COP30 Fossil Fuel Transition Roadmap

Prelims: *Current events of National and International Importance| Environment*

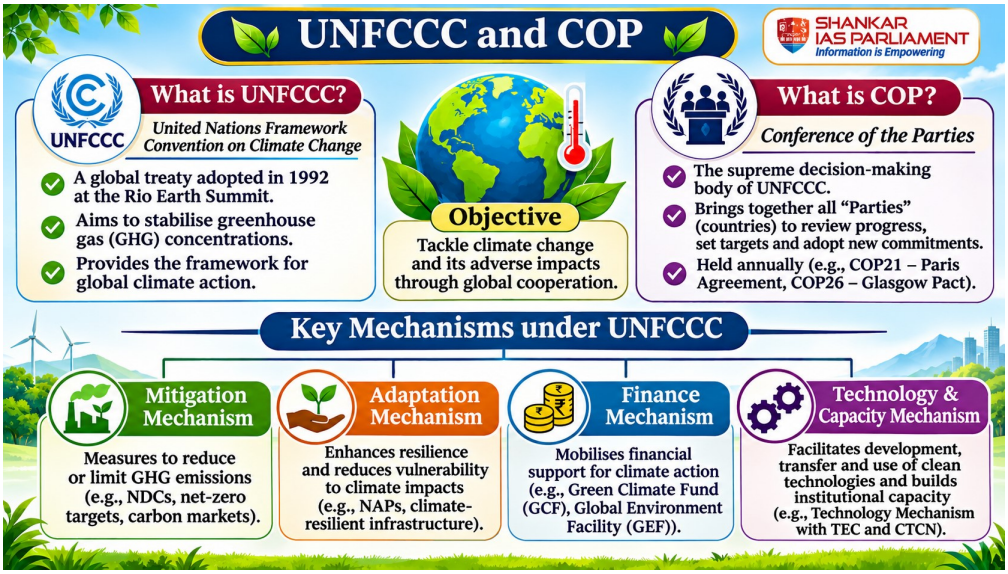
Why in News?

The COP30 Fossil Fuel Transition Roadmap (released by Brazil's COP30 presidency and presented at COP31 in Antalya, Türkiye) urges countries to build actionable national transition plans to move away from coal, oil, and gas, while India has formally declined to sign the COP31 Presidency's electrification pledge.

- **National Transition Planning–** Pushes countries to create tailored national roadmaps addressing how they will reduce fossil-fuel consumption, expand clean energy, and manage economic consequences.
- **Core Dimensions Evaluated–** The framework looks at three main areas– reducing fossil fuel demand across power, transport, and buildings; managing fossil fuel supply/production; and smoothing economic and fiscal transitions for producer and consumer economies.
- **Non-Prescriptive & Voluntary–** Acknowledging that countries start from different economic realities and energy dependencies, the roadmap offers indicators and guidance rather than a rigid, one-size-fits-all mandate.
- **Economic & Financial Focus–** Highlights the heavy cost of fossil fuel volatility (such as high import bills and global market shocks) and stresses the need for scaled-up international climate finance.

India's Stance and the COP31 Electrification Pledge

- **Rejection of the Electrification Pledge–** India's Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav announced that India will not sign Türkiye's **35-by-35 Global Electrification Pledge** (which aims to raise electricity's share of global final energy consumption to 35% by 2035 from just over 20%).
- **Concerns Over Power Sources–** Critics and observers note that electrification targets do not always mandate that the power be generated by renewables, meaning expanded electricity demand could still be met via fossil fuels.
- **Opposition to CBAM and Call for Finance–** India has reiterated its resistance to the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), arguing it hurts national economic interests, and continues to press wealthy nations for greater international climate finance to support developing economies.



Reference

[Down to Earth| COP30 Fossil Fuel Transition Roadmap]

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