



ACT2025

Alliance Statement

CALL TO ACTION: AMBITION, SOLIDARITY, AND PROSPERITY

The latest report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is clear: our window to limit global average temperature increase to 1.5°C is closing rapidly. In the face of present widespread climate impacts, the most climate-vulnerable countries have strived for the highest levels of ambition, yet, because of the limited action of major emitters, vulnerable countries face even greater climate risks in the future. While some countries have significantly stepped up their climate ambition, major emitters and advanced economies are collectively failing to meet their emissions reductions and climate finance commitments, limiting the ability of the most vulnerable countries and communities—including our youth—to achieve sustainable prosperity and to strengthen their resilience to climate impacts. This has further eroded trust among nations.

This makes the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow a decisive, no-turning-back opportunity to keep the pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement alive by advancing its implementation and translating commitments to real action on the ground. It is also a critical moment to rebuild trust, restore justice, and strengthen solidarity between developed and developing countries and reinforce confidence in the multilateral climate regimes. **Success at COP26 can only be achieved if developed countries and major emitters demonstrate genuine leadership and show credible commitment to transformative change, and real cooperation and solidarity with climate-vulnerable countries to solve the climate crisis.**

As a consortium of think tanks and experts working to deliver ambitious, balanced, just, and equitable outcomes at COP26, **Allied for Climate Transformation by 2025 (ACT2025) elevates and amplifies the needs and priorities of developing countries, charting a path toward greater global solidarity.** Through extensive consultations with strategic partners and key stakeholders, the consortium has come up with benchmarks of success for COP26, elaborating an “Ambition, Solidarity, and Prosperity” package that is balanced, just, equitable, and credibly raises climate ambition. This package includes five key pillars and specific outcomes from Glasgow that can help keep us on the path to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. Those pillars and recommended elements for the Glasgow outcomes are summarized below and expanded in the full statement.

Signal credible commitments to close the gap toward limiting global temperature increase to 1.5°C.

1. Include decisive acknowledgment of and response to the IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).
2. Require all countries to submit commitments by no later than 2025 that reflect higher ambition and greater resilience based on the findings of IPCC reports and the outcomes of the global stocktake, and strongly encourage countries whose latest NDCs do not align with the 1.5°C temperature goal to submit an early update of their NDCs by 2023.

Scale up climate finance and make it more accessible.

1. Developed countries must update their climate finance pledges to meet the commitment of US\$100 billion per year by COP26 and adopt a roadmap for delivering, at a minimum, \$500 billion over the period 2020–24.
 2. Acknowledge that trillions rather than billions need to be mobilized or shifted to achieve a 1.5°C-aligned transformation of our economy and society, and launch a robust process to set up a new finance goal based on lessons learned, science, and the needs of developing countries.
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3. Require finance from developed countries to reach parity between adaptation and mitigation by 2024, as well as ensure more access to grants and concessional finance for adaptation, especially for the most vulnerable countries.

Improve the tracking and assessment of climate adaptation action, and predictability of adaptation finance.

1. Request the IPCC to develop guidelines that facilitate the assessment of progress on adaptation, produce a special report on adaptation progress, and further elaborate the assessment of adaptation progress in its Seventh Assessment Report.
2. Mandate the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to establish a research dialogue to regularly assess progress toward the global goal on adaptation, building on the work and activities led by the IPCC and fostering further cooperation among countries and observer organizations.
3. Agree on ways to secure new, predictable finance for adaptation from developed countries, including longer-term pledges to the Adaptation Fund that are commensurate to the needs of developing countries.

Shift countries toward the proper implementation of actions addressing losses and damages due to climate impacts.

1. Establish Loss and Damage as a permanent agenda item under the Subsidiary Bodies.
2. Agree that operationalizing the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage needs to go beyond a website and establish a more effective mechanism to catalyze and deliver the needed technical assistance to vulnerable countries.
3. Include a provision for the exploration of new and additional finance for loss and damage that is separate from mitigation and adaptation.

Adopt overdue rules for Paris implementation that foster ambition, promote equity, ensure integrity, and are inclusive.

1. Adopt additional guidance for the enhanced transparency framework and the global stocktake that fosters trust, is comprehensive, ensures the inclusive assessment and understanding of countries' efforts, and informs the most ambitious decisions needed in this decade.
2. Come to an agreement on five-year common time frames for nationally determined contributions (NDCs) starting with the 2025 submissions, in sync with the five-year ambition cycle of the Paris Agreement and in response to the urgency highlighted by the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), published by the IPCC.
3. Ensure that an agreement on the rules of Article 6 guarantees environmental integrity through credible and tangible emissions reductions, prevents double counting, limits the influx of Kyoto Protocol credits, provides predictable support for adaptation action, and adopts safeguards for human rights.

Glasgow is the last opportunity to keep the 1.5°C goal alive. Failure to deliver ambitious outcomes in Glasgow will move the world closer to condemning the most vulnerable nations and communities, including the generations to come, to the costliest, most dangerous future. It does not have to be that way, and it is in the interest of all nations, both developed and developing, that we sprint toward our goal. If we act now with solidarity, courage, and bold, ambitious action, a brighter, more sustainable, prosperous, and just future is still within reach.

