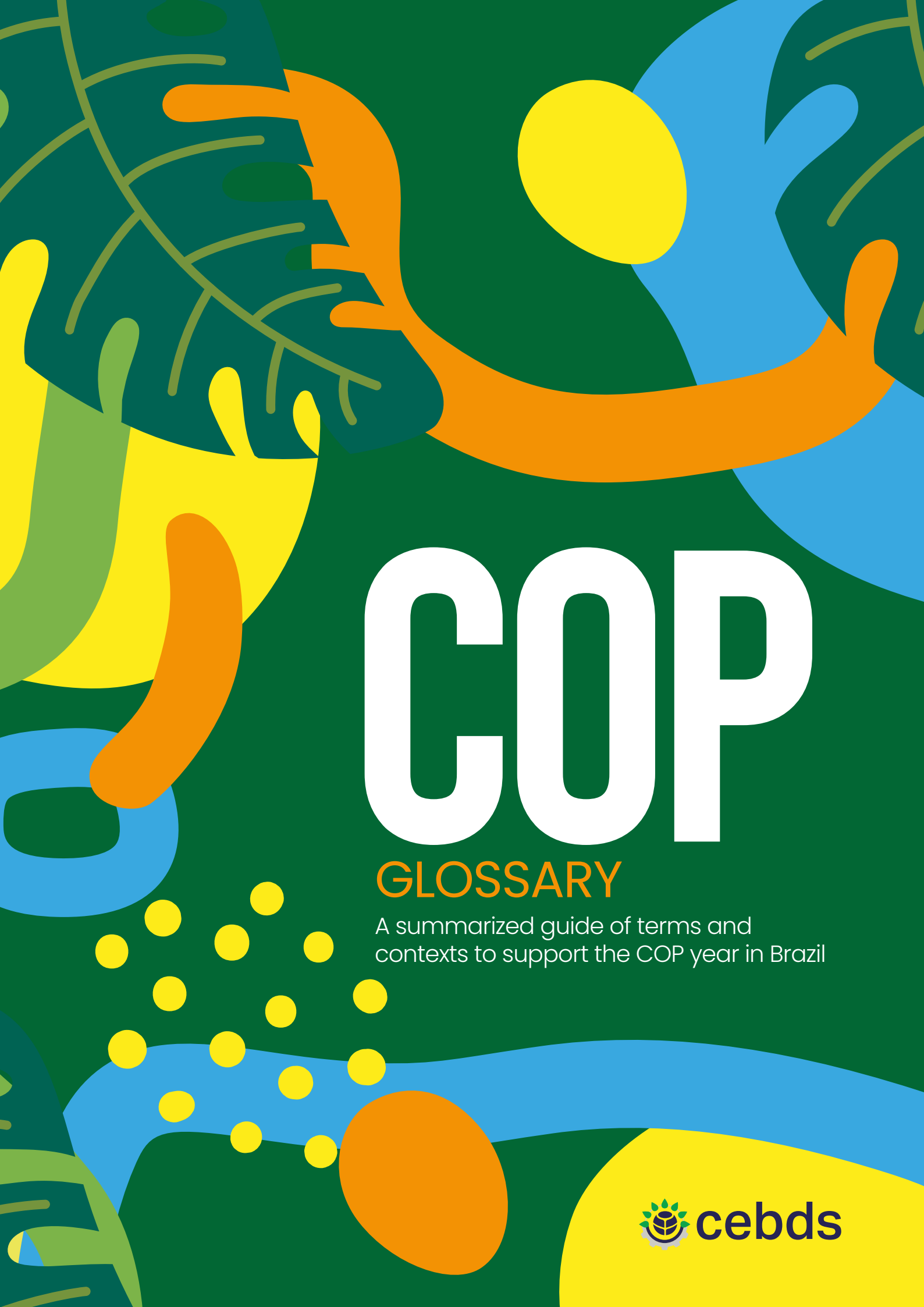




COP

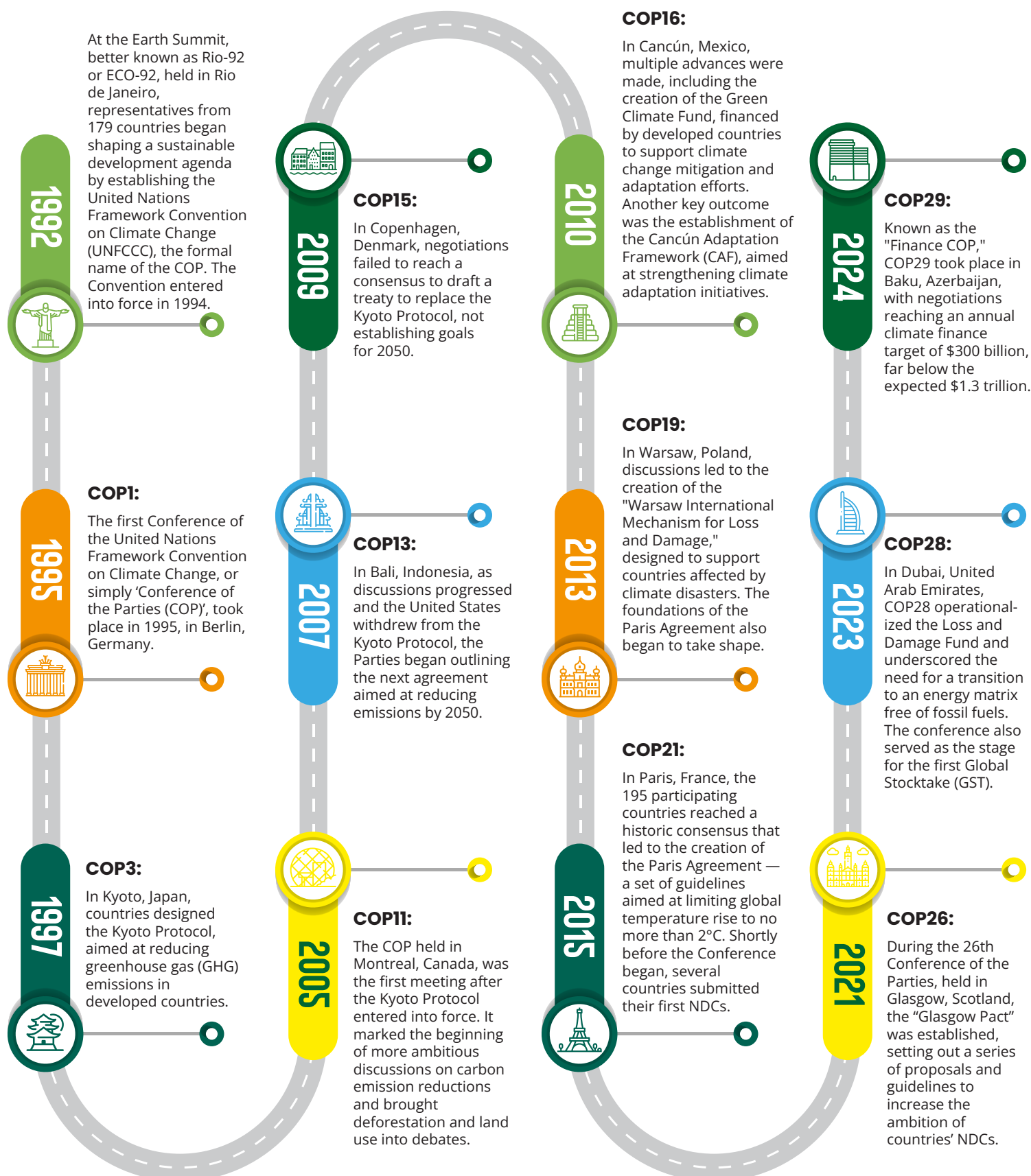
GLOSSARY

A summarized guide of terms and contexts to support the COP year in Brazil

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TIMELINE



GLOSSARY

WHAT IS IT?



