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Delegations will find in the [Annex](#) the Council conclusions on the abovementioned subject, as approved by the Council at its 4126th meeting held on 21 October 2025.

**Preparations for the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) of the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(Belém, Brazil, 10-21 November 2025)**

- Council conclusions -

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

**URGENCY OF CLIMATE ACTION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE AND
ECONOMIES**

1. EXPRESSES ITS DEEP CONCERN with the ongoing increase in atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) levels, observed slow onset events, including sea level rise and glacier mass loss, and increasing intensity, duration, scale and frequency of extreme weather events across the globe, including heat waves, wildfires, droughts and floods; UNDERLINES that climate change is an existential threat to humanity, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as to peace and security, which spares no country, territory or region.
2. WELCOMES the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement and the importance of its forward looking and inclusive framework for advancing the necessary global response to address the shared challenges of climate change and EMPHASISES that according to the IPCC, global temperature projections have fallen to around 2.8°C by 2100, based on 2021 NDCs, compared to pre-industrial levels.

3. EXPRESSES CONCERN over the persisting ambition and implementation gap and REITERATES that international engagement through strong rule-based and effective multilateralism is essential for successfully addressing climate change globally.
4. ACKNOWLEDGES that 2024 was the warmest year on record and the first year during which the annual average of the increase in the global mean surface temperature exceeded 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and that climate change impacts and risks are becoming increasingly complex and more difficult to manage; UNDERSCORES that the likelihood and impacts of abrupt, large-scale irreversible changes in the climate and earth systems, including changes triggered when tipping points are reached, increase with every increment of global warming.
5. STRESSES the extremely urgent need to strengthen the global cooperation and response to address the climate emergency with a significant acceleration of GHG emission reductions in line with keeping global warming to 1.5 °C within reach by all countries, major emitters in particular, and accelerated shifts towards climate resilient and sustainable development, and that any further delay in concerted global action will miss a brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable, prosperous, healthy, just and sustainable future for all.
6. STRESSES the need for a swift global transition to climate-neutral, resilient, nature-positive, and circular and resource efficient economies and societies. This transition needs to happen at a pace and scale in line with keeping global warming to 1.5 °C within reach, and needs to be just and inclusive, promote a human-rights based approach and should ensure that no one is left behind.
7. UNDERLINES the opportunities and multiple benefits that climate action brings for people, the planet, a sustainable global economy in terms of better standards of living, health, economic and social development, providing new and decent jobs, improved water security, sustainable food systems, and affordable energy, as well as protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and RECOGNIZES that the cost of inaction significantly outweighs the cost of timely and effective climate action.

8. HIGHLIGHTS that integrated decarbonization policies, including climate, environment, energy and industry policies, implemented in a just and inclusive manner, are a strong driver of economic competitiveness and increased innovation in terms of lowering energy prices, creating quality jobs and the right conditions for companies to thrive thus laying the foundation for a sustainable and prosperous future net zero global economy. In this regard, UNDERSCORES the importance of effective domestic carbon pricing instruments as among the most efficient and cost-effective way to reduce emissions, and their potential for redirecting finance flows towards climate action. CALLS on parties to adopt and expand effective domestic carbon pricing with a view to expand the share of global emissions covered by carbon pricing. INTENDS to enhance cooperation with partner countries and address potential carbon leakage risks.
9. REITERATES the importance of best available science in informing responses to climate change and in particular HIGHLIGHTS the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report and SUPPORTS the ongoing work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the Seventh Assessment Cycle; UNDERLINES the policy relevance of its assessments on solutions for actions and UNDERSCORES the importance of a comprehensive and timely delivery of the contributions from the three IPCC Working Groups in the Seventh Assessment Cycle in time for consideration under the second Global Stocktake (GST-2).
10. CALLS all Parties to engage in providing public information on the state of the climate system based on the best available science especially from the IPCC; NOTES with serious concern the increase of climate misinformation and disinformation and the need for national and international action and collaboration to raise awareness and counter these narratives including through integration of such information into education and training policies and in this regard STRESSES the importance of ensuring long-term climate data collection and sharing to support the provision of actionable information on climate change and RECALLS that access to such information is key for active engagement and inclusiveness in the global transition.

11. EXPRESSES SEVERE CONCERN over the long-term harm to the climate and environment in addition to the immense human suffering, caused by ongoing armed conflicts worldwide and REITERATES its strong concern about the risk they pose for effective global action to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. STRESSES that wars have serious negative secondary effects on energy and food security, besides undermining global security and stability and have to be urgently and decisively addressed by the international community. REITERATES the resolute condemnation of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, which constitutes a manifest violation of the UN Charter and international law. REITERATES strong concerns regarding the situation in the Middle East as expressed by the European Council in its conclusions from June 2025.

