

## Plan to Accelerate Collaborative exporter-importer governance for shared prosperity post-fossil fuels

Axis: 1. Transitioning Energy, Industry and Transport

Key objective: 4 – Transitioning away for fossil fuels in just, orderly and equitable and equitable manner

Solution: To leverage internationally traded fossil fuels for a managed decline of fossil fuel demand consistent with equity and justice.

Host initiative: Equitable Framework and Finance for Extractive-based Countries in Transition (EFFEECT)

Scope: [Addressed scope, such as specific technologies and geographic/sectoral focus, if any.]

- Geographic: Global
- Sectoral: oil and gas
- Other aspects: just transitions, systemic change, fiscal and economic diversification

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Levers assessment: *(each lever is described in the guidance document)*

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** Low maturity
  - *Rationale: Despite multiple scenarios on peaking fossil fuel demand, there is still little understanding of the exposure of fossil fuel producing developing countries to transition risks (fiscal, financial, GHG emissions lock-in, stranded assets and economic sectors).*
  - *There is insufficient analysis and understanding on the market dynamics that will likely accompany peak fossil fuel demand, such as the forecasted over-supply of certain fossil fuels, shrinking price differentials (which are already predicted on forwards markets), and the role of emissions performance data to ensure export competitiveness.*
  - *Geopolitical turmoil has exacerbated the uncertain outlook of oil and gas in the future energy mix and the speed of the transition, creating uncertainty around the reliability of future export revenues.*
  - *There is a lack of credible nationally determined pathways to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and build more resilient economies in fossil fuel exporting countries as advanced importing economies accelerate progress towards net-zero in line with their 2030 targets.*
  - *Importing countries are factoring climate requirements into their fossil fuel sourcing decisions, affecting exporters' prospects for market access.*

**Technology shifts:** Low maturity

- *Rationale: Despite remarkable progress achieved in 2024 in new renewable capacity (+ 92.5%) and electricity generation growth (+74%), the global energy system remains 80% reliant on fossil energy sources.*
- *Energy security concerns and the reshaping of fossil energy trade relationships in the aftermaths of the Ukraine war are driving fossil energy demand upwards.*
- *High upfront CAPEX cost for renewable deployment and infrastructure needs, as well as misaligned incentives deter the phase-in of cleaner technologies in developing oil and gas producing countries.*
- *Lack of coordination between joint venture partners or operators in the same field is affecting the economic viability of methane abatement projects in the oil and gas sector, despite their technical feasibility.*
- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** Low maturity

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- *Rationale: Developing oil and gas producing countries have low modelling capacity and little understanding of the evolution of global fossil fuel demand dynamics.*
  - *Developing oil and gas producing countries lack access to the technology needed for measurement-based data on methane emissions and the set-up of robust monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems in line with international standards (Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0).*
  - *Little understanding and lack of proper assessment of exposure to transition risks, including financial and fiscal vulnerabilities and value stranding.*
  - *Need to improve understanding on the reshaping of fossil energy trade relationships and the impact of fossil fuel phase-down strategies on fossil fuel exporting countries.*
- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design: Low maturity**
    - *Rationale: there is no agreed or unique way of downscaling the global temperature goals to economic sectors, actors, or countries, which will follow different pathways that are nationally determined.*
    - *Wherever fossil fuel imports are still be needed, there is currently no fossil fuel demand-supply coordination mechanism (involving importers, exporters, NOCs, IOCs, commodity traders, etc) that can alleviate disruptions in the transition, including increased price and revenue volatility.*
    - *There is a need to improve understanding on factors determining fossil energy sourcing decisions (i.e. price, energy security, supply diversification, emission intensity) and their alignment with justice and equity imperatives.*
    - *There is a need to improve visibility of environmental performance of traded fossil fuels on energy markets, including spot markets, to inform Paris-aligned procurement and energy sourcing decisions.*
    - *Need to align decarbonisation objectives in importing countries with sustainable growth and industrialisation opportunities in fossil fuel exporting countries.*
- **Standards & Taxonomies: Low maturity**
    - *Rationale: Green and sustainable taxonomies provides little flexibility for oil and gas producing developing countries to shift to more sustainable, climate-resilient development pathways.*
    - *Decarbonisation measures that can bring drastic reductions in oil and gas emission intensity need to be financed across all sectors of the economy, including oil and gas projects, thus overcoming risks of a “climate investment trap”.*
    - *Need to align criteria for methane abatement investments and financing.*
    - *GHG emissions reduction is just one amongst complementary alignment-related metrics that need to be considered to make finance consistent with climate mitigation and resilience to eradicate poverty.*

