



Daily Bulletin

No. 09 November 19, 2025

UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP30 AMAZÔNIA

CUIDAR DO PLANETA PARA O FUTURO DA HUMANIDADE

BELÉM • BRASIL • 2025

What Is Happening in the Climate Negotiations at COP30 Halls?

New draft texts were released after overnight negotiations, including a proposal called the **“Global Mutirão”** — an effort to unite the world in a common push against climate change. The COP 30 Presidency is pushing hard to finish negotiations very quickly, but progress has been slow, with meetings running late into the night.

Fast-Track Push by the Presidency

The COP 30 Presidency urged countries to wrap up their work quickly. Ministers, technical teams, and country negotiators are meeting in parallel, but there is confusion about how all these different tracks fit together. By evening, the goal was to gather:

- input from ministers,
- results from technical discussions, and
- compromise ideas from countries,

to create the final **Belém Package** of decisions.

Loss and Damage Fund

Countries reached a compromise:

- All developing countries can request funding, not only those “particularly vulnerable.”

This was seen as a major step, and the draft decision now goes to the Presidency.

Adaptation Fund

Countries debated how much money should be raised every year and whether rules should be more flexible so developing countries can access funds more easily. There was no agreement, and several concerns remain:

- unrealistic funding targets,
- empty seats on the Fund's Board,
- how to avoid micromanaging the Board's work.

Carbon Markets (Paris Agreement Article 6)

Two major tracks are under negotiation:

Article 6.2 – Country-to-Country Carbon Trading

Countries disagreed on how much detail is needed in reporting rules.

- Some want to simplify and delete repeated rules.
- Others want clearer guidance because reporting remains inconsistent.

Article 6.4 – Global Carbon Credit Mechanism

Big disagreements remain:

- Many countries say negotiators are interfering too much in the technical body's work.
- Debates continue about how long carbon stored in forests should be protected (100 years or less?).
- Developing countries want more time to shift old CDM projects into the new system.

Global Goal on Adaptation

This is one of the most politically sensitive issues right now.

Key disagreements include:

- whether countries should adopt a global list of adaptation indicators now or later;
- whether these indicators intrude on national policies;
- how much the text should reference UN climate principles;
- whether the goal of **tripling adaptation finance** should appear here.

Developed and developing countries remain deeply divided.

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Countries disagreed over:

- mentions of the private sector,
- references to different groups of vulnerable countries,
- the balance between financial support and planning processes.

There is still no text everyone accepts.

Technology Implementation Programme (TIP)

Countries debated how to strengthen support for climate technologies. Issues include:

- whether the Programme should reflect the 1.5°C temperature goal,
- who should monitor and evaluate the Programme,
- how to remove barriers to technology access for developing countries.

Developing and developed countries remain far apart on some key points.

Response Measures (Impacts of Climate Policies)

Countries made progress but disagreements remain, especially on:

- how to balance positive and negative impacts of climate policies,
- what the work programme for the expert committee should look like,
- how to define the scope of the Response Measures Forum.

The day was tense. Many negotiators were confused by last-minute changes to meeting schedules. Even with long hours, countries struggled to find agreement on major issues like adaptation and technology.

The Presidency still hopes to finalize the **Belém Package** soon, but many stumbling blocks remain.



Belém Package Push Sparks Confusion and Intense Negotiations at COP30

COP30 entered a tense and uncertain phase as the Brazilian presidency accelerated efforts to finalize its sweeping Belém political package, an ambitious bundle of decisions covering climate finance, adaptation, just transition, trade, and transparency. The presidency aims to gavel the deal through upon President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's arrival, but confusion over timelines and text structure has left negotiators scrambling.

The package, presented through the “global mutirão” draft, attempts to tie together more than a dozen interlinked issues—from the Global Goal on Adaptation and finance scaling to a potential fossil fuel transition roadmap. However, a presidency letter intended to clarify the process raised further questions by listing 14 items, several of which contain multiple sub-issues, bringing the total closer to 19.

Parties were instructed to submit compromise proposals and technical inputs by late evening, with delegates told to remain available until midnight for rapid-fire consultations. A new streamlined text is expected early Wednesday, giving negotiators only hours to review it before the presidency seeks adoption.

Observers are skeptical. Many note that COPs rarely conclude major political packages on such a compressed timetable. “Everyone is seriously confused,” said one, while another called even a Thursday conclusion “remarkable” given COP history.

