

UN Climate Change Conference (COP30)

COP30 | Business and Industry NGOs | OUTCOMES & KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

We would like to share key insights from the final days of COP30 in Belém and the main outcomes of the Amazon COP, which the Brazilian Presidency framed as both the “Implementation COP” and the “COP of Truth”.

FINAL OUTCOME OF COP30

Following a year of intensive diplomatic efforts by the Brazilian Presidency, extensive informal work in recent months and two weeks of intense and complex technical and political negotiations under unprecedented geopolitical circumstances, COP30 officially closed around 20:30 BRT on Saturday, 22 November, “only” one day after the originally scheduled end. After an entire night of negotiations to find a compromise until the very last minutes, almost 200 countries adopted a broad package of decisions in Belém – demonstrating that, despite significant challenges, climate multilateralism is still alive.

While the outcome did send a signal of united support of the Paris Agreement, it falls significantly short of the clarity and certainty the global economy requires to reach the scale and speed of climate action and financing to decarbonise our economies and build resilience to a changing climate.

The main decisions gavelled on Saturday were presented as the “Belém Political Package”, and included key outcomes on just transition, the global stocktake, finance, mitigation and adaptation. Most importantly, the package featured a broader political “Mutirão Decision”, which brought together the “big four” important issues on Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement, unilateral trade measures (UTM), mitigation ambition and implementation gap, and progress reports on national efforts – that were removed from the official agendas in the first day of the conference and discussed at the ministerial and Heads of Delegation level as a separate track throughout the two weeks, under the guidance of the Presidency. In addition to the Belém Political Package, additional decisions on technical items were also adopted.

During the closing plenary, COP30 President Ambassador Corrêa do Lago also acknowledged important discussions that took place in Belém and would continue under the Brazil COP30 Presidency but were not reflected in the adopted texts. He recalled President Lula’s opening speech, which called for a roadmap for humanity to overcome its dependency on fossil fuels in a just and orderly manner, halt and reverse deforestation, and mobilise the resources required to do so.

In this context, Corrêa do Lago announced the creation of two roadmaps: one on transitioning away from fossil fuels and one on halting deforestation. He indicated that he would convene high-level dialogues with all stakeholders and report back to Parties on the roadmaps at COP31 in Türkiye. He further noted that the fossil fuel roadmap would benefit from the outcomes of the first international conference on fossil fuel phase-out, co-hosted by Colombia and the Netherlands, and scheduled to take place in April 2026 in Colombia.

A turbulent Closing Plenary

The COP30 Closing Plenary, originally scheduled for 10:00 on Saturday, was postponed several times in a familiar end-of-COP pattern as countries sought additional time to agree on the final details of the deal. When the plenary finally opened shortly after 12:30, proceedings were quickly suspended for an additional hour after the adoption of the Belém package, to allow further consultations between the Presidency and several Parties that had raised strong concerns about the conduct of the session. Colombia, Panama and Uruguay in particular noted that they had requested the floor before the gavelling of the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) and Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) decisions, to voice their opposition, but were not heard.

On the GGA, they criticised the lack of credibility of the outcome, arguing that the indicators adopted to track adaptation progress were released very late, had not been negotiated, did not reflect the work of experts over the past years and did not create financial obligations. Switzerland, the European Union and Sierra Leone also voiced concerns regarding the adaptation indicators. On the MWP decision, Colombia objected its adoption unless the text clearly referenced the topics for the 2026 global dialogues on industry and pathways for transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner.

After the plenary resumed, the COP30 President expressed regret at not having seen the raised flags by countries before gavelling the decisions. He further confirmed that according to UNFCCC rules of procedure the decisions gravelled were considered adopted – but reassured Parties that work on the issues raised would continue in Bonn, building on progress in Belém. He also asked the Secretariat to prepare best practices to improve transparency and predictability in future processes. Delegates then spent another six hours reviewing and adopting additional texts and hearing statements from groups of countries, individual Parties and observers.

In the closing plenary, Parties also adopted decisions on future COP hosts. After more than three years of dispute, it was agreed that COP 1 will take place in Antalya, Türkiye with Australia (the rival bidder) serving as “President of Negotiations.” It was also decided that COP 32 will be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 2027 – marking the first COP ever hosted by a Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Final days’ intense Presidency Consultations

During the second week, negotiations advanced along three interconnected tracks: technical work in negotiating rooms, ministerial pair consultations, and Presidency consultations on the overarching Mutirão decision, featuring the “four big issues” on NDCs, BTRs (progress on national efforts), Article 9.1 (finance), and UTMs (trade & carbon border levies).

On Monday, the Presidency convened a “Mutirão mobilization for the Belém package” to hear Ministers’ and Heads of Delegation’s views on a summary note published on Sunday evening, which reflected the Presidency’s consultations from the first week and outlined possible elements for a “Mutirão decision” that would form the final political COP30 package. Parties shared their priorities and highlighted key outstanding issues they considered essential for a balanced outcome. In a separate information session to kick-start the second week, the Presidency presented its plan to conclude negotiations by Tuesday evening, enabling the closing plenary to take place on Wednesday, and urged Parties to “shift into taskforce mode”.