**Supply: Low maturity**

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- *Rationale: New fossil fuel capacity is still being added to the global energy mix (+12% between 2015 and 2024) and renewable generation is also adding to, but not yet replacing fossil energy sources.<sup>1</sup>*
- *Without concerted, Paris-aligned action on climate, data from the 2025 Production Gap Report show that governments still plan to produce more than double the amount of fossil fuels in 2030 than would be consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C.*
- *While committed to contribute to collectively agreed climate goals, developing oil and gas producing countries are unwilling to take the lead in phasing out oil and gas production, amid energy security and affordability concerns.*
- *Oil and gas price volatility undermines revenue predictability and the ability of oil and gas producing developing countries to plan a just and inclusive energy transition.*
- *GHG emissions and other externalities of fossil fuel production are not adequately priced, thus slowing down the pace of the transition to cleaner energy sources. However, pricing methane emissions embedded in fossil fuel production requires consistent methodologies to measure and analyse methane abatement data.*
- *Subsidised energy prices are part of the social contract in oil and gas developing producing countries. Abrupt interventions can lead to social unrest and political instability. At the same time, besides creating heavy fiscal burdens, subsidised energy prices make cleaner energy alternatives less competitive, thus delaying the pace of the energy transition.*
- **Demand:** **Low maturity**
  - *Rationale: While multiple scenarios anticipate that global fossil fuel demand will peak in this (oil) or the next decade (natural gas), growing energy needs and concerns over energy security and affordability, especially in developing and emerging economies, are pushing fossil fuel demand upwards.*
  - *According to the IEA, fossil fuels will still account for 20% of the energy mix in a global decarbonised economy.*
  - *Emerging methane import requirements (e.g. 2024 EU Methane Regulation) align with climate objectives, but risk jeopardising export competitiveness for low and middle income countries if not accompanied by adequate international support packages for MRV, leak detection and repair programmes, and solutions for zero-routine flaring and venting.*
  - *Mixed market signals driven by short-term energy security concerns and diversification strategies for energy supply are reshaping fossil energy trade flows, obscuring the reality of structural decline of fossil fuel demand in the medium to long-term.*
- **Public/private finance:** **Low maturity**
  - *Rationale: According to the IEA, cost-effective solutions that lead to sizeable methane emissions reductions are already available. However, oil and gas producing low- and middle-income countries lack the technologies, finance and capacity to accelerate oil and gas methane emissions reduction.*
  - *Oil and gas producers in low- and middle-income countries face challenges identifying and prioritising methane reduction opportunities, and struggle to prove economic feasibility, allocate internal capital, or find adequate and affordable financing.*

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations (2025), Seizing the moment of opportunity: Supercharging the new energy era of renewables, efficiency, and electrification, New York.

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- *Many multilateral development banks and private investors have introduced blanket rules on financing midstream oil and gas projects, despite the potential of many gas recovery projects to result in net emissions reductions.*
  
  - **Partnerships and collaboration:** **Medium maturity**
    - *Rationale: Strong stakeholder alignment for accelerating progress on methane emissions reduction in line with the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake.*
    - *Cooperative frameworks are emerging, but their scope is limited to methane abatement. These include the EU Methane Abatement Partnership Roadmap and the Coalition for LNG Emission Abatement towards Net Zero (CLEAN).*
    - *While stakeholders are developing cooperative frameworks to collect data on fossil fuel imports, these initiatives lack alignment on technical standards to evaluate environmental performance, including methodologies to calculate emissions intensity. This lack of alignment limits opportunities for trade-based incentives to mutually reinforce each other.*
    - *Beyond emissions reductions, there is a need to reduce developing oil and gas producing countries' overreliance on fossil fuels.*
  
