ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES

The ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLANDS STATES (AOSIS)

Submission on COP30 Presidency Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner

Mandate: The COP 28 outcome called on Parties to contribute, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches, to the global effort to transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner (paragraph 28.d/GST1). The COP 30 Presidency Roadmap aims to translate that global consensus into implementation, building on the debates initiated in Belém and recognizing initiatives and solutions being accelerated through the Action Agenda. It will map critical barriers and enabling factors, while recognizing that no single transition pathway applies to all countries and regions. The roadmap will offer differentiated options that countries, subnational entities, and economic sectors can adapt according to their circumstances, serving as both a reference document and a catalyst for advancing this agenda. Contributors may consider submitting concise inputs on one or more of the following questions:

A. What are the most critical barriers — whether physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological or social— preventing a transition away from fossil fuels?
B. What potential levers, whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological, exist for accelerating the implementation of the transitioning away commitment?
C. What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?
D. How can a just, orderly and equitable transition best reflect the diverse realities of countries at different stages of development and with different degrees of dependence on fossil fuels?

The Roadmap will address a diverse set of issues. Contributors have been invited to consider one or more of the topics below when responding to the questions above.

• Physical and climate systemic risks
• Economic and financial systemic risks
• Energy transition: demand-side perspective
• Energy transition: supply-side perspective
• Policy instruments and market mechanisms
• Technological solutions and innovation pathways
• Economic diversification and transition management
• Institutional and governance frameworks
• Just transition and differentiated pathways

AOSIS welcomes the opportunity to provide views on the development of the COP30 Presidency Roadmap from the perspective of Small Island Developing States.

I. A successful just transition for SIDS must rest on four key pillars:

1. Global ambition

Developed countries must take the lead in mitigation action and advance efforts to urgently align with the Paris Agreement's temperature goal of 1.5 degrees Celsius. Other advanced economies must also increase their level of ambition and action as this is key for the global effort and without deep global emissions cuts, SIDS' local efforts will be overwhelmed by climate shocks.

2. Regional and national action

Just transition principles, including equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, nationally determined pathways, inclusiveness and decent job creation, and means of implementation for developing countries, must be integrated across energy, agriculture, tourism and fisheries, among others, ensuring policies are participatory, gender-responsive and locally driven. A whole-of-country approach will be required and have the commensurate international support.

3. Enabling finance, capacity building and technology transfer

Access to additional and affordable climate finance, debt relief mechanisms, technical capacity-building and technology transfer are indispensable to overcome structural vulnerabilities for SIDS in support of a just transition.

Ultimately, a just transition must be development-focused, inclusive and resilient, ensuring alignment with global climate action in a manner that reduces inequalities, contributes to poverty eradication, fosters sustainable livelihoods, and empowers communities. If adequately supported, SIDS countries will be better positioned to withstand climate risks and demonstrate leadership in co-creating innovative, equitable and resilient pathways to a sustainable future. It will also ensure that SIDS are not left behind and made into dumping grounds for surplus obsolete technologies from countries that have already transitioned.

4. Economic diversification

Economic development is a prerequisite for a just transition. For SIDS, continued dependence on a narrow set of sectors and imported fossil fuels leaves economies structurally exposed to external shocks that they did not create and cannot control. Therefore, support towards economic diversification remains crucial, as it helps reduce

vulnerability, create new employment and investment opportunities, strengthen competitiveness, and open more sustainable pathways for long-term development.

5. International cooperation and multilateralism

SIDS do not have the critical mass, market power, or financial scale to absorb or influence the effects of unilateral trade measures. Without international cooperation, such measures risk creating disproportionate economic, trade, and development burdens for those least responsible and least able to respond. International cooperation and multilateralism are essential to meeting the financing needs of SIDS in the transition away from fossil fuels. Given SIDS limited fiscal space, high vulnerability to external shocks, and disproportionate debt burdens, SIDS cannot finance this transition through domestic resources alone. International cooperation and enduring partnerships, especially from developed countries, is therefore critical to mobilize new, accessible, adequate, and concessional support, capacity building and technology transfer to reduce investment risks, and create the enabling conditions for long-term, sustainable investment. In line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, international cooperation must help ensure that the transition is supported in a way that responds to the special circumstances of SIDS. Partnership and collaboration among SIDS, development partners, international organizations, and the private sector will be essential in this regard.

