



THE COP30 SIMULATION DECLARATION



COP30

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Preamble

The British University in Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme organise the annual COP Simulation, a youth-led climate Programme that brings together students from around the world to simulate the COP and engage in discussions to provide solutions for climate action. Participants are recruited globally to develop skills in diplomacy, negotiations, critical thinking, compromise, public speaking, writing, and research. They are trained to become country delegates, technical experts, and representatives of international climate stakeholders.

Four versions of the Simulation have been implemented: COP27, COP28, COP29, and COP30 Simulation. Noting its significant impact, the COP Simulation is held with the support of the COP27 Presidency, the Egyptian Ministries of Higher Education and Scientific Research and Youth and Sports, the British Embassy in Egypt, and the UN Climate Change High-Level Champion for Egypt.

Each year, the COP Simulation partners with a leading academic institution in the COP Presidency's host country. The successful COP27 Simulation was followed by highly impactful COP28 and COP29 Simulations with Zayed University and ADA University respectively. This year, the COP30 Simulation is held in collaboration with the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ/COPPE) and the Federal University of Pará (UFPA).

This Declaration comprises the voted statements independently developed by the COP30 Simulation Delegates, formed from their research and technical discussions at the Cairo conference preceding COP30 in Belém, Brazil. These resolutions, reflecting the voices and aspirations of youth committed to advancing climate action for a better future, will be presented as the official statements at COP30.

Our goal is to further increase youth engagement in climate action, share knowledge, and exchange experiences, paving the way for students to have a voice and be represented at COP30.

**Dr Sarah El-khishin,
Director of Strategy Development and
University Advisor on SDGs**

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Decision 1/CP-Simulation.30 – Adaptation: Strengthening resilience through National Adaptation Plans, the Global Goal on Adaptation, Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda and nature-based solutions for climate-vulnerable systems.

We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of the Parties in its 30th Session (COP30),

Recognising the urgent need to address increasing water scarcity, droughts, and floods that threaten human security, food systems, and ecosystems worldwide,

Affirming that water security, climate-resilient agriculture, and nature-based solutions are essential pillars of effective adaptation under the Paris Agreement,

Recognising with concern that current levels of adaptation funding remain insufficient to meet the urgent needs of vulnerable countries and communities, and that greater financial commitments are required to ensure effective and equitable implementation.

1.1 *Call for* the scaling up of integrated water resource management, early-warning systems, and transboundary cooperation over shared basins to strengthen resilience;

1.2 *Invite* Parties to enhance agricultural systems through innovation, inclusive policies, and targeted support for smallholder farmers, ensuring food security and equity;

1.3 *Note* the urgent need for predictable and accessible finance to support developing and climate-vulnerable countries, including grant-based finance for SIDS, LDCs, and with extra protection for indigenous people in implementing adaptation measures;

1.4 *Urge* the creation of a Multilateral Panel on Climate Solutions under the UNFCCC to coordinate climate adaptation strategies by Köppen climate zones, fostering collaboration among public and private sectors to facilitate technology transfer, Indigenous knowledge, and finance mechanisms for implementation;

1.5 *Urge* the establishment of an international program to deploy advanced technologies for water monitoring sensors, funded by high and upper-middle-income countries according to the World Bank classifications, excepting climate-vulnerable countries from this classification, to deploy best practices and promote capacity building, and prioritising vulnerable countries regarding managing floods, droughts, and water scarcity;

1.6 *Urge* the creation of partnerships with Indigenous peoples, local communities, and youth movements to ensure adaptation actions are inclusive, equitable, and sustainable;

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1.7 *Invite* Parties to strengthen international cooperation in technology development and transfer, ensuring that climate technologies, including green hydrogen and clean energy solutions, are treated as essential goods, in line with equitable access principles;

1.8 *Affirm* that capacity building and training should accompany such technological programs, empowering local communities and youth to operate and maintain advanced technology-based solutions;

1.9 *Encourage* the integration of data from advanced technological sensors into national and regional early-warning systems to improve preparedness and response to climate risks, especially water-related risks;

1.10 *Encourage* the integration of climate technology and water resilience into educational curricula, ensuring that future generations are equipped with the knowledge to adapt;

1.11 *Shall enable* experience-sharing mechanisms between vulnerable countries, supported by international cooperation and partnerships;

1.12 *Agree* that park systems in urban areas represent vital nature-based solutions, making cities more liveable while enhancing resilience;

1.13 *Affirm* that nature-based systems are often more cost-effective than grey infrastructure, providing multiple co-benefits for ecosystems and communities;

