

ESCR-Net

COP30 Briefing Note¹

Working Group on Environment & ESCR

International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net)

November 2025

Centering Peoples-Led Solutions: Our Common Agenda for a Decolonized Climate Future²

This brief reflects ESCR-Net’s collective agenda to advance peoples-led, rights-based, and decolonial climate solutions grounded in justice, care, and solidarity, while rejecting corporate-driven “solutions” that commodify nature and deepen inequality. It also draws from ESCR-Net’s broader advocacy – including the Binding Treaty process and global struggles for corporate accountability – affirming that climate justice and human rights are inseparable, and that both require dismantling corporate impunity and establishing binding obligations for those most responsible for the crisis.

¹ This briefing note is developed based on a series of discussions of ESCR-Net members, particularly via the Environment and ESCR Working Group composed of more than 100 organizations working together to advance climate justice through human rights building on years of analysis on the realities of climate injustices in a pathway to assert accountability and justice.

² International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *Peoples-led climate solutions: Our Agenda for COP30 in Belem*. 2025. See: <https://www.escr-net.org/resources/peoples-led-climate-solutions-our-agenda-for-cop30-in-belem/>

Our Common Agenda for COP30

1. Advance Peoples-Led Solutions Beyond Profit and Commodification³

Key issues: Global polluters-driven schemes such as carbon markets, carbon removals, debt swaps and narratives such as the “blue economy” perpetuate colonial, capitalist, anthropocentric, patriarchal, and racist systems exploitation while failing to address the root causes of climate crisis. Carbon removals, Fortress conservation, blue economy, and geoengineering technologies are unproven and risk triggering serious and irreversible harm to the climate and biodiversity. These schemes are deeply unjust and often harm frontline communities including Indigenous Peoples, fisherfolks, women, and gender-diverse communities in the Global South under the guise of protecting ecosystems. These mechanisms fuel new waves of resource extraction, silence community resistance, keep power concentrated in the Global North and corporate actors, reproduce unpaid care work of women, dispossess, and displace the frontline communities that carry the highest costs of this crisis. Peoples-led solutions reclaim sovereignty and redistribute power away from corporations and toward the peoples. Any initiative that fails to uphold human rights, self-determination, and dignity particularly of the historically oppressed communities is not climate action, but climate colonialism and violence.⁴

Our demands for COP30:

- **Guarantee that commitments to support peoples-led solutions** to the climate crisis are fully implemented, adequately resourced, and community-led, ensuring that affected communities can access timely and equitable support. This includes – but is not limited to – restore, repair, and revitalize community-led resource management systems, promoting cultivation of Indigenous seeds and plants, agro-ecological farms, land and ocean recovery, food, seed and energy sovereignty to naturally mitigate climate change impacts.

³ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *Beyond Green Lies: Real Solutions to Climate Change Exist*. 2025. See: <https://www.escr-net.org/resources/beyond-green-lies-real-solutions-to-climate-change-exist/>

⁴ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *Resisting Corporate Capture and Advance Real Climate Solutions*. 2025. See: <https://www.escr-net.org/resources/resisting-corporate-capture-and-advance-real-climate-solutions/>

- **Stop market-based approaches** including carbon and other nature-based markets⁵ and debt-creating solutions that primarily serve to enrich the Global North while continuing to oppress the Global South, silencing environmental defenders and marginalizing frontline communities.
- **Stop “green” extractivism.** From lithium and cobalt in Latin America⁶ and Africa⁷ to renewable energy projects in Asia and the Pacific,⁸ initiatives based on the extraction of resources do not end fossil fuel dependence but merely repackage colonial plunder as “transition”. COP30 must uphold climate solutions that repair ecosystems, protect defenders, dismantle corporate capture and militarism, prioritize life, care, and justice over the accumulation of profit and wealth.
- **Legally recognize Nature as a subject of rights** and ensure its protection through enforceable legal mechanisms. Several countries (such as Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama and New Zealand, amongst others)⁹ have already taken pioneering steps in this direction, integrating the Rights of Nature into their constitutions and jurisprudence. Building on these precedents, COP30 must require all Parties to adopt and implement legal frameworks that uphold the intrinsic rights of ecosystems to exist, thrive, and regenerate which is a vital foundation for climate and ecological justice.
- **Ensure knowledge and data justice**¹⁰ by: a) mandating countries to strengthen and ensure intersectional disaggregated data alongside all climate-related data are timely, available and accessible to strengthen transparency, accountability, and public

