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EDITION #36

DESTINATION COP30

Final issue of the newsletter dedicated exclusively to COP30, with insights from the Communication, Reputation and Sustainability experts of the Grupo In Press

Hello,

In this latest issue, you'll find the main points approved in the COP30 final document and the topics that were left out.

With the conference over, decisions and discussions about climate change are far from finished. We'll be back soon, with a fresh look, bringing you the main trends in sustainability, advocacy, and positive impact on organizations.

Thank you very much for following us throughout these 36 editions and being part of this historic journey.

IN FOCUS

COP and businesses: the sprint against the climate crisis involves private initiative

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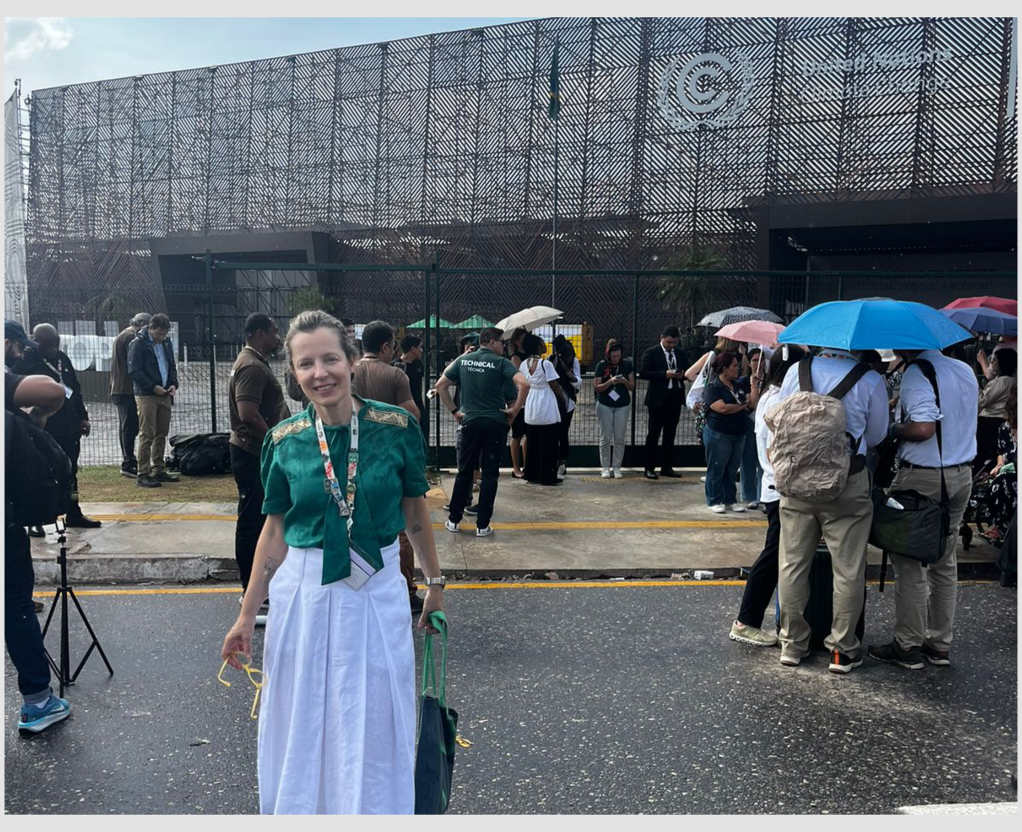

Electric cars, renewable energies, and biofuels are concrete examples of how companies innovate in business models while simultaneously aiming for climate transition.

The planet's survival demands the action of the private sector and its investments in green science and technology, since companies are sources of capital and knowledge. The symbiosis is clear, as there is no prosperous business on an unviable planet.

Uniting socio-environmental responsibility with financial return is an efficient path for companies, governments, and society (benefiting from less polluting products and services). Furthermore, the economic return of ESG is also the best weapon against greenwashing. After all, companies will not invest in practices that consume money and do not yield results.

The presence of large companies operating in Brazil at COP30, as you have followed here in recent days, demonstrated that the private sector is aware of its responsibility and ready to act on the three pillars of production, preservation, and people. During the event in Belém, C-level executives actively participated in the Green Zone, the Blue Zone, and dozens of parallel events, debating solutions and presenting concrete and measurable case studies.

> "The private sector is aware of its responsibility and ready to act on the three pillars of production, preservation, and people."

