and requests the Secretariat to further enhance its efforts in identifying and implementing efficiency gains.

Closing Plenary

On Thursday, 26 June 2025, SBSTA Chair Ayebare opened the closing plenary.

The G-77/CHINA expressed concern over developed countries' lack of engagement across several agenda items, particularly the TIP and response measures. They called for GGA indicators that respect national contexts and address MoI. They emphasized common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) and underscored the centrality of the Convention and the need for developed countries to fulfill their obligations under the Convention.

The EU called on the incoming Brazilian Presidency to lead all parties to a negotiated outcome that reflects the new NDC and BTR synthesis reports, demonstrates commitment, and inspires further action. They said the EU will submit a science-based 1.5°C-aligned NDC by September, showing how the EU implements the outcomes of the Global Stocktake, and underscored their commitment to deliver on the NCQG. They urged to preserve the balance achieved in Baku with regard to GGA indicators and highlighted the importance of an efficient UNFCCC process and the need for budgetary discipline.

The EIG lamented the pushback against science seen at SB 62. They urged ambitious NDCs that are collectively sufficient to achieve the 1.5°C goal. They further: urged the incoming Presidency to lead with urgency and deliver a 1.5°C action package, providing a response to the NDCs; highlighted the importance of a just transition toolbox that helps ground the 1.5°C-aligned NDCs; and stressed the WIM review must enhance global response to climate-induced loss and damage.

The LMDCs lamented developed countries' resistance to: referencing MoI with regard to GGA indicators; clarifying how Article 9.1 will be implemented; and addressing disenablers such as

unilateral trade measures. They called for injecting good faith in the process and stressed developed countries' efforts to shift the burden of climate action onto developing countries is unacceptable and unethical.

BOLIVIA, CUBA, and VENEZUELA, members of the BOLIVARIAN ALLIANCE FOR THE PEOPLES OF OUR AMERICA (ALBA), called for political will to further the achievement of UNFCCC and Paris Agreement commitments, including by providing the necessary resources such as technology transfer and capacity building. They lamented the consequences on their countries of the imposition of unilateral coercive measures, which they consider "a crime against humanity."

AOSIS denounced attacks on science, noting some parties seem to consider the mere mention of 1.5°C a red flag. They underscored there is no just transition without prioritization of 1.5°C, fossil fuel phase out, and access to renewable energy. They called for an action-oriented outcome on the WIM at COP 30 and underscored the need to enhance implementability, and accessible and adequate support for the GAP.

The LDCs lamented that parties are "steering away" from the 1.5°C goal, stressing that science is unequivocal. They called upon the incoming Presidency to "fix what was broken" in Baku by developing a roadmap to USD 1.3 trillion that brings about accountability, puts the most vulnerable at the center, and leads to a tripling of adaptation finance.

AILAC lamented a growing trend to weaken multilateralism for short-term economic interest and emphasized the need to defend the Paris Agreement. They highlighted human rights and a gender-responsive approach as key pillars for implementation and underscored the need for medium-term and high impact action to mobilize finance at the needed level.

The AFRICAN GROUP expressed concern with the limited progress on technology and stressed access to affordable energy and clean cooking as a top priority, underscoring that mitigation ambition must be matched with support. They further urged predictable and quantified financial support for adaptation.

AUSTRALIA, CANADA, ICELAND, ISRAEL, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, UKRAINE, and the UK, members of the UMBRELLA GROUP, reiterated the call for all major economies to adopt ambitious and credible NDCs guided by the GST, underlining the economic and development opportunities of climate action and that every fraction of a degree matters. They asked the incoming Presidency to ensure a space in the negotiations to reflect on collective progress and discuss opportunities for collaboration.

GRUPO SUR highlighted adaptation as a priority area for the region, calling for a substantive outcome on the GGA. They underscored the need to close the adaptation finance gap and urged effective and predictable climate finance that considers the needs of the most vulnerable countries.

The ARAB GROUP urged developed countries to abide by their financial commitments in accordance with Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement. They highlighted the need to explore all technologically feasible possibilities for carbon sequestration and clean hydrogen. They urged just transition must be nationally-led and underscored reducing the impacts of response measures as a priority for developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and economic prosperity.

The GROUP OF MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP expressed disappointment that outcomes to date lack attention to elevation-dependent warming and fragile mountain ecosystems.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ORGANIZATIONS stressed there cannot be justice if the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact, are violated, lamenting displacement due to the expansion of fossil fuel production. They urged: ensuring Indigenous Peoples' free, prior, and informed consent; adaptation indicators that acknowledge Indigenous knowledge systems and contributions; and dedicated mechanisms to operationalize Indigenous Peoples' direct access to finance.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES underscored the need to engage with local actors and communities across all agenda items. They urged all parties to embrace reforms that respond to the needs of all communities to deal with the consequences of a 1.5°C overshoot and ensure a just transition in an urban world.

RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT NGOS highlighted the importance of transparent, inclusive, and cooperative decision making based on best-available science, including the social sciences and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge. They welcomed the format of the Research Dialogue, which provided insight into parties' research needs, and expressed their readiness to help connect research to policy.

TRADE UNION NGOS called for a Belém action mechanism for just transition that, among others, provides for dialogue with workers on issues affecting them, ensures fair employment contracts for renewable energy workers, and provides the pathway for quality jobs. They urged the JTWP discussions not to be derailed by proxy fights on other issues.

WOMEN AND GENDER NGOS said there can be no climate justice without human rights. They called for moving from the "tick-box exercise" of gender sensitivity to real gender-responsiveness and emphasized the need to address extractivism, colonialism, and patriarchal structures. They expressed their concern over the increasing censorship of observers and lack of transparency in the UNFCCC process, and called for conflict of interest policies.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH NGOS expressed doubt about their constituency's ability to attend the Belém conference due to a lack of accommodations and exclusionary prices. They called for: phase-out of fossil fuels; children- and youth-sensitive GGA indicators; and a robust conflict of interest policy that enhances accountability and transparency.

FARMERS NGOS lamented that most farmers were not involved in the preparation of the latest NDCs, stressing the need for their involvement in the implementation phase. They called for measurable GGA indicators that reflect the diversity and complexity of agriculture. They lamented that the barriers between farmers and finance are as high as ever, calling for finance that is available, accessible, and predictable for all, particularly for women, youth, and family farmers. They called for farmers to have a permanent and active observer seat on the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY NGOS urged parties to offer the policy certainty and predictability needed to encourage investment. They called for removing barriers in order to unlock the USD 1.3 trillion of climate finance.

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN TO DEMAND CLIMATE JUSTICE and CAN lamented the ongoing genocide that is erasing livelihoods and ecosystems, highlighting it is being fueled by the same people that fueled the colonialism that caused the current climate crisis. They stressed that "if we want climate justice, we must end the siege and end the genocide—no climate justice under occupation."

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Simon Stiell underscored that all eyes will be on COP 30 to deliver a response to the BTR and NDC synthesis reports, which will show how far we have come and how far we must go. He called on negotiators and leaders to use the intersessional period to find common ground, reminding them “this is your agenda, your process—progress here will benefit your people.” He emphasized UN cooperation as “humanity’s only means of preventing a climate-driven, global economic meltdown with terrible human costs,” underscoring “just as we have no planet B, there is no process B.”

Conclusion of the Session: The SBSTA and SBI adopted their respective draft meeting reports (FCCC/SBSTA/2025/L.1 and FCCC/SBI/2025/L.1) and the meeting was gavelled to a close at 12:18 am on Friday, 27 June 2025.

A Brief Analysis of the 2025 June Climate Meetings

If the multilateral climate process were a communal garden, it would be one that has vastly expanded over the years. Every few months, thousands of dedicated gardeners come together to tend to this complex ecosystem—to make it flourish so all can benefit. In principle, the June meetings of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)’s Subsidiary Bodies serve to prepare the ground and plant what will hopefully be ready for harvesting by the governing bodies’ meeting later in the year. However, those who continue to depend on the “garden” for their sustenance many years into the future worry about the increasing overgrowth.

This brief analysis reflects on the 2025 June Climate Meetings, looking at what seeds delegates managed to sow, how they fared in their efforts to keep pesky weeds at bay, and what lies ahead at the 30th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC in November in Belém, Brazil.

Many Seedlings to Nurture

The climate process has evolved from a compact garden with well-defined rows on which few species grow, to a densely populated habitat for all types of creatures. Different generations and groups of gardeners have expanded the plot and planted new varieties.

Nurtured by developing countries, various adaptation-related issues have sprouted over the years. In Bonn, attention largely focused on the development of indicators to track progress toward the Paris Agreement’s Global Goal on Adaptation to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Parties debated at great length what guidance to give the technical experts tasked with refining their draft list of indicators into a manageable set for harvest in Belém. As is often the case, references to means of implementation were hotly debated, keeping delegates busy long into the night on the meeting’s last day.

Disappointed by existing workstreams and work programmes, some gardeners have resorted to planting new ones in the hope that these would bear more fruit. Some varieties now work together symbiotically, or at least have the potential to do so, while others evidently compete for nutrients. Can the just transition work programme (JTWP) achieve what the mitigation work programme (MWP) cannot? And how would a new technology implementation programme (TIP) fit into the equation? Many countries underscored the need to implement the decision on the first Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement, especially with regard to transitioning away from fossil fuels. Yet nothing actionable emerged from the

meeting. At this point, the JTWP is headed toward a dialogue series and disagreements on technology are such that some wonder whether the TIP will ever see the light of day.

Gender negotiators had protracted debates over what exactly they want to plant. Some emphasized a binary perspective of gender, while others pushed for a more inclusive definition, the promotion of an intersectional lens, and attention to issues such as care work. Despite intense debates over the thorny question of terminology, parties and observers alike lauded the constructive engagement on the development of the new gender action plan (GAP). “At the end of the day, there are many ways such debates can be circumvented in the design of GAP activities,” noted one observer. To make sure their GAP-seedling grows, gender negotiators are planning on meeting again intersessionally.

Regardless of the agenda item, discussions in Bonn underscored that climate finance remains the much-needed fertilizer that supports the growth of strong climate action. In this regard, the meeting had to plough through some scorched earth: the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance adopted in 2024 left developing countries dismayed and frustrated. Many consider that the USD 300 billion per year goal falls far short of providing the vital nutrients that climate action needs to flourish and yield the systemic transformation required to achieve the Paris Agreement’s temperature goal. It was therefore hardly surprising to see the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) try to add an item to the agenda addressing the implementation of developing countries’ finance commitment (Paris Agreement Article 9.1) before the meeting started. The counter-proposal to address finance in a more holistic manner did little to assuage them. It possibly sparked even more frustration among those that believe the process’s finance ecosystem is out of balance. In any case, the dueling proposals delayed the start of negotiations by two full days—valuable time that could have been used to build common ground.

Trimming with Dull Shears

The session’s delayed opening fueled long-time debates over the efficiency and effectiveness of the process. Increasing budgetary constraints facing many countries and the UNFCCC Secretariat (as well as the UN at large) increased the pressure for the climate community to reconsider its carrying capacity. Some suggested that items proposed for inclusion on the provisional agendas should be supported by a minimum number of countries from at least two regions. Others also floated the idea of weeding out items that have served their purpose, such as those under the Kyoto Protocol that no longer have a real mandate.

Neither of these options took root in Bonn. Consultations on the organization of COP 30 revealed that we may face another agenda fight in Belém. The LMDCs, supported by other developing countries, maintain their call to address the implementation of Article 9.1 as well as unilateral trade measures. The European Union, the Environmental Integrity Group, and the Umbrella Group, on the other hand, emphasized they expect to discuss the synthesis report on nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to inspire further action.

Clearly, some weeding and pruning is needed to ensure the climate regime’s health. But the UNFCCC’s gardeners do not seem able to agree on how to trim the bushes and how to thresh harmful weeds from valuable crops. There are fears that measures aimed at enhancing the process’s efficiency will diminish its party-driven nature and place some participants at an advantage over others. This

also is holding back discussions on whether to prune delegation sizes to cope with burgeoning number of participants, now numbering above 50,000. The fact that parties agreed to continue discussions on enhancing efficiency at the next session of the Subsidiary Bodies rather than to wait another year, underscores their heightened resolve to address this challenge.

Looking over the Fence

This year's June Meetings were sandwiched between two main harvests under the Paris Agreement: the 2024 adoption of the NCQG—a thin yield to some—and the 2025 round of NDCs. The Subsidiary Bodies were not able to deal with either, at least not during the negotiations. Presidency-led consultations on the development of the roadmap to USD 1.3 trillion in climate finance, which is supposed to be presented in Belém, gave little assurance that it will produce the actionable measures that many expect. Discussions in Bonn also underscored that a number of countries have no intention of heeding the call for 1.5°C-aligned NDCs.

Not all hope is lost, however. With NDCs slowly trickling in, the EU announcing its submission in time to be considered in the synthesis report, and China assuring it will submit its NDC in time for the COP, we may very well still see an ambitious “NDC catwalk,” as one delegate phrased it. After the twice-over withdrawal of the US from the Paris Agreement, major players have to readjust their strategy. It is perhaps an apt moment to have Brazil—a country with a strong diplomatic footing—in charge of tending to the process. After all, gardening is an art of patience—not all seeds will sprout immediately and not every harvest is plentiful. In climate diplomacy, as in horticulture, the key to success lies in recognizing the diversity and interdependencies that allow our shared projects to thrive.