1.14 *Establish* an action plan on water security, with a short-term goal by 2030 to secure adequate funding for the development of water system infrastructure in vulnerable regions, thereby strengthening resilience to immediate climate risks; and a long-term goal by 2050 to enhance and modernise global water infrastructure through the integration of innovative technologies and sustainable practices;

1.15 *Encourage* the initiation of stronger North–South collaboration to accelerate climate adaptation and ensure shared responsibility for a sustainable urban future;

1.16 *Call for* the establishment of a research centre on architecture and engineering for urban climate adaptation based in the Global South, to host a global database to share best practice in sustainable building design, waste management and flood prevention, including Indigenous techniques;

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1.17 *Urge* UN scientific bodies to develop region-based frameworks for the development of climate-friendly urban infrastructure, enhancing resilience, biodiversity, and citizens' well-being by COP31;

1.18 *Encourage* Parties to support community-led adaptation projects, ensuring local ownership, inclusion of women and youth, and integration of traditional knowledge in national and local resilience strategies;

1.19 *Call* for the operationalisation of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) through measurable indicators, through the spirit of Mutirão.



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Decision 2/CP-Simulation.30 - Mitigation: Scaling up ambition through NDCs, net-zero targets, and carbon markets for a just global energy and industrial transition

We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of the Parties in its 30th Session (COP30),

Recognising the urgent need to enhance global mitigation efforts through inclusive, science-based, and equitable mechanisms that protect ecosystems, support livelihoods, and ensure a just and orderly energy transition,

Acknowledging the vital role of nature-based solutions, including blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves, seagrasses, and coastal wetlands, in absorbing and storing greenhouse gases while supporting biodiversity and local economies,

Affirming that community-driven approaches and equitable benefit-sharing are central to the long-term success and credibility of climate mitigation actions,

Recalling the outcomes of previous Conferences of the Parties, emphasising the importance of carbon markets, transparency, and the mobilisation of finance for sustainable development and just transition,

Emphasising that the development of a global carbon market must reflect the principles of fairness, accountability, and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), in light of national circumstances,

Reaffirming Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement on carbon markets while allowing for linkages between regional systems (such as the EU Emissions Trading System and national schemes) and revisiting this clause in 2028, while ensuring integrity and price stability through minimum and maximum price corridors and transparent auction systems.

2.1 *Encourage* Parties to integrate blue carbon ecosystems into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and to create verified, transparent “blue carbon credits” that reward coastal protection, restoration, and sustainable use, with a self-determined share of revenues directed to local communities and indigenous people;

2.2 *Call upon* Parties to support a working group to decide on appropriate MRV procedures for occupied territories and conflict zones to maintain market integrity;

2.3 *Request* the introduction of a new, science-based methodology for climate accounting for rewilded land, including marine and water sources, that credits the carbon sequestration and
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avoided emissions (from fertiliser, methane, etc.) achieved by converting farmland back to native ecosystems;

2.4 *Invite* Parties to strengthen international cooperation in technology development and transfer, ensuring that climate technologies, including green hydrogen and renewable energy solutions, are treated as essential goods, in line with CBDR;

2.5 *Urge* Parties and relevant institutions to establish National Circularity Targets (NCTs) under a newly formed Global Circularity Goal by 2030 within the UNFCCC framework, emphasising the need to reduce embedded emissions of products;

2.6 *Encourage* Parties and non-state actors to strive towards doubling their circularity rate by 2035;

2.7 *Invite* for the international adoption of 'Right to Repair' and internationally recognised eco-design principles by mandating longevity, reparability, and material efficiency;

2.8 *Request* the development of international standards for forest accounting, including standardised metrics for forest coverage, forest health, and global reporting, utilising country-specific and context-based phase calculation;

2.9 *Encourage* Parties to gradually decarbonise the civil transport sector as a key measure to achieve immediate emission reductions during the clean energy transition;

2.10 *Urge* a just, orderly and equitable transition ensuring energy access, protection of workers and communities, and enhanced support for SIDS and LDCs to scale renewables and efficiency;

2.11 *Encourage* Parties to adopt integrated approaches that link mitigation and adaptation through a just transition to sustainable and renewable energy systems, in line with the Paris Agreement (Articles 4 and 7) and IPCC Article 6 findings, to maximise climate co-benefits and support resilient, low-emission development pathways.

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Decision 3/CP-Simulation.30 – Loss and Damage: Addressing irreversible climate impacts through the Loss and Damage Fund, justice frameworks, and support for displaced and affected communities.

