



**Virtual informal consultations on
taking stock of the COP 30 outcomes and the way forward towards COP 31
held on 11 March 2026
Co-chairs' summary**

Introduction

We, the COP 30 Presidency and the incoming COP 31 Presidency, in collaboration with the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, convened the first informal virtual consultations of the year with Parties on 11 March 2026. The consultations were an opportunity for Heads of Delegation and Chairs of negotiating groups to take stock of COP 30 achievements and present their priorities looking ahead towards COP 31.

The consultations were held in two sessions to facilitate participation across time zones. Parties were invited to reflect on two guiding questions:

- COP 30 marked a shift to implementation. What would be practical ways to support implementation of climate action on the ground deriving from the policy cycle of the Paris Agreement?
- What priorities do you envisage to guide our work in 2026 to ensure balanced and ambitious outcomes at COP 31?

We were encouraged by the strong engagement from Parties and negotiating groups and by the constructive spirit in which views were shared. Many Parties welcomed the opportunity to begin reflections early in the year and expressed their readiness to engage closely with the Presidencies and the subsidiary bodies throughout 2026.

Reflections on the COP 30 achievements

The COP 30 Presidency reflected COP 30 as a highly productive conference which delivered outcomes across political, normative and implementation dimensions. The Presidency underscored that COP 30 brought together 194 Parties to the heart of the Amazon to reaffirm their commitment to multilateralism, embodied in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in recognition of climate urgency and its impacts worldwide. The Belém Political Package comprised a set of consensual decisions led by the Mutirão decision, which launched, among others, a Global Implementation Accelerator and a renewed Mission to keep the 1.5 goal within reach. COP 30 adopted 56 decisions that steer developments to the tracks of mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, response measures, loss and damage, synergies across the Rio Conventions, just transitions and gender. The Presidency also introduced an original concept for the Action Agenda, which included its alignment to the Global Stocktake and fostered enhanced engagement from non-Party stakeholders and observers. Finally, COP 30 celebrated outstanding social participation, especially of Indigenous Peoples, and recalled the preparation of voluntary roadmaps, under COP 30 Presidency's responsibility, on transition away from fossil fuels and to halt and reverse deforestation.

Parties welcomed the outcomes of COP 30 and expressed appreciation to the COP 30 Presidency for its leadership in delivering a successful and productive conference. Many Parties highlighted that COP 30 reaffirmed commitment to the Paris Agreement and demonstrated multilateralism still delivers in a challenging geopolitical context. Parties noted the adoption of the Mutirão decision and other important decisions and emphasized the importance of translating these outcomes into concrete implementation

on the ground. Many parties welcomed or acknowledged the COP 30 Presidency consultations on the COP 30 Presidency Roadmap on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner; and the COP 30 Presidency Roadmap for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030.

At the same time, some Parties underscored that COP 30 achievements represent a foundation, and that ambition and implementation gaps remain to be filled, particularly as the submitted nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are insufficient to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach. Some also highlighted the importance of reflecting on decision-making at UNFCCC sessions and ensuring transparency, inclusiveness and full participation of Parties in the conduct of the process.

Priorities and expectations for COP 31

The incoming COP 31 Presidency highlighted the partnership between Türkiye and Australia to deliver COP 31 and outlined three core pillars guiding its approach: dialogue, consensus and action. It was noted that COP 31 in Antalya aims to strengthen trust in multilateralism, advance implementation and narrow the gap between commitments and real-world delivery.

The incoming COP 31 Presidency reaffirmed its commitment to a transparent, inclusive and consultative process and highlighted the importance of building on COP 30 momentum and taking forward the implementation across the mandates. The incoming Presidency encouraged Parties to advance implementation across the Paris Agreement policy cycle through the continuous submission of NDCs, national adaptation plans and biennial transparency reports by end of 2026. It also noted ongoing collaboration with COP 30 and COP 29 Presidencies to advance the Belém Mission 1.5 and the Global Implementation Accelerator.

Parties highlighted the following priorities that are critical for the success of COP 31:

Paris Agreement Policy Cycle: There was a strong call for the Presidencies to encourage Parties that have not submitted new or updated NDCs to do so as early as possible before COP 31. Concerns were raised by several Parties that the current level of ambition reflected in submitted NDCs remains insufficient to achieve the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement. Several Parties also referred to the importance of advancing national adaptation planning through the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In this regard, it was noted that the Global Implementation Accelerator and Belém Mission to 1.5 could serve as an effective tool to support implementation of NDCs and NAPs, and some noted the non-negotiated nature of these initiatives under the guidance of the Presidencies.

Several Parties called for the timely submission of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). The value of BTR synthesis reports and related review processes was also noted as an important opportunity to assess progress and inform future climate action. Some Parties emphasized the importance of providing financial, technical, and capacity-building support to developing countries to facilitate the preparation and submission of their reports.

