

Plan to coordinate efforts to end expansion of fossil fuels

Axis: 1. Transitioning Energy, Industry and Transport ▾

Key objective: 4. Transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner ▾

Solution: Coordination of efforts to end expansion of fossil fuels - ensuring no new licences

Host Initiative: Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative

Scope: Global, multi-sectoral approach

Levers assessment:

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale:* Risk tools exist but are not systematically integrated into planning (especially for climate, geopolitical, & demand variability risks)
- **Technology shifts:** High maturity ▾
 - *Rationale:* Core renewable energy generation & storage technologies are widely available, cost-competitive (although more constantly for developing countries), and technically mature
- **Strengthening Legal Accountability:** High maturity ▾
 - *Rationale:* The ICJ Advisory Opinion underscores that states have a binding legal duty to adopt and maintain ambitious climate measures. States that fail to act on fossil fuel subsidies, production, consumption, or the granting of exploration licenses can be held accountable under international law, as these failures may constitute an internationally wrongful act. This legal duty extends to limiting emissions caused by foreign investors, thereby strengthening states' ability to defend against investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) claims that challenge climate action
- **Standards & Taxonomies:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale:* Technical standards exist and have been developed across academic and think-tanks but application has been limited at national jurisdictions and across all fuel and extraction types (.e.g. limitations on fracking exist, or on new open-cut coal mines, or in particular geographic zones). The Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) presents a standard and expectation on limiting new licences for participating members.
- **Supply:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale:* Specific policies can be implemented to constrain the supply of fossil fuels beginning with restraints on new licences (i.e. expansion). Governments have undertaken these policies with preliminary consultations of communities and then implementation. Restrictions have been applied with various levels of specificity including type of fuel, type of extraction (fracking, open-cut), and geographic limitations (public or private land, Indigenous territories, biodiversity indicators). Such direct constraints can be complemented with broader policy-frameworks to reduce incentives for supply including carbon-based export taxes on oil or coal, producer/wellhead carbon taxes, controls on export finance for fossil fuels and mandatory offsetting. Governments can also implement regulatory actions to force corporate divestment from fossil fuel production, or for sovereign wealth funds to divest themselves
- **Demand:** High maturity ▾

Plan to coordinate efforts to end expansion of fossil fuels

- *Rationale: Existing fossil fuel production can service demand as is demonstrated across pathways and models demonstrated by the IPCC, the HLEG and most importantly the IEA NZE.*
- **Public/private finance:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Public funding exists but remains insufficient; private investment is constrained by regulatory risk and uncertain returns; current debt and credit-rating structures incentivize continued fossil fuel extraction expansion and so need to be addressed.*
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: There exists wide-ranging efforts between civil society actors, trade unions, academia, faith institutions and businesses to address and constrain fossil fuel supply. The fossil fuel non-proliferation policy tracker captures these. This occurs within specific jurisdictions, around national policy-making, and at a project based level. There are coordinated mechanisms to bring this collaboration to the global level for example through the call for a Fossil Fuel Non Proliferation Treaty, which has 17 countries participating in discussions on policy-mechanisms that could support policies of no new licences including on trade, levies, and debt. Similarly, the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) has set out a standard via its declaration for issuing no new licences and is increasingly focussing on active partnerships that can support policy-makers to adopt policies that will limit expansion.*
- **Policy & regulatory:** Medium maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: A key policy change involves implementing a worldwide moratorium on the licensing for extraction of new fossil fuel reserves, which includes stopping the issuance of new fossil fuel exploration licenses and development consents for new extraction projects. It is notable that analysis shows that 'new' licencing is potentially an 'easier' field to regulate than existing extraction as there are fewer pre-existing rights and interests to manage. Several countries, such as France, Ireland, Colombia, Denmark, Costa Rica (since 2002), Samoa, Tuvalu, RMI, Portugal, Sweden and Belize, have already implemented bans or restrictions on new oil and gas exploration. Spain has also proposed a new climate law to ban all new fossil fuel projects. In order for all countries to be able to adopt such a policy approach there is a need for international cooperation, coordination, and reform to international governance and mechanisms. There is significant academic work on these proposals and explicit support within the international system from over 20 states on this.*
- **Public opinion:** High maturity ▾
 - *Rationale: Public opinion polls regularly show widespread preference for Renewable Energy over Fossil Fuels and in many polities (including global surveys and specifically e.g. in Australia, UK, Colombia) and pluralities of support for addressing new production, particularly in the context of a 'global plan' to do so. Polling of business and private-sector leaders also demonstrates an extremely high level of support for phasing out fossil fuel production and use by 2035.*

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): High ▾

By 2028, this plan aims to unlock measurable progress through three main impact pathways:

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1. **Solidifying the normative standard and policy-making capacity:**

Socialise the necessity of ending new fossil fuel licenses, including through political declarations and legal assessments coming out of the ICJ-AO, and develop more detailed policy-models for states and other jurisdictions to adopt, in the context of broader international support. Resulting in enhanced specificity and impact of the 2030 NDCs. (See actions 1, 2, 6, 7)

2. **Ensuring international governance reform to address fossil fuel expansion**

Adopt regional and global agreements and standards to create commitments on limiting new licenses in a plurilateral/coalition of high impact constellation.. Develop and adopt incentive mechanisms to support developing countries to be able to make and fulfil such a commitment, including via debt renegotiation facilities, preferential trade access (and buyer/seller club type) arrangements, protection against ISDS or other legal challenges, and financial and technological support packages premised on economic diversification. Resulting in enhanced implementation and accountability to the 2030 NDCs. (See actions 3,4,5, 9, 10)