DELIVERING IN BELÉM

12. WELCOMES the communication of post-2030 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and CALLS on all Parties that have not yet submitted their NDCs to do so urgently.
13. WELCOMES the announcements made at the UN Secretary General's Special High-level Event on Climate Action and LOOKS FORWARD to the NDC Synthesis Report.
14. STRESSES that post-2030 NDCs should reflect progression and the highest possible ambition, be aligned with emission pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C and the best available science, in light of different national circumstances, as well as include economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, covering all GHGs, sectors and categories and demonstrate how Parties are implementing the first Global Stocktake (GST-1). In this context, UNDERSCORES the importance of the development and effective implementation of these NDCs through domestic strategies, policies and actions including investment plans and country platforms that provide a basis for unlocking finance and business opportunities.

15. URGES all Parties, particularly major emitters, who have submitted NDCs that are not 1.5°C aligned to swiftly update and strengthen targets in their NDCs, and to communicate or revise their long-term low GHG emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) towards a just transition to net zero emissions by 2050, taking into account different national circumstances.
16. UNDERSCORES the need for a dedicated political space and negotiated outcome at COP30 that acknowledges the findings of the UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report and addresses the collective level of ambition and implementation, including by providing clear and actionable recommendations to successfully implement the Paris Agreement. In this context, REEMPHASISES that only a collective global response can keep 1.5°C within reach.
17. CALLS for an annual consideration of the UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Reports including messages on how to strengthen the NDCs and their implementation, including on their alignment with 1.5°C and with the global mitigation efforts agreed in GST-1.
18. UNDERLINES the importance of the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner that complements the GST; CALLS on all Parties to commit and work together to improve the functionality, effectiveness, regional and social inclusivity of the MWP and its Global Dialogues, to fulfil its mandate.
19. UNDERLINES the need to collectively implement all aspects of GST-1, ensuring that its outcomes are operationalised across all relevant workstreams and constituted bodies under the Paris Agreement and STRESSES the importance of agreeing as soon as possible to the modalities of the UAE Dialogue to ensure the successful implementation of GST-1 in its entirety.
20. REITERATES the call for transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner, in line with 1.5°C pathways, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 at the latest in keeping with the best available science; CALLS ON all Parties, particularly major emitters, to operationalise their contribution to the call.

21. URGES all Parties to implement the call for tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. UNDERSCORES that these targets must go hand in hand with energy savings and the phase out of fossil fuel energy production and consumption globally, and WELCOMES the work by agencies such as IEA and IRENA to analyse progress made towards the call and NOTES that 582 GW of renewable energy capacity was added globally in 2024. HIGHLIGHTS that in the context of implementing all of the energy related global efforts agreed as part of the UAE consensus, in a nationally determined manner, while respecting each country's energy mix, Parties have been called to contribute to global efforts to accelerate zero-and low-emission technologies in line with paragraph 28 of the GST. Also HIGHLIGHTS the need to accelerate industry decarbonisation and to avoid emission lock-ins in hard to abate industry sectors and WELCOMES the progress of international initiatives in this field.
22. CALLS for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transition, as soon as possible.
23. UNDERLINES that the shift towards a climate neutral economy in line with keeping the 1.5°C goal within reach will require the global phase out of unabated fossil fuels and a peak and decline in their consumption already in this decade to deliver the necessary mitigation as indicated by the IPCC.
24. In this context, UNDERLINES the importance for the energy sector to be predominantly free of fossil fuels well ahead of 2050, and the importance of aiming to achieve a fully or predominantly decarbonised global power system in the 2030s, leaving no room for new coal power, since costeffective zero emissions measures are already widely available in that sector, which provide multiple benefits, inter alia, for sustainable development, human health and air quality, job creation as well as energy security.

25. Furthermore, UNDERLINES that emission abatement technologies which do not significantly harm the environment, exist at limited scale and are to be used to reduce emissions mainly from hard to abate sectors and that removal technologies are to contribute to global negative emissions and EMPHASISES that they should not be used to delay climate action in sectors where feasible, effective and cost-efficient mitigation alternatives are available, particularly in this critical decade. At the same time RECOGNISIES the progress reached in the development of these technologies and their potential role in the future reduction of emissions in hard to abate sectors, to accelerate the decarbonisation and achieve climate neutrality by 2050.
26. REITERATES the critical importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature, including marine, mountain, freshwater, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, towards achieving the 1.5°C temperature goal.
27. UNDERLINES the continued commitment to enhance efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 as highlighted in the outcome from GST-1, including by enhancing global efforts to work towards forest protection and restoration, sustainable forest management, a circular and sustainable bioeconomy, as well as sustainable food systems and climate-resilient agriculture and in this regard UNDERSCORES the potential to provide near- and long-term climate and environmental benefits both within mitigation and adaptation through these efforts.
28. WELCOMES the first biennial transparency reports (BTRs), the national inventory reports submitted to this date as well as the first UNFCCC BTR Synthesis Report. CALLS ON all Parties that have not yet done so to submit their BTRs as soon as possible, while noting that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) may submit at their discretion. UNDERLINES that accountability for both action and support, delivered through the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) will be essential to build and maintain mutual trust as all Parties implement their commitments. UNDERSCORES the need for a dedicated political space and negotiated outcome at COPs to consider the current and future UNFCCC BTR Synthesis Reports with a view to assessing the collective progress by all Parties to the Paris Agreement, the good functioning of the ETF as well as informing the next and subsequent GSTs.