⁵ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *False Solutions COP? Carbon Market and Removals Dominate a Controversial Opening of COP29*. 2024. See: <https://www.escr-net.org/news/2024/false-solutions-cop-carbon-market-and-removals-dominate-a-controversial-opening-of-cop29/>

⁶ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *Exposing the Human Rights Cost of “Green” Energy: ESCR-Net Submits Inputs to the UN Special Rapporteur on Climate Change*. 2025. See: <https://www.escr-net.org/resources/exposing-the-human-rights-cost-of-green-energy-escr-net-submits-input-to-un-special-rapporteur-on-climate-change/>

⁷ Afreewatch. *Congolese people paying the price for energy transition*. See: <https://afreewatch.org/are-congolese-people-paying-the-price-for-the-energy-transition/>

⁸ Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development. *Asia Pacific Women Rising for Climate Justice and a Sustainable Future for All*. 2022. see: <https://apwld.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/SISTERHOOD-FOR-SURVIVAL.pdf>

⁹ Center for Democratic and Environmental Rights. *Rights of Nature Library*. See: <https://www.centerforenvironmentalrights.org/rights-of-nature-law-library>

¹⁰ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *Data Justice*. See: <https://www.escr-net.org/initiative/data-justice/>

participation particularly for rural women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other frontline communities in climate related decision-making processes and b) recognize Indigenous knowledge and other types of community data as legitimate sources of evidence, and integrate it in all climate related decision-making processes. Ensure that funding is available within the global financial architecture to support community-led, independent data collection on climate change impacts.

- **Guarantee the right to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** of Indigenous Peoples in all climate actions and decision-making processes. COP30 must ensure the fulfillment of all human rights, including the right to self-determination, full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, recognizing their leadership and traditional knowledge as central to achieving just and equitable transition from the current climate crisis.
- **Hold the Global North accountable and dismantle their overconsumption economies that drive extractivism and ecological collapse.** COP30 must demand a transformation of production and consumption systems grounded in historical responsibility and climate justice. Ultimately, COP30 must ensure a rapid and just phase-out of fossil fuels, with the Global North and their corporations urgently disengaging and divesting from all existing extraction sites and redirecting resources towards peoples-led solutions.

2. Center Feminist, Intersectional Analysis in our Common Struggles for Climate Justice

Key issues: The climate crisis is not gender-neutral. It is shaped by intersecting systems of power, debt, militarism, and extractivist economies that exploit women, gender-diverse people, workers, and communities in the Global South first. From Sudan¹¹ to Morocco¹² to Palestine,¹³

¹¹ UN Women. *Gender and Climate Related Migration in Jordan and Sudan*. 2023. See: <https://arabstates.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/11/gender-and-climate-related-migration-in-jordan-and-sudan>

¹² MENAFem. *Beyond Extractivism: Towards a Feminist and Just Economic Transition In Morocco and Egypt*. 2025. See: <https://menafemovement.org/beyondextractivism/>

¹³ Al Mezan Center for Human Rights. *Impact of Israeli Starvation Policies on Palestinian Children, Pregnant Women, and Nursing Mothers*. 2025. See: <https://www.mezan.org/en/post/46707/Al-Mezan-Issues-New-Fact-Sheet-on-the-Impact-of-Israeli-Starvation-Policies-on-Palestinian-Children,-Pregnant-Women,-and-Nursing-Mothers>

women and gender-diverse people in rural and occupied territories face displacement, militarization, and environmental destruction, while their unpaid care work and knowledge in sustaining life remain invisible and excluded from the climate economy. These patterns expose how the existing colonial, racist, patriarchal, and capitalist governance of climate finance reproduces inequalities instead of advancing justice. A feminist intersectional lens is essential because it connects the dots between climate, economy, racism, patriarchy and other structures of oppression – revealing how austerity and debt strip public services, how extractive projects and mega-infrastructure dispossess communities, and how power is centralized in the hands of wealthy countries, their banks, and corporations. The future of climate solutions cannot be negotiated in corporate boardrooms; it must be built through solidarity among those who bear the brunt of the crisis.

