COP 30 Presidency Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner

Zero Draft Outline

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 for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner** 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.

This document is a contribution from the Amazon **Underworld (AU), the Science Panel for the Amazon (SPA)**, and **Instituto Panamazónico (IPA)** towards the roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner by 2030.

(a) What are the most critical barriers — whether physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological or social — preventing a transition away from fossil fuels?

The following barriers, identified in the context of the Amazonian biome, offer a territorially grounded reading of the fossil fuel transition process. They reflect a regional perspective that recognizes the Amazon as an interdependent ecological, social, and cultural system shared among the countries that comprise it:

Persistence of extractive models as the regional economic foundation. In the Amazon, economies remain structured around the extraction of natural resources —hydrocarbons, mining, and agricultural expansion. This historical dependence generates economic and institutional incentives that obstruct the transition toward low-carbon productive models. While conventional economics focuses on maximizing individual profit, the Amazon requires fostering collective action, placing community well-being at the center of development (SPA, 2025).

Risk of replacing fossil fuel activities with new forms of extractivism. The growing global demand for critical minerals needed for renewable technologies could shift new extractive pressures onto the Amazon. Without robust environmental, social, and territorial safeguards, the energy transition risks reproducing historical patterns of environmental degradation, territorial inequality, and sociocultural conflict.

Weak regulatory and institutional frameworks for scaling alternative economies. There are limited financial incentives and investment mechanisms supporting sustainable forest socio-bioeconomies and ecosystem restoration, compared to the huge investments directed to commodities. Although socio-bioeconomy initiatives based on the sustainable use of biodiversity exist in the Amazon, they face regulatory, bureaucratic, and policy barriers that limit their ability to scale and consolidate into structural economic sectors to create jobs and compensate for the GDP lost due to the phase-out of fossil fuels. As an example, only 5% of the $400 million USD generated by the Brazil nut trade remains in the hands of local collectors (SPA, 2025).

Financing gaps, infrastructure deficits, and limited market access for sustainable territorial economies. Local initiatives that keep forests standing and healthy water ecosystems typically face technical, financial, and logistical shortfalls that undermine their competitiveness against extractive activities. The absence of dedicated funding, economic incentives, and sustainable value chains constrains their growth.

Insufficient investment in science, innovation, and technological development linked to biodiversity. The lack of research networks and innovation centers connected to Amazonian knowledge and productive systems reduces the capacity to generate high-value products derived from biodiversity.

Consent and participation of Indigenous People and Local Communities in economic decision-making. Without effective consultation processes, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), meaningful participation, and recognition of the right to self-determination, there is a risk that economic alternatives will be designed without accounting for the priorities, knowledge systems, and productive practices of Amazonian peoples (AU, 2025).

These barriers reflect that reducing economic dependence on fossil fuels in the Amazon requires a structural transformation of the development model. Strengthening the Amazonian socio-bioeconomy emerges as a key pathway for generating economic well-being while preserving the integrity of the biome.

(b) What potential levers — whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological — exist for accelerating the implementation of the transitioning away commitment?

Advancing the Amazonian socio-bioeconomy as a structural alternative to extractivism. Economies based on the sustainable use of biodiversity and the territorial management systems of Indigenous People and Local Amazonian Communities have proven to be viable alternatives: agroforestry systems generate between 300 and 700 USD per hectare per year and create between 20 and 40 jobs per 100 hectares, significantly outperforming extensive cattle ranching, monoculture production, and other land uses incompatible with the biome's natural vocation (Barbosa et al., 2015; Oliveira et al., 2020). Redirecting public investment, fiscal incentives, and development finance toward

socio-bioeconomy models would make economic transition viable at scale, with the potential to generate 8.2 billion USD by 2050 (SPA, 2023).

Establishing a moratorium on the allocation of new oil and gas exploration and extraction blocks in the Amazon. There are currently 871 oil and gas blocks in the Amazon basin, 68% of which are in the offer study phase. If granted, they would double the current production areas. Halting the expansion of extractive frontiers is a precondition for any transition strategy aimed at maintaining the integrity of the Amazonian region.