Upcoming Meetings

4th International Conference on Financing for Development

(FFD4): Discussions at FFD4 will focus on reform of the international financial architecture and addressing financing challenges preventing the urgently needed investment push for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). **dates:** 30 June - 3 July 2025 **location:** Sevilla, Spain **www:** financing.desa.un.org/ffd4

47th Meeting of the Open-ended Working group to the Montreal Protocol (OEWG 47): OEWG-47 will review the implementation of decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties (MOP) and prepare for the next MOP by adopting recommendations for its consideration and final decision. **dates:** 7-11 July 2025 **location:** Bangkok, Thailand **www:** ozone.unep.org/meetings/47th-meeting-open-ended-working-group-parties

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) 2025: HLPF 2025 will take place on the theme “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs for leaving no one behind.” It will conduct in-depth reviews of SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the Goals). **dates:** 14-23 July 2025 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **www:** hlpf.un.org/2025

37th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (MOP 37): MOP 37 will review implementation and strengthening of the Montreal Protocol. **dates:** 3-7 November 2025 **location:** Nairobi, Kenya **www:** ozone.unep.org/meetings/thirty-seventh-meeting-parties

2025 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 30):

This event will include the 30th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 30), the 20th meeting of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 20), and the seventh meeting of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 7). **dates:** 10-21 November 2025 **location:** Belém, Brazil **www:** unfccc.int/cop30

For additional upcoming events, see: sdg.iisd.org

Glossary

AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
AR7	IPCC's Seventh Assessment Report
BAR	Baku Adaptation Roadmap
BTRs	Biennial transparency reports
CAN	Climate Action Network
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
CRP	Conference room paper
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GAP	Gender action plan
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
JTWP	Just transition work programme
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LDCs	Least developed countries
LMDCs	Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries
MoI	Means of implementation
MWP	Mitigation ambition and implementation work programme
NAPs	National adaptation plans
NCQG	New collective quantified goal
NDCs	Nationally determined contributions
SBs	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	Small island developing states
TIP	Technology implementation programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage



Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice on its sixty-second session, held in Bonn
from 16 to 26 June 2025****Contents**

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Addendum – [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4/Add.1](#)

Draft decision forwarded for consideration and adoption by the appropriate body or bodies at the session(s) in November 2025

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
GCNMA	Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
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 62 was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 16 to 26 June 2025.
2. The SBSTA Chair, Adonia Ayebare (Uganda), opened the session and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Carol Franco (Dominican Republic) as Vice-Chair and Zita Kassa Wilks (Gabon) as Rapporteur.
3. The opening included remarks by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Simon Stiell.¹

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

4. At its 1st meeting, on 16 June, after the SBSTA and SBI Chairs had extensively consulted with Parties on the adoption of the respective agendas for SBSTA 62 and SBI 62, the SBSTA considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the supplementary provisional agenda for SBSTA 62.²
5. At the resumed 1st meeting, on 17 June, following additional consultations with Parties on the adoption of the agendas, including consultations facilitated by the Presidency of COP 29, the SBI Chair recalled the understanding reached among Parties, as set out in paragraph 6 below.
6. The understanding regarding the adoption of the supplementary provisional agendas, including the withdrawal of item 15 of the supplementary provisional agenda for SBSTA 62 and items 20–21 of the supplementary provisional agenda for SBI 62,³ is as follows:
 - (a) With regard to item 20 of the supplementary provisional agenda for SBI 62, a footnote would be added to sub-item 2(a) of the agenda stating that the SBSTA Chair and the SBI Chair will hold substantive consultations on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement to consider substantive elements regarding the implementation of Article 9, paragraph 1. Both Chairs will take stock of progress on these consultations at SB 62 and report back on the outcomes of the consultations at SB 63 (November 2025) with a view to determining a way forward, including potentially a stand-alone agenda item on this matter;⁴
 - (b) With regard to item 21 of the supplementary provisional agenda for SBI 62, a footnote will be added to item 8 of the agendas for SBSTA 62 and SBI 62 with a reference to the relevant paragraphs of the reports on these sessions, stating that related issues will be discussed under relevant agenda items, including the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme;
 - (c) With regard to item 8 of the agendas for SBSTA 62 and SBI 62, it is the understanding of Parties that discussions will continue to include the issues outlined in decision [3/CMA.5](#), on the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.
7. The Chair proposed that the supplementary provisional agenda for this session be amended to add the footnotes to sub-item 2(a) and item 8 referred to in paragraph 6 above and to not include item 15.

¹ The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-62-and-sbi-62-1st-plenary-meeting-resumed> (starting at 1:23:45).

² [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/2/Add.1](#).

³ [FCCC/SBI/2025/5/Add.1](#).

⁴ See para. 140 below.

8. As proposed by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the agenda as follows:⁵
 1. Opening of the session.
 2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;⁶
 - (b) Election of officers other than the Chair;
 - (c) Organization of the work of the session;
 - (d) Mandated events.
 3. Matters relating to the global stocktake: procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process.*
 4. Research and systematic observation.
 5. Matters relating to adaptation:
 - (a) Global goal on adaptation;*
 - (b) Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee;*
 - (c) Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
 6. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts:
 - (a) Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for 2024;*
 - (b) Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.*
 7. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.*
 8. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.*⁷
 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. Matters relating to the operation of the clean development mechanism.
 12. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: 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.
 13. Methodological issues:
 - (a) Greenhouse gas data interface;

⁵ Joint SB 62 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

⁶ The Chair of the SBSTA and the Chair of the SBI will hold substantive consultations on Article 9, para. 1, of the Paris Agreement to consider substantive elements regarding the implementation of Article 9, para. 1. The Chairs will take stock of progress on these consultations at SB 62 and will report back on the outcomes of the consultations at SB 63 for Parties' consideration with a view to determining a way forward, including potentially a stand-alone agenda item on this matter.

⁷ See paragraph 6(b–c) above. Related issues will be discussed under relevant agenda items, including the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.

- (b) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.
- 14. Cooperation with other international organizations.
- 15. Other matters.
- 16. Closure of and report on the session.

B. Election of officers other than the Chair

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

9. At the 1st meeting, the Chair recalled that the SBSTA was expected to elect its Rapporteur. The Chair reminded Parties that consultations on nominations for Rapporteur were ongoing and he proposed to return to this sub-item at the closing plenary of this session.

10. At the 3rd meeting, held together with the 3rd meeting of SBI 62, on 26 June, the Chair informed Parties that Rita Mishan (Guatemala) had been nominated to serve as SBSTA Rapporteur. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA elected Rita Mishan as its Rapporteur, and the Chair congratulated her on her election. The Chair thanked Zita Kassa Wilks for her service as SBSTA Rapporteur over the past years, including for her support throughout this session.

C. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

11. At the 1st meeting, the Chair urged Parties to adhere to meeting times and recalled the deadline for all groups to conclude work by noon on 25 June to ensure the timely availability of draft conclusions in all official languages of the United Nations for the closing plenary on 26 June. He encouraged Parties to keep all informal consultations open to observers in accordance with established practice.⁸

12. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA agreed to proceed on that basis and in line with previously adopted SBI conclusions⁹ on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.

13. Owing to time constraints and the late adoption of the agendas, the SBSTA and SBI Chairs invited Parties to submit their statements for the opening of these sessions in writing. These statements are available on the submission portal.¹⁰

14. All documents prepared for this session are available on the UNFCCC website.¹¹

D. Mandated events

(Agenda sub-item 2(d))

15. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA took note of the information provided by its Chair on the mandated events being held in conjunction with this session.¹²

⁸ See documents [FCCC/SBI/2011/7](#), para. 167, and [FCCC/SBI/2014/8](#), paras. 222–225.

⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2014/8](#), paras. 213 and 218–221.

¹⁰ All written statements submitted are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx?cfsid=1500>.

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-62>.

¹² See document [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/2](#), paras. 8–9.

III. Matters relating to the global stocktake: procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process*

(Agenda item 3)

16. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda sub-item 6(a) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Patrick Spicer (Canada).

17. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63 on the basis of the draft text prepared by the co-facilitators¹³ with a view to concluding consideration of the matter at CMA 7 (November 2025).

18. The SBSTA and the SBI recognized that the draft text includes divergent views, has not been agreed upon, does not reflect consensus, is not exhaustive, has no formal status, is open to revision and does not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing any further views.

IV. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda item 4)

1. Proceedings

19. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Frank McGovern (Ireland) and Patricia Nyinguro (Kenya). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below. A representative of one Party made a statement.¹⁴

2. Conclusions

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

21. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the statements submitted for the opening plenary of this session by the Global Climate Observing System, the IPCC, WMO and the World Climate Research Programme. The SBSTA noted the need to ensure sustained systematic observation of the climate system as it is fundamental to scientific research.

22. The SBSTA expressed appreciation to its Chair and the secretariat for organizing the seventeenth meeting of the research dialogue, held on 17 June 2025,¹⁵ particularly for its participatory and engaging approach, which involved plenary, breakout discussion and poster sessions, as well as the invitation to engage in informal consultations with Parties held ahead of the meeting. It welcomed the scope of thematic areas covered, which reflects the views expressed in the submissions¹⁶ from Parties and organizations, and noted that the meeting provided relevant research updates and a platform for engagement with the scientific community.

23. The SBSTA thanked the experts and representatives of relevant organizations who contributed to the meeting, as well as the contributors to the poster session, and welcomed the opportunity for informal exchanges.¹⁷ The SBSTA noted the need for further broadening of representation during the research dialogue, including by increasing the participation of experts and including more scientific research from developing countries.

¹³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/647683>.

¹⁴ The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenaries-of-the-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62> (starting at 1:28:18).

¹⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/seventeenth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue-mandated-event>.

¹⁶ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “research”, and select “2025”).

¹⁷ The presentations and posters are available on the web page for the meeting, referred to in footnote 15 above.

24. The SBSTA took note with appreciation of the statement made by the IPCC Chair at the meeting and welcomed the update on the ongoing work of the IPCC in its seventh assessment cycle, including the launch of work on its Seventh Assessment Report, methodological report on short-lived climate forcers and Special Report on Climate Change and Cities. The SBSTA encouraged the IPCC to launch work on its methodological report on carbon dioxide removal and carbon dioxide capture, utilization and storage. The SBSTA also encouraged the IPCC to continue providing relevant information to Parties on scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of climate change and to continue enhancing inclusivity and regional representation in its seventh assessment cycle.

25. The SBSTA took note of the WMO *State of the Global Climate 2024*¹⁸ and the WMO *Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025–2029*.¹⁹ It noted the information provided on changes in the climatic system, both slow onset and extreme events, occurring globally. It also noted that the multi-decadal estimates of current global warming are between 1.34 and 1.41 °C.²⁰

26. The SBSTA further noted the needs and gaps, including in research, and welcomed advances in the understanding of observed and projected changes in the climate system and the synergies and trade-offs between climate actions and sustainable development. It noted the importance of urgently aligning adaptation and mitigation actions with sustainable development, including poverty eradication, noting that mitigation and adaptation actions have synergies with many sustainable development goals, but some actions also have trade-offs that need to be addressed, both of which vary based on contexts and scale of implementation across different countries and regions.

27. The SBSTA also noted the importance of the research dialogue in providing the latest scientific information, and identifying research gaps and needs, and research capacity constraints, particularly in developing countries. It further noted the need to strengthen research capacities in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries and small island developing States.

28. The SBSTA noted the information, including the scientific findings, presented by representatives of research programmes and organizations during the meeting of the research dialogue, including in relation to:

(a) Global warming leading to multiple hazards, including on land and in the hydrosphere, including oceans, and cryosphere. This can increase compounding climate risks related to sea level rise, declining inland water levels, biodiversity and ecosystems, water security, food security, floods, drought and desertification, and health, reinforcing the importance of enhancing adaptation and adaptive capacities, mitigation, climate resilience, and averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;

(b) Advances and gaps in attribution science, and particularly the need to improve climate attribution at the national and regional level, such as monsoon pattern changes;

(c) Research needs and gaps in the modelling of sustainable development in mitigation pathways, including the consideration of equity and justice, while recognizing ongoing and encouraging further efforts to address these;

(d) Advances, research needs and gaps in knowledge and methodologies related to assessing the impact of adaptation action on reducing risk, to inform adaptation planning and action, particularly in developing countries;

(e) The role and importance of traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge in relation to climate change, recognizing the gaps and barriers related to accessing, assessing and communicating that knowledge;

¹⁸ WMO. 2025. *State of the Global Climate 2024*. Geneva: WMO. Available at <https://library.wmo.int/records/item/69455-state-of-the-global-climate-2024>.

¹⁹ WMO. 2025. *WMO Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025–2029*. Geneva: WMO. Available at <https://wmo.int/publication-series/wmo-global-annual-decadal-climate-update-2025-2029>.

²⁰ The estimate is below a level of global warming of 1.5 °C, but, given the uncertainty ranges, the possibility that we have already exceeded 1.5 °C cannot be ruled out.

(f) Scientific findings, advances and gaps in relation to the deployment of carbon dioxide removal technologies and approaches, the importance of their role in meeting the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and linkages with sustainable development;

(g) Gaps and research needs in regard to science-based GHG reporting methodologies used, inter alia, for carbon accounting frameworks.

29. The SBSTA encouraged the scientific community to address the identified research gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 28 above.

30. The SBSTA also encouraged the scientific community to consider how addressing research needs relating to assessing progress in adaptation can be consistent and robust.

31. The SBSTA requested its Chair to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, an informal summary report on the seventeenth meeting of the research dialogue, to be made available in advance of SBSTA 64 (June 2026).

32. The SBSTA also requested its Chair to prepare an information note that maps how research gaps identified since SBSTA 22 under the agenda item on research and systematic observation are being addressed by the scientific community and present it during the eighteenth meeting of the research dialogue.

33. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit via the submission portal²¹ by 14 March 2026 views on possible themes for the eighteenth meeting of the research dialogue, to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 64.

34. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 31–32 above.

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

V. Matters relating to adaptation

(Agenda item 5)

A. Global goal on adaptation*

(Agenda sub-item 5(a))

1. Proceedings

36. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda sub-item 11(a) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Tina Kobilšek (Slovenia) and Zita Kassa Wilks. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below. Representatives of three Parties made statements, including two on behalf of groups of Parties: European Union and its member States, and Like-minded Developing Countries.^{22, 23}

2. Conclusions

37. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to the technical experts convened by the SBSTA and SBI Chairs to assist in the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) and acknowledged the large volume of work that the experts undertook to prepare the consolidated list of indicator options.²⁴

²¹ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

²² The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenaries-of-the-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62> (starting at 1:15:29).

²³ India requested that its statement, available at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenaries-of-the-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62> (starting at 1:18:52), be placed on the record.

²⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/647049>.

38. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to their Chairs for their guidance in and to the secretariat for organizing the workshops²⁵ held under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme in March and June 2025.

39. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the special event organized by the SBSTA Chair and the IPCC held at these sessions, which provided an update on the ongoing work of IPCC Working Group II.

40. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 7 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was decided that the purpose of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience is to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support.

41. The SBSTA and the SBI also recalled paragraph 11 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was affirmed that efforts in relation to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision shall be made in a manner that is country-driven, voluntary and in accordance with national circumstances; take into account sustainable development and poverty eradication; and not constitute a basis for comparison between Parties.

42. The SBSTA and the SBI further recalled paragraph 32 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was recognized that the extent to which the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience is implemented by developing country Parties depends on, inter alia, engagement and action at all levels, and the effective implementation by developed country Parties of means of implementation and support commitments.

43. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 33 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was reiterated that continuous and enhanced international support provided and mobilized for developing country Parties, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement, is urgently required, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, to support the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including towards achieving the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision.

