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Report Highlights:

Brazil will host the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30), to take place in Belém, Pará, from November 10-21, 2025. The choice of hosting COP30 in the city was praised by the Brazilian government, but there are concerns related to infrastructure and logistics, including the high cost of lodging, accommodations, mobility, and the legacy of the conference for the city's residents. The agricultural and livestock sector is responsible for nearly 30 percent of Brazilian emissions (or over 70 percent when including emissions from deforestation directly or indirectly caused by the sector) and is working to adhere to Brazil's climate commitments, offering low-carbon solutions such as the use of biofuels and innovative agricultural practices.

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Overview

Brazil was formally chosen to host the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2023. COP30 will take place in Belém, Pará, from November 10-21, 2025. COP30 also includes the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP20) and the 7th session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA7).

COP30 marks 20 years since the Kyoto Protocol and 10 years since the adoption of the Paris Agreement. Brazil considers hosting COP30 in Belém strategic for placing the Amazon at the center of global discussions on climate.

As the host country, Brazil committed to strengthening multilateralism and fostering consensus on global targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The country has a longstanding climate legacy, including hosting the Earth Summit (Rio-92, 1992) and the Rio+20 Conference (2012).

Figure 1 – Location of Belém City



Source: Chart Post Brasília

Belém is the oldest capital of northern Brazil and is considered the gateway to the Amazon rainforest. The choice of hosting COP30 in the city was praised by the Brazilian government, but there are concerns related to infrastructure and logistics, including the high cost of lodging, accommodations, mobility, and the legacy of the conference for the city's residents.

In March 2024, the Brazilian Government launched the Extraordinary Secretariat for COP30 (SECOP), attached to the Office of the Chief of Staff, tasked with coordinating, articulating, guiding, and monitoring the actions of the federal, state, and host cities for COP30. The federal government, through the National Development Bank (BNDES), Itaipu, and the federal budget, has invested nearly BRL 5 billion in infrastructure works for the city of Belém.

About COP30

The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the largest global event for discussions and negotiations on climate. The meeting is held annually, with the presidency rotating among the five regions recognized by the United Nations.

One of the Belém conference's stated objectives is to mobilize stakeholders who are not formally part of the COPs. Currently, only national governments have a voice and vote at climate conferences. However, COP30 aims to include civil society and the private sector — specifically the energy, livestock, agriculture, forestry, and transportation sectors — in discussions and actions.

The COP30 presidency intends to align the private sector with the global goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Proposals and commitments are voluntary. The president of COP30, Ambassador Andre Correa do Lago, listed three priorities for the conference: accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement; defending and strengthening multilateralism and the climate pact; and connecting trade with real life.

The events leading up to the main sessions of COP30 began in May 2025 with the Copenhagen Climate Ministerial and the UNFCCC Climate Week. From June 16-26, the 62nd Session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies will take place in Bonn, Germany.

Chart 1
Schedule of Main COP30 Events in 2025

Event	Date	Location
Pre-COP Session	October 13-14	Brasília, Federal District
Leaders Summit	November 6-7	Belém - Pará
COP30	November 10-21	Belém - Pará

In October, the Pre-COP meeting will include climate-negotiating ministers to foster agreements on key issues for COP30. Approximately 30-50 international delegations will participate in the Pre-COP, which is organized by the host country a month before the climate conference. Observer representatives from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will also be invited. The event is expected to attract around 800 attendees, including international delegations and observers.

Although the Pre-COP is not part of the official UNFCCC calendar of events, it is one of several meetings held throughout the year in preparation to the climate conference.

COP30 Goals and Objectives

The COP30 Presidency identifies the primary challenges in implementing climate change measures as aligning the commitments of developed-economy countries and developing-economy countries regarding climate finance, ensuring emission reduction targets align with science, and addressing the socio-economic impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations.

The COP30 Presidency expects all delegations to be guided by three interconnected priorities: (1) strengthening multilateralism and the climate regime under the UNFCCC; (2) connecting the climate regime to people’s real lives; and (3) accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement by stimulating action and structural adjustments in all institutions capable of contributing to this goal.

To address these challenges, COP30 will be structured around four pillars to support each of the main commitments:

- **Global Task Force (*Mutirão*):** The task force established by the COP30 Presidency aims to gather 'self-determined contributions' from private sector and civil society initiatives to address climate issues. These contributions will serve as grassroots actions, similar to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) set by countries. Therefore, rather than making future promises, contributions to the task force

should be reflected in initiatives that have already been implemented, are currently underway, or are actively being developed.