We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of the Parties in its 30th Session (COP30),

Emphasising that the developing countries contribute to only 25% of global emissions yet bear approximately 75% of the economic burden of climate change, a clear manifestation of global environmental inequity,

Strongly stating that climate finance must extend beyond direct monetary aid. Tariff concessions and trade facilitation can serve as innovative instruments to promote economic growth, generate domestic revenue, and enable countries to self-fund climate initiatives, and tariff concessions can complement direct money aid,

Noting that climate change is intrinsically linked to global GDP, trade, agriculture, and water security expected to face severe disruptions, posing systemic risks to global stability,

Mentioning the International Court of Justice’s advisory opinion reinforces the moral and ethical duty of the international community to support and finance mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing nations, ensuring a just and equitable transition,

Reaffirming the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) and recognising the special circumstances of Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries,

Acknowledging that ocean-based economic and non-economic losses have not been considered enough within the Loss and Damage Fund.

3.1 *Define* climate-related loss and damage as the residual impacts of climate change that remain when climate mitigation and adaptation are no longer sufficient, including both economic and non-economic harms that are unavoidable, irreversible, intolerable, or attributable to human activity;

3.2 *Call for* the creation of a Global Loss and Damage Transparency and Results Platform under the supervision of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damages (FRLD), designed to publicly track and display data on pledges, disbursements, beneficiaries, and project outcomes;

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3.3 *Encourage* the improved operationalisation of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damages (FRLD), requiring finance, technical support, and institutional mechanisms to help vulnerable countries recover, rebuild, and strengthen resilience in line with Article 8 of the Paris Agreement;

3.4 *Encourage* countries to provide tariff concessions for climate-sensitive exports from climate-vulnerable and developing countries, ensuring these measures are transparent, predictable, and consistent with global trade rules;

3.5 *Encourage* States and international institutions to explore trade-based climate finance mechanisms, including tariff concessions and preferential trade arrangements, as complementary tools and as part of a country's contributions to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) for Climate Finance;

3.6 *Call for* good governance and transparency, which are fundamental to building trust and accountability among Parties to enhance the effectiveness of international climate cooperation and financial support mechanisms;

3.7 *Encourage* an economic diversification strategy that broadens the productive base across energy, tourism and related sectors, provided it accelerates the transition toward sustainable and low-carbon growth;

3.8 *Call on* Parties to fulfil and scale up existing commitments to the Fund for Responding to the Loss and Damages (FRLD) to ensure its adequacy and effectiveness;

3.9 *Invite* the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and climate-vulnerable countries to jointly identify goods and services whose tariff reductions can enhance economic resilience and generate domestic fiscal space for adaptation and recovery;

3.10 *Encourage* the dissemination of the results of previous studies to ensure that climate-related loss and damage tariff concessions are substantially linked to economic and non-economic loss and damage compensation, climate adaptation, and economic development. These should include ways to measure non-economic losses such as health, culture, environment, and community well-being;

3.11 *Encourage* the need to enhance climate awareness in developing countries by integrating environmental education and cultural engagement into national development agendas, ensuring that public understanding complements adaptation, mitigation, and Loss and Damage efforts;

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3.12 *Encourage* the private sector to participate actively in climate resilience efforts by investing in sustainable infrastructure, green industries, green jobs, and localised adaptation initiatives, supported by clear incentive frameworks and public-private partnerships;

3.13 *Encourage* the private sector to integrate climate refugees into the domestic workforce through specific training programs;

3.14 *Affirm* that climate-related trade and finance mechanisms shall operate under the principles of fairness, equity, and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), ensuring that all nations can contribute meaningfully to a climate equitable future;

3.15 *Encourage* the identification and development of migration and socioeconomic pathways for climate refugees by providing education and vocational training for individuals for an easier socioeconomic pathway;

3.16 *Institutionalise* loss and damage governance within climate change action frameworks, pending further input and coordination with relevant Parties;

3.17 *Recommend* that a target of at least 10% of the Funds for Responding to the Loss and Damages (FRLD) be allocated to programs to support climate refugees;

3.18 *Encourage* host countries to facilitate the social and economic integration of climate refugees into new communities through inclusive education, vocational training, and cultural exchange programs;

3.19 *Acknowledge* that, in certain cases, climate refugees may be unable to exercise the right of return due to irreversible environmental degradation, and call for durable, rights-based resettlement solutions to ensure their safety, dignity, and long-term stability;

3.20 *Encourage* Parties to aim to preserve and, where preservation is not possible, to document and protect the cultural memory and heritage value of sites threatened by climate impacts;

3.21 *Encourage* the FRLD to incorporate Loss and Damage compensation to domestic disaster risk and reduction response;

3.22 *Support* access to essential facilities and compensational funds by children, women, and marginalised groups;

3.23 *Include* children and marginalised group rights and gender equity in order to ensure their access to essential facilities and compensational funds;