COP (Conference of the Parties)

The COP is the **United Nations' annual conference** that **brings together nearly every country in the world** to negotiate actions to combat climate change. It is the main global forum where goals, priorities, and agreements are defined around **three key pillars that guide these meetings: climate** (Climate COP), held annually; **biodiversity** (Biodiversity COP); and **desertification** (Desertification COP), both held every two years.

The event is **divided into the Blue Zone and Green Zone**, in addition to **'side events'**:

Blue Zone: The official UN area at the COP, where global negotiations, ministerial meetings, and conferences with world leaders take place. Access is restricted to government delegations, accredited experts, and media.

Green Zone: A public area where companies, NGOs, activists, and Indigenous peoples present projects and solutions related to climate and sustainability. This space strengthens civil society participation at the COP by promoting dialogue, awareness, and engagement through parallel events such as workshops and talks.

'Side Events': Sessions held alongside the COP that bring together governments, businesses, NGOs, and experts to discuss climate solutions, share research, and foster partnerships — expanding the conversation beyond the official negotiations.

At COP30:

The 2025 Climate COP will mark the 30th edition of the event. It will be hosted for the first time in Brazil, in Belém do Pará, in the Amazon region — reinforcing the region's role in the global climate agenda. The expectation is that the event will leave a legacy similar to what ECO-92 represented for Brazil and the global sustainability movement. The official locations and layout of the Blue and Green Zones at the venue have not yet been announced.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)¹

It is an international treaty adopted in 1992 and signed by multiple countries to combat climate change and limit greenhouse gas emissions. It serves as the foundation for global agreements such as the Paris Agreement, promoting cooperation among countries in the transition to a low-carbon economy and in limiting global warming. Each year, the countries that are Parties to the Convention meet at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (Climate COP) to advance efforts to address climate change.

At COP30:

COP30 is the meeting of countries that are Parties to the UNFCCC, bringing together global leaders to review climate commitments and advance the implementation of policies that ensure the goals of the Paris Agreement are met.

¹ <https://unfccc.int/>



NOMINATIONS



COP President:

The COP President guides the discussions and the work carried out during the conference. Together with their team, the President seeks to build consensus and move negotiations forward. Their role involves engaging in dialogue with all Parties to ensure broad agreement and uphold the purpose of the event. The President acts as a facilitator of negotiations, helping reconcile the interests of participating countries toward a common goal.

At COP30:

The nominee for the role of COP30 President is Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago, who served as Brazil's chief climate negotiator at Rio+20 and has worked in the field of sustainability since 2001.

Executive Director:

The Executive Director complements the role of the COP President, with specific responsibilities that may vary depending on the host country's organizational structure. With a role similar to that of the President, the Executive Director helps facilitate consensus among countries, guides discussions, and contributes to the organization of the event.



At COP30:

The nominee for the role of COP30 Executive Director is Ana Toni, Secretary for Climate Change at the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, and former Executive Director of the Institute for Climate and Society (iCS).



High-Level Climate Champion:

Appointed by the COP host country, the High-Level Climate Champion is responsible for mobilizing climate action from businesses, cities, and civil society, helping align their commitments with global government targets. The Champion serves a one-year term, working to accelerate climate action and acting as the voice of non-governmental stakeholders at the conference.

At COP30:

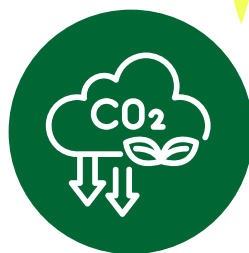
The **High-Level Climate Champion** for COP30 has not yet been appointed. The announcement is highly anticipated, as it will complete the trio of key leadership roles in the organization of the event.²

² As of the time this document was prepared, the name of the COP30 Climate Champion had not yet been confirmed.

RELEVANT TOPICS

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation:

These are complementary strategies for addressing climate change. Mitigation aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to prevent the worsening of the crisis, through actions such as transitioning to renewable energy and reforestation. Adaptation, on the other hand, focuses on protecting communities, ecosystems, and national infrastructure from the impacts already underway, making them more resilient to extreme events such as droughts and floods.



