SUSTAINABLE
BUSINESS
COP30

Private sector's Letter

Priorities to COP30 Agenda

CNI Brazilian National Confederation of Industry

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SB COP30
CNI
Superintendência de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade - Supemas

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUSTAINABLE
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FOREWORD BY CHAIR OF SB COP

The private sector stands at a pivotal moment in the global effort to address climate change. Through the Sustainable Business COP 30 (SB COP), we have seen firsthand the power of uniting diverse voices from business communities around the world. In a context marked by polarization and uncertainty, SB COP underscores the value of dialogue and collective action.

Over the course of this initiative, we have forged a coalition distinguished not only by its broad representation, but by its shared commitment to delivering practical solutions. SB COP has brought together leaders, experts, and innovators dedicated to integrating sustainability throughout the value chain, ensuring our actions support long-term prosperity and resilience.

Recognizing that businesses account for a significant share of global emissions, we have embraced our responsibility with a clear purpose. At the same time, we are inspired by the unique potential our sector holds to catalyze transformative change and accelerate progress toward global climate goals.

Within this spirit of ambition and partnership, the SB COP platform has enabled a rigorous, transparent process to identify opportunities, surface success stories, and develop actionable recommendations. Our collaborative work illustrates that it is possible to reduce emissions, enhance efficiency, and strengthen both food and energy security, while driving competitiveness and attracting investment.

It is with this conviction that we deliver to the COP30 Presidency the results and recommendations generated through SB COP's working groups and stakeholder consultations. These outcomes reflect our

commitment to meaningful, real-world impact and an honest engagement with the complexity of the climate agenda.

We express our sincere hope that the legacy of SB COP will be one of continued partnership and open exchange. Together, by advancing shared solutions and demonstrating the leadership of the private sector, we can accelerate the journey towards a sustainable, inclusive, and thriving global future.

Ricardo Mussa

SB COP CHAIR

FOREWORD BY THE PRESIDENT OF SB COP30 BUSINESS COUNCIL

The Sustainable Business COP 30 (SB COP) is a business coalition led by the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI), established with the objective of promoting debate, expanding participation, and strengthening the influence of the private sector on the global climate agenda.

This coalition is the result of CNI's longstanding commitment to address climate change. Noteworthy among the actions undertaken by the Confederation are its contributions to the formulation and implementation of public policies and international environmental decisions, as well as its efforts to encourage Brazilian industry to adopt more sustainable production processes.

SB COP is recognized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a significant initiative among non-governmental actors. In this regard, the coalition has established a structured channel to ensure the legitimate, transparent, and ongoing participation of the business sector in climate conferences, beginning with COP30. Such recognition highlights the impact, commitment, and alignment of SB COP with the global goals for combating climate change.

The effective implementation of the agreements reached at climate conferences depends fundamentally on economic activities. The COP30 Presidency acknowledges the importance of engaging the actors representing these activities and encourages the strengthening of private sector participation through SB COP.

This document presents a summary of SB COP's priorities across its strategic themes. The involvement of business representatives from various regions of the world in this process ensures the legitimacy

and credibility of the private sector's commitment to pursuing concrete solutions.

Similarly, validation by the Business Council — comprising national and supranational business confederations — promotes the strategic coordination necessary to foster international convergence around the climate agenda.

COP30 stands as a milestone of responsibility, ambition, and collaboration towards a fairer, more sustainable, and more prosperous future for all. In closing, SB COP extends an invitation to all stakeholders to join this collective effort, uniting forces to advance positive impacts.

Antonio Ricardo Alvarez Alban

President of the SB COP30 Business Council, president of the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI)

