

29th Delhi CII Summit

Source: PIB

Recently, India's Union Commerce Minister emphasised on the need for **equitable responsibilities** in sustainable development during the **29th CII Partnership Summit** held in Delhi.

Key Highlights of Summit

- Environmental Equity: India advocated for <u>"common but differentiated responsibilities"</u> (CBDR) and <u>"polluter pays" principle</u>, holding developed nations accountable for historical environmental damage.
- Opposition to Unilateral Measures: It criticized the <u>EU's Carbon Border Adjustment</u> <u>Mechanism (CBAM)</u> and <u>EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)</u> for harming developing nations' exports.
- Climate Finance: India expressed dissatisfaction with the USD 300 billion climate-finance
 package at <u>CoP29</u> at Baku, emphasizing the need for focus on adaptation and finance for the
 Global South.
- Partnerships & Technology: India emphasized strengthening ties with nations like Israel, Italy, and Qatar, advocating technology exchange in climate resilience and wastewater management while promoting trade, sustainability, and regional security.

CII Partnership Summit 2024:

- Organizer: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in collaboration with DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Theme (2024): "Partnerships for Progress".
- Participation: Delegates from 61 countries, focusing on sustainability, trade, green technologies, and regional security.

 \coprod

CLIMATE FINANCE

Climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing—drawn from public/ private/alternative sources of financing—to support mitigation and adaptation actions against climate change.

PRINCIPLES OF CLIMATE FINANCE _

- Polluter Pays
- Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capability (CBDR-RC)

Multilateral Climate Funds Coordinated by UNFCCC

- Global Environment Facility (GEF): Operating entity of financial mechanism (1994)
- Nyoto Protocol (2001):
 - Adaptation Fund (AF): Gives developing countries full ownership of adaptation projects
 - Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): To carry out emission-reduction projects in developing nations
- **3** Green Climate Fund (GCF): estd. 2010 (COP 16)
 - Funds under it Least Developed Countries Fund
 (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
- **▶ Long-Term Climate Finance:**
 - Cancun Agreements (2010): Mobilize and provide scaled-up funds in short and long term
 - Paris Agreement (2015): Developed nations agreed to establish new collective goal of at least \$100 billion/year by 2025
- Loss and Damage Fund (2023) (COP27 & COP28): Financial assistance to nations most vulnerable and impacted by effects of climate change

Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) under World Bank

- Clean Technology Fund
- Strategic Climate Fund

INDIA'S INITIATIVES REGARDING CLIMATE FINANCE

Fund

- National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) (2015)
- National Clean Energy Fund (2010-11)
- National Adaptation Fund (2014)
- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) (2015)
- Climate Change Finance
 Unit (2011)
- Objective
- For vulnerable Indian states
 Advancing clean energy (started with initial carbon tax on industrial coal use)
- Bridging gap between required and available funds
- Nationally binding targets adopted under UNFCCC
- Leads on global climate finance issues

Challenges to Climate Finance

- Gap between national needs and climate finance under NDCs
- Least Developed Countries receive much less approved funding in per-capita terms from the multilateral climate funds
- Slow rate of approvals
- Failure in securing viability-gap funding



Read

More: Climate Finance

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/29th-delhi-cii-summit