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Parliamentary Meeting at COP30

Belém, Brazil
14 November 2025

The Parliamentary Meeting at the 30th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30) will take place on 14 November 2025 in Belém, Brazil. The Meeting is expected to adopt an outcome document. The constraints of the format of this event are such that the draft must be adopted by the Parliamentary Meeting without resorting to a vote or extensive re-drafting. With this in mind, the IPU and the Host Parliament ensured that there was opportunity for feedback in the lead up to the Meeting.

The Meeting Rapporteur, Mr. Humberto Costa, Member of the Federal Senate of Brazil, prepared a preliminary draft of the outcome document, which was shared with IPU Member Parliaments on 7 October 2025. IPU Member Parliaments were invited to examine the preliminary draft and provide comments and observations on its form and content by 26 October 2025 at the latest. The preliminary draft outcome document was also discussed by the IPU Standing Committee on Sustainable Development during the 151st Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, on 22 October 2025. Presented below is the final draft outcome document, which incorporates a number of amendments received from IPU Member Parliaments. It will be submitted for adoption at the conclusion of the Parliamentary Meeting.

Draft outcome document

We, parliamentarians, gathered on the occasion of the 30th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30), held in Belém, Brazil,

Recalling the principles and objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, and the outcomes of previous United Nations Climate Change Conferences (COPs),

Welcoming the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change*, which recognizes that States have a duty under customary international law to prevent significant harm to the environment, including to the climate system; that obligations stemming from international human rights law apply in the context of climate change; and that the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a precondition for the enjoyment of many human rights, and results from the interdependence between human rights and the protection of the environment,

Noting that 2024 was the hottest year on record and the first calendar year in which the global average temperature exceeded 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, reinforcing the case that global warming constitutes an existential threat to humankind,

Deeply concerned by the findings, predictions and forecasts on global average temperature increases above pre-industrial levels issued by various multilateral initiatives, such as the first global stocktake of the Paris Agreement, the *Annual to Decadal Climate Update (2025-2029)* by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the *Emissions Gap Reports 2023 and 2024* of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Aware and deeply concerned that we are experiencing an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as severe droughts, devastating floods, sand and

dust storms, heat waves and forest fires, which exacerbate climate risks and impact water, food and energy security, financial system stability, infrastructure integrity and public health,

Emphasizing that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, that increase with greater global warming, for the effective enjoyment of human rights, including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination, the rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, the right to work and the right to development, and *recalling* that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

Recognizing that the fight for climate action is also a fight for inclusion and for the reduction of inequalities both among countries and within them, as well as a fight against poverty and hunger,

Recalling the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) resolution entitled *Response by parliamentarians to the urgent plea by the UN Secretary-General to recommit to multilateralism for global peace, justice and sustainability*, adopted at the 149th Assembly, as well as other relevant IPU outcomes, such as the resolution *Addressing climate change* adopted at the 141st IPU Assembly in 2019 and the Nusa Dua Declaration *Getting to zero: Mobilizing parliaments to act on climate change* endorsed by the 144th IPU Assembly in 2022, as guiding documents, and *endorsing* the recommendations on the role of parliamentarians in climate-related issues as stated in the outcome documents of previous COP Parliamentary Meetings,

Noting the importance of strengthening partnerships among all countries, parliaments, research establishments, government and private institutions, and civil society organizations in combatting climate change, as highlighted in the resolution entitled *Partnerships for climate action: Promoting access to affordable green energy, and ensuring innovation, responsibility and equity*, adopted at the 148th IPU Assembly in 2024,

Recognizing the importance of the new nationally determined contributions (NDCs), which are informed by the outcome of the first global stocktake and have been submitted to set the course for deeper emissions cuts and increased climate resilience, as well as the importance of turning climate plans into country platforms,

Acknowledging that the deepening global challenges posed by climate change intensify the complexity of achieving net-zero emissions targets by 2050, with investment needs estimated at up to US\$ 300 billion per year by 2030 and US\$ 500 billion per year by 2050 to meet national targets, and *recognizing* the significant lack of climate financing for developing countries,