44. The SBSTA and the SBI also recalled paragraph 13 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which Parties were encouraged, when implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and their adaptation efforts, when integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions and in pursuing the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision, to take into account, where possible, country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, as well as human rights approaches, and to ensure intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities and including children, youth and persons with disabilities.

45. The SBSTA and the SBI further recalled paragraph 14 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was emphasized that adaptation action should be continuous, iterative and progressive and be based on and guided by the best available science, including through use of science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, locally led and community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, intersectional approaches, private sector engagement, maladaptation avoidance, recognition of adaptation co-benefits and sustainable development.

46. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 21(d) and (f) of decision [3/CMA.6](#), in which it was decided that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should include, where applicable, indicators that capture information pertaining to, inter alia, social inclusion, Indigenous Peoples, participatory processes, human rights, gender equality, migrants, children and young people, and persons with disabilities, and indicators that reflect the unique vulnerabilities of children to climate change impacts across

²⁵ As per decision [3/CMA.6](#), para. 13, and documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 54, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 92.

the thematic targets and, potentially, cross-cutting indicators related to education and the health of children and young people.

47. The SBSTA and the SBI also recalled paragraph 19 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), in which it was decided that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should support an assessment of progress towards achieving the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) and be consistent with Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

48. The SBSTA and the SBI further recalled paragraph 20 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), in which it was decided that, noting the need to avoid placing an additional reporting burden on Parties, the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme may include a manageable set of no more than 100 indicators.

49. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to invite the experts referred to in paragraph 37 above to reduce the consolidated list of indicator options referred to in paragraph 37 above to no more than 100, globally applicable, indicators, including, where applicable, indicators for enabling factors for the implementation of adaptation action, means of implementation, cross-cutting considerations and all subcomponents of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#).

50. Recalling paragraph 3 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), the SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the work of the experts will continue immediately after the closure of these sessions with a view to the experts reducing and refining the indicators on the basis of the guidance on criteria outlined in paragraph 41 of document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), paragraph 79 of document [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#) and paragraph 17 of decision [3/CMA.6](#) and on cross-cutting considerations outlined in paragraph 21 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), noting that some of the indicators in the consolidated list should be further aligned with that guidance.²⁶

51. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to invite the experts, in reducing and refining the indicators, to take into account the following additional guidance, as appropriate:

- (a) All entries in the final list of potential indicators are to be phrased as measurable indicators rather than statements;
- (b) Indicators that describe impacts, exposures or hazards without capturing adaptation relevance are to be refined;
- (c) Existing indicators derived from other conventions and frameworks are to be made adaptation-specific;
- (d) Indicators for measuring climate change mitigation are to be removed;
- (e) Indicators that capture adaptation responses to risks and impacts associated with different warming scenarios in the context of the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement are to be included;
- (f) Qualitative narratives are to be included, where possible, to explain the context behind some of the quantitative statistics;
- (g) Sub-indicators should capture various contexts of adaptation action, enabling Parties to choose which indicators they will report on in the light of their national circumstances;
- (h) Indicators for means of implementation and other factors that enable the implementation of adaptation action are to be included, and those that are not relevant to the Paris Agreement are to be removed;
- (i) Indicators for means of implementation to measure (1) access, (2) quality and (3) adaptation finance, including provision, in line with the Paris Agreement, to help Parties address needs and gaps in implementing the global goal on adaptation.

²⁶ As per the criteria referred to in para. 41(a), (b), (e) and (i) of document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 79(a), (b), (e) and (i) of document [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#) and para. 17(b) and (e) of decision [3/CMA.6](#), as well as paras. 13–15 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) and para. 21(d) and (f) of decision [3/CMA.6](#).

52. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that limited data availability should not restrict the development of new indicators that are needed to address gaps, recognizing that additional capacity-building for developing countries may be required for reporting on such indicators.

53. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to organize, with the support of the secretariat, a meeting of the experts referred to in paragraph 37 above, to be held in hybrid format in advance of the workshop to be held between SB 62 and SB 63,²⁷ during which the experts will:

(a) Verify the completed columns for metadata and data collection for the final list of potential indicators;

(b) Verify that the indicators are in line with the guidance in paragraphs 50–51 above;

(c) Undertake peer review of their indicator lists to ensure consistency and identify and resolve redundancies in indicators across the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#);

(d) Conduct quality control checks with a view to standardizing the format of the indicators.

54. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested their Chairs to invite the experts to submit their final technical report, including information on methodologies, and the final list of potential indicators to the secretariat in August 2025.

55. The SBSTA and the SBI further requested the secretariat to publish the final technical report, including information on methodologies, and the final list of potential indicators prepared by the experts referred to in paragraph 37 above, at least three weeks before the workshop to be held between SB 62 and SB 63.

56. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a summary report on the expert meeting referred to in paragraph 53 above before the workshop referred to in the same paragraph, and a summary report on that workshop prior to CMA 7.

57. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of matters related to the global goal on adaptation at SB 63, with the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for these agenda sub-items at these sessions²⁸ as the basis for negotiation, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.

58. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 53 above.

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

B. Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee*

(Agenda sub-item 5(b))

60. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda sub-item 11(b) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Geert Fremout (Belgium) and Lina Yassin (Sudan). At the 3rd meeting, the Chair informed the SBSTA that 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 63 (November 2025).

²⁷ See documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 54, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 92.

²⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648595>.

C. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

(Agenda sub-item 5(c))

1. Proceedings

61. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by María del Pilar Bueno (Uruguay) and Geert Fremout. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

62. The SBSTA welcomed the progress in implementing activities under the NWP between May 2024 and March 2025.

63. The SBSTA also welcomed the organization of the 17th Focal Point Forum,²⁹ held at COP 29, and the expert dialogue on mountains and climate change,³⁰ held at SBSTA 60, and work related to monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for adaptation.³¹

64. The SBSTA took note of the efforts undertaken to implement activities under the NWP and requested that activities to be undertaken thereunder in 2025–2026 be inclusive of all adaptation approaches, including transformational and incremental adaptation approaches.

65. The SBSTA recognized the importance of timely, understandable and actionable knowledge tailored to the specific and evolving needs of countries, in particular developing countries, and communities for scaling up adaptation action.

66. The SBSTA also recognized the role of the NWP in scaling up adaptation action and strengthening resilience to climate change impacts across systems and communities, including through the development of forward-looking strategies for co-creating and delivering, in a timely manner, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how tailored to the specific and evolving needs of countries, in particular developing countries, and communities.

67. The SBSTA further recognized the essential role of the NWP and its network of partners in addressing current and future climate change impacts, including those that are transboundary in nature based on international cooperation between countries, and those resulting from compounding risks.

68. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to strengthen collaboration with diverse knowledge holders, including scientific institutions, private sector actors, Indigenous knowledge holders, and local knowledge holders, and to promote the use of innovative and emerging technologies, as appropriate, in implementing activities under the NWP.

69. The SBSTA also requested that the scope of activities under the NWP be inclusive of all adaptation approaches, including urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven adaptation action based on different national circumstances.

70. The SBSTA emphasized the role of the NWP in identifying available financial, technology transfer and capacity-building resources and support, including by curating practical and relevant knowledge to inform adaptation action.

71. The SBSTA recalled paragraph 33 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), in which, in the context of the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, the important role of the NWP in contributing to the exchange of knowledge, experience and information and sharing of best practices pertaining to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) was emphasized.

²⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/17th-nairobi-work-programme-focal-point-forum-mandated-event>.

³⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/expert-dialogue-on-mountains-and-climate-change>.

³¹ See, for example, <https://unfccc.int/event/nairobi-work-programme-event-on-monitoring-evaluation-and-learning-systems-for-adaptation-and>.

72. The SBSTA underlined the role of the NWP in delivering knowledge and expertise to the UNFCCC constituted bodies to support the implementation of their workplans in line with their respective mandates and functions, including in the context of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.³²

73. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to implement the activities under the NWP in a regionally balanced manner and to consider including therein priority thematic areas as mandated,³³ such as drought, water scarcity and land degradation neutrality, and to consider early warning systems, as appropriate.

74. The SBSTA invited Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations to provide financial and in-kind support, as appropriate, for the implementation of activities under the NWP.

75. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 68 and 73 above.

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

VI. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

(Agenda item 6)

A. Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for 2024*

(Agenda sub-item 6(a))

1. Proceedings

77. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda sub-item 13(a) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pasha Carruthers (Cook Islands) and Cornelia Jaeger (Austria).

2. Conclusions

78. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA recommended a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the appropriate body or bodies at the session(s) in November 2025.³⁴

B. Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*

(Agenda sub-item 6(b))

79. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda sub-item 13(b) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pasha Carruthers and Cornelia Jaeger.

80. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63 on the basis of the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for these agenda sub-items at these sessions³⁵ with a view to recommending a draft decision or decisions on the matter for

³² See document [FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6](#), para. 15(d).

³³ See documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6](#), paras. 17–18, [FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2](#), para. 18, and [FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4](#), para. 21.

³⁴ For the text of the draft decision, see document [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4/Add.1](#).

³⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648543>.

consideration and adoption by the appropriate body or bodies at the session(s) in November 2025.

81. They noted that the informal note has not been formally edited and does not represent agreement among Parties, prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing views in the future.

VII. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme*

(Agenda item 7)

82. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda item 7 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ursula Fuentes Hutfilter (Germany) and Maesela John Kekana (South Africa).

83. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63, noting the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at these sessions.³⁶

VIII. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*

(Agenda item 8)

1. Proceedings

84. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda item 8 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Federica Fricano (Italy) and Joseph Teo (Singapore). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

85. The SBSTA and the SBI considered matters relating to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.³⁷

86. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the third hybrid-format dialogue under the work programme,³⁸ held from 22 to 23 May 2025 on the topic “Approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience in the context of just transitions”, which was decided upon and communicated in advance by the SBSTA and SBI Chairs taking into consideration the relevant views submitted by Parties and expressing appreciation for the views submitted by observers and other non-Party stakeholders.³⁹

87. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of matters relating to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme at SB 63, taking note of the informal note⁴⁰ prepared by the co-chairs for the relevant agenda items at these sessions under their own responsibility, recognizing that it does not reflect all the views shared and proposals made by Parties, with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.

³⁶ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648589>.

³⁷ See decision [3/CMA.5](#), paras. 3–4.

³⁸ As per decision [3/CMA.5](#), para. 5.

³⁹ See decision [3/CMA.5](#), paras. 6–7. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “just transition”).

⁴⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648554>.

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

88. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda item 9 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Annela Anger-Karaavi (Slovakia) and Xolisa Ngwadla (Botswana). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

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

90. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the following mandated events held at these sessions:

(a) Workshop on inclusive impact assessments of response measures, integrating consideration of intergenerational equity, gender, youth, local communities and Indigenous Peoples;⁴¹

(b) Technical event on experience in economic diversification, workforce transition and impact assessment of response measures;⁴²

(c) Technical event on experience in the scientific assessment of the co-benefits of climate change policies and actions;⁴³

(d) Technical event on experience in relation to legislation, action plans and frameworks for economic diversification and just transition.⁴⁴

91. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to the experts, organizations and facilitators that contributed to the workshop and technical events referred to in paragraph 90 above.

92. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare an informal summary report on the workshop and technical events referred to in paragraph 90 above.

93. The SBSTA and the SBI noted the views expressed by Parties at these sessions on the matters referred to in paragraph 7 of decisions [16/CP.29](#), [3/CMP.19](#) and [22/CMA.6](#) and paragraph 16 of decisions [13/CP.28](#), [4/CMP.18](#) and [19/CMA.5](#).

94. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures to prioritize the implementation of activities 2, 5–13 and 16–17 of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts for 2026–2030.⁴⁵

95. The SBSTA and the SBI noted the conference room paper⁴⁶ and invited Parties to make submissions⁴⁷ by 30 September 2025, for consideration at SB 63 in view of this paper and in the light of paragraph 96 below.

96. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue work in the forum at SB 63 on the basis of the conference room paper referred to in paragraph 95 above, which allows Parties to

⁴¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/RM/impact-assessment-intergen-equity-gender-youth-localcommunity-ip>.

⁴² See <https://unfccc.int/event/rm/case-studies-on-edt-jt-and-response-measures-impact-assessment>.

⁴³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/RM/experiences-in-assessment-of-cobenefits-of-climate-policies>.

⁴⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/RM/experiences-in-legislations-action-plans-and-frameworks-for-edt-and-jt>.

⁴⁵ Contained in the annex to decisions [16/CP.29](#), [3/CMP.19](#) and [22/CMA.6](#).

⁴⁶ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648576>.

⁴⁷ The submission portal is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

provide further submissions and to provide additional views and inputs, does not represent agreement among Parties, does not reflect all views of Parties, represents areas of divergence and does not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing views in the future, and taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 95 above, with a view to recommending draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 30 (November 2025), CMP 20 (November 2025) and CMA 7.

97. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 92 above.

98. 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

99. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda item 10 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Claudia Heidecke (Germany) and Tekini Nakidakida (Fiji). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

100. The SBSTA and the SBI continued consideration of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.⁴⁸

101. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the first annual synthesis report on work undertaken by constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as by relevant international organizations, on activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.⁴⁹ They noted that the reporting period starts from 2013 in order for the synthesis to encompass activities related to implementing the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture.⁵⁰

102. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to present clear and specific information on how constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as relevant international organizations, have taken into account decision [3/CP.27](#) in their work in the second such annual synthesis report, to be prepared for consideration at SB 64 (June 2026).

103. To assist with preparing the next annual synthesis report, the SBSTA and the SBI recalled the invitation⁵¹ to relevant international organizations to submit information on their activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work by 31 December each year and requested the secretariat to invite constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention to submit information to the secretariat, as well as to invite representatives of initiatives of COP Presidencies and the high-level champions to submit information via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal⁵² by 31 December 2025 on activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.

104. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested the secretariat to synthesize in the annual synthesis report referred to in paragraph 102 above information contained in the submissions referred to in paragraph 103 above on, inter alia, financial allocations and needs, and challenges in and barriers to accessing support for finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building relevant to climate action on agriculture and food security,

⁴⁸ See decision [3/CP.27](#).

⁴⁹ [FCCC/SB/2025/4](#), prepared in accordance with decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 15(a).

⁵⁰ In accordance with documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 111, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 58.

⁵¹ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 111, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 58.

⁵² <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>.

considering the vulnerability of farmers and other groups vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth and children, and the measures taken to address such barriers.

105. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the organization by the secretariat of the in-session workshop held at these sessions⁵³ on systemic and holistic approaches to implementing climate action on agriculture, food systems⁵⁴ and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans. They also welcomed the submissions from Parties and observers as input to the workshop.⁵⁵ They noted that the report on the workshop will be prepared for consideration at SB 63.⁵⁶

106. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to the speakers at the workshop and took note of the keynote speeches and presentations⁵⁷ that took place, and the views expressed by observer organizations, financial entities and constituted bodies, during the workshop referred to in paragraph 105 above, as well as that the workshop presented an opportunity for participants to exchange information pertaining to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.

107. The SBSTA and the SBI invited relevant international organizations to participate in the next in-session workshop under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work, to be held at SB 64.

108. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to design the workshop referred to in paragraph 107 above to be interactive, incorporating formats such as world café and breakout sessions, and to ensure that sufficient time is allocated for exchange of views and interaction among participants.

109. The SBSTA and the SBI reiterated the request⁵⁸ to the secretariat to dedicate time during in-session workshops under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work to coordinate in relation to the joint work. Recalling paragraphs 2(c) and 6 of decision [3/CP.27](#), they requested the secretariat to structure that time during the workshop referred to in paragraph 107 above in such a way as to facilitate the sharing of best practices related to climate action on agriculture and food security for interlinkages, synergies, collaboration and partnerships used for effective implementation of the objectives of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.⁵⁹

110. The SBSTA and the SBI invited the Standing Committee on Finance to present the outcomes of the 2025 Standing Committee on Finance Forum, on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture, at SB 63.

111. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed with appreciation the financial contributions of the Governments of Australia and Germany that enabled the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 101 above and the organization of the workshop referred to in paragraph 105 above.

112. The SBSTA and the SBI also welcomed the template⁶⁰ for submissions to the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal developed by the secretariat and the further development of the online portal by the secretariat to enable submissions to be further categorized by project, initiative or policy.⁶¹ They recalled their request to the secretariat⁶² to further develop the structure,

⁵³ In accordance with decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 15(b), and documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 112, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 59. The workshop took place in hybrid format to facilitate both virtual and in-person participation.

⁵⁴ This does not preclude other approaches.

⁵⁵ Invited in documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 114, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 61. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “agriculture, food”).

⁵⁶ In accordance with documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 113, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 60.

⁵⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food>.

⁵⁸ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 109, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 56.

⁵⁹ See decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 14.

⁶⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/647124>, as requested in documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#), para. 64, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#), para. 68.

⁶¹ As requested in documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#), para. 63, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#), para. 67.

⁶² [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#), para. 65, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#), para. 69.

functionalities and accessibility of the online portal taking into account the key points from Parties' presentations and discussions on this matter at SB 61.⁶³

113. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to provide an update at SB 64 on the usage of and traffic to the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal.

114. They invited Parties and relevant international organizations to continue to provide resources to support the implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.

115. The SBSTA and the SBI also invited Parties, United Nations organizations and other relevant institutions, agencies and entities, the research community, the private sector, civil society and farmers organizations, among others and as appropriate, to submit via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal information on their activities in relation to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.⁶⁴

116. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63.

117. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 108 above.

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

XI. Matters relating to the operation of the clean development mechanism

(Agenda item 11)

1. Proceedings

119. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Alick Muvundika (Zambia). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

120. The SBSTA continued consideration of matters relating to the operation of the clean development mechanism.

121. The SBSTA agreed to forward this matter to CMP 20 for consideration on the basis of the draft decision text⁶⁵ prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item.

122. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to provide an update, at SBSTA 63, on the status of funds available in the trust fund for the clean development mechanism and an assessment of the costs and available resources associated with the different end dates included in the draft decision text referred to in paragraph 121 above.

XII. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: 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 12)

123. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to convene GCNMA 7 in a contact group co-chaired by Nikita Charles Hamilton (Bahamas) and Jacqueline Ruesga (New Zealand).

124. At the 3rd meeting, the SBSTA Chair noted that GCNMA 7 was held in conjunction with this session, as mandated.⁶⁶ He also noted that, while no agreement had been reached on

⁶³ Captured in annexes I–II to documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#).

⁶⁴ See decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 19.

⁶⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648304>.

⁶⁶ As per decision [4/CMA.3](#), annex, para. 5.

text under this agenda item, all Parties had engaged constructively during the in-session workshop and throughout the deliberations. The SBSTA Chair confirmed that the important work of the GCNMA on this matter will continue under its work programme.⁶⁷ The issues raised under this agenda item will continue to be discussed at GCNMA 8, to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 63.

XIII. Methodological issues

(Agenda item 13)

A. Greenhouse gas data interface

(Agenda sub-item 13(a))

1. Proceedings

125. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Fredrick Ouma (Kenya) and Daniela Romano (Italy). At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

126. The SBSTA considered the workplan, prepared by the secretariat,⁶⁸ for further developing the GHG data interface.⁶⁹

127. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to further develop the GHG data interface using the infrastructure of the climate data hub, incorporating data and information reported by Parties under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, with separate data entry labels in the interface.

128. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to develop and publish the modules outlined in the presentation made at this session.⁷⁰

129. The SBSTA further requested the secretariat to inform the SBSTA on progress in developing the GHG data interface at SBSTA 63.

130. The SBSTA decided to consider additional modules at SBSTA 64.

131. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 127–128 above.

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

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

(Agenda sub-item 13(b))

133. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Francis Mwangi (Kenya) and Jakob Wiesbauer-Lenz (Austria).

134. The SBSTA continued consideration of this matter. It agreed to continue consideration thereof at SBSTA 63.

⁶⁷ See decision [4/CMA.3](#), annex, and decision [8/CMA.4](#), paras. 2–3.

⁶⁸ In response to the request in document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#), para. 84.

⁶⁹ Available at <https://di.unfccc.int>.

⁷⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648486>.

XIV. Cooperation with other international organizations

(Agenda item 14)

1. Proceedings

135. At its 1st meeting, the SBSTA agreed that its Chair would convene consultations on this matter. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

136. The SBSTA took note of the information contained in document [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/INF.1](#), noting that the collaborations should be expanded beyond the existing ones for more inclusiveness.

137. The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 63.

138. The SBSTA invited Parties and observers to submit further views via the submission portal by 30 September 2025 to inform its consideration of this matter.

XV. Other matters

(Agenda item 15)

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

XVI. Closure of and report on the session

(Agenda item 16)

140. At the 3rd meeting, on 26 June, the SBSTA Chair reminded Parties that the SBSTA and SBI Chairs held substantive consultations on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement to consider substantive elements regarding the implementation of Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement at this session and will report back at SB 63 for Parties' consideration with a view to determining a way forward, including potentially a stand-alone agenda item on this matter.

1. Administrative and budgetary implications

141. At the 3rd 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 2024–2025 and the proposed core budget for the biennium 2026–2027.⁷¹ Relevant requests for activities are contained in conclusions adopted under various SBSTA, including joint SBSTA–SBI, agenda items.

142. Under joint SBSTA agenda item 10 and SBI agenda item 10, “Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security”, supplementary funding of EUR 61,500 will be required in 2026.

143. Under SBSTA agenda item 4, “Research and systematic observation”, supplementary funding of EUR 32,500 will be absorbed within 2025 resources.

144. Under SBSTA agenda sub-item 5(c) “Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change”, supplementary funding of EUR 885,300 will be required in the biennium 2026–2027.

145. The activities under all of the above-mentioned agenda items include temporary or short-term activities (category 3) and recurring or long-term activities (category 2) according to the categorization established for the UNFCCC budget.⁷²

⁷¹ The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenaries-of-the-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62> (starting at 1:31:55).

⁷² See document [FCCC/SBI/2019/4](#), para. 36.

146. The representative of the secretariat noted that the presented amounts, including the total, are preliminary and based on information available at the time. The representative 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 the secretariat will not be in a position to provide the requested support.

147. The representative concluded by noting that costs for 2028 and beyond will be reviewed in the context of preparing the budget for the biennium 2028–2029.

2. Closure of and report on the session

148. At the 2nd meeting of the SBSTA, held together with the 2nd meeting of SBI 62, on 26 June, tribute was paid to the late Ayman Tharwat Amin Abdel Aziz (Egypt) for his significant contribution to the UNFCCC process. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of 33 Parties, including 13 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group, Alliance of Small Island States, Arab Group, Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – People’s Trade Treaty, Environmental Integrity Group, European Union and its member States, Group of 77 and China, Group SUR, Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean, least developed countries, Like-minded Developing Countries, Mountain Partnership and Umbrella Group.⁷³ Statements were also made by representatives of the nine UNFCCC constituencies of non-governmental organizations: business and industry, children and youth, environmental, farmers and agricultural, research and independent, and trade union non-governmental organizations, and Indigenous Peoples organizations, local government and municipal authorities, and women and gender constituency.⁷⁴

149. At its 3rd 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 on the session and make it available to Parties.

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

⁷³ The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/joint-closing-plenary-of-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62-to-take-up-statements> (starting at 0:05:42).

⁷⁴ As footnote 73 above (starting at 1:58:00).



Subsidiary Body for Implementation**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its
sixty-second session, held in Bonn from 16 to 26 June 2025****Contents**

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Addendum – [FCCC/SBI/2025/11/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

Addendum – [FCCC/SBI/2025/11/Add.2](#)

Procedural summary report on the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

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
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. SBI 62 was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 16 to 26 June 2025.
2. The SBI Chair, Julia Gardiner (Australia), opened the session and welcomed all Parties and observers. She also welcomed Ayşin Turpanci (Türkiye) as Rapporteur and conveyed greetings from the Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil (Chile), who was unable to attend the session.
3. The opening included remarks by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Simon Stiell.¹

II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

4. At its 1st meeting, on 16 June, after the SBI and SBSTA Chairs had extensively consulted with Parties on the adoption of the respective agendas for SBI 62 and SBSTA 62, the SBI considered a note by the Executive Secretary containing the supplementary provisional agenda for SBI 62.²
5. At the resumed 1st meeting, on 17 June, following additional consultations with Parties on the adoption of the agendas, including consultations facilitated by the Presidency of COP 29, the SBI Chair recalled the understanding reached among Parties, as set out in paragraph 6 below.
6. The understanding regarding the adoption of the supplementary provisional agendas, including the withdrawal of items 20–21 of the supplementary provisional agenda for SBI 62 and item 15 of the supplementary provisional agenda for SBSTA 62,³ is as follows:
 - (a) With regard to item 20 of the supplementary provisional agenda for SBI 62, a footnote would be added to sub-item 2(a) of the agenda stating that the SBI Chair and the SBSTA Chair will hold substantive consultations on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement to consider substantive elements regarding the implementation of Article 9, paragraph 1. Both Chairs will take stock of progress on these consultations at SB 62 and report back on the outcomes of the consultations at SB 63 (November 2025) with a view to determining a way forward, including potentially a stand-alone agenda item on this matter;⁴
 - (b) With regard to item 21 of the supplementary provisional agenda for SBI 62, a footnote will be added to item 8 of the agendas for SBI 62 and SBSTA 62 with a reference to the relevant paragraphs of the reports on these sessions, stating that related issues will be discussed under relevant agenda items, including the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme;
 - (c) With regard to item 8 of the agendas for SBI 62 and SBSTA 62, it is the understanding of Parties that discussions will continue to include the issues outlined in decision [3/CMA.5](#), on the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.
7. The Chair proposed that the supplementary provisional agenda for this session be amended to add the footnotes to sub-item 2(a) and item 8 referred to in paragraph 6 above and to not include items 20–21.

¹ The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-62-and-sbi-62-1st-plenary-meeting-resumed> (starting at 1:23:45).

² [FCCC/SBI/2025/5/Add.1](#).

³ [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/2/Add.1](#).

⁴ See para. 235 below.

8. As proposed by the Chair, the SBI adopted the agenda as follows:⁵
 1. Opening of the session.
 2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;⁶
 - (b) Election of officers other than the Chair;
 - (c) Organization of the work of the session;
 - (d) Facilitative sharing of views;
 - (e) Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress;
 - (f) Mandated events.
 3. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
 - (a) Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports;
 - (b) Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data.
 4. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
 - (a) Information contained in national communications;
 - (b) Provision of financial and technical support;
 - (c) Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports;
 - (d) Term, composition and terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts.
 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. Matters relating to the global stocktake:
 - (a) Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process;*
 - (b) Modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5.
 7. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.*
 8. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.*,⁷
 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. Matters relating to adaptation:
 - (a) Global goal on adaptation;*

⁵ Joint SB 62 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

⁶ The Chair of the SBI and the Chair of the SBSTA will hold substantive consultations on Article 9, para. 1, of the Paris Agreement to consider substantive elements regarding the implementation of Article 9, para. 1. The Chairs will take stock of progress on these consultations at SB 62 and report back on the outcomes of the consultations at SB 63 for Parties' consideration with a view to determining a way forward, including potentially a stand-alone agenda item on this matter.

⁷ See para. 6(b–c) above. Related issues will be discussed under relevant agenda items, including the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.

- (b) Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee;*
 - (c) National adaptation plans;
 - (d) Guidance relating to adaptation communications.
- 12. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
- 13. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts:
 - (a) Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for 2024;*
 - (b) Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.*
- 14. Matters relating to technology development and transfer:
 - (a) Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism;
 - (b) Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre;
 - (c) Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism;
 - (d) Technology implementation programme.
- 15. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.
- 16. Matters relating to capacity-building.
- 17. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.
- 18. Gender and climate change.
- 19. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - (a) Programme budget for the biennium 2026–2027;
 - (b) Other administrative, financial and institutional matters.
- 20. Other matters.
- 21. Closure of and report on the session.

B. Election of officers other than the Chair

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

9. At the 1st meeting, the Chair recalled that the SBI was expected to elect its Vice-Chair and Rapporteur. The Chair reminded Parties that consultations on nominations for Vice-Chair and Rapporteur were ongoing and she proposed to return to this sub-item at the closing plenary of this session.

10. At the 3rd meeting, held together with the 3rd meeting of SBSTA 62, on 26 June, the Chair informed Parties that Eyad Aljubran (Saudi Arabia) had been nominated to serve as SBI Vice-Chair and Kamil Salazar (Belize) as SBI Rapporteur. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI elected Eyad Aljubran as its Vice-Chair and Kamil Salazar as its Rapporteur, and the Chair congratulated them on their election. The Chair thanked Gonzalo Guaiquil for his service as SBI Vice-Chair and Aysin Turpanci for her service as SBI Rapporteur, including for the Rapporteur's support throughout this session.

C. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

11. At the 1st meeting, the Chair urged Parties to adhere to meeting times and recalled the deadline for all groups to conclude work by noon on 25 June to ensure the timely availability of draft conclusions in all official languages of the United Nations for the closing plenary on 26 June. She encouraged Parties to keep all informal consultations open to observers in accordance with established practice.⁸

12. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to proceed on that basis and in line with previously adopted SBI conclusions⁹ on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.

13. Owing to time constraints and the late adoption of the agendas, the SBI and SBSTA Chairs invited Parties to submit their statements for the opening of these sessions in writing. These statements are available on the submission portal.¹⁰

14. All documents prepared for this session are available on the UNFCCC website.¹¹

D. Facilitative sharing of views

(Agenda sub-item 2(d))

15. At its resumed 1st meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by its Chair on the eighteenth workshop for the facilitative sharing of views,¹² which took place in conjunction with this session featuring six Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.¹³

E. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

(Agenda sub-item 2(e))

16. The facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement was launched at this session. Over 100 participants attended the first formal working group session for the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress, on 21 June, organized for Andorra, Guyana and Panama,¹⁴ which was followed by an informal in-depth dialogue among practitioners on the implementation of nationally determined contributions.

17. The SBI Chair convened a session on 23 June to reflect on the first working group session for the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress and received an overall positive response from Parties, albeit with some suggestions for improving time management. Noting the constraints on time at SBI sessions, Parties acknowledged that the current format for the working group sessions is not optimal because of the large number of Parties required to undergo the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress at an SBI session, and suggested further exploring how to make best use of the time available for the working group session, for example by focusing on climate policy related discussions, structuring the dialogue on the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress by theme, shortening the statements and presentations of the Parties under consideration, and limiting the number of questions that each Party may ask to the Parties under consideration.

⁸ See documents [FCCC/SBI/2011/7](#), para. 167, and [FCCC/SBI/2014/8](#), paras. 222–225.

⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2014/8](#), paras. 213 and 218–221.

¹⁰ All written statements submitted are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx?cfsid=1500>.

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-62>.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-update-reports-non-annex-i-parties/the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-under-the-ica-process/eighteenth>.

¹³ Bahamas, Bangladesh, Mali, Mozambique, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Thailand.

¹⁴ See https://unfccc.int/First_session_FMCP.

F. Mandated events

(Agenda sub-item 2(f))

18. At its resumed 1st meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by the Chair on the mandated events being held in conjunction with this session.¹⁵

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

(Agenda item 3)

19. At its resumed 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider each sub-item under this agenda item in back-to-back informal consultations co-facilitated by Marina Vitullo (Italy) and Tian Wang (China).

A. Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports

(Agenda sub-item 3(a))

20. At its resumed 1st meeting, the SBI considered the compilation and synthesis of fifth biennial reports of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention¹⁶ and noted the valuable information therein.

21. The SBI considered the information in these documents and agreed to include this matter in the provisional agenda for SBI 63 (November 2025) on the understanding that it will be held in abeyance at that session.

B. Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data

(Agenda sub-item 3(b))

22. At its 3rd meeting, the SBI welcomed the reports prepared by the secretariat on national greenhouse gas inventory data for 1990–2021 and for 1990–2022¹⁷ and took note of the information therein.

23. Statements were made by representatives of two Parties.¹⁸

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

(Agenda item 4)

A. Information contained in national communications

(Agenda sub-item 4(a))

24. At its resumed 1st meeting, the SBI considered the information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention and agreed to include this matter in the provisional agenda for SBI 63 on the understanding that it will be held in abeyance at that session.

¹⁵ See document [FCCC/SBI/2025/5](#), paras. 12–13.

¹⁶ [FCCC/SBI/2023/INF.7](#) and [Corr.1](#) and [Add.1](#).

¹⁷ [FCCC/SBI/2023/15](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2024/17/Rev.1](#) respectively.

¹⁸ Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested that their statements, available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB62_108113 (starting at 0:20:40 and 0:24:47 respectively), be reflected in the report on the session.

B. Provision of financial and technical support

(Agenda sub-item 4(b))

25. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Sandra Motshwanedi (South Africa) and Ole-Kenneth Nielsen (Denmark).

26. The SBI engaged in constructive discussions on this matter and, at its 3rd meeting, agreed to continue consideration thereof at SBI 63 taking into account the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda sub-item available on the UNFCCC website.¹⁹

C. Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports

(Agenda sub-item 4(c))

27. At its 1st meeting, the SBI took note of the summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports finalized by 10 April 2025 and published on the UNFCCC website.²⁰

D. Term, composition and terms of reference of the Consultative Group of Experts

(Agenda sub-item 4(d))

28. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Xiang Gao (China) and Hans Kolshus (Norway).

29. The SBI initiated consideration of the extension of the term of the Consultative Group of Experts beyond 2026, the composition of the Consultative Group of Experts and its terms of reference taking into account the needs of developing country Parties for capacity-building in relation to reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

30. At its 3rd meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63, taking into account the draft text for this agenda sub-item available on the UNFCCC website,²¹ with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at COP 30 (November 2025).

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)

1. Proceedings

31. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Sandra Motshwanedi and Ole-Kenneth Nielsen. At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

32. The SBI engaged in constructive discussions on the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

33. The SBI invited Parties to submit via the submission portal²² before CMA 7 (November 2025) reflections on the activities mandated in decisions [18/CMA.5](#) and

¹⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648483>.

²⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/646348>.

²¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648445>.

²² <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

[21/CMA.6](#)²³ and information on their contribution to the consideration of the financial and technical support provided to developing country Parties for reporting and related capacity-building under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement with a view to considering future activities under this agenda item, as appropriate.

34. The SBI requested the secretariat to organize a workshop, in world café format, to be held at SBI 63, for Parties to reflect on the activities mandated in decisions [18/CMA.5](#) and [21/CMA.6](#) and take into account views contained in the submissions referred to in paragraph 33 above with a view to considering future activities under this agenda item, including a dialogue with the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies.

35. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63, taking into account the preliminary list of activities in the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session,²⁴ with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter, including on future activities under this agenda item, as appropriate, for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.²⁵

36. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 34 above.

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

VI. Matters relating to the global stocktake

(Agenda item 6)

A. Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process*

(Agenda sub-item 6(a))

38. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 62 agenda item 3 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Patrick Spicer (Canada).

39. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63 on the basis of the draft text prepared by the co-facilitators²⁶ with a view to concluding consideration of the matter at CMA 7 (November 2025).

40. The SBI and the SBSTA recognized that the draft text includes divergent views, has not been agreed upon, does not reflect consensus, is not exhaustive, has no formal status, is open to revision and does not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing any further views.

²³ Including reflections on the Climate Transparency Platform referred to in para. 7 of decision [18/CMA.5](#), the regional online workshops and in-person workshop referred to in para. 14 of decision [18/CMA.5](#), the in-session facilitative dialogue referred to in para. 15 of decision [18/CMA.5](#), the summary report, submissions and synthesis report referred to in paras. 16–18 of decision [18/CMA.5](#), the facilitative dialogue referred to in para. 19 of decision [18/CMA.5](#) to discuss the synthesis report referred to in para. 18 of decision [18/CMA.5](#), the workshop referred to in para. 16 of decision [21/CMA.6](#) and the summary report referred to in para. 17 of decision [21/CMA.6](#).

²⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648517>.

²⁵ As per decision [18/CMA.5](#), para. 20.

²⁶ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/647683>.

B. Modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5

(Agenda sub-item 6(b))

41. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ricardo Marshall (Barbados) and Patrick Spicer.

42. At its 3rd meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63 on the basis of the informal note prepared at this session²⁷ with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.

43. The SBI recognized that the informal note includes divergent views, has not been agreed upon, does not reflect consensus, is not exhaustive, has no formal status and is open to revision; and does not prejudge the views of Parties on any of the options contained therein or prevent Parties from expressing any further views.

VII. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme*

(Agenda item 7)

44. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 62 agenda item 7 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ursula Fuentes (Germany) and Maesela John Kekana (South Africa).

45. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63, noting the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at these sessions.²⁸

VIII. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme*

(Agenda item 8)

1. Proceedings

46. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 62 agenda item 8 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Federica Fricano (Italy) and Joseph Teo (Singapore). At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

47. The SBI and the SBSTA considered matters relating to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.²⁹

48. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the third hybrid-format dialogue under the work programme,³⁰ held from 22 to 23 May 2025 on the topic “Approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience in the context of just transitions”, which was decided upon and communicated in advance by the SBSTA and SBI Chairs taking into consideration the relevant views submitted by Parties and expressing appreciation for the views submitted by observers and other non-Party stakeholders.³¹

²⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648577>.

²⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648589>.

²⁹ See decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 3–4.

³⁰ As per decision 3/CMA.5, para. 5.

³¹ See decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 6–7. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “just transition”).

49. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of matters relating to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme at SB 63, taking note of the informal note³² prepared by the co-chairs for the relevant agenda items at these sessions under their own responsibility, recognizing that it does not reflect all the views shared and proposals made by Parties, with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.

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

50. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 62 agenda item 9 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Annela Anger-Karaavi (Slovakia) and Xolisa Ngwadla (Botswana). At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

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

52. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the following mandated events held at these sessions:

(a) Workshop on inclusive impact assessments of response measures integrating consideration of intergenerational equity, gender, youth, local communities and Indigenous Peoples;³³

(b) Technical event on experience in economic diversification, workforce transition and impact assessment of response measures;³⁴

(c) Technical event on experience in the scientific assessment of the co-benefits of climate change policies and actions;³⁵

(d) Technical event on experience in relation to legislation, action plans and frameworks for economic diversification and just transition.³⁶

53. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed appreciation to the experts, organizations and facilitators that contributed to the workshop and technical events referred to in paragraph 52 above.

54. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare an informal summary report on the workshop and technical events referred to in paragraph 52 above.

55. The SBI and the SBSTA noted the views expressed by Parties at these sessions on the matters referred to in paragraph 7 of decisions [16/CP.29](#), [3/CMP.19](#) and [22/CMA.6](#) and paragraph 16 of decisions [13/CP.28](#), [4/CMP.18](#) and [19/CMA.5](#).

56. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures to prioritize the implementation of activities 2, 5–13 and 16–17 of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts for 2026–2030.³⁷

³² Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648554>.

³³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/RM/impact-assessment-intergen-equity-gender-youth-localcommunity-ip>.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/rm/case-studies-on-edt-jt-and-response-measures-impact-assessment>.

³⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/RM/experiences-in-assessment-of-cobenefits-of-climate-policies>.

³⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/RM/experiences-in-legislations-action-plans-and-frameworks-for-edt-and-jt>.

³⁷ Contained in the annex to decisions [16/CP.29](#), [3/CMP.19](#) and [22/CMA.6](#).

57. The SBI and the SBSTA noted the conference room paper³⁸ and invited Parties to make submissions³⁹ by 30 September 2025, for consideration at SB 63 in view of this paper and in the light of paragraph 58 below.

58. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue work in the forum at SB 63 on the basis of the conference room paper referred to in paragraph 57 above, which allows Parties to provide further submissions and to provide additional views and inputs, does not represent agreement among Parties, does not reflect all views of Parties, represents areas of divergence and does not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing views in the future, and taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 57 above, with a view to recommending draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 30, CMP 20 (November 2025) and CMA 7.

59. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 54 above.

60. 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

61. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 62 agenda item 10 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Claudia Heidecke (Germany) and Tekini Nakidakida (Fiji). At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

62. The SBI and the SBSTA continued consideration of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.⁴⁰

63. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the first annual synthesis report on work undertaken by constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as by relevant international organizations, on activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.⁴¹ They noted that the reporting period starts from 2013 in order for the synthesis to encompass activities related to implementing the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture.⁴²

64. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to present clear and specific information on how constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention, as well as relevant international organizations, have taken into account decision [3/CP.27](#) in their work in the second such annual synthesis report, to be prepared for consideration at SB 64 (June 2026).

65. To assist with preparing the next annual synthesis report, the SBI and the SBSTA recalled the invitation⁴³ to relevant international organizations to submit information on their activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work by 31 December each year and requested the secretariat to invite constituted bodies and financial and other entities under the Convention to submit information to the secretariat, as well as to invite representatives of initiatives of COP Presidencies and the high-level champions to submit information via the

³⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648576>.

³⁹ The submission portal is available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁴⁰ See decision [3/CP.27](#).

⁴¹ [FCCC/SB/2025/4](#), prepared in accordance with decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 15(a).

⁴² In accordance with documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 111, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 58.

⁴³ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 111, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 58.

Sharm el-Sheikh online portal⁴⁴ by 31 December 2025 on activities related to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.

66. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested the secretariat to synthesize in the annual synthesis report referred to in paragraph 64 above information contained in the submissions referred to in paragraph 65 above on, inter alia, financial allocations and needs, and challenges in and barriers to accessing support for finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building relevant to climate action on agriculture and food security, considering the vulnerability of farmers and other groups vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth and children, and the measures taken to address such barriers.

67. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the organization by the secretariat of the in-session workshop held at these sessions⁴⁵ on systemic and holistic approaches to implementing climate action on agriculture, food systems⁴⁶ and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans. They also welcomed the submissions from Parties and observers as input to the workshop.⁴⁷ They noted that the report on the workshop will be prepared for consideration at SB 63.⁴⁸

68. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed appreciation to the speakers at the workshop and took note of the keynote speeches and presentations⁴⁹ that took place, and the views expressed by observer organizations, financial entities and constituted bodies, during the workshop referred to in paragraph 67 above, as well as that the workshop presented an opportunity for participants to exchange information pertaining to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.

69. The SBI and the SBSTA invited relevant international organizations to participate in the next in-session workshop under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work, to be held at SB 64.

70. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to design the workshop referred to in paragraph 69 above to be interactive, incorporating formats such as world café and breakout sessions, and to ensure that sufficient time is allocated for exchange of views and interaction among participants.

71. The SBI and the SBSTA reiterated the request⁵⁰ to the secretariat to dedicate time during in-session workshops under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work to coordinate in relation to the joint work. Recalling paragraphs 2(c) and 6 of decision [3/CP.27](#), they requested the secretariat to structure that time during the workshop referred to in paragraph 69 above in such a way as to facilitate the sharing of best practices related to climate action on agriculture and food security for interlinkages, synergies, collaboration and partnerships used for effective implementation of the objectives of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.⁵¹

72. The SBI and the SBSTA invited the Standing Committee on Finance to present the outcomes of the 2025 Standing Committee on Finance Forum, on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture, at SB 63.

73. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed with appreciation the financial contributions of the Governments of Australia and Germany that enabled the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 63 above and the organization of the workshop referred to in paragraph 67 above.