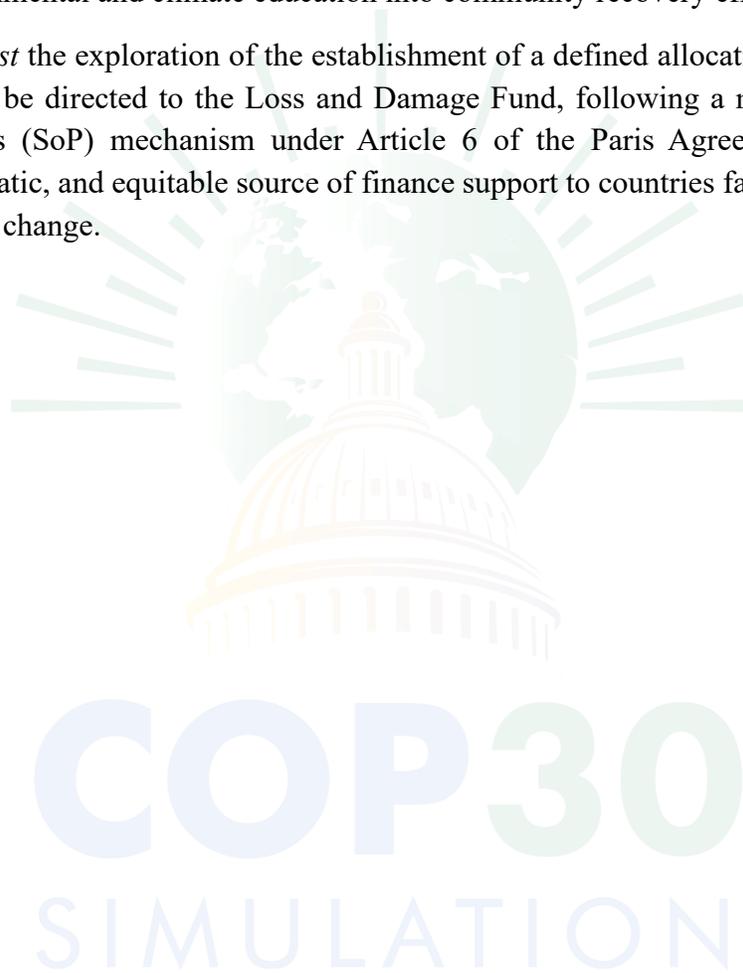
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3.24 *Enhance support* for the early warning systems and acknowledge their importance for reducing loss and damage;

3.25 *Call for* the establishment of a Human Development and Education Window within the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damages (FRLD), dedicated to supporting the reconstruction of climate-resilient educational infrastructure, ensuring learning continuity after disasters, and integrating environmental and climate education into community recovery efforts;

3.26 *Suggest* the exploration of the establishment of a defined allocation of global carbon credit revenues to be directed to the Loss and Damage Fund, following a model similar to the Share of Proceeds (SoP) mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, to provide a predictable, automatic, and equitable source of finance support to countries facing the irreversible impacts of climate change.



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Decision 4/CP-Simulation.30 – Climate Finance: Reforming and scaling climate finance to meet the \$300B and NCQG goals with fair access, debt justice, and innovative instruments.

We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of the Parties in its 30th Session (COP30),

Reaffirming our commitment to deepening cooperation among Global South countries for inclusive and sustainable global governance,

Recognising the role of nature-based solutions in enhancing resilience, preserving biodiversity, and supporting sustainable livelihoods,

Acknowledging the UK's success in the Environmental Land Management scheme.

4.1 *Request* the establishment of a standardised debt-for-climate swap framework that integrates debt relief with climate action, creating mutual benefits whereby developing countries gain fiscal space for adaptation and resilience, while contributing collectively toward the delivery of the \$1.3 trillion New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance directed towards achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) according to the CBDR.

4.2. *Urge* all creditors to implement pre-agreed automatic pauses on debt service obligations for a period of 1 month to the most vulnerable nations, with a review period in the aftermath of the devastating climate disaster, with the potential to extend up to 12 months. The committee assessing the level of devastation will be an independent committee composed of the affected countries, both benefiting and paying;

4.3. *Encourage* the scaling up of climate finance toward nature-based solutions, recognising the vital contributions of indigenous and local knowledge, and ensuring direct and equitable access to resources for indigenous people, local communities, women, and youth, while strengthening capacity-building efforts to enable effective and sustainable implementation;

4.4. *Call for* an increase in investment flows to developing nations, through bilateral and multilateral agreements, to strengthen climate-aligned infrastructure, capacity building, and sustainable economic growth;

4.5. *Urge* the continued allocation of resources to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and related multilateral climate-finance mechanisms to support emission reduction targets, technological innovation, and balanced energy transitions that promote carbon neutrality in accordance with nationally determined pathways under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

