

CIVIL SOCIETY DEMANDS

FOR ROADMAPS TO TRANSITION AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS TO 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY

A JUST AND EQUITABLE FOSSIL FREE FUTURE: CIVIL SOCIETY DEMANDS FOR ROADMAPS TO TRANSITION AWAY FROM ALL FOSSIL FUELS TO 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY

We the undersigned Civil Society Organizations demand that the **UNFCCC COP30 President's Global roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels (TAFF) translates the first Global Stocktake (GST1) commitment into a just, equitable and actionable framework for a fast, fair and financed transition towards 100% just, equitable and sustainable renewable energy systems (RE), without dangerous distractions**.[1] It must provide collective direction, differentiated expectations and mechanisms for overcoming structural barriers to implementation, grounded in 1.5°C, equity and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).

Building on our submission to COP30 presidency roadmaps,[2] We call on the COP30 and COP31 Presidencies to jointly launch an **Antalya Call** for all countries, with developed countries leading, to develop **national and, where relevant, regional roadmaps for TAFF to RE during 2027**.

We further demand for **National and Regional roadmaps to translate the COP30 President's global roadmap** into **concrete, domestically binding, time-bound, financed and accountable pathways to end fossil fuels, and drive 100% just, equitable and sustainable renewable energy systems**. They must cover both fossil-fuel production and consumption, align with 1.5°C, equity and CBDR-RC, and be backed by finance and reforms to the international financial architecture, including multilateral development banks and other public finance institutions.

Relevant UNFCCC negotiations must provide the political direction, means of implementation and accountability needed to deliver these roadmaps. Mitigation, Just Transition and Climate Finance outcomes must reinforce one another, advancing concrete fossil fuel phase out to renewable energy pathways, including the operationalization of the Belem-Antalya Mechanism (BAM) for Just Transition, scaled-up, predictable, grant-based finance, as well as technology transfer and capacity building for developing countries. The second Global Stocktake (GST2) must be informed by transparent evidence from national and regional roadmaps, including progress in reducing fossil fuel production and consumption, scaling just and equitable renewable energy, delivering finance and other means of implementation, and addressing structural barriers to transition. GST2 must also assess progress against equity and CBDR-RC, including developed countries' delivery of their fair share of mitigation and international support, while identifying the gaps and enabling conditions necessary to strengthen ambition, accountability and implementation.

---

[1] Dangerous distractions are technologies and approaches that delay fossil fuel phase-out, divert resources from renewable energy solutions, or create new risks and injustices, including fossil gas, nuclear energy, carbon offsets, CCS/CCUS, solar radiation modification and other forms of geo-engineering, large-scale bioenergy, among others.

[2] COP30 Presidency's open call for submissions on the Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels(TAFF): Submission_Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels (TAFF)_March 2026

The how and the destination of the transition matters as much as the transition itself: we demand just and equitable renewable energy that delivers for all, not dangerous distractions. Renewable energy, combined with efficiency, sufficiency, storage, resilient grids and fair renewable-based electrification, offers a proven pathway to displace fossil fuels, while delivering universal, affordable and reliable energy access, socio-economic opportunities, adaptation, resilience and sustainable development.

Developed countries' roadmaps must lead by:

1. **Banning new fossil fuel expansion immediately,** including exploration, licensing and associated infrastructure, in line with the 1.5°C temperature limit.
2. **Committing to legally grounded, enforceable, and time-bound pathways for the equitable phase-out of fossil fuel production and consumption**, aligned with the 1.5°C limit and the principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). We recommend using the Civil Society Equity Review[3] and Climate Action Network (CAN), NDC Guidelines, 2024[4] as a reference. In this context, developed countries should phase out coal power by 2030 and gas power by 2035; significantly decline or end fossil fuel production in the early 2030s; and achieve an economy-wide phase out of fossil fuel use by 2040 at the latest. NDCs and transition roadmaps should include clear quantitative interim targets, sectoral pathways, and investments in enabling infrastructure such as grids and storage, alongside measures to accelerate renewable deployment across power and end-use sectors aligned with 1.5°C[5].
3. **Accelerating just and equitable renewable energy deployment**, including fair renewables-based electrification, efficiency, storage and grids, with quantified near-term targets and measures ensuring genuine fossil-fuel displacement and safeguards against dangerous distractions and against extractive or debt-dependent large-scale renewable energy models.
4. **Delivering their fair share of international support** in line with Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement and the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), including tripling outflows from the UNFCCC climate funds by 2030, through scaled-up, predictable, grant-based public finance, technology transfer and capacity building for developing country transitions, including by making polluters pay through new taxes on fossil fuel companies' profits and production, which must be ring-fenced for just transition and/or climate impacts compensation not integrated into national government budgets.

   Developed countries have the resources to meet domestic public spending needs while fulfilling their climate finance obligations. They could mobilize trillions annually for climate action and other social and environmental imperatives through measures like taxing extreme wealth, ending fossil fuel subsidies, making polluters pay,

[3] Civil Society Equity Review, Inequity, Inequality, Inaction: A Civil Society Equity Review of the post-Paris climate regime and the new NDCs, with a focus on mitigation, the role of climate finance, and equity and fair shares across and within countries, 2025.
[4] Climate Action Network (CAN), Guidelines for NDCs 3.0: Delivering on the GST outcome and beyond, May 2024.
[5] International Energy Agency (IEA), Global Methane Tracker / Net Zero by 2050 Scenario, various years.

reforming corporate taxation, and reducing military spending[6]. This comes as official development assistance fell by 23% in 2025, the largest annual drop on record, while military budgets grow and fossil fuel companies post record profits.[7]

