



2023

SB 58 SUMMARY



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The 58th sessions of the SBSTA and the SBI took place in Bonn over the period 05 to 15 June 2023 (SB 58). Approving the agenda for this session proved difficult: as a result, parties agreed to launch work on the basis of the SBSTA's provisional agenda and the SBI's supplementary provisional agenda, with the understanding that consultations would continue, and the agendas would be adopted at a later stage. There was a risk that the agendas would not be adopted by the end of SB 58, but before the end of the session this was achieved. LRI provided advice on the legal implications of a non-adoption for future conferences, available [here](#).

Aside from the formal negotiations on SB agendas, there were a number of additional mandated events. This paper provides a short summary of the discussions in the key subject areas. To help the reader and provide a general overview, it groups together discussions around thematic areas and does not follow the official SB meeting agendas.¹ A list of the calls for submissions arising from SB 58 is available [here](#).

I. Global Stocktake (GST)

SB 58 saw the completion of the second, technical assessment phase of the Global Stocktake (GST), with the holding of the third and final meeting of the technical dialogue. In addition to the opening and closing plenary, parties, other stakeholders and experts gathered for four roundtable discussions on 1) mitigation, including response measures 2) adaptation, including loss & damage 3) means of implementation 4) integrated and holistic approaches and the inclusive World Café event. Debates were structured to encourage real-time engagement and responses to the issues. All submissions were captured in this [summary report](#) by the co-facilitators.²

The roundtable discussions evidenced divergent opinions on the structure of the report, the relevant content for each section and interpretations of guiding principles such as equity, best available science, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Key topics of debate across the roundtables included the inclusion (or not) of pre-2020 data, the historical responsibility of developed countries, the implementation and ambition gap, and equitable sharing of the remaining global carbon budget. There was strong support for the GST technical summary to highlight the need for urgency, incorporate the IPCC findings, embrace nature-based solutions and involve relevant non-party stakeholders.

¹This summary is partially based on the summary report of the Bonn conference published by [IISD/Earth Negotiations Bulletin](#).

²The [synthesis report](#) on the technical dialogues was released in early September.

Options for the outcomes of the GST were considered in a contact group in the second week of the conference. In addition to a CMA decision, some suggested having a political declaration and a technical annex. Most of the discussions centred on elements for an outline to guide deliberations during an October workshop that will develop elements for the consideration of outputs. The divergence around how to address funding is reflected in the [indicative draft structure for a CMA decision](#) with four alternative options on how to refer to finance flows and means of implementation and support. In their [conclusions](#), the SBs invited parties and non-party stakeholders to submit their views on the elements for the consideration of outputs component by 15 September 2023.

A new tool, the [GST Explorer](#), that allows for full text search of all submissions to the GST was presented at a side event.

2. Transparency

Parties considered a number of standing transparency-related items under both SBSTA and SBI in Bonn. These included methodological issues under the Convention (development of GHG data interface and emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport), a workshop on the facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process, and reporting and review under both the Convention and Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

In relation to the latter, parties continued discussions on the provision of financial and technical support to developing countries for reporting and capacity building started at SBI 57, based in part on submissions made on the challenges faced by those countries in implementing the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) in a sustainable manner. Some countries highlighted restrictions on financial support that foster commissioning of external consultants rather than in-country capacity building. The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) then provided an update on support for developing country reporting, following which developed countries agreed the application process should be streamlined.

In addition, two information events were held during the session: one was a [presentation](#) which covered approach, progress and timeline in developing tools for the electronic reporting of common reporting tables and common tabular formats under the ETF, including a live demonstration.

The other information event was on progress in the development of the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports, including progress in developing the training course for experts reviewing information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. More information on this topic is available on the [UNFCCC website](#).

3. Adaptation

Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation

The Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (GGA) is a joint topic under the SBI and SBSTA agendas. While the Paris Agreement established the GGA, it was not until the 2021 conference in Glasgow that parties agreed to create a work programme to elaborate and concretise it.

Since COP 27, discussions on this topic have centred on the development of a framework to achieve the GGA and to review progress in achieving it. In Bonn, parties' discussions focused on whether and how to capture possible elements to develop this framework. After much debate, they agreed on possible elements for the structure of the decision on the GGA to be taken at CMA 5 later this year (the possible structure is at para. 7 of the [draft conclusions](#)). Parties are invited to comment on the draft decision which is captured in an [informal note](#).

National Adaptation Plans

Parties started discussions on this topic without knowing whether this item would be formally part of the SBI's agenda. The SBI's agenda was eventually adopted with this topic included. For more background on the issues surrounding adoption of the agenda in Bonn see the introductory part of this summary.