II. Overarching messages

- Transitioning away from fossil fuels is no longer only a climate imperative. It is an economic, energy security, and development imperative.
- The roadmap must focus on practical, implementable pathways, not only high-level commitments. It must be forward-looking, addressing differing timescales spanning from immediate near-term actions to medium-term horizons of 5 to 10 years, through to longer-term pathways of 50 to 100 years, all with the overarching goal of an economy-wide transition. It needs to consider short-term actions that are more readily implementable.
- The roadmap must move beyond ambition on paper and deliver practical, implementable pathways across the short, medium, and long term.
- For SIDS, the problem is not fossil fuel production. The problem is import dependence, exposure to external shocks, and structural vulnerability.
- Promoting energy independence is essential for SIDS. Heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels leaves SIDS highly exposed to global price volatility, supply chain disruptions, and external shocks, while also weakening energy security and economic resilience. Advancing energy independence through renewable energy, storage, grid modernization, energy efficiency, and SIDS specific technologies is

therefore critical not only for reducing emissions, but also for lowering import dependence, strengthening resilience, improving affordability, and supporting long-term sustainable development.

- Renewable energy targets alone are not enough. Without modern grids, storage, and energy management systems, the transition will not be reliable, affordable, or scalable.
- Economic diversification is essential to a just transition for SIDS because heavy dependence on a narrow set of sectors and imported fossil fuels leaves economies highly exposed to external shocks and geopolitical threats. A transition away from fossil fuels must therefore not only decarbonise energy systems but also create more resilient and inclusive economic pathways by reducing reliance on single sectors, expanding sustainable livelihoods, strengthening domestic value creation, and building long-term adaptive capacity. For SIDS, diversification is not separate from just transition; it is a core condition for ensuring that the transition supports development, protects livelihoods, and reduces structural vulnerability.
- For SIDS, transport cannot be treated as a side issue. Maritime transport and aviation are lifelines for connectivity, trade, livelihoods and tourism, and must be fully reflected in transition pathways, with measures designed to support sustainable development and avoid constraining or undermining the economic and connectivity needs of SIDS.
- A just transition must be judged by whether it protects livelihoods, strengthens resilience, and advances sustainable development, not by emissions outcomes alone.
- Climate action occurs in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.
- Climate action that ignores food systems, water security, tourism, and social protection will not be just, and it will not be durable.
- The costs of transition cannot be pushed onto those least responsible and least able to absorb them. Equitable and targeted protection measures must be built in from the start.
- SIDS do not need more debt dressed up as climate finance. They need additional, accessible, predictable, grant-based and concessional support that matches the scale of the challenge.
- Technology transfer must be affordable, appropriate, on concessional and preferential terms, and future-proof. Technology transfer should be delivered in priority for SIDS given our frontline exposure and urgent transition needs. SIDS cannot be locked into outdated systems that deepen dependence and delay decarbonization.

- National circumstances, development priorities, and the special case of SIDS must be fully recognized. A transition that leaves vulnerable countries and communities behind is neither just nor equitable.
- International cooperation must now shift from dialogue to delivery. What is needed is implementation, partnership, and coordinated multilateral action.

III. Physical and climate systemic risks

Climate change is increasingly recognized as a threat multiplier, exacerbating existing social, economic, food, water and governance vulnerabilities. In the case of SIDS, the impacts of climate change extend far beyond the environmental and economic spheres, affecting ways of life, cultural heritage and livelihoods.

The physical and climate systemic risks underscore the need for an urgent global transition away from fossil fuels as agreed in the outcome of the first GST. Extreme warming was observed in 2023, 2024 and now 2025 with annual average warming close to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Observed average temperatures even surpassed 1.5°C in 2024. This is an extremely serious signal that requires an urgent political response but does not mean that the Paris Agreement 1.5°C limit has been reached yet, as this limit refers to a 20-year average to control for natural variability. The World Meteorological Organization State of Climate 2024 report confirms that anthropogenic warming remains below 1.5°C and further elaborates that the best estimates of current global warming are between 1.34 °C and 1.41 °C.

