



LACLIMA Submission on the Roadmap for the transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner, advanced by the COP 30 Presidency

São Paulo, 10 April 2026.

LACLIMA appreciates the opportunity to submit its views and suggestions in the context of this process. We welcome the initiative of the COP 30 Presidency to develop a roadmap aimed at operationalizing the commitment undertaken at COP 28 to advance the transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner, and we present the following inputs in a spirit of constructive engagement.

At COP 28, countries agreed on the need to advance this transition through action in this critical decade. The challenge now is to implement the Dubai decision with coherence, coordination and concrete action.

1. Context and challenge

Paragraph 28(d) of decision 1/CMA.5 gave renewed political weight to the call for Parties to contribute to the transition away from fossil fuels, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, in light of national circumstances. It was in this context that the COP 30 Presidency advanced the development of a roadmap on the issue, offering a relevant response to a concrete gap: although the political direction was affirmed in GST1, in many cases there are still no instruments capable of translating that call into planned, viable and sustainable pathways.

For civil society, there is a clear expectation that this momentum should not end with the delivery of the Presidency's roadmap. On the contrary, its continuity is seen as an important condition for the call of GST1 to begin unfolding into national processes, practical learning and greater international coordination around implementation.

At the same time, it is necessary to recognize clearly the institutional limits of this process. Ensuring the continuity of this effort does not lie, in and of itself, within the mandate of the



COP 30 Presidency. That continuation will depend on broader articulation among Parties, successive COP Presidencies, formal UNFCCC spaces and complementary political mobilization initiatives.

The central challenge therefore becomes how to preserve and project this momentum beyond COP 30, without depending solely on the creation, within the formal framework of the UNFCCC, of a universal obligation to prepare nationally determined roadmaps. At the same time, leaving the roadmap confined to the status of a political reference, without agreed follow-up, would also be insufficient.

The point, therefore, is to broaden voluntary uptake, generate practical learning, establish functional bridges with the existing channels for following up on GST outcomes and, in short, identify pathways capable of giving continuity to this process.

2. Objective

The objective of this submission is to contribute to ensuring that the roadmap for the transition away from fossil fuels to be developed by the COP 30 Presidency serves as the starting point for a broader process of developing nationally determined roadmaps on the transition away from fossil fuels, without seeking, at this stage, to turn them into a formal obligation applicable to all Parties.

To that end, it will fall to countries aligned with this proposal, in articulation with the efforts of international civil society, to work towards building, by COP 31/CMA 8, a sufficiently broad base of countries willing to publicly commit to developing their own nationally determined roadmaps over the course of 2027.

In parallel, efforts should be made so that COP 31/CMA 8, or, subsidiarily, COP 32/CMA 9, acknowledges, in appropriate and politically viable language, that these voluntary experiences may offer useful inputs to the discussion on implementation of GST outcomes, including in the context of the *UAE Dialogue* and the process leading to GST2. In this context, it would be important to encourage the formation of a *Troika* among the Presidencies of COP 30, COP 31 and COP 32, with the objective of promoting greater alignment and coordination among successive initiatives, thereby helping to preserve continuity of the process over the coming years.



This proposal is based on the recognition that ensuring continuity does not rest solely within the mandate of the COP 30 Presidency. Precisely for that reason, the aim is to identify politically viable pathways through which this momentum may be projected forward, with the support of Parties, future COP Presidencies and the relevant formal spaces under the Paris Agreement.

This is a desirable path, but one that may encounter institutional and implementation-related limitations. LACLIMA recognizes these difficulties and remains available to contribute also with alternative scenarios and subsidiary pathways that may help keep the roadmaps as a living reference in the coming years and progressively deepen their approximation to the formal negotiation process under the Paris Agreement.

3. Proposed approach

The approach suggested here proceeds from the understanding that, at the present stage, the most viable step is not to seek the universalization of a formal obligation among Parties, but rather to foster conditions for a growing number of countries to decide, on a voluntary basis, to develop their own nationally determined roadmap on the transition away from fossil fuels.

The usefulness of this movement lies in allowing the call already affirmed in GST1 to begin being translated into concrete national experiences, with due respect for each country's circumstances, and in generating lessons capable of contributing to the broader discussion on implementation. At the same time, in order for this process to produce more lasting effects, it is important that such experiences do not remain entirely dissociated from the formal spaces for follow-up of GST outcomes within the framework of the Paris Agreement.

From this perspective, the objective is not to assign solely to the COP 30 Presidency the task of organizing or leading an articulation among countries for adherence to this agenda. The formation of understandings among interested Parties, as well as any eventual convergence around the development of nationally determined roadmaps, should also result from the engagement of the Parties themselves and from the mobilization of actors from international civil society committed to this process.



