The scale of transformation that the energy transitions entail for the countries in Global South are very ambitious and would entail a path that has never before been followed by other countries. And the key to the country’s transition towards low carbon development including use of green hydrogen will be conducive government policies, actions by progressive businesses, international cooperation and access to green technologies and finance. For such countries, addressing climate change means bearing a massive cost to their economies, sacrificing their development to support a clean energy transition.

The technology and finance required to decarbonise value chains and industrial processes remains concentrated in the Global North. In fact, the G20 has underscored the necessity of developed economies meeting their commitments on climate finance at previous COPs, exhorting them to scale up contributions from billions to the promised trillions.

In light of the above discourse, the proposed high-level convening hosted jointly by DNV and TERI will focus on key issues such as - What technologies hold the most promise for decarbonising industrial processes, and how can these be disseminated through the industrial base of the developing world? How can emerging and developing economies enter and move up the industrial supply chain for clean technologies?

It is envisaged that the deliberations of the convening will provide inputs to the COP28 Presidency on how multistakeholder partnerships can engage multilateral development banks and the private sector to advance climate finance commitments beyond 2025 while ensuring that the talks go beyond just reaffirming the existing USD$100 billion pledge.

This program would be confluence of Energy Transition and Decarbonisation with views and representation from Global South and Global North both on Energy Transition and Decarbonisation.