



2025/2666(RSP)

20.5.2025

DRAFT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

further to questions for oral answer B10-0000/2025 and B10-0000/2025

pursuant to Rule 142(5) of the Rules of Procedure

on the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference in Belém, Brazil (COP30)
(2025/2666(RSP))

**Antonio Decaro, Lídia Pereira, Annalisa Corrado, Mathilde Androuët,
Alexandr Vondra, Emma Wiesner, Pär Holmgren, Catarina Martins**
on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety

B10-0000/2025

**European Parliament resolution on the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference in Belém, Brazil (COP30)
(2025/2666(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol thereto,
- having regard to the agreement adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP21) in Paris on 12 December 2015 (the Paris Agreement),
- having regard to the 29th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP29), the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP19), the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA6), and the Glasgow Climate Pact adopted at the 26th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP26) in Glasgow on 13 November 2021,
- having regard to the agreement made at COP27 to create a specific fund for loss and damage, the establishment of a transitional committee on the operationalisation of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage at the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP28), and to the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage,
- having regard to its resolution of 14 November 2024 on the UN Climate Change Conference 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan (COP29)¹,
- having regard to the agreement made at COP29 on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG) and the objective to triple financing for developing countries to USD 300 billion annually by 2035 and secure efforts from all actors to work together to scale up financing for developing countries, from public and private sources, to USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035,
- having regard to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals,
- having regard to the 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, its special report on climate change and land, its special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate and its sixth assessment report (AR6),
- having regard to the UNFCCC synthesis report of 28 October 2024 on nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement,
- having regard to the report of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) of

¹ OJ C, C/2025/808, 11.2.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/808/oj>.

19 March 2025 on the state of the global climate in 2025,

- having regard to the report compiled by the Copernicus Climate Change Service and the WMO on the 2024 European State of the Climate,
- having regard to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Emissions Gap Report 2024,
- having regard to its resolution of [...] on the implementation and delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals²,
- having regard to the EU legislation translating the EU’s targets of reducing net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and towards reaching the binding EU climate neutrality target by 2050 (‘Fit for 55’ package) into concrete policies across various sectors,
- having regard to Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme (EAP) to 2030³, as well as to the 2024 monitoring report of the European Environment Agency on progress towards the 8th EAP objectives and the 8th EAP mid-term review by the Commission,
- having regard to its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency⁴,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 6 February 2024 entitled ‘Securing our future Europe’s 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society’ (COM(2024)0063),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 12 March 2024 entitled ‘Managing climate risks – protecting people and prosperity’ (COM(2024)0091),
- having regard to the report by the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change entitled ‘Scientific advice for the determination of an EU-wide 2040 climate target and a greenhouse gas budget for 2030-2050’,
- having regard to the EU’s Joint Communication on the climate and security nexus, adopted in June 2023, and the progress report on its implementation presented in February 2025,
- having regard to the 16th United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP16), as well as to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, agreed at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15),
- having regard to the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas

² OJ C 32, 27.1.2023, p. 28.

³ OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2022/591/oj>.

⁴ OJ C 232, 16.6.2021, p. 28.

Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement or High Seas Treaty) adopted on 19 June 2023,

- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869,
 - having regard to its position of 10 April 2024 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Soil Monitoring and Resilience,
 - having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/3012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 establishing a Union certification framework for carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage in products⁵,
 - having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 of 13 June 2024 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942⁶,
 - having regard to the resolution adopted by the UN Human Rights Council on 12 July 2019 entitled ‘Human rights and climate change’ (A/HRC/RES/41/21),
 - having regard to the European Council conclusions of [...],
 - having regard to the Council conclusions of [...] in view of the UNFCCC 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) in Belém,
 - having regard to the questions to the Commission and to the Council on the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference in Belém, Brazil (COP30) (O-0000 – B10-0000/2025 and O-0000 – B10-0000/2025),
 - having regard to Rules 142(5) and 136(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the motion for a resolution of the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety,
- A. whereas it has declared a climate and environmental emergency and has committed to urgently fight and contain this threat;
- B. whereas the Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016;
- C. whereas according to the UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2024⁷, fully implementing unconditional NDCs made under the Paris Agreement for 2030 would put the world on course for limiting temperature rise to 2.8 °C this century, and fully implementing conditional NDCs would lower this temperature rise to 2.6 °C;
- D. whereas the 2024 NDC synthesis report⁸ states that the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emission level in 2030 is projected to be 2.6 % below the 2019 level; whereas the IPCC concludes that in scenarios limiting warming to 1.5 °C, GHG emissions need

⁵ OJ L, 2024/3012, 6.12.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/3012/oj>.

