



Reframing Climate-Finance Governance: The emerging role of BRICS

Institutions in the Global South

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Submission Date: 14.10.2025 | Acceptance Date: 31.01.2026 | Publication: 21.02.2026

Abstract:

The Climate finance flows is far short to achieve the Paris Agreement goals. Developing countries face many hurdles in addressing issues related to affordable and adequate climate finance. More often than not, the reasons are external debt paying capacity and economic volatility. The paper discusses how BRICS nations could offer an alternative to decrease reliance on policy shifts and finance of Annex II nations and augment the climate resilient growth by solidarity driven agenda.

This paper performs Institutional analysis, explores how BRICS can promote climate finance and reduce reliance on Annex II countries. Particular attention has been given by the authors to the role of BRICS-led institutions like New Development Bank, sovereign wealth fund and contingent fund along with advocacy for inclusive growth by voting for external debt restricting of developing economies to allow fiscal room for green investment. The paper advocates that BRICS nations has the potential solution for an equitable development of the Global South.

1. Introduction

Hyper Economic Growth over the last decade degraded the the environment. As per the article “Impact of air pollution on corporate investment: New empirical evidence from BRICS” published in Borsa Istanbul Review on 4 July 2023 the enhancement of Carbon Dioxide



emission is due to the significant economic growth. Focus on employment, production and economic growth is fueling fossil fuels in the manufacturing industries (Article: Pollution Haven Hypothesis Revisited: A Comparison of the BRICS and MINT countries based on VECM approach published in Journal of Cleaner Production, 2019). The environmental sustainability is impacted due to the rising Green House Gas emissions and energy needs which in turn leading to physical and transition risk. The awareness among the Government and stakeholders making them keen to address the issues related to GHG Emissions as per the report published in 2023 in Research policy (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103382>). There are rise in cardiovascular and other pulmonary disease due to air pollution as per the article published in 2023 (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hlc.2022.10.012>).

BRICS Nations are officially recognised as industrialised nations (Hafeez&Ullah, Chen, Ramzan 2023). As per the article published (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.104515>) in 2024 quarter of the World's GDP and half of the World's population are with BRICS Nations. The BRICS Nations are also witnessing consistent rise in GHG Emissions (Wei et al., 2024). Due to the weightage of BRICS's in global GDP and Population the global sustainability will improve from improvement in emission efficiency of BRICS.

The unprecedented economic growth in BRICS blurring the critical evaluation towards the environmental damage (Chen, Ramzan, Hafeez &Ullah, 2023). GFI Initiatives has the potentials to help BRICS countries to attain growth without hampering the natural capital by promoting green economic development and restricting farther deterioration of natural capital. In the Rio+20 conference, the UN highlighted GEG as an effective tool for sustainable development. GEG can be both short term and long-term growth (DOI: 10.1016/j.bir.2021.03.005). GEG can also be explained as an economic growth without hampering environmental standards (Jacobs,2012). The GEG is linked with the economic growth and development without hampering ecological standards as per the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and World Bank (2012). It is the economic growth with low pollution, efficient natural resource utilisation. So, GEG is an eco-friendly economic transformation as per the SDGs. SDG 13 is on Climate Action which aims to provide solutions to climate related challenges promptly.

In spite of the increasing attention this area is getting, there remains a significant gap to be covered and lack of comprehensive theoretical model on Green Finance, Green Economic



Growth and Sustainability. Existing studies on GFI and overall green growth ((Jiakui, Abbas, Najam, Liu & Abbas, 2023; Zhao et al., 2022) are overlooked at the national level. Economic Growth is encouraged by increasing Investment in renewable resources and energy efficiency which reduces GHGs thus underlines the importance of Green Finance, Green Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability (Phadkantha and Tansuchat (2023).

However, Climate finance is only at USD 1.46 trillion which is too less in comparison to USD 7.4 trillion required globally to reconcile with the Paris Agreement target (<https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/global-landscape-of-climate-finance-2024>). The avenues of climate financing are more acute in developing countries in addition to the external debt, limited fiscal deficit. The lack of current financial flows will derail global climate finance goals.

Global South co-ordination can be leveraged by the emerging economies to build a voice and in this context, BRICS is one of the recognised bodies with sufficient prowess (more than half of the global population and roughly quarter of World's GDP). The various aspects of climate finance in BRICS Nations are typically their domestic investment, bilateral support and contributions from Multilateral Development Banks. With an unprecedented GHG emissions and global warming there is a renewed urgency among the BRICS countries to explore further opportunity.