The SB COP, an entity of the CNI (National Confederation of Industries) dedicated to promoting sustainability in the private sector, awarded impactful cases in the energy transition with scalability potential. Among the award winners were Electrolux, Aegea, Natura, Engie, PepsiCo, and other large companies.

Since the COP's keyword was "collective effort," a good example was CEBDS (Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development), which formed coalitions to accelerate decarbonization, such as in the transportation sector, bringing together, in this case, Motiva (formerly CCR), CNT, and Insper.

We also had agribusiness companies and entities showcasing, at Agrizone, decarbonization practices for crops such as coffee, cocoa, and rice, and the importance of regenerative agriculture.

What was once a marathon is now a sprint: the clock is about to reset for the "environmental point of no return"—the point at which critical climate limits are exceeded. As Paul Polman, former global CEO of Unilever, states: "We don't have the luxury of time to start acting. Doing the bare minimum or very little won't make a difference."

The companies present at COP showed that they are not just discussing and that they can, in fact, help stop the clock ticking on environmental catastrophe.

TODAY'S NEWS

Understand the agreements approved – and those ignored – at COP30

Closing plenary session of COP30 (Photo: Ueslei Marcelino/COP30)

After 13 days of negotiations in Belém, COP30 concluded on Saturday (22). A set of documents **approved by 195 nations**, known as the **Belém Political Package**, showed progress on important issues such as just transition, adaptation financing, trade and gender, although it caused frustration due to the absence of mentions of fossil fuels, a subject that was widely addressed and defended by the Brazilian government throughout the conference.

In a speech on the last day of COP30, Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), **acknowledged that denial, division and geopolitics** made the negotiating environment tougher and more stormy. But he stated that "COP30 showed that climate cooperation is alive and well, keeping humanity in the fight for a habitable planet, with the firm determination to keep 1.5°C within reach".

Below, we list the main points that were approved and those that should follow as parallel initiatives to the COP agenda or depend on new rounds of negotiations to proceed.

WHAT WAS APPROVED

Main results of the COP30 final agreements

Climate finance: commitment to triple funding for climate change adaptation by 2035. The "Mutirão" document also cites the goal of increasing funding for climate action in developing countries to at least US$1.3 trillion per year by 2035.

Global Adaptation Target (GGA): 59 voluntary indicators designed to monitor progress towards the Global Adaptation Target. These indicators cover crucial sectors such as water, food, health, ecosystems, infrastructure and livelihoods. In addition, they integrate essential cross-cutting issues such as finance, technology and capacity building.

Just Transition Work Programme: the approved text addresses how the economic transformations needed to combat climate change must avoid social distortions. It provides guidelines on how the transition should respect the rights of indigenous peoples, traditional communities, women, racial minorities and vulnerable groups.

Indigenous and people of African descent: The final COP package, for the first time, includes references to the role of indigenous peoples in forest protection and climate adaptation, as well as mentioning people of African descent. The document "Mutirão" discusses the need to consider the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; their land rights; their traditional knowledge; and the role of engagement of these groups and also of people of African descent for the collective progress of the COP.

Global Implementation Accelerator: This mechanism aims to prioritize actions with the best potential for scaling and speed in the fight against climate change, including reducing methane emissions and removing carbon through nature-based solutions. It is an instrument focused on supporting countries in advancing their NDCs and National Adaptation Plans.

Gender and Climate Action Plan: This initiative expands gender-sensitive budgeting and funding and promotes the leadership of indigenous women, Afro-descendants, and rural populations.

Loss and Damage Fund: guidance for the new fund has been approved, including the operationalization of the Barbados Implementation Modalities — the first set of measures to unlock direct financing to vulnerable countries in 2025 and 2026.

WHAT'S LEFT FOR THE FUTURE

Debates and projects that didn't make it into the final decisions and should occur as parallel initiatives

Fossil fuels: the final text did not include the roadmaps advocated by Brazil for the end of fossil fuels. The COP30 presidency removed the topic from the central text and proposed creating, under its responsibility, a roadmap during its mandate, which ends only at COP31. The proposal received support from about 80 countries, led by Colombia and the European Union.

Deforestation: the COP presidency proposed a roadmap to eliminate deforestation, but the proposal was not included in the final documents. The agreement vaguely mentions the issue, considering the importance of "conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems," including "through intensified efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030."

Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF): launched at COP30, the fund establishes an unprecedented mechanism to financially reward countries for preserving their tropical forests. Launched with a promised contribution of US$6.7 billion, it operates as a global investment fund that rewards countries that preserve tropical forests. The mechanism is not part of the COP30 decisions, but it was mentioned in one of the conference drafts.

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