As noted in the GST 1 outcome, ambition is falling short. In the recently released Greenhouse Gas Bulletin (2025), it is reported that levels of the three most abundant long-lived greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, reached new records in 2024. This is not only driven by continued emissions, but also signals a positive feedback from burning forests and warming oceans driven by record global temperatures. There is also a declining rate of natural sequestration, which has been a buffer globally up until now. Sequestration in the land biosphere appears to be declining at -0.25% per year. The current rate of increase of atmospheric CO2 of around +2.3 ppm per year would be around would have been +1.9 ppm if not for the decreased biosphere uptake. Although fossil fuel emissions are on a flat curve, the rate of increase in atmospheric concentration has increased. Anthropogenic emissions now need to decrease by a further 0.3% per year on top of current commitments, to compensate for declining terrestrial sequestration if this persists.

Due to delayed and insufficient mitigation action, we are now heading to a world where some level of overshoot is unavoidable. Extreme warming means if we don’t rapidly

reduce emissions, then the overshoot of the 1.5°C limit might increase in length and magnitude, increasing impacts that escalate at 1.5°C.

Every increment of warming will result in rapidly increased irreversible and adverse impacts and risks, with a longer and greater overshoot further increasing these risks and impacts.

Any overshoot increases the risk of reaching Earth system tipping points. These have potential for tragic, exponential and irreversible consequences. Limiting both the magnitude and duration of any overshoot beyond 1.5 °C is vital for reducing tipping risks. The recent massive and unprecedented global coral reef bleaching event signals that a tipping point has been reached or is extremely close for coral reefs.

Each additional 0.1°C warming by 2030 commits the world to 1.7–12 percentage points of GDP losses by 2100. Even a temporary overshoot of ~0.2°C is estimated to raise global GDP losses by 14–31% compared with a no-overshoot pathway.

Achieving net zero CO2 emissions would stabilize temperature increase and limit overshoot. Achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions would lead to a long-term temperature decline. Affordable mitigation options available today can close the emissions gap. There is sufficient global capital available to close the global mitigation investment gap. The implementation of the GST energy and methane package is key to this and would achieve a 0.9°C temperature reduction by itself.

IV. What are the most critical barriers preventing a transition away from fossil fuels?

AOSIS has already highlighted many of these critical barriers in the context of work underway in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. These include:

- Structural constraints, particularly limited access to finance, technology, and institutional capacity, are core barriers to enabling a transition away from fossil fuels, while supporting fossil fuel phase-out and subsidy reform. Stranded investments in technology are also a concern.
- The absence of dedicated instruments for access to finance, risk mitigation and project bankability continues to hinder renewable energy uptake in SIDS.
- Inappropriate or externally imposed technologies (technological dependency), particularly in sectors such as AFOLU and waste, underscore the need for SIDS-specific, fit-for-purpose solutions.

- Limited options for renewable energy deployment due to landmass and other constraints.

In addition to these key constraints, SIDS countries have stressed acute climate vulnerability, high energy costs, narrow economic bases and tightly linked coastal and land livelihoods as key considerations and special circumstances that must also be taken into account.

In light of the foregoing, AOSIS continues to call for the integration of just transition principles across all financing mechanisms, alongside access to grants, and capacity-building investments. Financing must prioritize climate adaptation, resilience and avoid additional debt burdens. Dedicated institutional arrangements which include means of implementation are required to track and accelerate progress.

V: What potential levers, whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological, exist for accelerating the implementation of the transitioning away commitment?

Given the unique vulnerabilities of SIDS, the concept of a just transition must be re-imagined and made fit for purpose. Unlike global narratives centred on fossil fuel phaseouts, a just transition for SIDS should address systemic development challenges, foster resilience and ensure inclusive economic transformation. Achieving this requires both global accountability from developed countries, and robust international support mechanisms that take into account the lived realities of SIDS. Ultimately, only by bridging global ambition with local needs can the transition be truly just for SIDS.