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- a. *Call for* the reform of governance and direct access modalities within the GCF and Adaptation Fund to ensure allocated resources reach on-the-ground projects efficiently and reflect equitable regional representation across all continents.
- b. *Request* that these procedural reforms reduce transaction costs and investment risk, ensuring predictable financial flows to vulnerable communities, while promoting regional implementation platforms to improve direct access and coordination.
- c. *Encourage* increasing the share of direct access projects to 30% of all approved projects, up from the current 21%, to strengthen country ownership and reduce administrative costs, and expand participation of national development banks and BRICS-affiliated institutions as accredited entities.
- d. *Emphasise* that all the GCF operations must remain transparent, free from political conditionality, and conducted with full respect for national sovereignty and the principle of CBDR-RC

4.6. *Support* efforts to lower the cost of capital through guarantees, blended finance, and calls on MDBs, working with the private sector, to scale up de-risking mechanisms;

4.7. *Encourage* the allocation of blended finance to increase energy generation capacity through MDBs, renewable energy projects, and supporting sustainable access to clean energy in developing regions;

4.8 *Call for* climate finance to be allocated in a balanced and equitable manner, ensuring predictable support for both mitigation and adaptation, with adaptation funding scaled up in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement and mitigation investments maintained at no less than 20 per cent of total flows as a baseline. Finance flows should be determined on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities, with implementation and oversight facilitated through accredited national development banks and other domestic financial intermediaries to strengthen country ownership, transparency, and accessibility for SIDS and LDCs;

4.9 *Encourage* voluntary exchange of outstanding bonds and loans into new green and inclusive sovereign bonds with longer maturity and state-contingent disaster clauses to support indebted countries;

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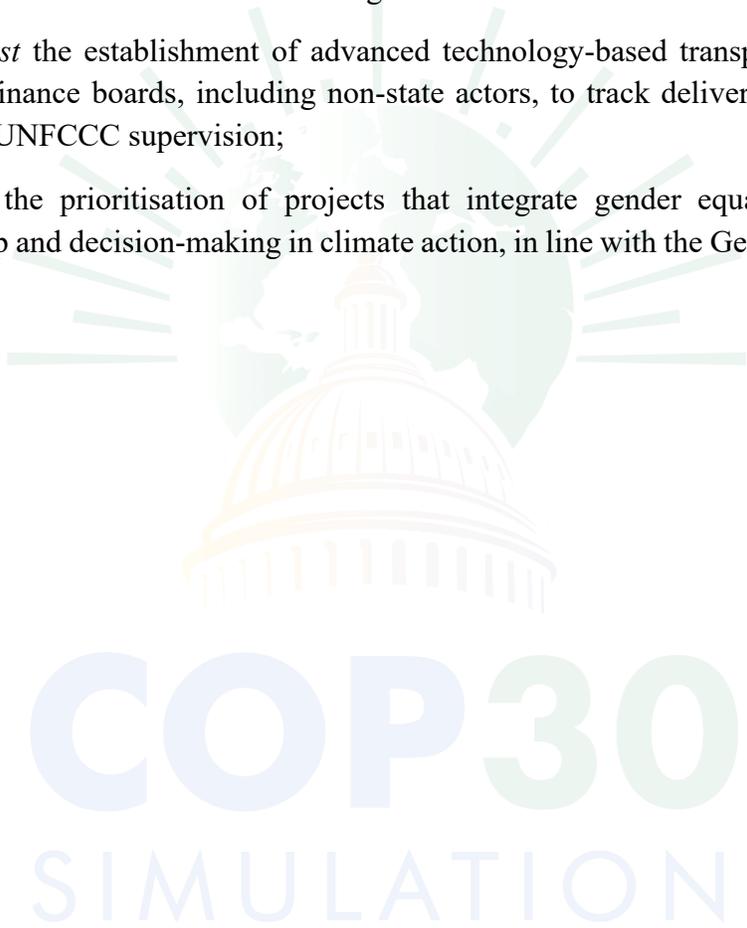


4.10 *Encourage* the formation of a voluntary global land management scheme involving a farmer-based land grant fund promoting sustainable farming practices, with funding provided from agricultural tariffs;

4.11 *Encourage* establishment of a Global Debt and Climate Resilience Forum under existing multilateral frameworks, such as the G20 Debt Roundtable, to enhance data-sharing, fiscal predictability, and alignment between debt relief and climate goals, and ensure inclusive representation of vulnerable economies and integration of climate resilience consideration;

4.12 *Request* the establishment of advanced technology-based transparency dashboards and participatory finance boards, including non-state actors, to track delivery of climate-linked finance, under the UNFCCC supervision;

4.13 *Urge* the prioritisation of projects that integrate gender equality and empower women’s leadership and decision-making in climate action, in line with the Gender Action Plan on Climate Change.