29. UNDERLINES the importance of the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) for accelerated mitigation action aligned with 1.5°C and enhanced adaptation action that are just and inclusive and; CALLS ON all Parties to work towards an outcome operationalising just transition pathways that are within planetary boundaries, people-centered, leaving no one behind, and enhancing capacity to implement a just transition domestically.
30. REAFFIRMS the EU's support to the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability; UNDERSCORES the importance of reaching an agreement at COP30 on the UAE–Belém work programme on indicators to measure progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation to strengthen adaptation planning and implementation at all levels and inform GST-2.
31. UNDERLINES the need for an inclusive, whole-of-society, whole-of-government, economy-wide approach to scaling up adaptation action across sectors. CALLS for adaptation efforts to become smarter, swifter, and more systemic in order to ensure a forward-looking, cross-sectoral, and science-based approach. NOTES that linking climate and development planning unlocks multiple benefits and improves sustainable investment opportunities. In this context ENCOURAGES Parties to put forward, advance and implement their national adaptation plans and strategies that align with NDCs and national development priorities and strategies and are embedded in national investment strategies.
32. RECONFIRMS the EU's continuous commitment to support partner countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS, to enhance their adaptive capacities including through the provision and mobilization of finance for adaptation from all sources. NOTES in this regard that the EU and its Member States are the largest contributors to international public climate finance for adaptation, having strengthened support over the years, including in the context of the Glasgow urge to double adaptation finance by 2025, and a trusted partner in adaptation implementation across developing countries; providing support that covers a broad range of adaptation-related policies within disaster risk management and climate-resilient development, including response to capacity building and technology needs. CALLS on all current and future providers of adaptation finance to follow suit.

33. EMPHASISES that investment in adaptation is crucial to build climate resilient development pathways with social and economic benefits, and STRONGLY ENCOURAGES the private sector to strengthen its role in significantly scaling up finance towards adaptation action.
34. UNDERLINES that urgent action to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C and to scale up adaptation and strengthening of climate resilience is critical for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change: and REAFFIRMS the EU's commitment to working together with all Parties and non-Party stakeholders as applicable towards enhancing support and cooperation for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change globally in a coherent, complementary and coordinated manner with new and existing funding arrangements including the Fund Responding to Loss and Damage as well as through the work of Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, and its Executive Committee and the Santiago Network.
35. WELCOMES the progress of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage achieved so far and REITERATES the EU's commitment to fully operationalise the Fund, and the Santiago Network for averting, minimising, and addressing loss and damage to deliver financial and technical support to developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; ENCOURAGES close collaboration and coordination between the Santiago Network and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.
36. WELCOMES the decision of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, and RECALLS in this respect the Council Conclusions on international climate finance as adopted on October 10. In this context, RECOGNISES that international public climate finance, including highly concessional finance, remains essential to support vulnerable countries and communities, especially those with limited adaptive capacity and disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, notably the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

37. UNDERLINES the need to identify actions and measures contributing to unlock USD 1.3 trillion financing by 2035, in particular with a view to mobilise additional private finance for developing countries, and LOOKS FORWARD to the Baku to Belém Roadmap reflecting the urgent need and transformative potential to unlock significantly more private capital for climate action, and its role in accelerating the necessary investments in the green transition of all economies. CALLS for such actions and measures to unlock new sources of finance for climate action, facilitate domestic resource mobilisation and remove barriers for access to climate finance, while taking into account different national absorption and implementation capacities.
38. UNDERSCORES that, to further scale up climate finance, making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development, and the reform of the financial architecture must continue in every country as well as internationally. CALLS on all actors – including central and local governments, international financial institutions, national development banks, philanthropies, private and institutional investors – to work jointly towards this goal, in line with their mandate. WELCOMES the work done in the context of the Sharm el-Sheikh Dialogue, which deepened the understanding of Article 2.1(c) and its relationship with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and LOOKS FORWARD to Parties recognising the emerging understanding of the key elements of it, and deciding on a substantial way forward for Article 2.1(c), at CMA7.
39. UNDERLINES that impacts arising from the implementation of domestic climate measures can in some cases have cross-border effects. Remains COMMITTED to promoting and sharing experiences on good practices to maximise positive impacts of these measures through multilateral cooperation.