- **Action Agenda:** The Action Agenda of COP30 is an initiative designed to expedite tangible actions to address climate change, encouraging commitments and projects that can create a significant impact. It acts as a guide to engage governments, businesses, and civil society in the implementation of sustainable solutions.
- **UNFCCC Negotiations:** The UNFCCC negotiations for COP30 encompass discussions among countries to tackle climate change and agree on measures to limit global warming. These negotiations generally concentrate on establishing targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, financing climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, and strengthening international cooperation. The objective is to reach a consensus on implementing the commitments made under the Paris Agreement and to ensure that countries fulfill their climate pledges.
- **Leaders Summit:** The Leaders Summit for COP30 is an event where world leaders convene to affirm their commitment to addressing climate change. At this summit, leaders usually discuss and highlight their countries' efforts and unveil new climate initiatives. It serves as a crucial platform for high-level engagement, promoting international cooperation, and encouraging concrete actions to expedite climate solutions.

The Circles of Leaders

The Circles of Leaders play an important role in decision-making at COP30, contributing to discussions on climate finance, representing the voices of traditional and indigenous communities, considering the future of climate governance, and focusing on a new approach to climate ethics.

The four Circles aim to enhance the COP30 Presidency's ability to mobilize the players to achieve the conference's outcomes.

Each group will operate independently of the COP30 Presidency, following a process and procedure agreed upon by their respective leadership. Their activities will run parallel to the negotiations.

1. The Circle of Global Ethical

Responsibility: United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres and President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, with the support of the Brazilian Presidency and Minister Marina Silva of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), will host dialogues in various regions, including some critical areas, to bring

Figure 2 – COP30 High-Level Delegates



COP30 Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago; COP30 CEO Ana Toni; Minister of Environment and Climate Change Marina Silva; Minister of Indigenous People Sonia Guajajara; and Minister of Finance Fernando Haddad. Source: COP30.br

together political, cultural, indigenous, Afro-descendant, and traditional community leaders, as well as artists, philosophers, entrepreneurs, and religious leaders.

2. The Circle for the Roadmap from Baku to Belém for USD 1.3 trillion: Led by Finance Minister Fernando Haddad and comprising ministers from relevant areas, experts, private sector representatives, and civil society members, the group will engage in periodic consultations and discussions on the Roadmap to mobilize USD 1.3 trillion. This circle will provide inputs to support the COP30 Presidency, which, together with the COP29 Presidency, will present the Roadmap report to the Parties to the Climate Framework Convention ahead of the Belém Conference.

3. The People's Circle: Led by Minister Sonia Guajajara, its primary objective is to enhance the COP30 President's efforts to address the demands and contributions of indigenous people, traditional communities, and Afro-descendants. This initiative complements existing forums for participation in the Climate Convention and aims to ensure that traditional knowledge is respected and integrated into the international dialogue on climate issues and their solutions.

4. The Circle of Presidents: For the first time since COP21 in 2015, the current presidents of COPs will convene. The group will be led by Laurent Fabius, former French Foreign Minister (2012-2016) and president of COP21. One of the primary objectives is to propose solutions for accelerating the implementation of the Paris Agreement and enhancing multilateralism and global climate governance.

In addition to the high-level presidency members of COP30, approximately 29 special envoys will serve on a voluntary and personal basis. They will act as key liaisons, facilitating the flow of information and perspectives from the areas they represent, enabling faster and more effective interactions. These envoys will also serve as direct channels for submitting demands and requests to the COP30 Presidency, acting as contact points for their respective sectors and regions.

The Special Envoy for Agriculture is Roberto Rodrigues, agricultural economist who served as Brazil's Minister of Agriculture (2003-2006) and Secretary of Agriculture and Supply for the State of São Paulo.

For more information on Special Envoys and key high-level representatives, please refer to the "Who's Who" section at the end of this report.

Brazil's Nationally Determined Contributions and Climate Commitments

Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) outline each country's efforts to reduce national greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. NDCs 3.0, representing the third round of country contributions, must be progressive and ambitious.