OPENING STATEMENT

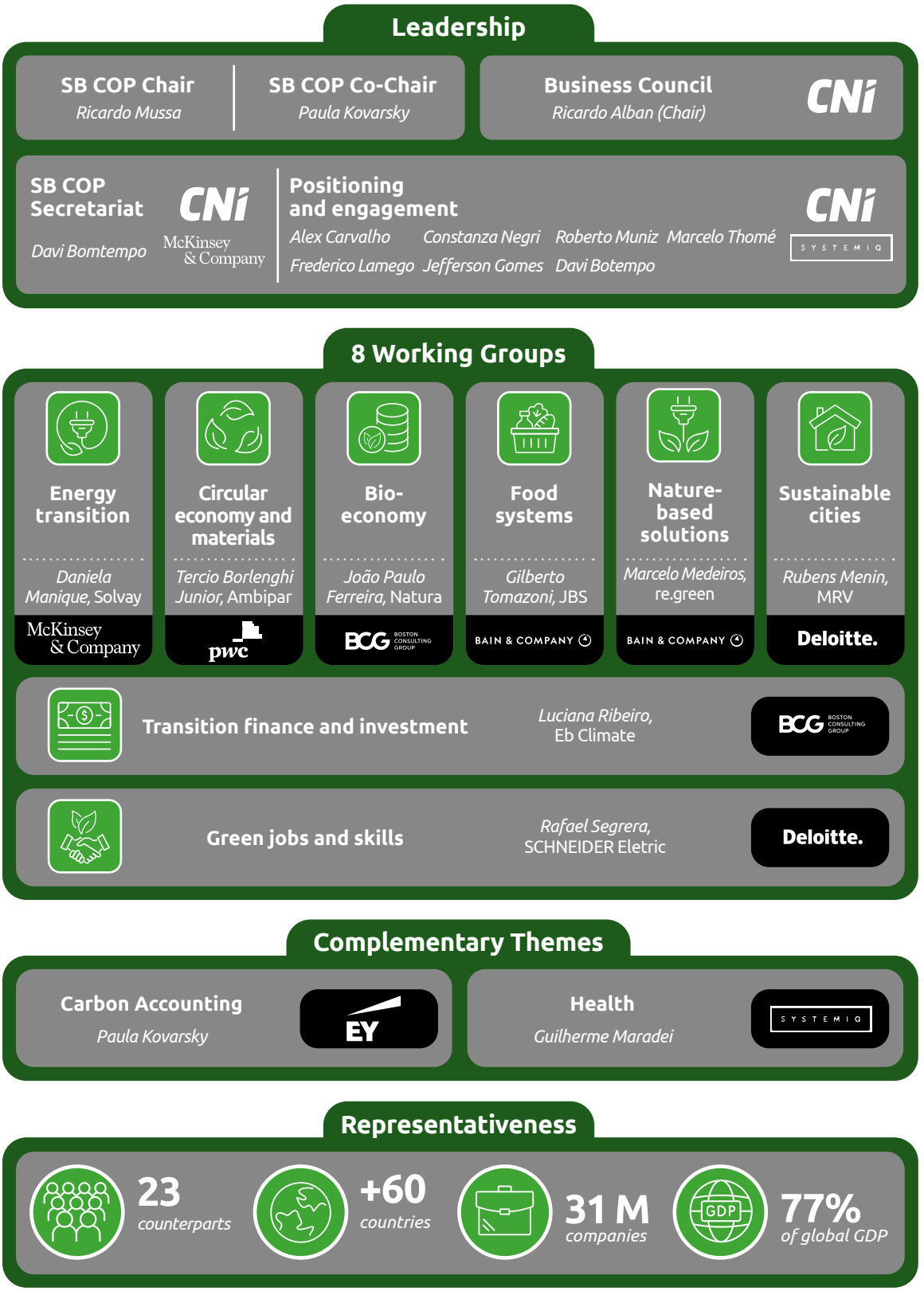
The Sustainable Business COP (SB COP) is a global initiative designed to enable private sector contributions to COP negotiations with actionable recommendations and examples of private sector projects that could drive tangible progress on the global climate agenda.

It is led by the **Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI)**, with Ricardo Mussa as Chair, supported by a team of local and global leaders who oversee eight Working Groups. Endorsed by the COP30 Presidency and High-Level Champions, SB COP serves as a permanent platform for private sector engagement in climate action.

GUIDING AMBITIONS

1. **Accelerate the energy transition,** in line with the Paris Agreement's ambition to limit global warming to 1.5°C
2. **Foster financial support to tackle the climate crisis**, enabling economic growth that aligns with the climate agenda
3. **Ensure a just transition by expanding access to energy and sanitation** via sustainable urban infrastructure and skill building
4. **Reinforce sustainable production and consumption value chains**, embedding circular and bioeconomy principles globally
5. **Strengthen global collaboration for climate goals**, aligning on common frameworks for carbon markets and bioeconomy

SB COP – STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE



1. Counterparts are companies and organizations tied to the Business Council; figures represent their global reach across different metrics. Updated as of May 29th

Working Groups Priorities

ENERGY TRANSITION

Why Energy Transition Matters

The private sector has the potential to address approximately 30–40% of total emissions by 2030, equivalent to ~13 Gt CO_2e. through three key levers: renewable energy (7–11 Gt CO_2e), energy efficiency (3–4 Gt CO_2e), and sustainable fuels (0.5–1.5 Gt CO_2e), according to IPCCAR, 2022. Meeting the rising demand for clean energy and advancing climate targets depends on mobilizing these solutions at scale. This working group aims to highlight key priorities to enable the advancement of private sector contributions to scale up and accelerate the energy transition in the short term (2030). Additionally, we highlight the critical need to start to address the decarbonization of hard-to-abate[1] sectors early to enable a transition by 2050. The priorities outlined in this document have been carefully aligned with the COP30 agenda, global stocktake goals, and the practical feasibility of implementation. Specially, they are related to the following objectives of the COP30 Action Agenda: #1 tripling renewables and doubling energy efficiency, #2 accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors, #3 ensuring universal access to energy, and #4 transitioning away from fossil fuels, in a just, orderly and equitable manner.