  - **Policy & regulatory:** **Low maturity**
    - *Rationale: Methane import requirements can propel the development of oil and gas methane abatement targets, supported by adequate policies and regulations, and their integration into Nationally Determined Contributions. However, only few countries have oil and gas sector specific methane abatement targets and even fewer have assessed methane abatement costs and investment requirements.*
    - *Once adopted, domestic policies and regulations need to be credibly and consistently enforced. In some circumstances, exporting countries that have established regulations do not have the capacity to routinely inspect production sites, verify reported data, or collect the penalties for non-compliance.*
    - *Efforts to level the playing field between fossil technologies and greener alternatives through gradual reform of fossil fuel subsidies and carbon pricing - while assessing and mitigating negative distributional impacts – are still at early stages in many oil and gas producers.*
  
  - **Public opinion:**
    - *Rationale: Public opinion in many oil and gas producers still subscribes to the view that hydrocarbons can drive development, disregarding transition risks, as well as the mixed record of fossil fuel-led development in developing countries.*
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## Plan to Accelerate Collaborative exporter-importer governance for shared prosperity post-fossil fuels

The Collaborative Exporter-Importer Governance (CEIG) for Shared Prosperity Post-Fossil Fuels aims to provide an innovative approach for exporter-importer coordination and cooperation to support the implementation of the first GST agreed outcome on transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner.

CEIG seeks to turn this pledge into concrete, realistic, implementable bilateral or plurilateral exporter-importer partnerships that enable fossil fuel importers to pursue an energy secure path to net-zero, while allowing exporters to retain market access as they seek, with importer support, to reduce oil & gas emissions, diversify beyond fossil fuels and adjust their economies to a structural decline of fossil fuel revenues, consistent with equity and justice imperatives.

**By 2028**, this plan aims to have:

- a **tried and tested blueprint on collaborative exporter-importer governance for just oil and gas transitions** developed through a multi-stakeholder consultative process as part of on-going EFFECT implementation. It is expected that CEIG will unlock measurable progress towards:
  1. Bespoke equitable market-based options to smooth price volatility and enhanced revenue predictability, as key enablers for robust just transition planning;
  2. Lowering methane intensity embedded in fossil fuel energy production for export and domestic use;
  3. Strengthened institutional capacity to assess exposure to transition risks (e.g. GHG lock-in, stranded assets, fiscal and financial vulnerability, etc.) and ability to anticipate a variety of outcomes under different scenarios.
  4. Innovative financial mechanisms and technical support packages to support climate-aligned methane abatement investment opportunities and diversification pathways to avoid or mitigate path dependence.
  5. Alignment of incentives to level the playing field for redirecting investment flows in support of low-emissions development trajectories.
  6. Provision of social safety nets to cushion against socio-economic impacts.
  7. Operational tools and multistakeholder platforms to facilitate stakeholder collaboration and financial innovation.
  8. Reallocation of capital from energy-intensive sectors with relatively low productivity and decreasing competitiveness toward new sectors with higher productivity and more relevance in a decarbonised global economy.
  9. Performance-based just transition indicators and embedded monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanisms to set fossil fuel developing economies on a credible, verifiable low-emissions development trajectory.

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10. Alignment of technical standards for the tracking of the environmental attributes of fossil fuels across supply chains, providing additional incentives and financing to reduce methane intensity embedded in fossil fuel energy imports.

- Up to **two pilots of bilateral or plurilateral exporter-importer partnerships** up-and-running by COP 31, with potential for scaling-up by 2028.
- **Importer-exporter dialogue and experience sharing** on oil & gas methane abatement, transition risk management, diversification pathways, role of National Oil Companies, financial innovation for the transition, the political economy of the transition, pathways for prosperity post-fossil fuels.