This paper primarily focusses on the importance of Green Finance to fuel Economic Growth and promoting Sustainability within the BRICS economies. Financial Instruments which are structured to improve Environmental Sustainability are called Green Finance. There are different types of financial instruments like Green Loans, Green Securities, Green Insurance, Green Investment and carbon finance which aid sustainability. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Project's capital are channelized through GFI (Li et al., 2025 ; Angeletopoulou et al., 2025; Zheng et al., 2025). GFI promotes environmental protection and restoration. Growth of Fintech adoption will give momentum to the renewable energy and other climate friendly energy transitions. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108905>).

The paper is also addressing on how to explore alternative co-ordination mechanisms, structuring the deals to unlock financial avenues which will be targeted for Green Economic Growth in developing countries. The innovation in climate finance for BRICS countries will



lead towards stable funding for adaptation, mitigation, less reliance on Annex II countries on finance and policy shifts, and transform strategies of emerging economies to meet their NDG.

2. Climate Action at a Junctions:

Macro Outlooks:

As per Climate Policy Initiative (2024), In 2022 total climate finance calculated at USD 1.46 trillion vis a vis the requirement of USD 7.4 trillion needed annually until 2030. As per the CPI report (2025), the climate investment will reduce GHG emissions and spur economic growth at the same time. As per the same report any inaction will be costlier to the global economy resulting in an economic loss ranging to 15 percentage of global GDP by 2050 from global warming of 2 degrees and 30 percentages by 2100 from 3 degrees of global warming. There is some positive development, like China has achieved a CAGR of 36% for climate finance, however it is lower across all other regions and country groupings. Developed countries will mobilise financial resources to emerging economies as per assistance in compliance with the Article 9 of the Paris Agreement. As per UNFCCC (2010), developed countries committed to USD 100 Billion per annum to developing countries. According to the OECD (2024), the target was surpassed in 2022 for the first time, achieving USD 115.9 billion. Yet, most contributions consisted of loans, with emphasis on mitigation over adaptation. Skounti S and Erzini-Vernoit I (2024) noted that ambiguities surrounding the USD 100 billion goal reduces the trust between developed and emerging economies.

It was agreed in COP 29, that the developed countries will mobilise USD 300 Billion yearly for emerging economies which will scale up to USD 1.3 trillion per annum by 2035 under New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance. As per UNCTAD (2024) report NCQG should be USD 900 billion per year from 2025 reaching to USD 1.46 trillion by 2030. As per UNCTAD comparisons based on various on sources, the climate financial flows, estimated needs and proposed NCQG Targets are appended below:

SI	Particulars	Organisations	USD Billions
1	2022 Official climate financial flows	OECD	115.9
		OXFAM	35
2	Estimations of aggregate yearly need	UNFCCC NDR	655
		Clima Partners	1511



		IHLEG 2025	1000
		IHLEG 2030	2400
		WB CCDRs	783
3	UNCTAD proposals for NCQG	UNCTAD 2025	900
		UNCTAD 2030	1460

Table 1: Estimation of Annual Flows

Source: UNCTAD (Since both the UNFCCC NDR and the Climate Partners study use aggregates until 2030 rather than annual financing targets, a simple estimation of annual flows was assumed to be the total divided by the number of years until 2030 since publication)

Future Uncertainty:

The climate finance may face continuous bottlenecks in the developing countries due to trade policy uncertainties, external debt servicing and other systematic uncertainties like weakening domestic growth. The cut in official development assistance as mentioned in OECD report of 2025 is an incremental shock to the developing countries. UNCTAD (2025) predicted that global GDP to be 2.3% and any growth below 2.5% is an indication of global recession.

In 2025, stock market volatility index climbed to its third-highest level in history, surpassed only during the Global Financial Crisis and COVID-19 pandemic. This heightened uncertainty has driven a growing reallocation of global capital away from emerging markets and toward advanced economies. The continuous flow of global money is also making the depreciation of local currencies of emerging economies in addition to the global uncertainties is making the investor to move the capital to matured economies.

