

COP30 – The Outcome

A quick overview of the results at COP30

By Gunnar Boye Olesen, International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE),

Draft, November 24, 2025, update November 28, 2025

The UNFCCC COP30 ended Saturday evening, November 22 with some positive results, but with hopes not fulfilled and disagreements that persist. This paper gives an overview for main decisions included in the Belém Political Package as well as some important developments outside the official decisions. The selection of decisions and development are made by author; others might prioritise other COP30 decisions and developments.

Table of contents

The Belém Political Package	2
Mutirao Decision: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change.....	2
The Mutirão Decision also include some decision, including:.....	2
Joint Transition.....	3
Adaptation including Finance	3
Mitigation Work Programme	4
Belem Gender Action Plan 2026-2034,	4
Technology Mechanism and Center	4
Loss and Damage	4
Paris Agreement Art. 2.1c, changing the financial flows,	4
Other Decisions at COP30/CMA7	5
Climate Emission Credit Trading	5
Other important Decision, Not Official COP30/CMA7 Decisions	5
Roadmaps for Fossil Fuel Phase-out and Halting Deforestation.....	5
Implementation COP	5
On the sidelines of the negotiations.....	6

The Belém Political Package

Mutirão Decision: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change

The overall decision paper similar to the cover decisions agreed at previous COPs.

The Mutirão Decision included many nice words and warnings such as:

- *Recognizing* that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 and 60 per cent by 2035 relative to the 2019 level and reaching net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050;
- *Acknowledges* that significant collective progress towards the Paris Agreement temperature goal has been made, from an expected global temperature increase of more than 4 °C to an increase in the range of 2.3–2.5 °C and a bending of the emission curve based on the full implementation of the latest NDCs (*Nationally Determined Contributions*);.....
- *Acknowledges* the initiation of the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports for an expected 50 Parties by the end of December 2025 and the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress for 12 Parties;
- Welcomes the decision of the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage to establish a replenishment cycle for the resource mobilization of the Fund and looks forward to successful replenishments of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund;
- *Resolves* to unite efforts in a global *Mutirão* against climate change, calling on all actors to work together to significantly accelerate and scale up climate action worldwide, as part of a global mobilization towards significantly enhancing international cooperation and implementation during this critical decade;
.....

The Mutirão Decision also include some decision, including:

- *Requests* the secretariat to conduct peer exchange workshops, including at climate weeks, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices in relation to the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions, drawing on the reports on the annual global stocktake dialogue;
- *Decides*, ... to launch the Global Implementation Accelerator, as a cooperative, facilitative and voluntary initiative under the guidance of the Presidencies (Brazil and Australia) of the COP/CMA to accelerate implementation across all actors to keep 1.5 °C within reach and supporting countries in implementing their nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans,... *requests* the Presidencies to present a report summarizing their work in this regard to COP31/CMA8, *invites* the Presidencies to conduct open and inclusive information sessions held in conjunction with the SB64 (June 2026) and SB65 (November 2026), and *decides* to exchange experiences and views on related matters at a high-level event in 2026;
- *Also decides* to launch, under the guidance of the Presidencies of COP29/CMA6, COP30/CMA7 and COP31/CMA8, the “Belém Mission to 1.5”, aimed at enabling ambition and implementation of nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, to reflect on accelerating implementation, international cooperation and investment in nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans across mitigation and adaptation, and *requests* those Presidencies to produce a report summarizing the work at COP31/CMA8;
- *Decides* to urgently advance actions to enable the scaling up of financing for developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035 and *emphasizes* the urgent need to remain on a pathway towards the goal of mobilizing at least USD 300 billion for developing country Parties per year by 2035 for climate action, with developed country Parties taking the lead;
- *Decides* to convene a high-level ministerial round table to reflect on the implementation of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, including on the quantitative and qualitative elements related to the provision of finance;