During discussions on the topic, parties were informed on progress, challenges, gaps and needs to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and related information by the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

However, parties were not able to reach consensus and so, in [draft conclusions](#), decided to continue considering this matter at SBI 59 (November–December 2023), including on the basis of [draft text elements](#).

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

The Nairobi work programme (NWP) is the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience, supporting developing countries' adaptation action. Parties discussed this topic under the SBSTA. The [draft conclusions](#):

- recognised the NWP's role in closing knowledge gaps on adaptation action, particularly in developing countries,
- requested the secretariat (1) to provide knowledge products in different UN official languages, and (2) to organise the 16th Focal Point Forum on adaptation knowledge gaps in mountains, high-latitude areas and the cryosphere in conjunction with COP 28 (Nov–Dec 2023).

Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee

This topic was jointly discussed under the SBSTA and SBI. While parties reportedly spoke positively about the work of the Adaptation Committee, divergence over a number of issues remained. These issues included availability of funds for the Adaptation Committee to implement its workplan and representation of the Global South among technical experts. As a result, the draft conclusions indicated that the consideration of this topic would continue at SB 59 (Nov–Dec 2023) on the basis of draft text elements.

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

The SBI was supposed to continue consideration of matters relating to membership of the Adaptation Fund Board in view of the Adaptation Fund's transition to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement. In Bonn, however, the SBI agreed to defer negotiations under this topic to its next session, SBI 59 (Nov – Dec 2023). For more background to this topic, please see LRI's COP 27 outcomes summary, at 6.3 "Matters related to the Adaptation Fund" (available [here](#)).

4. Loss and Damage (L&D)

Two main topics dominated the discussions on Loss and Damage during the SBs. The first concerned the operationalisation of the Santiago Network and deciding on its secretariat host. The second related to the Loss and Damage fund and funding arrangements agreed at COP 27.

Host for the Santiago Network

The Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD) was established at COP 25 to catalyse technical assistance for loss and damage. At COP 26, parties agreed on the functions of the Network, and decided that it would be provided with funds to support technical assistance to implement relevant approaches to avert, minimise and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

The SBs started discussions on selecting a potential host for the SNLD secretariat based on the report of an evaluation panel. With only two proposals submitted, some parties were disappointed. The first candidate was the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), and the second a consortium comprising the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS). By the end of the session, parties were no closer to a decision on a host, primarily because of disagreement among developing countries.

Whilst AOSIS and AILAC supported a Caribbean-based institution, some parties were concerned with the ability of the CDB to attain sufficient global reach. Regarding the consortium, there were concerns regarding its ability to ensure sufficient technical expertise despite the (limited) scope of their work on risk reduction. Other points included the host's in-kind contributions, handling conflicts of interest, and the efficient use of the funds for technical assistance and capacity building. The name of the hosting organisation recommended by the SBs (for consideration and adoption at COP 28/CMA 5) is thus left blank in the [draft text](#) that came out of the session. In their [draft conclusions](#), the SBs therefore agree to continue considering this matter at SB 59.

Funding arrangements

After being several times on the agenda, during COP 27 parties finally recognised the need for finance to respond to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and agreed to establish new funding arrangements, including a fund, with the details to be worked out in 2023. The COP 27 loss-and-damage [decision](#) involved setting up a transitional committee to develop the fund and "funding arrangements" to support relevant action. The committee held its first meeting in Luxor, Egypt, in March and its second in Bonn before the SBs.

In addition to the Transitional Committee meeting, the Second Glasgow Dialogue between parties and non-party stakeholders took place. This was mandated to focus on operationalising new loss and damage fund (LDF) and funding arrangements. The Dialogue heavily focused on the principles and elements of the funding arrangements instead of the actual funds. However, some countries' pledges were received. As reported in LRI [summary on the outcomes of SB 56](#) many warned about this space being used as a 'talk shop' without any concrete outcome, concerns that were also present during these SBs. At least now, however, the Dialogue's inputs are intended to inform the Transitional Committee's work.

Notably, during SB 58, whilst loss and damage finance was not formally on the agenda, it was very present during plenary and negotiation sessions. Some developed countries suggested funds could be addressed under the Santiago Network, an idea that developing countries and civil society resisted, as the SNLD was established to catalyse technical assistance.

In their statements, many developing countries highlighted the importance of establishing and operationalising such funds. Developing countries called for a stand-alone fund accessible to all developing countries, based locally, among other requirements. Developed countries argued against duplication with existing funds and promoted a focus on funding arrangements rather than a fund. It thus remains unclear if they will accept a stand-alone fund. More progress on this issue is expected at COP 28.

