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NAVIGATING THE CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION AT COP30

TURNING STRONG LEADERSHIP INTO LEVERAGE FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION

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This briefing reflects insights from the high-level Latin America and Caribbean Regional Dialogue on Energy Transition and Climate Action held at the 2025 Panama Climate Week (PCW), convened by the Energy Transition Council[1] (ETC), E3G[2] and the Talanoa Institute,[3] with support from Transforma Global.[4] While rooted in insights from Latin American and Caribbean (LAC), the briefing aims to inform global climate, energy and development communities and to support the Brazilian COP30 Presidency in elevating ambition and delivery across all regions.

The dialogue brought together government representatives, energy experts, civil society actors, and regional stakeholders to explore the challenges and opportunities of scaling up renewable energy deployment in LAC, and to map out equitable pathways for a just transition away from fossil fuels. In the spirit of the mutirão—a Brazilian concept of collective effort—this document synthesises stakeholder recommendations and presents actionable proposals to guide COP30 leadership across the Climate Action Agenda, the Leaders' Summit, and the Negotiation Tracks.

[1] Energy Transition Council, **https://energytransitioncouncil.org/**

[2] E3G, **https://www.e3g.org/**

[3] Talanoa Institute, **https://institutotalanoa.org/en/**

[4] Transforma Global, **https://transforma.global/en/**

The primary audience for this document includes the COP30 Presidency, policymakers engaged in COP30 negotiations, national governments and energy ministries, multilateral development banks (MDBs), international climate finance institutions, civil society, regional stakeholders, and private sector actors investing in the energy transition.

Key challenges to achieving a just and equitable transition that meets the 1.5 °C target include the gap between short-term actions and long-term climate goals, limited access to climate finance, ongoing fossil fuel subsidies, weak institutions and the risk of stranded assets. Additional hurdles are poor governance of critical minerals, limited energy access in remote areas and underdeveloped storage and grid infrastructure.

Yet the region's strong foundations offer major opportunities for global learning and leadership. With 65% of its electricity already sourced from renewables—far above the global average—and bold actions such as commitments to phase out coal and end fossil fuel expansion, the LAC region is well-positioned to accelerate progress. Regional energy integration expanded investment in solar and biofuels, institutional and regulatory reforms, and the deployment of nature-based solutions can help drive a just, resilient, and low-carbon transition.

Building on these perspectives, the COP30 Presidency is well-placed to lead global progress on energy transition and climate justice by advancing four strategic priorities:

1. **Drive coordinated political action at the Leaders' Summit** to unlock new global pledges, phase out fossil fuel subsidies and promote clean energy targets.
2. **Leverage the Action Agenda** to scale up low-carbon technologies, advance electrification, and promote renewable energy finance and investment.
3. **Advance just transition through negotiations and formal dialogues**, supporting energy access, nature-based solutions, and fossil fuel subsidy phase-out.
4. **Champion inclusive, regionally tailored energy transition pathways** grounded in equity, biodiversity protection and long-term development.

Introduction

Limiting warming to 1.5 °C requires global CO_2 emissions to peak by 2025 and halve by 2030. The IEA highlights a 55% cut in fossil fuel production by 2035 as essential.[5]

At COP28, the first Global Stocktake (GST) decision set a key diplomatic milestone towards those objectives by calling on parties to contribute to global efforts to triple renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency by 2030, accelerate the phase-down of unabated coal power and net zero emission energy systems, and transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner, as well as accelerate zero and low-emission technologies, substantially reducing methane, road transport emissions and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.

The Brazilian COP30 Presidency plays a pivotal role in advancing global climate action, with a strong emphasis on implementation and multilateral cooperation. Through the Baku to Belém Roadmap, the Presidency aims to address barriers to mobilising $1.3 trillion per year in climate finance by 2035, aligning both public and private financial flows with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Embracing the spirit of a global mutirão – a collective, community-driven effort – the Presidency is expected to demonstrate leadership in supporting the synchronisation of global and national policies, restructuring the international financial architecture and driving action across regions and sectors, while placing a just and equitable transition at the core of COP30's political priorities.