Welcoming the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG), adopted at COP29, held in Baku, Azerbaijan in 2024, and *affirming* that its full, urgent and timely implementation is crucial for achieving the goals set under the Paris Agreement,

Noting the need for governments to fulfil the rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, given their importance for human health and socioeconomic development, through programmes that ensure the quality and availability of water resources,

Recognizing that a just transition to renewable energies and the gradual reduction of emissions associated with fossil fuels, including carbon dioxide and short-lived climate pollutants, particularly methane due to its high near-term warming impact, are critical measures given their high mitigation potential,

Emphasizing that the commitment to reduce methane emissions by at least 30% from 2020 levels by 2030, in line with the Global Methane Pledge, is an important climate action for reaching the Paris Agreement goals and curbing global warming,

Highlighting that climate change impacts individuals and communities differently, with women, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, small island developing States, Indigenous Peoples, and communities in vulnerable situations often bearing the brunt of its consequences, and

calling for coordinated efforts to ensure that actions to address these challenges reflect a comprehensive and equitable approach to climate action, including through the promotion of just transitions,

Recognizing that climate change threatens the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Noting the importance of raising the level of urgency of adaptation and of supporting adaptation adequately, and *highlighting* the need to bridge the adaptation finance gap, which is of utmost necessity for enhancing adaptation action overall, particularly through increased support from developed countries in line with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities,

Stressing the need for parliamentarians' participation in addressing climate change and the importance of strengthening and implementing countries' laws aligned with national adaptation plans (NAPs), adaptation communications and NDCs, as appropriate,

Supporting the call of the COP30 President for a global collective effort against climate change and *underlining* that COP30 must be the moment we turn the tide by listening to and learning from Indigenous Peoples and local communities who have long led the way,

1. *Call upon* parliaments to support their governments' actions through relevant legislation and oversight mechanisms to address mitigation, adaptation and just transition efforts, as well as loss and damage, in line with the NDCs, the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement goals and principles, and international human rights law;
2. *Advocate* increased transparency in relation to climate change related items in national budgets, including information on resource allocations, expenditures and results, and among those responsible for implementing policies and projects, and *ensure* the effective implementation of the climate budget;
3. *Urge* all parliaments, in their oversight role, to actively participate in overseeing the implementation of their respective countries' NDCs, engaging societal and political actors at all levels;
4. *Urge* developed countries to provide adequate means for developing countries to fully implement their commitments under environment and climate agreements, including new, additional, predictable and adequate resources, capacity building, technical and scientific assistance, and the development and transfer of affordable technology;
5. *Also urge* developed countries to achieve full, urgent and timely implementation of commitments under the new collective quantified goal on climate finance agreed at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan;
6. *Encourage* other countries to provide or continue to provide such support on a voluntary basis, consistent with national capabilities and priorities, and to endorse the urgent access of developing countries to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, in particular the small island developing States and least developed countries;
7. *Encourage* all stakeholders to act together to scale up financing to developing countries for climate action to at least US\$ 1.3 trillion per year, in line with the goal set at COP29;
8. *Call upon* central banks to consider, within their respective mandates, climate-related financial risks and to support, as appropriate, the development of regulatory measures to ensure that financial institutions prioritize sustainability, energy transition and environmentally responsible practices;
9. *Urge* development banks to take a leading role in financing the low-emission economy and to help accelerate the shift toward renewable energy sources and sustainable practices, and international financial institutions to play a crucial role in channelling

funding towards these green initiatives, thereby supporting the transition to a low-emission economy and contributing to global efforts to combat climate change and its impact;