Bioeconomy³:

A sustainable development model that uses renewable biological resources to produce goods, energy, and services. It combines technological innovation, environmental conservation, and the enhancement of biodiversity to boost sectors such as agriculture, industry, and biotechnology. This model promotes economic growth with low environmental impact, encourages the sustainable use of ecosystems, and strengthens value chains that benefit local communities. In addition, it helps reduce dependence on fossil resources and contributes to the decarbonization of the economy.

At COP30:

At the conference in the Amazon, Bioeconomy will be a strategic topic due to the event's context, which takes place in a megadiverse biome with great potential for Brazil to lead this economic model. Discussions will focus on financing, public policies, and innovation, with an emphasis on the sustainable development of the Amazon and other biomes.

³ https://cebds.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/CEBDS_Desenvolvimento-Bioeconomia_2024-1.pdf

Nature-Based Solutions (NbS)⁴:

Strategies that leverage natural processes to address environmental, social, and economic challenges such as climate change, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss. These include actions like restoring ecosystems, conserving forests, and adopting regenerative agricultural practices. In addition to supporting carbon capture and climate adaptation, NbS promote the bioeconomy, create sustainable jobs, and strengthen essential natural services that support human well-being and economic resilience.

At COP30:

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) will be a key topic in discussions on ecological transition, low-carbon economies, and climate finance, due to their high potential for generating resources for local communities and preserving biomes in megadiverse countries like Brazil — which has the opportunity to lead this agenda.

⁴ https://cebds.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Publicacao_SBN2024-3.pdf



Climate Financing⁵:

Refers to financial support — from public or private sources, at the local, national, and international levels — for the actions and strategies needed to mitigate and combat climate change. The Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC establish that developed countries must provide financial support to developing countries, which are more severely affected. Climate finance is crucial to enabling large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

At COP30:

Discussions in 2024 made it clear that, despite progress, the current level of climate finance remains insufficient to meet global demands and achieve climate goals. Given this scenario, climate finance is expected to be one of the central topics at COP30. The issue was a highlight of COP29, with debates on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG), which set a target of US\$300 billion in contributions from developed countries by 2035 — a figure widely considered to fall short of expectations.

⁵ <https://cebds.org/publicacoes/balanco-da-cop29/>



Fair Energy Transition⁶:

Refers to the shift from fossil fuel energy sources to renewable energy in an inclusive and equitable way. The goal is to minimize social and economic impacts on developing countries that depend on fossil fuels. It's not enough to transition the energy system — it is also essential to create opportunities for workers and communities still reliant on the fossil fuel economy by promoting training, new jobs, and social inclusion, while ensuring access to sustainable energy for all.

At COP30:

This issue is expected to be one of the central topics at the conference in Belém, due to a shift in the United States government's stance — moving away from prioritizing renewable energy and emissions reductions, and focusing instead on fossil fuel extraction and development, despite the environmental consequences associated with greenhouse gas emissions.

⁶ <https://cebds.org/publicacoes/roadmap-os-caminhos-do-setor-empresarial-brasileiro-na-transicao-energetica-nacional/>



Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO):

An intergovernmental organization composed of eight Amazonian countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. Created to promote the harmonious development of the Amazon region, ACTO is the only socio-environmental treaty in Latin America. It coordinates joint efforts to preserve and sustainably develop Amazonian territories, aiming for mutual benefits among its member countries.

At COP30:

In addition to being the first Conference of the Parties held in the Amazon region, COP30 will be preceded, in August, by a summit of the presidents of ACTO member countries. They will come together to define a common roadmap for the biome, positioning COP30 as the main global forum for follow-up discussions on the Amazon.





Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)⁷:

These are groups that inhabit traditional territories and whose ways of life are deeply connected to nature. Their ancestral knowledge and sustainable land management practices play a vital role in preserving ecosystems and maintaining biodiversity. IPLCs are responsible for protecting around 80% of the world's biodiversity and occupy approximately 32% of the Earth's surface. They are essential for environmental conservation, carbon capture, and efforts to combat climate change. Living in vulnerable areas, IPLCs are deeply affected by the impacts of climate change and the destruction of biomes, often facing irreversible damage to their territories.