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Decision 5/CP-Simulation.30 – Capacity Building and ACE: Empowering communities through education, technology transfer, youth participation, and institutional capacity building for climate action

We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of the Parties in its 30th Session (COP30),

Recalling the value and importance of youth as active individuals and communities within climate action,

Highlighting the vitality of focusing on non-state actors, indigenous groups and the most vulnerable communities while developing initiatives, projects and opportunities,

Affirming the significance of outlining environmentally, culturally and contextually relevant plans,

Condemning the loss of sovereignty of war-affected regions, causing difficulties with establishing and improving proper capacity-building infrastructure,

Noting the curriculum gaps leading to substandard climate education across different fields and levels of education.

5.1 Call upon nations to create legally binding policies and initiatives to progress within the domains of capacity building and ACE through updating nationally determined commitments (NDCs);

a. Sanctions are to be placed by international governing bodies on countries that do not meet their outlined nationally determined commitments (NDCs), which will be monitored by a regulatory body under the UNFCCC and act as a fund for other capacity building initiatives and projects within the sanctioned state.

5.2 Recall the importance of the sovereignty and control of infrastructure within conflict-affected territories for the process of capacity building, education and improving curricula as well as implementing outlined initiatives;

5.3 Recommend the inclusion of student governing bodies (i.e. student unions), especially within Global South countries, as part of the national ACE plans, providing a force for implementation of climate-related initiatives and policies from a diverse group of youth;

5.4 Suggest strengthening and integrating ACE within national institutional frameworks, focusing on ambitious nationally determined commitments (NDCs);

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5.5 *Invite* states to allocate a part of existing climate finance for capacity building and ACE initiatives and projects, in line with the principles of equity and CBDR;

5.6 *Call* for south-south cooperation, country-owned-based approaches and private sector engagement for capacity building and ACE initiatives and projects;

5.7 *Draw* attention to the importance of inclusivity within capacity building and technology transfer, with quotas set for the participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

5.8 *Request* the development of metrics to assess the community's needs and the actual gap in inclusion between different groups to be used as a guide for providing fair opportunities;

5.9 *Establish* the research and capacity building processes referred to in clause 5.4 to especially impact underdeveloped climate-related technologies, such as the application of artificial intelligence (AI) within climate-related issues, and climate health-related risks;

5.10 *Invite* the EU countries and partnerships such as the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), World Bank (education & climate funds) and the Green Climate Fund to provide funding for the initiatives referenced in clause 5.4;

5.11 *Call for* the prioritisation of training the youth on mechanisms of installing and operating renewable energy sources;

5.12 *Recommend* the establishment of artificial intelligence (AI) specialised programs;

5.13 *Encourage* Parties to adopt drip irrigation, hydroponics, and solar-powered water systems to address desertification and water scarcity

a. *Strengthen* training programs for agricultural technologists and irrigation engineers to build green skills,

b. *Promote* greywater reuse and drought early warning systems to safeguard food and water security.

5.14 *Recognise* that oil-dependent economies require a just and gradual energy transition supported by technology and finance.

a. Promote gas-flaring reduction, carbon capture, and green hydrogen pilot projects to cut emissions.

b. Create green employment pathways for environmental engineers, CCS operators, and energy auditors.

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5.15 *Encourage* States to promote the establishment of semester-abroad and exchange programs to promote knowledge exchange and capacity building in best practice for sustainable building design, prioritising students with disabilities and those from Indigenous and marginalised backgrounds, coordinated by UNFCCC and UNESCO;



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Decision 6/CP-Simulation.30 – Climate Security and Ecocide: Climate Justice, Ecocide & Security: Advancing climate justice by tackling ecocide, human rights threats, protecting indigenous communities’ rights, and conflict-driven emissions through inclusive and secure governance

We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of the Parties in its thirtieth session (COP30),

Recognising the urgent need for resilient and equitable climate governance in an era defined by intensifying floods, droughts, and water insecurity, and acknowledging that environmental degradation and ecosystem collapse threaten global peace, prosperity, and human security,

Recognising further the vital role of Indigenous knowledge in adaptation, early warning, and sustainable resource management, and its contribution to climate resilience and recovery,

Emphasising that equitable trade frameworks, access to technology, and inclusive finance are indispensable to building resilience in water and disaster management systems, particularly across climate-vulnerable regions and least developed countries,

Acknowledging the efforts of international organisations and institutions to align trade and investment systems with climate and food security objectives, and noting the critical role of transparent, rules-based trade in promoting low-carbon, sustainable production,

