



ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change to the 30th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP 30)

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as “ASEAN”), namely, Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, gathered at the 47th ASEAN Summits in Kuala Lumpur on 26 October 2025.

RECALLING our strong commitment as outlined in the ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change to the UNFCCC COP29 and our resolve to advancing collective action and strengthening regional cooperation in addressing the global challenge of climate change.

REAFFIRMING our dedication to the goals of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, particularly by upholding the principle of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), in light of different national circumstances, by:

- a) demonstrating strong political will through the submission of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) 3.0 with an emphasis on accelerating the implementation of these commitments through concrete, measurable and socially inclusive actions;
- b) fulfilling transparency obligations via the submission of the first Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), reinforcing our collective commitment to accountability and progress tracking under the Enhanced Transparency Framework;
- c) underscoring our alignment with the purposes and principles of the ASEAN Community Vision 2045, particularly the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Strategic Plan, ASEAN Economic Community Strategic Plan and the upcoming post-2025 ASEAN Strategic Plan on Environment (ASPEN) and ASEAN Climate Change Strategic Action Plan (ACCSAP) to realise a climate-resilient ASEAN through integrated economic, social, cultural, physical, and environmental strategies that reduce adverse climate extreme, exposure and

vulnerability, strengthen regional resilience and contribute to the global efforts in reducing greenhouse gases;

- d) advancing the implementation of all relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies Action Plans, including the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) Action Plans under the ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment, which serve as a strategic foundation for coordinated and inclusive climate action across the region; and
- e) welcoming the progress towards establishing the ASEAN Centre for Climate Change (ACCC) in Brunei Darussalam, envisioned as a key regional institution to drive climate policy coordination, foster knowledge-sharing, and serve as a centre of excellence for advancing ASEAN's collective climate ambition, including with international and regional organisations.

HEREBY:

1. **EXPRESS** our deep concern over the continued rise in global greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), as highlighted in the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which underscores the severe and escalating impacts of climate change on communities, ecosystems and economies; particularly by the increasing likelihood of breaching the 1.5°C global temperature threshold, given the extraordinary streak of record-breaking temperatures registered for the past decade with 2024 being the hottest year on record, which is undermining the chances to avert the most catastrophic impacts of climate change, as highlighted in the ASEAN State of Climate Change Report.
2. **WELCOME** the Joint Declaration by the Troika Presidencies of COP28, COP29, and COP30, reaffirming their collective commitment to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and the outcomes of COP29, particularly the commitments under the Baku Climate Unity Pact, including progress on the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme, and the advancement of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).
3. **CALL** upon developed countries to ensure available, adequate, transparent, predictable and just access to and provision of Means of Implementation to developing countries, necessary to scale up climate actions implementation, keeping in mind the COP Presidency's COP30 Action Agenda to involve all corners of the economy, all segments of society, and all levels of government towards multilateral climate goals and to accelerate and scale up climate implementation of existing and new pledges and initiatives.

4. **STRESS** our unwavering commitment to addressing climate change and call for greater unity and enhanced collaboration among ASEAN Member States (AMS) and the other global partners to uphold the Paris Agreement's goals, promote and defend multilateralism as a cornerstone of effective climate action and international cooperation, and protect the well-being of all nations worldwide.
5. **HIGHLIGHT** the persistent gaps in the implementation of agreed climate actions - across mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and finance, which threaten global efforts to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, especially for developing countries including the AMS.
6. **RECOGNIZE** that climate change and air pollution issues are closely linked, in particular because short-lived climate forcers directly contribute to both adverse climate change and air pollution impacts to human health and to agriculture, many major sources of air pollution are also major sources of greenhouse gases.
7. **RECOGNISING** that biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, including from climate change, constitutes one of the most pressing and serious threats to the ability of present and future generations to enjoy fundamental human rights.
8. **EMPHASISING** the needs for strengthening the cooperation in implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other relevant conventions to maximise the resources for achieving the target of climate change and biodiversity.
9. **ACKNOWLEDGE** Parties' recognition that unilateral measures are a relevant agenda item for discussion among AMS as carbon-related trade barriers may unfairly impact economies and undermine mitigation measures and adaptation efforts.
10. **EMPHASISE** the important role of carbon markets and decarbonisation strategies in achieving ASEAN's climate goals, strengthening regional cooperation, and enabling a just and inclusive energy transition, as outlined below:
 - a) welcome the progress made under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and urge the timely operationalisation of its market mechanisms at the ASEAN level and beyond to strengthen regional and international cooperation in emissions reduction and removal, while ensuring environmental integrity;
 - b) take note on the initiative of the ASEAN Common Carbon Framework (ACCF) and High Integrity ASEAN Carbon Initiative (HACI) which seeks to accelerate

the development of high integrity carbon markets, support the supply of high-quality carbon credits and enhance demand signals within the region;