⁶ OJ L, 2024/1787, 15.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1787/oj>.

⁷ United Nations Environment Programme, [Emissions Gap Report 2024](#).

⁸ UNFCCC Secretariat, [2024 NDC Synthesis Report](#), 28 October 2024.

to be 43 % below the 2019 level by 2030;

- E. whereas the IPCC estimates that the global carbon budget for a 67 % likelihood of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C is approximately 400 gigatonnes of CO₂ from 2020 onwards⁹; whereas, at current global emission levels, this global carbon budget is expected to be exhausted by 2030;
- F. whereas six out of nine planetary boundaries analysed by the Stockholm Resilience Centre have been exceeded¹⁰;
- G. whereas 2024 was the hottest year ever recorded and the first time global temperatures exceeded 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels; whereas each of the past ten years also rank among the top ten hottest years on record; whereas Europe is the fastest warming continent in the world;
- H. whereas the US retreat from multilateralism and from providing development assistance, humanitarian aid and international climate finance will leave a significant gap; whereas the EU has a responsibility and strategic interest in helping to fill that gap;
- I. whereas only 16 countries have endorsed the fossil fuel non-proliferation treaty, none of which is an EU Member State¹¹;

Global stocktake, NDCs and the COP30 in Belém

1. Highlights the fact that the outcome of the first global stocktake (GST) at COP28 recognises that pathways limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot and to 2 °C require a peaking of global GHG emissions by 2025, and that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions of 43 % by 2030 and 60 % by 2035 relative to the 2019 level, reaching net zero GHG emissions by 2050;
2. Stresses that a collective effort and further action by all countries are required to close the emissions gap and to implement the actions included in the outcome of the first GST through concrete targets and policies; underlines the particular responsibility of all major emitters and the G20 countries to take the lead; calls for the EU and like-minded partners to work with all parties to secure a successful outcome at COP30;
3. Strongly regrets the decision by the US Government to withdraw from the Paris Agreement and calls for the US to continue to contribute its fair share to the global effort to tackle climate change; underlines the particular responsibility of the EU to provide leadership in global climate action;
4. Recalls that the first GST resulted in a call on the Parties to the UNFCCC to contribute to the global effort of tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the

⁹ IPCC, 2021: Summary for Policymakers, in [Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#).

¹⁰ IPCC, 2021: FAQ, in [Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#).

¹¹ <https://fossilfuel treaty.org/diplomacy>.

global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;

5. Recalls that the first GST resulted in a call on the Parties to accelerate efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power, and to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner, with a view to accelerating action in this critical decade so as to achieve net zero by 2050, in keeping with the science;
6. Notes that 2025 is the deadline for countries to submit their NDCs for 2035, which are essential for tracking progress and enhancing climate resilience; considers it essential that the EU should lead by example and calls for the EU and all parties to respond to the COP28 GST and submit climate pledges aligned with the 1.5 °C goal as soon as possible and well before COP30;
7. Stresses the importance of granular and transparent reporting to assess progress on the NDCs;

International climate finance and sustainable finance

8. Notes that the EU and its Member States are the largest providers of public climate finance, with EU climate finance reaching EUR 28.6 billion from public sources in 2023, and mobilising EUR 7.2 billion in private finance¹²;
9. Calls on all Parties to contribute their fair share towards meeting the NCQG on climate finance, to identify new and innovative sources of public and private finance and to ensure that the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap provides a clear and actionable plan for mobilising the relevant resources; recognises that the EU played a significant role in brokering a deal to achieve the NCQG;
10. Notes that many climate-vulnerable countries are in debt distress or at significant risk of debt distress;
11. Considers it essential to make progress on the operationalisation of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement at COP30; calls for the EU to engage in international initiatives such as the Bridgetown Agenda 3.0; calls on all the major international financial institutions and multilateral development banks to align their portfolios and lending policies with the Paris Agreement;

Adaptation, loss and damage, and just transition

12. Underlines the need to step up adaptation action within the EU and globally to minimise the negative effects of climate change and biodiversity loss;
13. Highlights the need to operationalise the framework for the global goal on adaptation, including through adopting indicators and robust tracking systems and addressing means of implementation;
14. Welcomes the decision at COP28 to establish the loss and damage fund and expects

¹² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/climate-finance/>.

further progress on its implementation and financing;

15. Calls on all Parties to secure pledges and delivery mechanisms for loss and damage finance, including early disbursements from the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage;
16. Reiterates its call for loss and damage to be a standing agenda item at COP meetings;
17. Calls on all Parties to advance the Just Transition Work Programme by promoting concrete actions that address inequalities;