### Expected outcomes

It is expected that CEIG and pilot partnerships will foster enhanced international cooperation on climate and development, consistent with the principle of CBDR-RC, resulting in:

- Improved fossil fuel supply and demand coordination, enabling concerted and cooperative solutions for advancing just transitions at a realistic pace, combining accelerated efforts on climate mitigation with cooperative solutions and finance mechanisms to unlock new drivers of growth.
- Enhanced economic and climate resilience across exporters and importers by lowering exposure to trade disruptions, macro-economic shocks, and reducing economic, financial and fiscal vulnerabilities in fossil fuel producing countries.
- Trust built between exporters and importers through technology transfer, technical capacity building, coordination mechanisms, and support to mobilise sustainable finance mechanisms, resulting in lower methane intensity of internationally traded fossil fuels.
- Alignment of incentives (e.g. carbon, methane and energy pricing reform) for the transition combined with social protection packages to address impacts on workers, communities and sunset economic sectors.
- Mobilisation of climate and other sources of public and private finance for methane abatement and credible pathways for prosperity post-fossil fuels.

### Expected contributions to global processes:

- **Global Stocktake (GST):** addresses key gaps in governance and means of implementation.
- **2030 Climate Solutions Targets:** supports the 2030 Breakthrough of lowering 75% of oil & gas emissions by 2030 relative to 2020 levels; the 2030 oil and gas target on reducing unabated gas in electricity generation to 17% by 2030; the 2030 energy target on energy justice

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and affordability, and the 2030 target on finance for developing countries (mobilising USD 2.4 trillion in EMDs (other than China) by 2030 for climate-related investments).

- **SDGs:** contributes directly to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy); SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth); SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption); SDG 13 (Climate Action); and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the SDGs).

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Building block	Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement <sup>2</sup>	Committed Stakeholders
<b>Exporter-Importer collaboration on:</b>  - climate mitigation.  - alignment of incentives to shift fossil based energy systems to cleaner technologies  - fiscal, financial and industrial pathways for prosperity post-fossil fuels	1. CEIG blueprint	Leverage existing EFFECT Community of Practice and extend participation to interested member initiatives of the Activation Group #4	Develop the CEIG blueprint through an inclusive, participatory, consultative process	New action	Inclusive decision-making governance and design	EFFECT	November 2025 (COP30) First elaboration of the CEIG concept ready by COP 30, followed by quarterly consultations between 2026-2028 to refine/integrate solutions and incorporate lessons from pilot exporter-importer partnerships. Finalisation by COP 32.	EFFECT Community of Practice on Just Oil and Gas Transition Pathways, already including a number of member initiatives of Activation Group #4 + extended participation to key OECD/DEV member importing countries (China, EU, India, Japan, South Korea), low/middleincome producing countries; BOGA, GMH, UNEP/IMEO & OGMP 2.0, CCAC, COFFIS, and any other interested AG#4 member	African School of Regulation; Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance; Center for Energy, Finance and Development (CEFD); Clean Air Task Force, EFFECT Community of Practice, Environmental Defense Fund, Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative, Harvard University Green Swaps Initiative.

<sup>2</sup> Such as national governments, local and regional governments, regulators & public agencies, utilities & system providers, large companies, small and medium enterprises, investors and private finance institutions, MDBs, academic and technical institutions, youth, indigenous peoples and women-led groups, multi-stakeholders platform (non-exhaustive)