⁴⁴ <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sharm-el-sheikh-online-portal>.

⁴⁵ In accordance with decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 15(b), and documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 112, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 59. The workshop took place in hybrid format to facilitate both virtual and in-person participation.

⁴⁶ This does not preclude other approaches.

⁴⁷ Invited in documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 114, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 61. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “agriculture, food”).

⁴⁸ In accordance with documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 113, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 60.

⁴⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/workshop-on-systemic-and-holistic-approaches-to-implementation-of-climate-action-on-agriculture-food>.

⁵⁰ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 109, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 56.

⁵¹ See decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 14.

74. The SBI and the SBSTA also welcomed the template⁵² for submissions to the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal developed by the secretariat and the further development of the online portal by the secretariat to enable submissions to be further categorized by project, initiative or policy.⁵³ They recalled their request to the secretariat⁵⁴ to further develop the structure, functionalities and accessibility of the online portal taking into account the key points from Parties' presentations and discussions on this matter at SB 61.⁵⁵

75. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to provide an update at SB 64 on the usage of and traffic to the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal.

76. They invited Parties and relevant international organizations to continue to provide resources to support the implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.

77. The SBI and the SBSTA also invited Parties, United Nations organizations and other relevant institutions, agencies and entities, the research community, the private sector, civil society and farmers organizations, among others and as appropriate, to submit via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal information on their activities in relation to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work.⁵⁶

78. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63.

79. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 70 above.

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

XI. Matters relating to adaptation

(Agenda item 11)

A. Global goal on adaptation*

(Agenda sub-item 11(a))

1. Proceedings

81. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 62 agenda sub-item 5(a) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Tina Kobilšek (Slovenia) and Zita Kassa Wilks (Gabon). At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below. Representatives of three Parties made statements, including two on behalf of groups of Parties: European Union and its member States, and Like-minded Developing Countries.^{57, 58}

2. Conclusions

82. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed appreciation to the technical experts convened by the SBSTA and SBI Chairs to assist in the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) and acknowledged the large volume of work that the experts undertook to prepare the consolidated list of indicator options.⁵⁹

⁵² Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/647124>, as requested in documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#), para. 64, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#), para. 68.

⁵³ As requested in documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#), para. 63, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#), para. 67.

⁵⁴ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#), para. 65, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#), para. 69.

⁵⁵ Captured in annexes I–II to documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2024/25](#).

⁵⁶ See decision [3/CP.27](#), para. 19.

⁵⁷ The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenaries-of-the-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62> (starting at 1:15:29).

⁵⁸ India requested that its statement, available at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenaries-of-the-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62> (starting at 1:18:52), be placed on the record.

⁵⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/647049>.

83. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed appreciation to their Chairs for their guidance in and to the secretariat for organizing the workshops⁶⁰ held under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme in March and June 2025.

84. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the special event organized by the SBSTA Chair and the IPCC held at these sessions, which provided an update on the ongoing work of IPCC Working Group II.

85. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled paragraph 7 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was decided that the purpose of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience is to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support.

86. The SBI and the SBSTA also recalled paragraph 11 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was affirmed that efforts in relation to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision shall be made in a manner that is country-driven, voluntary and in accordance with national circumstances; take into account sustainable development and poverty eradication; and not constitute a basis for comparison between Parties.

87. The SBI and the SBSTA further recalled paragraph 32 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was recognized that the extent to which the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience is implemented by developing country Parties depends on, inter alia, engagement and action at all levels, and the effective implementation by developed country Parties of means of implementation and support commitments.

88. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled paragraph 33 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was reiterated that continuous and enhanced international support provided and mobilized for developing country Parties, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement, is urgently required, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, to support the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including towards achieving the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision.

89. The SBI and the SBSTA also recalled paragraph 13 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which Parties were encouraged, when implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and their adaptation efforts, when integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions and in pursuing the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision, to take into account, where possible, country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, as well as human rights approaches, and to ensure intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities and including children, youth and persons with disabilities.

90. The SBI and the SBSTA further recalled paragraph 14 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), in which it was emphasized that adaptation action should be continuous, iterative and progressive and be based on and guided by the best available science, including through use of science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, locally led and community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, intersectional approaches, private sector engagement, maladaptation avoidance, recognition of adaptation co-benefits and sustainable development.

91. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled paragraph 21(d) and (f) of decision [3/CMA.6](#), in which it was decided that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should include, where applicable, indicators that capture information pertaining to, inter alia, social inclusion, Indigenous Peoples, participatory processes, human rights, gender equality, migrants, children and young people, and persons with disabilities, and indicators that reflect the unique vulnerabilities of children to climate change impacts across

⁶⁰ As per decision [3/CMA.6](#), para. 13, and documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 54, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 92.

the thematic targets and, potentially, cross-cutting indicators related to education and the health of children and young people.

92. The SBI and the SBSTA also recalled paragraph 19 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), in which it was decided that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should support an assessment of progress towards achieving the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) and be consistent with Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

93. The SBI and the SBSTA further recalled paragraph 20 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), in which it was decided that, noting the need to avoid placing an additional reporting burden on Parties, the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme may include a manageable set of no more than 100 indicators.

94. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs to invite the experts referred to in paragraph 82 above to reduce the consolidated list of indicator options referred to in paragraph 82 above to no more than 100, globally applicable, indicators, including, where applicable, indicators for enabling factors for the implementation of adaptation action, means of implementation, cross-cutting considerations and all subcomponents of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#).

95. Recalling paragraph 3 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), the SBI and the SBSTA agreed that the work of the experts will continue immediately after the closure of these sessions with a view to the experts reducing and refining the indicators on the basis of the guidance on criteria outlined in paragraph 41 of document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), paragraph 79 of document [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#) and paragraph 17 of decision [3/CMA.6](#) and on cross-cutting considerations outlined in paragraph 21 of decision [3/CMA.6](#), noting that some of the indicators in the consolidated list should be further aligned with that guidance.⁶¹

96. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs to invite the experts, in reducing and refining the indicators, to take into account the following additional guidance, as appropriate:

- (a) All entries in the final list of potential indicators are to be phrased as measurable indicators rather than statements;
- (b) Indicators that describe impacts, exposures or hazards without capturing adaptation relevance are to be refined;
- (c) Existing indicators derived from other conventions and frameworks are to be made adaptation-specific;
- (d) Indicators for measuring climate change mitigation are to be removed;
- (e) Indicators that capture adaptation responses to risks and impacts associated with different warming scenarios in the context of the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement are to be included;
- (f) Qualitative narratives are to be included, where possible, to explain the context behind some of the quantitative statistics;
- (g) Sub-indicators should capture various contexts of adaptation action, enabling Parties to choose which indicators they will report on in the light of their national circumstances;
- (h) Indicators for means of implementation and other factors that enable the implementation of adaptation action are to be included, and those that are not relevant to the Paris Agreement are to be removed;
- (i) Indicators for means of implementation to measure (1) access, (2) quality and (3) adaptation finance, including provision, in line with the Paris Agreement, to help Parties address needs and gaps in implementing the global goal on adaptation.

⁶¹ As per the criteria referred to in para. 41(a), (b), (e) and (i) of document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 79(a), (b), (e) and (i) of document [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#) and para. 17(b) and (e) of decision [3/CMA.6](#), as well as paras. 13–15 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) and para. 21(d) and (f) of decision [3/CMA.6](#).

97. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed that limited data availability should not restrict the development of new indicators that are needed to address gaps, recognizing that additional capacity-building for developing countries may be required for reporting on such indicators.

98. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs to organize, with the support of the secretariat, a meeting of the experts referred to in paragraph 82 above, to be held in hybrid format in advance of the workshop to be held between SB 62 and SB 63,⁶² during which the experts will:

(a) Verify the completed columns for metadata and data collection for the final list of potential indicators;

(b) Verify that the indicators are in line with the guidance in paragraphs 95–96 above;

(c) Undertake peer review of their indicator lists to ensure consistency and identify and resolve redundancies in indicators across the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#);

(d) Conduct quality control checks with a view to standardizing the format of the indicators.

99. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested their Chairs to invite the experts to submit their final technical report, including information on methodologies, and the final list of potential indicators to the secretariat in August 2025.

100. The SBI and the SBSTA further requested the secretariat to publish the final technical report, including information on methodologies, and the final list of potential indicators prepared by the experts referred to in paragraph 82 above, at least three weeks before the workshop to be held between SB 62 and SB 63.

101. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a summary report on the expert meeting referred to in paragraph 97 above before the workshop referred to in the same paragraph, and a summary report on that workshop prior to CMA 7.

102. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of matters related to the global goal on adaptation at SB 63, with the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for these agenda sub-items at these sessions⁶³ as the basis for negotiation, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.

103. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 98 above.

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

B. Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee*

(Agenda sub-item 11(b))

105. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 62 agenda sub-item 5(b) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Geert Fremout (Belgium) and Lina Yassin (Sudan).

106. At the 3rd meeting, the Chair informed the SBI that 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 SBI 63.

⁶² See documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 54, and [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), para. 92.

⁶³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648595>.

C. National adaptation plans

(Agenda sub-item 11(c))

107. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Antwi-Boasiako Amoah (Ghana) and Oliver Gales (Australia).

108. At its 3rd meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63 on the basis of the draft text available on the UNFCCC website⁶⁴ with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at COP 30.

D. Guidance relating to adaptation communications

(Agenda sub-item 11(d))

1. Proceedings

109. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Marie Wien Fjell (Norway) and Thomas Lerenten Lelekoitien (Kenya).

2. Conclusions

110. At its 3rd meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.⁶⁵

XII. Matters relating to the least developed countries

(Agenda item 12)

1. Proceedings

111. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Rik den Hoedt (Kingdom of the Netherlands) and Ephraim Shitima (Zambia). At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

112. The SBI welcomed the report on the 47th meeting of the LEG,⁶⁶ held in Luanda from 18 to 21 February 2025.

113. The SBI expressed appreciation to the Government of Angola for hosting the 47th meeting of the LEG.

114. The SBI acknowledged and congratulated the Government of Sao Tome and Principe on the graduation of the country from LDC status as of 13 December 2024.

115. The SBI welcomed the submission, between 1 January 2023 and 20 June 2025, of NAPs by Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Ecuador, Haiti, Israel, Jordan, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe, bringing the number of NAPs submitted by developing country Parties to 63,⁶⁷ and of sectoral adaptation plans and other outputs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs by developing country Parties.

116. The SBI also welcomed the submission, between 1 December 2024 and 20 June 2025, by Austria, Finland, Germany, Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America of NAPs

⁶⁴ <https://unfccc.int/documents/647661>.

⁶⁵ For the text of the draft decision, see document [FCCC/SBI/2025/11/Add.1](https://unfccc.int/documents/647661).

⁶⁶ [FCCC/SBI/2025/7](https://unfccc.int/documents/647661).

⁶⁷ See <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

and strategies in response to the invitation in paragraph 80 of document [FCCC/SBI/2023/21](#).⁶⁸

117. The SBI further welcomed the work programme of the LEG for 2025–2026.⁶⁹

118. The SBI took note of the preparations for the NAP Expo planned to take place from 12 to 15 August 2025 in Lusaka.⁷⁰

119. The SBI expressed appreciation to the LEG and the secretariat for their invaluable work in supporting the LDCs, including in helping them to put in place national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030.⁷¹

120. The SBI welcomed and encouraged the enhancement of collaboration and coordination between the LEG and the Adaptation Committee and other UNFCCC constituted bodies on adaptation-related activities, including the practice of inviting representatives of those bodies to participate and engage in the meetings and relevant events of the LEG.

121. The SBI welcomed the ongoing efforts of the LEG in integrating a gender perspective into its work, as well as the inclusion in the work programme referred to in paragraph 117 above of activities related to engaging all relevant partners and stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

122. The SBI recognized the significant value of the technical work and outputs of the LEG, emphasizing their utility for the LDCs in advancing adaptation efforts.

123. The SBI welcomed the progress of the LEG in updating the technical guidelines for the NAP process in response to the mandate in paragraph 47 of decision [2/CMA.5](#).

124. The SBI took note of the plans of the LEG to launch the updated technical guidelines for the NAP process at the NAP Expo referred to in paragraph 118 above.

125. The SBI expressed appreciation to the LEG for the inclusive process applied for and extensive consultations undertaken in updating the technical guidelines for the NAP process, in particular through the meeting with experts from Parties and organizations held in Bonn from 10 to 12 March 2025 to review the draft version of the updated technical guidelines,⁷² and a consultation for presenting the updated technical guidelines to Parties, held in Panama City on 23 May 2025 during the first global Climate Week.⁷³

126. The SBI requested the LEG to hold additional consultations with Parties, building on those referred to in paragraph 125 above, on the updating of the technical guidelines for the NAP process prior to the NAP Expo referred to in paragraph 118 above.

127. The SBI noted that, as at 19 June 2025:

(a) Of the 44 LDCs, 22 had prepared and submitted NAPs,⁷⁴ 16 were in the process of formulating NAPs,⁷⁵ 4 had not yet started the process,⁷⁶ and up-to-date information was pending for 2 countries.⁷⁷ The SBI also noted that Burkina Faso had submitted its updated NAP and Cambodia was in the process of updating its NAP;

⁶⁸ See <https://napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps>.

⁶⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2025/7](#), annex II.

⁷⁰ See <https://expo.napcentral.org/2025>.

⁷¹ In accordance with decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 59.

⁷² Information on the meeting is available at https://unfccc.int/event/NAP_TGReviewMtg_2025.

⁷³ Information on the consultation is available at https://unfccc.int/event/Consultation_NAP_TG_CW1.

⁷⁴ Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and Zambia. The NAPs are available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

⁷⁵ Angola, Comoros, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

⁷⁶ Djibouti, Eritrea, Solomon Islands and Yemen.

⁷⁷ Afghanistan and Myanmar.

(b) Of the four countries referred to in paragraph 127(a) above that had not started formulating NAPs, three had had GCF NAP readiness grants approved;⁷⁸

(c) Of the 22 LDCs that had submitted NAPs, 21⁷⁹ had received approval from the GCF for adaptation proposals to implement priority actions contained in their NAPs in the areas of agriculture, energy, health, ecosystems and water resources, with 18 of the 21 countries having at least one single-country project⁸⁰ and 3 with only multi-country projects.⁸¹

128. The SBI welcomed the approval by the GCF Board, at its 40th and 41st meetings, held in October 2024 and February 2025 respectively, of 14 funding proposals amounting to USD 247.6 million for the implementation of adaptation priorities identified in NAPs or other adaptation strategies, and by the GCF secretariat of 15 readiness proposals amounting to USD 32.6 million for the formulation of NAPs or other adaptation planning processes for the LDCs. The SBI also welcomed the approval by the GCF secretariat, between August 2024 and June 2025, of four project proposals from the LDCs amounting to USD 6.1 million for the development of project activities under the Project Preparation Facility.

