

Clean Energy Transition Partnership (CETP) Secretariat Inputs for COP 30 Presidency Consultation on a Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner

Introduction

The Clean Energy Transition Partnership (CETP), formally the Glasgow Statement, is a 40-strong coalition of governments and financial institutions committed to phase out all international public support for fossil fuels, and redirect this towards the clean energy transition.

We welcome the work carried out by the Brazilian Presidency to take forward the development of a Roadmap to enable implementation of the GST commitment to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner. This Roadmap must set out pathways to a step-change in ambition on this commitment, across all geographies and sectors, in a manner that supports countries' economic growth, energy security, and development priorities.

The inputs below are a brief and non-exhaustive response to the key questions outlined by the Presidency, centred on the role of finance within the Roadmap given the CETP's primary purpose. In order for a credible and progressive Roadmap that builds political will for implementation, the Roadmap must address the need to align financial flows with the transition away from fossil fuels, reflecting both the scaling up of enabling finance, and the removal of remaining inefficient subsidies and support for fossil fuels.

We welcome future opportunities for input, engagement, and implementation, and urge that the Presidency set out a future process for enabling this.

A) WHAT ARE THE MOST CRITICAL BARRIERS — WHETHER PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, TECHNOLOGICAL OR SOCIAL — PREVENTING A TRANSITION AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS?

Despite record growth to clean energy sectors, the ongoing largest barrier for states to overcome in the transition away from fossil fuels is the financial burden (both real and perceived). This encompasses both the costs of scaling up alternative energy sources, inputs, and supply chains, and the more indirect and challenging socio-economic impacts of transitioning existing dependences on fossil fuels.

IRENA has assessed that in order to meet the Global Stocktake goals agreed at COP28 in 2023, annual investments of US\$1.5 trillion are needed between now and 2030¹. Despite clean energy investments growing year on year (and exceeding fossil fuel investment), this is still roughly double present investment levels, with the gap exacerbated even further for emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs)². This is especially problematic considering these markets are where the bulk of emissions growth is projected³, and therefore where most reductions will need to take place.

These analyses and the majority of literature assessing the ‘investment gap’ focus on the costs of scaling up clean and meeting future energy demand or inputs via non-fossil fuel sources, rather than on the specific financial cost of exiting fossil fuels. In the eyes of governments and economic planners these amount to the same challenge, and there needs to be confidence in the availability of finance ready to handle this transition, in a way that does not exacerbate existing economic inequalities, or disproportionately impact developing country producers with high dependence on fossil fuels.

This challenge is further exacerbated by ongoing distortive effect of public finance supporting or subsidizing expansion and new use of fossil fuels. International public finance continues to represent a significant source of support for new oil, gas, and coal projects (US\$0.92 trillion in 2024 as assessed by the OECD⁴), despite support for clean energy increasing year on year. This presents not only significant transition risks through stranded assets, while also undermining incentives for the clean energy transition, but is a counter-productive use of public finance at a time of growing scarcity and need for purposeful, targeted resources. While private finance will make up the majority of the investment gap, public investments send critical long-term signals to the private capital markets about the policy priorities of governments, while the ‘de-risking’ or catalytic effect of public finance means any investments have an outsized impact in the alignment of financial flows.

A necessary early step to ease the transition away from fossil fuels must therefore be to remove remaining support where possible, expanding fiscal space to manage the effects of this transition, scale up new finance for clean energy, and remove the distortive signals this remaining public finance sends to the private finance markets which we know will make up the majority of the investment gap to enable the transition.

¹ IRENA, COP28, COP29, GRA, MoEA and Government of Brazil (2024), Delivering on the UAE Consensus: Tracking progress toward tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030

² IEA, World Energy Investment, 2025

³ IEA, Financing Clean Energy Transitions in Emerging and Developing Economies, 2021

⁴ OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels, 2025

(B) WHAT POTENTIAL LEVERS, WHETHER ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, SOCIAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL, EXIST FOR ACCELERATING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSITIONING AWAY COMMITMENT?

