

## Bonn Highlights: Monday, 8 June 2026

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) swiftly adopted their agendas. Parties agreed to defer consideration of some matters to future sessions to speed up progress on key issues ahead of the thirty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 31) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

### Opening Statements

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Simon Stiell commended delegates for dedicating themselves to the sometimes-thankless task of advancing climate action and pushing past setbacks to reach agreement among nations. Cautioning against renegotiating commitments and remaining entangled in fossil fuel dependency, he urged doubling down on implementation ahead of the conclusion of the second Global Stocktake (GST) in 2028. Noting calls for reforms, he underscored that it is up to Parties to collectively decide how to streamline the UNFCCC process. While the negotiations remain central, he said the Global Climate Action Agenda helps bring the process closer to the real-world economy.

COP 31 President-Designate Murat Kurum (Türkiye) noted the simultaneous environmental and economic crises communities around the world are facing, emphasizing that these crises highlight the risks of relying on fossil fuel energy and the urgent need to accelerate the energy transition. He called on Parties to make progress on key items in Bonn to ease the workload at COP 31 and stated that the COP 31 Action Agenda will be rooted in science and aim to deliver concrete targets.

COP 31 President-Designate of Negotiations Chris Bowen (Australia) reflected on the energy crisis that has unfolded since COP 30, noting its disruption to economies, supply chains, and people globally, and called for reducing dependence on fossil fuels by enhancing electrification and the supply of clean energy. He urged Parties to submit updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by COP 31 and emphasized the importance of improving access to finance for small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs).

The GROUP OF 77 AND CHINA (G-77/CHINA) emphasized the importance of upholding the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and underscored that meaningful climate action must be tailored to the national circumstances of developing countries. They noted that climate action cannot be decoupled from poverty eradication and sustainable development, and called for developed countries to enhance their climate finance commitments.

The EUROPEAN UNION (EU) urged defending the integrity of climate action and international climate science bodies. They

noted the importance of linkages to other relevant processes and expressed their support for constructive discussions on items such as trade. Highlighting that climate finance from developed countries has exceeded the USD 100 billion goal for the third consecutive year, they underscored the need to scale up finance from all sources.

The ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP (EIG) noted that rapid reductions in greenhouse gases are needed to ensure the 1.5°C target is met. They emphasized that, in line with the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) advisory opinion on climate change, Parties must exercise due diligence to ensure their NDCs demonstrate the highest possible ambition. They encouraged Parties to voluntarily develop roadmaps to transition away from fossil fuels.

The UMBRELLA GROUP urged strengthening the mitigation architecture to keep 1.5°C within reach and called on Parties to submit 2035 NDCs as soon as possible, with credible, economy-wide targets that represent the highest possible ambition guided by the outcome of the first GST. Noting the critical role of science, they called on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to ensure that reports from the Seventh Assessment cycle are ready in time for the second GST.

The AFRICAN GROUP expressed disappointment at the absence of agenda items on loss and damage and National Adaptation Plans. They urged: progress on adaptation; operationalizing the just transition mechanism; and delivering what has already been agreed, including with regard to developed countries' provision of finance and climate finance reporting in line with Paris Agreement Articles 9.1 and 9.7, respectively.

The LIKE-MINDED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LMDCs) urged addressing a lack of ambition, warned of new challenges like unilateralism and protectionism, and expressed disappointment that the recent Global Environment Facility (GEF) replenishment was the lowest in 16 years. They observed that work within the UNFCCC must remain consensus based, and said discussions on finance and on trade must be designed to achieve "meaningful dialogue."

BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, AND CHINA (BASIC) urged resolving challenges arising from unilateral measures and for developed countries to take the lead and implement their fair share of mitigation efforts in line with historic responsibility. Denouncing the long-standing inadequacy of financial support, they said the work programme on climate finance should be included on the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 8).

The ARAB GROUP opposed the inclusion of roadmaps developed outside of the official negotiation track that are inconsistent with regional realities and undermine economic stability, denouncing a politicization of the process through targeting specific sources. They underscored the need for a

balanced response to pursuing the 1.5°C goal, noting that solutions must be non-prescriptive, non-punitive, and account for regional realities.

The ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS) said developed countries and major emitters must lead with ambition and credibility by putting forward 1.5°C-aligned commitments for 2030 and 2035 that implement the GST outcome. Noting that the risk of systemic collapse is greater than ever, they underscored that commitments must be delivered in full and that those that fall short of what is needed must be strengthened in line with obligations under international law.

The LDCs lamented that climate impacts are eroding hard-earned development gains. Highlighting the UN General Assembly's recent endorsement of the ICJ's advisory opinion on climate change, they urged scaling up efforts to reach the 1.5°C goal. They noted the lack of space to discuss loss and damage in Bonn and emphasized the need to deliver on adaptation indicators and just transition.

The INDEPENDENT ALLIANCE OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AILAC) denounced the procedural shortcomings of the COP 30 closing plenary, during which consensus was not adequately verified and points of order not properly addressed. They underscored the need to: operationalize Paris Agreement Article 9.1 (developed countries' finance provision obligation); have the mitigation work programme fulfill its original purpose; and ensure the timely delivery of the IPCC's Seventh Assessment Report (AR7) to inform the second GST.

The LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LLDCs) stated that the persistent structural vulnerabilities they face have been exacerbated by heightened geopolitical tensions and, recalling Article 4.8 of the Convention that recognizes the special needs and circumstances of LLDCs, called for greater attention to be paid to the adaptation challenges they are facing.

GRUPO SUR stressed the need to prioritize climate finance for adaptation and agriculture, and called for agreeing on the modalities, timeline, and composition of work aimed at developing guidance for operationalizing the adaptation indicators.

The MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP GROUP called for: systematically integrating mountain priorities across processes; a standing agenda item and structured work programme on mountains; and enhancing early warning systems and scientific research relevant to mountain regions.

The COALITION FOR RAINFOREST NATIONS (CfRN) stressed beginning the review of the modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the Enhanced Transparency Framework. With regard to Paris Agreement Article 6, they noted that technical reviewers must strictly uphold decisions made by Parties and not reinterpret agreed upon text.

The IPCC provided an overview of progress with regard to AR7, highlighting that the [special report on cities](#) is the most advanced of the cycle's reports, and lamented the serious budgetary constraints the Panel currently faces.

The INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) highlighted its various climate-relevant goals and visions, such as for carbon-neutral growth of international aviation from 2020 onward, a 5% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2030, and net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

The WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION, GLOBAL CLIMATE OBSERVING SYSTEM, AND WORLD CLIMATE RESEARCH PROGRAMME highlighted there is an 80% likelihood of an El Niño event during June-August 2026 and that the [2025 State of the Global Climate report](#) tells "a story of broken records," with the past 11 years being the hottest on record.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES (LGMAs) called on Parties to operationalize all

decisions taken in Belém and ensure the inclusion of subnational governments, including with regard to climate finance.

RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT NGOS (RINGO) welcomed the [mapping](#) of how the scientific community is responding to identified research needs and underscored their readiness to contribute their expertise to the UNFCCC process, including on adaptation indicators.

TRADE UNION NGOS (TUNGOS) lamented corporate greed and increasing labor and human rights violations, noting pushback even in European countries that used to have a strong human rights record.

WOMEN AND GENDER emphasized the need to safeguard agreed language amid the current rise in authoritarianism and to engage men and gender-diverse people in fostering feminist climate justice.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH NGOS (YOUNGO) called for an ambitious new action plan on Action for Climate Empowerment that advocates intergenerational equity and justice. They welcomed the growing recognition of the importance of youth engagement, but emphasized the need to go beyond recognition towards institutionalizing youth participation in decision-making.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY NGOS (BINGOs) suggested the climate finance work programme address barriers to capital and emphasized that high-integrity carbon markets can strengthen investor confidence. Acknowledging that voluntary initiatives have an important role to play, they underscored that progress must remain anchored in the multilateral process.

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN TO DEMAND CLIMATE JUSTICE (DCJ) called for a full accounting of climate finance provided and transparency on fossil fuel subsidies, and said that addressing the climate crisis requires repair, democratic participation, gender justice, and dismantling systems that make people and the planet expendable. CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK (CAN) cautioned that people are losing faith in the ability of the multilateral system to solve existential problems and called on countries to make real progress on transitioning away from fossil fuels.

FARMERS NGOS highlighted the need to: set a clear course for future work on agriculture; make climate finance available, accessible, and predictable for all farmers; and ensure just transition measures support rural communities.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ORGANIZATIONS (IPOs) urged full respect for Indigenous Peoples' participation rights without risk of reprisal and called for addressing visa barriers. They said all climate action must guarantee their rights to land, territory, and resources, and urged Parties to cease treating Indigenous Peoples and local communities as one group.

### Procedural Matters

**Adoption of the agendas:** Parties adopted the SBI's provisional agenda ([FCCC/SBI/2026/3](#)), with the items on the compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Annex I Parties and the information contained in national communications from non-Annex I Parties held in abeyance. They also adopted the SBSTA's provisional agenda ([FCCC/SBSTA/2026/4](#)).

**Organization of work:** Contact groups will convene on:

- the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches;
- the Just Transition Work Programme;
- response measures;
- arrangements for intergovernmental meetings; and
- administrative, financial, and institutional matters.

Informal consultations will convene on:

- review of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches (Paris Agreement Article 6.8);
- research and systematic observation;
- Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change;

- GHG data interface;
- emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport;
- cooperation with other international organizations;
- the Global Goal on Adaptation;
- the mitigation work programme;
- agriculture;
- joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN);
- support for non-Annex I reporting under the Convention;
- support for developing country reporting under the Paris Agreement;
- guidance relating to adaptation communications;
- least developed countries;
- host of the Climate Technology Centre;
- linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism;
- second periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- matters relating to the Adaptation Fund, with the SBI Chair also convening a Heads of Delegation meeting on this item;
- capacity-building;
- Action for Climate Empowerment; and
- cooperative approaches referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.2.