Brazil, the sixth largest global emitter, presented its NDC at COP29 in November 2024 and committed to reduce emissions by 59 percent to 67 percent by 2035, compared to 2005 levels, or to an absolute emission level of 1.05 to 0.85 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO₂e), based on the most recent inventory data. Brazil also targets climate neutrality by 2050.

The Brazilian government has established economy-wide absolute targets, which will be translated into detailed policies and measures to be implemented by the federal government. The highest governance structure for climate-related issues in Brazil is the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM). This permanent ministerial-level body monitors and promotes the implementation of actions and public policies within the federal executive branch related to the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC).

Under the coordination of the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC and the CIM, the drafting of the Brazilian NDC considered the processes and results obtained from the review of the Climate Plan, which involved a wide-ranging intersectoral effort including government, private sector, civil society, and the scientific community. In addition to the CIM, Brazil's NDC target is supported by implementation and scale-up mechanisms addressed in the Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies and the Ecological Transformation Plan.

Brazil's climate policies and commitments are designed and implemented to promote sustainable development and combat hunger, poverty, and inequalities. The PNMC mitigation and adaptation strategies include the participation of all stakeholders and monitoring and transparency mechanisms to enable independent agents to assess the effectiveness and impact of policy measures. Brazil's NDC reflects equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

The PNMC acknowledges the crucial role of agriculture in mitigating and adapting to climate change, with the goal of making the sector more resilient, productive, and environmentally responsible. Together with other sectoral plans, such as the Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Consolidation of a Low Carbon Emission Economy (ABC+ Plan), the PNMC sets forth specific guidelines and actions for the agricultural sector. The ABC+ Plan¹ also aims to address short-lived climate pollutants through sustainable practices, including the restoration of degraded pastures, the integration of crops, livestock, and forests, and the treatment of animal waste.

In the energy sector, the National Climate Plan details the expansion of electricity generation and the gradual replacement of fossil fuels with electrification solutions and advanced biofuels. It also supports the expansion of biofuel production associated with carbon capture and storage. In 2024, Brazil recorded a 50 percent share of renewable sources in its energy matrix, mainly influenced by hydropower plants, biomass, and the expansion of solar and wind power over the last decade.

The COP30 president stated biofuels are a sustainable solution for the energy transition and compatible with Brazil's agricultural capabilities. Brazil removed barriers related to biofuels originated from agricultural inputs and acknowledge their use as a climate solution to reduce GHG emissions while transitioning away from fossil fuels.

The transportation and industrial sectors are the country's main consumption centers and have the highest greenhouse gas emissions profiles in Brazil, accounting for 50.7 percent and 17.3 percent of GHG emissions, respectively. In 2024, the transportation sector in Brazil recorded a 25.7 percent share

¹ For more information about the ABC+ Plan, please refer to [Sustainable Agriculture Programs in Brazil – Past, Present and Future](#).

of renewable fuels. According to the National Confederation of Industries (CNI), approximately 48 percent of Brazil's industry invests in renewable power sources. In total, the share of renewable sources in the industrial sector, composed of basic industry, consumer goods industry, extractive industry and manufacturing industry, amounted to 64.4 percent in 2024.

The policies related to the Climate Plan foresee coordinated efforts to achieve zero deforestation by eliminating illegal deforestation and compensating for the legal suppression of native vegetation and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions. Forest restoration will be a key factor in Brazil's strategy, as it involves the nature-based removal of GHG from the atmosphere and supports the goal of climate neutrality by 2050. The strategy to combat deforestation includes the involvement of agribusiness leaders.

Agribusiness Participation

The agricultural and livestock sectors are collaborating to form a coalition similar to the transportation sector. Responsible for nearly 30 percent of Brazilian emissions (or over 70 percent when including emissions from deforestation directly or indirectly caused by the sector), agribusiness is the most polluting economic activity in the country, unlike in other countries where the energy sector typically leads. Industrial food systems use approximately 15 percent of fossil fuels annually.

The COP30 presidency has committed to advancing sustainable and regenerative food systems. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock established the Executive Committee for Agriculture and Livestock (CEAP) to advise the COP Presidency on formulating a proposal for the ministry's role at the Conference. The CEAP will be temporary and will operate until December 31, 2025. The group is required to present a report within 30 days after the end of the conference, detailing the activities developed, results obtained, and expected prospects from the event.

The Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) is responsible for engaging with the agribusiness sector and developing a joint proposal for GHG emission reduction. CEBDS has identified three main transition gaps for the sector: financing, feasible metrics, and public policies.