Leadership

Chair:

Daniela Manique | CEO Latin America, Rhodia, Solvay Group

Deputy Chair:

Ronia Oisiovici | Sr. Sustainability, Research and Innovation, Solvay Group

Co-Chairs:

Antonio Lacerda | General Director (Brazil), CMPC

Barry Engle | President, Low Carbon Solutions, ExxonMobil

Cláudia Brun | Vice President, New Value Chains & Marketing, Equinor

Daniel Godinho | Sustainability and Institutional Relations Director, WEG

1 The priorities above aim to accelerate the Energy Transition by 2030, but the working group also emphasizes the need to act on harder-to-abate sectors such as chemicals, steel and cement, responsible for 30–40% of global emissions (IEA, 2022). Achieving net-zero requires $30 trillion by 2050 (World Economic Forum, 2024) in solutions such as hydrogen, biofuels, and CCUS (Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage). Despite initial high costs, infrastructure gaps and need for regulations, collaboration among stakeholders and supportive policies can help drive these technologies towards affordability.

Elias Abdala Neto | Vice President of Legal and Corporate Affairs (Brazil), Microsoft

Gustavo Pimenta | CEO, Vale

Jean-Pierre Clamadieu | Chairman of the Board of Directors, Engie

Malu Paiva | Vice President of Sustainability, Communication, and Brand, Suzano

Recommendations

Priority 1: Double[2] global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030, through, for instance, progressive mandates2, guidelines and incentives for cost-effective initiatives

Implement sector-specific energy efficiency mandates and guidelines based on standards, encouraging self-assessment, innovation, and digital tools for practical solutions (e.g., building renovations, grid digitalization, industrial efficiency). When needed, organizations should invest in capacity-building mechanisms to ensure implementation. Promote initiatives that combine high emissions-reduction potential with low implementation cost such as accelerated depreciation for investments, public procurement, sharing global and sector-specific benchmarks, consultancy services on energy efficiency for SMEs, advanced energy-saving practices and educational campaigns for the public, appliances efficiency labeling programs.

Priority 2: Triple[3] renewable energy installed capacity to 11,000 GW by 2030 supported by e.g. the upgrade of grid infrastructure and updated regulatory frameworks

Ensure a competitive, efficient, and reliable renewable energy scale-up, grid infrastructure with more interconnections as well as flexibility measures such as energy storage systems (e.g., BESS). Improve regulatory alignment, streamline licensing and permitting, and improve demand response. Where needed, effective financing can accelerate clean technology deployment.

Update regulations and pricing schemes – incorporating digitally-enabled mechanisms when applicable - to align supply and demand with (i) new generation (renewables, distributed generation, storage) and (ii) new consumption (electrification, tech demand). Increase use of critical enablers such as long-term contracts and competitive auctions for revenue stability.

Priority 3: Accelerate combustion-based energy systems de-

2 Target set during COP28 using the baseline of 2022 energy intensity annual reduction.

3 Target set during COP28 using the baseline of 2022 installed renewable energy capacity.

carbonization by 2030, adopting sector-specific progressive mandates and technology-agnostic incentives based on carbon-intensity

Within the regulatory environment, implement progressive, industry-specific mandates and guidelines for sustainable fuel standards, tailored to each sector to meet operational needs. Ensure affordability, protect food security, and optimize land-use efficiency. To scale regionally, promote cross-border cooperation, since expanding biomass and biofuel trade requires lowering tariffs and aligning standards.

Lastly, introduce technology-agnostic incentives like carbon-intensity certification, enabling scalable low-carbon solutions that reduce emissions.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND MATERIALS

Why Circular Economy and Material Matters

The circular economy is a systemic approach to preserve the value of resources while advancing sustainable development. It offers a clear alternative to the linear "take-make-dispose" model by promoting resource efficiency, material reuse, ecosystem regeneration, and green job creation. This model addresses key global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and overconsumption. However, global progress on circularity remains slow, with most materials still following a linear path. This reveals a critical gap between ambition and action, underscoring the need for policy-driven acceleration. Advancing circular economy strategies is essential to reduce material extraction and emissions, aligning with COP30 and the goals of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming and enable a just and resource-efficient transition. Thus, the priorities of the Circular Economy and Materials align with COP30 Action Agenda, especially with objectives #2 accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors, #15 solid waste management, #18 education, capacity-building, and job creation to address climate change, #28 innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses, and #29 bioeconomy and biotechnology.

Leadership

Chair:

Tercio Borlenghi Junior | CEO, Ambipar

Deputy Chairs:

Patricia Iglecias | Professor, University of Sao Paulo

Roberto Azevedo | Global Operations President, Ambipar

Co-Chairs:

Ligia Camargo | Sustainability Director, Heineken

Juliana Marra | Communications and Corporate Affairs Diretor, Unilever

Luciana Batista | CEO (Brazil and South Cone), Coca-Cola

Brenda Rühle | Corporate and Public Affairs Director (Brazil), Tetrapak

Anthony Watanabe | CSO, Indorama Ventures

Priorities

Priority 1: Strengthen regulatory frameworks and incentives to accelerate the circular economy transition

Robust, harmonized regulations and targeted incentives are essential to accelerate circularity. This requires clear policy signals, aligned standards, and enabling conditions that support circular business models across sectors. Smart policies reduce market complexity, foster innovation, and create a level playing field—driving systemic change toward a resource-efficient, low-emission, and circular global economy, including effective supporting machanisms.