- *Decides* to establish a two-year work programme on climate finance, including on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement in the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement as a whole
- *...reaffirms* that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;
- *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to hold a dialogue at SB64 (*subsidiary bodies to the climate negotiation UNFCCC COP*), SB66 (June 2027) and SB68 (June 2028), including the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization, to consider opportunities, challenges and barriers in relation to enhancing international cooperation related to the role of trade, taking into account above, *decides* to exchange experiences and views on related matters at a high-level event in 2028 and *requests* the subsidiary bodies to present a report summarizing the discussions at the high-level event;

With these decisions, the COP handled to sticky discussed during the COP: the follow-up of the decision to triple climate finance at COP29 in 2024 and the concern of several countries with EU's import tariffs for some products with high climate emissions in production, the Climate Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The decisions also elevate two Brazilian initiatives for voluntary action to the multilateral level (The Global Implementation Accelerator and The Belém Mission to 1.5).

[Link to the Mutirao Decision FCCC/CMA/2025/L.24](#)

Joint Transition

The CMA decided to develop a just transition mechanism “...to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledgesharing, and enable equitable, inclusive just transitions,”

The mechanism is to be implemented in a manner that builds on and complements relevant workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement,

Requests SB64 (June 2026) to recommend a draft decision on the process for its operationalization for consideration by COP31/CMA8.

Invites, in the spirit of Mutirão, Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit via the submission portal¹¹ views on the process referred to in paragraph 25 above by 15 March 2026;

The results of the workshops in the Just Transition Work Programme are summarised in 21 points including:

- That multi-stakeholder, people-centric, bottom-up, whole-of-society approaches are required to achieve just transitions;
- The importance of facilitating universal access to clean, reliable, affordable and sustainable energy for all, including through the scaled-up deployment of renewable energy and access to clean cooking, and that such efforts may promote energy security;

Link to Just Transition decision [“United Arab Emirates just transition work programme”](#)

Adaptation including Finance

At the COP30 was a Global Goal of Adaptation Decision with 59 Belem Adaptation Indicators, to be tested in two years in the Belém–Addis vision (vision to develop until COP32 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) on adaptation. Examples of indicators:

- a. Level of water stress, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable, accounting for relevant climate hazard intensity and/or frequency;
- b. Level of water use efficiency, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- c. Proportion of critical water and sanitation infrastructure systems that are resilient to climate-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

The adaptation finance target set in 2021 was a doubling 2019 -2025 from 20 to 40 bill. \$/year. Now COP30 set a new target of a tripling adaptation finance 2025-2035 to 120 bill. \$/year.

The Adaptation Fund is currently financed by voluntary contributions and in the current replenishment only 135 mil. \$ was raised while the target was 300 mil. \$.

Links:

- Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund, [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.17](#)
- Global Goal on Adaptation, [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.25](#)
- The tripling of adaptation finance 2025-2035 is included in the Mutirão Decision and references in the decision on the Global Goal on Adaptation.

Mitigation Work Programme

Will continue with dialogues in 2026 and plan to integrate the findings of the workshops, best practices etc. in the non-market approach Platform that we established following Paris Agreement 6.8.

Link: Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.8](#)

Belem Gender Action Plan 2026-2034,

Adopted, will strengthen gender sensitiveness and recognise the climate effects on women.

Link: Belém gender action plan, [FCCC/CP/2025/L.16](#)

Technology Mechanism and Center

The Climate Technology Center and Network's, mandate was extended to 2041, and its scope is slightly increased. A process was started to identify a new host.

Link: Belém Technology Implementation Programme, [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.18](#)

Loss and Damage

Loss and Damage Fund has got (only) 817 mil. \$. It will now start to disburse funds.

WIM and Santiago Network for technical assistance to minimize climate related loss and damage continue.

Links:

- Report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and guidance to the Fund [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.16](#)
- WIM and Santiago Networks: [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.22](#), [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.23](#), [SBSTA/2025/4/Add.1](#) and [SBI/2025/11/Add.1](#) (not mentioned in the overview of the Belém Political Package accessed 28/11 2025, but adopted in CMA Plenary on 22/11 2025)

Paris Agreement Art. 2.1c, changing the financial flows,

The dialogues will continue under the so called Veredas Dialogue with at least annual meeting in parallel with SB's in June each year and an annual high-level round table with the Xingu Finance Talks under the Veredas Dialogue. Each COP presidency shall issue a report of results....