5. Mitigation

During COP 26 (Glasgow 2021), parties decided to establish a mitigation work programme (MWP) to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in "this critical decade" ([Decision 1/CMA.3](#), para.27), in a manner that complements the global stocktake. This was a recognition that, without full implementation of NDCs already submitted and strengthening climate ambition, the 1.5°C warming limit would become out of reach. A year later in Sharm El-Sheikh, in [Decision 4/CMA.4](#), parties agreed that the MWP would start immediately and would continue until 2026 at which point a decision on its continuation would be taken. It was also agreed that at least two global dialogues would be held every year.

The decision did not, however, explicitly state when work under the MWP would be undertaken by the Subsidiary Bodies. An agenda item on the topic was provisionally added to the agendas for SB 58, at the request of the EU.

This proved very controversial but, as noted in this summary's introduction, parties agreed to launch work on this item despite it not having been formally added to the agenda. Later on in the negotiations, the LMDCs, later supported by the Arab Group, opposed the inclusion of this agenda item unless another additional agenda item on “urgently scaling up financial support from developed country Parties in line with Article 4.5 to enable implementation for developing countries in this critical decade” was also added. By the end of the session there was still no consensus on the issue and, as a result, the agendas that were formally adopted did not include the MWP. The outcomes of the discussions were captured in an [informal note](#) prepared by the SB chairs under their own authority.

The [first global dialogue under the MWP](#) and an investment-focused event were held prior to SB 58. The focus of the dialogues in 2023 is on accelerating the just energy transition. Topics discussed at the first dialogue included renewable energy, energy efficiency, grid and energy storage, barriers and challenges around policies and measures, technology, capacity and socioeconomic impacts but not fossil fuel phaseout. The secretariat will prepare, under the guidance of the co-chairs of the MWP, a report of the dialogue.

The second global dialogue will be held on 15 and 16 October 2023. The secretariat will then prepare a report of that second dialogue and an annual report compiling both reports for consideration by the SBs with a view to them recommending a decision for adoption at CMA 5 (Nov–Dec 2023).

6. Article 6 / cooperative approaches

Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement recognises that some parties may choose to work together on a voluntary basis to implement their NDCs. In this regard, Article 6.2 refers to direct cooperation between parties transferring internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs).

In Bonn, the SBSTA agreed on [draft conclusions](#) which, among others, take note of submissions from parties, several workshops held, a technical paper and an informal report. The SBSTA then made a number of requests, mainly to the secretariat, to further advance the work on this topic (intersessionally and beyond). Some of these requests are repeated from previous decisions which indicates the high workload on this topic and an attempt to set priorities. These include:

- preparing a technical paper without formal status, on, among others, the process of authorization, and the draft version of the agreed electronic format (para. 6 of the draft conclusions)
- organising a hybrid workshop to consider the technical paper prior to SB 59 (para. 7)
- the SBSTA Chair- preparing an informal document and a revised draft version of the agreed electronic format (taking into account the SB 58 [informal note](#) and the intersessional work) (para. 8)

- details on what to include in the manual to aid reporting which should be available at the end of the year – further to para. 22 of Decision 6/CMA.4 (para. 9)
- with regard to capacity-building, prioritising activities to prepare the initial report and the agreed electronic format (para. 10)

The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 59 (Nov-Dec 2023).

Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement recognises that some parties may choose to work together on a voluntary basis to implement their NDCs. In this regard, Article 6.4 refers to cooperation between parties through a market-based mechanism that issues “Article 6.4 Emissions Reductions”.

In Bonn, the SBSTA agreed [draft conclusions](#). In them, the SBSTA took note of the secretariat's synthesis report on parties and observers' views on (a) emission avoidance, (b) the connection between the Article 6.4 mechanism registry and the international registry (para. 63 Decision 3/CMA.3) as well as to other registries (para. 29, annex, Decision 2/CMA.3), and (c) the host party authorisation statement (para. 42, Decision 3/CMA.3). The SBSTA also took note of the [informal note](#) on the views expressed by parties on issues (a) - (c) above at the session.

The SBSTA agreed that the technical expert dialogue to be held prior to SBSTA 59 (Nov-Dec 2023) will take into account the above-mentioned synthesis report and submissions as well as well parties' views expressed at this session.

The SBSTA Chair is requested to prepare an informal document on the basis of these. The SBSTA will also discuss some Article 6.2 and 6.4 matters jointly during the technical expert dialogue and during a joint meeting on these matters at SBSTA 59 (in addition to separate informal consultations for each of these two agenda items).

The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 59 (Nov-Dec 2023).