3. **Mobilising resources public and private to support governments in this commitment**

The establishment of new and/or innovative sources of public finance to provide for international support mechanisms to implement this policy including potentially via - redirecting fossil fuel subsidies, polluter-pay levies, fossil fuel transaction levies, broader wealth taxes, SDR allocations and others. The adoption in private finance of a standard that focuses investment in jurisdictions aligned with the commitment of no new licences. Resulting in implementation beyond actors that directly make commitments in their 2030 targets and helping deliver downstream (See actions 3,4,8)

Expected contributions to global processes:

- **Global Stocktake (GST):** This addresses the elements in Para 28, but also responds to the broader meta-challenge identified in the first global stocktake of insufficient collective progress toward the temperature goal.
- **SDGs:** Fossil fuels directly undermine all 17 of the SDGs (see [Fueling Failure](#)), by limiting their expansion we would significantly assist in the SDG's realisation but particularly of: goal 3 (good health and well-being as fossil fuels drive negative health impacts, see [briefing](#)); goal 5 (as fossil fuel extraction is historically correlated with significant gender-based violence, see [report](#)); goal 6 (fossil fuel extraction consistently poisons local water sources); goal 7 (affordable and clean energy as this will assist with the deployment and market access of renewables); goal 8 (decent work and economic growth as this would address debt traps and finance for transition, see [report](#)); goal 11 on sustainable cities (see [report](#)); and goal 12 on responsible consumption and production as it addresses a significant irresponsible production driver of harmful consumption.

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	Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement	Committed Stakeholders
1	Political Declaration on the need to address fossil fuel expansion	Political partnership, diplomacy	Governments working toward this objective align and communicate a political statement of direction	New a... ▾	Public opin... ▾ Inclusive d... ▾	Nation states participating in the FFNPT, members of BOGA, other states at COP30	Nov... ▾	Count... ▾	FFNPT participating countries and beyond
2	First international conference of states and observers of the question of Fossil Fuel Phase Out	Dialogue, convenings, diplomacy, partnerships	Planned intergovernmental and expert meetings to address	New a... ▾	Knowledge... ▾ Inclusive d... ▾	Host country and attendees	June ... ▾	Multi-... ▾	Gov of Colombia and others
3	Development of proposal on debt renegotiation	Research and innovation	Have 3 specific mechanisms with modalities developed and proposed	Existin... ▾	Knowledge... ▾	Think-tanks and academia and existing policy-makers	Nov... ▾	Techn... ▾	Afrodad, Jwala Rambarran (Civil society mechanism on debt), Professor Celine Tan (Warwick University), Dr. Bhumika Muchhala (Third World Network and New York University)
4	Development of proposals on financial sources	Research and innovation	Have 3 specific mechanisms with modalities developed and proposed	Existin... ▾	Knowledge... ▾	Think-tanks and academia and existing policy-makers	Nov... ▾	Techn... ▾	Dr. Preeya Mohan (University of the West Indies and IPCC Lead author); Dr. Bhumika Muchhala (Third World Network and New York

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									University); Jwala Rambarran; Fatimah Kelleher (NAWI Collective); Dr. Jessica Omukuti (Oxford Net Zero), Matthew Stillwell (institute for Governance and Sustainable Development) Equal Right
5	Development of legal obligations and protections	Research and innovation	Have framework of legal agreements that can positively enforce restraint on expansion and provide cover from legal contestation	Existin... ▾	Knowledge... ▾	Think-tanks and academia and existing policy-makers	Nove... ▾	Techn... ▾	Center for International Environmental Law, Dr. Yusra Suedi (Manchester University); Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; University of Sussex and University of Cambridge; Osgoode Hall Law School
6	Subsequent convenings building off first convening	Dialogues, diplomacy, convenings	Meet to refine and adopt and/or commit to the various proposals developed	New a... ▾	Knowledge... ▾	Host country and attendees	Nove... ▾	Multi-stakeholder	Vanuatu, Tuvalu, City of London,
7	Adoption of policies across jurisdictional levels	Policy-making	At least 50 jurisdictions adopt the commitments or agreements emerging	New a... ▾	Policy & re... ▾	Country governments, sub-national	Nove... ▾	Count... ▾ Cities... ▾	C40, Under 2 Coalition, FFNPT participating governments

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	Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement	Committed Stakeholders
						governments			
	Mobilization of private sector finance	Investment platforms	Launch new financing standard that incorporates policy-signal on 'no new' fossil fuel expansion	Existin... ▾	Public/priv... ▾ Public/priv... ▾	Private investors	June ... ▾	Multi-... ▾	Just Economies Forever Fund /Briding Ventures and partners(name TBC)
9	Adoption of international agreement codifying approach	Diplomacy, international cooperation	Conclusion of formal legal agreement and ascension of commitment to be bound by it	New a... ▾	Policy & re... ▾ Public/priv... ▾	Governments, international secretariat	Nov... ▾	Multi-... ▾	Governments participating in the FFNPT
10	Launch of mechanisms to support international agreement	International cooperation	Mechanisms to provide incentive and support for participation begin operation.	New a... ▾	Partnershi... ▾ Public/priv... ▾	International secretariat	June ... ▾	Multi-... ▾	Governments participating in the FFNPT