

Globalization and Green Transition: International Pressures, Domestic Reforms and Pakistan's Path to Climate Resilience (2025)

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ABSTRACT

Globalization is rapidly reorganizing national plans for development as an international set of climate targets and environment-related trade rules, sustainable financing, technology sharing, and investment preference changes are all getting involved. Using this backdrop, this article analyzes how such environmental pressures are affecting Pakistan's transition towards eco-friendly policies and its ability to be climate-resilient without compromising economic development. The study utilizes official data sources like the Government of Pakistan, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, UNFCCC, IPCC, UNEP, and European Commission, with both annual and policy-related data being relied on. Secondary data has been the main source of information. It uses a descriptive analytical approach which is an effective way to analyze shifts in Pakistan energy mix, climate-policy targets, energy-sector overhauls, carbon-market developments, and transport decarbonization. One of the major results of the investigation is that the climate issue facing Pakistan is essentially a triple problem: environmental, economic, and competitiveness. Thermal generation continues to be the main provider of electricity during the dry season, July-March FY2025, while hydro, nuclear and other renewables provide considerably lower-carbon generation. Pakistan's 2025 Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0 has raised the level of commitment in a medium-term context with respect to climate change. However, a part of it that is conditional upon receiving external financial assistance, technical know-how, and human resource development is quite significant. Pricing of carbon emissions, electric transport, measures for improving thermal efficiency and changes in sustainable financing all demonstrate a growing agreement between the domestic policy and climate-friendly transformation pressure. In the end, the research paper states that the only way for Pakistan to benefit from globalization is if international financial support is combined with reliable local agencies, promotion of green energy, agriculture adapted to climate changes, manufacturing industries' upgrading, and a solid social protection system.

Keywords: Globalization, green transition, climate resilience, Pakistan, climate finance, carbon pricing, renewable energy, NDC, sustainable development, CBAM

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has changed the economic, technological and institutional conditions surrounding national development. International trade, foreign investment, global production networks, financial integration and technological diffusion have bound together local economies more closely than in the past. However, globalization has recently started having an environmental aspect as a result of climate change, carbon emissions, energy security, climate finance and environmental standards which no

longer are subjects for only environmental ministries. On the contrary, they have become the drivers of industrial policy, trade competitiveness, fiscal management, investment decisions and international economic relations.

The new phenomenon of the global green transition highlights this shift. Governments more and more are launching initiatives aimed at curtailing emissions of greenhouse gases and boosting their resilience to the impacts of climate change while international market are coming up with the new environmental standards. The Paris Agreement has motivated countries to draw up, revise and strengthen nationally determined contributions (NDCs) while organizations, e.g. the European Union are inserting issues related to climate change as part of trade policy. The European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), for instance, will definitively come into effect on 1 January 2026. It initially covers cement, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilisers, electricity and hydrogen requiring importers to track embedded emissions in these products.

Climate-related mitigation measures and other developmental issues will greatly affect developing countries, especially as countries will struggle with climate, poverty, unemployment, underdeveloped infrastructure, energy insecurities and low financial capability. Thus, the switch towards a greener environment cannot mean a mere substitution of fossil power with green energy. It has to be the transformation through restructuring the economy, enhancing the technology level, reinforcing the organizations and improving social security protection. One of the most relevant examples is given in the case of Pakistan, where the country has been emitting very low levels of CO₂ worldwide whereas it is highly vulnerable to a climate change scenario. According to the World Bank's Pakistan Country Climate and Development Report, if combined climate-related calamities, ecosystem damage and air pollution will be a fact of life in Pakistan, then the country's GDP could drop by least 18-20%. Another recommendation was the need to make drastic modifications of existing development paths and a strong input into agriculture, cities, energy, the human factor and institutions, all of which will help in making the country climate resilient.