40. EMPHASISES the importance of capacity building to accelerate the implementation of the transition to low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways, and SUPPORTS locally-led action to deliver just, effective and sustainable results.
41. UNDERLINES the importance of strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer as a means to reach our common objectives and SUPPORTS the strengthening of existing bodies of the Technology Mechanism under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in relations to the technology implementation programme.
42. WELCOMES the conclusion of the substantive negotiations on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and RECALLS the potential of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in facilitating further global ambition to close the gap towards limiting global warming, provided that highest standards of transparency, environmental integrity including social and environmental safeguards, sustainable development and respect of human rights are ensured.
43. RECOGNISES that the effects of climate change and environmental degradation are felt most acutely by women and girls, as well as vulnerable groups within society who contribute the least to climate change, and who are in vulnerable or marginalised situations, owing to existing inequalities, and multiple and intersecting forms of discriminations.
44. UNDERLINES the importance of delivering a new and strengthened Gender Action Plan from COP30 onwards, and REMAINS COMMITTED to continue the gender mainstreaming work in engagement with all Parties in the UNFCCC process and to advancing gender equality, women and girls' full and equal enjoyment of all human rights, and their empowerment across the world, as it is key for effective climate action, achieving our climate goals and for strengthening global resilience.

45. URGES all Parties to implement women's and youth's equal, full, effective and meaningful participation, in all their diversity and in all spheres of public and political life, as per the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024¹, as well as in climate action through capacity building, planning, decision-making, implementation, monitoring and reporting, and RECALLS its commitment to do so.

ENHANCING CLIMATE ACTION AND LINKAGES TO OTHER PROCESSES

46. EMPHASISES that, when taking action to address climate change, all Parties must protect, respect, promote and fulfil their obligations under international human rights law, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as recognised by the UN Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly and affirmed by the International Court of Justice as a precondition, inherent and essential for the enjoyment of other human rights, the rights of Indigenous Peoples as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the rights of migrants, children and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, local communities and people in vulnerable situations, as well as gender equality, women and girls' full and equal enjoyment of all human rights, and their empowerment and intergenerational equity.
47. CALLS upon the COP Presidencies and the UNFCCC secretariat to ensure smooth organisation and affordable participation of all Parties and stakeholders to safeguard inclusiveness and legitimacy of COPs. STRESSES the need to enhance the efficiency of the UNFCCC process with a view to facilitating and catalyzing implementation, ambition and international cooperation, while providing a platform for all actors to engage. In this regard, ENCOURAGES efforts to increase transparency and impact, including through management of agendas, better coordination of meetings, and organisation that is proportionate and consistent with achieving the objectives of the process.

¹ As per the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024. The action plan has been extended to 2027.

48. HIGHLIGHTS the leadership role of non-Party stakeholders including private sector and business actors and STRESSES the need for enhanced cooperation with local and regional governments and communities in accelerating and broadening socially just climate action, including within the UNFCCC process. ENCOURAGES their continued engagement in the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and the GST, including through the Global Climate Action Agenda and through transparent commitments which allow for accountability, supported by action plans informed by the best available science.
49. WELCOMES the COP30 Presidency's focus on the Global Climate Action Agenda and accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement and GST-1.
50. STRESSES that meaningful public participation, engagement and access to information, including for civil society, children and youth and all stakeholders, are key to promoting social justice, fairness, inclusiveness and social cohesion in the global transition towards a climate neutral and resilient planet.
51. REITERATES the interlinkage between addressing climate change and making progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.
52. WELCOMES the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on climate change and in particular those aspects of the opinion that confirm the gravity of the threats posed by climate change; the obligations of all States to cooperate in responding to this threat, and to take action, both individually and collectively by doing their utmost to prevent dangerous climate change; as well as the central role the Paris Agreement has played in providing a clear set of goals and a bona fide forum for that cooperation.

53. RECOGNISES the interdependent and mutually reinforcing crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, pollution, land degradation, water and ocean degradation; AFFIRMS that measures such as sustainable land, ocean and water management, including nature-based solutions, and protecting and restoring the global water cycle, and healthy and biodiversity-rich ecosystems play a fundamental role in overall climate action and STRESSES that they can only be successfully addressed in a coherent approach that comprises mutually beneficial strategies and in this regard HIGHLIGHTS the fundamental role and synergies with other international organizations and processes and CALLS ON all Parties and relevant stakeholders for a more integrated approach to address the triple planetary crisis, in particular at the national level, that ensures the mutually supportive implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and reaching global Land Degradation Neutrality. HIGHLIGHTS the critical role that oceans play for energy, data, and strategic resources as well as regulating Earth's climate, and WELCOMES the Nice Commitments for the Ocean, including the European Ocean Pact.