As the host of COP30, and with Brazil at the helm, LAC is well-positioned to showcase regional leadership in the clean energy transition. LAC already sources 65% of its electricity from renewables, well above the global average of 40%.[6] Countries like Costa Rica, Paraguay and Uruguay lead with near-100% clean power, while Brazil combines biofuels with hydro, wind and solar in its electricity matrix, a model that can inspire regionally tailored transition pathways. The region is also demonstrating decisive real-economy actions:

[5] IEA (2021), **Net Zero by 2050**

[6] Ember (2024), **Global Electricity Review 2024**

- **Barbados has set an ambitious goal to achieve 100% renewable energy and carbon neutrality by 2030**. This target is enshrined in its National Energy Policy and the government has implemented a range of supportive measures.
- **Colombia made a landmark decision in 2023 to cease new oil and gas projects**, reinforcing confidence in the region's fossil fuels phase-out.
- **Honduras joined the Powering Past Coal Alliance[7] (PPCA)** in 2025 as the 10th country in the region to do so.
- **South America no longer has any new coal plants under active consideration** with the shelving of two coal plant proposals by Honduras and Brazil in 2025.

However, despite these achievements in the region, significant barriers remain that must be addressed to fully unlock the potential of a clean energy future and ensure a just, accelerated and sustainable transition. The LAC experience highlights both the promise and the complexity of this global energy transition, underscoring the need for coordinated, inclusive and ambitious action worldwide.

Policy insights

As countries chart their paths towards the clean energy transition, the need for context-sensitive and equitable policy choices becomes increasingly urgent. While LAC face distinct challenges and opportunities, the region is also emerging as a source of leadership and innovation. This section presents proposed actionable pathways to inform and support political decisions for an orderly and swift fossil fuel phase-out and clean energy transition, grounded in national contexts and institutional realities:

Financial barriers

Unlocking finance to support the energy transition

All governments must send clear political signals to unlock financial incentives that can catalyse greater climate ambition. In particular, national governments

[7] PPCA (2025), **Momentum builds for an ambitious COP30 as Honduras joins the Powering Past Coal Alliance**

are encouraged to use their NDCs to include a commitment to No New Coal and time-bound plans to deliver the full phase-out of fossil fuels.

The LAC region needs approximately $215 billion annually until 2030 to finance the commitments established under NDCs.[8] Rather than focusing solely on short-term funding gaps, a more strategic approach would be to develop structured and gradual financing strategies for the energy transition, embedded within country platforms. Such platforms would facilitate effective matchmaking between national priorities and international support by mobilising existing international alliances and private investments, and by ensuring that climate goals are integral components of long-term development strategies. Crucially, the success of such platforms depends on strong planning and modelling capacity to manage uncertainty, minimise investment risk and guide finance allocation based on priority needs. This highlights the critical role of international partners in providing targeted technical assistance and capacity building to support energy planning, policy design and institutional strengthening, which are core elements for turning ambition into bankable, implementable action.

In the context of scaling up financial resources, it is paramount to underscore that improving access to international energy transition finance remains a critical priority, particularly for developing countries. The current finance architecture remains inaccessible to many due to complex procedures and risk-averse criteria that penalise those most in need.[9] Streamlining access to climate finance, especially grants and concessional public capital, both domestic and international, would not only accelerate the deployment of renewable energy but also support a just and outcome-oriented global transition.

Equally important is the need for favourable capital conditions to unlock affordable private finance, enabling the right blend of funding sources at scale. These financing elements must work in synergy to meet the global south's investment needs for the energy transition. It is therefore of utmost importance to establish a unified voice advocating for improved accessibility to climate finance and more equitable financial conditions.

[8] Inter-American Development Bank (2022). **How Much Will It Cost to Achieve the Climate Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean?**

[9] Edward M. Mungai, S. Wagura Ndiritu, Izael Da Silva (2022), **Unlocking climate finance potential and policy barriers—A case of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa**, *Resources, Environment and Sustainability*, Volume 7, 100043, ISSN 2666-9161

Reassessing and reallocation of fossil fuel subsidies

Additionally, it is essential to reassess fossil fuel subsidies, which continue to play a significant role in the region and directly undermine the pace and scale of the transition away from fossil fuels. According to the OECD, 81% of these subsidies target consumption and 16% towards production.[10] It is well understood that the predominant allocation of subsidies towards consumption is a deliberate effort to exert inflationary control, particularly in the context of escalating fossil fuel costs, which render their sustained use economically untenable in the long term. These subsidies are costly and inefficient, as they distort the cost of fossil fuels and do not always address poverty alleviation or a just transition, thus undermining fair competition. Reforming fossil subsidies is not just a sound environmental policy, it aligns with long-term economic sustainability. Redirecting public resources, including funds from multilateral development banks, towards clean energy reduces inflation risks, fosters energy independence, and enhances long-term fiscal resilience by mitigating exposure to volatile fossil fuel prices.