The 2022 floods have shown the economic costs of vulnerability very nicely. The study after the flood reported that there were more than a direct financial damage of US\$14.9 billion and the other costs of lost economic productions were US\$15.2 billion; besides that the needs from the side of climate resilient reconstruction and development of infrastructure were estimated to the level of at least US\$16.3 billion. The above numbers show that climate resilience should be understood as more than an environmental issue alone. As a matter of fact, climate change can cause changes not only in environment and ecosystem but also in budget, food supplies, jobs, poverty levels and economy as a whole.

Pakistan's agriculture business shows this link very well. Weather, rainfall availability, availability of water, floods & droughts can affect agriculture to the extent of changing it. If the agricultural sector is affected, rural population is affected as well since they depend on farming besides their other activities. In addition, the entire food safety at a national level may get disturbed by the changes. According to the World Bank, in order to protect its agri-food system against effects of a changing climate, Pakistan should adopt climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in its agriculture through measures such as climate-smart practices, enhancing water management, restoring the ecosystems and changing the direction of agricultural incentives.

Energy is a crucial factor. Pakistan's reliance on imported fuels makes the economy susceptible to fluctuations in energy prices and pressures related to foreign exchange. A shift towards renewable electricity, energy efficiency and electrified transport can thus provide a twofold benefit: not only would it be better for the environment but also enhance energy security in a way that could also reduce imported petroleum's exposure (Arafat, Y,et. Al, 2024).

Over time, Pakistan has been progressively reinforcing its climate-policy framework. The list of climate-related instruments that are currently in force is available under the Ministry of Climate Change.

It includes the Updated Nationally Determined Contributions 2021, the Updated National Climate Change Policy 2021, the National Adaptation Plan adopted in 2023 and the Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Market, published at the end of January 2025.

2021 NDC was definitely a very significant phase in Pakistan's participation in international climate commitments. It was targeting a 50-percent cut in emission forecasts against the business-as-usual scenario to year 2030, the majority of the measures were contingent upon international assistance. The fact of the conditionality clearly reflects the challenges that a developing country like Pakistan has to bear in terms of finance and technology.

This arrangement highlights the main dilemma of Pakistan's green transition. Pakistan has to fulfill the growing environmental standards set by other nations but its ability to fund a big transition project is fairly low. Thus, external pressure and the efforts to reform within cannot be separated.

The climate policy becoming a global issue also has effects on Pakistan's ability to compete overseas. If certain Pakistani products are not subject to CBAM, international buyers are still looking for data about carbon footprints, usage of renewable energy and sustainability of supply chains. It is due to this reason that carbon footprint calculation and environmental certifications are gaining a competitive advantage in world trade.

The core point that the authors are making in this paper is that while globalization sets up certain barriers, it also creates new possibilities for Pakistan. On the one hand, international environmental standards can push for economic and social changes, but on the other hand, they can also result in technological enhancement, energy saving, renewable resources funding, as well as new green marketplaces becoming accessible. The key point of the paper is hence to turn external pressures into opportunities for the economic development of domestic sectors in Pakistan rather than looking at climate policy as an exclusively externally imposed requirement.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Recently, the scholarly conversation has shifted more and more toward the topics of Pakistan's move towards a renewable sources-based system, the climate resilience aspect and the possibility of the low-carbon pathway. Aziz, Bakoben, and Sarwar (2024) took up a non-linear ARDL model and checked the effect of renewable & nonrenewable consumption of energy and degradation of environment due to that in Pakistan.

Joyo, Groppi, Kumar, Nastasi, and Garcia (2025) used energy plan and Multi-criteria decision-making tool (MCDM) to analyze future development of energy of Pakistan. Their findings suggest that a combination of a major leap in renewable power and energy use reduction could largely cut the emissions, and that such measures are also in a direct support of Pakistan's climate promises internationally.