At COP30:

IPLCs are expected to play a central role in the discussions, especially considering that over half of Brazil's Indigenous population lives in connection with the Amazon Rainforest — the region hosting the event.

⁷ <https://iucn.org/news/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy/202106/stateindigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-lands-and-territories>



Sustainable Taxonomy⁸:

A classification system that defines which economic activities are considered sustainable, based on scientific and environmental criteria. Its goal is to guide investments toward initiatives that support the ecological transition, while preventing greenwashing. By establishing clear standards, the taxonomy promotes transparency in financial markets, encourages the flow of capital toward sustainable practices, and strengthens climate governance.

At COP30:

Brazil has the opportunity to position its taxonomy as an international reference through its own framework — the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (BST) — attracting investment to strategic sectors such as the bioeconomy and renewable energy.

⁸ <https://biblioteca.cebds.org/publicacao-taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira>



Climate Plan⁹:

Brazil's official strategy for addressing climate change, first launched in 2008, which sets guidelines for mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development. It informs public policy and defines the country's commitments across key sectors such as energy, agriculture, and environmental preservation.

At COP30:

The updated version of the plan — which includes eight mitigation programs and sixteen adaptation programs — will be presented during COP30, highlighting Brazil's leadership and progress in the international climate agenda.

⁹ <https://www.gov.br/>

Leticia Pact¹⁰:



An agreement signed in the city of Leticia, Colombia, in 2019 by Amazonian countries to strengthen regional cooperation in protecting the rainforest and combating deforestation and wildfires. The signatory countries include Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

At COP30:

The Pact may gain prominence as a model for regional governance in the Amazon, driving discussions on climate finance, the bioeconomy, and deforestation prevention — while also reinforcing Brazil's role as a leader in protecting the biome.

¹⁰ <https://veja.abril.com.br/mundo/brasil-e-mais-seis-paises-assinam-o-pacto-pela-amazonia/>

INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS:

Paris Agreement¹¹:

An international treaty adopted in 2015 during COP21, the Paris Agreement sets targets to limit global warming to below 2°C — with efforts to stay under 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. During the pre-industrial period, global average temperatures were approximately 0.8°C to 1°C lower than current levels. The Industrial Revolution, which began in the late 18th century, marked the start of a sharp increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to the burning of fossil fuels, triggering the gradual warming of the planet. This warming has been one of the main causes of climate change.



At COP30:

Negotiations at COP30 aim to accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement by defining strategies to curb global warming. In 2024, for the first time, the planet's average temperature exceeded 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels — raising concerns about the effectiveness of the agreement. COP30 is seen as the most important summit since the Paris Agreement was signed at COP21. The submission of updated NDCs by countries ahead of the event will help guide the discussions and highlight each nation's climate commitments.

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>



NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions)¹³:

These are voluntary targets and commitments submitted by each country to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change, as established under the Paris Agreement. Updated periodically, NDCs are the main tool for measuring what each country is doing to curb global warming and protect the climate. More ambitious targets reflect a stronger commitment to limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C.

At COP30:

The UN extended the submission deadline to September 2025 — two months before COP30 — due to low participation, with only 19 countries (including Brazil) having submitted their targets by early 2025. It is expected that the event's discussions will be shaped by the level of global climate ambition, which can be assessed through more stringent GHG reduction targets.

¹³ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determinedcontributions-ndcs>



Global Stocktake (GST)¹²:

The GST is a process for assessing global progress in implementing the Paris Agreement, carried out every five years based on the climate targets set by countries. The first stocktake took place at COP29 in 2023, and its outcomes helped countries review their level of ambition ahead of the submission of new NDCs, which are due by September 2025. The GST is essential to ensure that countries continue advancing their efforts to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, serving as a mechanism to raise ambition and accelerate action against global warming.

¹² https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/about-the-global-stocktake/why-the-global-stocktake-is-important-for-climate-action-this-decade#tab_home

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)¹⁴:

An international mechanism that provides financial rewards¹⁵ to developing countries for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by preventing deforestation and forest degradation. REDD+ also includes forest conservation, sustainable management, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. This system promotes the protection of forests — which account for 11% of global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions — by combating forest destruction and generating economic benefits for local communities.

