



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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٤٥٣ : GU/2025/0362

كَلِمَاتُ اللَّهِ فِي تَرْجُمَانٍ فَكُلُوا وَشَرِبُوا مِنْهُ غَيْرَ مُقْتَرِبِينَ
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وَقَدْ نَسِيتُ مَعَدَّةَ نَزْدِي خَلِّ سَائِرَ مَعَدَّةِ نَزْدِي تَرَسَّرُوْذُوْ.

SARPF (South Asia Regional Parliamentary Forum for Climate, Energy

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۱. بسم الله ۲. الحمد لله ۳. لا اله الا الله ۴. محمد رسول الله

2025 年 6 月 26 日

کتابت در کتب

وَبَرِّكَ وَحَمْدِكَ

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Joint Statement by South Asia – Brazil, Latin American and Caribbean Parliamentarians’ Meeting on COP30: New Avenues for Climate and Energy Cooperation-2025

WE, the parliamentarians of South Asia, Brazil, Latin American and the Caribbean regions, convened for the **Meeting on COP30: New Avenues for Climate and Energy Cooperation** in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on **16th October 2025**:

Welcome the pre-COP30 efforts of the Brazilian Presidency to make COP30 an implementation COP. We recognise that this goal requires collective efforts from all Parties—from the Global North to the Global South—and a "whole-of-society" approach inspired by the Brazilian concept of *"Mutirão"*: a solidarity-driven, community-based mobilization that brings together governments, civil society, the private sector, and individuals in a shared commitment to climate action.

Express alarm that the current national climate ambitions would only cut global emissions by 2.6 per cent by 2030 compared to 2019 levels, when a 43 per cent reduction is needed to keep global temperatures to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Reaffirm our commitment to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, upholding the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), considering different national circumstances.

Note that developed nations, responsible for most of the historical global carbon emissions, are falling short of their own climate action and climate ambition, as well as supporting developing nations in terms of both speed and quantum.

Acknowledge the International Court of Justice (ICJ) advisory opinion that states have binding legal obligations under international law to address climate change.

Voice concern about the delay in mobilising adequate and quality climate finance committed by developed nations, even as we embark on the road towards a contentious target of USD 1.3

trillion per year by 2035. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that the target should be closer to USD 900 billion from 2025, reaching USD 1.46 trillion by 2030.

Encourage the strengthening of existing and new forms of effective and people-driven multilateralism in a time of geopolitical fragmentation.

Advocate for the role of parliamentarians within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) framework to connect international commitments with national actions, while embracing the spirit of the *"Mutirão"* promoted by the COP30 Presidency. In this sense, parliamentarians are called upon to act as catalysts of this collective effort, translating climate pledges into concrete legislative, budgetary, and oversight actions at national and local levels, in fulfilment of their duty as public representatives.

WE CALL UPON THE LEADERS OF THE DEVELOPED WORLD TO:

- Deepen 2030 and 2035 emission reduction targets to enable an earlier and fairer net-zero pathway. The current levels of ambition and pace remain inconsistent with the 1.5°C limit and place a disproportionate burden on developing countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
- Support system-wide, just, and inclusive transitions in the Global South, addressing inequalities within and between countries, and aligning climate initiatives with social, economic, and environmental rights through multilateral spaces such as the UNFCCC and its Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP).
- Revoke unfair and unilateral trade barriers such as the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and various U.S. tariffs, which risk undermining global cooperation and imposing new financial burdens on developing economies. These measures divert public and private resources from critical sustainable development priorities — including climate adaptation, disaster-resilient infrastructure, health, and education — while exacerbating inequalities in global trade and supply chains.
- Ensure the early and scaled-up mobilisation of climate finance for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage, enabling developing nations to reach the most vulnerable at the earliest, equitably, and transparently. There is an urgent need for grants and concessional

support to prevent the deepening of debt crises in these countries and to create fiscal space for sustainable development investments.

WE ALSO CALL ON OUR RESPECTIVE NATIONS TO:

- Establish comprehensive climate legislations that support the implementation of their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS).
- Strengthen domestic institutional capacity by enhancing the ability of national and subnational bodies to identify, prioritise, and support the poorest and the most vulnerable communities impacted by climate change and transition to net zero.
- Develop national climate finance roadmaps to foster a climate investment-ready environment by removing regulatory and trade barriers, assessing climate risk and implementing mitigating instruments, offering public finance incentives, ensuring data transparency, and establishing long-term targets.
- Leverage synergies and opportunities of scale through multilateral, bilateral, regional and interregional cooperation mechanisms for climate change and energy transition (such as BRICS, SAARC and ASEAN). This approach can enhance collective bargaining power in international fora to address transboundary climate risks and opportunities, share best practices for energy cooperation, and secure access to climate finance and technology transfer from the developed countries.