Priority 2: Foster material innovation, waste management and supply chain circularity to reduce emissions

Advancing circular supply chains requires material innovation, effective waste management, and cross-sector collaboration. By mobilizing finance, enabling technologies, and supportive policies, we can reduce resource dependency and emissions. Strengthening innovation across value chains is key to building resilient, regenerative, and low-carbon systems aligned with climate and sustainability goals. Ensure secure and equitable access to high-quality post-consumer recycled materials by addressing underdeveloped collection systems. Without coordinated international frameworks, material security risks could jeopardize circularity targets.

Priority 3: Drive behavioral change with education, raising awareness, research funding and workforce training

A circular economy requires a cultural shift powered by education, research, and inclusive workforce training. Empowering people with knowledge, skills, and opportunity fosters circular habits, innovation, and social equity. Investing in human capital is crucial for the concrete implementation of circularity and the enhancement of well-being.

BIOECONOMY

Why Bioeconomy Matters

Bioeconomy can be defined as a model that enables bio-based solutions and the replacement of fossil-based materials, while ensuring sustainable ecosystem use, fostering circularity, and creating positive social impact. Already valued at $4–5 trillion annually, the bioeconomy holds even greater potential as a scalable solution to the challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss, while promoting human rights. COP30, hosted in the Amazon, presents a pivotal moment to elevate Bioeconomy within the official climate solutions agenda, particularly by mobilizing climate finance and technology to scale inclusive, sustainable bio-based solutions. This aligns with COP30 Action Agenda, especially with objectives #6 efforts to conserve, protect and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification; #7 efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems; and #29 bioeconomy and biotechnology.

Leadership

Chair:

João Paulo Ferreira | CEO, Natura

Deputy Chairs:

Angela Pinhati | CSO, Natura

Paulo Dallari | Government Affairs Director, Natura

Co-Chairs:

Ethel Laursen | President Latin America, Novonesis

Isabella Tonaco | CSO, Symrise

Marcelo Melchior | CEO Brazil, Nestlé

Priscila Camara | Senior VP South America, BASF

Sanjiv Puri | Managing Director & Chairman, ITC Limited

Priorities

Priority 1: Foster convergence across the three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC[4], CBD[5] and UNCCD[6]) and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

4 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

5 Convention on Biological Diversity

6 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Consider opportunities to reinforce the COP28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and People and the G20 Bioeconomy Principles. This can help promote integrated planning across climate, nature, ecosystems, and human rights by aligning national plans (Nationally Determined Contribution - NDCs, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - NBSAPs, National Adaptation Plan - NAPs, National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights - BHR NAPs), standardizing Bioeconomy global data, metrics, and reporting.

Priority 2: Position of the bioeconomy as a strategic pillar within the climate solutions agenda of the COP, mobilizing finance and technology

Scale blended and commercial finance by aligning offtakers, concessional capital, guarantees, and insurance to unlock investment—from community-led to high-tech projects—using real-world data to improve risk pricing. Align these strategies with regional hubs to scale innovation, foster South–South collaboration and promote bioeconomy under the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and other multilateral frameworks.

FOOD SYSTEMS

Why Food Systems Matter

High-performing food systems deliver healthy diets, create decent livelihoods, boost economies, and protect nature and biodiversity. They also play a major role in climate mitigation and adaptation—potentially contributing 9%–23% of the global effort, according to the IPCC. Key transformation levers include regenerative practices, agroforestry, low-carbon livestock, and integrated crop-livestock-forestry systems. Scaling these solutions requires productivity gains that allow producers to capture benefits, alongside innovative financing. While evidence shows these approaches are economically viable, technical and financial support is essential, particularly during the transition phase when productivity gains may not fully offset investments. COP30 will be a pivotal moment to showcase agriculture's role in a just climate transition and to advance breakthrough financing models that can unlock transformation worldwide. The priorities of the Food Systems reflect COP30 Action Agenda, principally with objectives #8 land restoration and sustainable agriculture, #9 more resilient, adaptive, and sustainable food systems, #10 equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all, #17 reducing the effects of climate change on eradicating hunger and poverty, and #20 climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance.

Leadership

Chair:

Gilberto Tomazoni | CEO, JBS

Deputy Chairs:

Marcela Rocha | Executive Director for Corporate Affairs, JBS

Jason Weller | CSO, JBS

Co-Chairs:

Livio Tedeschi | President, BASF

Ramon Laguarta | CEO, PepsiCo

Jai Shroff | Chairman and Group Chief Executive Officer, UPL

Pelerson Penido | President and CEO, Grupo Roncado

Greg Heckman | CEO, Bunge

Mauricio Rodrigues | President of Crop Science Division Latin America, Bayer

Shigeo Nakamura | CEO, Ajinomoto

Ana Carolina Carregaro | Director of Public Affairs, Nestlé

Idi Mukhtar Maiha | Minister of Livestock, Nigeria

Priorities

Priority 1: Align on global outcome-based framework with tailored metrics to guide policies supporting climate-smart agriculture

Converge on a global, outcome-based framework for climate-smart agriculture, anchored in clear metrics and local adaptation. Support countries in scaling MRV systems that connect national policies to farm-level realities, enabling performance tracking and linking public finance to verified outcomes across diverse production systems.