¹⁴ <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/reddplus>

¹⁵ <http://redd.mma.gov.br/pt/pub-apresentacoes/item/82-oque-e-redd>



Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)¹⁶:

These are mandatory documents that countries must submit every two years, starting in December 2024, under the Paris Agreement. They detail climate actions, greenhouse gas emissions, and adaptation and mitigation measures. BTRs enable global monitoring of climate progress, increasing transparency and building trust among countries. They also help identify gaps and financial needs.

At COP30:

Brazil submitted its first Biennial Transparency Report in December 2024. At COP30, BTRs will be at the center of discussions on climate transparency — particularly following the submission of new NDCs and the first Global Stocktake.

¹⁶ <https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports>



Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)¹⁷:

A commitment established under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, aimed at reducing countries' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. It calls for the implementation of actions that strengthen resilience and enhance adaptive capacity to the consequences of global warming. The GGA ensures that adopted initiatives are effective, generate tangible results, and can be transparently monitored.

At COP30:

Countries are expected to make progress in defining metrics, securing financing, and advancing international cooperation to fully implement the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)¹⁸. This would benefit Brazil — the host country — by supporting the development and enhancement of measures under its Climate Plan. In a letter to the international community, COP30 President André Corrêa do Lago emphasized the need to strengthen climate adaptation mechanisms¹⁹.

¹⁷ <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/gga>

¹⁸ <https://cop30.br/pt-br/noticias-da-cop30-amazonia/na-onu-brasil-defende-agenda-da-cop30-para-acelerar-e-fortalecer-a-governanca-climatica>

¹⁹ <https://cebds.org/noticia/confira-a-integra-da-primeira-carta-do-presidente-da-cop30-embaixador-andre-correa-do-lago/>



National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)²⁰:

These are planning tools that countries are expected to develop — with support from various UN bodies — to strengthen climate resilience and reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. NAPs guide public policies, investments, and actions to protect key sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, and water resources. They also help facilitate access to climate finance by securing funding for the implementation of relevant, innovative, and long-term adaptation solutions.

At COP30:

With adaptation at the center of COP30, discussions are expected to focus on strengthening both NDCs and NAPs, with an emphasis on financing and implementation. COP30 President André Corrêa do Lago highlighted the importance of climate adaptation and, consequently, of NAPs — stressing that the process is no longer optional²¹.

²⁰ <https://unfccc.int/national-adaptation-plans#aboutNAPs>

²¹ <https://cop30.br/en/news-about-cop30-amazonia/brasil-leads-cop30-agenda-to-accelerate-and-strengthen-climate-governance-at-the-un>

Carbon Market²²:



A system that enables the buying and selling of carbon credits, which are generated through carbon capture, emissions reduction, or biome restoration by countries or companies. To meet their carbon neutrality targets, organizations and states can purchase these credits if they exceed their emissions limits. Each credit represents one metric ton of carbon removed from the atmosphere, helping to finance sustainable projects, support the transition to a low-carbon economy, and contribute to achieving global climate goals. The carbon market is generally divided into two main categories: **voluntary and compliance (regulated)**.

Voluntary Carbon Market: This market is based on the purchase of carbon credits without legal obligations for emission reductions, with companies and other entities voluntarily committing to offset their CO₂ emissions.

Compliance Carbon Market: This market operates under legal frameworks and agreements, such as Brazil's Bill 182/2024, which regulates carbon credit trading in the country and was approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

At COP30:

The event is expected to boost discussions on Brazil's compliance carbon market, which operates through the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE) — a mechanism established to regulate carbon credit trading in the country, officially approved in 2024. COP30 will serve as the first global forum for debate following the validation of this system.

