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#### **INFORMATION NOTE**

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**From:** General Secretariat of the Council

**To:** Delegations

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**Subject:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):  
The sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB 60)  
(Bonn, 3 June - 13 June 2024)  
– EU statements

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Delegations will find in the Annex, for information, the statements delivered on behalf of the European Union and its Member States during the Climate Conference in Bonn on 3 June – 13 June 2024.

**Opening Statement by the EU and its Member States, SB 60,  
3 June 2024, Bonn**

Dear SB Chairs, colleagues, I have the honour of delivering this statement on behalf of the EU and its 27 Member States.

The UAE consensus gives us a clear sense of direction for this critical decade and beyond. It reinforces the need for global efforts in increasing ambition and implementation with a view to keeping the 1.5°C goal within reach and delivering a successful implementation of the Paris Agreement.

This Bonn session is a steppingstone towards achieving successful outcomes in Baku and Belém. We look forward to engaging with all Parties in the different workstreams and mandated events.

We need to make progress across the board.

The New Collective Quantified Goal is a unique opportunity to strengthen the international climate finance landscape in this critical decade. We need a goal that is fit for purpose, reflecting the scale and urgency of the challenge, ensuring the mobilization of finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, including innovative sources, while making all financial flows consistent with the Paris Agreement.

The provision and mobilisation of climate finance should be a global effort, reflecting solidarity notably with the most vulnerable countries and communities and capturing the evolved global circumstances and the dynamic nature of economic capabilities.

While we attach great importance to the public core of the new goal, public resources alone will not suffice. We need to make sure we send a strong signal for a major shift of the global economy, the international financial architecture, financial markets, and investments, mainstreaming climate change into economic and financial decisions domestically and globally, as well as into national budgets and the development finance system.

Further, we look forward to engaging with Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue in order to come to an enhanced understanding of how to align finance flows with climate resilient development pathways, of the overall transformative change needed and how to create enabling environments for investments, encouraging more climate ambition and catalysing investment and domestic resource mobilisation in all countries.

The EU welcomes that in 2022, with a total of USD 115.9bn, the USD 100bn goal was delivered upon and surpassed. The EU reconfirms its continued commitment towards providing and mobilizing climate finance.

We appreciate the efforts of the Troika of Presidencies in promoting the design of ambitious NDCs, in line with the GST outcome and with a view to enhancing ambition and implementation.

The annual GST Dialogue, the UAE dialogue, the Mitigation Work Programme and the Just Transition Work Programme are also critical to making the upcoming round of NDCs meet the criteria of demonstrating progression and the highest possible ambition. They should include economy-wide, absolute reduction targets, cover all GHGs, sectors and categories, and be aligned with the 1.5°C target and the energy transition goals we agreed in Dubai, notably transitioning away from fossil fuels, while tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling annual energy efficiency gains by 2030, while leaving no one behind.

The EU has started preparations for its next NDC, informed by the European Commission's Communication on Europe's 2040 climate target.

We are committed to working with partner countries and development partners to develop and implement ambitious NDCs with a 2035 target that send a signal to markets and investors and other international partners to increase ambition and set the world on a trajectory compatible with the 1.5°C goal.

We need to make progress at this session on the guidance related to article 6, ensuring its contribution to keeping the 1,5°C limit within reach.

The EU stands ready to work towards reaching a solution on this matter at COP29, one that preserves environmental integrity, contributes to enhancing ambition and ensures further progression.

We will constructively engage in the Global Goal on Adaptation discussions, including on indicators for the targets of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

And we will continue our engagement in the third Glasgow Dialogue which can help further improve coherence and coordination across the new loss and damage support landscape. It will also provide an opportunity to discuss the progress made and new opportunities for scaling up or enhancing funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage.

Transparency is an essential building block of our multilateral framework and we look forward to hearing from Parties on how they have been progressing on the preparation of the first biennial transparency reports to be delivered by the end of the year, while acknowledging the agreement that Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States may submit at their discretion..

Climate action should have people at its center, leaving no one behind.

It should be guided by human and Indigenous Peoples rights as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, gender-responsiveness and inclusiveness. The adoption of a revised Gender Action Plan, and the review of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform are important milestones in that respect.

The UNFCCC process needs to be made fully fit for this era of enhanced ambition and implementation and we look forward to discuss increasing its efficiency at this session in Bonn, also with a view to optimize the use of budgetary resources.

Lastly, we welcome the newly appointed Deputy Executive Secretary and look forward to working with her.

We stand ready to engage with other Parties, you the SB Chairs, and the incoming Presidencies of COP29 and COP30 in developing a vision for Baku and Belém, a vision that leads to successful and robust outcomes.

Let me end by highlighting that the war of aggression that Russia is waging in Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East are obviously very much on our minds these days. These and the many other conflicts and crises across the globe are aggravating the backdrop of our climate crisis - an existential one, that knows no borders. It is the evidence that our collective efforts, here in Bonn, are indispensable and more urgent than ever.

Thank you.

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**EU Statements in closing Plenary on the SBI 6/SBSTA 8 Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme**

**13 June 2024, Bonn**

Key messages:

This is an item where the EU together with many other groups made all possible efforts to come to a meaningful outcome at this session.

Despite multiple informal consultations on the Mitigation Work Programme and many bilateral engagements on all levels to foster trust and address concerns, and despite the broad agreement within and outside this process that we need to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation - we have not even been allowed to talk about mitigation, let alone deliver on the objective of the MWP.

Yesterday morning, the co-facilitators, within the power of the office they hold, published draft conclusions and an informal note capturing all Parties views as a way forward. While we don't agree with all elements, we supported these texts as basis for our work towards Baku.