Priority 2: Foster productivity through innovation, technical assistance and inclusive deployment in low- and middle-income countries

Promote access to sustainable technologies and agronomic support through public-private collaboration. Foster inclusive adoption by investing in knowledge sharing and localized deployment models, enabling smallholders and least developed countries to contribute to, and benefit from, more productive, resilient food systems.

Priority 3: Build breakthrough models for financing and collaboration to support farmers' transition to resilient and sustainable food systems

Mobilize blended capital and repurpose subsidies to scale sustainable production. Develop regulatory and operational frameworks for ecosystem service credits and demand signals, linking verified environmental outcomes to investable revenue streams. Facilitate farmer access to climate finance through tailored financial tools and technical assistance.

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Why Nature Based Solutions Matter

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are ecosystem-based actions—such as conservation, restoration and sustainable management—that address climate and societal challenges[7]. Recognized by the IPCC as essential for mitigation and adaptation, NbS both avoid emissions and remove carbon. They could deliver 7.3 $GtCO_2$-eq annually[8], yet remain underfunded. Meeting this potential requires ~USD 300 billion per year through 20303[9], far above today's ~USD 50 billion4[10]. Closing the gap demands commercial capital, which in turn requires embedding NbS into economic frameworks and building high-integrity, trustworthy markets. Carbon, as the most standardized metric, offers the best starting point. COP30 presents a defining moment to integrate NbS into compliance markets while strengthening their role in national climate strategies and evolving standards. The priorities of the NbS aligns with COP30 Action Agenda, especially with objectives #5 investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, #6 efforts to conserve, protect, and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity, and desertification, #7 efforts to preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems, #8 land restoration and sustainable agriculture, #23 harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards, and #30 information integrity in climate change matters.

Leadership

Chair:

Marcelo Medeiros | Co-founder, re.green

Deputy Chairs:

Franziska Hittmair | Postdoctoral Fellow, Climate and Sustainability Impact Lab -Harvard Business School

Miguel Moraes | Project Director, re.green

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Co-Chairs:

Greg Adams | Chief Financial Officer, Chestnut Carbon

Jonathan Goldberg | Founder and CEO, Carbon Direct

Karen Holl | Professor, University of California

Priorities

Priority 1: Clarify and disseminate the role of NbS in the global climate transition as an essential infrastructure to enable global net zero (both for the pathway and at the steady state)

Recognize the strong scientific case for NbS, improve communication of evidence, and invest in targeted research (biome-specific parameters, durability, and co-benefits) to keep strengthening NbS case.

Align climate frameworks with IPCC guidance by scaling high-integrity NbS and adopting inclusive standards that support their full integration into mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Priority 2: Promote continuous improvement of integrated evaluation standards for Nature-based Solutions impacts, encompassing critical ecosystem services (e.g., carbon, water, biodiversity), while ensuring that regional realities and different biomes are adequately accounted for.

Establish science-based measurement standards through global collaboration across academic, public, and private sectors. Prioritize (i) convergence of tools to ensure data integrity and comparability; (ii) comprehensiveness by reflecting regional and biome-specific contexts, and by enabling robust measurement of NbS co-benefits across ecosystem services and social outcomes.

Priority 3: Include Nature-based Solutions carbon credits and offsets in national strategies and carbon pricing schemes.

Establish global, clear and science-based eligibility criteria for NbS in compliance markets, ensuring only high-integrity credits can be used as offsets.

Develop national regulations aligned with international mechanisms to enhance clarity, build trust, and attract investment, ensuring NbS offsets complement, not substitute, emissions reductions in the path to net zero.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Why Sustainable Cities Matter

Sustainable cities play a pivotal role in confronting the climate crisis. Today, urban areas account for over 80% of global CO_2 emissions and are home to more than 57% of the world's population — a proportion that continues to rise. As centers of economic activity, innovation, and infrastructure, cities also reflect many of society's most pressing sustainability challenges and opportunities. To ensure long-term impact, urban resilience and adaptive capacity must be prioritized, especially for vulnerable groups. In alignment with the COP30 Action Agenda, sustainable urban development offers a unique pathway to scale climate solutions, promote equity, and drive resilient, inclusive growth — transforming cities into engines of global climate progress. Therefore, the priorities of the Sustainable Cities contribute specially to the following objetives #11 multilevel governance, #12 sustainable and resilient constructions and buildings, #13 resilient urban development, mobility, and infrastructure, and #14 water management.