AOSIS is therefore calling for the following approaches to be considered and supported at the international level in order to accelerate the implementation of our collective commitment to transition away from fossil fuels:

- International frameworks that deliver real benefits to SIDS on the ground, through stronger institutions, skills development, appropriate technologies and sustained support aligned with national priorities. In this context careful attention would need to be paid to the design of the new just transition mechanism.
- International cooperation initiatives, including collaboration and the fostering of South-south partnerships, amplifying local expertise and traditional knowledge systems within national transition strategies.
- Partnerships at the local level, facilitating inclusive planning processes that engage youth, women, groups in vulnerable situations to ensure equitable participation in decision-making.

- Technical cooperation and knowledge sharing to enable countries to design context-specific transition strategies that safeguard social inclusion, protect community livelihoods and uphold intergenerational equity. AOSIS acknowledges that many of these types of initiatives are underway but further support specifically tailored to the unique circumstances of SIDS is needed.
- Identify synergies with relevant UNFCCC bodies including the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI), Santiago Network, Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and others to integrate just transition considerations across the UNFCCC workstreams.
- Technical support for integrating just transition principles into national laws and policies; and enable sharing of data, knowledge and experiences between Parties and regions.

AOSIS further notes that, notwithstanding the acute and disproportionate vulnerabilities faced by SIDS, SIDS are undertaking significant efforts to mature governance systems, establish financial and fiduciary frameworks, and develop partnerships with climate finance institutions and development partners. This is in line with the SIDS efforts to serve as pilot environments for the design and demonstration of scalable just transition models tailored to SIDS circumstances.

VI: What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?

Finance and technology access are cross-cutting enablers that will determine the success or failure of the transition. SIDS nations require equitable access to concessional finance and direct foreign investment from the international community. Collaboration with bilateral partners, multilateral development banks, and regional institutions must be strengthened to ensure sustained financial support.

SIDS countries have been making major efforts to overcome existing challenges and advance just transitions suited to their contexts. Some of these efforts and best practices are outlined below:

A. Regional Experiences:

Pacific

Key lesson: Regional platforms are critical for reducing fragmentation, aligning support with national priorities and supporting implementation of renewable energy and energy

efficiency actions, particularly for countries with limited capacity and heightened vulnerabilities.

- The 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, operationalized through the 2023–2030 Implementation Plan, provides a regional roadmap aligning priorities across climate, energy and development.
- The Regional Pacific NDC Hub (est. 2017, implemented by SPC) demonstrates a best practice regional mechanism that supports countries to translate NDCs into implementation through demand-driven technical assistance and coordination of support.

Caribbean:

- In 2009, Caribbean governments adopted the Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy (C-SERMS) a regional framework to guide energy sector transformation across member states as a part of a broader CARICOM energy policy, focusing on increasing renewable energy adoption and improving energy efficiency.
- The framework stands out as a best-practice as it was designed to offer technical assessments, promote policy coordination among CARICOM member states, and guide investment strategies to facilitate a regional energy transition. By adhering to the framework, it is believed that member states would benefit from:

1. Clear Regional Targets - C-SERMS provided member states with structured and measurable targets, fostering a unified regional approach to energy transformation.
2. International Recognition - The framework is recognized as an international best practice by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), reinforcing its credibility.
3. Performance Reporting– By 2022, the CARICOM region achieved 12% renewable energy penetration, reflecting steady improvement in line with C-SERMS guidance
4. Artificial intelligence is becoming an increasingly important tool in climate action, including for strengthening resilience and supporting transitions away from fossil fuel-dependent systems. A useful recent example from SIDS is the 2024 AI Innovation Grand Challenge under the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee and Enterprise Neurosystem, in which Dr Letetia Addison of Trinidad and Tobago received the Grand Prize for “AI4SIDS”, an AI-Driven Climate Resilience Platform for SIDS, sought to use artificial intelligence to help SIDS adapt to the impacts of climate change illustrating both the growing innovation capacity within SIDS.

B. National and Sectoral (Cross-cutting):

At the national and sectoral levels, Pacific countries are advancing integrated and context-specific pathways away from fossil fuels, combining policy, data systems, and practical interventions. Examples include:

- Energy and infrastructure: Solar PV deployment for electrification, telecommunications and water systems (Solomon Islands, Tonga)
- Energy efficiency: Tourism sector initiatives (Samoa)
- Waste-to-energy: Biogas systems (Vanuatu)
- Land-use: Agroforestry programmes supporting mitigation and resilience (Samoa)
- Enabling systems:
    - GHG data repository (Tuvalu)
    - Electrical installation guidelines supporting renewable uptake (Nauru)

Best practice: integrating climate and energy actions into national development planning, supported by sector-specific interventions tailored to local contexts.