The role of gas in LAC's energy transition requires a nuanced and critical evaluation. Fossil gas is often highlighted as a transitional fuel and a short-term solution to support energy security and economic growth – particularly due to existing infrastructure – while phasing out coal. However, this framing deserves scrutiny, in particular given the regional context in LAC: it is highly diverse in terms of renewable energy potential, environmental conditions and economic priorities. Overreliance on fossil gas risks undermining the region's climate commitments and ecological integrity and sustainability.

The perception of new fossil gas as a "clean" bridging fuel is increasingly challenged by scientific evidence,[11] particularly in relation to methane leakage across its supply chain. As a result, the environmental costs of continued or indeed increased natural gas use are becoming harder to justify. Concerns about balancing the grid in high-renewable systems are often cited as a rationale for maintaining fossil fuel capacity. However, renewable energy is the best path to economic growth, energy security and long-term competitiveness and these challenges should not be used to justify locking in new gas infrastructure. Rather, they underscore the need for investments in energy storage, demand-side

[10] OECD (2023), **OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels 2023**

[11] R. W. Howarth (2024), **The greenhouse gas footprint of liquefied natural gas (LNG) exported from the United States**, *Energy Science & Engineering*, Volume 12, pp. 4843–4859

management, flexible grid infrastructure and diversified clean energy portfolios to ensure both efficiency and sustainability.

In response to these challenges, several LAC governments are actively promoting sustainable and low-carbon energy alternatives. Biofuels, particularly for transportation, have been identified as potential strategic tools for emissions reduction. Still, their deployment must be approached cautiously, with consideration given to land use, food security, technological maturity and long-term sustainability.

The phenomenon of stranded assets presents considerable economic and socio-political challenges for LAC amid the ongoing global energy transition. The region's substantial investments in fossil fuel infrastructure are increasingly at risk of premature devaluation due to stringent decarbonisation policies and evolving market dynamics. Such asset stranding may engender significant fiscal repercussions, undermine government revenues and precipitate adverse labour market impacts within fossil fuel-dependent sectors. Continued allocation of capital to fossil fuel assets that are at risk of becoming stranded in the near future represents a fiscally unsound strategy for countries in LAC, particularly those with high levels of debt.

A prudent course of action will require the reallocation of investment towards renewable energy and low-carbon emissions technologies, not merely as a response to climate imperatives, but as a matter of long-term economic viability. This aligns with the spirit of the Paris Agreement, which establishes the alignment of financial flows with the goals of limiting warming to 1.5 °C and enhancing adaptation as one of its core objectives.

Technical barriers

Strengthening market signals for decarbonisation

Establishing clear market signals and robust regulatory frameworks is essential to create the domestic certainty needed for a credible and investable decarbonisation pathway. Predictable, stable policies are not only key to building investor confidence but also to accelerating the deployment of low-carbon technologies at scale. In doing so, countries can convert climate ambition into measurable progress, ensuring that global commitments are backed by credible, coordinated plans at home. Case-specific examples include Brazil, which has advanced regulatory instruments such as the Offshore Wind Energy Bill, the Green Hydrogen Bill and the Brazilian Emissions Trading System. In the Caribbean, Grenada and Saint Lucia, as well as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

are actively working to finalise regulatory frameworks for energy storage systems, with a particular focus on resilience.

Enabling scaled-up usage of clean energy solutions

There is a pressing need to invest and to enable scaled-up usage of energy storage solutions tailored to the regional context. Additionally, investing in technologies such as battery systems, transmission and distribution grids and pumped hydro storage (hydroelectric power plants) would be crucial to enhance grid flexibility, as well as to ensure reliability and resiliency within energy systems. For instance, in LAC, battery auctions to procure grid capacity from battery storage overseen by national governments exemplify a public–private partnership model that can inspire the region and accelerate the development of these technologies through demand-driven mechanisms.