However, even these sensible draft conclusions failed to get support from all Parties.

In Baku, we finally need to stop discussing whether we can discuss, and instead provide the necessary signals to address the urgency of action – in the spirit of the willingness of many Parties to engage constructively.

In our view, there cannot be a good outcome of COP29, if it doesn't include a serious outcome on mitigation.

We need for Parties to provide their views in submissions and have a synthesised view of Party priorities available starting in Baku. We still believe that together, we can achieve a substantial outcome both on the topics of the MWP dialogues we have had and the GST mitigation outcome, signalling where we stand and what we need to do, which solutions already exist and how to address the barriers to implementation. This will help Parties prepare their next NDCs and for all stakeholders to take action.

We expect and urge both the COP28 and the COP29 Presidencies to do their utmost to break the deadlock we currently face and to raise the profile of mitigation in the expected COP29 outcome, so as to ensure a balanced outcome across all elements of the Paris Agreement at COP29 and to secure pathways that allow to keep 1.5°C alive with focused measures

#### **SBSTA 4 - Research and Systematic Observation**

We express disappointment that we are only able to agree on a general message to conclude our work on RSO, in particular with regards to identifying key research needs.

In the spirit of cooperation and showing utmost flexibility, we can accept the conclusions as adopted , noting that we have throughout the process listened carefully to all Parties views and have worked to build bridges from our views to those of others.

We reiterate the clear message that, collectively, we need the IPCC to continue providing relevant information to Parties on the scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of climate change. This is a clear call for a timely delivery of the IPCC reports so that we have balanced and comprehensive scientific basis for the 2nd GST.

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## **Closing statement by the EU and its Member States, SB 60**

**13 June 2024, Bonn**

Dear SB Chairs, colleagues,

This statement is delivered on behalf of the EU and its 27 Member States.

The catastrophic impacts of the climate crisis are being felt in all regions of the world, today, so there is no time to waste.

To avoid the worst, to keep 1.5°C alive, we need emissions to drop with 43 per cent by 2030 and 60 per cent by 2035: We need strong action on mitigation.

Our session here in Bonn has shown that a vast majority of developed and developing countries is determined to engage in a robust and ambitious mitigation outcome. Regrettably, our efforts over the past weeks have left a void. We had hoped that Dubai had set us on a path for reaching 1.5°C, expressing a shared understanding of a global economic development free of fossil fuels, with competitive, clean industries, a just transition leaving no one behind.

We need a space to discuss mitigation opportunities, a space that advances the global goals on the energy transition, a space to provide the drive for high ambition NDCs delivering new jobs and green growth globally, to the benefit of all. The Mitigation Work Programme is that space.

We call upon Presiding officers and the COP Presidencies to exert political leadership and to keep us on track towards implementing the ambitious climate action we agreed on in Dubai. There cannot be a good outcome of COP29, if it doesn't include a good outcome on mitigation. The integrity of our multilateral process, and its credibility, depends on it. We need to safeguard the legacy of the UAE Consensus.

We see the Global Stocktake as the guiding star for global action, allowing us to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach. This endeavour did not stop at COP28. It remains a key priority for Baku and Belém. We welcome that some progress has been made on the GST follow-up and we look forward to continuing working with all Parties and the Troika on the road to Baku in to make the follow-up of the GST fully fit for purpose.



After the rich exchanges during the first dialogue under the UAE Just Transition Work Programme with many inputs from Parties and non-Party stakeholders, we are happy that an agreement could be reached to move forward.

We are also very pleased that an agreement could be found on the modalities of the UAE Belém Work Programme. We are fully committed to engaging further on the Work Programme and the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience at COP29. Discussions on the assessment of the National Adaptation Plans process were difficult, but we have hope that we can get a positive outcome on this crucial topic in Baku as well.

Engagement of Heads of Delegation in the Article 6.2 and 6.4 discussions has significantly helped improve our understanding of countries' positions, although we still have a lot of work ahead before we can agree in Baku on guidance that ensures the environmental integrity, the accountability, transparency and quality of activities and approaches that contribute to ambition and keep the 1.5°C limit within reach.

We have also advanced in our discussions on the New Collective Quantified Goal but there also, we still have a long way to go if we want to make sure it sends a strong signal for a major shift of the global economy, financial markets, and investments, mainstreaming climate change into economic and financial decisions domestically and globally, as well as into national budgets and the development finance system. The EU remains strongly committed to supporting the most vulnerable countries and communities. We are equally convinced that we need to strengthen of the broader international finance landscape.

The Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue allowed for an enhanced understanding of the overall transformative change needed and of how to create the conditions that encourage more climate ambition and enable and catalyse investment in all countries, internationally and domestically.

But we still have a lot of work before we can ensure that finance is delivered where it is needed and at the scale required.

Overall, we welcome the progress made on loss and damage, agriculture, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, capacity building, budget, capacity building and arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.

We will remain engaged on increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process and on optimizing the use of budgetary resources.

We underline the importance of open, inclusive and meaningful engagement of observer organisations and other stakeholders and of upholding human rights and gender equality, children's rights and the universal right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

We appreciate the constructive efforts by parties on the review of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action. We are committed to mainstreaming gender equality throughout all climate policies and actions.

Finally, let me reiterate once again: reducing emissions and staying on track for a 1.5°C aligned and resilient future should unite us all. This is the purpose of our work in this process. We need deep, rapid and sustained efforts.

Let me thank all the Parties, the Presiding officers and the Secretariat for their hard work and commitment. We look forward to our continued good cooperation on the way to Baku.

Thank you.

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