

Nedan följer en sammanfattning från den första veckan av Bonn Climate Change Conference (SB60). ICC deltar på plats i egenskap av näringslivets officiella fokalpunkt i FN:s klimatkonvention UNFCCC. Sammanfattningen är skriven av ICC:s representant i UNFCCC Sandra Hanni, Global Policy Lead – Climate.

SB60 | Business and Industry NGOs | INSIGHTS FROM THE GROUND - WEEK 1

We would like to share with you some key insights “from the ground” from week 1 of the Bonn Climate Change Conference (SB60) – the most important preparatory meeting ahead of COP29 in Baku later this year.

OPENING PLENARY

Despite several short interruptions at the start of the joint opening plenary of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies on Monday, we saw an unexpected swift adoption of the agendas and launch of negotiations under the different agenda items.

The smooth start of the conference was also due to productive consultations held prior to the opening plenary by the SB Chairs with Heads of Delegations on how to proceed with the new items proposed for inclusion by Bolivia, one on “developed countries’ immediate and urgent action to achieve net-zero emissions at the latest by 2030”, and on “means of implementation for alternative policy approaches to results-based payments”. Parties agreed to adopt the agendas without including these items, on the understanding that consultations would be held on these matters by the SB Chairs, who will report on the outcomes of these at the closing plenary at the end of the second week.

In his opening statement, UNFCCC Secretary General Simon Stiell called on Parties to “put the machinery to work”, now that the design phase of the Paris Agreement is completed, and to do it working collectively together.

The UNFCCC Business and Industry Constituency was able to deliver its opening statement attached outlining its key priorities for COP29 and the Bonn session.

KEY ISSUES IN NEGOTIATING ROOMS

Global Stocktake

One of the key outcomes of COP28 was with no doubt the adoption of the [decision](#) on the first-ever “Global Stocktake” (GST) under the Paris Agreement, which provided the global community with a clear roadmap for policy change to increase the pace and scale of efforts on actions around mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation and support, including finance.

As mandated in the GST Decision, at SB60 Parties will have to develop modalities for a United Arab Emirates (UAE) dialogue on implementing the Global Stocktake outcomes to be operationalised at COP29. Informal consultations under this item started on Wednesday, with the co-facilitators from Barbados and Canada inviting Parties to provide views on their

expectations for the UAE dialogue and what they want to achieve at SB60, COP29 and beyond.

Discussions under this item were highly divisive, with the main point of contention between developing and developed countries being whether the dialogue should focus only on means of implementation and finance to support developing countries in the implementation of the GST outcomes or whether Parties need to collectively take forward all commitments made through the GST, including on mitigation, adaptation and finance. Several developing countries stressed the fact that the provision on the UAE dialogue sits under the finance section of the GST decision. The co-facilitators published an [informal note](#) on Friday evening, containing the three different views emerged so far on the scope of the dialogue, which will continue to be discussed next week.

The Dubai GST decision also mandated an Annual Global GST Dialogue to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices on how the outcomes of the Global Stocktake are informing the preparation of Parties' next round of NDCs. The two-day dialogue allowed for a fruitful exchange of experiences between Parties and stakeholders. The statement delivered by the UNFCCC Business and Industry Constituency can be found attached.

Mitigation

The Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme (aka MWP), adopted at COP26 in Glasgow, further refined at COP27 and COP28 requesting Parties to consider progress, including key findings, opportunities and barriers, in implementing the work programme, is seen by many countries as the central instrument for scaling up urgent mitigation efforts in this critical decade, by also complementing and supporting the implementation of the mitigation outcome under the first GST.

Informal consultations under this agenda item started on Tuesday, when co-facilitators from New Zealand and Belize explained to the Parties that it will be critical at SB60 to find a way forward and a common understanding on substantive elements to be addressed and expected outcomes to be included in the final decision.

Discussions proved very difficult and heated throughout the week, with very strong divergence of views with regard to the mandate of the work programme. On one side, developed countries, supported by AOSIS, ILAC and LDCs, called for the decision to support, reflect, and build on the mitigation outcomes of the first Global Stocktake and to go beyond merely procedural issues, as it did last year. On the other side, a smaller group of developing countries, including LMDCs, Arab Group, and China strongly opposed any discussion on the follow up to the GST under this work programme and expressed strong concern about views from others trying to challenge MWP's mandate.

Parties were not able to agree on way forward and provide a mandate for the co-facilitator to prepare a draft text, which is seen very concerning at this stage of the discussions.

Finance/NCQG

Here in Bonn, all eyes are on draft negotiations for the new climate finance goal after 2025 – New Collective Quantified Goal aka NCQG – expected to be unveiled during COP29 in Baku. The NCQG follows the previous 2009 pledge by developed countries to provide \$100 billion annually by 2020 in climate finance to support developing countries in their climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Under the Ad Hoc Work Programme on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance co-chaired by UAE and Australia, we saw intense and highly complex talks throughout this week on several critical issues, including:

- contributor base;
- mobilisation of resources (also through tools such as innovative instruments, including taxes and levies to mobilise funds);
- structure of the new goal (core goal and subgoals);
- qualitative requirements (developing countries calling for grants, and highly concessional finance to be at the core);
- access;
- recipient base possibly reflecting vulnerability, macroeconomic circumstances;
- transparency and tracking progress;
- NCQG in the context of Paris Agreement Article 2 and 2.1c (on aligning finance flows).

