

BRAZIL DELIVERS A CARBON-NEUTRAL COP30

The Government of Brazil, together with event organisers, carried out the compensation of 130 thousand tonnes of CO₂ generated by the activities of the Thirtieth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30), held in Belém. The compensation was recognized by the UN Certificate issued on 12th November 2025 confirming the voluntary cancellation of 130,000 carbon credits. Each such credit corresponds to one tonne of CO₂ equivalent removed from or prevented from entering the atmosphere.

The initiative ensures that all emissions related to the operation of the Conference, including internal transport, energy use, cooling systems, logistics, and other activities, were neutralized in accordance with international sustainability best practices for major multilateral events. This was ratified through a duly audited emissions inventory that accounts for the volume of greenhouse gases emitted. The event's emissions inventory exceeded 100% neutralization due to the voluntary compensations made by participants who contributed spontaneously to the event's neutrality. Through this action, Brazil reinforces its commitment to delivering a sustainable COP, aligned with global objectives for climate mitigation and emission reduction.

Source: <https://tinyurl.com/BRAZIL-COP30>

LANDMARK OUTCOMES EMERGED FROM NEGOTIATIONS AT COP30

The COP30 conference in Belém projects Brazilian leadership and inaugurates a global collective effort against climate change. COP30 approved a robust package of decisions that fulfilled its three core objectives i.e., strengthening multilateralism, connecting climate multilateralism to people and accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement. By consensus of almost 200 countries, COP30 reaffirmed the strong commitment to the Paris Agreement. In response to the climate urgency, COP30 adopted a series of measures to accelerate implementation and international cooperation as under:

- (i) Launch of a Global Implementation Accelerator: The Accelerator will prioritize actions with the best potential for scale and speed in the climate fight, including for methane emission reduction and carbon removal through nature-based solutions. The Accelerator will work synergistically with the Action Agenda, which reached a new level of actor mobilization, resources, processes, and solutions at COP30.
- (ii) Tripling of Adaptation Finance: A landmark decision to support the most vulnerable populations, those least responsible for climate change but most affected by its impacts.

- (iii) Creation of the Belém Mechanism for Just Global Transition: A new instrument to support countries in ensuring that the transition to sustainable economies is just and inclusive.
- (iv) Adoption of Voluntary Indicators to measure progress in building resilience, within the framework of the Global Goal on Adaptation.
- (v) Launch of the Technology Implementation Program (TIP), with a timeline and components to strengthen the implementation of technology priorities in developing countries.
- (vi) Adoption of the new Gender and Climate Action Plan, with activities to increase the influence of women in combating climate change.
- (vii) Launch of a sequence of dialogues on international trade and climate.
- (viii) Launch of a two-year work program on climate finance, focusing on the predictability of public resources from developed to developing countries.
- (ix) Recognition of the importance of the role of cities, states, and municipalities in climate action.

COP30 concludes with clear manifestations of renewed political commitment and the strengthening of climate multilateralism. The decisions adopted in Belém offer concrete instruments to intensify global action, reinforce the centrality of climate justice, and reaffirm the conviction that only through international cooperation will it be possible to ensure a safe, resilient, and sustainable future for generations to come.

Source: <https://tinyurl.com/OUTCOME-COP30>

INDIA WELCOMES KEY OUTCOMES AT UNFCCC COP30

India expressed strong support for the inclusive leadership of the COP30 Presidency and welcomed several significant decisions adopted at the conference, in the High-level Statement at the closing plenary of COP30 held in Belém, Brazil, on 22.11.2025. India expressed satisfaction with major outcomes of COP30, foremost among them the establishment of the Just Transition Mechanism.

Reiterating India's principled approach to climate action, the statement highlighted that it must be ensured that the burden of Climate Change Mitigation is not shifted onto the shoulders of those who have the least responsibility in causing the problem. The need for greater global support to vulnerable populations, a large majority of whom are in the global South, was stressed upon so that they may protect themselves from the escalating impacts of climate change. India reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to science-based and equitable climate action. It was observed that India remains committed to

a global order that is rules-based, equitable, and respectful of national sovereignty. Further, the Nation remains committed to working with all parties to ensure that climate ambition is inclusive, just, and equitable, it was added.