LASTLY, WE CALL ON ALL PARLIAMENTARIANS TO:

- Appraise and advance their countries' national climate and energy transition targets, policies and legislation, ensuring alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Collaborate with scientists, policymakers, and their national parliamentarians to understand the latest climate science, review the impacts of climate change and energy transition, and strengthen evidence-based decision-making.
- Draw attention to the most vulnerable and affected communities, exercising oversight over local implementation mechanisms, public financing, and the targeting of policy beneficiaries and social protection schemes.

- Inform their constituency about the opportunities and benefits of resilience-building, such as green jobs and disaster-resilient infrastructure, while encouraging local participation in climate action.
- Strengthen and expand parliamentary engagement within the UNFCCC process and at COPs, contributing to a more informed, representative, and action-oriented dialogue between global commitments and national implementation. By doing so, parliamentarians can help bridge the gap between policy and practice, ensuring that the spirit of collective action and solidarity defines the road to COP30 and beyond.





Action Agenda: South Asia Parliamentarians' Roadmap for Regional Cooperation on Climate Action and Energy Transition

Preamble

- South Asia is shaped by its unique and diverse geophysical features, shared socio-cultural histories, and interdependent present and aspirations for development. South's prosperity and welfare, however, hinge on its joint response to climate change – one of the foremost challenges of our time. From climate, air, land, rivers, and oceans to energy, South Asian resources are either interlinked or complementary to one another. Therefore, like many other regions in the world – such as ASEAN, Latin America, and Africa – it is time for South Asia to deepen and fast-track regional cooperation on climate, energy, and the environment.
- South Asia is one of the most climate-vulnerable regions in the world, with climate disasters ranging from floods, extreme heat, sea level rise, droughts, and changes in weather patterns increasingly becoming highly likely. These disasters are intensified for a large section of the poor and marginalised populations that call South Asia their home, endangering lives, cultural heritage, ecosystems, and biodiversity.
- Responses to disasters are intrinsically interconnected, as floods, droughts, forest fires, and sea-level rise in one country inevitably impact other countries in the region. This can take the form of displacement, climate refugees, and political turmoil.
- Not just lives, climate impacts are reversing our hard-fought economic gains, livelihoods, and productivity. Projected losses in GDP per capita due to climate change for South Asian countries are higher than the global average of approximately seven per cent. The loss of infrastructure and public commons due to climate disasters, in turn, slows down our economic growth across sectors and undermines our capacity to respond to climate change further.
- It needs to be acknowledged that South Asia's contribution to climate change, hence its historical carbon emissions, has been minimal, even after accounting for intra-regional differences. South Asia's resource consumption per capita remains one of the lowest in the world, indicating that there is still a long way to go to deliver welfare and ensure equal opportunities for a good quality of life for every individual in the region.
- Development that is climate-compatible – low-carbon, just, and resilient – is an imperative and an opportunity as it leads to generating jobs, attracting investments, enhancing energy and strategic security, decentralised deliveries to the last mile, mitigating existing inequalities, restoring ecosystems, and bringing down energy costs.
- Global climate action that needs to be led by the historical emitters, the developed economies, has been devastatingly slow, resulting in only three years of carbon budget



(the amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted within an agreed time) for 1.5°C goal remaining. International climate commitments and agreements struck prior to COP30 have become even more precarious, with the withdrawal of the highest carbon emitter, the United States and dwindling commitments by other major emitters.

