

14th Ministerial Meeting Co-Chairs Summary Statement

The Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (the Coalition) convened its 14th Ministerial Meeting, on Wednesday, 15 October 2025, during the Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The session was co-chaired by Mr. Eelco Heinen, Minister of Finance of the Netherlands, and Mr. Henry Musasizi, Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development of Uganda, attended by 43 member countries, including 20 ministers and vice-ministers.

During the session, members formally endorsed Croatia as the incoming Co-Chair to succeed the Netherlands at the Spring Meetings of April 2026. The Minister of Finance of Croatia, Marko Primorac, affirmed that Croatia will approach its upcoming Co-Chairmanship with professionalism, transparency, and a spirit of collaboration. He outlined four priorities for Croatia's term: positioning climate investments as engines of growth, empowering finance ministers to mobilize capital, strengthening climate-responsive fiscal frameworks, and advancing peer learning and capacity building.

The meeting celebrated the Coalition's expansion to 100 members – a significant milestone that reflects its growing influence and impact. Members welcomed this achievement as evidence of the Coalition's continued relevance in advancing effective climate-related economic policies. Ministers commended the Coalition's role as a platform for knowledge sharing, capacity building, and peer learning that supports finance ministries in integrating climate considerations into economic, financial and fiscal policy frameworks.

The Coalition released the [third edition of its Climate Action Statement \(CAS\)](#), together with the pilot launch of an [interactive data map](#) highlighting climate policy actions led by finance ministries globally. Together, these tools showcase more than 500 climate-related measures implemented by nearly 70 ministries of finance worldwide, reflecting members' shared commitment to advancing climate-informed economic policies and sustainable growth.

Ministers of Finance also recognized the publication of important new Coalition deliverables. The Coalition has released a major new report under its Helsinki Principle 4 (HP4) initiative, on "[How Ministries of Finance Can Build Capabilities for Economic Analysis and Modeling to Drive Green and Resilient Transitions](#)." Further, the Co-Chairs expressed their appreciation to the Brazilian Ministry of Finance for its leadership in preparing [the report](#) of the COP30 Circle of Finance Ministers on the Baku to Belém Roadmap.

Building on this momentum, the stage was set for a forward-looking discussion on the crucial role of finance ministries in unlocking resilience finance and scaling up adaptation investments, aiming to contribute to ongoing dialogues at COP30 and on the Baku to Belém Roadmap to US\$1.3 trillion. Ministers underscored the importance of turning policy commitments into actionable financing strategies that strengthen resilience, attract private investment, and enhance macroeconomic stability. The following key messages emerged:

1. Building resilience and pursuing the low-carbon transition can be drivers of growth, innovation, and competitiveness, not just a cost to manage. Ministers from Croatia, Uganda, Egypt, Mexico, and the EU Commission stressed that climate policy is now core to economic policy, unlocking new markets and productivity gains. Bhutan's carbon-negative economy and Croatia's sustainable finance sector show how green investment can underpin prosperity. Finance ministries are increasingly positioning climate action as a strategic investment in fiscal and economic resilience.

2. Adaptation is a form of fiscal risk management, investing now helps avoid higher levels of spending, debt, and contingent liabilities in the future. As noted by invited expert Dr. Hanan Morsy, Chief Economist of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, climate shocks already cost developing

economies 2–5% of GDP annually, with disaster recovery spending exceeding 9% of budgets in some cases. Every \$1 spent on resilience yields \$10–\$14 in avoided losses, and lower disaster costs. Early investment in resilience reduces risk premiums and contingent liabilities, potentially saving 1–2 percentage points in borrowing costs, freeing up fiscal space. Bangladesh's disaster-risk insurance mechanisms and Nigeria's ecological fund for local adaptation show how proactive fiscal design can preserve long-term economic and budgetary stability. Mitigation is an important form of adaptation – investments and policies to reduce GHG emissions – such as the European Emissions Trading Scheme, Ireland's carbon pricing, and carbon markets in Congo and Nigeria – help reduce future costs, threats to growth, and debt sustainability.

3. Public finance can catalyze adaptation investments, but private finance can scale them. Governments can de-risk and crowd in capital through blended finance, guarantees, and predictable regulatory frameworks, turning adaptation from a cost into an opportunity. Mexico's SDG bonds, Nigeria's issuance of green and international bonds, and Bangladesh's development of private-sector green and orange bonds, illustrate the growing range of innovative climate finance instruments. Initiatives such as Brazil and Egypt's country platforms are helping translate climate ambition into bankable investments in partnership with the private sector. Members are showing growing interest in mobilizing and accessing concessional finance to complement blended finance and support their transitions.

4. Climate considerations are increasingly being built into financial instruments and transactions, not treated as a niche. This means embedding climate clauses in sovereign debt, aligning credit ratings with resilience metrics, and integrating climate risk into budget tagging, insurance, and bond frameworks. Countries like Egypt and Mexico are leading with sustainable taxonomies and new resilience-linked financial tools, Ireland is issuing green bonds, Finland is developing macroeconomic tools to assess the linkages between the economy and climate, while the European Commission has introduced a directive requiring all EU member states to assess and report how climate risks affect the sustainability of public finances.

5. Ministries of Finance are increasingly building the institutional and governance frameworks needed to enable and sustain climate investments. Countries are upgrading MRV systems, climate budget tagging, and coordination mechanisms to embed climate objectives in fiscal management. Congo's NDC 3.0 framework, Nigeria's National Council on Climate Change and sub-national finance desks, and the EU Commission efforts to strengthen fiscal governance by embedding climate risk management into national budgetary and oversight processes illustrate this shift. These reforms help ensure that climate priorities are integrated into core fiscal, economic, and policy decisions—making action durable and financially sound.

Deepening international cooperation is essential to scale and sustain climate action. The Coalition, now representing 100 member countries, continues to provide a unique platform for peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing on climate-related policy implementation relevant to finance ministries. Through close collaboration with partners, the Coalition helps build capacity, develop analytical tools, and strengthen coordination with key stakeholders. This peer exchange is helping ministries move from high-level commitments to practical, evidence-based policymaking on climate and public finance. Looking ahead, the Coalition will continue to tailor its work to the evolving needs of its increasingly diverse membership – including emerging markets and developing economies – while fostering regional collaboration and maintaining strong international leadership amid shifting geopolitical and economic contexts.