Considering the existing challenges around production capacity expansion and related infrastructure, a focus on storage, balancing services and effective demand-side management is essential to ensure power system stability and quality of supply while facilitating the integration of intermittent renewables, such as solar and wind. Public-private partnerships should be strategically utilised to accelerate grid modernisation, transmission expansion and the integration of storage solutions. Simultaneously, investing in local technical capacity is vital to support the long-term sustainability and off-grid and distributed power generation systems. Strategic cooperation with international partners with proven expertise in the manufacturing or scaling of solar and wind technologies can play a constructive role in promoting technology transfer and fostering knowledge exchange.

Investment in solar power generation must be directed strategically towards regions that already demonstrate significant macro-potential for generation, such as Chile's Atacama Desert, Argentina's Patagonia and Brazil's Caatinga. Land use permissions for such purposes should be actively promoted within national energy development plans and legal frameworks. Naturally, this planning must be informed not only by the availability of renewable resources, but also by infrastructure readiness, socio-environmental considerations and long-term system integration in order to maximise efficiency and impact.

Accelerating the regional energy integration

Regional energy integration constitutes a fundamental pillar for the effective and scalable deployment of renewable energy across LAC. By facilitating the cross-border balancing of supply and demand through investments in interconnectors, it mitigates the intermittency inherent in variable renewable sources such as

solar and wind, thereby enhancing grid stability and minimising curtailment. Moreover, integration strengthens systemic resilience by enabling coordinated responses to external shocks and disruptions, while allowing countries to export electricity when they have spare capacity, thus providing additional income.

Such integration is already advancing through key infrastructure projects like the Central American Electrical Interconnection System, the Argentina–Brazil interconnection and the Itaipu Hydroelectric Plant on the border between Brazil and Paraguay. Efforts within the Andean Community also support harmonisation between Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. To scale these initiatives, diplomatic cooperation is as crucial as technical and financial coordination. Leveraging platforms like the PPCA, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the ETC – alongside regional mechanisms such as the Southern Common Market – Energy Sector, Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and Independent Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) – can accelerate the development of cross-border infrastructure, regulatory alignment and energy security. Regional alignment would further enable coordinated policies and unlock investment for clean energy integration.

Ensuring just and equitable transitions

The energy transition requires more than financial investment; it calls for comprehensive, multidimensional engagements and dialogues across social, economic and geopolitical domains. The extraction of critical minerals, integral to renewable energy technologies yet also connected to sensitive sectors such as defence,[12] must be approached with due diligence to ensure the most vulnerable communities are protected, prevent vested interests becoming entrenched, and this is done in a just and equitable manner, particularly within bilateral agreements.

It is essential that the benefits derived from critical mineral development are equitably distributed, through the establishment of inclusive value chains, robust local content strategies and transparent governance mechanisms. In most countries across the region, mineral policy frameworks remain weak and largely exclude meaningful public participation. Strengthening governance and enabling social dialogue must therefore be treated as urgent priorities. In addition, governance models should actively incorporate gender-sensitive perspectives and social inclusion especially of historically marginalised communities but avoid

[12] Villalobos, F., RAND (2023), **Implications of Dual-Use Technologies on Critical Minerals Policy and Strategy**

the creation of sacrifice zones and provide fair monetary compensation for affected communities.

Efforts to address energy poverty and expand mineral extraction must not come at the expense of the region's rich biodiversity. One biodiversity-aware solution that holds significant promise for addressing energy poverty is the expansion of distributed generation systems based on renewable sources. These systems can provide clean, decentralized energy access while minimising environmental disruption and strengthening community resilience, particularly in remote and underserved areas such as the Amazon and Tierra del Fuego.

Lastly, targeted adaptation measures are essential for reducing energy demand and enhancing the resilience of existing systems. Through interventions that improve energy efficiency and promote climate-resilient infrastructure, countries can ease the pressure on energy systems while strengthening their ability to withstand climate-related shocks. Such measures, including nature-based solutions, are particularly important in regions already facing high vulnerability, where adaptation can serve as both a cost-saving strategy and a critical component of long-term energy and development planning.

Recommendations to the COP30 Presidency

The following strategies are suggested with the objective of integrating critical energy issues across multiple avenues of influence at COP30:

Use the Leaders' Summit to unlock global ambition and catalyse clean energy pledges

An energy transition-centred approach is anticipated to be an element of COP30's efforts to advance the implementation of the Paris Agreement. However, political signalling to date has been limited, reflecting a cautious inclination among parties towards more decisive action. In this context, fostering coordinated pledges, clear public announcements and calls for collective action would play a crucial role in breaking this stalemate and encouraging stronger national commitments.