Behind the political theatre, the stakes remain high. The Belém package aims to deliver progress across the most contentious files—finance gaps, adaptation indicators, trade-related climate measures, and the growing demand for a fossil fuel roadmap. While momentum is strong among many countries, several major economies continue to resist binding commitments, particularly on mitigation and finance.

If the presidency manages to secure agreement on the Belém package, negotiators will still need to resolve lower-profile but unresolved agenda items—including the gender action plan and loss and damage—before COP30 closes on Friday.

For now, the summit remains suspended between ambition and uncertainty, as Brazil attempts to demonstrate that multilateralism can still deliver a meaningful climate outcome.



The Fossil Fuel Roadmap: A Turning Point at COP30

A major wave of momentum swept through the COP30 halls in Belém as more than 80 countries publicly backed the creation of a Fossil Fuel Roadmap—a structured global plan to move the world away from coal, oil and gas in a fair and realistic way. This push has become one of the most dynamic developments of the summit, driven by strong interventions from ministers across Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, and the Pacific. Packed press briefings, unified statements and coalition-building have turned the roadmap into a central demand of a broad alliance of nations.

The roadmap outlines a clear process: phasing out fossil fuel production and consumption, ending harmful subsidies, scaling up renewable energy, strengthening international cooperation, and ensuring a just transition for workers and communities who depend on fossil fuels. It also proposes systems for tracking progress and sharing success stories so that countries can learn from one another. For many supporters, this roadmap is the missing implementation tool needed to deliver the promise made at COP28 to “transition away from fossil fuels”—a pledge that has not yet been followed with concrete action.

At COP30, ministers argued that without a credible plan to wind down fossil fuels, global climate goals—especially the 1.5°C limit—cannot be met. High-profile voices, including from Brazil, Colombia, Germany, the UK and the Marshall Islands, stressed that a fossil fuel roadmap is not a one-size-fits-all imposition; instead, it recognizes different national realities and highlights the need for financial support and clean-energy access in developing nations. Civil society groups added force, calling the moment a “turning point” and reminding negotiators that tens of thousands of people marched in Belém demanding exactly this shift.

Despite significant resistance from major oil-exporting nations, the roadmap debate has reshaped the political energy of COP30. Supporters insist the final COP30 outcome must contain a strong reference to it—not a weak option buried in brackets. Whether the Brazilian presidency elevates it into the formal decision text remains a decisive question. For many countries, leaving Belém without clarity on a fossil fuel roadmap is simply not an option.

Key Developments from November 18:

Momentum Builds at COP30

November 18 marked a pivotal day at COP30, with negotiators advancing several high-impact decisions aimed at boosting ambition and accelerating climate and nature solutions. While final agreements remain under negotiation, the day showcased meaningful progress across multiple fronts.

Highlights of the Day

• **Global Ethical Stocktake (GES) Launched**

COP30 delegates formally released the first Global Ethical Stocktake, introducing justice-centered recommendations to guide countries in implementing the Paris Agreement. Its strong endorsement during the high-level segment underscored a growing commitment to equity, ethics, and accountability in global climate governance.

• **Over 100 Action Agenda Commitments**

The Action Agenda saw major momentum, including the “Mangrove Breakthrough,” backed by an initial USD 80 million facility toward a USD 4 billion restoration target. Additional initiatives advanced new programs for saltmarsh and peatland regeneration, alongside ocean-based climate solutions.

• **Boost to Women’s Leadership and Food Systems Resilience**

Ministers highlighted the essential leadership of women and Indigenous Peoples, approving new investments for climate-resilient agriculture and gender-responsive policymaking within broader adaptation strategies.

• **Progress on Trade and Finance Dialogues**

Delegates engaged in intensive discussions on climate finance gaps, transparency, and the growing influence of climate-related trade measures such as the EU’s CBAM. While divisions remain, negotiations moved forward with a mandate for further refinement.

• **Presidency Credited for Avoiding Deadlock**

Through strategic consultations and ministerial pairings, the Brazilian presidency succeeded in steering discussions past potential stalemates, sustaining momentum on the core elements of the Belém political package.

As negotiations continue, key files—including fossil fuel phaseout language, just transition mechanisms, and finance scaling—remain at the center of upcoming consultations.

Protests Erupt Daily Inside the COP30 Halls



CLARETIAN UN



CLARETIAN NGO AT UN



PROCLADE



UN CLARETIANS



PROCLADE-UN-CLARETIANS