Just transition: There was broad support for advancing work on just transition, particularly on the operationalization of the Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) and the review of the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP). Some Parties stressed that the JTM should be nationally determined, non-prescriptive, with a strong focus on means of implementation to support developing countries, and that it should complement the JTWP. Others emphasized the importance of aligning just transition with 1.5 °C goal, energy transition and implementation efforts.

Global Stocktake: Noting that CMA 8 will mark the commencement of the second Global Stocktake, Parties underscored the need for early preparation and emphasized that the second GST should build on lessons learned from the first cycle.

Parties highlighted the UAE dialogue as a platform to support the implementation of the outcomes of the first GST and communicated a range of views. Some Parties advocated discussions on NDCs and mitigation ambition, alongside other issues such as provisions of means of implementation. Some

stressed that the dialogue should remain a facilitative, Party-driven space consistent with agreed mandates and avoid duplication with other processes.

Adaptation: Noting that the adoption of the 59 GGA indicators at COP 30 laid the groundwork, Parties broadly agreed that the efforts should now focus on improving and operationalizing the indicators to support implementation on the ground. In this regard, many Parties stressed the need to enhance metadata and methodologies, ensure measurability and robustness and maintain an implementation orientation approach, while avoiding duplication. The Baku Adaptation Roadmap was recognized by many as an important platform for advancing broader implementation of the GGA and strengthening international cooperation.

Some Parties highlighted that adaptation efforts remain significantly under-resourced and called for scaled-up and accessible finance for vulnerable countries. Many Parties also highlighted their expectations for early engagement with Presidencies in preparing for the Baku high-level dialogue on adaptation to be held in conjunction with the COP 31.

Climate finance: Climate finance was highlighted by many Parties as a critical enabler for implementation, with some reiterating that the ability to implement ambitious climate action depends on the provision of adequate, predictable and accessible financial resources, noting the importance of delivering on existing commitments.

The follow-up on the Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T and the two-year work programme on climate finance were highlighted by many Parties as important opportunities to strengthen the provisions and mobilization of climate finance.

Several Parties also highlighted the importance of advancing discussions on Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement under the Veredas Dialogue. In this context, some Parties emphasized the need to strengthen coherence between international financial systems and climate objectives and to promote enabling environments for mobilizing public and private investment, while some called for the Dialogue to focus on addressing various gaps of climate finance.

Mitigation Work Programme: With regard to the review of the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP), some Parties emphasized the need for MWP to become more substantive and impactful in supporting the translation of political outcomes into real-world emission reductions, including through its role in advancing mitigation ambition and implementation, and some Parties highlighted the importance of maintaining the technical and non-prescriptive nature of MWP, consistent with its mandate, and cautioned against expanding its scope or introducing elements beyond agreement.

Technology and capacity-building: Many Parties highlighted the importance of advancing work under the Technology Implementation Mechanism, agreeing on the host of the Climate Technology Center and ensuring effective coordination between technology and financial mechanisms. Capacity-building was also highlighted as a key enabler for implementation, particularly for developing countries.

Loss and Damage: The importance of advancing work related to loss and damage was highlighted by many Parties, including ensuring the effective operationalization of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and strengthening relevant institutional arrangements.

Climate Action Agenda: Some Parties supported continuing the COP30 Presidency's approach of linking the Action Agenda to the first GST. Support was also extended for the incoming Presidency to enhance engagement with non-Party stakeholders and to elevate the Action Agenda, with a view to bridging negotiation process and implementation on the ground.

Process and multilateralism: Parties reaffirmed their strong commitment to the multilateral climate process and emphasized the importance of maintaining trust and confidence in the UNFCCC process, particularly in the current challenging geopolitical context. Many Parties reiterated the importance of maintaining an open, inclusive and transparent process throughout 2026. Some Parties also emphasized the need to streamline work under the UNFCCC process while ensuring that all Parties are able to participate effectively.

Next steps

The COP 30 Presidency and the incoming COP 31 Presidency remain committed to working closely with the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and the secretariat to build on the outcomes of COP 30 and advance preparations for COP 31. We will carefully reflect on the views and suggestions shared during these consultations as we continue to shape priorities and plans for the year ahead.

We look forward to maintaining an open and constructive dialogue with Parties and will continue engaging with Heads of Delegation and negotiating groups throughout 2026 to support preparations for balanced and ambitious outcomes at COP 31. Further consultations with Heads of Delegation will be convened during the year, and information on upcoming consultations will be communicated to UNFCCC national focal points and Chairs or coordinators of negotiating groups through the secretariat. Information will also be made available on the [UNFCCC website](#).