Lessons learned:

- Strong national ownership and coordination across government are essential.
- Access to sustained technical and financial support is critical.
- Developing implementation-ready and scalable initiatives is key to attracting finance.
- Solutions must be tailored to small island contexts while delivering co-benefits such as energy security, resilience and livelihoods.

As with other SIDS regions, the Caribbean's transition is not a uniform process, but a spectrum of pathways shaped by local resources, institutional capacity, and economic structure. Common threads emerge: the critical role of enabling policy environments, the need for standardized regional data systems, and the transformative potential of coordinated regional action.

Belize

Belize occupies a distinctive position as a country with moderate renewable penetration and a strong policy commitment to energy security and rural access. Building upon its National Energy Policy Framework, Belize has emphasized institutional coordination through its central energy unit and prioritized partnerships to address capacity and technical gaps. The country's challenges — primarily grid integration, tender design, and limited local technical expertise — mirror those of many other SIDS. Its proposal to operationalize a national energy data regime linked to the CARICOM/OLADE Energy Information (sieCARICOM) hub underscores the need for harmonized reporting and transparent metrics. Moreover, Belize's intent to develop standardized Requests for

Proposals and Power Purchase Agreements reflects a recognition that uniformity across the region can drive investor confidence and lower transaction costs.

Maldives

The Maldives can also share the lesson that an enabling environment is as important as technology deployment. The Maldives' Energy Road Map 2024–2032 identifies barriers that are regulatory, infrastructural, technical, financial, and human-resource related, and responds through flagship interventions. This underlines that successful transitions require policy reform and institutional strengthening, not just hardware investments.

Another key lesson is the importance of sequencing finance and implementation mechanisms. The Road Map notes that achieving the 2028 target will require very substantial investment, estimated at around $1.3 billion over four years, and points to tools such as power purchase agreements for large projects and net metering for smaller installations. This shows that ambitious renewable targets become more credible when backed by financing pathways and delivery mechanisms that can mobilize both public and private investment. The Maldives energy roadmap also noted that fuel subsidies for electricity generation reached approximately USD 200 million in 2023, accounting for over 70% of all indirect subsidies, and that this was financially unsustainable in the long term and economically unfair to most financially vulnerable consumers. Transitioning from a blanket subsidy mechanism to a scheme targeting consumers in need of economic assistance would free up fiscal space while addressing equity concerns.

The Maldives' economy remains deeply dependent on fossil fuels, not because it produces them, but because key sectors such as electricity, transport, tourism, fisheries, water production, and industry all rely heavily on imported fuel. This dependence creates structural economic vulnerability, exposing the country to external price shocks, supply disruptions, and rising operating costs across the economy. Economic diversification is therefore crucial to a just transition: reducing fossil fuel dependence must go hand in hand with building a more resilient economic model, expanding low-carbon industries, strengthening domestic value creation, and reducing reliance on a narrow set of fuel-intensive sectors.

The Impacts of the Implementation of Domestic and International Response Measures - A Case Study on Maldives (2024) demonstrated that global carbon pricing measures, generate measurable economic shocks across all key sectors of the Maldivian economy and can negatively impact household welfare even in the absence of direct participation. The study also highlighted an 'externality effect' whereby non-participation in global response measures gives countries an opportunity to capitalize on lower oil prices to advance social and economic development goals, but at a cost to environmental objectives and increased difficulty in achieving a country's NDCs due to expanding

