

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Rajya Sabha

Question No. 3228

Answered on 23.03.2020

Outcome of COP 25 Convention

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Will the Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change be pleased to state

(a)The outcome of the Climate Change Conference (COP) 25 convention that was recently held in Madrid;

(b)The status of progress made to resolve the deadlock in carbon market negotiations; and

(c)The details of stand of developed nations with regard to this?

ANSWER

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Shri Babul Supriyo)**

(a)The 25th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held under the Presidency of Chile in Madrid, Spain on 02nd – 15th December 2019. The conference focused on a range of issues, particularly Article 6 of Paris Agreement, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, climate finance and pre-2020 implementation and ambition. India participated in the conference and showed its leadership and commitment to implement the Paris Agreement. The COP 25 decision, titled Chile Madrid Time for Action, emphasizes the continued challenges that developing countries face in accessing financial, technology and capacity-building support, and recognizes the urgent need to enhance the provision of support to developing country Parties for strengthening their national adaptation and mitigation efforts. The decision also recalls the commitment made by developed country Parties to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing country Parties. The decision also provides for continued work for assessing and fulfilling the pre-2020 gaps in commitments and actions of developed countries in the pre-2020 period under Kyoto Protocol.

(b)At the COP 25, progress was made in finalizing the guidelines for carbon markets under Article 6 of Paris Agreement, but final consensus could not be built on some unresolved issues. The major unresolved issues include i) Application of the Share of Proceeds uniformly under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 for contribution towards Adaptation Fund; ii) Balanced governance and accounting rules for

ensuring environmental integrity and corresponding adjustment and iii) Transitions of pre-2020 units generated under the Kyoto Mechanism to the new market mechanism under Paris Agreement. India insisted that fundamental principles of market reliability and parity between Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 must be preserved. India's concerns are reflected in the draft negotiation texts for consideration in next session of UNFCCC.

(c)The developed countries supported corresponding adjustment of emission under the Article 6.4, irrespective of their being inside or outside Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). They opposed Share of Proceed for the projects and activities under Article 6.2 and seamless transition of activities and credits from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol into Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