1. **Financing Gap:** Highlights a misalignment in the supply of capital, particularly for small and medium-sized producers who face bureaucratic barriers.
2. **Metrics Gap:** Concerns the measurement of the sector's carbon footprint. The methodologies for calculating greenhouse gas emissions from the field are considered poorly adapted to the reality of tropical agriculture. Existing internationally recognized methodologies were developed for temperate countries.
3. **Public Policies Gap:** Refers to the lack of large-scale public policies to encourage the adoption of more sustainable production practices.

The Brazilian agribusiness sector aims to demonstrate how national agricultural production can be part of the solution to the climate crisis by integrating actions of mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. The COP30 president highlighted that the sector has the potential to offer solutions, such as carbon capture (CCS). He emphasized that the conference in Belém will showcase the country's role in food security

and the transition to a low-carbon economy, using examples such as the use of biofuels, innovative practices in the livestock sector, and the central role in forest preservation.

Brazilian agribusiness is preparing an official position for COP30. The initiative by ABAG - Brazilian Agribusiness Association, along with its partner entities – the Latin American Business Council (CEAL), the Group of Southern Producing Countries (GPS), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the *Pensar Agropecuária Institute* (IPA) – aims to reaffirm the role of agriculture as part of the solution to climate challenges and Brazil's leading role.

Regarding biofuels, Brazil disputes the claim that the expansion of biofuels compromises food production or causes inflation. The Brazilian stance is that biofuel production, especially biodiesel, has developed in a complementary manner to food production, without causing scarcity or harmful competition for agricultural land. According to Brazilian officials, in the current scenario of record grain and sugarcane production, biofuel production does not impact food supply or food security.

Brazil is the largest producer and exporter of soybeans. The area designated for cultivation reached 47.5 million hectares in the 2024/25 harvest, with an estimated production of 167.4 million tons, an increase of 13.3 percent compared to the previous cycle. In round numbers, Brazil exports two-thirds of its soybean production and processes the remaining third.

On average, the soybean harvest generates about 80 percent bran and 20 percent oil for human consumption. The remaining soybean oil is diverted for biodiesel production. According to Brazil's official stance, stimulating biodiesel production has a direct impact on food chains by expanding supply and reducing the cost of feed for cattle, poultry, pigs, fish, and, consequently, human food.

COP30 Logistics and Hurdles

Most of Belém consists of 39 islands, which is expected to present numerous challenges related to hotel availability, limited transportation, sanitation, and security. The diplomatic community, private sector, and civil society have expressed concerns about logistics and accommodations. European countries are considering reducing the size of their delegations to avoid logistical and accommodation challenges.

The Government of Brazil expects to receive approximately 50,000 people for COP30. In 2023, when Belém bid to host COP30, the city had 30,000 hotel rooms available. Local press reports indicate a potential deficit of 14,000 hotel rooms, given the government's goal of providing 50,000 beds. Brazilian officials are working to scale down the number of participants. To ease logistical hurdles, the federal government has decided to move the Leaders Summit, which typically runs during the first few days of the COP, to November 6 and 7. The Pre-COP meetings will be held in Brasília on October 13 and 14, instead of in Belém.

To prevent price abuse and ensure transparency, the Government of Brazil announced on May 20 that the Bnetwork platform will be the official accommodation booking portal. This platform has been used in past COP editions, such as in Dubai (United Arab Emirates) and Baku (Azerbaijan). The platform will consolidate available rooms in hotels and private properties in Belém and include links for bookings on hotel boats. It will allow attendees to compare options, check prices and locations, and make secure, hassle-free reservations.

A newly built 19,000-square-meter (205,000-square-foot) "COP30 village" will offer 400 suites for heads of state and other leaders. In addition to the existing hotel network, the Brazilian government will rely on cruise ships, vacation rental sites, new hotels, and modified public hospitals and schools, including the possibility of offering tents and shared rooms.