Based on the Monday's consultations, the Presidency issued the first draft "global mutirão" text in the early hours of Tuesday morning, expanding the bullets of the informal note into detailed text, with options on the most contentious issues. In a brief update that afternoon, the Presidency outlined the process ahead: Ministerial pairs would report back at 5:00 pm, technical work would conclude by 7:00 pm with Co-Facilitators submitting their outputs, and Parties were asked to consult on the draft and propose compromises in writing by the same deadline. The Presidency also announced it would conduct bilateral consultations and "shuttle diplomacy" with groups and Parties in parallel, asking them to remain available until midnight. These inputs, together with the other two tracks, would then inform the final "Mutirão decision."

On Wednesday, delegates spent much of the day waiting for guidance from higher-level consultations, updates from informal informals, or the release of new texts – but the announced plenary never materialised. Despite President Lula's presence in Belém that day, and numerous bilateral meetings aimed at unlocking progress, no new mutirão texts emerged by Thursday. That afternoon, a fire broke out in the venue, forcing an evacuation and costing delegates precious time in already critical hours.

Early on Friday morning, a long-awaited second draft of the "mutirão" text finally emerged. It called for efforts to triple adaptation finance by 2030, proposed a Presidency-led "Belém Mission to 1.5°C" and a voluntary "implementation accelerator", and introduced a series of dialogues on trade. However, it dropped a reference to fossil fuels. In a final major Heads of Delegation consultation open to one observer per constituency group on Friday morning, Parties reacted on the draft text, setting out sharply diverging positions on the core elements, particularly on maintaining 1.5°C, mitigation ambition and fossil fuels.

The EU warned that the text "gives up" on 1.5°C, lacks scientific grounding and fails to reflect the Global Stocktake or the Dubai commitment to transition away from fossil fuels – arguing they could not support the package without a credible mitigation signal. Colombia and AILAC echoed these concerns, calling the draft insufficient to deliver climate justice and "not a viable package." Vulnerable countries, including AOSIS and LDCs, stressed that 1.5°C remains a matter of survival and refused to accept weaker ambition.

Finance and adaptation were equally contentious. Developing countries insisted on a substantial scale-up of adaptation finance, with LDCs calling for at least a tripling, and stressed that finance under Article 9.1 is a legal obligation. The Arab Group and LMDCs strongly opposed any perceived conditionality linking finance to mitigation commitments, arguing the balance between mitigation and support remained skewed – and cautioned that any reopening of the current text would prompt them to reopen broader unresolved issues. They also rejected language seen as targeting specific sectors or fossil fuel sources. Several groups further opposed late-introduced adaptation indicators that had not been negotiated.

Trade measures continued to prove highly divisive. The Arab Group, LMDCs, the African Group, and China strongly opposed UTMs, including carbon border adjustments such as the EU CBAM, warning they would reduce developing country revenues and constrain their ability to invest in climate action. Several developing countries called for dedicated dialogue and greater transparency on UTMs, while the EU rejected any requirement to report climate-related trade measures. Canada favoured using existing forums to address cross-border impacts, highlighting the lack of agreement on whether, and how, trade should feature in the final outcome.

Following this final ministerial and HoDs consultation, the COP Presidency convened bilateral and plurilateral meetings with groups and Parties throughout the night. Despite highly tense moments when the process appeared at risk of breaking down, a deal ultimately materialised in the early hours of the morning and was gavelled during the Closing Plenary.

Outcomes of the Belém Climate Change Conference

Please find below the most important decisions under the Belém Political Package, along with other key decisions adopted at COP30. The full list of the advance unedited versions of the decisions taken by governing body are here: <https://unfccc.int/cop30/auvs>. The full reports will be published in due course.

Belém Political Package

CMA (Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement)

- [CMA 2c: Mutirão decision](#)
- [CMA 4a/4b/10h: Matters related to the global stocktake](#)
- [CMA 5: United Arab Emirates just transition work programme](#)
- [CMA 10f Compilation and synthesis of, and summary report on the in-session workshop on, biennial communications of information related to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement](#)
- [CMA 10g: 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](#)
- [CMA 14: Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures](#)
- [CMA 10a: Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance](#)
- [CMA 10b: Guidance to the Green Climate Fund](#)
- [CMA 10c: Guidance to the Global Environment Facility](#)
- [CMA 10d: Report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and guidance to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage](#)
- [CMA 10e: Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund](#)
- [CMA 11c : Belém Technology Implementation Programme](#)
- [CMA 7: Provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building](#)
- [CMA 8a: Global goal on adaptation](#)
- [CMA 6: Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme](#)

CMP (Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol)

- [CMP 6: Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund](#)

Other COP30 key decisions

- [COP 2g: Dates and venues of future sessions](#)
- [COP 6c: National adaptation plans](#)
- [COP 9c: Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre](#)
- [COP 17a: Administrative, financial and institutional matters](#)
- [CMA 3b: Guidance relating to adaptation communications](#)
- [CMA 15a: Implementation of the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement](#)
- [CMA 15b: Further guidance for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement](#)
- [CMA 15c: Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3](#)

Please find linked [the final statement](#) delivered on behalf of Business and Industry at the Closing Plenary.

The outcomes of COP30 set the stage for continued dialogue and action in the year ahead, with Parties, business and other stakeholders expected to play an active role in shaping the implementation of the Belém Package and preparing for COP31.

In this context, ICC will host a dedicated business briefing in December 2025 to further unpack the COP30 outcomes and discuss the implications of key elements of the Belém Political Package for business. Further details will be shared shortly.

We would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to all members of the business community for your active engagement and valuable contributions throughout COP30. We look forward to staying in touch and hope to see many of you in Antalya next year!

ICC COP30 Team