EU climate policy aligned with the Paris Agreement

18. Highlights the fact that the EU's current climate legislation, if fully implemented, will reduce the EU's net GHG emissions by around 57 % by 2030 compared to 1990 levels;
19. Underlines the need to adopt a science-based EU climate target for 2040 in accordance with the European Climate Law¹³ and in keeping with the conclusions of the first GST and recalls the recommendations of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change; welcomes the Commission's commitment to propose a 2040 climate target accompanied by enabling policies;
20. Reiterates the need to mainstream climate ambition into all EU policies and the measures transposing them and underlines that Article 6(4) of the European Climate Law obliges the Commission to assess the consistency of any draft measure or legislative proposal, including budgetary proposals, with the EU's climate targets;
21. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to ensure that the national energy and climate plans and long-term strategies of the Member States include sufficient action and financial means to achieve the 2030 EU targets;
22. Reiterates the need for the Commission and the Member States to implement the requirement in the 8th EAP to 'set a deadline for the phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies consistent with the ambition of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C';

The triple planetary crisis: climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss

23. Underscores that the crises of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss are all interlinked and that the responses to these crises need to be aligned; emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems and of managing natural resources sustainably in order to enhance nature-based climate change mitigation;
24. Stresses the need to protect the rights and interests of indigenous peoples and local communities; stresses the need to support and protect environmental defenders;
25. Stresses the importance of global efforts against deforestation, as forests provide the

¹³ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999, OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>.

largest carbon sink in the world and are essential reservoirs in terms of biodiversity; highlights the urgent need to protect the world's most vital forest territories, such as the Amazon rainforest, including in the EU's outermost regions;

26. Highlights the importance of identifying and maximising potential synergies between biodiversity and climate actions, including by prioritising the protection, restoration and management of ecosystems and species important in carbon cycles, as agreed by the Parties to the CBD COP16 in Cali, Colombia, and stresses the importance of implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
27. Emphasises the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems; highlights the devastating environmental, social and economic impacts of desertification, drought, floods and water pollution;
28. Welcomes the adoption of the High Seas Treaty and calls for its swift ratification by the Parties thereto; calls on the Parties to continue working on the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue; stresses that climate mechanisms depend on the health of the ocean and marine ecosystems currently affected by global warming, pollution, overexploitation of marine biodiversity, acidification, deoxygenation and coastal erosion;
29. Stresses the need to combat the life-cycle environmental impacts of plastics, including their climate impacts; welcomes the ongoing work on the Global Plastics Treaty;

Climate, peace and security

30. Recognises that increased focus has been given to the Climate, Peace and Security agenda at COP meetings, particularly evident at COP29 with the launch of the Baku Call on Climate Action for Peace, Relief and Recovery, and with the previous COP27 Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace Initiative and the COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace;

Efforts across all sectors

31. Stresses that all sectors must contribute to reducing emissions;
32. Welcomes the fact that almost 160 countries have become signatories to the Global Methane Pledge; calls on all Parties to adopt specific methane reduction targets; calls for a quantified, science-based assessment of the progress made since its adoption at COP26;
33. Recalls the adopted Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector, which will also apply from 1 January 2027 to EU importers of crude oil, natural gas and coal;
34. Notes with concern that the transport sector is the only sector in which emissions have risen across the EU since 1990 and that a more substantial reduction will be needed to meet the EU's climate goals;
35. Acknowledges the significant potential for GHG emissions reduction in the agricultural

sector;

36. Stresses that climate change and environmental degradation lead to a scarcity of natural resources, can increase conflicts and tensions, as well as food shortages and natural catastrophes, are major drivers of human displacement and migratory flows, and are threat multipliers;

Climate change and gender

37. Emphasises the need for more concrete actions by all Parties to deliver on the commitments under the renewed Gender Action Plan agreed at COP25;

Participation of stakeholders at COP30

38. Recalls the importance of the full involvement of all Parties in the UNFCCC decision-making processes and recognises that protecting space for civil society and local- and regional-level actors to operate and participate in climate governance is fundamental to accountability and transparency;

Role of the European Parliament at COP30;

39. Believes that the European Parliament should be an integral part of the EU delegation at COP30, given that it must give its consent to international agreements and plays a central role in the domestic implementation of the Paris Agreement as one of the EU's co-legislators; expects, therefore, to be allowed to attend EU coordination meetings at COP30 in Belém and to be guaranteed access to all preparatory documents; commits to act independently and freely from conflicts of interest;

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40. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, with the request that it be circulated to all non-EU Parties to that convention.