Our demands for COP30:

- **Amplify and protect feminist voices, agendas and alternatives**, especially those from repressed, marginalized, rural, and Indigenous contexts. COP30 must ensure safe spaces for participation and guaranteed access to information. Strong safeguards and dedicated resources must be provided for the protection of women, gender-diverse, Indigenous Peoples, and environmental human rights defenders who face heightened risks in the fight for climate justice.
- **Operationalize gender justice and the leadership of women and gender-diverse people as central pillars of climate action and just transition processes.** COP30 must commit to concrete measures that recognize critical roles of women and gender-diverse people in shaping and implementing equitable climate solutions. This requires embedding gender-transformative, participatory, and transparent approaches across all climate negotiation frameworks to address historical and current inequalities and center the knowledge of women and gender-diverse people as well as their lived experiences in building just and sustainable futures.
- **Address gender inequalities in the distribution of care.** COP30 negotiations must address the unrecognized and undervalued role of women and gender-diverse people in providing care for peoples and the planet. Climate change measures should ensure a redistribution of the burden of care, recognize and value unpaid and

underpaid care work, and strengthen women, gender-diverse and indigenous collective care systems.¹⁴

3. Demand Access to Justice, Remedy, Reparations for Climate Destruction and Protection of Defenders

Key issues: The global climate regime continues to reproduce systemic injustices by denying communities access to justice, remedy, and reparations for climate harms. Existing mechanisms under the UNFCCC remain disconnected from international human rights law, failing to recognize state responsibility for climate harm and the right of affected communities to redress. Communities experiencing climate-related human rights violations – including those caused by extractive and large-scale renewable energy projects – face systemic barriers to justice, from weak accountability frameworks to inaccessible and ineffective grievance systems. Across all regions, environmental and human rights defenders continue to face violence, intimidation, and criminalization for resisting destructive projects, exposing the deep impunity embedded within climate governance. Reparations must be understood beyond financial means. It must anchor redistribution of power, reclaiming sovereignty over resources, knowledge, and decision-making for the frontline communities, and transforming the structural conditions that created the climate crisis itself. The near absence of reparative principles in climate policymaking perpetuates historical and ongoing harm, systematically undermining the legitimacy of justice.

Our demands for COP30:

- **Recognize and operationalize progressive judicial guidance on reparations.** COP30 should adopt a decision formally recognizing the International Court of Justice (ICJ)¹⁵ and Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR)¹⁶ advisory opinions as authoritative guidance for UNFCCC implementation and mandate

¹⁴ ADD REF TO INTERAMERICAN COURT ON HR ADVISORY OPINION ON CARE - para D4
<https://jurisprudencia.corteidh.or.cr/en/vid/1088056961>

¹⁵ International Court of Justice. Obligations of States in Respect of Climate Change. See: <https://www.ici-cij.org/case/187>

¹⁶ AIDA. Opinion Consultiva 32: Inter-American Court Links Climate Crisis to Human Rights. 2025. See: <https://aida-americas.org/en/opinion-consultiva-32-inter-american-court-links-climate-crisis-to-human-rights>

concrete steps to operationalize reparations. This includes moving beyond rhetoric and creating a concrete plan to align UNFCCC instruments with human-rights reparative principles (restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition).

- **Establish concrete mechanisms to deliver reparations for climate change impacts particularly those caused by extractive industries as well as violations associated with large-scale renewable energy projects.** This includes adopting clear pathways for the full implementation of Article 8 of the Paris Agreement,¹⁷ with binding commitments to restore what has been damaged and compensate for material and non-material losses.¹⁸ COP30 must also institutionalize robust human rights monitoring and accountability frameworks, ensuring the meaningful participation of marginalized communities and peoples in all decision-making processes.
- **Establish a strong legally binding instrument to hold private actors accountable for environmental damage and other human rights violations or abuses.** COP30 must ensure that all climate mechanisms including climate finance and just transition plans embed strong liability and enforcement measures for corporate harm. States must also actively align climate negotiations and proactively engage with the ongoing UN process toward a Legally Binding Treaty on Business and Human Rights,¹⁹ ensuring that corporate accountability extends across borders and supply chains.²⁰
- **Protect defenders.** COP30 and future UNFCCC COP spaces must be free from surveillance, intimidation, and criminalization, with compliance to the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and the Escazú Agreement as a condition for Host Country Agreement approval in order to guarantee safety, participation, and free expression of environmental and human rights defenders, especially from the Global

¹⁷ La Ruta Del Clima. *Our Right to Climate Reparations*. La Ruta del Clima. 2023: <https://larutadelclima.org/reparations/>