Article 6.8: non-market approaches

In Bonn, the 3rd meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches (NMAs), tasked to implement the framework for non-market approaches and the work programme adopted in Glasgow, took place. While [draft conclusions](#) were agreed, in its closing statement, Ghana reportedly requested it be put on record that the conclusions did not reflect consensus among all parties.³

The draft conclusions outline, among others, activities that took place prior to or during the Bonn meeting and follow-up activities. Of note, is the secretariat presentation which provides an update on the development and operationalization of the web-based platform for NMAs.⁴ The secretariat is encouraged to complete the building and testing of this platform so that it is fully operational by the 4th meeting of the Glasgow Committee (Nov – Dec 2023). Parties and observers are invited to make submissions on key elements of the framework for NMAs which will be summarised in a synthesis report by the secretariat.

³See Earth Negotiations Bulletin, p. 6, available at: <https://enb.iisd.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/enb12829e.pdf>

⁴The presentation is available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC_Web-based_Platform_NMAs.pdf

7. Finance

Although finance permeated many of the discussions at SB 58, there were few formal agenda items related to finance. A first item concerned the second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF). The SBI initiated this second review in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to decision 15/CP.27 and affirmed by decision 15/CMA.4. Discussions in Bonn focussed on guidance to the Secretariat for the preparation of the technical paper on the review. In its draft conclusions, the SBI requested the Secretariat to take into account, in preparing the technical paper, countries' submissions and deliberations at SB 58, amongst various other considerations, including action taken by the SCF to address the outcomes of the first review, the transparency of the SCT decision-making process, engagement with countries and other stakeholders, and the effectiveness and timeliness of delivery of the four core functions of the SCF and its mandated activities.

In addition, mandated events included the [sixth Technical Expert Dialogue \(TED 6\)](#) under the Ad hoc Work Programme on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG). At COP 21, the COP decided that a new post-2025 collective quantified goal should be set by the CMA, with the goal to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year (by 2020) as the starting point. In 2021, CMA 3 established an ad hoc work programme on the NCQG for 2022–2024 that would include four technical expert dialogues (TEDs) per year and an annual report prepared by the Co-Chairs. This work programme will eventually inform the CMA's decision on the NCQG in 2024 at CMA 6.

In accordance with the workplan developed by the co-chairs of the work programme, the objective of TED 6 was to discuss and identify 1) options for ways to determine the quantum of the NCQG, and 2) options on ways of framing the mobilization and provision of financial sources, including contributors, sources and relationship with Article 2.1.c of the PA. Scene-setting presentations by experts highlighted the broad landscape of assessments on the quantum of finance needed to address climate action. During working group sessions, some called on taking into account lessons learned from the USD 100 billion goal, especially with regard to mobilization of private finance, and to align finance flows not only with climate objectives but also with biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction.

8. Technology Development and Transfer

COP 24 requested the SBI to take stock of progress in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. SBI 57 agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 58. During this session, parties considered the progress of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in strengthening those linkages. In its conclusions, the SBI recommended a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP28.

The draft decision, amongst others, invites the TEC and the CTCN to use the collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to support technology development and transfer in developing countries with measurable, time-bound, and result-oriented actions; and encourages the TEC and the CTCN to consider opportunities to support developing countries in accessing funding from the GEF and/or the GCF for work on climate technology incubators and accelerators, taking into account the specific needs of LDCs and SIDs.

9. Just Transition

The just transition pathways work programme was a significant outcome from COP27. In recent years, calls for a phaseout of fossil fuels have been gaining traction. At COP27, more than 80 nations expressed support for a “phase down” of fossil fuels although the text eventually agreed only calls for the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. The CMA therefore decided (Decision I/CMA.4, paragraphs 50-52) to establish a dedicated work programme on just transition “to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2”.

During the informal consultations, countries were tasked with discussing and establishing scope, objective, modalities, inputs and outputs, and outcomes of the work programme. The views of the Parties were captured in an Informal Note, originally published 8 June 2023 and then revised in a later version published 12 June 2023. The Informal Note expressly indicates that its structure and elements are not agreed, reflecting the lack of consensus between Parties.

Generally, there was a clear division between the views of developed and developing countries and their vision for the work programme. Supporting people, communities and societies in a phase down of fossil fuels will require substantial financial investment. Developing countries are seeking commitment to climate finance and technology transfer for what they envision to be a broad, international programme of economic transition. Developed countries, by contrast, are advocating for more narrowly and nationally defined development priorities. Developed countries believe that the work programme should focus on the fossil fuel industry and facilitate knowledge sharing and best practice, only.