At the same time, external debt of majority of developing economies is touching USD 11.4 trillion in 2023 which is approximately 99% of their export earnings (UNCTAD (2025)). As per UNCTAD (2024), the interest payment on public debt is USD 847 billion in 2023 which is an increase of 26% compared to 2021 which is due to the increase in interest rate increase in most of the central banks world-wide. The high cost of capital in developing economies is impacting their investment in climate resilient investment and also on health and education which will in turn will affect the just transition required to allay the transition risk.

Additionally, 14 of the 17 major DAC donor's country are reducing their ODA budget by over USD 300 Billion (Laub K, Setiabudi N, Dwyer S, Barter E, Smole E and Welch Z (2025)).



According to UNCTAD (2025), announced cuts compound a broader downward trend in aid to developing countries, even as global ODA rises overall.

Role of Private Finance:

There are some observers who advocates that the missed climate targets can be financed by Private Finance provided the developing countries can attract the capital. However, Cull et al. (2024) emphasize that while private finance plays an important role, its contribution is often overstated. Consistent with this view, UNFCCC estimates reveal that in 2020 there was a 60-percentage-point shortfall in the mobilisation of private finance relative to the trajectory outlined in the 2016 roadmap toward the USD 100 billion target.

As per the recent assessment of the USD 100 Billion goal by the OECD, private finance estimated to represent only 19% to the total assistance provided to emerging economies climate finance.

The bottleneck for mobilisation of resources by domestic and private finance is dependent on multilateral co-operations in addition to the shortage of local currency based financial instruments and servicing of external debt. The last financial year also seen departure of major financial actors from Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) to Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) revealing the limitation of self-regulations in driving Climate finance. According, to thjeAmeli N, Dessens O, Winning M, Cronin J, Chenet H, Drummond P, Calzadilla A, Anandarajah G and Grubb M (2021) and UNCTAD (2025) strong public investment push is required to mobile private financing of climate resilient finance.

So, these indicators points project the article 9 of the Paris Agreement is insufficient and trust in private finance is over-estimated which calls for a global south co-operation from bodies like BRICS to build a consensus on the world forum and an alternate source of climate finance needs.

3. BRICS Agenda on Climate Finance:

Paris Agreement builds on the principle of equity and common however differentiated responsibilities, which places a clear expectation on Annex II countries to strengthen their support for climate action in emerging economies. Yet, as multilateral solutions rooted in this principle remain limited, there is an urgency for South–South cooperation. The COVID-19



pandemic offered a clear example of this potential, when southern-led development banks stepped in to support countries facing acute financial distress.

There is now a growing awareness of the southern led development banks to scale up climate resilient finance which led to creating of new institutions and existing ones are enlarged (Barrowclough DV, Gallagher K and Kozul-Wright R (2021)).

This calls for BRICS nations to enhance the co-operation in their jurisdiction and to the other emerging economies.

BRICS countries facilitates multilateral climate finance through various climate funds and development banks.

Information on the top 30 largest Multilateral climate finance providers of non-Annex II countries in absolute terms in 2022 is depicted below:

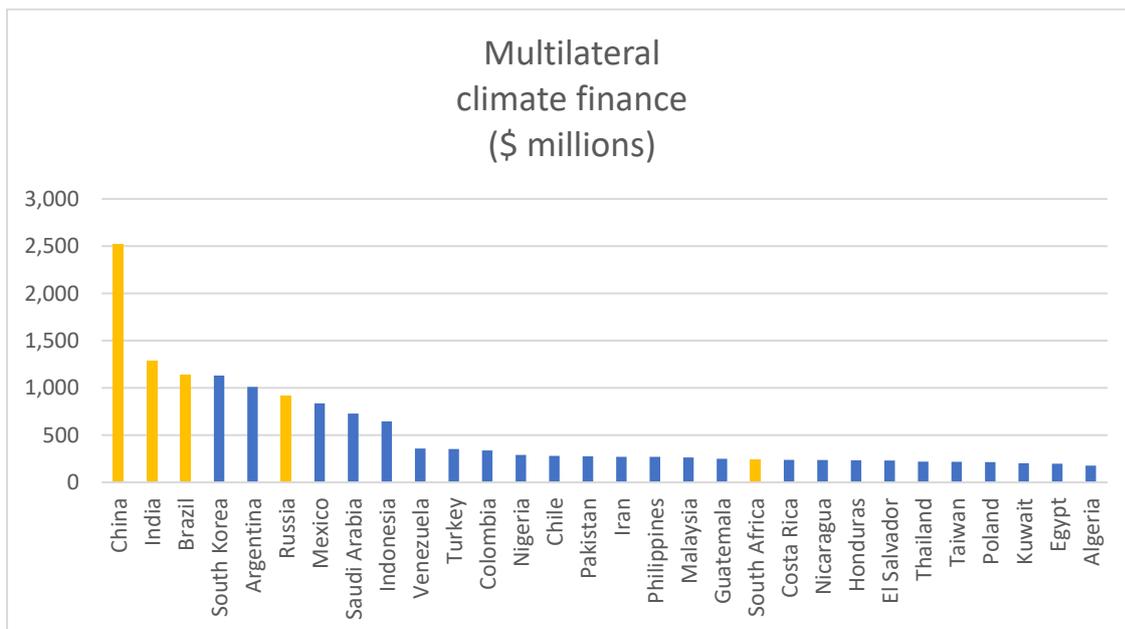


Figure1: BRICS Contribution in Climate Finance

Source: ODI (2024)

BRICS Contribution is highlighted in the chart.

The BRICS countries offers an alternative approach to the developing countries exposed to external shocks. The alternative approach includes are increasing climate finance access for both adaptation and mitigation, decreasing dependence on Annex II countries, and improving strategies of all emerging economies to meet climate finance goals.



4. Climate Finance in BRICS Institutions

New Development Bank:

New Development Bank(NDB) of BRICS founded in 2015 is mandated to finance infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS countries as well as in other emerging economies as per its Articles of Agreement.

NDB facilitates public and private projects in their member countries by providing loans, equity participation, guarantees, and other financial products to aid infrastructure and sustainable development projects. As per New Development Bank projects (<https://www.ndb.int/projects>) has approved USD 39 Billion for 120 projects.

The NDB's first General Strategy (2017-21) cited that "challenge is to expand prosperity and opportunities rapidly ... in a way that supports economic stability, maintains environmental integrity and equitably shares the benefits of growth with all" (Source: <https://www.ndb.int/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/NDB-Strategy.pdf>). The aim of the Bank for the five year was to channelize its two-thirds of loan commitment into sustainable infrastructure and the first bond is a green bond denominated in RMB.

New Development Bank General Strategy for 2022-2026 states that 40% of the total volume of loan sanctioned for projects utilized for climate change adaptation and mitigation (source: https://www.ndb.int/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/NDB_StrategyDocument_Eversion-1.pdf).

However, as per the 2024 Joint Summary Report on Multilateral Development Banks Climate Finance publication released as on 09th September,2025 out of the total USD 85,120 Billion committed to low and middle income countries only USD 496 Million is from NDB Bank.

