

Brazil, China, India, South Africa in push for climate financing

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Environmental activists display a banner calling for action on climate change as they arrive on St. Peter's square prior to Pope Francis's Sunday Angelus prayer on June 28, 2015 at the Vatican

Brazil, China, India and South Africa voiced disappointment Sunday over the failure of rich countries to come up with billions of dollars needed to help them sign on to a landmark climate change deal.

Ministers and top negotiators from the four key [countries](#) met in New York to close ranks as talks on the climate deal head into crucial months before a Paris conference in December.

In a joint statement, they expressed "disappointment over the continued lack of any clear roadmap for developed countries to provide \$100 billion per year by 2020, as well as on substantially scaling up financial support after 2020."

The world's developed countries agreed in 2010 to mobilize \$100 billion a year by 2020 to help poorer nations adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce their emissions.

Those commitments have fallen short by about \$70 billion, according to the World Bank.

"There is still a clear expectation and so I hope the developing countries can fulfill their commitment before the Paris meeting," China's envoy for climate change Xie Zhenhua told reporters.

World governments will try to forge a new global deal to address climate change at a UN climate conference in December, with both developed and developing countries committing to cutting [greenhouse gas emissions](#).

Financing to help developing nations cut emissions and adapt to climate change remains a key issue.

South Africa's Environment Minister Edna Molewa stressed that "the four countries sitting around this table have been, on our own, doing a lot of work" on climate change.

"It is important that this scaling up happens," she said. "Adaptation

requires a lot of money."

Technology for the south

India's chief negotiator Ravi Prasad emphasized the need for [developed countries](#) to share emissions-cutting and clean-energy technology with poor nations to bring them onboard the global effort to address [climate change](#).

"Without the concomitant flow of technology support, for many [developing countries](#) and poor economies, it will be impossible to move on to any such trajectory in the near future," said Prasad.

While pressing demands for climate financing, the four countries stressed that they will be working closely together in the months ahead to help clinch a deal in Paris that they said was urgently needed.

Brazil's Environment Minister Izabella Teixeira said the four countries were committed to work hard to avoid a repeat of the 2009 Copenhagen [climate conference](#) that ended in failure.

"We cannot postpone this agenda, this agreement," said Teixeira.

China's Xie said negotiations were achieving progress.

"We are eliminating differences. We are very positive and very hopeful for the success of the Paris meeting," he said.

China, the world's biggest [greenhouse gas](#) emitter, has joined forces with India, the third largest emitter, along with Brazil, which ranks among the top 10 and South Africa, which boasts the continent's most developed economy.

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