In their draft conclusions, the SB chairs invited parties and observers to submit their views on the work programme by 15 September 2023. From the Parties’ submissions, the Secretariat will prepare a synthesis report to inform discussions at a workshop scheduled to take place before SB 59.

10. Response Measures

In Bonn, parties continued the midterm review of the six-year workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention started at COP 27, and initiated deliberations on views and guiding questions for the review the forum’s functions, work programme, and modalities.

In their draft conclusions, the SBs agreed to continue considering these matters at SB 59. They also welcomed the forum’s in-session workshop on country-driven strategies for just transition and economic diversification focusing on challenges and opportunities.

11. Capacity Building

Negotiations on this topic were taken up under the SBI. The SBI Chair's [draft conclusions](#) welcomed the secretariat's synthesis reports on implementing the framework for capacity building in developing countries (Decision 2/CP.7); acknowledged progress in its implementation at the individual, institutional, and systemic level; and reiterated that needs and gaps remain in addressing priority issues identified in the framework, particularly those of the LDCs and SIDS. Further, the SBI noted the need to address capacity-building gaps and needs related to the Paris Agreement's implementation that are outside the current framework. The SBI also emphasized the capacity building portal and the Durban Forum on capacity building for sharing information, good practices and lessons learned among a wide range of stakeholders under and outside the Convention.

US and Chile representatives facilitated informal consultations where parties discussed the terms of reference for the second review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB), concluding with a recommendation for a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 28 and at CMA 5 ([FCCC/SBI/2023/L.2/ Add.1](#) and [FCCC/SBI/2023/L.2/Add.2](#), respectively). The draft decision indicates the second review of the progress and need for the PCCB will be conducted in November 2024. It also sets out the terms of reference for the review and invites submissions on it by 29 February 2024.

12. Agriculture

During SB 58, agriculture was discussed as part of the 4-year Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security under both the SBI and the SBSTA. Parties agreed to [draft conclusions](#) that will be taken up at COP 28. These include, to formally establish (create) the joint work; to welcome submissions on the elements of that joint work; and on how to operationalise the online portal that will enable information sharing. However, parties were not able to agree on the elements of the joint work and so they will continue considering these at the next session, SB 59 (Nov-Dec 2023). An [informal note](#) captures parties' views.

13. Gender

While no formal negotiations on the topic of gender were planned for SB 58, two dialogues and one meeting were held under the Gender Action Plan of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender:

- A dialogue on how the work of the national gender and climate change focal points contributes to the achievement of the gender action plan was held on 6 June with UN Women and other stakeholders;
- A dialogue on progress in integrating gender into the work of constituted bodies was held on 15 June with the chairs of constituted bodies; and
- An expert group met to share experiences and support capacity building on gender budgeting on 13 and 14 June.

14. Action for Climate Empowerment

Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) denotes efforts to empower all members of society to participate in climate action through six elements: climate change education, public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation (under Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and Article 6 of the Convention).

While no formal negotiations on this topic were planned for SB 58, a number of events took place:

- On the first day of SB 58, the first-ever [orientation session for youth](#) provided information about youth-related events as well as other processes relevant for youth during SB 58.
- Following this, the [ACE Focal Points Academy](#) took place over a period of one and a half days as a hybrid event in collaboration with multiple local, regional and international partners. Training modules were provided based on the needs identified by ACE Focal Points and ACE negotiators.
- Finally, the annual ACE Dialogue took place over two days. The [Dialogue](#) focused on one of the priority areas of the Glasgow work programme on ACE – monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The Dialogue’s proceedings will be incorporated in the secretariat’s annual summary report on implementing Glasgow work programme activities for consideration by the SBI 59 (Nov – Dec 2023).

15. Research and Systematic Observation (RSO)

RSO discussions were informed by the SBSTA–IPCC special event on key findings from the Synthesis Report of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) held on 5 June 2023, and the 15th meeting of the Research Dialogue that focussed on transformational adaptation, non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide removal and negative emissions technologies.

Negotiations over the draft conclusions were fraught and extended to the point of delaying the closing plenary. Parties failed to agree that the AR6 was ‘the’ most comprehensive and robust report available or that it currently represented the latest and ‘best available science’. Instead, consensus was reached on a final [draft](#) that simply refers to AR6 as being ‘more comprehensive and robust than AR5’ and ‘an important contribution to the best available science for supporting decision-making on climate change’.

Furthermore, there was no agreement reached on the inclusion of ‘an urgent call to action’ in light of the AR6 findings. Disappointment and alarm at the failure to endorse the IPCC’s scientific findings was expressed in the closing plenary by several parties. There was widespread concern about the potential flexible treatment and negotiability of scientific findings in future RSO discussions.

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