129. The SBI further welcomed the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board at its 43rd and 44th meetings, held in October 2024 and April 2025 respectively, of eight project proposals from the LDCs amounting to USD 61 million.⁸²

130. The SBI welcomed the approval, at the 38th LDCF/Special Climate Change Fund Council meeting, held from 4 to 5 June 2025, of four project proposals from the LDCs for funding under the LDCF amounting to USD 40 million.⁸³

131. The SBI noted with concern that the session for pledging funds to the LDCF planned for COP 29 was cancelled because outreach to donors indicated that the magnitude of such pledges would not warrant the session, and that, as at 5 June 2025, seven project proposals from the LDCs requesting USD 89 million had already been technically cleared by the Global Environment Facility but were awaiting funding.⁸⁴

132. The SBI also noted with concern that:

(a) No LDCs have submitted a new NAP since December 2023, despite the call for Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025,⁸⁵ and emphasized the need for enhanced efforts to support the LDCs in this regard;

(b) The LDCs continue to experience challenges, complexities and delays in accessing funding from the GCF for formulating and implementing NAPs, particularly in relation to the submission and review of proposals for funding;

(c) There is limited consideration given to NAPs as effective tools for accessing funding under the Financial Mechanism, and the LDCs are required to provide extensive information on and justify their project proposals aimed at implementing the policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs, even though the NAPs have already undergone a comprehensive and rigorous formulation process.

133. The SBI requested the LEG to continue formulating recommendations on ways to address the challenges referred to in paragraph 132(b) above, and to submit the recommendations to the Standing Committee on Finance for consideration.

⁷⁸ All countries referred to in footnote 77 above except Solomon Islands.

⁷⁹ All countries referred to in footnote 75 above except the Central African Republic.

⁸⁰ Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and Zambia.

⁸¹ Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan.

⁸² See Adaptation Fund Board documents AFB/B.43/17 and AFB/B.44/17, available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/documents-publications/meeting-reports/>.

⁸³ See LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.38/02, available at <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-ldcf-sccf-38-02>.

⁸⁴ As footnote 82 above.

⁸⁵ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 59.

134. The SBI took note of the gaps in the LDCs' capacity to implement their NAPs, including their needs in relation to strengthening their implementation and resource mobilization strategies and efforts, and institutional accreditation and fiduciary readiness, facilitating local access to adaptation funding, improving national climate data infrastructure, tracking and valuing adaptation benefits, and ensuring inclusive governance and participation.

135. The SBI requested the LEG to include activities aimed at addressing the matters referred to in paragraph 134 above in NAP Expos and the workshops conducted under the LEG work programme referred to in paragraph 117 above.

136. The SBI invited United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to provide to the LEG, by 31 July 2025, information on how they have responded to the invitation in paragraph 8 of decision [15/CP.29](#) for inclusion in the report to be prepared by the LEG for consideration at SBI 63.⁸⁶

137. The SBI also invited the LEG to continue engaging a wide range of organizations in implementing its work programme, including through the thematic working groups created by the LEG in response to the mandate in paragraph 9 of decision [15/CP.26](#).

138. The SBI further invited the LEG to continue its efforts to enhance the accessibility and transparency of its meetings and information.⁸⁷

139. The SBI urged additional contributions to the LDCF, noting the urgency of providing funding for the seven project proposals referred to in paragraph 131 above.

140. The SBI invited Parties and relevant organizations to continue providing resources for supporting the implementation of the LEG work programme.

141. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 117 and 135 above.

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

XIII. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

(Agenda item 13)

A. Joint annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change for 2024*

(Agenda sub-item 13(a))

1. Proceedings

143. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 62 agenda sub-item 6(a) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pasha Carruthers (Cook Islands) and Cornelia Jaeger (Austria).

2. Conclusions

144. At its 3rd meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the appropriate body or bodies at the session(s) in November 2025.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ Submissions can be sent via email to leghelp@unfccc.int.

⁸⁷ See decision [15/CP.26](#), para. 6.

⁸⁸ For the text of the draft decision, see document [FCCC/SBI/2025/11/Add.1](#).

B. Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*

(Agenda sub-item 13(b))

145. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 62 agenda sub-item 6(b) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pasha Carruthers and Cornelia Jaeger.

146. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 63 on the basis of the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for these agenda sub-items at these sessions⁸⁹ with a view to recommending a draft decision or decisions on the matter for consideration and adoption by the appropriate body or bodies at the session(s) in November 2025.

147. They noted that the informal note has not been formally edited and does not represent agreement among Parties, prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing views in the future.

XIV. Matters relating to technology development and transfer

(Agenda item 14)

A. Alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism

(Agenda sub-item 14(a))

148. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to defer consideration of this matter to SBI 64 (June 2026).

B. Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre

(Agenda sub-item 14(b))

149. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pemy Gasela (South Africa) and Stig Svenningsen (Norway).

150. The SBI could not conclude consideration of this matter at this session and, at its 3rd meeting, agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 63 on the basis of the draft text prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda sub-item available on the UNFCCC website,⁹⁰ with a view to recommending draft decisions thereon for consideration and adoption at COP 30 and CMA 7.

151. The SBI recognized that the draft text includes divergent views, does not reflect consensus among Parties, is not exhaustive, has no formal status, is open to revision and does not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing any further views.

152. The SBI agreed to consider criteria relating to selecting a host for the Climate Technology Centre at SBI 63 with a view to recommending draft decisions thereon for consideration and adoption at COP 30 and CMA 7.

⁸⁹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648543>.

⁹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/documents/648218>.

C. Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism

(Agenda sub-item 14(c))

153. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Peter Govindasamy (Singapore) and Céline Phillips (France).

154. The SBI continued consideration of linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism and, at its 3rd meeting, agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63 on the basis of the draft text available on the UNFCCC website⁹¹ with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at COP 30.

D. Technology implementation programme

(Agenda sub-item 14(d))

155. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Omar Alcock (Jamaica) and Elfriede More (Austria).

156. At the 3rd meeting, the Chair informed the SBI that Parties could not conclude consideration of this 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 SBI 63.

XV. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

(Agenda item 15)

157. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Isatou F. Camara (Gambia) and Claire Holzer Fleming (United Kingdom).

158. The SBI continued consideration of matters relating to the membership of the Adaptation Fund Board, and additionally considered the arrangements for the Adaptation Fund to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement as well as the initiation of the fifth review of the Adaptation Fund.

159. At its 3rd meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of these matters at SBI 63 on the basis of the work conducted at SBI 62.⁹² The SBI noted that this work does not represent agreement among Parties, does not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views in the future, nor does it prejudice the number of draft decisions on these matters that Parties may wish to recommend or consider.

XVI. Matters relating to capacity-building

(Agenda item 16)

1. Proceedings

160. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Cristina Carreiras (Portugal) and Binyam Yacob Gebreyes (Ethiopia). At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

⁹¹ <https://unfccc.int/documents/648363>.

⁹² See <https://unfccc.int/documents/648548> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/648563>.

2. Conclusions

(a) Matters relating to capacity-building under the Convention

(i) *Annual monitoring of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention*

161. 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 the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement.⁹³

162. 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.

163. The SBI reiterated that gaps and needs remain in addressing the initial scope of needs and areas for capacity-building in developing countries identified in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries,⁹⁴ particularly the capacity gaps and needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as the LDCs and small island developing States.

164. The SBI noted that further efforts are needed to address current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs⁹⁵ related to implementing the Paris Agreement in developing countries and that Parties frequently report gaps and needs in areas that are outside the current scope of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries as it pertains to the Convention.

165. The SBI emphasized the importance of the capacity-building portal⁹⁶ 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.

166. The SBI noted with appreciation the outcomes of the 14th Durban Forum, held at this session, which focused on building capacity for mobilizing climate finance, its theme aligned with the focus area of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2025, which is building capacity for designing holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of nationally determined contributions and NAPs in developing countries.

(ii) *Fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention*

167. The SBI welcomed the technical report prepared by the secretariat on the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention.⁹⁷

168. The SBI engaged in constructive discussions on this matter. At its 2nd meeting, on 26 June, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 63, taking into account the draft text prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session,⁹⁸ with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at COP 30.

⁹³ [FCCC/SBI/2025/2](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2025/1](#) and [Add.1](#) respectively.

⁹⁴ See decision [2/CP.7](#), annex, para. 15.

⁹⁵ See document [FCCC/SBI/2025/2](#), chap. IV.

⁹⁶ <https://unfccc.int/cbportal>.

⁹⁷ [FCCC/TP/2025/1](#).

⁹⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648308>.

(b) Matters relating to capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol**(i) *Annual monitoring of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol***

169. 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 and undertaken by bodies serving the Paris Agreement.⁹⁹

170. The SBI reiterated that progress has been made in implementing the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol.

171. 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.

172. The SBI noted with appreciation the outcomes of the 14th Durban Forum on capacity-building, held at this session, on building capacity for mobilizing climate finance.

(ii) *Terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol*

173. The SBI engaged in constructive discussions on this matter. At its 2nd meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 63, taking into account the draft text prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session,¹⁰⁰ with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 20.

XVII. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings

(Agenda item 17)

1. Proceedings

174. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this item in a contact group co-chaired by Laurence Ahoussou (Canada) and Kristina Stege (Marshall Islands). At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below, noting that consideration of the matter referred to in paragraph 197 below will continue at SBI 63.

2. Conclusions

175. The SBI took note of the document¹⁰¹ on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings prepared for this session.

176. The SBI welcomed the efforts of the Presidency of COP 29, the incoming Presidency of COP 30 and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to ensure efficiency, coordination, coherence and due process in the consideration of issues under discussion, including mandated events. The SBI encouraged them, as well as future presiding officers of the governing and subsidiary bodies, to continue efforts in this regard.

177. Emphasizing the need to ensure efficient time management during sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, the SBI requested presiding officers of those bodies, with the support of the secretariat, to continue efforts in this regard.

⁹⁹ [FCCC/SBI/2025/2](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2025/1](#) and [Add.1](#) respectively.

¹⁰⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648447>.

¹⁰¹ [FCCC/SBI/2025/6](#).

(a) Preparations for the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties, the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

178. The SBI noted with appreciation the preparations by the Government of Brazil to ensure the success of the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held in Belém from 10 to 21 November 2025, which will include COP 30, CMP 20, CMA 7 and SB 63.

179. The SBI noted that the Government of Brazil will invite Heads of State and Government to attend a Leaders Summit to be held from 6 to 7 November 2025, and requested the secretariat, in consultation with the Government of Brazil, to establish arrangements to avoid overlap with the preparatory meetings of groups of Parties.

180. The SBI invited the Government of Brazil to provide information in a timely manner to Parties and observer organizations on the arrangements for the Leaders Summit.

181. The SBI also invited the secretariat to provide information on arrangements for the high-level segment of the Conference, including the approach to statements by Parties and observer organizations, and the high-level and mandated events.

182. The SBI further invited the incoming Presidency of COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7, in consultation with the secretariat and the Bureau, to finalize the details of the arrangements for the Conference and to keep Parties informed thereof.

183. The SBI requested the secretariat to take note of the views of Parties on the possible elements of the provisional agendas for COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7.¹⁰²

184. Emphasizing the importance of concise statements at plenary meetings during the Conference, the SBI invited Parties and observer organizations to limit the duration of their statements at plenary meetings to five minutes for groups of Parties, three minutes for individual Parties and two minutes for observer organizations. In addition, it encouraged Parties and observer organizations to upload their full statements to the submission portal.

185. The SBI recalled its invitation to 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 also recalled its encouragement to Parties and observer organizations to keep within their respective time allocations.¹⁰³

(b) Hosts of future sessions

186. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of COP 31 (November 2026) would come from the Western European and other States.

187. 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 COP 30 in order to facilitate early planning.

188. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of COP 32 (November 2027) would come from the African States.

189. The SBI encouraged the African States to finalize their consultations and submit an offer to host COP 32 as soon as possible and no later than at SBI 64 in order to facilitate early planning.

190. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of COP 33 (November 2028) would come from the Asia-Pacific States.

¹⁰² See annexes I–III to document [FCCC/SBI/2025/6](#).

¹⁰³ [FCCC/SBI/2023/10](#), para. 120.

191. The SBI encouraged the Asia-Pacific States to finalize their consultations and submit an offer to host COP 33 as soon as possible and no later than at SBI 66 (June 2027) in order to facilitate early planning.

192. The SBI reiterated that confirming the host country for a UNFCCC conference as far in advance of the conference as possible minimizes logistical and financial risks and enables the secretariat to facilitate timely planning.

193. The SBI acknowledged the views shared by Parties and observer organizations on improving inclusivity, accessibility and the overall experience of participants at United Nations climate change conferences, including making the UNFCCC website available in all official languages of the United Nations, and highlighted the following additional measures for enhancing the inclusivity of these conferences and participation:

(a) Inviting Parties, as appropriate, to consider the implications of their registration of Party overflow badges for the number of participants at conferences, as well as for manageability, pressure on conference services and on the price and availability of accommodation, and observer participation;

(b) Recommending that the secretariat and hosts of future conferences and mandated events work together to:

(i) Make logistical arrangements that facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of Parties and observer organizations, including timely issuance of visas, where required, to all participants; a safe and secure venue for all; and ease of access to the venue;

(ii) Make sure that sufficient accommodation is available within a reasonable distance of the venue, and the safety and security of participants in those accommodations can be ensured;

(iii) Consider affordability measures, including flexible payment arrangements, relating to the price of accommodation;

(iv) Consider affordability measures relating to delegation offices, the price of pavilion spaces and services at the venue.

194. The SBI noted with concern the difficulties experienced by some delegates in obtaining visas to enable them to attend sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, and mandated events convened at the seat of the secretariat, and took note of the efforts of the Government of Germany and the secretariat to address these issues.

195. The SBI affirmed the importance of adhering to the equal treatment of the six official languages of the United Nations.

196. The SBI encouraged hosts of sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies 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 the sessions and mandated events. The SBI emphasized the importance of ensuring that participants can exercise human rights without fear of intimidation and repercussions.

197. The SBI noted progress by the secretariat regarding the Code of Conduct for UNFCCC events,¹⁰⁴ relevant UNFCCC standard operating procedures and efforts to provide safe and secure venues for participants. The SBI highlighted the importance of participants abiding by the Code of Conduct at all sessions and events and respecting the national laws of the host country outside of those venues.

