

## Updating the Coalition's Flagship Guide for Ministers of Finance

The economics of growth, competitiveness, and security are shifting. Energy sovereignty, supply chain reliability, and long-term competitiveness now converge with decarbonisation and resilience. With over half of global GDP dependent on nature and ecosystem services that are degrading rapidly, protecting natural capital is becoming a core fiscal imperative alongside the energy transition.

The Coalition's updated Flagship Guide, launching at the **October 2026 IMF/WB Annual Meetings in Bangkok**, provides Ministries of Finance with a practical framework for acting on these opportunities using the levers they already hold.

### THE NUMBERS BEHIND THE SHIFT

91% of new renewable capacity in 2024 was cheaper than the cheapest fossil fuel option	\$3.6 trillion in annual revenue from transforming food and land use systems, creating 191 million jobs by 2030	\$44 trillion of economic value generation depends on nature; over 320 organisations have committed to nature-related financial disclosures
4:1 benefit-cost ratio on adaptation, with a 25% annual average return rate	Up to 15% GDP boost in vulnerable economies by 2050 through adaptation investment	\$30 : \$1 return on investment in ecosystem restoration, spanning food security, water, and climate resilience

### THREE OPPORTUNITIES FOR FINANCE MINISTERS

<b>Energy Sovereignty</b> Build domestic capacity, reduce fiscal exposure Renewables, grid modernisation, and storage build domestic energy capacity that cuts import dependence and stabilises public finances. Solar and wind are now the cheapest new electricity in most markets.	<b>Growth &amp; Competitiveness</b> Capture new industries, create jobs Carbon border adjustments and the clean technology race are redrawing global commerce. Nature-positive industries and sustainable land use represent a major new source of economic value.	<b>Fiscal Resilience</b> Protect budgets, strengthen creditworthiness Adaptation, climate-resilient infrastructure, and natural capital protection safeguard future budgets. Restoring the natural assets on which fiscal revenues depend is among the highest-return public investments available.
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### THE GUIDE FRAMEWORK - Functions and Capacities

<b>F1: Economic Strategy &amp; Vision</b> National development, climate and nature plans, investment strategies	<b>F2: Fiscal Policy</b> Tax, pricing, and budget instruments	<b>F3: Financing</b> Financial policy and systems to raise, blend, and steer finance
<b>C1: Leadership</b> Governance, mandates, institutional set-up	<b>C2: Coordination</b> Whole-of-government and economy-wide climate and nature action	<b>C3: Analytical Capability</b> Staffing, expertise, economic decision-making tools

### WHAT'S NEW IN THIS UPDATE

✓ New content on three member-identified priorities: adaptation and resilience, nature and biodiversity, and industrial policy, trade, and competitiveness	✓ Updated evidence on why climate and nature action is sound economic policy for growth, fiscal space, and creditworthiness
✓ Stronger practical 'how-to' guidance reflecting capacity constraints and political economy realities, particularly in EMDEs	✓ A modular website with a searchable case study database drawing on concrete country experiences

100+ Member countries	~50 Ministries consulted	12 Steering Committee Members	Oct 2026 Launch at Annual Meetings, Bangkok
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**Your input will shape the final guide.** We welcome your advice on the areas outlined above and invite you to share country experiences that could strengthen the guide for all Coalition members.