

November 7, 2025

5 things you should know about the COP30 UN Climate Conference

Key policies: *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Global Stocktake (GST), Kyoto Protocol, EU Climate Law, EU Climate Neutrality Objective 2050, EU 2030 Climate Target (at least 55% GHG emissions reduction), Proposed EU 2040 Climate Target (90% GHG emissions reduction), EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), Global Pledge to Triple Renewable Energy Capacity and Double Energy Efficiency by 2030, Baku–Belém Roadmap for Climate Finance, Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)*

COP30, the UN Climate Change Conference, will take place in **Belém, Brazil**, marking a decisive moment for global climate action. Coming ten years after the Paris Agreement and more than three decades after the Rio Earth Summit, COP30 will focus on accelerating implementation, closing ambition gaps, and ensuring a fair global transition.

1. COP is the cornerstone of global climate governance

The Conference of the Parties (COP) under the **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** is the only global forum where nearly all countries meet annually to negotiate collective responses to climate change. COP decisions shape international climate policy, guide national action, and steer global cooperation. At COP30, particular attention will be given to forest protection, climate finance, and support for climate-vulnerable regions.

2. Three decades of tangible results

Since the first COP in 1995, the process has delivered landmark agreements, including the **Kyoto Protocol** and the **Paris Agreement**. Over time, COP decisions have driven national climate laws, clean energy deployment, and climate finance worldwide. While progress is often gradual and consensus-based, COP remains the central platform for coordinated global action.

3. Paris Agreement implementation takes centre stage

Adopted at COP21, the Paris Agreement commits all Parties to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursue efforts towards 1.5°C. Countries update their **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** every five years. COP30 will assess the new round of NDCs and how far they close the gap to Paris goals. The EU has already submitted an updated NDC, targeting a **66.25–72.5% reduction in emissions by 2035** compared to 1990.

4. Fairness and climate finance are core to negotiations

Equity is embedded in the COP process through the principle of *common but differentiated responsibilities*. Climate finance will be a key topic, with efforts to scale support for developing countries via the **Baku–Belém Roadmap**, aiming to mobilise up to **USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035**. The EU and its Member States remain the world's largest providers of public climate finance.

5. The EU aims to drive global ambition

Arriving at COP30 as a global climate frontrunner, the EU is on track to meet its **2030 target of at least 55% emissions reduction** and has proposed a **90% reduction by 2040**, on the path to

climate neutrality by 2050. Through tools such as the **EU Emissions Trading System**, leadership on renewables and energy efficiency, and support for global carbon markets, the EU seeks to demonstrate that climate ambition goes hand in hand with economic growth, innovation, and fairness.

COP30 in Belém is therefore not just another annual summit, but a critical opportunity to strengthen global commitment, accelerate implementation, and keep the Paris Agreement goals within reach.

Source: https://climate.ec.europa.eu/news-other-reads/news/5-things-you-should-know-about-cop30-un-climate-conference-2025-11-07_en