Source: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2193076>

CONGO LAUNCHES NDCCR INITIATIVE IN LINE WITH COP30 COMMITMENTS

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) announced the launch of the National Digital Carbon Credit Registry (NDCCR) at the COP30 in Brazil. The initiative positions the DRC as a global leader in sustainable natural-resource management and digital environmental accountability. The initiative includes:

- (i) A National Carbon Credit Registry aligned with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, enabling transparent registration and exchange of verified carbon credits.
- (ii) An AI-powered deforestation monitoring system, using satellite imagery, GIS mapping, and real-time analytics to protect the Congo Basin the world's second-largest carbon sink.
- (iii) Blockchain-based traceability systems for timber and natural resources, ensuring compliance with international sustainability standards and combating illegal exploitation.
- (iv) Regulatory mechanisms linking verified environmental data to fiscal incentives, sanctions, and carbon-finance frameworks.
- (v) A National Validation and Assurance Framework, supported by multi-stakeholder participation, to define accreditation standards and project eligibility criteria.

This initiative marks a decisive step in the DRC's journey toward transparent, sovereign, and technology-driven climate governance. It is structured as a Public-Private Partnership (PPP), focusing on local capacity building, data sovereignty, and sustainable economic empowerment. All environmental data will remain the sovereign property of the DRC, hosted securely within national infrastructure under regulator-controlled access.

Source: <https://tinyurl.com/Congo-NDCCR>

ASEAN MOVES TO STRENGTHEN ADAPTATION FINANCE WITH NEW WHITE PAPER

ASEAN economies, home to nearly 700 million people, are experiencing the economic consequences of delayed investment. In this backdrop, a new white paper from the ASEAN Capital Markets Forum (ACMF), Sustainable Finance Institute Asia (SFIA), and UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) lays critical groundwork for a regional guide meant to channel more finance toward climate

resilience. The white paper arrives at a moment when adaptation finance remains one of the weakest links in global climate spending. UNEP's latest Adaptation Gap Report estimates that developing countries will need USD 310-365 billion annually by 2035 to protect people, infrastructure, and ecosystems, yet only USD 26 billion in public international adaptation finance was available in 2023.

The white paper is the first phase in developing the mitigation co-benefit and Adaptation for Resilience (mARs) Guide, designed as a companion to the ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance. ASEAN Member States have been aligning domestic taxonomies with the regional ASEAN Taxonomy in areas ranging from climate mitigation to biodiversity and circular economy priorities. But stakeholders across the region have been calling for deeper, sector-level guidance on adaptation to help financial institutions integrate resilience criteria into investment decisions, product design, and reporting. The mARs Guide is intended to fill that gap.

By mapping national adaptation priorities across ASEAN Member States, the white paper identifies points of convergence that could form a regional baseline. It also outlines proposed principles for the mARs Guide: science-based, locally relevant, inclusive across the region, attentive to maladaptation risk, compatible with international frameworks, and usable for both financial institutions and real-economy actors.

Source: <https://tinyurl.com/ASEAN-WP>

EU COMMITS \$16.9B FOR AFRICA'S CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION

A year-long effort to push fresh investment into Africa's clean-energy systems is just closed with €15.5 billion in commitments, placing the continent's infrastructure needs at the centre of Europe's geopolitical and climate-finance agenda. The campaign was jointly led by European Commission President and South African President with Global Citizen coordinating the mobilisation effort and the International Energy Agency providing policy support.

The European Union (EU) emerged as the dominant contributor, delivering more than €15.1 billion of the total. The figure includes over €10 billion pledged on behalf of Team Europe as well as additional bilateral packages from Member States, European development banks, and mobilised private capital.

The campaign secured pledges that will enable 26.8 GW of new renewable energy generation and extend electricity to 17.5 million households that currently lack reliable supply. For African economies, the scale of new grid connections and renewable deployment directly intersects with industrial strategy, urban growth, and long-term decarbonisation.

Source: <https://tinyurl.com/africaclean-energy>