What is therefore proposed is an approach that preserves the voluntary nature of this agenda, reinforces that the development of nationally determined roadmaps must respect national circumstances, and fosters conditions for these experiences to progressively engage with formal discussions on implementation of GST outcomes.

4. Role of the COP 30 Presidency

In presenting this proposal, LACLIMA expressly recognizes that the COP 30 Presidency does not hold the mandate to ensure, by itself, the continuity of the roadmap after its delivery, nor to promote commitments among Parties beyond the limits inherent to its role.

Precisely for that reason, expectations regarding the Presidency are more delimited and compatible with its role. It is expected that the Presidency may contribute to keeping the issue in circulation in upcoming spaces for dialogue and listening, including high-level ministerial meetings and other relevant moments in the preparatory calendar, in order to foster continued reflection on its possible developments.

In those spaces, it would be particularly useful for the Presidency to continue clarifying certain central elements that may help provide greater confidence and acceptability to this discussion: that the development of nationally determined roadmaps is a voluntary decision; that these instruments must respect national circumstances; and that, if developed, they may offer useful contributions to the implementation of GST outcomes.

It would also be desirable for the Presidency, in coordination with the Presidencies of COP 31 and COP 32, to explore possibilities for continuity and alignment among successive initiatives on this issue. In that regard, the formation of a *Troika* among the Presidencies of COP 30, COP 31 and COP 32 could contribute to greater coherence in the handling of this discussion over the coming years, without altering the limits of mandate of each Presidency.

5. Opportunities for continuity in upcoming spaces

The continuity of this agenda may be fostered through different spaces scheduled for the coming period. The First Conference on the transition away from fossil fuels, in Santa Marta, may offer an initial opportunity for interested Parties and actors from international civil



society to deepen this discussion and assess possibilities for advancing the voluntary development of nationally determined roadmaps.

Subsequently, the Climate Weeks, the Bonn Conference and other preparatory moments may serve to give greater consistency to the issue, expand exchanges among interested countries, discuss possible common elements of these roadmaps, and explore ways of bringing them closer to the broader debates on implementation of GST outcomes.

Up to COP 31/CMA 8, and, if necessary, also with developments at COP 32/CMA 9, the central effort should be to keep this agenda active, mature possible understandings, and identify appropriate formulations so that voluntary experiences related to nationally determined roadmaps may be recognized as useful inputs to the implementation debate, including in the context of the *UAE Dialogue* and the process leading to GST2.

That continuity will not depend on a single moment or a single decision. It is likely to result from a gradual process of maturation, in which different spaces for dialogue, successive Presidencies, interested Parties and actors from civil society may play complementary roles in keeping the roadmaps as a living reference in the coming years.

6. Structural elements of nationally determined roadmaps

For this initiative to have consistency and practical usefulness, it is not enough merely to encourage the production of documents under similar titles. It is necessary to ensure some degree of minimum convergence regarding what should constitute a national roadmap in this context.

With that objective, and in order to foster basic comparability, peer learning and an aggregate reading of progress, it is advisable that they contain some common minimum elements, always with due respect for national circumstances.

In general terms, each nationally determined roadmap should spell out:

- the scope of the proposed transition;
- the sectors covered and the time horizons considered;

- the national understanding of current dependence on fossil fuels;
- the measures necessary to promote energy security and the resilience of the energy system;
- the measures envisaged to reorient the national trajectory, including forms and models of economic diversification and elements of a just energy transition;
- the way in which the distributive and territorial impacts of the transition are to be addressed;
- the means of implementation required;
- how it takes into account national climate targets, the commitments undertaken by the country in its NDC, and the alignment of measures with limiting the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C; and
- the domestic arrangements for coordination, review and follow-up of the process.

Without this minimum core, the initiative risks producing documents with limited usefulness for purposes of learning, comparability and eventual consideration in the context of GST2. With it, it becomes possible to build a process that is voluntary and flexible, but not empty.

7. Follow-up and credibility

Another central point will be the balance between flexibility and credibility. If there is no form of follow-up whatsoever, the initiative may lose traction over time; on the other hand, if the design is excessively burdensome, many countries will tend to avoid joining.

In this context, the most promising alternative appears to be the adoption of light and voluntary follow-up arrangements, based more on transparency, circulation of information and peer exchange than on a robust verification logic. What matters is that there be visibility regarding the experiences under way, the stages of development of nationally determined roadmaps, the obstacles that are emerging, and the lessons that are already beginning to consolidate.

In this logic, credibility would derive less from a formal MRV architecture and more from flexible mechanisms for information-sharing, concise presentation of progress and challenges, and periodic systematization of relevant experiences.