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								initiatives, MDBs and DFIs	
<b>Exporter-Importer collaboration on climate mitigation.</b>	2. CEIG blueprint	Fossil trade relationships mapping	Compile data on trade flows to inform a readiness assessment for credible market differentiation (either regionally or globally) without disrupting trade.	New action	Inclusive decision-making governance and design	EFFECT	June 2026 (SB64)	EFFECT Community of Practice, already including many member initiatives of Activation Group #4	EFFECT; European Commission; Clean Air Task Force; Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative.
<b>Exporter-Importer collaboration on climate mitigation.</b>	3. CEIG blueprint/ Pilot exporter-importer partnerships	Projecting demand horizon	Importers to clarify their fossil fuel demand horizon until 2050 by modelling their needs under different energy transition scenarios and exporters to understand market dynamics accompanying peak fossil fuel demand (forecasted over-supply of certain fossil fuels, shrinking price differentials, and environmental performance for export competitiveness).	New action	Risk-informed decision-making	EFFECT	November 2026 (COP31)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT Community of Practice; Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative.
<b>Exporter-Importer collaboration on climate mitigation.</b>	4. Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (methane intensity targets)	Lowering oil and gas methane intensity of oil and gas production	Exporters and importers (governments, IOCs and NOCs) agree on a common methodology on methane intensity for market differentiation and data comparability	New action	Standards & Taxonomies	EFFECT; Clean Air Task Force, European Commission	June 2027 (SB 66)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT Community of Practice; Clean Air Task Force, European Commission.

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			<p>Governments set specific oil and gas methane intensity targets in NDCs and develop implementable action plans.</p> <p>NOCs and IOCs transparently develop downward emissions trajectories with milestones and credible verification systems</p>						
<b>Exporter-Importer collaboration on climate mitigation.</b>	5. CEIG blueprint/Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (impact)	Impact tracking	Development of robust MRV standards and methodologies, performance-based just transition indicators and embedded monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanisms.	New action	Standards & Taxonomies	EFFECT	November 2026 (COP31)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT Community of Practice, Clean Air Task Force
<b>Exporter-Importer collaboration on climate mitigation.</b>	6. Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (methane abatement measurement)	Methane emissions reduction	Exporters, Importers NOCs, IOCs, companies in the value chain, local development banks and other financial institutions collectively assess abatement costs and investment needs and foster stakeholder coordination to capitalise on abatement	New action	Technology shifts	EFFECT	November 2026 (COP31)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT Community of Practice; Clean Air Task Force

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			opportunities						
<b>Exporter-Importer collaboration on climate mitigation.</b>	7. Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (methane abatement measurement)	Methane emissions reduction	Oil & Gas companies (NOCs and IOCs) in pilot exporting countries measure and report on emissions in line with OGMP 2.0 and deploy methane emissions reduction technologies and transparently disclose information to host governments and ideally to the public.	New action	Inclusive decision-making governance and design	EFFECT, UNEP/IMEO and OGMP 2.0	November 2027 (COP32)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT Community of Practice
<b>Exporter-Importer collaboration on climate mitigation.</b>	8. Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (overcoming systemic barriers to methane abatement)	Methane emissions reduction	Multistakeholder dialogue on systemic barriers obstructing progress on methane emissions reduction	New action	Inclusive decision-making governance and design	EFFECT	November 2026 (COP31)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT; Clean Air Task Force
<b>Finance for climate mitigation</b>	9. CEIG blueprint/ Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (finance innovation)	Avoiding the climate investment trap	Definition of criteria for aligning investment and financing decisions on methane abatement through multi-stakeholder dialogue	New action	Standards & Taxonomies	EFFECT, Environmental Defense Fund	June 2026 (SB64)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT Community of Practice; Environmental Defense Fund
<b>Finance for climate mitigation &amp; TAFF</b>	10. CEIG blueprint/ Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (finance innovation)	Closing the gap for financing methane abatement & TAFF	Structure innovative climate and other sources of public (e.g, debt for climate swaps) and private finance mechanisms (green swaps; debt capital market mechanisms,	New action	Public/private finance	EFFECT, Environmental Defense Fund, Harvard University	November 2026 (COP31)		EFFECT; Environmental Defense Fund; Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative; Harvard University Green Swaps Initiative

