

This submission responds to the invitation issued by the COP30 Presidency to contribute to the development of the *COP30 Presidency Roadmap on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in a Just, Orderly and Equitable Manner*.

In line with paragraph 28.d of the first Global Stocktake and the Presidency's objective to translate global consensus into practical implementation options, this contribution seeks to identify critical barriers, enabling levers and emerging roadmap experiences that can support countries and economic sectors in advancing the transitioning away commitment. Drawing on the [World Benchmarking Alliance's \(WBA\) assessment of 2000 of the world's most influential companies](#) and its work on credible transition planning, this submission approaches the transition away from fossil fuels not only as an environmental imperative, but as a core economic and governance challenge.

1. What are the most critical barriers — whether physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological or social— preventing a transition away from fossil fuels?

Evidence from WBA's corporate assessments of climate transition plans highlights four systemic barriers that continue to slow the transition away from fossil fuels.

- **Insufficient (re)allocation of private capital toward climate solutions:** A persistent gap between stated ambition and capital (re)allocation limits delivery. WBA finds only 25% of the biggest companies of the world disclose any low-carbon investment figures, making it difficult for markets and policymakers to assess whether commitments translate into real investment shifts. For the Energy sector this figure...
- **Corporate targets lack measurable implementation pathways:** Even among companies with ambitious targets (around 30% of the companies analyzed by WBA), planning often stops short of actionable delivery, only 40% of these companies report relevant decarbonization measures, 12% quantify expected GHG reductions from actions, and 2.6% disclose investment figures needed to implement those levers. This undermines confidence and slows scaled implementation.
- **Weak Scope-3 target setting and values chain accountability:** Supply chain emissions and value chain accountability remain under-addressed, with a median 89% of emissions occurring in supply chains, weak Scope 3 target setting is a major barrier. Only 16% of companies have both near- and long-

term supply chain targets. Where targets exist, depth is often limited, leaving large emissions shares effectively unconstrained.

- **The absence of credible Just Transition planning:** WBA finds fewer than 4% of assessed companies have a comprehensive just transition plan, and only 1.3% set measurable, time bound targets to address transition related social impacts. This mirrors the public sector as well, while just transition principles are increasingly referenced, measurable targets and monitoring frameworks remain limited, reducing legitimacy and slowing implementation.

2. What potential levers, whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological, exist for accelerating the implementation of the transitioning away commitment?

- **Make corporate climate transition plans a standardized governance tool:** The roadmap must include a strong reference to credible corporate transition plans, to signal political will and the need for real economy progress. Such plans are essential to ending fossil fuel dependency and transforming both supply and demand by guiding capital reallocation toward low-carbon systems, while supporting a just transition for workers. Credible Transition Plans must shift expectations from high level targets to quantified, decision-oriented plans that connect emissions pathways, decarbonization levers and investment needs. The steep drop off from targets to quantified levers and finance disclosure suggests large gains are possible through stronger planning standards and disclosure expectations. The 2025 Sevilla Commitment of the Financing for Development conference already recognises “the continued development of transition planning for private entities, aligned with national pathways and global targets” (para. 29(d)). This foundation should be built upon so that corporate responsibility for transition planning becomes a standard element of the roadmap and is embedded in multilateral processes.
- **Strengthen policy signals and align public finance with private capital:** Clear national roadmaps and enabling conditions reduce uncertainty and support capital reallocation. Our analysis emphasizes the need to connect national ambition with private sector delivery by aligning NDCs and industrial policy with corporate transition strategies. Governments can also scale investment pipelines using derisking instruments, green and social bonds and public/private partnerships, which can serve as templates for corporate

finance alignment. To complement these efforts, it is vital that the results from the TAFF Roadmap are embedded into UNFCCC decisions with clear language that builds from the first GST.

- **Target the “middle segment” for fastest scale:** Our evidence suggests a practical near-term lever is shifting a broader set of companies from low single digit shares of low-carbon CapEx toward a higher baseline. [The data indicates an opportunity to triple low-carbon investment shares from ~10% to ~30% across a meaningful set of companies and industries without major breakthroughs, if enabling conditions improve.](#)
- **Use credible targets as a performance driver:** WBA finds a meaningful positive relationship between ambitious, valid targets and likelihood of emissions reductions aligned with 1.5C pathways, reinforcing the value of credible targets paired with accountability.

3. What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?

- A key lesson is the importance of integrating climate targets, capital allocation, supply chain transformation and workforce planning into a single economic blueprint/core business plan, not a standalone climate appendix.
- [ACT Core](#) provides a structured way to assess credibility across targets, decarbonization levers, governance, business model and capital allocation and emissions performance. This type of consistent framework is a transferable “roadmap tool” for sectoral approaches and cross-country comparability .
- Strong corporate performance relies on clear and consistent long term policy signals. National policy frameworks shape the environment in which companies plan, invest and make strategic decisions, creating the enabling conditions for transition. Examples such as Brazil’s ethanol policy, the EU Green Deal, the Spanish national climate regulation, Australia mandatory climate-related financial disclosure regime and China’s Renewable Energy Law show how sustained policy direction can guide corporate investment and accelerate sectoral transformation. On top of this, comprehensive and economy wide NDCs can play a similar signaling role. When governments articulate credible long term trajectories through their NDCs and supporting policies, companies are better able to align their strategies, capital allocation and transition plans with national and global climate goals.

4. 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?

- A just and equitable transition should recognize countries' differing stages of development and fossil dependence while maintaining a shared goal of aligning targets, investments and inclusion into credible pathways. WBA positions transition planning as the tool between ambition and real economy implementation, which can be adapted across contexts.
- Evidence from corporate planning shows that just transition is often referenced but rarely operationalized. The priority is to translate principles into measurable commitments, including transparency on redundancies, social dialogue, reskilling and upskilling and time bound targets for workers and affected stakeholders.
- Many countries face binding constraints in finance, capacity and institutional readiness. Given the scale of the transition and the level of investment required, mobilizing private finance is essential. Aligning NDCs with private sector transition planning and investment disclosure can help unlock and channel this finance toward credible pathways, particularly when paired with derisking tools and strengthened international cooperation.
- Focus on feasibility and fairness together. A managed transition requires coordinated decisions on supply (production and long lived assets), demand transformation (clean energy and electrification) and workforce disruption. Equity comes from anticipating these impacts, making adjustments and ensuring that benefits and protections reach workers and communities, particularly in low and middle income contexts.

WBA's latest assessment data can be accessed through the 2026 Benchmark Hub: <https://www.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/benchmarks/2026-benchmark-hub>. In line with WBA's mission to build a movement for corporate accountability and accelerate progress towards the SDGs, all benchmark results, company scores and underlying methodologies are made publicly available as a global public good. The intention is to ensure transparency, enable scrutiny and support evidence based decision making across governments, financial institutions, civil society and the private sector.