

**Informal multilateral consultation on
taking stock of the COP 29 outcomes and the way forward towards COP 30
held on 27 February 2025**

Co-chairs' summary

Introduction

We, the COP 29 Presidency and the COP 30 incoming Presidency, in collaboration with the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, are committed to continuing the tradition of providing Parties with informal spaces to exchange views on critical issues to be addressed throughout 2025. We therefore kicked off our engagement with Parties with the virtual informal consultations on 27 February 2025 for Parties to share their views on the outcomes of COP 29 and the priorities and expectations for the work in 2025 to ensure efficient preparations for and successful outcomes at COP 30.

We provided the following questions to guide the discussions:

- In reflecting on the success of COP 29, what concrete steps can be taken to effectively implement the main outcomes of COP 29 in the lead-up to COP 30 and beyond?
- Looking ahead, what top priorities do you envisage for COP 30/CMP 20/CMA 7? What are opportunities and challenges anticipated in delivering on these priorities? In your view, how should work be organized to ensure a smooth adoption of mandated decisions at COP 30/CMP 20/CMA 7?

We were very encouraged by the active engagement of Parties and for their views and suggestions on how we can collectively build on the COP 29 outcomes to deliver necessary ambition and action across all pillars of the Paris Agreement in 2025 and keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach. We were also very heartened by the sense that we all share many of the priorities, although with different emphasis, as well as to hear sentiments of support and confidence in us for guiding the work in 2025.

Reflections on the COP 29 outcomes

Parties highlighted numerous key outcomes of COP 29, noting in particular the adoption of the landmark decision on the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance that sets the goal to secure at least USD 300 billion annually by 2035 for climate action in developing countries, alongside broader efforts to scale up climate finance to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035. Some Parties shared their concern that the NCQG decision did not adequately respond to their needs.

Parties welcomed the finalization of negotiations on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, including the operationalization of the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, namely Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism. They also noted a number of other key outcomes of COP 29, including the successful operationalization of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, the Baku Adaptation Road Map, a 10-year extension of the Lima work programme on gender, the adoption of a new workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and the establishment of a new four-year workplan on response measures.

Notwithstanding the key outcomes reached at COP29, some Parties noted the lack of agreement on several other items, including the modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the outcomes of the global stocktake (GST), and the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.

Priorities and expectations for COP 30

As Parties outlined their priorities and expectations for 2025, they reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening multilateralism despite the challenging geopolitical landscape and emphasized the need

to send a strong signal that the Paris Agreement remains the best hope to address climate change. There were strong expectations for reconciliation and trust-building, with an emphasis on ensuring that the climate governance delivers real impact. We also heard several Parties reiterate the importance of fulfilling commitments that will support implementation.

Parties highlighted the following elements as priorities that are critical for success at COP 30:

Nationally determined contributions: The discussions revealed a shared recognition of the critical role nationally determined contributions (NDCs) play in achieving the Paris Agreement goals. Noting that 2025 marks the 10-year anniversary since the adoption of the Paris Agreement and halfway through the critical decade until 2030, Parties highlighted the need to submit strong NDCs that align with the 1.5 °C goal, based on science and equity, containing economy-wide targets and covering all sectors and greenhouse gases. Several Parties emphasized that NDCs must contain clear pathways to net zero emissions by 2050 and reflect the outcomes of the first GST. Some Parties reiterated the importance of the provision of adequate means of implementation for achieving higher ambition, particularly financial support to implement NDCs 3.0, as well as the NDCs submitted in previous rounds.

Concerns were raised regarding the next round of NDCs falling short of the level of ambition needed to meet the Paris Agreement goals. In this regard, some Parties highlighted the need for a dialogue at COP 30 on the overall level of ambition of NDCs that will draw from the information in the NDC synthesis report and on how Parties can work collectively to enhance ambition in the years ahead.

Parties described the second GST dialogue, to be held at SB 62 in June, as a platform for sharing best practices and discussing enablers to facilitate the submission of ambitious NDCs. The United Nations Secretary-General's special event in September was noted as an important moment for Parties to come forward with ambitious NDCs. [The joint statement](#) of the COP 28, 29 and 30 Presidencies ("Troika") on the "road map to mission 1.5" was welcomed as the road map aims to focus on accelerating both ambition and implementation.