emissions and reducing incentives to invest in renewables. Furthermore, where all countries do participate, transfers of considerably more than USD 200 billion per year would be needed to offset the negative effects on SIDS and low-income economies. Global carbon-pricing and other wide-scale measures, including unilateral trade measures can therefore generate significant unintended spillover effects on SIDS. The roadmap must therefore include safeguards to protect the most vulnerable countries' economies from such asymmetric impacts.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Kitts and Nevis demonstrates how ambition, innovation, and integrated planning can compensate for small size and limited fiscal space. With a goal of achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2028, the twin-island federation has pursued one of the Caribbean's most aggressive clean energy programs. Its flagship project, a 35.7 MW solar facility coupled with a 43.6 MWh battery storage system, is expected to replace existing diesel generation, eliminating an estimated four million gallons of diesel consumption annually and cutting approximately 45,000 metric tons of CO2 emissions. Nevis' geothermal initiative targets 10 MW of baseload generation, leveraging an innovative contingently recoverable grant from the Caribbean Development Bank that mitigates drilling risk. This hybrid financing model offers a template for de-risking small-scale renewable projects across the region.

Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia exemplifies a methodical approach to energy transition built on robust policy planning. Guided by its National Energy Policy (NEP), National Energy Transition Strategy (NETS), and Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), Saint Lucia has systematically created an enabling environment for renewable investment. The country's target of achieving 50% renewable electricity generation by 2030, up from just 5% in 2023, represents one of the most structured and data-driven transitions in the region.

Suriname

Suriname provides an example of a mitigation pathway grounded in natural capital while advancing energy transition efforts. As a carbon-negative country with high forest cover, its approach emphasizes forest conservation and sustainable land use as key contributions to global mitigation efforts. At the same time, Suriname's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) outline actions to support the energy transition, including a target to maintain the share of renewable energy above 35% in the national electricity mix by 2030, alongside measures to improve energy efficiency and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. These efforts are supported by national frameworks, including the Electricity Act and the Energy Sector Plan, which provide the enabling environment

for scaling up renewable energy, improving grid access, and advancing the objective of energy for all through affordable and reliable energy services. In this context, Suriname is also managing emerging developments in its oil and gas sector, with an emphasis on aligning these with national development priorities and a gradual, orderly transition. This highlights the importance of recognizing diverse national circumstances and combining nature-based solutions with energy system transformation. Sustained and scaled-up support, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, will be essential to enable implementation in a manner that is just, orderly and equitable, consistent with the outcomes of the global stocktake.

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago illustrates the complexities of transition within a hydrocarbon-producing economy. As the region's largest energy exporter, Trinidad and Tobago faces the challenge of decarbonizing an energy-intensive system while managing economic dependency on fossil fuels. The country's policy direction emphasizes regulatory modernization, particularly for grid-scale renewables and distributed generation, as well as the continued gradual introduction of competitive auctions for clean energy projects. Its just transition framework, which maps hydrocarbon skillsets to clean energy roles and prioritizes community inclusion, provides a model for balancing climate ambition with socio-economic equity.

VII: How can a just, orderly and equitable transition best reflect the diverse realities of countries at different stages of development and with different degrees of dependence on fossil fuels?

The following issues need to be taken into account:

- Developed countries should take the lead in the transition
- A full transition away from fossil fuels requires systemic transformations that are contingent on predictable, accessible, and additional finance.
- SIDS economies remain structurally dependent on fossil fuels due to their unique national circumstances, vulnerabilities, and limited access to viable alternatives.
- A just, orderly, and equitable transition must reflect countries' different national circumstances, stages of development, and degrees of dependence on fossil fuels, and transition pathways should therefore be nationally determined, inclusive, and consistent with equity and CBDR-RC.
- Developing countries, in particular SIDS, require predictable, accessible, adequate, and additional means of implementation, including finance,

technology transfer, and capacity-building, to enable transitions that are ambitious and feasible.

VIII: Conclusion

- For AOSIS, the COP30 Presidency Roadmap must not become a purely descriptive exercise. It must serve as a practical instrument for implementation, capable of reflecting differentiated realities while advancing the collective commitment under the GST1 outcome.
- For SIDS, the transition away from fossil fuels must be understood not only in terms of mitigation ambition, but also in terms of climate adaptation, resilience, development, energy security, poverty eradication, and social justice, and will free up resources for adaptation. A just, orderly and equitable transition will only be credible if it is grounded in equity and CBDR-RC, responsive to national circumstances, and supported by adequate means of implementation.
- The Roadmap should therefore ensure that the transition away from fossil fuels strengthens rather than constrains the ability of SIDS to pursue sustainable development and climate-resilient futures.