²² <https://unfccc.int/process/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms/emissions-trading>

Loss and Damage Fund²³:

Approved at COP27 and operationalized at COP28, the fund provides financial support to countries affected by extreme climate events such as droughts and floods. Managed by a board of 26 countries and administered by the World Bank, its goal is to cover unavoidable climate-related damages in developing countries — those that could not be prevented through adaptation and mitigation efforts. The fund seeks to balance development needs in nations that, while not major emitters of greenhouse gases, are heavily impacted by the effects of global warming.



At COP30:

The topic will be highly relevant at COP30, as the conference will be held in the Amazon region — where Brazil faces significant climate challenges, particularly in vulnerable areas like the Amazon and the semi-arid regions. As one of the countries most affected by climate change, Brazil is expected to play a key role in these discussions. According to Ana Toni, COP30 Executive Director, technical negotiations should focus on decisions needed to address outstanding issues related to the structure and functioning of the mechanism.²⁴

²³ <https://unfccc.int/loss-and-damage-fund-joint-interim-secretariat>

²⁴ <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/meio-ambiente/noticia/2024-11/cop30-deveretomar-confianca-no-processo-multilateral-diz-secret%C3%A1ria>

ACRONYMS GLOSSARY

ACTO - Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization

BST - Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy

BTRs - Biennial Transparency Reports

CAF - Cancún Adaptation Framework

COP - Conference of the Parties

GGA - Global Goal on Adaptation

GHG - Greenhouse Gases

GST - Global Stocktake

IPLCs - Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

NAPs - National Adaptation Plans

NbS - Nature-based Solutions

NCQG - New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance

NDC - Nationally Determined Contributions

REDD+ - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

UN - United Nations

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

CURIOSITIES



The COP with the **highest number of participants** was COP28, in Dubai, with around **83,000 attendees**²⁵.



COP30 will be the first COP held in the **Amazon region**, as well as the first ever hosted by Brazil²⁶.



COP23, in 2017, **was presided over by Fiji but held in Germany**, due to the logistical challenges of hosting an event of that scale on a Pacific island²⁷.

COP15, in Copenhagen (2009), was marked by the largest protests ever recorded at a COP, with over **100,000 demonstrators** demanding more ambitious climate action. The event's president, Connie Hedegaard, eventually resigned from her position²⁸.



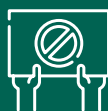
CEBDS began its participation in COPs at COP4, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1998, which was also the first COP held in Latin America²⁹.

The Kyoto Protocol, drafted during COP3 in Kyoto, Japan, **almost failed to materialize**.

The United States did not ratify the agreement, withdrawing from the protocol in 2001. It only entered into force in 2005³⁰.



COP6 was held in two different countries, divided into Part 1 in The Hague, Netherlands, and Part 2 in Bonn, Germany, in 2000 and 2001, respectively³¹.



COP25 was originally scheduled to take place in Chile, but due to **massive social protests**, the event was **moved to Madrid**, Spain, just a few weeks before its start³².



Germany is the country that has hosted the most COPs, with four editions: COP1, COP5, COP6, and COP23. Morocco and Buenos Aires follow, each having hosted two COPs³³.



Brazil **sent the largest delegation** to COP28, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, with **1,337 registered participants**, according to official UN data³⁴.

²⁵ <https://www.otempo.com.br/politica/governo/com-1-337-pessoas-delegacao-do-brasil-e-amaior-da-cop-28-1.3287961>

²⁶ <https://cebds.org/cebdsnacop30/>

²⁷ <https://cop23.cebds.org/>

²⁸ https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/noticias/2009/12/091216_cop15protesto_ebc

²⁹ <https://cebds.org/cebdsnacop30/>

³⁰ <https://antigo.mma.gov.br/clima/convencaodas-nacoes-unidas/protocolo-de-kioto.html>

³¹ <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supremebodies/conference-of-the-parties-cop>

³² <https://veja.abril.com.br/mundo/chile-naosediara-mais-cop-25-e-forum-da-apec-devidoa-protestos>

³³ <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supremebodies/conference-of-the-parties-cop>

³⁴ <https://www.otempo.com.br/politica/governo/com-1-337-pessoas-delegacao-do-brasil-e-amaior-da-cop-28-1.3287961>

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