Shahzad and Aruga (2025), have been looking into the history of Pakistan's energy policy and concluded that although there has been a gradual move away from an emphasis of Energy security toward renewable energy, Efficiency and environment sustainability at the policy level, the implementation is, and remains, a serious challenge

Also Raja and Khan (2025), point out financial problems, weak regulatory bodies, low public awareness, lack of resources to carry out implementation as serious obstacles to the renewable-energy development in the country. Shah, Piso, Mancusi, Bareschino, and Pepe (2025) wanted a pathway, step by step, to carbon neutrality, and that involved increasing renewables, electrification, decarbonization of industry, and policy coordination, in other words, it was a multifaceted, cross-cutting approach to the climate neutrality goal. Putting it together, the research findings show that the green energy revolution

in Pakistan is contingent upon not just the influx of investments in renewable energies but also the reform of internal processes, building institutions, assistance from outside, and a development that is resilient to the effects of climate change. This paper will add new dimensions by taking the factors of globalization, and the pressure internationally, in account alongside domestic policy reforms to investigate the ways these factors might influence or even alter Pakistan's road maps for climate adaptation and green transition.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Data Description

The research primarily relies on secondary data that highlight the core aspects of Pakistan's green transition. It concentrates on the years 2021, 2025. The data were gathered from official agencies and globally acknowledged sources such as GOIP, MOCC EC, SESP, UNFCCC, WBG, IMF, IPCC, UNEP, EC, etc.

The major part of the investigation has a descriptive design primarily because there was lacking in Pakistan a long enough, stable and annually repeatable international database on all dimensions of globalization, climate-resilience and green transitioning required to construct a solid econometric model. Therefore, instead of creating fictional observations or unjustified regression coefficients, the study employs confirmed data to detect the structural changes and policy interdependencies.

The major quantitative result indicator that is displayed is electricity production by source. The Pakistan Economic Year 2024-25 survey document states electricity production figures from July to March FY2025 and supplies the related data about hydropower, Thermal, nuclear and renewable energies. Over those months, the national electricity production amounted to 90, 145 GWh. Out of that, HEP provided 27, 413 GWh while TGS delivered 41, 734 GWh, NPS contributed 17, 175 GWh and RENS only 3, 823 GWh.

The authors incorporated policy and institutional indicators such as the ratification of the NDC (2021), National Adaptation Plan (2023), carbon-market guidelines (Jan 2025), NDC 3.0, carbon-levy reforms and electric-vehicle policy measures.

To assess the climate vulnerability aspect, the World Bank's economic impact assessments and damage estimates for climate change and the losses from the 2022 floods are used. International pressure is gauged through the EU CBAM framework and Pakistan NDC conditionality.

Variable Specification

The analysis uses the following variables conceptually:

Variable	Measurement/Indicator	Expected relationship with green transition
Renewable electricity	Share of electricity generated from renewable sources	Positive
Hydropower	Share of electricity generated from hydropower	Positive
Thermal electricity	Share of electricity generated from thermal sources	Negative
Climate-policy ambition	NDC and national policy commitments	Positive
Carbon pricing	Introduction/strengthening of carbon levy and carbon-market policy	Positive

Green mobility	EV policy and EV adoption measures	Positive
Climate finance	International financial support/conditional requirements	Positive
Climate vulnerability	Disaster losses and projected GDP effects	Negative
Trade pressure	Environmental standards/CBAM-related requirements	Ambiguous but potentially positive through technology upgrading

Source: Author's Estimate

The concept the research has identified as dependent is Pakistan's green transition and climate resilience. This complex matter cannot properly be summed up in a single indicator based on a calendar year, so the paper doesn't state anything about a singular causal coefficient. Rather, the research looks through the lenses of each indicator in a very descriptive manner and then draws its main conclusion within the boundaries of the policy framework that they all have in common.