Affirming that environmental protection forms a central pillar of human security and that accountability for large-scale environmental destruction, including ecocide, must be pursued as part of a broader framework of international justice and sustainable development,

Defining ecocide as “unlawful or wanton acts committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and widespread long-term damage to the environment being caused by those acts”,

Reaffirming the importance of gender equality and the integration of gender equity and ethical Artificial Intelligence (AI) (advanced technology) governance into all environmental and climate frameworks, recognising that inclusive and transparent technology can enhance early warning systems, improve water allocation, and empower women and Indigenous leaders as agents of resilience,

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Affirming support for the recognition and codification of ecocide as an international crime, and recommending the renegotiation of trade and investment treaties that prioritise corporate interests over planetary survival, so as to create binding legal frameworks that hold transnational corporations accountable for environmental destruction,

Underscoring the need to integrate biodiversity protection, sustainable land and water management, and resilient food systems into semi-binding international trade obligations that advance both mitigation and adaptation goals, while recognising ecosystem collapse as an existential risk.

6.1 *Call for* enhanced regional and global cooperation to strengthen adaptation, disaster prevention, and early warning systems through knowledge sharing, capacity building, and inclusive governance, ensuring that all communities are protected before crises occur;

6.2 *Request* the establishment of a Global Water Resilience Partnership, coordinated by the UNFCCC, UNESCO, and UN-Water, and developed in cooperation with global development funds, to ensure that financial and technical resources reach the most climate-vulnerable regions and populations;

6.3 *Further request* the creation of Regional Climate Knowledge Hubs that link mountain, coastal, and arid regions across continents, enabling real-time exchange of data on glacial melt, water management, food systems, and resilient agricultural practices;

6.4 *Call upon* developed nations to strengthen financial and technological support for adaptation and just transition efforts in developing countries, and with direct access through national entities, to alleviate the disproportionate burden faced by those least responsible for global emissions yet most affected by their consequence;

6.5 *Encourage* national programs to reduce non-revenue water losses by at least 15% within three years, supported by modern monitoring, decentralised treatment, and, where appropriate, clean-energy desalination;

6.6 *Call for* multi-development bank de-risking measures and the application of (neutral) scientific and technological methodologies by the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), ensuring innovation benefits all regions equally;

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6.7 *Encourage* the creation of a Mountain Food Security Innovation Fund (under UN partnership) to support research, early-warning technologies, and youth-led Agra tech entrepreneurship in high-risk and high-altitude regions;

6.8 *Encourage* the establishment of due diligence frameworks and preventive consultation mechanisms within international trade systems, ensuring that all participating states adopt environmental-integrity clauses and restrictions on imports linked to recent ecosystem conversion;

6.9 *Shall* support the proposed Global Ethical Stocktake (GES) that integrates scientific and legal dimensions into UNFCCC processes. The GES should regularly assess state and corporate climate conduct based not only on emissions, but also on equity, justice, and protection of human rights;

6.10 *Shall* reform the Investor State Dispute Settlement systems, excluding them in climate-relevant investment treaties;

6.11 *Shall* ensure that all climate-related projects, particularly those involving land use, deforestation, or resource extraction, follow Free, Prior, and Informed consent (FPIC) standards. Mainly protecting indigenous sovereignty, preventing conflicts, and aligning with rights-based governance principles;

6.12 *Request* the creation of a High-Level Expert Group to explore definitional, legal, and enforcement options for recognising severe environmental destruction, including ecocide, under international law (framed as a legal exploration, not binding codification), and ensuring Global South leadership;

6.13 *Urge* Parties to report on national measures to prevent large-scale environmental destruction, including domestic legal and accountability frameworks;

6.14 *Affirm* that justice must be transparent and inclusive—protecting children, women, and displaced persons, protecting marginalised groups, and valuing care work and community participation in green transitions;

6.15 *Request* enhanced cooperation on technology transfer, equitable financing through regional platforms, development banks, and international economic alliances promoting innovation and fair access to resources;

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6.16 *Urge* the finalisation of a Roadmap toward a legal codification of ecocide and related climate crimes by 2030 through expert consultation, voluntary national alignment, and cross-regional dialogue—building global accountability based on prevention, recovery, and justice

Phase 1 – Soft-Law Acknowledgement

Phase 2 – Expert Working Group

Phase 3 –Domestically Codify Ecocide

Phase 4 – Formal Roadmap Toward Legal Codification

6.17 *Call* for the creation of a panel under the UNFCCC to define the term “climate refugee”, setting the precedent for formal recognition within the UNFCCC framework, and recognising human mobility in the context of climate change, including displacement, migration, and planned relocation caused by climate disasters;

6.18 *Explore* mechanisms to hold Parties accountable for non-compliance with their climate pledges through cooperative peer review (PRV), ensuring transparency and integrity in implementation.



