

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 217
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2022

Climate Finance

217. SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of plans to secure the 1 trillion climate finance as promised during the COP27;
- (b) the details of the contingency plan to achieve the Nationally Determined Contributions, if the said finance is not secured; and
- (c) the details of suggested plans to achieve transparency in these funds between the developing and developed countries?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) In the National Statement, delivered by Hon'ble Prime Minister at the 26th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP-26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Glasgow, in November 2021, it was stated that India resolved to move forward with new commitments and in such times, the transfer of climate finance and low cost climate technologies becomes more important. India expects developed countries to provide climate finance of USD 1 trillion at the earliest. COP-26 agreed to establish an Adhoc Work Programme to arrive at a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) from the floor of USD 100 billion prior to 2025. At COP-27, India engaged constructively with other developing countries through negotiation groups such as G77+China, Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDC), BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) Group of countries to strengthen the voice and concerns of developing countries including on climate finance. At COP 27, Parties acknowledged the need to significantly strengthen the Adhoc Work Programme on the NCQG on climate finance in the light of the urgency of scaling up climate action taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. The COP 27 decision also calls for significantly advancing substantive progress in 2023. The Sharm El Sheikh Implementation Plan highlighted that a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least USD 4–6 trillion per year. India will continue to emphasize the foundational principles of equity, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and tracking the climate finance delivery.

(b) The NDCs communicated by India to UNFCCC under Paris Agreement are nationally determined, and are undertaken in the context of equity, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of national circumstances. These

commitments are to be achieved by the country at the national level. India's climate actions have so far been largely financed from domestic sources, including government budgetary support as well as a mix of market mechanisms, fiscal instruments and policy interventions. As per India's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC in February 2021, the domestic mobilization of finance fully overshadows the sum total of international funding. Further, as stated in Union Budget 2020-21, India's climate commitments will be executed in various sectors by the Departments/Ministries concerned through the budgeting process. India is on track to achieve its targets under the Paris Agreement for combating climate change.

(c) The COP27 decision urged developed country Parties to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion per year goal urgently and through 2025, noting the significant role of public funds. An Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) has been established under the Paris Agreement to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share of global efforts. It is expected to provide a better understanding of climate actions and levels of support needed and provided including climate finance.