- c) drawing attention to the findings of the 2024 Mitigation Work Programme on “Cities: buildings and urban systems,” and encouraging AMS to integrate these insights into urban climate strategies, acknowledging their voluntary nature and the need for tailored support;
- d) encourage the accelerated development and implementation of carbon pricing instruments - including carbon taxes, Emissions Trading Systems (ETS) and carbon market - across AMS, based on their respective national circumstances as one of the effective tools to drive decarbonisation and climate ambition while ensuring a critical assessment of their environmental and social integrity to maintain credibility, transparency and real emissions reductions;
- e) highlight the strategic importance of enhancing regional energy cooperation, particularly through the advancement of the ASEAN Power Grid, to ensure energy remains affordable, secure, and sustainable for all; to enable energy transition while pursuing further efforts to reduce future emissions from existing carbon intensive infrastructure;
- f) recognize the potential contribution by AMS in the form of emissions reductions, removal, and carbon stock enhancement, dependent on the enhanced support provided by developed countries as guaranteed by the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement;
- g) endorse the theme of the upcoming ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2026–2030: "Advancing Regional Cooperation in Ensuring Energy Security and Accelerating Decarbonisation for a Just and Inclusive Energy Transition", ensuring the transition not affect national energy security, the direct and indirect impacts of the transition need to be addressed equitably, respecting the rights of communities affected by the energy projects and support the scaled-up deployment of key decarbonisation technologies such as Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) and low-carbon hydrogen timely and adequate support to facilitate deep emission reductions in hard-to-abate sectors; and
- h) emphasize the importance of aligning emission pathways with national development priorities and energy security needs, particularly for countries that are pursuing clean energy transition through increased renewable energy development and deployment, energy efficiency and conservation measures, adoption of low-carbon and emerging technologies, grid modernization, and institutionalization of energy resiliency policies, supported by international finance and technology.

11. **REITERATE** the importance of scaled-up, accessible, affordable and needs-responsive climate finance as a key enabler for ambitious climate action in developing countries, particularly in ASEAN, and call for urgent efforts to:

- a) address the profound concern over the inadequacy of the proposed New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) of USD300 billion per year by 2035, which falls far short of the scale required to enable a just, low-emissions, and climate-resilient development pathway and call upon developed countries to lead in providing adequate financial support;
- b) draw attention to the cost of financial needs for AMS estimated at USD 422.16 billion by 2030, balancing the allocations for mitigation and adaptation and underscoring the disproportionate burden on the region;
- c) reiterate the urgent need for scaled-up, predictable, affordable, accessible and transparent climate finance flows from both public and private sources, including increased access to highly concessional financing and innovative sources which must be aligned with the nationally determined priorities and needs of developing countries;
- d) welcome the decision at UNFCCC COP29 to pursue efforts to at least triple annual outflows from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund from 2022 levels by 2030 at the latest and look forward on progress of those efforts and further welcome pledges to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage;
- e) welcome the launch of the “Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3T” and reiterate the call to scale up global climate finance to at least USD1.3 trillion annually by 2035, in line with the growing needs of developing countries and look forward to the process and the report of Presidencies of CMA6 and CMA7 on the Roadmap;
- f) emphasise that climate finance must support the development and full implementation of developing countries’ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and adaptation communications, and be designed to increase ambition, equity, and long-term sustainability;

- g) reiterate the call for ensuring harmonised, simplified, just and direct access procedures to international climate funds and urge the acceleration of the disbursement of funds to address the mitigation and adaptation needs of AMS; and
 - h) welcome the hosting agreement for the Board of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage with the Republic of the Philippines.
12. **STRESS** the critical importance of addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, particularly for vulnerable developing regions like ASEAN, and in this regard:
- a) acknowledge the operationalisation of the Santiago Network and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) as a crucial step towards providing dedicated support to countries facing irreversible climate change impacts;
 - b) call on the Santiago Network secretariat to provide support to AMS in identifying capacity gaps for accessing technical assistance relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage approaches, and in preparing requests for technical assistance, recognizing the significant capacity constraints of AMS;
 - c) urge the swift and full operationalisation of the FRLD, including through the Barbados Implementation Modalities and the immediate finalisation of governance arrangements, funding access modalities, and the initiation of project funding windows to ensure timely and adequate support reaches impacted communities without undue delay;
 - d) urge developed countries to ensure the full and timely delivery of pledged funds, recognising that further delay will undermine the Fund's objectives to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change in addressing loss and damage;
 - e) call upon developed countries to scale up their contributions to the FRLD significantly and in a predictable manner, ensuring the Fund is adequately capitalised to meet the increasing scale and urgency of needs, particularly in the most vulnerable regions and communities;
 - f) emphasize the need for the FRLD to complement, not replace, existing obligations for climate finance for mitigation and adaptation, and to be accessible, needs-based, and provided as grants or highly concessional finance to avoid exacerbating debt burdens for developing countries that are already impacted by climate change;

- g) call for the alignment of the FRLD, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) and the Santiago Network to enhance complementarity and avoid duplication across existing UNFCCC entities relevant to Loss and Damage; and
 - h) call on the WIM to expedite the provision of technical guidelines and knowledge to address the needs of developing countries and enhance universal access to its technical products.
13. **ENCOURAGE** the urgent development of comprehensive adaptation efforts in ASEAN, recognizing the region's heightened vulnerability to climate risks and the need to build resilience across communities, ecosystems and economies through:
- a) prioritizing the urgent conclusion of negotiations on the GGA and the NAP agenda item at COP30 to accelerate resilience-building across all levels;
 - b) welcoming and supporting progress under the two-year the UAE–Belem work programme on indicators, and calling for the adoption of a manageable set of no more than 100 globally applicable, indicators, including, where applicable, indicators for enabling factors for the implementation of adaptation action, means of implementation, cross-cutting considerations and all subcomponents of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;
 - c) endorsing the launch of the Baku Adaptation Roadmap and the Baku High-Level Dialogue on Adaptation as key initiatives to scale up regional cooperation and practical implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including advancing transformational adaptation; and
 - d) advocating for a robust review of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience following the Second Global Stocktake, and supporting the IPCC's planned update of its 1994 Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations, including adaptation indicators, metrics and methodologies to be scoped, developed and reviewed and that should be considered for approval and acceptance in conjunction with the contribution of Working Group II and published as a separate product in its seventh assessment cycle.

14. **PRIORITIZE** nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches and inclusive solutions to ensure effective and equitable climate action rooted in ASEAN's natural and cultural heritage, by:
- a) committing to scaling up the deployment of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based approaches to climate change that are relevant to the ASEAN context, such as mangrove protection, wetland ecosystem restoration, climate-smart agriculture, including traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and technologies, ensuring the protection of biodiversity while maximizing co-benefits for both communities and nature, emphasizing the role of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data in monitoring and managing natural resources;
 - b) promoting the involvement of populations in vulnerable situations, including women, youth and children, elderlies, differently-abled persons, disabled people, indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making processes, and encourage the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms that enhance their participation and leadership; and
 - c) incorporating ocean-based, and nature-based and community-led ecosystem-based action in AMS national climate goals including but not limited to NAPs, NDCs, long-term strategies and adaptation communications.
15. **URGE** all Parties to make efforts towards collaboration and capacity building in recognition of the urgency to act collectively and equitably, in the form of:
- a) reaffirming our commitment to regional solidarity and call for deeper collaboration within ASEAN and with global partners, including through public-private partnerships and coordinated action across ASEAN sectoral bodies;
 - b) calling on developed countries to fulfil their climate finance, capacity building and technology transfer commitments, demonstrating leadership by providing the necessary means for developing countries to enhance their climate ambitions and removing barriers to just and equitable access to technologies;
 - c) highlighting the critical need to strengthen technical, institutional, and human capacity in AMS in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and encouraging continuous investment in knowledge-sharing, training, and technology support for but not limited to research institutes, universities and private sector to promote locally-led innovations and monitoring and evaluation system to build long-term climate resilience, promote environmental and human rights education and maximize impact;

- d) amplifying the capacities of developing countries, not only to adopt and adapt climate technologies from developed countries, but more importantly to innovate and develop technologies most suited to their own circumstances, especially through the Technology Mechanisms provided for by the Paris Agreement;
- e) encourage Parties to advocate for non-prescriptive and non-punitive mitigation actions in line with the respective NDCs of each party member and with respect to the principle of the CBDR-RC;
- f) urging developed countries to further enhance support for developing countries in enhancing accountability and reporting mechanisms under the Enhanced Transparency Framework including by supporting the development of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), covering information on national inventory reports (NIRs), progress towards NDCs, policies and measures, climate change impacts and adaptation, levels of financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support, capacity-building needs and areas of improvement;
- g) encouraging parties to implement Article 13 of the Paris Agreement with flexibility provided for developing country Parties that need it in light of their capacities, to advocate for flexibility, inclusivity and equity in regards to reporting requirements for NDCs, NAPs and BTRs and highlight the need for any agreed upon increase in reporting requirements to be subsequently matched with an adequate, equitable and effective increase in support from developed to developing countries to effectively meet said requirements;
- h) stressing the importance of upholding the principle of CBDR-RC as a cornerstone of international climate cooperation in ensuring multilateral consensus and the equitable distribution of the burden and the support needed to address climate change; and
- i) underscoring the importance of ensuring that all AMS, regardless of their national circumstances are granted fair and equitable opportunities to communicate, engage and participate in the UNFCCC and its associated events, such inclusive participation is essential for upholding the region's shared commitment to achieve the goals of Paris Agreement by implementing collective and equitable climate action, which is strengthened through enhanced negotiation, cooperation and capacity-building efforts.

16. **ENCOURAGE** states to cooperate on promoting a supportive and open international economic system aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth, thus enabling them to better address the problems of climate change, and noting that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade in accordance with Article 3.5 of the Convention of the UNFCCC.

Adopted on this Twenty Sixth Day of October in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty-Five in a single original copy in the English Language.