Creating a regional Amazonian agreement for socio-bioeconomic development and a dedicated fund to implement it. A coordination framework among Amazonian countries –drawing inspiration from mechanisms such as Mercosur– would enable policy alignment and launching calls for binational and regional projects in sustainable infrastructure, research, and innovation. A dedicated regional fund would help close the technical, financial, and logistical gaps that currently limit scaling local initiatives. Fostering interconnected production hubs could link urban and rural populations in decentralized production systems, and new technologies and small-scale local processing plants can add value to existing and new products in tropical forest regions (SPA, 2025).

Strengthening territorial rights and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent for Indigenous People and Amazonian Local Communities. As the most effective stewards of Amazonian ecosystems, they have proven institutional levers for safeguarding terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Guaranteeing free, prior, and informed consent and recognizing territorial governance as a structural component of the energy transition contribute both to biome protection and to the consolidation of sustainable economies.

Adjusting national regulatory frameworks to incentivize sustainable public procurement, appropriate infrastructure, and biodiversity-linked research. National policies can generate domestic demand for socio-bioeconomy products, reduce bureaucratic barriers that limit their expansion, and channel science and innovation investment toward the development of high-value goods and services derived from biodiversity.

Establishing environmental and human rights due diligence as a binding requirement for projects in Amazonian territories. Making corporate responsibility a regulatory obligation –rather than a voluntary commitment– would reduce the risk that the energy transition reproduces the social and environmental liabilities accumulated over decades of hydrocarbon extraction in the region.

(c) What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?

Indigenous and community territorial management systems demonstrate socio-ecological models. For generations, Indigenous People and Amazonian Local Communities have developed productive practices that keep forests standing and healthy aquatic ecosystems. These locally scaled systems demonstrate that economic well-being

and ecological integrity are compatible, and they offer replicable models of governance and land use to guide the transition.

Agroforestry initiatives and non-timber forest products as sectoral references. Existing agroforestry systems have shown per-hectare returns and employment generation significantly higher than conventional extractive or agricultural activities. These experiences provide a sectoral reference for a productive shift away from fossil fuel dependence, with the potential to consolidate into a regional economic sector by 2050.

The accumulated record of environmental liabilities as a lesson for transition design. Approximately 5,000 oil spills in the last 15 years (Parliamentarians for an Amazon Free of Fossil Fuels, 2025) have generated environmental liabilities whose costs exceed the economic benefits of extraction over the same period. This documented record offers critical lessons for transition strategies and provides a basis for applying environmental and human rights due diligence in a binding manner across the region.

(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?

Defining transition pathways compatible with the ecological integrity of the Amazon, not only with global decarbonization targets. A transition that replaces fossil fuel dependence with new extractive pressures –particularly for critical minerals– does not constitute a just outcome for Amazonian countries and peoples. Global transition frameworks must include explicit safeguards that prevent the displacement of extractive frontiers into the Amazon in pursuit of renewable energy demand.

Applying differentiated responsibilities according to historical contributions to the climate crisis. The Amazon's contributions to global emissions driving the climate crisis are marginal, yet it is one of the regions most exposed to its impacts. A just transition framework must reflect this asymmetry: countries with greater historical responsibility must adopt more ambitious decarbonization targets and provide the financial resources needed to support transitions –such as a regional shift toward a socio-bioeconomy model– in high-biodiversity, low-emission regions.

Recognizing the right to self-determined development of Indigenous People as a central axis of transition design. Just transition frameworks must adapt to the economic systems of Indigenous People and Amazonian Local Communities, which are grounded in principles of reciprocity, interdependence, and respect for nature's rhythms. Any articulation with national or international markets must be shaped to align with these systems, avoiding the imposition of external economic models that erode their cultural and territorial foundations.

Recognizing the ecological integrity of the Amazon and its importance for global climate stability. The Amazon regulates continental rainfall patterns, stores vast quantities

of carbon, and sustains planetary biodiversity –functions that benefit the entire world. A just and equitable transition must translate this planetary role into shared but differentiated financial commitments: climate finance and development cooperation that supports the region's transition without conditioning it on the priorities of high-emission economies.

The Roadmap will address a diverse set of issues. You may wish 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**

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