The Presidency could actively encourage Parties, especially amongst developed countries, BRICS and G20 countries, to announce new pledges that demonstrate and build increasing momentum beyond submitted NDCs, while also leading by example through making a commitment of its own to advance the energy transition. Recent developments, such as Honduras's accession to the PPCA

during Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week, marked Latin America's commitment to end new coal power plants and phase out coal power. This move highlights the momentum new pledges can generate and sets a strong example for global climate and long-term sustainable development leadership.

To promote coordinated international efforts and exemplify Brazil's pathways in the energy transition, it would be pertinent to propose a minimum global investment target in renewable energy for 2030, as a concrete step toward operationalising GST recommendations. Such targets should be informed by Brazil's demonstrated success in achieving an electricity mix comprising approximately 90% renewable sources, thereby providing a viable benchmark, while also emphasising the IPCC's conclusion[13] on the urgent need for a substantial reduction in overall fossil fuel use.

The global energy transition narrative would benefit from the inclusion of a repository of best practices and lessons learned – particularly to support and inform the establishment of a mandated group that can sketch out a roadmap to end the use of fossil fuels. This proposal could be officially highlighted by the Presidency during the NDC Summit and bilateral meetings at the United Nations General Assembly. Today's pivotal geopolitical moment must be shaped and inspired by the countless success stories that highlight the tangible benefits renewables are already delivering for the planet; this strategy will send a political signal that transitioning away is more than feasible: it is the new normal.

Brazil has expressed its willingness to approach the transition away from fossil fuels through multilateral efforts, as reflected in its official submission of the NDC 3.0, which emphasises the importance of a just and inclusive energy transition. During the pre-COP30 and Leaders' Summits, official statements on the road to Belém, as well as all formal opportunities at climate forums, the Brazilian Presidency should actively welcome explicit references to the recommendations of the First GST regarding energy transitions. This would serve to lead by example and to motivate Parties to advance bold climate action by inviting them to identify opportunities to accelerate the implementation of the GST goals in a nationally determined manner, consistent with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

A new regenerative economy is emerging, rooted in the region's leadership on bioeconomy and nature-based solutions. Between 2018 and 2023, global solar

[13] IPCC (2022), **Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change**, IPCC Sixth Assessment Report

energy[14] adoption tripled, an indication not only of technological progress and declining costs but also of a deeper shift in societal and policy mindsets toward sustainability. This rapid pace of growth aligns with the trajectory set out in the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) Scenario.[15] Also, between 2024 and 2030, renewable energy consumption across the power, heat and transport sectors is expected to rise by around 60%,[16] underscoring the scale of change underway. Achieving such transitions, therefore, requires moving decisively beyond outdated extractivist models toward a self-determined, biodiversity-conscious approach that places social and environmental resilience at the core of the shift away from fossil fuels.

Home to some of the most biodiverse countries, LAC holds unique opportunities to scale-up nature-based solutions as a critical component of the energy transition. Brazil could lead by promoting a dialogue on protecting biodiverse areas from fossil fuel exploration and indeed restoring them. In that sense, addressing how financial institutions can effectively evaluate and integrate nature-based solutions within energy transition financing would be highly advisable as a means to accelerate a biodiversity-aware energy transition that safeguards the region's biodiversity while leveraging investments for nature-based and bioeconomy solutions.

The energy transition must consider the unique political, economic and social contexts of each region. In developing countries, it extends beyond decarbonisation to addressing energy poverty, clean cooking and expanding clean and affordable energy access. Importantly, if international financial systems keep funding fossil fuels, the latter risk becoming stranded assets that obstruct progress. Therefore, the Baku to Belém Roadmap to $1.3 trillion must address critical issues such as the reform of MDBs, the establishment of country platforms to strengthen domestic capacity for attracting sustainable investment and, finally, the redirection of financial flows away from fossil fuel industries to clean energy. This reallocation of investment is essential to prevent the continued generation of stranded assets, particularly within increasingly constrained fiscal environments.

[14] IEA, Solar PV - latest findings (webpage), Available at: **https://www.iea.org/energy-system/renewables/solar-pv**

[15] IEA (2024), "Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE)", **Global Energy and Climate Model**

[16] IEA (2024), "Global overview", **Renewables 2024**

Promoting a "global energy mutirão"[17] could help establish a new paradigm for international collaboration on energy transition. The ETC high-level dialogue at UN Climate Week in Panama demonstrated the potential role of multilateral initiatives regionally and globally. Better aligned initiatives, including Brazilian led Global Coalition for Energy Planning (GCEP), Global Clean Power Alliance (GCPA) who's Finance Mission is co-chaired by Brazil, Global Energy Transition Forum (GETF), Green Grids Initiative (GGI), ETC and PPCA, can provide practical support to discuss how to turn political signals into concrete action, while respecting national contexts.[18] Framing the conversation through mutual support for these multilateral platforms, alongside recognition of national initiatives, could serve as a constructive bridge in negotiations, especially among parties for whom references to fossil fuel phase-out remain a red line.

Creating a shared story focusing on generating sustainable economic benefits through developing zero-carbon industries which can offer new opportunities for industrial policy, job creation and climate-aligned long-term growth would be valuable.

Drive low-carbon energy solutions through the COP30 Action Agenda

It is well understood that the Action Agenda of COP30 should focus on GST implementation, thereby guiding a targeted mobilisation towards cost-effective and responsible actions that help translate climate negotiations into tangible results in people's daily lives. Effective climate action must extend beyond interstate cooperation, embracing the growing role of transnational networks, private sector actors and diverse governance initiatives.

The Presidency should continue to emphasise a dedicated focus on advancing strategic low-carbon energy solutions as part of a just and sustainable transition away from fossil fuels within the revamped Action Agenda announced in its fourth presidency letter. This should prioritise clean solutions to accelerate the phase-down of unabated coal power and meet the shared goal of tripling global renewables capacity by 2030. The Agenda can enable technology transfer, accelerate finance flows and foster accountability through standardised climate-related disclosure and supply chain commitments. It is also recommended that this Agenda explicitly recognise electrification as a key contribution to decarbonising the mobility sector, and biofuel as a potential additional measure.

[17] Brazilian Indigenous peoples have the concept of *mutirão* (*motirõ* in Tupi-Guarani): a communal effort in which people come together to work towards a shared goal or through mutual support. The COP30 Presidency has launched a global *mutirão* against climate change in its first **Letter to the World.**

[18] E3G (2025), **From Panama to Belém: Latin America's call for bold action at COP30**

Emphasising the importance of a careful management of biofuel that accounts for technological maturity and land use considerations, as well as biofuel technology intensification, is crucial.[19] In parallel, the Presidency is encouraged to highlight that scaling up emission-free hydrogen and geothermal energy could be essential for the industrial sector. Together, these technologies could provide a critical foundation for a broader, integrated energy transition across sectors.

Promote energy justice and systems change through formal negotiations

As the international community advances toward COP30, and considering the proposed options to strengthen the UAE Just Transition Work Programme,[20] it is crucial to approach negotiations with ambition and determination. While discussions surrounding the GST are inherently complex, their advancement is vital to maintaining the credibility and effectiveness of the global climate regime. In this context, COP30 could consider mandating the UNFCCC Secretariat to prepare an annual report on global progress toward the energy transition. Such a report could build on the groundwork laid by the most recent GST draft (SB62) and serve as a technical input to enhance the quality of future dialogues, modelled after initiatives like *Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking Progress Toward Tripling Renewable Energy Capacity and Doubling Energy Efficiency by 2030.*[21] Such a reporting mechanism would help reinforce transparency, accountability and political momentum, while upholding the non-prescriptive nature of the GST process.

The Presidency could play a trailblazing role by encouraging the sustained use of non-prescriptive dialogues, such as the one recently held in Panama, that foster constructive engagement and help identify regional priorities and opportunities, while aiming to facilitate a concrete agreement to eliminate fossil fuel subsidies during the 2020s. For instance, the ETC offers a ministerial-level dialogue to engage with partner and champion countries and institutions, helping to drive political momentum and turn commitment into actions. These dialogues have been instrumental in fostering international cooperation among governments, MDBs and technical experts, while also coordinating and providing targeted technical assistance to overcome barriers and help accelerate clean energy

[19] Technological intensification in biofuels refers to the advancement and integration of technologies that enhance efficiency, energy density and compactness in production. This includes improving energy yield per unit of biomass, using advanced processes like catalytic upgrading or integrated biorefineries, clustering multiple technologies within a facility, reducing waste, densifying feedstocks to boost transport and storage efficiency.

[20] Available at **https://unfccc.int/documents/647779**

[21] IRENA et al. (2024), **Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking progress toward tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030**

investments. This priority-setting process should also encourage agreeing clear timelines for national decisions on subsidy reforms and articulate guiding principles to identify and phase out subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions. Such a balanced and principled approach would help maintain trust among Parties and advance critical climate objectives in a cooperative manner.

In this context, there is a strong case for a dedicated call to central banks and financial regulators, encouraging their active involvement in aligning financial flows with climate objectives. Embedding this within the Circle of Finance Ministers would help ensure that climate action is economically coherent, reinforcing the systemic transformations needed to deliver the implementation of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement.

Within the framework of implementing Article 2.1(c), much attention has rightfully been placed on the role of MDBs in both much-needed scaling-up of climate finance in the developing world and addressing finance inequities. Although institutional reforms are essential, a fundamental shift in MDB portfolios is paramount: the phase-out for gas and coal projects and redirecting those financial flows towards enabling the energy transition through renewable energy generation, grid resilience and storage infrastructure. Aligning financial systems with climate goals requires not only increased capital, but also a strategic reallocation of resources from hard-to-abate sectors to ones that drive long-term decarbonisation.

To conclude, this year's negotiations must deliver a definitive decision on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and related indicators. Equally, there is a strong expectation for a substantive and actionable outcome on National Adaptation Plans. Within this critical context, it is essential that energy adaptation and resilience-building measures are advanced in practice. GGA implementation is fundamental for the energy sector, which is already directly impacted by growing climate impacts, particularly in LAC. The Global Energy Review 2025,[22] published recently by the IEA, shows that energy-related emissions have grown due to the rising global demand for cooling, which indicates impacts of climate change are already being felt. The lack of adaptation within energy systems not only undermines mitigation efforts but also hinders progress toward fulfilling Article 2.1(b) of the Paris Agreement.

[22] IEA (2025), **Global Energy Review 2025**

Conclusion

Building on the high-level 2025 LAC dialogue in Panama and the collective insights shared by a diverse range of stakeholders and experts, there is significant potential for Brazil's COP30 Presidency to lead efforts in forging consensus around the key levers of action needed to accelerate a just, resilient and biodiversity-conscious energy transition. The diversity of views expressed throughout this convening reflects both the complexity of the global energy landscape and the richness of regional experiences, underscoring the importance of inclusive, transparent and participatory decision-making. By actively engaging with this diversity and promoting common ground, the COP30 Presidency can help translate broad ambition into coordinated action, anchoring the energy transition as a central pillar of climate justice at the Belém COP and in the years that will follow. Continuous high-level dialogues can play a crucial role in advancing this transition by convening key stakeholders and ramping up the Presidency's leadership and political momentum.

A strategic pathway would be to present these proposals at the Organización Latinoamericana de Energía La Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE) Ministerial Meeting in October 2025, aiming for a regional decision that articulates shared expectations for the clean energy transition ahead of COP30. Alternatively, a formal recommendation could be secured from LAC energy ministers to the participating Parties in the Pre-COP or the Leaders' Summit. In either scenario, an expanded ministerial dialogue, including civil society and energy transition experts, could strengthen the outcome and send a strong political signal of commitment to an accelerated and just energy transition.

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About ETC

The Energy Transition Council (ETC) is a multilateral platform, co-chaired by the United Kingdom (UK) and the Philippines, that brings together over 40 governments and institutions offering global political, financial and technical leadership in the power sector. The ETC supports collaboration with partner countries to identify, coordinate and implement solutions for a more rapid energy transition, including technical assistance through the ETC's Rapid Response Facility (RRF). The ETC focuses on a range of thematic areas to accelerate the clean energy transition, including distributed and utility-scale renewables, green grids and energy efficiency.

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More information is available at **https://energytransitioncouncil.org/**

About E3G

E3G is an independent think tank working to deliver a safe climate for all.

We drive systemic action on climate by identifying barriers and constructing coalitions to advance the solutions needed. We create spaces for honest dialogue, and help guide governments, businesses and the public on how to deliver change at the pace the planet demands.

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About Talanoa

The Talanoa Institute is an independent climate change think tank that emerged in Brazil with a focus on improving decision-making and accelerating climate action through a combination of data, science and dialogue.

More information is available at **https://institutotalanoa.org/en/**

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