5. **Using their power as shareholders of multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other public finance institutions** to end all direct and indirect fossil fuel finance, including through financial intermediaries; and redirect this finance towards just and equitable renewable energy systems; and reform institutional policies and incentives so that public finance prioritises energy access, rights and public-interest outcomes over the volume of private capital mobilised.
6. **Ending all fossil fuel subsidies and fossil fuel finance at home and abroad**, covering both producer and consumer subsidies, explicit and implicit. This includes tax breaks and below-market royalties for exploration and production; tax relief for decommissioning; public support for LNG and other fossil fuel infrastructure; capacity payments and other support for fossil fuel-based power generation; fuel tax exemptions and rebates for aviation, shipping, heavy industry and petrochemical feedstocks; and fossil fuel finance through export credit agencies, development finance institutions and state-owned enterprises. Countries should publish full subsidy inventories with time-bound phase-out plans, while ensuring that support for low-income and vulnerable households is maintained and shifted over time towards affordable, renewable energy access, cash transfers and social protection, rather than immediately withdrawn.
7. **Address structural barriers through international cooperation and finance:** Ensure that fossil fuel phaseout pathways for lower-income, fossil-fuel producing countries are equitable and feasible by providing their fair share of climate finance and cooperate to reform debt, tax, end ISDS provisions, and reform trade rules that entrench fossil fuel dependence and constrain Global South Countries' fiscal and policy space to pursue just transitions and alternative development pathways.

Developing countries' roadmaps must:

1. **Establish differentiated, nationally determined and time-bound pathways** towards phase out of coal and gas power by 2040 at the latest; and full fossil fuel phase out by 2050 (including no new expansion) at the latest - for countries with the highest level of dependence on fossil fuels and lowest financial capacity. And with adequate international support for developing countries also reflecting their national circumstances, responsibilities, capacities and development needs.
2. **Identify financing and implementation requirements**, including debt relief, fairer costs of capital for renewable energy technologies, fiscal space, technology transfer, infrastructure investment, institutional capacity and economic diversification, particularly for fossil fuel dependent economies.
3. **Prioritise renewable-based development** delivering universal, affordable and reliable energy access, efficiency, resilience, local and national socio-economic benefits and energy sovereignty, without creating new debt, reliance on dangerous distractions and extractive dependencies or environmental and social harms.

---

[6] Oil Change International, We Can Pay For It: Rich Countries Can Unlock $6.6 Trillion Annually for Climate Action, September 2025.
[7] OECD, International aid fell sharply in 2025, says OECD, April 2026.

All countries roadmaps must:

1. Go beyond documenting and repackaging existing plans and commitments, and introduce new, additional and enforceable policies and action. They must also establish measurable near-term milestones, bans on new fossil fuels exploration, sectoral pathways, enabling policies and regulatory frameworks, including legally binding and effective regulation that obliges corporations to phase out fossil fuels and align their activities with 1.5°C, human rights and just transition principles, inclusive national transition institutions and transparent monitoring of fossil fuel phase out, renewable deployment, just transition measures and international support including the volume and terms of finance for renewable energy.. They must address fossil fuel subsidies, infrastructure lock-in and other financial and technological structural barriers, incorporating strategies to overhaul international financial structures and foster global collaboration for phasing out fossil fuels and be integrated with NDCs and national development planning.
2. Ensure that all fossil fuel phase-out policies are grounded in rights-based, inclusive and nationally determined just transition strategies that connect transition to sustainable livelihoods and shared prosperity. Guarantee meaningful participation of all affected rights-holders, particularly workers, indigenous peoples, local communities and groups in vulnerable situations, and uphold human rights, labour rights, Indigenous Peoples right of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), civic freedoms and the protection of human rights environmental defenders. This includes safeguards for people and nature in mining of transition minerals, as well as ensuring producing countries and communities are the primary beneficiaries. Prioritise decent work and quality jobs, social protection, effective social dialogue, education and skills development, affordable and equitable energy access, and energy and resource sovereignty, while ensuring strong social and environmental safeguards and respect for self-determination and intergenerational equity.
3. Include fiscal measures that hold polluting companies accountable for their contribution to climate change and finance a just transition by phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, introducing permanent and windfall profit taxes and fossil fuel extraction levies, increasing taxes on the super-rich and major emitters. Fossil fuel companies and their investors must bear the full costs of decommissioning fossil fuel infrastructure, restoring damaged ecosystems and remediating environmental and social harms, through enforceable financial obligations and guarantees, and not shifting these liabilities to taxpayers and affected communities. Roadmaps must also strengthen financial regulations to restrict fossil fuel investment, enforcing corporate liability for environmental, social and human rights harms, and redirecting public funding towards renewable energy, energy efficiency, social protection, and affordable energy alternatives. Adding to this addressing the industry interference in policymaking by introducing safeguards to limit lobbying, donations and corporate capture, modelled on the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
4. Align their policies and actions with their international legal obligations, as affirmed by International Court of Justice, to prevent significant harm to the climate system and protection of human rights from climate impacts, including by regulating fossil fuel production, consumption, exploration licensing and subsidies and by regulating the activities of private actors such as higher taxes, ban on advertising, sponsorship and influence over public policy. These obligations must be implemented in line with

CBDR-RC, recognising the enhanced responsibilities of developed countries to reduce domestic emissions and provide adequate finance for developing countries, including mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage.

5. Take a comprehensive approach to reducing fossil fuel demand across all sectors, including energy, transportation, buildings, agriculture and petrochemicals - while improving efficiency in energy use.

***

See list of signatories here:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/10d8_tt5TD6mZJSDTHXDuUhYRWuMEVH0Vc57LjwFfmhM/edit?tab=t.0