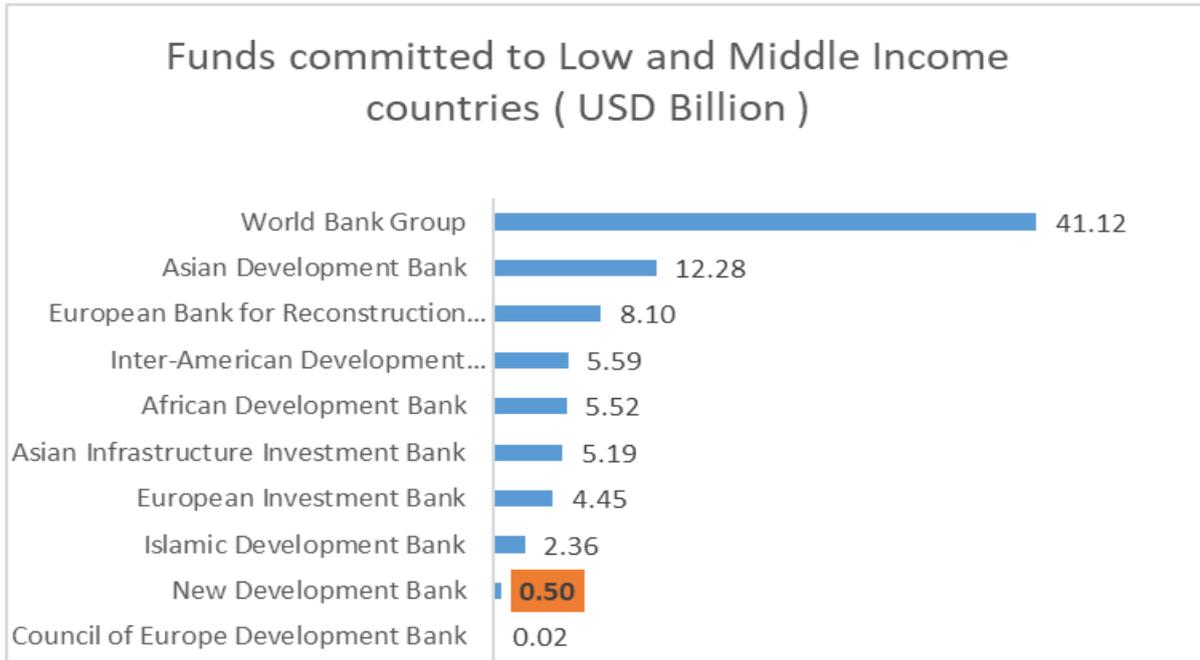


Table 2: MDBs contribution to Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Source: Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks Climate Finance

The chart is showing that NDB's contribution is only 0.58% however the NDB has an impressive milestone in around 10 years. The BRICS country can guide the NDB to focus on the below activities:

1. Increasing low interest financing of long term climate activities by going through the road maps of global expert panel (2022) on the review of MDBs Capital Adequacy framework and the G20 Roadmap Towards Better, Bigger and More Effective MDBs (2024).
2. Achieve the target of 40% for climate finance by providing facilities towards renewable energy and other climate resilient development.
3. Technical Assistance for climate finance to grow expertise and shared learning.
4. Providing Guarantees to the borrowers to reduce the risk and improve the role of partnership and co-ordination among development Banks.
5. Providing concessional adaptation facilities where there is a strong economic imperative.
6. Policy and frameworks needs to adapted to provide sovereign borrower enough fiscal space to ensure just transition as addressed in the eight annual meeting of New Development Bank (Source:[https:// www.ndb.int / insights / address-by-ndb-president-](https://www.ndb.int/insights/address-by-ndb-president-)



dilma-rousseff-at-opening-of-the-plenary-session-of-the-8th-annual-meeting-of-the-ndb)

7. Co-financing with private finance needs to be improved to make rooms for developing countries fiscal space and holistic development. As per MDB's climate finance report the comparison of climate co-finance among high-income and low to middle Income countries is significant:

Particulars	Public (USD Billion)	Private (USD Billion)	Total (USD Billion)	Share of private finance
Low- and Middle- Income Countries	40.42	33.00	73.42	44.95%
High Income Economies	9.80	101.02	110.82	91.16%

Table 3: Data on Climate Co-finance

Source: <https://www.eib.org/files/publications/20250071-2024-joint-report-on-mdbs-climate-finance-en.pdf>) Table and share of private finance is created by author.

BRICS countries are also the members in other MDBs along with regional and national development banks. Leveraging Networks where BRICS has a strong presence like ASIAN Infrastructure Investment Bank, Islamic Development Banks.

Data from the public development Bank database shows that there exist national and subnational development banks which manages USD5.8 Trillion (Source:<https://financeincommon.org/pdb-database>). The local and regional development banks plays a major role towards financing climate- adaptation measures which are very local in nature.

The BRICS Climate finance agenda will bring support to the national and sub-national development banks for climate resilient development (Source:Mariotti C, Kozul-Wright R, Bhandary R. and Gallagher K (2025). Blending from the Ground Up : Multilateral and National Development Bank Collaboration to Scale Climate Finance. Boston University



Global Development Policy Center. Available at : <https://www.bu.edu/gdp/files/2025/02/GEI-Blending-Ground-Up-Report-2025-FIN.pdf>.

In 2015, Brazilian Development Bank is the first national development bank to enter into a MOU with the New Development Bank and these are some of the USD denominated loans extended to the National Development Bank of Brazil:

1. USD 300 Million non-sovereign loan, approved in 2016 focused on renewable energy projects and for development of infrastructure bonds (NDB 2016)
2. USD 500 Million sovereign loans for on-lending to public and private sector to support Global Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (NDB 2021)
3. USD 1.2 Billion sovereign loans for on-lending to public and private sector to support Sustainable Infrastructure Project in the sectors like renewable energy, energy efficiency, water and sanitation, transport and logistics and other social infrastructure (NDB 2020a).

Also, the two institutions mentioned above have undergone a process of reciprocal learning which can be extrapolated with other National and Sub-National Development Banks.