Leadership

Chair:

Rubens Menin | CEO, MRV

Deputy Chairs:

Renato Correa | President, CBIC

Nilson Sarti | VP Environment and Sustainability, CBIC

Co-chairs:

Bart Biebuyck | CEO, Green Energy Park

Cassiano Farrani | Partner & Co-Founder, Ivy Capital

Diego Barreto | CEO, Ifood

Emmanuel Normant | VP Sustainable Development, Saint Gobain

João Irineu | VP Regulatory Affairs Stellantis

Pedro Sutter | VP Sustainability, Motiva

Renato Kanetaka | CEO Diverse Urban Development, Sumitomo

Priorities

Priority 1: Expand access, optimize networks, and adopt net-zero solutions with advanced energy, sanitation and water technology

Broaden access to energy, water and sanitation having as priority, depending on city's complexity and maturity:

- Ensure universal, equitable access to WASH services (water, sanitation and hygiene) and electricity, prioritizing sustainable service models;
- Optimize clean energy, water and sanitation network performance with digital monitoring and smart management;
- Promote and integrate high tech net zero practices and resources into energy, sanitation and water infrastructure.

Priority 2: Promote accessible transport, expand clean mobility, and integrate multimodal systems

Enhance urban mobility and logistics infrastructure to ensure inclusive and equitable access and low-carbon performance through private sector participation and PPPs that catalyze innovation and investment, depending on city's complexity and maturity:

- Expand accessible and affordable public transport and basic urban logistics alternatives, with a focus on equitable access and reduced environmental impact;
- Encourage zero emission transport, micro mobility and development of urban logistics hubs;
- Implement integrated multimodal transport, advanced logistic systems and low emission zones.

Priority 3: Ensure dignified housing, foster sustainable construction, and implement data-driven, and climate-resilient urban management

Strengthen urban planning and infrastructure, ensuring a just transition that leaves no one behind, having as priority, depending on the city's complexity and maturity:

- Reduce the housing deficit and improve basic living conditions through leveraging retrofits and inclusion of green, resilient features;
- Adopt strategic mixed-use zoning and promote sustainable construction practices using green technologies, referencing global green building certifications to ensure alignment and efficiency across standards;
- Integrate nature-based and digital solutions for climate-resilient urban management, including early-warning systems, flood control, and adaptation infrastructure.

TRANSITION FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Why Transition Finance and Investment Matter

Delivering the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive, and resilient economy by 1–2% can prevent 11–27% of global GDP losses by 2100. Achieving this requires climate investments to reach $6.7 trillion annually by 2030. Emerging markets face the greatest urgency, needing to scale investments up to 10x above 2022 levels. For that, mobilizing capital alone is insufficient — it must be effectively deployed within the real economy, therefore requiring collaboration throughout supply chains to develop credible solutions. This is why Finance is a cross-cutting enabler in both SB COP and the COP30 Action Agenda, with this Working Group contributing to #2 accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors; #20 climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments, and insurance; #21 Finance for adaptation; and #23 harmonization of carbon markets and carbon accounting standards.

Leadership

Chair:

Luciana Ribeiro | CEO, eB Climate

Deputy Chairs:

Gianluca Riccio | Chair Finance Committee, Business at OECD

Luisa Palacios | Interim Director of Research and Managing Director of Energy Transition Finance, Center on Global Energy Policy

Paula Kovarsky | Co-chair, SB COP

Co-Chairs:

Ahmed Saeed | CEO, Allied Climate Partners

Avinash Persaud | Special Advisor to the President, Inter-American Development Bank

Eduardo Mufarej | Co-chief Investment Officer, Just Climate

Erich Cripton, Director | Business Relations, La Caisse

Hendrik du Toit | CEO, Ninety One

Joaquim Levy | Director of Economic Strategy and Market Relations, Safra

Karen Fang | Managing Director, Global Head of Infrastructure & Sustainable Finance, Bank of America

Nili Gilbert | Vice Chairwoman, Carbon Direct

Priorities

Priority 1: Scale financial mechanisms that address capital barriers in EMDCs

Deploy end-to-end finance solutions linking capital sources with predictable cash flows and working capital needs. Leverage mechanisms—such as FX hedges, insurances, guarantees, contracts for difference, procurement and bank balance sheet securitization—to align risk-return profiles and attract investment, while building pipelines of bankable projects to unlock climate finance at scale.

Priority 2: Align global carbon markets to support cross-border climate finance

Promote convergence across carbon markets by advancing high-integrity voluntary transactions aligned with Article 6 and, where applicable, integrated with compliance markets through corresponding adjustments. This fosters scale, liquidity, and broader participation—paving the way for a high-integrity, interconnected and harmonized global carbon market.

Priority 3: Unlock capital flows to accelerate transition of hard-to-abate sectors

Leverage recent global policy developments, such as MEPC83, and market-based flexibility mechanisms, such as Book & Claim, to strengthen low-carbon project pipelines in aviation and shipping. Promote stakeholder collaboration—from producers to offtakers—to enable deals, and ensure tools remain technology-agnostic to foster deployment across regions.

GREEN JOBS AND SKILLS

Why Green Jobs and Skills Matter

Investing in green jobs and skills is the crucial cornerstone to ensuring a successful and inclusive climate transition for a transformative future. This has been recognized by the COP 30 Action Agenda, evidenced by its alignment to objective 18, "Fostering Human and Social Development" and the topic's inclusion in two thematic days (Nov. 12, 13). It's also recognized by the SB COP 30 working groups, with over 90% of cases submitted mentioning human capital as a necessary enabler. This recognition is a fundamental first step, as currently, only 0.5% of global climate financial flows is allocated to workforce development. This creates a critical bottleneck, a mismatch between the increase of green projects and the availability of human capital to carry them out. This challenge is particularly acute in vulnerable regions, where the lack of dedicated funds is further impacted by a large scale of informality and barriers to training. The priorities of the Green Jobs & Skills align with COP30 Action Agenda, especially with objectives #18 education, capacity-building, and job creation to address climate change, #27 Artificial Intelligence, Digital Public Infrastructure and digital technologies, and #28 innovation, climate entrepreneurship and small and micro businesses.

Leadership

Chair:

Rafael Segrera | CEO (Brazil), Schneider Electric

Deputy Chair:

Arthur Wong | Vice-President of Global Marketing, Schneider Electric

Co-Chairs:

Juliano Griebele | Partner & director of institutional Affairs and Sustainability, Cogna

Liesebeth Steer | Executive Director, Systemiq

Punki Modise | CSO, Absa

Naomi Mandelstein | Senior Vice President of Philanthropy, Salesforce

Mary de Wysocki | CSO, Cisco

Allen Blue | VP Product Management and Co-Founder, LinkedIn

Igazeuma Adikema Okoroba | CSO, Dangote

Eric Campos | Chief Sustainability and Impact Officer, Credit Agricole

Priorities

Priority 1: Finance a human centered transition with green-skill employment targets, political commitment, NDC integration, and scalable finance models

Ensure immediate, consistent, long-term, funding for workforce development by securing commitments to embed skills and jobs into national climate strategies and investment frameworks. Build institutional capacity across the financial system to measure and integrate the gradual yet exponential value and risk-mitigation impact of (re/up)skilling into business cases and investment criteria.

Priority 2: Develop green and digital skills of the current workforce (formal and informal), focusing on validating and developing vulnerable groups' skills to provide inclusive access to value chains, improving livelihoods.

Expand inclusive, demand-driven upskilling programs targeting both formal and informal workers. Prioritize modular, flexible models co-designed with industry, with access emphasis on women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Sustainable decarbonization will require more electrification, digitalization, chemical, and environmental skills. Recognize and certify existing skills to improve social mobility and integrate informal workers into green value chains.

Priority 3: Qualify a future, resilient workforce, innovating curriculum and deploying capability-building models

Align education systems with emerging green labor market needs. Modernize curricula, strengthen vocational training, and invest in foundational and digital skills. Scale partnerships between government, industry, and education providers to prepare youth—especially in low-income and climate-vulnerable regions—for meaningful participation in the green economy.

Complementary Themes

CARBON ACCOUNTING

Why Carbon Accounting Matters

Carbon accounting goes beyond much needed climate action. It turns global effort in fighting climate change into actionable, measurable, and priceable goals. Today's patchwork of short-lived incentives and inconsistent regulations creates compliance challenges without driving durable market demand for low-carbon goods, while preventing meaningful benchmarking and policy-driven standards.

The world must reduce emissions while ensuring sufficient energy to meet growing demand, producing the materials required to innovate and secure decarbonization alternatives and efficiently produce food for current and future generations. The prevailing focus on reporting does not capture real emission-reduction efforts, incentivize low-carbon alternatives, or reward efficiency in a meaningful way. The goal must be to calculate emissions at each stage of production – without double counting – and express them as the product's final carbon intensity, so that customers can choose the most efficient and less emitting alternatives.

SB COP brings the perspective of the private sector, responsible for emissions primarily through industrial production, energy use, agriculture, and supply chain activities, supporting and steering the design of a clear framework to calculate product-level intensity through the definition a common accounting framework and industry specific carbon intensity guidelines that will enable the development of a credible and consistent carbon accounting methodology.

Leadership and Members

Chair:

Paula Kovarsky | Co-chair of SB COP

Knowledge partners:

- EY

Priorities

Priority 1: Endorse an international expert panel on carbon accounting

Uniting industry leaders, academics, and policymakers to advance the development of industry-specific guidelines for a carbon ac-

counting framework. The panel will deliver preliminary recommendations to the COP Presidency and chart the path toward a globally consistent system that enables measurement of product-level emissions intensity without double counting, supporting policy effectiveness and private-sector adoption.

Priority 2: Support the development of the technical foundation and roadmap for a global carbon accounting framework

Support the development of the technical foundation and roadmap for a globally consistent, carbon accounting framework. It should enable companies to credibly and consistently calculate and track product-level emissions intensity, unlocking decision-ready insights, laying the groundwork for effective, scalable, and policy-relevant decarbonization.