Consideration of the review of the progress, effectiveness, and performance of the Adaptation Committee was deferred to SB 65 and the SB Chairs will convene a Heads of Delegation meeting at SB 64 on the underlying issues that have prevented progress on this matter. With UKRAINE denouncing the inclusion of data from unlawfully occupied territories, the SBI agreed to defer consideration of the report on national GHG inventory data to SBI 65.

The SBI also agreed to defer the consideration of:

- the alignment between processes pertaining to the review of the CTCN and the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism to SBI 68;
- the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer to SBI 65; and
- the second review of the functions of the Standing Committee on Finance to SBI 65.

The AFRICAN GROUP questioned how the SB Chairs will respond to the [mandate](#) from CMA 7 to present a report summarizing the discussions held in a series of trade dialogues to the relevant high-level event foreseen for 2028. They asked that the Chairs consult with Parties at SB 64 on how to craft procedures for capturing outcomes from each of the dialogues.

### **Negotiations and Mandated Events**

**Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation (NWP):** In SBSTA informal consultations, co-facilitated by Lina Yassin (Sudan) and Luke Millar (Australia), the Secretariat [presented](#) on progress made in implementing NWP activities and an indicative NWP workplan for 2026-2027.

AILAC expressed their support for the indicative workplan, highlighting three priorities: tailoring knowledge products to the specific needs of countries; continuing to expand the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative; and establishing a process to identify knowledge gaps. Many Parties welcomed the university partnership programme as a means of enhancing research, capacity-building, and knowledge generation.

**Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports from Non-Annex I Parties:** The SBI took note of the published summary reports.

**Climate Finance Work Programme:** In an engagement workshop among Parties, the Work Programme Co-Chairs Apollonia Miola (European Commission) and Yolando Velasco (the Philippines) invited views on the scope and modalities of the work programme. Liliam Chagas, COP 30 Presidency, expressed the Presidency's readiness to guide discussions and ensure the work programme's success.

On scope, the G-77/CHINA rejected the [work plan](#) prepared by the Co-Chairs, opposing its use as the basis for discussions. They underlined that enhanced financial support through Paris Agreement Article 9.1 is the main focus of the work programme and identified other relevant issues, such as transparency and complementarity in the reporting of finance flows.

The EU, SWITZERLAND, CANADA, JAPAN, and other developed countries stressed the work programme scope is climate finance, including Article 9.1 in the context of Article 9 (finance) as a whole. They therefore called for a focus on implementation of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance as a fulfilment of climate finance obligations. SWITZERLAND further called for considering the contributor base and engaging with private actors. NORWAY suggested discussing how to scale up investments to align with climate goals, as well as enabling environments and capacity.

The LDCs called for consideration of the quality of finance, particularly the proportion of grants and the balance between adaptation and mitigation finance. The ARAB GROUP suggested discussing burden sharing arrangements among developed countries. The LMDCs highlighted quality and predictability of finance flows. AOSIS called for a practical plan to enhance provision and access to finance.

On modalities, AILAC, the ARAB GROUP, LMDCs, and others said the work programme was established by the CMA and must remain a CMA agenda item to be considered at CMA 8. AILAC suggested a synthesis report of Parties' views, for consideration at CMA 8. The ARAB GROUP called for an engagement roadmap toward CMA 8, including intersessional consultations. SWITZERLAND, NORWAY, CANADA, and others highlighted the work programme was launched at CMA 7 and that work has commenced under it, including appointment of the Co-Chairs and submission of views. They urged commencing substantive discussions at SB 64.

### **In the Corridors**

"We cleared the first hurdle!" offered one delegate as a verdict to the opening of the 2026 June Climate Meetings. His words captured a widely-felt sense of relief that the adoption of the Subsidiary Bodies' agenda had gone so smoothly. Unlike previous years, Parties were ready to swiftly launch substantive negotiations. Some left the venue more optimistic than when they arrived in the morning. "Despite everything, it seems multilateralism is still in business," declared one delegate enthusiastically.

Others were more cautious in their assessment, noting that Parties had drawn various "lines in the sand." Given the divergent perspectives on fossil fuel transition that emerged from groups' opening statements, it remains to be seen how discussions on enhancing mitigation ambition and implementation will unfold. Unsurprisingly, the discussions on the new work programme on climate finance also showcased Parties' different expectations as to the scope of discussions.

Acknowledging that the task of facilitating agreement among nations that may disagree on nearly everything is "not easy and sometimes thankless," Executive Secretary Simon Stiell enjoined Parties to "go further, faster" in delivering on the Paris Agreement.

## Follow daily coverage and photos of the 2026 Bonn Climate Change Conference

English



Français



[enb.iisd.org](https://enb.iisd.org)



subscribe at [bit.ly/enbupdate](https://bit.ly/enbupdate)



[@enb.iisd.org](https://twitter.com/enb.iisd.org)



[/earth-negotiations-bulletin](https://www.linkedin.com/company/earth-negotiations-bulletin)