¹⁸ See United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/basic-principles-and-guidelines-right-remedy-and-reparation>

¹⁹ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). Treaty to Regulate Corporate Power. See: <https://www.escr-net.org/initiative/treaty-to-regulate-corporate-power/>

²⁰ FIAN International. *No Profit Without Accountability: Recognizing the Right to a Healthy Environment*. 2025. See: <https://www.fian.org/en/corporate-accountability-people-and-planet-environmental-analysis-lbj/>

South. COP30 must establish protection and accountability mechanisms under the UNFCCC to ensure the safety of defenders and hold perpetrators – both state and non-state actors – legally accountable. This includes pushing for transboundary accountability frameworks to address human rights abuses by transnational corporations.

- **Guarantee access to justice.** COP30 must take all necessary measures to guarantee access to justice including through ensuring independent, transparent, and well-resourced grievance mechanisms that provide timely and effective remedies for communities and individuals affected by human rights violations linked to critical minerals, renewable energy, and other climate-related projects.

4. Reclaim Rights-Based and Reparative Climate Finance

Key issues: Climate finance systems remain entrenched in colonial and neoliberal structures that prioritize profit over justice. The Global North industrialised and developed itself through colonial extraction and exploitation as well as unfairly appropriating the atmospheric commons, thus incurring an enormous debt to the Global South. Mechanisms dominated by loans, debt swaps, and private sector control have deepened dependency and inequality, forcing the Global South into worsening debt while relieving the Global North of its historical responsibility. Despite the IHLEG’s projection that developing countries (excluding China) need USD 2.7 trillion annually by 2030 to respond to the climate crisis²¹, existing financial flows are unpredictable, inaccessible, and primarily corporate-led, mitigation-focused. The lack of a clear, universally accepted definition of “climate finance” allows wealthy nations to blur accountability through double counting, rebranding loans as aid, and mixing climate funds with development assistance. This has produced a fragmented and unjust financial architecture that excludes frontline communities while accumulating power and wealth for the global polluters.

Our demands for COP30:

²¹ See: *Raising ambition and accelerating delivery of climate finance. Third report of the Independent High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance*. November 2024: https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Raising-ambition-and-accelerating-delivery-of-climate-finance_Third-IHLEG-report.pdf

- **Center Global South priorities in realigning financial flows.** COP30 must ensure that discussions under Article 2.1(c) serve the peoples of the Global South and not the interests of banks, corporations, or the same Global North powers responsible for the climate crisis. Aligning financial flows with the Paris Agreement must begin with dismantling the violent global financial architecture that keeps the South trapped in debt, dependency, and extraction. Parties must reaffirm that Article 9 obligations to provide new, additional, grant-based public finance are non-negotiable reparations owed to the Global South. COP30 must also confront and transform the global tax, debt, and trade regimes, ensuring that climate finance becomes a tool of liberation, not another instrument of control.
- **Guarantee Direct Access to Finance.** COP30 must ensure that climate finance provides direct access for frontline communities in line with the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). This requires establishing direct, accessible, and transparent climate finance mechanisms that channel resources straight to frontline communities without state or corporate intermediaries.
- **Consensus on definition of “climate finance”** consistent with the UNFCCC mandate, which establishes it as a legal obligation of developed countries to provide financial support to developing nations. COP30 must reaffirm that climate finance is not charity, investment and any other form of profit-seeking mechanism. Establishing clarity and accountability in the definition of climate finance is essential to ensure that those most responsible for the crisis are those who pay for its remedy, enabling an equitable and effective global response to the worsening climate crisis.
- **Scale up and deliver at least USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2030.** COP30 must raise climate finance from billions to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2030, as demanded by developing countries in the Baku-to-Belem process. This goal must be new and additional from the existing funding commitments, from public sources, predictable, and grant-based finance flowing from developed countries, in line with CBDR-RC principle. It must include clear annual milestones, transparency mechanisms, and equitable access to ensure timely support for communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis.