Priority 3: Enable policy integration and market transformation

Support the integration of product-level carbon intensity specifications into trade policy, public procurement, and infrastructure investment. This will support the shift from project-enabling incentives to market-creating policies that recognize and reward efficiency, incentivize low-carbon alternatives and reflect real emission reduction efforts unlocking competitive differentiation through measurable, emissions-efficient goods.

HEALTH SECTOR

Why Health Care Matters

The healthcare sector is central to the climate agenda, as it is not only a relevant emitter but also a critical sector to be prepared for rapidly responding to extreme climate events. Responsible for 4.4–5.2% of global greenhouse gas emissions, health care's footprint stems from energy use, supply chains, pharmaceutical production, and materials such as single-use plastic. The sector also faces pressure from water use, with effluents requiring treatment, and from waste, as hazardous residues and low recycling rates amplify the environmental impact.

On the other hand, the climate crisis is also a health crisis: extreme weather, pollution, and rising temperatures drive respiratory, cardiovascular, and infectious diseases, while food insecurity and displacement worsen mental health. Vulnerable populations are disproportionately affected, thus requiring urgent coordinated action.

The private sector has a decisive role in driving this transformation. With its capacity for responsiveness, innovation, and investment, private healthcare facilities can help reduce the broader health sector's climate footprint, while scaling sustainable solutions across markets. Leveraging both global reach and local expertise, the private sector can accelerate the adoption of new technologies, mobilize finance, and foster collaboration, ensuring that health systems become both low-carbon and more resilient.

The priorities set out in this document are aligned with the COP30 Action Agenda, especially objective #16, Promotion of resilient health services, which emphasizes strengthening the capacity of health systems to ensure continuity of care and protection of vulnerable populations under multiple climate-related risks. Considering the adaptation and mitigation needs, the priorities also intersect with objectives related to water and waste management, the broader energy transition and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as education, capacity building and job creation to confront climate change, particularly through knowledge transfer and cross-sector collaboration.

Leadership

Guilherme Maradei | Board Member, Sindusfarma

Priscila Surita | Sustainability Superintendent, Einstein Hospital Israelita

Collaboration:

Antônio Britto | ANAHP

Diego Paludetti | Sindusfarma

Nelson Mussolini | Sindusfarma
Renato Porto | Interfarma
Vital Ribeiro | Hospitais Saudáveis

Priorities

Priority 1: Promote integrated and resilient response mechanisms through cross-sector collaboration

Integrated and resilient health responses depend on robust frameworks that embed climate risks into planning, infrastructure, and workforce capacity. Cross-sector collaboration among hospitals, supply chains, and logistics providers enables the continuity of essential services, reducing fragmentation, optimizing resources, and better protecting vulnerable populations. Digital health and telemedicine can help ensure equitable access to care, through scalable and cost-effective tools that strengthen systemic resilience, particularly when faced with extreme climate events.

Priority 2: Drive decarbonization in the health sector by embedding efficiency, water stewardship, and circularity into core processes.

Driving decarbonization in the health sector requires reducing energy use, optimizing water management, minimizing residue generation, and fostering materials recovery and recycling. Cleaner technologies and supply chain collaboration amplify these gains, extending impact across materials, packaging, logistics, and distribution networks. Leveraging existing quality and safety frameworks to integrate sustainability objectives ensures clear targets, accountability, and a credible pathway that turns environmental performance into competitiveness.

Priority 3: Scale coordinated action across the value chain for reverse logistics and waste management

Broad coordination across the healthcare value chain is essential to establishing effective reverse logistics and waste management, ensuring that medicines and hazardous health products are safely collected and disposed of. Building capillary networks that align consumers, pharmacies, distributors, and manufacturers creates visible and accessible collection systems, while also raising awareness and encouraging participation by the population. Clear regulation, designed in collaboration by public and private health entities, combined with transparent reporting and shared responsibility, strengthen accountability, foster innovation in circular practices, and safeguard ecosystems and public health from the risks of improper disposal.

SIGNATORIES

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BUSINESS COUNCIL

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie | BDI

Australian Industry Group | Ai Group

Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia | ANDI

Business Europe

Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry | KADIN

Business Sweden

Cámara de Industrias del Uruguay | CIU

General Confederation of Italian Industry Confindustria | CEOE

Unión Industrial Paraguaya | UIP

Confederação Empresarial de Portugal | CIP

Unión Industrial Argentina | UIA

Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales | CEOE

U.S Chamber of Commerce

Confederation of British Industry | CBI

Egyptian Businessmen's Association | EBA

Mouvement des Enterprises de France | MEDEF

Confederation of Indian Industry | CII

Japan Business Federation | KEIDANREN

Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise | NHO

Türk Sanayicileri ve İş İnsanları Derneği | TÜSİAD

Abuja Chamber Of Commerce and Industry | ACCI

Câmara de Comércio Árabe - Brasileira | CCAB

Sociedad de Fomento Fabril | SOFOFA

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CNI Brazilian National Confederation of Industry