Link: Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement. [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.11](#)

Other Decisions at COP30/CMA7

Climate Emission Credit Trading

Bilateral emissions credit trading (cooperative approaches according to Paris Agreement 6.2): The first round of technical expert reviews is made. They found inconsistencies with the requirements. There are (also) problems with the recording and tracking of the cooperative approaches.

Multilateral emissions credit trading (mechanism established according to Paris Agreement 6.4: The transmission of old credits from the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism is extended to June 2026. The mechanisms supervisory body has approved standards for baselines, leakages and others. And the first mechanism methodology, “Landfill gas flaring and utilization” is adopted.

Links (not mentioned in the overview of the Belém Political Package accessed 28/11 2025, but adopted in CMA Plenary on 22/11 2025):

- Further guidance for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.10](https://www.fccc.org/PA/CMA/2025/L.10)
- Implementation of the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.12](https://www.fccc.org/PA/CMA/2025/L.12)

Other important Decision, Not Official COP30/CMA7 Decisions

Roadmaps for Fossil Fuel Phase-out and Halting Deforestation

Some countries blocked that the decision “transition away from fossil fuels,” at COP28 would be followed up with development of a roadmap for fossil fuel phase-out in spite of that over 84 countries expressed support it. Also, a roadmap to halt deforestation was not agreed. Instead, the Brazilian presidency decided to develop these roadmaps and present them for climate negotiations in 2026.

Colombia collected 24 countries behind the “Belém Declaration on the Just Transition Away from Fossil Fuels” and is convening an International Conference on the Just Transition Away from Fossil Fuels, April 28-29, 2026.

Links:

- <https://cop30.br/en/news-about-cop30/cop30-landmark-outcomes-emerge-from-negotiations-despite-unprecedented-geopolitical-tensions>
- <https://www.ciel.org/news/cop30-flounder-countries-look-beyond-unfccc-to-phase-out-fossil-fuels/>

Implementation COP

- The Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF), proposed by Brazil. Brazil, Norway and others (supported by in total 53 countries) have secured 6.7 bill. \$ for its blended investment mechanism¹, where dividends are shared between investors and forest nations with the revenue to be used to protect forests. The facility expects to attract 4 times as much private capital as the public funds secured². At least 20% of the funding to protect forests shall go to indigenous people.
- The COP30 Action Agenda with a new 5-year plan 2025-2030
- 170 initiatives have taken forward.

¹ <https://news.mongabay.com/2025/11/brazils-forest-fund-faces-a-slow-takeoff-at-cop30-despite-initial-support/>

² <https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/11/1166290>

- Belém Health Action Plan, targeting climate-related health threats, launched with \$300 million from 35 philanthropic organizations.
- The Global Initiative for Information Integrity on Climate Change launched the Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change during COP30 and it was signed by 12 countries in the first day while other signed later³.
- The first-ever Declaration on Information Integrity on Climate Change, pledging to fight back against the flood of false content and protect those on the frontlines of truth:

Links (partly): <https://cop30.br/en>

On the sidelines of the negotiations

The COP 30 outcome is not just the decisions made by countries, also many important events and dialogues took place during the two weeks.

- Replenishment of GEF and GCF slow, risk of moving from grant-based activities to loans. GCF has not given grants for 19.3 bill. \$ I 336 projects.
- Active nuclear lobby with three pavilions and several events.
- Many interested in INFORSE activities (exhibition), see also: <https://inforse.org/cop30.php>
- The **Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty** has now support from 18 countries, 130 local authorities, over 300 organisations and others, while the **Beyond Oil and Gas (extraction) Alliance** (BOGA) has 14 members (11 countries, 3 states) and 10 friends (9 countries).

³ <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/information-integrity>