- **Establish clear rules that separate climate finance from Official Development Assistance (ODA)** and prohibit double and triple counting across development, humanitarian, and climate budgets. COP30 must oblige developed countries to provide new and additional public funds, not loans that worsen debt burdens. Financing instruments must also embed human rights and gender-transformative approaches, ensuring resources directly reach women, Indigenous Peoples, and frontline communities leading transformative climate solutions.
- **Comprehensive debt cancellation for the Global South.** COP30 must establish a clear, time-bound pathway for comprehensive debt cancellation and debt relief for Global South countries. Cancellation of illegitimate, odious and colonial debts is a form of reparations for atrocities, violations and enslavement; for the historical injustices and their legacies that still manifest in our society today. COP30 must therefore push for the transformation of the global financial architecture – including the IMF, World Bank, public development banks, and private creditors – making it more robust, equal and responsive to the Global South needs including through urgent response finance.

5. Expose the Cost of Militarism, Extractivism, and Systemic Inequalities

Key issues: Militarism, extractivism, and profit-driven policies are deeply intertwined drivers of the climate crisis, destroying life and deepening inequality. As part of this political economy of violence, wealthy countries continue to pour trillions of dollars into military industries, facilitating fossil fuel expansion, deepening surveillance and militarization, and ultimately enabling illegal occupations and genocide²² while diverting resources from reparations and peoples-led solutions. Military operations and supply chains are among the world's largest unaccounted sources of emissions, yet remain deliberately excluded from global climate reporting,²³ shielding the global polluters from their historical and ongoing responsibility. Across the Global South, militarization is intensifying in areas targeted for “green” projects,

²² Submission for UNSR on Climate Change Report: Fossil Fuels-Fueled Loss and Damage, the Right to Remedy, and Polluter Pays Principle. 2025. See: <https://climaterights.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/LDC-and-HRCC-WG-submission-for-UNSR-climate-change%E2%80%99s-report-on-fossil-fuels.pdf>

²³ Estimating the Military's Global Greenhouse Emissions. See: https://ceobs.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/SGRCEOBS-Estimating_Global_Military_GHG_Emissions_Nov22_rev.pdf

where frontline communities face displacement, violence, and criminalization linked to renewable energy and critical mineral extraction. This violent global order also diverts states' resources away from essential public services such as healthcare, education and social protection, entrenching colonial systems that profit from conflicts, illegal occupations and planetary destruction.

Our demands for COP30:

- **There can be no climate justice without demilitarization.** COP30 must ensure that all climate frameworks including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), and finance mechanisms recognize demilitarization as a precondition for a just and equitable transition.
- **Full transparency and accountability for military emissions.** COP30 must end the decades-long exemption of military pollution from climate accounting — an exclusion largely driven by Global North powers. All Parties must be required to disclose emissions from military operations, supply chains, and infrastructure as part of their national reporting under the Paris Agreement. COP30 must establish a binding mechanism to measure, report, and verify these emissions, ensuring that those most responsible for fueling armed conflict, genocide and ecosystems destruction are held accountable.
- **Divert military budgets toward peoples-led solutions.** COP30 must demand that States immediately divest from the military sector. In 2023 alone, global military spending reached an obscene 2.44 trillion USD²⁴ while climate finance pledges remain unfulfilled. Trillions of dollars currently poured into weapons, surveillance, and wars must be reclaimed and redirected to repair historical harm, fund recovery, strengthen frontline communities' self-determined solutions to the climate crisis.
- **Cut all financing to industries fueling conflicts, occupation, and destruction.** COP30 must ensure that no climate finance is complicit in conflicts, illegal occupation, genocide, or the systemic destruction of peoples and ecosystems. Global North countries and financial institutions continue to finance war crimes, genocide,

²⁴ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. *Trends in World Military Expenditure*. 2023. See: https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/2404_fs_milex_2023.pdf

and emissions, sustaining a violent global order that devastates the planet. COP30 must set a new global standard for ethical finance – one that cuts off money from the machinery of war and redirects it to reparations, care economies, ecological restoration, and the leadership of frontline communities.

- **Sanction States and corporate actors complicit in genocide, war crimes, and other atrocities** by supplying, financing, or profitting from such aggressions, and ensure their exclusion from trade and investment relations, and COP space and other decision making spaces. In the case of ongoing genocide in Palestine, for example, COP30 must amplify the demands of the collective campaign on Global Energy Embargo for Palestine (GEEP).²⁵

6. Confront Corporate Capture of Climate Negotiations²⁶

Key issues: Corporate capture of climate policy spaces, particularly by fossil fuel and high-emitting industries, has distorted global decision-making processes for transformative climate action. Immense subsidies to the fossil fuel sector reaching 7 trillions USD in 2022 and projected to rise to 8.2 trillions USD in 2030.²⁷ The Global North countries also maintain dominance over the climate agenda through debt-inducing finance, unilateral trade measures, and market-based mechanisms that bring exorbitant profit to multinational corporations. Climate negotiations remain inaccessible and privilege corporate interests over the frontline communities most affected by the crisis. Fossil fuel companies and other polluters continue to dominate (climate) policy spaces²⁸, silencing defenders, criminalizing communities and commodifying Nature. Corporate capture limits all meaningful climate solutions and thus, undermines climate justice.