Sovereign Wealth Fund(SWF):

SWF fund is directed towards investment and some has a mandate for development including climate resilient development (Source: UNCTAD (2019). Financing a Global Green New Deal. 2019 Trade and Development Report. United Nations Publication).

Out of around USD 15.12 trillion AUM with SWF around USD 6.32 trillion is with BRICS Institution. Details of the SWP of the BRICS Nations are appended below

BRICS Nation	AuM (\$Trillion)
China	3.529
UAE	2.508
Russia	0.203
Ethiopia	0.046
Iran	0.027
India	0.005
Brazil	0.002
Egypt	0.002

Table 4: AUM of SWF in BRICS Country



Source: <https://globalswf.com/ranking>

It is also important to realize that some of the AUM has the potential to get invested for climate resilient growth and enable just transition or in other words it has the potential.

Creatively thinking, the SWF can transform the climate financing through the below ways:

1. Support in terms of establishing BRICS climate tech fund: Aid research and developing in emerging economies which can be initiated by deploying 1% of the Total AUM in BRICS's SWF.(SWP would amount to approx 63 Billion)
2. SWF could be used to support climate finance model under Tropical Forest Forever Facility. It is a facility which is first proposed at COP 28 to incentivize forest preservation. It is proposed that eligible economies would receive funds depending on the area preserved after vouching it through satellite images, that the deforestation is below 0.5 per cent. TFFF model mobilize funds at lower interest rates through low-risk bonds which would then be reinvested in a portfolio offering higher rates of return. The spread between the two funds would then be proceeded to the economies that protect their tropical forests, depending on the area preserved
3. Philanthropic activities can be funded by deploying 0.01% of AUM in BRICS that is USD 630 Million to boost underfunded loss and damage activities.

5. South-South Co-ordination:

The fragmented climate finance landscape is a hurdle for the climate action which underlines distributional inequality in climate finance flows (Source: Robertson M and Watson C (2024). Enhanced Access in the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance (NCQG): A case for access done strategically. ODI. Available at: <https://odi.org/en/insights/enhanced-access-in-the-new-collective-quantified-goal-on-climate-finance-ncqg-a-case-for-access-done-strategically>).

Harmonization with enhancing climate finance access is required to help developing economies by reducing high transaction cost, lengthy administrative process, and delayed disbursement (UNCTAD:2024, <https://unctad.org/publication/new-collective-quantified-goal-climate-finance-quantitative-and-qualitative-elements>)



As per G20 Independent High-Level Expert Group (2024) acceleration of sustainable finance for emerging economies require effective, efficient and a more equitable configuration with a coordinated landscape.

Synergies is required among various sources to develop innovative financial product and combine their resources to make it greater than the sum of them (Mariotti C, Kozul-Wright R, Bhandary R. and Gallagher K (2025); <https://www.bu.edu/gdp/files/2025/02/GEGI-Blending-Ground-Up-Report-2025-FIN.pdf>)

BRICS countries are also part of many MDBs which can be leveraged to encourage partnerships with their national and sub-national counterparts for climate finance landscape. The same will foster a global public financial ecosystem for development and climate action (Source:Marois T, Gungen AR, Steinfort L, Romero MJ (2024;T20 Policy Brief, G20 Brazil 2024) and will help in achieving the United SDG and Paris Agreement Goals.

BRICS may play the below pivotal roles in driving climate resilient growth:

1. Strengthening the co-ordination between financial institution under the BRICS inter-bank co-operation mechanism.
2. Creating country platforms working groups to share experiences of green industrialization and co-operation for climate plan with investment strategies.
3. Enhancing collaboration between Multilateral Development Bank, National and Sub-National Development Banks in BRICS and in other emerging economies for building capacity, credit enhancement, local currency lending.
4. Implementing the recommendation of G20 Independent High-Level Expert Group (2024) for the Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds.

6. Building Resilience to Shocks:

Shocks from climate related physical and transition risk are unavoidable even if the optimal adaption and mitigation are implemented (IPCC (2022). Climate Change 2022:<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>).

The support at current level will not commensurate the loss caused by climate shocks and the requirements of the household to recover.



Since, the investment gaps need to be arrested to support the developing countries being resilient to the climate shocks without hurting the economic growth and hence ambitious adaptation and mitigation target needs to be there at all levels including financial institute.