10. *Call for* the promotion of sustainable research and development in the field of artificial intelligence, encompassing innovations designed to address global challenges, including anticipating and mitigating the impacts of natural hazards and public health emergencies;
11. *Encourage* parliaments to promote in a coherent and holistic manner multisectoral integration of health and climate policies, taking into account the links between the environment, economy, health, nutrition, sanitation, infrastructure, urban planning, pandemic and disaster preparedness, and sustainable development, in order to build resilience and address the root causes of climate change as well as climate-sensitive environmental and social determinants of health;
12. *Call upon* parliaments to support the integration of disaster risk reduction, response and management with climate adaptation strategies to increase urban and rural climate resilience, including through enhanced early warning systems, emergency preparedness and rapid response mechanisms;
13. *Encourage* parliaments to address, through their legislative, oversight and representation functions, the needs of the groups disproportionately affected by climate change, in particular groups in vulnerable situations, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, children and youth, Indigenous Peoples and minorities, and to implement climate goals in accordance with the principle of equity;
14. *Call upon* parliaments to raise awareness and educate and inform the public about climate change, to combat climate misinformation and promote greater civil society participation in discussions and decisions on climate policies;
15. *Also call upon* parliaments to monitor – and urge their governments to increase – investments in energy transition and the continued reduction of emissions from fossil fuels, while considering the impact of air pollution associated with these emissions on human health; to support efforts to triple the world’s renewable energy capacity; to double energy efficiency improvements by 2030; to accelerate efforts to transition towards clean energy systems through a gradual transition from fossil fuels and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies in a just, orderly and equitable manner, while recognizing that each nation’s path will be determined by its unique energy landscape, economic needs and national priorities; and to encourage countries to accelerate the phase-down of unabated coal power, to employ transitional fuel as necessary and to increase the production and use of sustainable fuels to achieve net zero goals by 2050 in accordance with scientific evidence and their respective NDCs;
16. *Further call upon* parliaments to develop regulatory and policy frameworks to monitor, report and significantly reduce methane emissions from various sectors, with particular attention paid to fugitive emissions;
17. *Call upon* parliaments to oversee government programmes related to managing water quality and quantity to enable multiple uses through the adoption of measures to improve legislation on the prevention of harmful impacts of wastewater, radioactive waste and domestic waste on human health and the environment, as agreed in the outcome document of the COP29 Parliamentary Meeting;
18. *Also call upon* parliaments to prioritize and support, in particular through adequate funding, the conservation and restoration of forests, oceans and other biodiversity hotspots, including the implementation of sustainable ecosystem management practices, combating deforestation, preserving biodiversity and addressing pollution;
19. *Urge* parliamentarians to strengthen programmes aimed at guaranteeing the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance

with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the rights of local communities, paying particular attention to recognition of rights to their traditional lands, resources and territories;

20. *Encourage* parliamentarians to improve regulatory frameworks and monitor government policies aimed at land degradation neutrality and low-emission agriculture, given their potential for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as for income generation, especially in family farming;
21. *Call upon* parliaments to facilitate and oversee the implementation of regulated carbon pricing systems and voluntary carbon markets to ensure legal certainty, encourage the conservation and restoration of native vegetation, enable effective mitigation, and ensure respect of social and environmental safeguards, including the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
22. *Also call upon* parliaments to support the development of legal frameworks that address environmental harm in armed conflicts, including the establishment of ecocide as an international crime to ensure individual accountability, in accordance with the IPU resolution *Parliamentary strategies to mitigate the long-lasting impact of conflicts, including armed conflicts, on sustainable development*, adopted at the 150th IPU Assembly in 2025;
23. *Urge* parliaments to adopt and enforce laws that guarantee the rights of all people to participation, access to information and access to justice in environmental matters, as well as the protection of environmental human rights defenders;
24. *Encourage* the IPU to explore opportunities to enhance the role of parliaments in climate governance, strengthen international cooperation in this area, and contribute to a more comprehensive and effective global response to climate change;
25. *Commit* to reviewing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Meeting at COP30 during the next Parliamentary Meeting at COP31 in 2026.

The delegations participating in the Parliamentary Meeting at COP30 would like to extend their sincere gratitude to the Federative Republic of Brazil, its Chamber of Deputies and its Federal Senate for hosting this global parliamentary meeting, which comes at a time when we all realize how important it is to mobilize and support global efforts at all levels to confront the phenomenon of climate change and its negative repercussions.