Several developing countries cautioned developed countries against “taking the NCQG hostage” by discussing elements beyond the core mandate and urged them to come forward with concrete proposal regarding the quantum of the goal. Several developing countries are calling for developed countries to mobilise USD 1.1 trillion per year from 2025 through to 2029 by providing USD 441 billion per year.

Discussions have been focusing on a first 63-page input paper and a further streamlined [45-page version](#). A new version is expected to come out in the coming hours for further consultations during week 2.

The issue of finance also crept up in other rooms, in particular in discussions on focus to give a new dialogue on implementing the GST outcome, with developing countries calling for the UAE dialogue to focus on scaling means of implementation and finance.

Article 6

After the disappointing outcome on Article 6 on markets at COP28, discussions on cooperative market approaches under Article 6.2 as well as on rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4 kicked off as planned on Monday here in Bonn under the authority of the SBSTA Chair.

In informal consultations co-facilitated by Saudi Arabia & Norway for 6.2 and Australia & Bhutan for 6.4, we saw Parties engaging relatively constructively on a number of outstanding issues to advance work towards the full operationalisation of the 6.2 cooperative approaches and 6.4 mechanism in Baku.

While some countries show early signs of more flexibility, divergent views still exist on a number of crunch issues, including matters relating to registries (interoperability of national registries; connection between the Article 6.4 mechanism registry and the international registry), authorisation (types, format, and content of authorisations), revocations, and reporting templates and review (Agreed Electronic Format).

Please see current draft negotiating texts for [6.2](#), [6.2 draft conclusion proposed by the Chair](#) and [6.4](#) and [6.4 draft conclusion proposed by the Chair](#).

Adaptation

Discussions under “Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation” co-facilitated by Cuba and Slovenia have been focusing on the UAE–Belém work programme on

indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets. Progress was slow with Parties sharing diverging views with regard to mapping of existing indicators and identifying gaps, as well as on the modalities of the work programme, including timeline and structure for work to be undertaken on this matter between SB60 and COP30.

Major differences exist with regard to who should take the lead on mapping adaptation indicators (Adaptation Committee vs. separate ad hoc work programme) as well as with regard to the voluntary vs. obligatory nature of the indicators and criteria.

Please see the current [informal note](#) up for further discussion in week 2.

Agriculture

After a number of unfruitful negotiating sessions related to agriculture at COP28, under the four-year “Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security” launched at COP27, in which Parties progressed particularly slowly and could not reach any agreement, informal consultations co-facilitated by Belize and EU resumed this week in a relatively good spirit.

We saw a shared agreement in the room on the urgency of operationalising the joint work and the need to have a clear roadmap and tangible progress at the next COP, with several Parties suggesting focused discussions on core elements, such as workshop topics. Parties heavily engaged in inf inf, showed flexibility and made good progress, which led to the preparation of [draft conclusions](#) from the Co-Facilitators, that we hope will be approved by Parties during their next consultations tomorrow morning.

The COP29 incoming Presidency also [launched](#) their agriculture initiative “Harmonia for Climate Resilience” on Tuesday. Further details on this will be shared in due course.

Just Transition

This week, Parties also started discussions on the elements and steps for further operationalisation of the “UAE just transition work programme” aka JTWP. Parties shared their views on areas and issues that emerged during the first dialogue under the work programme, which took place on 2-3 June 2024 under the theme “Just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and long-term low-emission development strategies”.

We heard diverse views from Parties throughout the first week. Issues raised included: international dimension of just transition vs. tailoring just transition actions to local contexts and national circumstances; building a whole-of-government approach; including the rights of workers, indigenous people, and other vulnerable groups; aligning with Paris Agreement goals; impact of “unilateral trade measures; economic benefits of just transition; as well as need for assessment of the financial and technical needs for implementing just transition pathways.

Please refer to the [current draft negotiation text](#).

Arrangements for Intergovernmental Meetings

Under the contact group on Arrangements for Intergovernmental Meeting (AIM), chaired by the SBI Chair Nabeel Munir, Parties built on previous discussions to identify concrete steps for enhancing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process, increasingly complex and wide.

Discussions focused on different elements, *inter alia*, reducing overlapping agenda items; implications of changing meeting frequencies; observers' attendance in an increasingly crowded and resource-limited process; as well as enhancing observer participation from the global south.

The UNFCCC Business and Industry Constituency had the opportunity to submit the attached statement under the discussion on Observers Engagement based on the [technical paper](#) prepared by the Secretariat presenting options for increasing the participation of observer organisations from developing countries in the UNFCCC process.

We wish you a good second week ahead and look forward to having you with us in-person or virtually during our BINGO briefings.

Best regards,
Sandra and Sophie