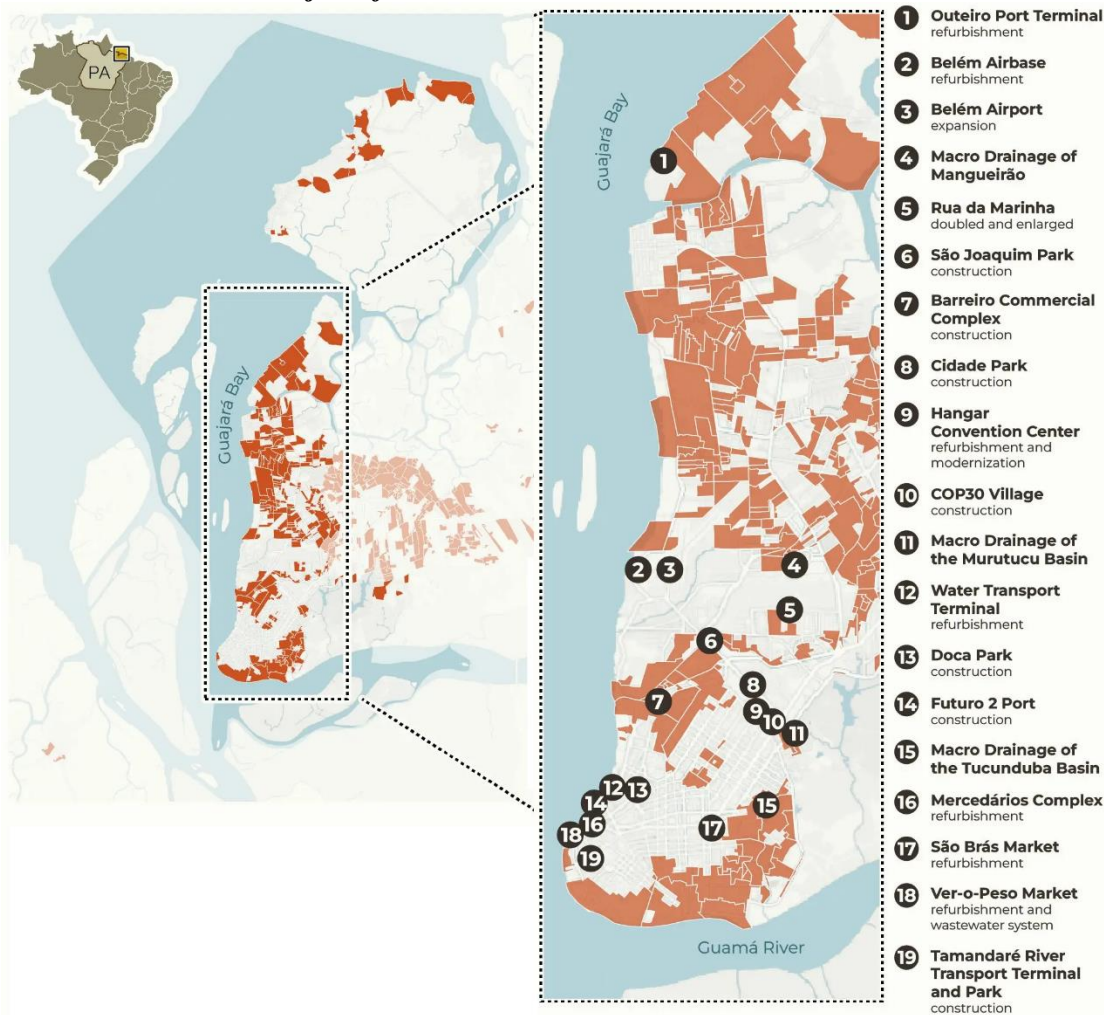
Two ships — the Costa Diadema and the MSC Seaview — have been selected and are in the process of being hired to provide extra accommodations. Together, they will add about 10,000 beds distributed in 4,000 cabins, according to the Extraordinary Secretariat for COP30. The ships will be docked at Outeiro Island, which is undergoing adjustments to accommodate large vessels and improve urbanization for check-in and reception.

In addition to accommodations concerns, federal authorities are also monitoring the cost of air tickets. Daily flights into and out of Belém may reduce pressure on COP30 participants, despite costs and logistical inconvenience. As of May 5, there are currently fifteen daily flights from São Paulo (Guarulhos, Congonhas, and Viracopos airports) to Belém, three daily flights from Rio de Janeiro to Belém, and four daily flights from Brasília to Belém. GOL Airlines is selling tickets for a new Belém-Miami route that will begin operating in June with two flights a week, on Thursdays and Sundays, round trip, departing at 11 pm and arriving at 3:30 am.