Climate finance: Discussions on climate finance highlighted that developing countries' ability to take ambitious action depends on available financing and other means of implementation. Some Parties emphasized the need to engage multilateral development banks and private sectors, as public resources from developed countries would not be sufficient. Several Parties highlighted the urgency of implementing the NCQG decision and called for the full operationalization of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, noting that the NCQG decision does not adequately reflect the obligations under Article 9, paragraph 1.

Parties expressed strong willingness to engage in the Presidencies-led process on the "Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T" and many emphasized the importance of inclusiveness in the process, including engaging with multilateral development banks and private sectors. Some Parties viewed the road map as a potential pathway to unlocking investments, while others called for the direct allocation of funds to small island developing States and the least developed countries, as well as a clear definition of climate finance. There were also expectations for agreement on indicators to track the progress of delivering climate finance, while some cautioned against exploring sector-specific concepts or international levies. From a process-related standpoint, it was reiterated that there is no mandate to undertake negotiations on the road map at COP 30.

Many Parties highlighted the importance of the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, with some Parties expecting the continuation of the dialogue and others expressing concerns about potentially duplicating work with the "Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T".

Adaptation: Parties noted the need to move adaptation-related work forward on all fronts, with some Parties calling for adaptation to be placed at the heart of COP 30. There was a shared expectation to conclude the work on the adaptation indicators under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme. Some Parties underlined the need to incorporate means of implementation within the indicators, prioritize the capacity-building needs of developing countries and recognize the active role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in this regard. Several Parties underscored the importance of making tangible progress on the implementation of national adaptation plans. The need

to agree on the modalities of the Baku Adaption Road Map was also highlighted. Parties also highlighted their expectations for the high-level dialogue on adaptation to be held in conjunction with COP 30.

Mitigation work programme: Some Parties called for tangible progress and emphasized that the work programme should drive higher ambition by aligning with the GST outcomes and close the mitigation gaps, while others emphasized the importance of supporting implementation of existing commitments rather than introducing new obligations.

Taking forward the outcomes of the first GST: Several Parties expressed frustration over the lack of agreement on the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the outcomes of the GST at COP 29 and called for comprehensive implementation of all elements of the GST outcomes. Some Parties emphasized the need to scale up finance, technology and capacity-building to enable implementation and maintained that no new interpretations or additional commitments should be introduced.

Just transition: There was general agreement on the need to make tangible progress on the just transition work programme, which indicated its potential for facilitating integration of the principles of fairness and equity into climate action as well as providing space for international cooperation in addressing socioeconomic challenges.

Technology: Many Parties highlighted the review of the function and effectiveness of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, which plays a critical role in providing technical assistance to developing countries. The importance of moving forward discussions on the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism was also highlighted. Some Parties noted the need to reach consensus on the way forward on the technology implementation programme.

Transparency: There were strong calls for Parties to submit their first biennial transparency reports for fully operationalizing the enhanced transparency framework. The importance of providing financial and technical support to developing country Parties was highlighted.

Engaging stakeholders: Parties highlighted the importance of engaging women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other non-Party stakeholders. Building on the momentum of concluding the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender in Baku, many Parties expressed strong interest in adopting a new gender action plan at COP 30.

General comments: Concerns were expressed regarding the heavy workload ahead, with calls to rationalize the process and streamline the agendas while ensuring the process remains inclusive and accessible, especially for Parties with limited resources. The importance of using the June sessions of the subsidiary bodies to make as much progress as possible was viewed as an important step for the smooth adoption of decisions in Belém.

Next steps

As COP 29 Presidency and COP 30 incoming Presidency, we are committed to working closely with the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, the secretariat and Parties to develop our plans for a successful COP 30 that builds on the momentum of COP 29. We are also committed to reflecting on the rich discussion and using the proposals and suggestions set forth as we begin to develop our plans for 2025, guided by the principles of openness, transparency, inclusivity and impartiality.

We will convene more heads of delegation consultations throughout 2025. Further details on these consultations will be communicated to UNFCCC national focal points and the Chairs or coordinators of the negotiating groups through the secretariat. Information will also be made available on the [UNFCCC website](#).