

# Summering av COP28

Nedan hittar du en övergripande summering från vår UNFCCC-representant **Sandra Hanni**, som företräder det globala näringslivet i förhandlingarna.

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## COP28 | OUTCOMES & KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

We would like to share with you some key insights from the last days of COP28 in Dubai and the main achievements of the COP of “superlatives”.

### FINAL OUTCOME OF COP28

As a result of a year of arduous diplomatic efforts undertaken by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Presidency, extensive informal work over the past months and two weeks of highly intense and intricate technical and political negotiations, COP28 came to a close on Wednesday 13 November at the end of the afternoon, “only” one day later than the originally planned closing day.

In a particularly tense geopolitical global context, nearly 200 countries were able to adopt the Dubai package referred to as the “[UAE Consensus](#)”, that includes several historic decisions, inter alia, a outcome on the first global Stocktake and the adoption of the decision to operationalise new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the fund, two high-stake issues for this year’s conference. The UAE Consensus was defined by the COP28 President Dr. Sultan Al Jaber as “a paradigm shift that has the potential to redefine our economies” and “a robust action plan to keep 1.5 within reach – that is built on common ground, strengthened by inclusivity, and reinforced by collaboration”.

The last days of COP28 saw the continuation of intense and detailed technical work, running in parallel with ministerial consultations and closed-door negotiations, with little evident progress on several outstanding agenda items until the very last hours prior to the Closing Plenary. In an informal Stocktaking Plenary on Saturday 9 December, COP28 President Al Jaber highlighted the important areas of divergence still existing, and invited Parties to work “faster, smarter, and harder”. The following day, he convened Ministers and Heads of Delegation in the Majlis, a council format setting, to help Parties build a compromise and solve key areas of disagreement across equity, mitigation and adaptation ambition and support.

Intensified efforts were undertaken by Ministers and negotiators following the Majlis and in the last two days of the Conference, throughout which they worked hard mostly behind closed doors and until the first hours of the morning of Tuesday and Wednesday (with some having little to no sleep), to build consensus, in particular on the broad outcome for the First Global Stocktake. We understand that the work of the COP28 President was instrumental in guiding the Parties to come an agreement, and that all delegations had to push for their views to be heard, but at the same time showed a significant amount of flexibility in order to reach a delicate and carefully balanced consensus.

While the UAE Consensus could have been stronger, in particular on finance and support to developing countries, it sends a powerful signal to all governments and the global community more broadly on the need to increase the pace and scale of action to meet the Paris Agreement goals, with an energy section setting out clear goals and action to be taken to keep 1.5 within reach, a call to deliver enhanced NDC's between now and next year, and the progress on new arrangements for adaptation.

Please refer to the final statement attached that we delivered on behalf of Business and Industry at the Closing Plenary. The statement from ICC Secretary General John W.H. Denton AO can be found [here](#).

### First Global Stocktake

During Week 2 in Dubai, all eyes were on the draft negotiation text for the first-ever “Global Stocktake” (GST) under the Paris Agreement and, in particular, what it would say and contain OR not, in particular on mitigation.

Highly complex and difficult discussions continued under the leadership of the COP28 President, supported by the Minister Pair of Denmark and South Africa, appointed already earlier this year as well as GST Co-Facilitators from UK and Singapore, who were tasked to prepare a third version of the “textual building blocks”. Rather than “building blocks”, the 3rd draft text was a 27 page long [compilation of views](#), that contained 159 different options, including “NO TEXT” options. On mitigation, it included four options around fossil fuel “phase-out” and a fifth option for “no text”.

On 11 December, the day before the official end of the Conference, the UAE Presidency decided to come out with its [own proposal](#). The text was considered “utterly insufficient” and “greatly weakened”, in particular on ambition and on mitigation, proposing a list of actions that countries “could” do. It led to strong reactions from many Parties and civil society groups.

After an intense Heads of Delegation meeting, day and night “shuttle diplomacy” and never-ending bilateral and multilateral meetings led by UAE COP28 Presidency, Parties & Groups as well as the UN Secretary General and UNFCCC Executive Secretary, a [final text](#) emerged in the small hours of 13 December.

It had strengthened, more ambitious language on several key elements, in particular on mitigation and the linked energy section calling on Parties to contribute to a series of global efforts, also to “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, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science”.

The GST deal, carefully crafted and strategically well planned, was accepted by all Parties in the Closing Plenary on 13 December, with several Parties expressing disappointment and frustration.

## Mitigation

Following a difficult first week of talks with regard to the Mitigation Work Program (MWP), work under this item continued both through technical consultations co-facilitated by New Zealand and Belize, and Ministerial consultations led by Norway and Singapore.

Negotiators did not make much progress to bridge the main areas of divergence that appeared in the first week, mainly around the understanding of the scope and the mandate of the work program. The draft decision adopted in the Closing Plenary, which we understand contains mainly procedural elements, can be found [here](#).

We also understand that many Parties & Groups would have liked to see a clear reference to the MWP in the GST outcome, a key tool to scale up mitigation efforts this decade. While there is no direct mentioning of the MWP, the GST decision launches a set of activities “Road map to Mission 1.5” to “significantly enhance international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition in the next round of nationally determined contribution”, under the guidance of the “troika” of Presidencies of COP28, COP29 and COP30.

## Article 6

Despite Parties’ hard work on Article 6 (cooperative market and non-market approaches) until the night before the closing of the conference, negotiators were unfortunately not in the position to reach consensus on the two sub-items on 6.2 cooperation and the 6.4 mechanism. The consideration of these matters will therefore continue at the next technical session of the Subsidiary Bodies in June 2024 in Bonn, with the objective to adopt a decision at COP29 next year.

Please refer to the latest draft decision texts proposed by the Presidency [6.2](#) and [6.4](#), that could not be agreed.

Many UNFCCC business group members and business organisations expressed their disappointment over the lack of agreement and progress on market items of Article 6 at this COP, and the missed opportunity to provide further clarity to the market. Please see the [statement from the International Emissions Trading Association](#).

Unlike Article 6.2 and Article 6.4, discussions on the Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6 Article 6.8, were successful and negotiators expressed their support for the text during the last contact group on 12 December. See the [draft decision](#) adopted in the closing plenary.

## Matters on finance: NCQG, long-term finance

Negotiations under different finance items, and under the guidance of the COP28 Presidency as well as with support of Ministers from Egypt and Canada and several technical finance negotiators continued into the second week and saw little progress.

On the new, post-2025 climate finance goal, also known as NCQG, to be agreed on at COP29 in Baku, Parties focused on guidance for work in 2024. We heard divergent views with regards

to the mandate for the current Co-Chairs of the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG, as well as the organisation of work.

Please refer to the decision texts for the [NCQG](#), [long-term climate finance](#), [matters related to the Adaptation Fund](#).

### Global Goal on Adaptation

The UAE Presidency took the lead on negotiations under the Global Goal Adaptation (GGA) – a key priority for the most climate-vulnerable countries, particularly the African nations – with the support of the Minister Pair from Australia and Chile and asked the Subsidiary Body Chairs to prepare a draft text at the beginning of Week 2.

After convening a Head of Delegation meeting, as well as INF-INFs and Ministerial discussions, key issues around targets, timeline, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) and most importantly, adaptation finance could be addressed and Parties adopted [an important decision](#) in the Closing Plenary, establishing a “framework” that is meant to guide them in their efforts to protect people and ecosystems from climate change.

### Just Transition Work Programme

Under the guidance of the UAE Presidency, Norway and South Africa took forward unfinished technical discussions under the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) agenda item. We saw difficult exchanges in informal consultations and several INF-INFs over the second week, that were centered in particular on the preamble of the draft text as well as around the objective and scope of the work programme.

A [draft proposal](#) was put forward by the Presidency, that was agreed by Parties. It, inter alia, confirms that the objective of the JTWP shall be the discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement as outlined in Article 2.1, in the context of Article 2.2 and sets out a list of elements to be included in the work. At least two dialogues will be held each year as part of the work programme, with the first one to take place in June 2024, prior to the UNFCCC Intersessional Meeting. Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders are also invited to submit views on work to be undertaken under, as well as possible topics for the dialogues by 15 February 2024.

A heartfelt thank you to all those of you who actively participated and contributed to our work in the lead up to and during COP28. Special thanks also to the ICC team at HQ for their support as well as the COP28 production team for their tireless efforts.

We are looking forward to seeing you all again in Baku!

Kind regards,  
ICC COP28 Team