Starting in May, Azul Linhas Aéreas expanded its air network in the state of Pará, with three daily flights between Belém and São Paulo (Guarulhos International Airport). Azul currently operates Belém-Fort Lauderdale flights three times a week but has announced plans to increase the frequency. Belém airport can only accommodate 10 flights per hour, but the government plans for an airport expansion by November, as well as moving to a 24-hour workday.

All foreign participants entering Brazil for COP30 and the pre-session meetings must have a passport valid for at least three months from the date of entry. As of April 10, 2025, citizens from the United States, Canada, and Australia will need a visa to enter Brazil for tourism or business. Brazil will introduce a dedicated COP30 electronic visa application process for registered attendees to facilitate entry to the country. The regular visa application processing time can take up to two weeks.

Figure 3
Location and Main Projects for COP30










Source: Adapted from Sumauma

The works in *Parque da Cidade* (City Park), the main venue for COP30 discussions, are 78 percent completed as of early June. The percentage refers to the so-called "green zone," a larger space in the City Park that will receive the great mass of visitors from civil society for the debates. Another smaller area, which will receive heads of state, the "blue zone," will have temporary structures of easier assembly under the responsibility of the UN (United Nations) and that, following the event, will be eliminated to make way for another destination.

The City Park is expected to receive heads of state and government, activists, scientists, and representatives of civil society from all over the world. In addition to the City Park, the Government of Pará is carrying out more than 30 infrastructure works in the city. The intervention for the sanitation of the *Ver-O-Peso* market, one of the main tourist attractions in the city, is only 29 percent completed.

Who's Who

	<p>Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago, COP30 President</p> <p>André Aranha Corrêa do Lago was born in 1959. He has a degree in Economics from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and joined the Brazilian foreign service in 1982. Corrêa do Lago has been working with the sustainable development agenda since 2001.</p>
	<p>Ana Toni, COP30 Executive Director</p> <p>Ana Toni is the National Secretary for Climate Change at the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. An economist with a PhD in Political Science, Ana has a long track record of promoting projects and public policies aimed at social justice, the environment and climate change. She is a member of the Network of Brazilian Women Leaders for Sustainability.</p>
	<p>Dan Ioschpe, Climate High-Level Champion</p> <p>Dan Ioschpe is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ioschpe-Maxion and a member of WEG, Marcopolo, and Embraer. He is also one of the Vice Presidents of Fiesp (Federação das Indústrias do Estado de São Paulo). He graduated in Social Communication from UFRGS (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul), followed by a postgraduate degree in Marketing from ESPM-SP (Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing) and an MBA from Tuck, at Dartmouth College, in the USA.</p>
	<p>Elbia Gannoum, Special Envoy for Energy</p> <p>Economist with over 20 years of experience in the energy sector, she is the Executive President of ABEEólica (Brazilian Wind Energy and New Technologies Association) and vice-chair of the Global Wind Energy Council. Mother of three and diversity advocate in the energy sector, she co-founded the "Energy of Transformation" platform. She holds a Ph.D. in Production Engineering.</p>
	<p>Marina Grossi, Special Envoy for Private Sector</p> <p>President of CEBDS since 2010 with over 25 years of experience in climate change and sustainable finance. She represented Brazil in UN climate negotiations (1997-2001) and coordinated the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change. She serves on multiple boards and holds an economics degree from the University of Brasília with specialized training from Fundação Dom Cabral and Cambridge University.</p>

	<p>Roberto Rodrigues, Special Envoy for Agriculture</p> <p>Agricultural economist who served as Brazil's Minister of Agriculture (2003-2006) and Secretary of Agriculture and Supply for the State of São Paulo. Currently Professor Emeritus at FGV and FAO Special Ambassador for cooperativism, he also serves on various boards related to agribusiness and sustainability. He holds an agricultural engineering degree from ESALQ/USP and was awarded Doctor Honoris Causa by UNESP.</p>
	<p>Sinéia do Vale, Special Envoy for Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Wapichana Indigenous leader from the Serra da Lua Indigenous Territory who co-chairs the UNFCCC Indigenous Caucus since 2024. She coordinates the Territorial, Environmental and Climate Change Management Department at the Indigenous Council of Roraima while actively participating in the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform. She holds an environmental management degree from Cathedral College and is completing a master's in Sustainability at the University of Brasília.</p>

Attachments:

No Attachments.