198. The SBI noted that host country agreements should reflect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the respective obligations under international human rights law, and facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of Parties and observer organizations, with a view to ensuring that sessions and mandated events are convened in places where human rights and fundamental freedoms are promoted and protected, and where

¹⁰⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/about-us/code-of-conduct-for-unfccc-conferences-meetings-and-events>.

all participants are effectively protected against any violations or abuses, including harassment and sexual harassment.

199. The SBI also noted the views shared by Parties and observer organizations regarding host country agreements and requested that these agreements contain assurances with respect to the availability and affordability of accommodation and logistical space for delegations.

200. The SBI also requested the secretariat to, when possible, undertake missions to gather logistical information on the location proposed for convening a COP session, in collaboration with the country nominated by its regional group to host the session, and inform the Bureau of its findings, with a view to facilitating early planning and collaboration between the secretariat and the nominated host country.

201. The SBI noted that, to ensure transparency, the host country agreement for a UNFCCC conference should be made publicly available, consistently with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant United Nations regulations. The SBI requested the secretariat, in consultation with the host Governments of United Nations climate change conferences, to publish the legal text of the host country agreement on the UNFCCC website as soon as possible after entry into force. The SBI encouraged host Governments to ensure that host country agreements enter into force as expeditiously as possible.

202. The SBI requested the secretariat to report to the Bureau on the response to the recommendation and requests referred to in paragraphs 193(b) and 199–201 above.

(c) Calendar of future sessions

203. The SBI recommended the following dates for the sessional periods in 2030 for consideration and adoption at COP 30:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 3 June, to Thursday, 13 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 11 November, to Friday, 22 November.

204. The SBI also recommended the following dates for the sessional periods in 2031 for consideration and adoption at COP 30:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 2 June, to Thursday, 12 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 10 November, to Friday, 21 November.

(d) Increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process

205. The SBI welcomed the submissions¹⁰⁵ from Parties and observers, and the rich exchange of a wide range of views among Parties at this session informed by the note¹⁰⁶ prepared by the secretariat on increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process.

206. The SBI acknowledged the pivotal role of the UNFCCC process in driving collective climate action, and noted that the increasing scale, level of engagement, complexity and cost have implications for the transparency, inclusiveness and effectiveness of the process.

207. The SBI stressed the importance of striving for efficiency in the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation in accordance with the draft rules of procedure being applied,¹⁰⁷ noting the decision-making role of Parties.

208. The SBI welcomed the continued measures introduced by presiding officers and the secretariat to optimize the organization of work during sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and improve efficient conduct and time management.

209. Acknowledging the need to make the organization of work under the UNFCCC process more efficient, the SBI:

¹⁰⁵ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “arrangements for intergovernmental meetings”).

¹⁰⁶ [FCCC/SBI/2025/INF.6](#).

¹⁰⁷ [FCCC/CP/1996/2](#).

(a) Invited Parties and observers to continue to reduce the length of their statements to ensure more time for negotiations, encouraged presiding officers to consistently enforce time limits and encouraged written statements to be posted on the UNFCCC website, where possible, in lieu of delivering oral statements;

(b) Requested the secretariat to support Party delegates, in particular youth delegates, in building their capacity to engage in the negotiation process, and to make training and other relevant materials available on the UNFCCC website;

(c) Encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to support and participate in the capacity-building activities referred to in paragraph 209(b) above.

210. Acknowledging the valuable contributions of mandated events, while noting concerns regarding scheduling overlaps and budgetary implications, the SBI:

(a) Encouraged Parties, presiding officers and the secretariat to enable more virtual participation in mandated events to accommodate a range of time zones and ensure equitable participation through hybrid format, noting that virtual participation causes difficulty for some Parties;

(b) Requested the secretariat to explore further ways to provide information on expected costs for mandated events and activities to Parties ahead of their approval;

(c) Invited the secretariat to publish information on participation in and the costs of completed mandated events.

211. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation at SBI 63.

(e) Enhancing the engagement of observer organizations in the intergovernmental process

212. The SBI reaffirmed the important role of observer organizations in contributing to ambitious outcomes under the UNFCCC process and took note of the proposal from some observer constituencies to establish an observer constituency for persons with disabilities.

213. The SBI welcomed the administrative measures taken by the secretariat to achieve a more diverse representation of observer organizations, while acknowledging that there remains an imbalance in the participation of observer organizations headquartered in developed and developing countries, in UNFCCC sessions.

214. The SBI took note of the measures planned by the secretariat contained in the note on enhancing the engagement of observer organizations in the intergovernmental process.¹⁰⁸

215. In the context of continued growth in the number of admitted observer organizations, and with a view to ensuring open, inclusive and meaningful observer engagement – while upholding the Party-driven nature of the UNFCCC process and maintaining consistency with the draft rules of procedure being applied – the SBI recalled paragraph 201 of document [FCCC/SBI/2024/13](#), took note of the views expressed by Parties and observer organizations, and highlighted the following existing and additional measures to enhance observer engagement, with particular attention given to improving participation from underrepresented regions:

(a) Recommending that current and incoming COP Presidencies:

(i) Continue to engage a broad range of observer organizations, particularly organizations from underrepresented regions and organizations for children and youth, Indigenous Peoples and women and gender, with the support of the secretariat to ensure that necessary measures are taken to promote meaningful and inclusive engagement in the lead-up to and during UNFCCC sessions;

(ii) Ensure that logistical arrangements are communicated in a clear and timely manner and allow for the inclusive participation of observer organizations;

¹⁰⁸ [FCCC/SBI/2025/6](#).

(b) Recommending that the presiding officers, as applicable, of the governing bodies, the subsidiary bodies, contact groups and informal consultations, UNFCCC constituted bodies and work programmes:

(i) Encourage Parties to ensure that adequate time is available at UNFCCC meetings and events for interventions from observer organizations;

(ii) Enhance opportunities for observer interventions during meetings and make best use of observer inputs, including written submissions, as mandated;

(c) Encouraging all Parties to:

(i) Participate in dialogues, briefings and events with observer organizations, particularly those organized by the COP Presidency and the secretariat, with a view to fostering mutual understanding and identifying opportunities for collaboration;

(ii) Create engagement opportunities for observer organizations both in the lead-up to and at UNFCCC sessions;

(d) Requesting the secretariat to, subject to the availability of resources:

(i) Continue implementing administrative measures to further improve the diverse and balanced participation of observer organizations across regions and constituencies in the UNFCCC process;

(ii) Collect additional information on the geographical scope of observer organizations to continue to support more balanced, equitable and transparent approaches to improving their participation in UNFCCC sessions;

(iii) Continue to support freedom of speech and observer organizations' ability to raise awareness of and contribute meaningfully to the UNFCCC process, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Code of Conduct for UNFCCC events.

216. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 209(b) and 215(d) (i–ii) above.

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

XVIII. Gender and climate change

(Agenda item 18)

1. Proceedings

218. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Carol Franco (Dominican Republic) and Jared Huntley (Australia). At its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

219. The SBI initiated the development of a new gender action plan at this session taking into account the inputs to and outcome of the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan in 2024¹⁰⁹ and the discussions at the in-session technical workshop to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities¹¹⁰ held at this session.¹¹¹

220. The SBI welcomed with appreciation Parties' and observers' participation in and contributions to the workshop referred to in paragraph 219 above.

221. The SBI expressed gratitude to the German Agency for International Cooperation for its financial support for the workshop.

¹⁰⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/gender/final-review>.

¹¹⁰ See https://unfccc.int/gender_workshop_sb62.

¹¹¹ See decision 7/CP.29, paras. 13–14.

222. The SBI recalled that other in-person or hybrid technical workshops to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities may be held during 2025 in conjunction with existing events, at the discretion of the SBI Chair upon receiving an expression of interest from a Party to host such a workshop.¹¹²

223. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 63 on the basis of the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session¹¹³ with a view to recommending a draft decision on the new gender action plan for consideration and adoption at COP 30.

XIX. Administrative, financial and institutional matters

(Agenda item 19)

A. Programme budget for the biennium 2026–2027

(Agenda sub-item 19(a))

1. Proceedings

224. At its 1st meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this sub-item in a contact group co-chaired by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and Pacifica F. Achieng Ogola (Kenya). As Marianne Karlsen could not stay for the entire session, she was later replaced by Georg Børsting (Norway).

225. At the same meeting, the SBI also agreed that a spin-off group would be established and facilitated by Abzeita Djigma (Burkina Faso) to consider the proposed budget for the international transaction log for the biennium 2026–2027. As Parties could not conclude consideration of the budget for the international transaction log at this session, at its 3rd meeting the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 63.

226. Also at its 3rd meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

2. Conclusions

227. The SBI took note of the relevant information contained in the documents on administrative, financial and institutional matters prepared by the secretariat.¹¹⁴

228. The SBI noted that the substantive information contained in the documents prepared by the secretariat does not necessarily represent the views or interpretations of Parties.

229. The SBI recommended that COP 30 approve a core programme budget of EUR 81,516,062 for the biennium 2026–2027.

230. The SBI authorized the Executive Secretary to notify Parties of their 2026 contributions on the basis of the budget amount shown in paragraph 229 above after taking into account the special annual contribution from the Host Government of EUR 766,938.

231. The SBI recommended draft decisions on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 30 and CMP 20.¹¹⁵

¹¹² Decision 7/CP.29, para. 16.

¹¹³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/648485>.

¹¹⁴ [FCCC/SBI/2025/3](#), [FCCC/SBI/2025/4](#) and [Add.1](#), [FCCC/SBI/2025/8](#) and [Add.1–2](#), [FCCC/SBI/2025/INF.1/Rev.1](#), [FCCC/SBI/2025/INF.2](#), [FCCC/SBI/2025/INF.3](#), [FCCC/SBI/2025/INF.4](#), [FCCC/SBI/2025/INF.5](#), [FCCC/SBI/2025/INF.7](#) and [FCCC/CP/2024/INF.3](#).

¹¹⁵ For the text of the draft decisions, see document [FCCC/SBI/2025/11/Add.1](#).

B. Other administrative, financial and institutional matters

(Agenda sub-item 19(b))

232. At the 1st meeting, the Chair invited a representative of the secretariat to make an oral report¹¹⁶ and a representative of the Host Government of the secretariat to provide the SBI with a statement on the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement.¹¹⁷ The SBI took note of the oral report and the statement and agreed to consider this matter at SBI 66 (June 2027).

233. At the 3rd meeting a statement was made by a representative of one Party.¹¹⁸

XX. Other matters

(Agenda item 20)

234. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1st meeting. No other matters were raised.

XXI. Closure of and report on the session

(Agenda item 21)

235. At the 3rd meeting, on 26 June, the SBSTA Chair reminded Parties that the SBSTA and SBI Chairs held substantive consultations on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement to consider substantive elements regarding the implementation of Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement at this session and will report back at SB 63 for Parties' consideration with a view to determining a way forward, including potentially a stand-alone agenda item on this matter.

1. Administrative and budgetary implications

236. At the 3rd 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 2024–2025 and the proposed core budget for the biennium 2026–2027.¹¹⁹ Relevant requests for activities are contained in conclusions adopted under various SBI, including joint SBI–SBSTA, agenda items.

237. Under joint SBI agenda item 10 and SBSTA agenda item 10, “Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security”, supplementary funding of EUR 61,500 will be required in 2026.

238. Under SBI agenda item 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”, supplementary funding of EUR 30,900 will be required in 2025.

239. Under SBI agenda sub-item 11(d), “Guidance relating to adaptation communications”, supplementary funding of EUR 16,000¹²⁰ will be required and absorbed within 2025 resources.

240. Under SBI agenda item 17, “Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings”, supplementary funding of EUR 34,000 will be required in 2025 and EUR 243,800 in 2026.

¹¹⁶ The oral report can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-62-and-sbi-62-1st-plenary-meeting-resumed> (starting at 1:15:41).

¹¹⁷ The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-62-and-sbi-62-1st-plenary-meeting-resumed> (starting at 1:18:47).

¹¹⁸ The Russian Federation requested that its statement, available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB62_108113 (starting at 0:12:05), be reflected in the report on the session.

¹¹⁹ The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/closing-plenaries-of-the-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62> (starting at 1:31:55).

¹²⁰ The figure presented during the sessions was incorrect owing to a technical error. The correct amount of supplementary funding required is EUR 16,000.

241. Under SBI agenda sub-item 19(a), “Programme budget for the biennium 2026–2027”, supplementary funding of EUR 878,000 will be required in the biennium 2026–2027.

242. The activities under all of the above-mentioned agenda items include temporary or short-term activities (category 3) and recurring or long-term activities (category 2) according to the categorization established for the UNFCCC budget.¹²¹

243. The representative of the secretariat noted that the presented amounts, including the total, are preliminary and based on information available at the time. The representative 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 the secretariat will not be in a position to provide the requested support.

244. The representative concluded by noting that costs for 2028 and beyond will be reviewed in the context of preparing the budget for the biennium 2028–2029.

2. Closure of and report on the session

245. At the 2nd meeting of the SBI, held together with the 2nd meeting of SBSTA 62, tribute was paid to the late Ayman Tharwat Amin Abdel Aziz (Egypt) for his significant contribution to the UNFCCC process. At the same meeting, statements were made by representatives of 33 Parties, including 13 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group, Alliance of Small Island States, Arab Group, Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – People’s Trade Treaty, Environmental Integrity Group, European Union and its member States, Group of 77 and China, Group SUR, Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean, LDCs, Like-minded Developing Countries, Mountain Partnership and Umbrella Group.¹²² Statements were also made by representatives of the nine UNFCCC constituencies of non-governmental organizations: business and industry, children and youth, environmental, farmers and agricultural, research and independent, and trade union non-governmental organizations, and Indigenous Peoples organizations, local government and municipal authorities, and women and gender constituency.¹²³

246. At its 3rd meeting, 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 on the session and make it available to Parties.

247. The Chair thanked all Parties and observers for their constructive engagement throughout the session. She also thanked the co-chairs of contact groups and co-facilitators of informal consultations for their work, the other presiding officers for their close collaboration and the translators, technicians and World Conference Center Bonn staff for their support and facilitation. The Chair then closed the session.

¹²¹ See document [FCCC/SBI/2019/4](#), para. 36.

¹²² The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/joint-closing-plenary-of-sbsta-62-and-sbi-62-to-take-up-statements> (starting at 0:05:42).

¹²³ As footnote 122 above (starting at 1:58:00).