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			transition or sustainability-linked bonds), and draw in institutional investors to mobilise finance at scale						
<b>Exporter-importer collaboration to align incentives to shift fossil based energy systems to cleaner technologies and redirect investment flows</b>	11. EFFECT Gas Use Decision Tree Tool and Scorecard	Finalised, published and launched	To be published and launched at 2026 Africa Climate Week	Existing Action	Knowledge & Capacity building  Risk-informed decision-making  Standards & Taxonomies	EFFECT	November 2026 (COP31)	EFFECT Community of Practice already including a number of member initiatives of Activation Group #4 + MDBs and DFIs	EFFECT Community of Practice
<b>Exporter-importer collaboration to align incentives to shift fossil based energy systems to cleaner technologies and redirect investment flows</b>	12. CEIG blueprint/ Pilot exporter-importer partnerships	Enabling conditions	Capacity building on energy policy and regulation in the electricity sector and their synergies with carbon pricing and carbon markets.	New action	Standards & Taxonomies	African School of Regulation	November 2027 (COP32)	National Government, Agencies and Regulatory authorities	African School of Regulation
<b>Exporter-importer collaboration to align</b>	13. CEIG blueprint/Pilot exporter-importer	Aligning incentives/leveling the playing field: fossil fuel subsidy	Inventory of Energy Subsidies and Support Measures Macroeconomic,	Existing action	Policy & regulatory	EFFECT, OECD,	November 2026 (COP31)	Multi-stakeholders platform	African Union's African Energy Commission (AFREC),

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<b>incentives to shift fossil based energy systems to cleaner technologies and redirect investment flows</b>	partnerships	reform	<p>Fiscal and Distributional Impact Analysis</p> <p>Scenario modelling to support gradual price adjustments that prevent shocks, targeted social protection mechanisms with precise costing.</p> <p>Energy efficiency pathways to reduce consumption.</p>						EFFECT Community of Practice, OECD Development Centre.
<b>Pathways for prosperity post-fossil fuels</b>	14. CEIG blueprint/ Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (modelling)	Assessing exporting countries' fiscal and financial exposure to a structural decline of fossil fuel demand both globally and with respect to their trading partners	Horizon scanning, scenario analysis, and stress-testing to anticipate a variety of outcomes for revenue management and spending, energy and industrial policy under different scenarios (accelerated, business-as-usual and slow), including those most disruptive to the exporting economies.	Existing action	Risk-informed decision-making	EFFECT	June 2027 (SB 66)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT
<b>Pathways for Prosperity post-fossil fuels</b>	15. CEIG blueprint/Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (economic diversification)	Vehicles to foster reallocation of capital towards new drivers of growth	Sharing knowledge on how Strategic Investment Funds and National Oil Companies can best contribute to building climate-resilient,	New action	Knowledge & Capacity building	EFFECT, Center for Energy, Finance and Development (CEFD)	June 2027 (SB 66)	Multi-stakeholders platform	Center for Energy, Finance and Development (CEFD); EFFECT Community of Practice;

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			diversified economies.						
<b>Pathways for prosperity post-fossil fuels</b>	16. CEIG blueprint/Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (economic diversification)	New drivers of growth: sectors	Empirical mapping of realistic opportunities for upstream, side stream and downstream oil & gas linkages.	New action	Partnerships and collaboration	EFFECT	June 2028 (SB 68)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT Community of Practice
<b>Pathways for prosperity post-fossil fuels</b>	17. CEIG blueprint/Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (volatility)	Enabling long-term just transition planning	Options/market-based mechanisms and feasibility assessments to reduce price/revenue volatility (e.g. guaranteed export price floor linked to verifiable emissions reduction/avoidance)	New action	Partnerships and collaboration	EFFECT	November 2026 (COP31)	Multi-stakeholders platform	EFFECT Community of Practice
<b>Pathways for prosperity post-fossil fuels</b>	18. CEIG blueprint/Pilot exporter-importer partnerships (impact)	Harnessing decarbonisation goals in FF importing countries to incentivise sustainable industrialisation pathways and clean value chain development in producing countries	Trade and investment cooperation to develop segments of production with higher productivity and relevance in a decarbonised economy, strengthening climate resilience and economic competitiveness	New Action	Partnerships and collaboration	Center for Energy, Finance and Development (CEFD), EFFECT, UNIDO	June 2027 (SB 66)	Multistakholder Platform	Center for Energy, Finance and Development (CEFD), EFFECT Community of Practice, European Commission, Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative.