

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

HUMAN RIGHTS AS A COMPASS FOR TRANSITIONING AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS IN A JUST, ORDERLY AND EQUITABLE MANNER

SUBMISSION FOR THE COP30 PRESIDENCY ROADMAP

1. INTRODUCTION

Amnesty International welcomes the COP30 Presidency's initiative to develop a Roadmap on transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner, with a view to supporting the implementation of paragraph 28(d) of the first Global Stocktake (GST) and translating the political consensus already achieved into practical implementation options.

This submission argues that a just transition away from fossil fuels must be explicitly anchored in human rights law and principles; the goal of limiting global temperatures to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; the "polluter pays" principle; and equity, including the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) and of intergenerational equity. It must recognize that the climate crisis is, at its core, a human rights crisis whose impacts fall disproportionately on marginalized individuals and groups, such as Indigenous Peoples; racialized communities; people on the frontline of the climate crisis (frontline communities); fisherfolk and coastal communities; peasant, rural and other land-dependent groups; women and girls; children and youth; older persons; migrants; Afro-descendant groups, persons living with disabilities; and workers in precarious conditions. Climate change needs to be seen and tackled as an issue of injustice. For that, it is essential to apply a climate justice approach that looks at the root causes of the climate crisis and how human-induced climate change builds on and magnifies inequalities. It calls on powerful institutions to address these imbalances and injustices, and to lay the groundwork for a future that does not replicate the discrimination of the present and the past.

Amnesty International considers a full, fast, fair, and funded phase-out of fossil fuels to be indispensable to the protection of human rights, and to prevent the worsening of the harms already extensively documented resulting both from global heating and from the full lifecycle of fossil fuels.

2. KEY BARRIERS TO TRANSITIONING AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS

This section addresses the question: What are the most critical barriers — whether physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological or social — preventing a transition away from fossil fuels?

2.1. Continued absence of adequate international governance over fossil fuel production

Despite growing scientific and political consensus on the need to move away from fossil fuels, there is still no coherent and comprehensive international instrument directly governing their production, expansion and phase-out, contributing to continuing normative and coordination gaps at the international level.

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement contain no explicit provisions regulating fossil fuel supply. Progress towards achieving the goals of these two treaties has repeatedly been constrained by consensus-based decision-making structures, making it more difficult to adopt ambitious commitments regarding the end of exploration and expansion as well as the phase-out of existing production. In this context, calls for reform of the UNFCCC are growing.¹

Another challenge is the omission of the military sector from states' reporting on greenhouse gas emissions.² This harms access to information about the true scale of current emissions and hinders the development of plans to reduce them. Mandatory military emissions reporting to the UNFCCC should be required as an urgent step, alongside ambitious military reduction targets in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with meaningful measures to reach them.

In Amnesty International's assessment, this governance gap undermines states' ability to align national plans with the goal of limiting global heating to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as confirmed by the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) 2025 Advisory Opinion on Climate Change,³ and to ensure that the transition takes place in an equitable, predictable and human-rights-consistent manner, based on the principle of CBDR-RC.

2.2. Ongoing fossil fuel expansion and the absence of planned, managed phase-out pathways

The continued exploration, licensing and expansion of coal, oil and gas projects, combined with ongoing investments and subsidies for the fossil fuel industry, undermine the credibility of any transition roadmap and deepens the risk of locking in future emissions incompatible with the 1.5°C goal.

Amnesty International highlighted that, at COP30, states failed to adopt new decisive measures to ensure that global warming is limited to 1.5°C, nor did they agree on a call for the just and equitable phase-out of all fossil fuels.⁴

Without a framework for planned phase-out, production decline is likely to occur in a disorderly manner, shifting disproportionate costs and impacts onto workers, marginalized communities and countries dependent on fossil fuel revenues.

¹ Civil society joint statement: *Reclaiming Climate Justice: United Call for an Urgent Reform of the UN Climate Talks*, 23 June 2025, available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ior40/9530/2025/en/>

² Scientists for Global Responsibility, "Most militaries report less than 10 percent of their carbon footprint", 18 November 2025, <https://www.sgr.org.uk/resources/most-militaries-report-less-10-percent-their-carbon-footprint>

³ International Court of Justice, Advisory Opinion on Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change (2024) para 224, <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/187>

⁴ Amnesty International, *COP30: Human rights deprioritized but a win on just transition*, 5 February 2026, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ior40/0684/2026/en/>

2.3. Undue influence of the fossil fuel industry over multilateral and national climate action

Corporate capture of multilateral and national climate decision making spaces has led to undue influence of the fossil fuel industry over climate policy decision making. This influence contributes to continued high levels of fossil fuel subsidies, regulatory advantages for fossil fuel producers which lobby for the weakening of environmental protections,⁵ the spreading of disinformation about the climate crisis and the measures needed to address it.⁶

It also leads to the promotion of risky and unproven technologies, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and solar and geo-engineering that risk prolonging fossil fuel use rather than enabling the rapid phase-out needed. The UN Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes has highlighted the risks posed by these technologies, including the health and safety risks of CCS whilst locking in place fossil fuel-reliance and the associated environmental injustices.⁷ The UN Human Rights Council Advisory Committee has also underscored that, at present, the development of any new technologies intended for climate protection, including direct carbon removal and solar geoengineering, and policies to support them “would not be in accordance with the protective standards of the human rights regime”.⁸

Legal and economic barriers that work in favour of the fossil fuel industry also hinder ambitious climate action. Investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanisms, often incorporated into trade agreements and investment treaties, allow foreign fossil fuel and other big polluting companies to challenge transition measures in countries where they have operate through untransparent international arbitration that is incompatible with international human rights law. These have been shown to have a chilling effect on legitimate public policy action.⁹ Compensation awarded in ISDS cases against fiscal measures and subsequent tax foregone can amount to a form of implicit fossil fuel subsidies.¹⁰

2.4. Structural barriers relating to finance, debt and the international financial architecture

Many low- and middle-income countries face structural obstacles to overcoming fossil fuel dependence, including excessive debt repayment obligations, insufficient access to adequate, non-debt-creating finance for climate action and to respond to loss and damage, and a lack of technical support to develop phase-out and just transition plans.

Amnesty International has consistently stressed that climate action and energy transition efforts must not reproduce dynamics of indebtedness and extractivism, and should instead prioritize the provision, especially by high-income

⁵ Amnesty International, “How is US President Trump impacting global climate action?” 28 January 2026, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2026/01/trump-impact-on-global-climate-action/> and “EU: Deregulation deal on climate and human rights ‘betrays people and the planet’”, 16 December 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/12/eu-deregulation-deal-on-climate-and-human-rights-betrays-people-and-the-planet/>

⁶ See Amnesty International, *Fatal fuels: Why human rights protection urgently requires a full and equitable fossil fuel phase out*, p28-29, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol30/7382/2023/en/>

⁷ Human Rights Council Fifty-fourth session, *The toxic impacts of some proposed climate change solutions Report of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes*, Marcos Orellana, UN Doc. A/HRC/54/25, 13 July 2023, para. 70

⁸ UN Human Rights Council 54th session, *Impact of new technologies intended for climate protection on the enjoyment of human rights: Report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee*, UN Doc. A/HRC/54/47, 10 August 2023, para 66

⁹ UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment, Report: *Paying Polluters: the catastrophic consequences of investor-State dispute settlement for climate and environment action and human rights*, 13 July 2023, UN Doc. A/78/168

¹⁰ For further information on the harms posed by ISDS to effective climate action, see Amnesty International’s Amicus Curiae submission to the African Court on Human and People’s Rights, 30 March 2026, on file

countries that are most responsible for global warming, of new, additional, predictable, needs-based and non-debt-creating finance, to lower-income countries and their peoples and communities most impacted by the climate crisis.¹¹

Currently, the polluter pays principle is not operationalized in the way the fossil fuel industry and other carbon intensive industries, operate, along with the extremely high carbon footprint of ultra-wealthy individuals with most of the costs of climate action falling on states and taxpayers. Yet by putting more of the burden of dealing with the climate crisis on these actors through progressive taxation, subsidy reform and other measures, billions of dollars could be raised to support needed climate action.¹²

These asymmetries also affect the political legitimacy of the transition process. If concrete mechanisms for international cooperation; financial support; reform of the international financial architecture; and an end to current harmful extractivist trade and investment practices, which often result from past colonial-era histories and practices, are not included in the Roadmap, it risks placing disproportionate burdens precisely on those already bearing the most severe impacts of the climate crisis and the fossil fuel economy.

2.5. Local-level impacts, environmental racism and human rights violations across the fossil fuel lifecycle

A just energy transition requires a comprehensive understanding of the impacts on human, land and tenancy rights caused by the extraction, processing, transportation and decommissioning of fossil fuel infrastructure, since these activities not only drive global heating but also generate pollution, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, ill health, destruction of livelihoods and violations of rights in specific territories.

Amnesty International's 2025 report *Extraction Extinction* shows that at least 2 billion people, roughly a quarter of the world's population, live within 5 km of 18,273 fossil fuel infrastructure sites currently in operation, and that at least 463 million people live within 1 km of such sites.¹³

According to the same report, more than 520 million children live within 5 km of this infrastructure, while proximity to fossil fuel sites has been associated with elevated risks of cancer, cardiovascular disease, bronchitis, asthma, adverse reproductive outcomes and other harmful health impacts.¹⁴

The research further found that at least 16.1% of known global fossil fuel infrastructure is located on Indigenous territories, even though Indigenous Peoples make up less than 5% of the world's population, and that at least 32% of the mapped sites overlap with one or more critical ecosystems.

These findings reinforce that the climate crisis and the fossil fuel economy deepen structural inequalities and intersectional harms, including environmental racism, destruction of critical ecosystems, political exclusion and the marginalization of frontline communities and the 'fenceline' communities – those living nearby fossil fuel infrastructure. Any credible roadmap must place climate justice at its core and explicitly recognize these social, environmental and human rights dimensions.

¹¹ See, for example, Amnesty International, *Recommendations to parties to the UNFCCC on human rights consistent climate action in 2025*, 27 October 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ior40/9271/2025/en/>

¹² Amnesty International, *Plenty to go around: Mobilizing finance for climate justice*, 16 January 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol30/8850/2025/en/>

¹³ Amnesty International, *Extraction Extinction: Why the lifecycle of fossil fuels threatens life, nature and human rights*, 12 November 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol30/0438/2025/en/>

¹⁴ The Global Climate and Health Alliance, *Cradle to Grave: The Health Toll of Fossil Fuels and the Imperative for a Just Transition*, 15 September 2025, <https://climateandhealthalliance.org/cradle-to-grave-the-health-toll-of-fossil-fuels-and-the-imperative-for-a-just-transition-2nd-edition/>

3. LEVERS AND MECHANISMS TO ACCELERATE IMPLEMENTATION

This section addresses the question: What potential levers — whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological — exist for accelerating implementation of the transitioning away commitment?

3.1. Centering human rights in policies for climate action across all relevant sectors

Amnesty International maintains that effective climate action must respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all people without discrimination, and that mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and defossilization¹⁵ policies across all economic sectors must adopt people-centred approaches informed by social justice.

This requires integrating robust safeguards for marginalized groups including Indigenous Peoples, racialized groups, fisherfolk and coastal communities, rural and peasant communities, Afro-descendant communities, women and girls, children and youth, older persons, migrants, persons living with disabilities, frontline and fenceline communities, workers in precarious conditions and other groups disproportionately affected by the climate crisis, environmental racism, and the impacts on human and land rights of the fossil fuel economy, into all transition pathways, while ensuring meaningful participation, free, prior and informed consent, access to information, transparency and accountability. It also means that transition measures must respect labour rights and ensure social protection, training and reskilling, and decent work in sustainable industries for workers in all sectors affected by the defossilization of the economy.

Effective climate action also requires respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, so that everyone, especially affected persons, as well as environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs) who defend their rights, can freely enter into meaningful dialogue about the transition without fear of reprisals.¹⁶

Furthermore, a just transition approach that is consistent with human rights must recognize social participation as a fundamental—rather than an ancillary—element of the formulation, implementation, monitoring, and review of climate and energy policies. Public participation is not only a right for all, but essential for effective climate action. Therefore, additional efforts must be made to ensure the inclusion of already marginalized communities such as those listed above. Without effective, continuous, and informed public participation—including in the spaces where priorities, financing, safeguards, and implementation mechanisms are defined—transition policies risk reproducing historical patterns of exclusion and deepening structural inequalities.

In this sense, the COP30 Roadmap process offers an important framework to be consolidated and refined. The decision to expand channels for social participation, including into spaces traditionally peripheral to formal negotiations, underscores the importance of institutionalizing more open, pluralistic, and accessible models for civil society engagement in climate processes. The Presidency's Roadmap must, therefore, explicitly recognize that a just, orderly, and equitable

¹⁵ Defossilization is a term coined in 2025 by the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change to signal the imperative of justly and equitably phasing out the entire lifecycle of fossil fuels, including plastics and petrochemicals and fossil fuel subsidies. Phase out also requires ending the fossil fuel industry's disinformation campaigns and legal strategies that downplay the harms of fossil fuels and undermine climate action. See UH HRC, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, *Report – The Imperative of Defossilizing our Economies*, 15 May 2025, UN Doc. A/HRC/59/42, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5942-imperativedefossilizing-our-economies-report-special>

¹⁶ Amnesty International, *Civic space and environmental human rights defenders: Essential for achieving climate justice*, 23 October 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol32/0173/2025/en/>

transition requires the continuity and improvement of these participatory structures, with an expansion of civil society's presence in various legitimate spaces for deliberation, advocacy, monitoring, and evaluation.

It also requires acknowledging that a just transition is not limited to technological substitution of energy sources but also demands structural economic and social transformation capable of preventing new sacrifice zones¹⁷ and new rights violations, including in critical minerals supply chains¹⁸ and renewable energy projects.¹⁹

Finally, it also means that climate action must address the issue of the widespread inequitable access to energy that exists in many countries and territories, ensuring that the transition leads to the provision of sustainably produced renewable energy for all, without discrimination.

3.2. Strengthening international cooperation and advancing new multilateral governance frameworks

For Amnesty International, transitioning away from fossil fuels and defossilizing the economy cannot be managed solely through national plans or fragmented voluntary instruments; it requires stronger international cooperation and the development of new multilateral frameworks capable of addressing the structural barriers to decarbonize the global economy.

In this context, the proposed Fossil Fuel Treaty, currently supported by 18 countries, would, if adopted, provide a dedicated legal instrument that would have international cooperation at its heart.²⁰ The proposed Treaty has the potential to complement the Paris Agreement by addressing the climate crisis at its source, namely fossil fuel production and use, while providing an institutional architecture for coordination, financing and equitable phase-out through a just transition.

A Fossil Fuel Treaty could establish commitments to phase out existing production and end new coal, oil and gas licensing, end fossil fuel subsidies, create cooperative mechanisms among producing and consuming countries, support the financing of just transition plans, and increase legal clarity regarding the obligations of states related to fossil fuels, both individually and collectively. Accountability mechanisms to monitor and evaluate progress could help restore trust in multilateralism. A Fossil Fuel Treaty could play an important role towards achieving greater climate justice.

3.3. Concrete mechanisms to make a just and equitable transition feasible

Amnesty International considers it essential that the COP30 Presidency Roadmap explicitly recognizes the need for international mechanisms capable of making the transition fiscally, socially and politically viable for fossil-fuel-dependent countries.

Relevant mechanisms already identified in international debates that Amnesty International considers should be established and implemented include:

¹⁷ Sacrifice zones are heavily contaminated areas where residents bear the disproportionate burden of the human rights harms resulting from exposure to pollution and toxic substances, such as fossil fuel processing or mining for transition minerals.

¹⁸ See for example Amnesty International, *DRC: Powering Change or Business as Usual?*, 11 September 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/AFR62/7009/2023/en/>; and *What do we get in return? How the Philippines nickel boom harms human rights*, 9 January 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/asa35/8607/2024/en/> and “New human rights ranking of electric vehicle industry exposes laggards”, 15 October 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/10/human-rights-ranking-electric-vehicle-industry/>

¹⁹ Amnesty International, *Just Transition or 'Green Colonialism'? How mineral extraction and new energy projects without free, prior and informed consent are threatening Indigenous Sámi livelihoods and culture in Sweden, Norway and Finland*, 1 January 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur20/8913/2025/en/>

²⁰ See: The Fossil Fuel Treaty Initiative website, <https://www.fossilfuel treaty.org/>

- Speedy adoption of a robust UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation that would provide a framework to:
 - Comprehensively address the problem of both illicit financial flows (IFFs) and commercial practices such as aggressive tax avoidance with a view to enabling greater domestic resource mobilization particularly in low-income countries to realize human rights - consistent climate action.
 - Create a global tax governance structure that is fair, transparent and has built in accountability mechanisms including an Intergovernmental UN Tax Commission with equal representation from each state party and that would aim to harmonize effective fiscal practices and policies based on human rights law and standards
- A debt resolution mechanism, such as a UN Framework Convention on Sovereign Debt to address some of the systemic drivers of unsustainable over-indebtedness which is a structural barrier to transition;
- A global Just Transition Fund with predictable and adequate financing to provide technical and financial support for developing and implementing national phase-out and just transition plans;
- A Global Social Protection Fund that would help lower-income countries provide support those whose livelihoods are affected by the transition;
- A robust resource mobilization strategy for the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage as part of measures to increase finance to address loss and damage to support lower-income countries recover from unavoidable current and future losses and damages from climate change;
- An international register of climate related loss and damage; and
- Transparency and accountability mechanisms regarding production plans, including those of national and international fossil fuel companies, and regarding the identification and removal of all explicit and implicit fossil fuel subsidies while implementing measures to ensure cushioning for the most disproportionately affected.

4. RELEVANT LESSONS AND EVIDENCE FOR THE ROADMAP

This section addresses the question: What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?

4.1. The recent COP30 experience and the need to move toward implementation with justice

Amnesty International's analysis of COP30 found that, although human rights were broadly sidelined in the conference's overall outcomes, the decision to establish a process to develop a Just Transition Mechanism, as advocated by a broad coalition of civil society organizations and Indigenous Peoples, was a significant step forward for climate justice.²¹

Amnesty International considers this mechanism has the potential to place people and their rights at the centre of the necessary and inevitable phase-out of fossil fuel production and use, especially because it includes human-rights-based principles of just transition, equity, meaningful participation, and free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples.

These elements should directly inform the COP30 Presidency Roadmap, so as to avoid a purely programmatic or technocratic document detached from the material requirements of climate justice and states' international obligations.

²¹ Amnesty International, *COP30: Human rights deprioritized but a win on just transition*, previously cited

4.2. Evidence on the harms of fossil fuel infrastructure on territories, peoples and other communities, ecosystems, and environmental human rights defenders

The evidence gathered by Amnesty International shows that fossil fuel infrastructure creates and deepens sacrifice zones; erodes the territorial integrity of Indigenous Peoples and other communities destroys biodiversity and undermines essential ecosystems; and is frequently associated with intimidation and criminalization of EHRDs.

Extraction Extinction documents, for example, impacts on artisanal fishers in Guanabara Bay, in Brazil, Wet'suwet'en land defenders in Canada, coastal communities in Senegal's Saloum Delta, and populations affected by fossil fuel pollution and gas flaring in Ecuador, Colombia and Nigeria.²²

This evidence demonstrates that transition pathways cannot be confined to macroeconomic or energy-system dimensions alone, but must incorporate an understanding of impacts, socio-environmental liabilities, and the need for climate reparations based on obligations of remedy and remediation for harms resulting from the fossil fuel lifecycle that takes into account all territorial, intersectional and other relevant dimensions.

5. EXPERIENCES, BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

This section addresses the question: What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?

5.1. Grounding the roadmap in human rights

One important lesson is that transition roadmaps will only be legitimate and effective if they are grounded in human rights, equity and meaningful participation. Learnings from the process to develop a Just Transition Mechanism should be taken forward into the development of the Roadmap as well as national just transition plans, because it recognizes principles such as people-centred approaches, broad participation, equity, human rights and respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

5.2. Ensuring right to remedy and climate reparations

Another key lesson is that transition cannot be understood only as technological substitution between energy sources, but that past, present and future harms experienced by peoples and communities must be addressed. The ICJ, in its 2025 Advisory Opinion, clarified that “[f]ailure of a State to take appropriate action to protect the climate system from GHG emissions — including through fossil fuel production, fossil fuel consumption, the granting of fossil fuel exploration licences or the provision of fossil fuel subsidies — may constitute an internationally wrongful act,” and that “[w]hen States breach one or more of their international obligations, they have a duty to cease the wrongful conduct, provide guarantees of non-repetition, and provide full reparation for any resulting harm”.²³

²² Amnesty International, *Extraction Extinction*, previously cited

²³ International Court of Justice, Advisory Opinion on Obligations of States in respect of Climate Change (2024) para 427, <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/187>

Amnesty International’s research on the human rights impacts of fossil fuel infrastructure in various countries,²⁴ as well as the impacts caused by critical mineral extraction²⁵ and supply chains,²⁶ and renewable energy projects,²⁷ provides compelling evidence for the need for remedy. This could include environmental remediation in the form of clean ups of fossil fuel infrastructure, as needs to happen in the Niger delta,²⁸ and climate reparations for existing and future loss and damage in affected territories caused by climate change.²⁹ The Roadmap must also address the protection of livelihoods, including through expanded, universal social protection,³⁰ and the prevention of new sacrifice zones.

The evidence documented in contexts such as Guanabara Bay, Wet’suwet’en territory, the Saloum Delta, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Philippines and other cases examined by Amnesty International demonstrates the importance of linking climate action to territorial justice, environmental protection, access to information and accountability. It also shows that policies designed without the effective participation of affected populations tend to reproduce human rights violations and social conflict.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COP30 PRESIDENCY ROADMAP

This section addresses the question: 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?

In light of the above evidence and positions, Amnesty International recommends that the COP30 Presidency Roadmap:

- (i) Explicitly affirm that the climate crisis is a human rights crisis and that transitioning away from fossil fuels must be guided by human rights, including non-discrimination and intergenerational equity, climate justice and social justice, as well as principles of CBDR-RC and “polluter pays”.
- (ii) Take into account, in its final formulation, the evidence that at least 2 billion people live near existing fossil fuel infrastructure and that continued expansion may place at least 135 million additional people at risk, demonstrating the urgency of preventive and structural measures.
- (iii) Reiterate that a just, orderly, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels requires an end to the expansion of new fossil fuel projects and licences, an end to fossil fuel subsidies (while protecting those on lower incomes), and the planned, managed, just, equitable and financed phase-out of existing production, in line with the 1.5°C goal.
- (iv) Recommend the start of a process to agree on mandatory reporting of military emissions in the UNFCCC framework and inclusion of military emissions reduction targets in NDCs;