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Decision 7/CP-Simulation.30 – Global Stocktake & COP30 Implementation Agenda: Driving global implementation by translating the Global Stocktake into collective action, accountability, and justice-centred delivery at COP30.

We, the Delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of the Parties in its 30th Session

Recognising the urgency of aligning global climate action with equity, accountability, and measurable progress under the Paris Agreement, further recognising the circumstances of Small Island Developing States,

Acknowledging that the Global Stocktake (GST) serves as the central mechanism for assessing collective progress toward achieving the Agreement’s goals,

Affirming that fairness, transparency, and inclusiveness in climate finance are indispensable for ensuring effective and just implementation,

Calling for bridging between global commitments and local realities, ensuring that financing and implementation mechanisms reflect on-the-ground needs,

Recognising the commitment under the Paris Agreement to pursue efforts to limit global warming to 1.5°C, and the corresponding need to mobilise at least USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035 to align global finance and implementation with this goal.

7.1 *Call for* a Global Mutirão that brings together governments, the private sector, civil society and communities in a coordinated, participatory effort to implement sustainable projects, share resources and ensure accountability through collaborative decision-making and transparent public reporting;

7.2 *Urge* all Parties to provide equitable access to climate finance, prioritising refugees, vulnerable populations, indigenous people, countries with special circumstances such as SIDs, LDCs and communities in fragile and conflict-affected contexts;

7.3 *Propose* the creation of shared benchmarks so that Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) align with a Global Development Compact (GDC) built on fairness and cooperation;

7.4 *Encourage* bottom-up accountability systems, including participatory monitoring and digital dashboards accessible to the public when available;

7.5 *Support* the deployment of technology-based transparency tools for real-time tracking of NDC progress and financial flows;

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7.6 *Urge* that the Global Stocktake incorporate special measures for conflict-affected, fragile, and debt-burdened states, protecting both people and ecosystems, with mechanisms ensuring predictable, transparent, and timely support;

7.7 *Call for* innovative and inclusive approaches tailored to the needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other climate-vulnerable nations;

7.8 *Support* the strengthening of rapid-response tools, notably the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT);

7.9 *Endorse* the IMF making Article IV reports more transparent and climate integrated;

7.10 *Call for* the operationalisation of the Global Stocktake with equity safeguards, predictable finance, and measurable indicators of progress;

7.11 *Call upon* parties to establish a global standardised Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to prevent double counting and manipulation of carbon credits, and encourage the development of MRV cooperation platforms to promote peer learning, data harmonisation, and transparency among countries with similar contexts;

7.12 *Urge* all Parties to integrate social equity criteria into carbon market policies, ensuring that developing nations that do so receive fair financial and technological benefits;

7.13 *Request* that land-use and soil-carbon projects be designed through local community-inclusive consultation, protecting livelihoods while delivering measurable climate benefits;

7.14 *Encourage* the creation of regional cooperation frameworks to share expertise, harmonise standards, and facilitate fair participation in global carbon exchanges;

7.15 *Invite* the formation of regional youth accountability coalitions to monitor NDC implementation and climate pledges;

7.16 *Encourage* the establishment of a committee mandated to ensure transparent and equitable allocation, distribution, and utilisation of climate and carbon-market funds, with representation from SIDs, LDCs, and conflict-affected countries;

7.17 *Support* low-carbon reconstruction and recovery projects, including renewable energy, efficient housing, sustainable transport and reforestation in post-conflict and post-disaster states;

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7.18 *Recommend* integrating *Loss and Damage* considerations into the operationalisation of Article 6, allocating a share of carbon-credit revenues to the *Loss and Damage Fund* to strengthen solidarity between mitigation, adaptation, and resilience efforts; the share to be defined by the UNFCCC;

7.19 *Request* that Parties launch a *Global Ethical Stocktake (GEST)* as a complementary process to the GST, convening diverse social, scientific, business, youth, and civil society leaders from all regions, which shall serve as a moral and practical framework to guide the equitable integration of Global Stocktake dialogue outcomes into national policies, budgets and climate strategies;

7.20 *Request* that Parties adopt a common mechanism within the Global Stocktake to formally include verified non-state actor submissions, including cities, businesses, Indigenous groups, and civil society organisations, through standardised reporting and verification criteria developed by the UNFCCC Secretariat, with regional registries piloted by UNFCCC COP host countries and capacity support provided for Global South participation;

7.21 *Encourage* capacity-building initiatives for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and broader private-sector engagement to strengthen their role in achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through innovation, sustainable investment, and accountable business models at both national and regional levels.



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