8. Relevance for GST2

The relationship with GST2 must be formulated with due care. The proposal does not proceed from the premise that nationally determined roadmaps would automatically become incorporated into the regime or, by themselves, generate new obligations for Parties.

These nationally determined roadmaps may, however, serve as practical evidence of how some countries are seeking to translate, into national planning, the GST1 call for the transition away from fossil fuels. They may also reveal structural barriers, support needs, distributive dilemmas, governance challenges and emerging good practices.

Their relevance, therefore, lies not in assigning to them a legal status that has not been agreed, but in ensuring that they become substantively useful and institutionally legible experiences in the process of preparing for GST2, including through relevant spaces for exchange and sharing of experiences under the Paris Agreement.

9. Views

Based on the above, we understand that:

- a. the continuity of the roadmap developed by the COP 30 Presidency should not depend on the creation of a universal formal obligation under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;
- b. a continuity strategy based exclusively on the Presidency's document, without additional efforts in terms of dialogue, articulation and follow-up, would tend to be insufficient;
- c. continuity of this agenda should be built gradually, through the promotion of spaces for discussion, the encouragement of exchanges of experience, and the progressive

approximation between voluntary initiatives and formal debates on implementation of GST outcomes;

- d. the development of nationally determined roadmaps should remain a voluntary decision, to be pursued with respect for national circumstances and without any intention of generating, by itself, new obligations for Parties;
- e. the COP 30 Presidency does not hold the mandate to ensure, by itself, continuity of this process or to promote commitments among Parties, but it may play a relevant role by keeping the issue in circulation and by fostering spaces for dialogue in relevant events and preparatory moments;
- f. in this context, the formation of a *Troika* among the Presidencies of COP 30, COP 31 and COP 32 could contribute to greater alignment, continuity and coherence in the treatment of the issue over the coming years, without altering the limits of mandate proper to each COP Presidency;
- g. the *UAE Dialogue* offers a particularly relevant channel for receiving and giving institutional circulation to voluntary experiences related to nationally determined roadmaps in the context of implementation of GST outcomes and preparation for GST2, without prejudice to consideration of other pathways that may prove adequate and viable; and
- h. the usefulness and credibility of this process will depend on the existence of common minimum elements for nationally determined roadmaps and on light and flexible arrangements for information-sharing, follow-up and systematization of experiences.

10. Recommendations

In light of the above considerations, it is recommended that:

- a. the COP 30 Presidency continue to provide, in relevant events and preparatory moments, spaces for discussion and listening regarding the possible developments of the roadmap, in a manner compatible with the limits of its mandate;

- b. in those spaces, the COP 30 Presidency continue to clarify that the development of nationally determined roadmaps is a voluntary decision, that it must respect national circumstances, and that it may offer useful contributions to the implementation of GST outcomes;
- c. the First Conference on the transition away from fossil fuels, in Santa Marta, as well as the Climate Weeks, the Bonn Conference and other relevant moments in the preparatory calendar, be used to keep this agenda in circulation, deepen the exchange of experiences, and explore possible pathways for its continuity;
- d. consideration be given to the formation of a *Troika* among the Presidencies of COP 30, COP 31 and COP 32, with a view to fostering greater alignment and continuity in the treatment of the issue over the coming years, without altering the limits of mandate of each COP Presidency;
- e. COP 31/CMA 8, or, subsidiarily, COP 32/CMA 9, seek to reflect, in appropriate and politically viable language, that voluntary experiences related to nationally determined roadmaps may constitute useful inputs to the implementation of GST outcomes;
- f. Parties and other relevant actors be encouraged to share experiences, challenges, barriers, needs and good practices related to these roadmaps through the *UAE Dialogue* and other relevant channels of input to GST2; and
- g. nationally determined roadmaps that may be developed include, to the extent possible, common minimum elements regarding scope, time horizon, transition measures, just transition dimensions, means of implementation and basic follow-up mechanisms.

11. Conclusion

The proposal presented here does not seek to replace formal negotiations, to anticipate consensus that do not yet exist, or to assign to the COP 30 Presidency responsibilities that exceed its mandate. Its purpose is to contribute to ensuring that this agenda may continue to mature in a gradual, concrete and cumulative manner, through articulation among



interested Parties, future COP Presidencies, relevant spaces for dialogue and existing mechanisms for follow-up of GST outcomes.

If well carried forward, this approach may help ensure continuity of the COP 30 Presidency's roadmap beyond its formal delivery, keeping it as a useful reference in the coming years and creating better conditions for voluntary experiences related to nationally determined roadmaps to generate practical learning, circulate in relevant spaces under the Paris Agreement and contribute, progressively, to the process leading to GST2.