The Clean Energy Transition Partnership works with its members to address the realignment of global financial flows towards a pathway that is consistent with the 1.5 degree warming limit and goals of the Paris Agreement.

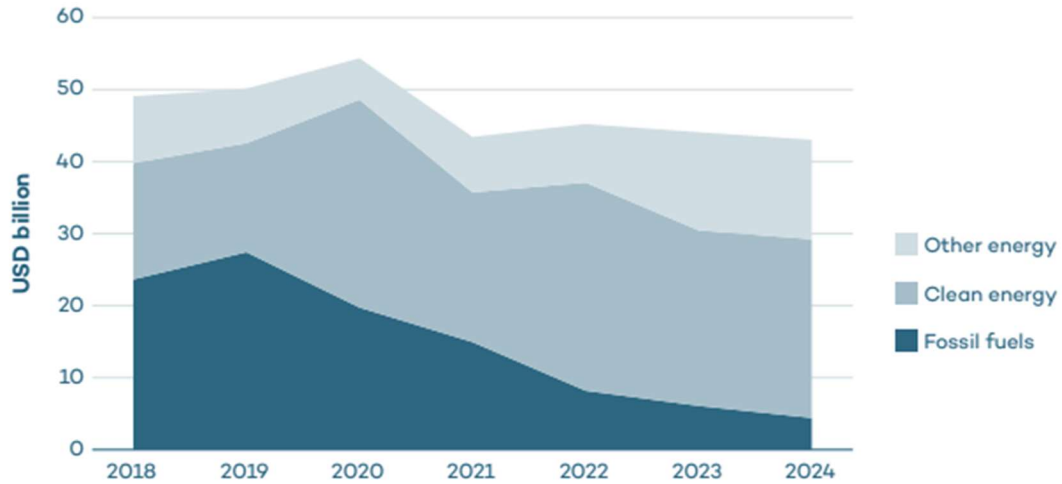
1. Supporting governments to develop and implement exclusion policies for international public finance: Working with member governments bilaterally, via workshops and sharing best practice in the one-year implementation period, allows for a robust, accountable, and consistent approach to be defined across different departments, financing mechanisms, and institutions, including where limited exemptions may be considered in light of energy security and development concerns.
2. Scaling clean energy finance to enable the transition: Directly matching the commitment to transition away from fossil fuels with a focus on scaling up clean energy investment is key to addressing equity in the transition. The CETP set out a Clean Energy Action Plan at COP28, setting out a renewed focus on enabling the financial transition in EMDEs, including looking at policy levers, technical and non-fiscal support, and specific financial mechanisms to scale up across the membership. The CETP has the potential to mobilize a significant amount of finance towards the clean energy transition, with external estimates of ~\$28bn annually that could be made available based on a pre-CETP baseline.
3. Shifting norms and expectations of energy investments at the multilateral level: Full realignment of financial flows will require reform of international financial systems and MDBs. Progressive governments within the CETP with significant shareholdings and voting powers are encouraged to vote for and drive investment decisions that follow the principles of fossil fuel exclusion policies (except in limited circumstances consistent with 1.5 degree pathways), and work to scale concessional and blended finance solutions to enable the transition for developing countries.

(C) WHAT COUNTRY, REGIONAL OR SECTOR ROADMAP EXPERIENCES, BEST PRACTICES, AND LESSONS LEARNED CAN BE SHARED?

The CETP has demonstrated that addressing the realignment of financial flows is possible, on a rapid timescale. Existing members are **down 86% on pre-2021 support for fossil fuels, equivalent to over USD\$30 bn since 2021.**

This is matched by delivery on scaling up clean energy financing. CETP signatories have increased their financing for clean over the same period by 35%, and 77% when only considering export credit agencies. This also highlights the often under-considered role

of export credit agencies in financing the transition, given their experience in de-risking and delivering catalytic capital – and, prior to the CETP, their historically outsized role in financing fossil fuels abroad. Further details on existing best practice across membership can be found in [Scaling Up Support, Unlocking Investment](#).



Source: [IISD, 2025](#)