²⁴ Extraction Extinction, previously cited

²⁵ See for example Amnesty International, *DRC: Powering Change or Business as Usual?; What do we get in return? How the Philippines nickel boom harms human rights*, previously cited

²⁶ See for example, Amnesty International, “New human rights ranking of electric vehicle industry exposes laggards”, previously cited

²⁷ Amnesty International, *Just Transition or ‘Green Colonialism’?: How mineral extraction and new energy projects without free, prior and informed consent are threatening Indigenous Sámi livelihoods and culture in Sweden, Norway and Finland*, previously cited

²⁸ Amnesty International, “Nigeria: Shell remains responsible for cleaning up and remediating historic oil pollution despite divestment”, 4 September 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/09/nigeria-shell-remains-responsible-for-cleaning-up-and-remediating-historic-oil-pollution-despite-divestment/>

²⁹ Amnesty International and the Center for International Environmental Law, *Climate-related human rights harm and the right to effective remedy*, 13 February 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/ior40/7717/2024/en/>

³⁰ Amnesty International, *Rising Prices, Growing Protests: The Case for Universal Social Protection*, 10 May 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol40/6589/2023/en/>

- (v) Explicitly recognize the disproportionate impacts of the fossil fuel economy on marginalized groups on the frontline of the climate crisis, including but not limited to Indigenous Peoples; racialized communities; fisherfolk and coastal communities; peasant, rural and other land-dependent groups; women and girls; children and youth; older person;, migrants; Afro-descendant communities; persons living with disabilities, and workers in precarious positions including in light of environmental racism and intersectional factors.
- (vi) Recognize effective, ongoing, informed, and geographically representative public participation as a prerequisite for the legitimacy and effectiveness of any transition roadmap, with special attention to the presence of marginalized groups including Indigenous Peoples who are disproportionately affected by the climate crisis and the fossil fuel economy, ensuring their participation in various legitimate spaces for advocacy, deliberation, monitoring, and evaluation, and not merely in marginal or symbolic consultative bodies.
- (vii) Include the need for international financial mechanisms to enable the transition, with particular attention to non-debt-creating finance based on the polluter pays principle; an end to extractivism and economic diversification that helps to address the lasting harms of colonialism; technical support and capacity building, technology transfer, environmental remediation and climate reparations, safe decommissioning, and social protection for workers and communities.
- (viii) Recognize that new multilateral frameworks may be necessary to complement the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in addition to the UN Tax Convention under development, such as the proposed Fossil Fuel Treaty, a UN Framework Convention on Sovereign Debt and a Global Social Protection Fund.
- (ix) Recommend measures to prevent the weakening of protective environmental regulations including review of existing trade and investment agreements, and settlement mechanisms for conflict resolution between investors and States, to ensure they do not limit or restrict efforts relating to climate change and human rights.
- (x) Establish that national, sectoral and subnational transition roadmaps must be human-rights-consistent, locally responsive, and accompanied by transparency, accountability and remediation mechanisms that support the provision of climate reparations.

7. CONCLUSION

The COP30 Presidency Roadmap process represents a strategic opportunity to move from generic political commitments toward concrete implementation parameters for a transition away from fossil fuels that leaves no one behind.

For this opportunity to be seized in a legitimate and effective way, the final document must recognize that a just transition requires:

- respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights,
- effective rebalancing of the structural inequalities and colonial era harms that are root cause of the climate crisis, and
- robust international cooperation to plan, manage, finance and equitably distribute the costs and benefits of fossil fuel phase-out and the transition to renewable energy produced in a manner consistent with human rights and accessible to all.

Amnesty International therefore considers that a 1.5°C-aligned Roadmap, grounded in equity and committed to human rights will send a clear political signal against fossil fuel expansion, in favour of a full, fast, fair and funded phase-out, and in support of multilateral mechanisms capable of making that transition possible in practice.