- This makes the already weak global support, in terms of finance and technology, for climate responses by developing economies even more challenging, not least because of increasing schisms in the international cooperation landscape.
- Not only will climate change impact all parts of our society, but our response to climate change will also need a systems transition and a "whole-of-society" approach. This runs the risk of deepening existing inequalities, marginalisation, and poverty - such as those in displaced or migrating communities - or creating new ones through critical mineral mining or mine closure.
- Despite political differences that have historically limited regional integration in South Asia, climate change presents an apolitical, existential challenge that transcends borders and offers a unique entry point for renewed cooperation under a shared humanitarian and developmental mandate

Resolution

No or delayed action is not an option. Political dynamics notwithstanding, South Asian countries must urgently come together to collaborate on the multidimensional aspects of climate action, energy transition, and environmental issues across the region. Specifically,

- Demonstrate collective leadership to safeguard its people, particularly the most vulnerable, from the challenges of climate change by embarking upon mutually beneficial climate-compatible development and welfare, focusing equally on adaptation and mitigation.
- Act in mutual solidarity and compassion by adopting a "South Asia Climate Solidarity" framework policy to support each other in view of the impending climate calamities and leaving no South Asian country behind or suffering.
- Become the foremost voice of the global south to demand early climate action and energy transition (implementing GST), justice for the impacted communities (just transition task force and loss damage funds), fair financial transfers (\$1.3 trillion by 2035 target) and R&D investments from the developed economies and global institutions, in collaboration with other southern regions.



Roadmap to South Asian Cooperation

- **Set up new (or revive) institutions for cooperation on climate** – South Asia has a history of joint institutions on issues of environment and energy, such as the SAARC Environment Action Plan, the SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre (SCZMC), and the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP). However, their progress has been largely stalled for various reasons. It is essential to prioritise either reviving these institutions or tactically establishing new intergovernmental institutions built to address the impending climate risks and opportunities in the region. For instance, a new institution, such as a South Asian Climate Cooperation Council (SACCC), hosted on a rotational basis among member countries with clear plans for priority thematic areas.
- **Thematic working groups and cooperation roadmaps** – Coastal, agriculture, energy, urban resilience, climate data and early warning systems and transboundary water management are distinct themes which can be enriched through active cooperation amongst the South Asian countries. Leveraging domestic institutions and based on complementary expertise, capacities, and needs, timeline-based plans for cooperation on some of these most urgent areas would be imperative.
- **Regional climate infrastructure and investment planning and coordination** – Following the roadmaps charted out in the earlier action point, a regular planning meeting will need to be organised to conduct an assessment of the regional infrastructure needed and the corresponding investments necessary. The planning will also aggregate the demand for climate technology or services by synergising the government policies and market development efforts to attract international or private climate finance. A regional energy grid or a South Asian green energy corridor is a low-hanging fruit in this area, as constructive discussions have already taken place on this front.
- **South Asia Climate Financing Facility** – A regional financing facility is a popular mode of pooling financing resources and responding to the dynamic needs and changes emerging due to climate change. In South Asia, this can be achieved in close coordination with multilateral agencies, such as the ADB. The facility will offer a range of financial instruments – from bonds to risk-mitigation instruments to boost climate innovation, inclusivity, research and testing.
- **Climate framework laws for all South Asian countries** – Regional institutions have to be complemented by sound domestic institutions and commitments. Appropriate climate legislation that entrenches domestic climate-compatible development based on the NDCs and LT-LEDS submitted, charts out the governance of climate change with clear responsibilities and targets, and mandates multidimensional regional cooperation on climate will be a crucial building block for long-term climate cooperation, insulating it from political deterrence.



- **Knowledge exchange meets for practitioners from different fields** – Keeping the diversity within the government practices of the region in mind, it is important to formally facilitate knowledge exchange among practitioners, beyond the national government representatives, such as energy executives, urban executives, and agriculture stakeholders at multiple levels, to open channels of exchange of the best practices, lessons, and other such developments as a way to optimise climate efforts. At the same time, a dedicated South Asia Climate Leadership Fellowship can be established for policymakers, parliamentarians, and young professionals to build regional expertise and foster national climate champions.
- **Creating a Justice Network** – Building on the rich experience of academics and civil society organisations in the region, a justice network comprising a citizen, expert, marginalised groups and civil society officials can be set up to ensure that all climate actions in the region forefront intergenerational justice and equity issues and truly no one is left behind or harmed. It would also play an essential role in flagging regional justice issues, in which actions of one country can affect communities in other countries in the region.
- **Scientific Climate Committee for South Asia** – Establish a scientific committee for guiding national policy reforms, climate impact and progress, monitoring and evaluation by bringing together the brightest climate academics and scientists from South Asia. The committee will present the latest findings on climate impacts and actions, identify synergies and challenges and guide the governments on long-term plans.