Contingent Reserve:

High quality assets to arrest any liquidity risk for countries fighting with Balance of Payment crisis for example those who will be triggered by climate shocks in future. (Source: UNCTAD (2025). Sovereign debt vulnerabilities in developing countries. United Nations Publication.)

As per Kentikelenis A and Stubbs T (2023); A Thousand Cuts : Social Protection in an Age of Austerity published in Oxford University Press, New York, if a poor country rely solely on IMF for liquidity support then it may come with onerous conditions.

The BRICS contingent reserve arrangement (CRA) established in 2014, was intended to provide alternative to IMF during a currency crisis. However, the support is yet to put in use in Covid-19 pandemic.

BRICS country can revamp the agreement with IMF where support above 30% of the maximum access for each country requires an IMF program (Source: BRICS (2014); Treaty for the Establishment of a BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement. Available at: <http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/140715-treaty.html>)

BRICS CRA can create a rapid response facility, expand to other develop countries, increase capacity with financing from BRICS Nation, eliminate the IMF link.

New Development Bank:

The financial stability is not central to the NDB mandate however they can position itself in the following ways:

1. Support Borrowers to Manage Risk through providing guarantees, advisory services and lend in local currencies
2. Rapid support in response of climate shocks
3. Re-structuring of loans or any facilities provided to the countries facing large-scale climate shocks

7. Reforms in Global Economic Governance

As per UCTAD (2020); Trade and Development Report 2020 – if the global economic order is in poor shape many countries will face a lost decade.



From United Nations Executive Office of the Secretary-General (2023); UN Secretary General mentioned that the international financial structure “is unfit for purpose in a world characterized by unrelenting climate change, increasing systemic risks, extreme inequality, entrenched gender bias, highly integrated financial markets vulnerable to cross-border contagion, and dramatic demographic, technological, economic and geopolitical changes”

The same is reflected when the end use for more investment is towards mitigation then adaptation and finance is skewed in a few countries, external debt crisis is 99% of the export proceeds of many developing countries.

On another hand, developed countries are shying away from climate finance commitments and various alliances which are formed to achieve growth by aligning without disturbing the natural capital.

BRICS country can influence the collective global voice to make a positive impact towards global economic governance and respect for multilateralism.

The BRICS with an approximately 50% of the world population and 25% of the GDP contribution can leverage its position by the below ways:

1. Revising regressive policies to unlock climate resilient development effort and advocate equitable access for climate finance to the developing nations.
2. Sovereign Debt plans to ensure fiscal capacity for ambitious green investment
3. Advocate for the global south to ensure climate finance respond to the needs of developing countries
4. Contingent Reserve to ensure all developing countries has an alternative to IMF's Onerous conditions

Conclusion

The world is falling short of climate finance on many factors like the USD 100 Billion pledged on 2009 was only met in 2022 – and that too majority in the form of higher interest loans with significant disparities in allocation and transparency. The NCQG of USD 300 billion by 2035 is falling short of actual needs and risk undue burden on developing countries.

BRICS countries can be the potential providers with an alternative financial pathway for climate finance to lead a just transition and transform south-south co-operations.



The New Development Bank should achieve and surpass its 40% target for climate finance towards adaptation and mitigation. The assistance provided by NDB can be in the form of fund based facilities to increasing capacity building and develop secondary market for debt funds.

The wider network of BRICS led MDB Banks has a wider role to bring synergies. Managing AUM of over USD 6 trillion in BRICS through SWF is an untapped potential to offer facilities for adaptation, green technology support, philanthropic support.

A BRICS Public Partnership Network will reduce fragmentation and align finance for development activities. A BRICS Country platform working group will enhance the network, and eventually will pave the way for implementation of holistic, nationally driven climate and development plans.

BRICS could build resilience through its Contingent Reserve in the time of external or any climate shock to tide over liquidity risk and providing alternative to the IMF Bailout. BRICS NDB Bank will also amplify the contingent reserve in the time of shock by providing tailored support to climate facing climate shock.

Finally, BRICS may advocate for inclusive financial system by pushing global economic reforms in Global financial institute through sovereign debt restructuring scheme. Thus, BRICS can lead a more equitable global governance which will reflect in the developing economies capacity to address contemporary challenges.

The world has witnessed a decade after Paris Agreement and in these decades the world witnessed pandemic to the geo-political rivalry. So, it is a perfect moment to bring change in the trajectory and BRICS has the potential to lead the developing countries towards a climate resilient growth.

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