²⁵ Global Energy Embargo for Palestine. *Palestinian Coalition COP30 Demands: No Climate Justice Without Palestinian Liberation*. 2025. See: <https://palenergyembargo.com/resources/palestinian-cop30-demands/>

²⁶ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *Resisting Corporate Capture and Advance Real Climate Solutions*. 2025. See: <https://www.escr-net.org/resources/resisting-corporate-capture-and-advance-real-climate-solutions/>

²⁷ International Monetary Fund. See: <https://www.imf.org/en/Topics/climate-change/energy-subsidies/>

²⁸ Kick Big Polluters Out. *Fossil Fuel Lobbyists Eclipse Delegations from Most Climate Vulnerable Nations at COP29 Climate Talks*. 2024. See: <https://kickbigpollutersout.org/COP29FossilFuelLobbyists>

Our Demands for COP30:

- **Ensure polluters-free COP²⁹ and adopt a Conflict of Interest Policy.** COP30 must institutionalize a strong accountability framework that explicitly protects the UNFCCC process from corporate interference and fossil fuel influence. Excluding the fossil fuel industry from climate negotiations, ending partnerships with entities representing fossil fuel interests, and prohibiting corporate sponsorship or promotion by high-emitting industries. To achieve this, COP30 should establish a robust **Conflict of Interest Policy**³⁰ requiring all participants to disclose financial and institutional ties to polluting sectors to ensure that climate policymaking is free from corporate interference and driven by public interest. At the very least, the policy must ensure that the COP Presidency and Party delegations remain free from corporate lobbyists, with all related contracts, consultancies, and meetings made publicly accessible to guarantee transparency and integrity in the climate talks.
- **Reject unilateral trade measures under the Just Transition negotiations.** COP30 must ensure fair trade and genuine support for developing countries' own transition pathways by rejecting new forms of colonial control through unilateral trade measures that penalize Global South economies. Such measures undermine the realization of a just and equitable transition grounded in human rights, CBDR-RC, and the principles of climate justice.
- **Strengthen corporate accountability.** COP30 must take all necessary measures to ensure the enforcement of domestic and extraterritorial obligations of corporations under international environmental and human rights law.³¹ This includes mandatory disclosure of supply chains and the origins of critical minerals. As aforementioned, this also means garnering support for the negotiations of the intergovernmental working group to elaborate a legally binding instrument that would regulate corporate actors. To end corporate capture, COP30 must systematically restrict corporate influence in

²⁹ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *ESCR-Net joins 225+ organizations demanding a polluter free COP30*. 2025. See:

<https://www.escr-net.org/news/2025/escr-net-joins-225-organizations-demanding-a-polluter-free-cop30/>

³⁰ CIEL. *Reclaiming Climate Justice: United Call for an Urgent reform of the UN Climate Talks*. See:

<https://www.ciel.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/United-Call-to-Action-TheCOPWeNeed.pdf>

³¹ International Network for Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net). *ESCR-Net's Red Lines: Urgent Action Needed for a Binding Treaty to End Corporate Impunity*. 2024. See:

<https://www.escr-net.org/resources/red-lines-urgent-action-needed-for-a-binding-treaty-to-end-corporate-impunity/>

climate and energy transition negotiations, including the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) while guaranteeing greater participation and decision-making power for civil society and grassroots movements.

- **Dismantle corporate domination of climate discourses.** COP30 must reject corporate-led narratives that turn demands for justice into profit schemes through carbon markets and net-zero illusions. Climate policy must be re-centered on the lived realities of Global South communities and not market efficiency. COP30 must amplify Indigenous knowledge, reparative justice, and historical responsibility over corporate “green growth” language, ensuring negotiation texts reflect social and ecological limits, not risk management for profit, and replace GDP metrics with measures of wellbeing, sustainability, and equity at the core of climate governance.