

**SIXTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE IPCC**  
**Hangzhou, China, 24 to 28 February 2025**

IPCC-LXII/INF. 12  
(7.II.2025)  
Agenda Item: 10  
ENGLISH ONLY

**MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES**

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

(Prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat)

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)



United Nations



Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

---

## PROGRESS REPORTS

### Matters relating to UNFCCC and other international organizations

(Prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat)

This note describes the activities undertaken by the UNFCCC in collaboration with the IPCC, as well as other activities relevant for the work of the IPCC, since the last update submitted for the sixty-first session of the IPCC.

#### 1. IPCC-UNFCCC collaboration on inventories

As invited by decision 5/CMA.3, the IPCC held a workshop in Baku, Azerbaijan from 4-6 September on its inventory software and the linkages of the software with the reporting tool for the electronic reporting of common reporting tables under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). UNFCCC continues working with the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories to ensure interoperability between the IPCC inventory software and the reporting tool under the ETF.

#### 2. The SBSTA-IPCC Joint Working Group (31 October 2024)

The Joint Working Group (JWG) of the UNFCCC's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the IPCC continues to provide an informal space for strengthening the scientific and technical collaboration between the IPCC and UNFCCC.

The SBSTA and IPCC Chairs convened an online meeting of the Joint Working Group on 31st October 2024. The meeting allowed participants to receive an update on activities in the 7<sup>th</sup> assessment cycle, including engagement activities and upcoming scoping meeting and further allowed participants to exchange on the plans and the status of the preparations for the upcoming sixty-first sessions of the subsidiary bodies (SB61), the 29th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP29) well as the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA6) in Baku, Azerbaijan, including on Earth Information Day as well as IPCC events and pavilion.

#### 3. COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan (November 2024)

COP29 took place from 11 to 24 November 2024. It featured negotiations, as well as several mandated events, with IPCC participation, including:

- [Earth Information Day](#) with an opening address by Jim Skea, IPCC Chair
- [Annual High-level Ministerial Round Table on pre-2030 Ambition](#) with a scene setting presentation by Jim Skea, IPCC Chair

- Nairobi work programme event on [Monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for adaptation and support](#), including transformational adaptation with an intervention by Bart van den Hurk, Co-Chair of Working Group II
- Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform [Annual Youth Round Table](#) – Part II: Dialogue with Parties and other stakeholders with an intervention by Ramón Pichs-Madruga, IPCC Vice-Chair

In addition, the Secretary of the IPCC made a statement in the opening plenary and the Chair of the IPCC at the opening of the High-Level Segment during the World Leaders Climate Action Summit. Parties considered the IPCC's contributions and its role in their deliberations on mitigation, adaptation, finance and the global stocktake.

In the decision on the **new collective quantified goal on climate finance**,<sup>1</sup> the CMA noted the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC, including the urgency of climate action; that finance, technology and international cooperation are critical enablers for accelerated climate action; that if climate goals are to be achieved, both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to be increased manyfold; and that there is sufficient global capital to close the global investment gap but there are barriers to redirecting capital to climate action, and that governments, through public funding and clear signals to investors, are key in reducing these barriers.

In the decision on the **global goal on adaptation**,<sup>2</sup> the CMA recognized the importance of building on the best available science, including by collaborating with the IPCC and other organizations, for providing information relevant to facilitating the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including in relation to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5; for developing indicators, metrics and methodologies; and for identifying adaptation capacity gaps and challenges and the needs of developing countries. It welcomed the decision of the IPCC in which it agreed on a distinct product revising and updating its 1994 IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations, including adaptation indicators, metrics and methodologies to be scoped, developed and reviewed and that should be considered for approval and acceptance in conjunction with the contribution of Working Group II and published as a separate product in its seventh assessment cycle and it invited the Chair of the SBSTA to organize, in collaboration with the IPCC, a special event to be held at the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2025) to provide an update on the ongoing work of Working Group II of the IPCC.

In the conclusions on **Research and Systematic Observation**,<sup>3</sup> the SBSTA recognized the vital importance of robust Earth observation systems and related long-term data records, as well as the role of related innovation and technologies, for enhanced understanding of changes in the global climate system and their attribution, mitigation and adaptation action, efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage, and early warning systems, and the importance of observational data, including to the work of the IPCC. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the statement by the IPCC Chair and welcomed the ongoing work of the IPCC in the seventh assessment cycle.

In the conclusions on the **Reporting tools under the enhanced transparency framework (ETF)**,<sup>4</sup> the SBSTA noted with appreciation that the final version of the ETF reporting tools is interoperable with the IPCC inventory software, as requested in paragraph 19 of decision 5/CMA.3. It requested

<sup>1</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA%2011%28a%29\\_NCQG.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA%2011%28a%29_NCQG.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA6\\_agenda\\_item\\_9a\\_GGA\\_AUV.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA6_agenda_item_9a_GGA_AUV.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbsta2024\\_L17E.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbsta2024_L17E.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbsta2024\\_L12E.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbsta2024_L12E.pdf)

the secretariat to maintain, in cooperation with the IPCC, interoperability between the tools and the software.

Parties will continue their deliberations on procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process at SB62 in June 2025.

#### **4. Outlook**

UNFCCC wishes to express gratitude to the Chair of IPCC, the Co-Chairs of the IPCC Working Groups, the TFI and other presiding officers, colleagues in the secretariat of the IPCC, and IPCC experts for the valuable contributions to the climate change events organized under the UNFCCC process in 2024 and looks forward to IPCC's contribution to events and meetings that will be convened in 2025.