Model Specification

The empirical model is a descriptive transition model, not a econometric regression. The main proxy of the electricity transition is the electricity generation share of renewable sources in total:

$$Renewable\ Share_t = \frac{Renewable\ Electricity\ Generation_t}{Total\ Electricity\ Generation_t} \times 100$$

In the same way, each source's share to the electricity mix is calculated as:

$$Source\ Share_t = \frac{Generation\ from\ Source_t}{Total\ Generation_t} \times 100$$

We also use a qualitative policy-transition index for policy studies conceptually:

$$GT_t = f(E_t, C_t, T_t, F_t, A_t)$$

where, GT_t respectively, indicate green transition progress, E_t energy transition, C_t carbon policy development, T_t transport decarbonization, F_t climate finance/institutional development and A_t adaptation policy.

We do not attach random numeric weights to policies in this specification. We would rather judge the level of development of each component by policy documents and measurable indicators. We are only trying to confirm that a country's reforms are following the same path as the international ones found in the conceptual model.

Hence, we recommend that the results should be understood as descriptive and policy evidence, not causal econometric estimates.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Electricity Structure and the Green Transition

To some extent, electricity statistics serve as an initial indication of Pakistan's green transition. Overall production of electricity in July, March FY2025 came to 90, 145 GWh. Coal-based and oil-based production methods contribute 46.30 percent, while hydroelectric production stands at 30.41 percent, and nuclear production is 19.05 percent, and other renewables account for 4.24 percent

Table 1: Pakistan Electricity Generation by Source, July–March FY2025

Electricity source	Generation (GWh)	Share of total
Thermal	41,734	46.30%
Hydropower	27,413	30.41%
Nuclear	17,175	19.05%
Other renewables	3,823	4.24%
Total	90,145	100.00%

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2024–25, Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan.

The findings reveal that Pakistan's electricity transition is still incomplete. Thermal generation remains the main single source of electricity highlighting continued dependence on fossil fuels.

However, both, hydropower and nuclear generation combined produce a bit over half of total electricity while other renewable sources also make a contribution.

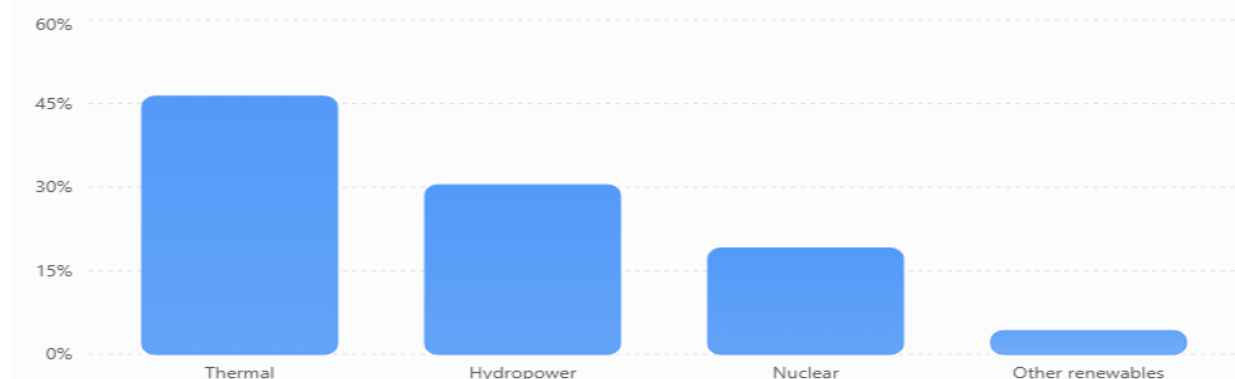
Two things may be said of the result. One, Pakistan already has a base on which future decarbonization can take place. Two, the small share of non hydro renewables means there is a lot of headroom for solar and wind to grow.

According to the Pakistan Economic Survey, the development of net-metered capacity has become a significant aspect of the renewable electricity sector. This suggests that the transition goes beyond the big, centralized power projects and that dispersed generation can get a stronger foothold.

Pakistan electricity generation by source, July–March FY2025

Pakistan electricity generation by source, July–March FY2025

Generation shares based on 90,145 GWh of electricity reported in the Pakistan Economic Survey 2024–25.



Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2024–25, Government of Pakistan.

Beyond that, the above diagram helps explain why, at most, renewable-energy expansion will have been responsible for the green aspect of the Pakistanis' green transition. On the same footing, energy efficiency and reducing fossil-fuel consumption are important factors to consider. For instance, by making the manufacturing process (as well as transportation) more productive, the amount of electricity and fuel (respectively) that goes into generating a unit of economic output may be lowered quite significantly.

Energy Reform as Climate Reform

Historically, the energy issue for Pakistan has been linked with fiscal costs, electricity losses, circular debt, and fuel dependency. From the evidence we collected, it looks like energy-sector reform can be done at the same time as climate policy.

World Bank considers the energy sector to be a major source of greenhouse-gas emissions and also the main cause of fiscal and foreign exchange problems. As an option, the bank suggests a shift toward higher generation efficiency, lower transmission and distribution losses, cost-reflective energy pricing, and targeting electricity subsidy through low-carbon means.

The IMF's 2025 programme highlights the same theme. The reforms that the IMF suggests are a carbon tax, energy-efficiency standards, and better targeting of electricity subsidies. It is the IMF's position that if energy consumption is reduced that not only would the carbon footprints be minimized, but some extra money would also be freed up that could go into climate finance.

This result is significant because it shows that economic stabilization and climate action are not necessarily mutually exclusive. By the example of Pakistan, a major driver for the achievement of both targets can be removal of the problem of energy consumption at low efficiency.

Still, there is one thing to keep in mind, that is, energy reform should not be done in disregard to the social aspect. Higher tariffs and carbon taxes may have a greater negative impact on poorer families.

A good example is that generalized energy subsidies would probably cause more harm than good while targeted social protection programs are usually more effective.

Therefore, energy reforms, specifically the one suggested by the IMF, should aim at shifting away energy support programs gradually and instead provide support to low-income consumers through the existing government social protection programs like Benazir Income Support Programme.

Therefore, empirically, energy-sector reform can be assessed through the following three parallel yardsticks: how much the emissions were lowered, how efficiently money was spent and what the overall effect of it was.

Carbon Pricing and Carbon Markets

Pakistan has taken a step forward in terms of carbon policy institutionalization by introducing Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Market on 13 January 2025. The document has been placed in the active climate policies catalog of the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination.

Carbon markets are a potential financial mechanism for mitigation activities. Projects in renewable-energy, methane-reduction, forestry, waste-management and energy-efficiency that meet the recognized quality-requirements can generate carbon credits. Still, carbon markets cannot be seen as a substitute for domestic climate policy. Carbon markets cannot deliver results if they lack good quality measurement, reporting and verification. Pakistan, therefore, will depend on well-founded systems that establish baseline emissions, demonstrate additionality and prevent double counting.

Creation of carbon market infrastructure goes hand in hand with globalization. The world carbon markets follow a set of criteria including technical capabilities, quality of data and institutional reliability. Fundamentally, this policy relates to many more issues than carbon trading per se. It will be very beneficial when reliable emissions accounting is used to Pakistani exporters who have been struggling over the years with changing green export standards and to help banks and investors evaluate climate-related financial risks.

International Climate Finance and NDC Conditionality

One of the study's most compelling conclusions is the dominant position taken by global finance.

Pakistan's NDC 3.0 sets out an indicative 2035 emissions target and distinguishes between an unconditional commitment and conditional reductions. The unconditional part is the lowering of emissions by 17%, and the commitment to the additional 33% reductions is conditional, requiring international finance, affordable climate technologies, capacity building and proper international action. The NDC lists about US\$565.7 billion in grants-based additional international climate finance as part of the measures that will facilitate its conditional ambition.

This number should not be understood as just a government expenditure, although to be fair it can be argued that it is. The main idea is to recognize the funding gap that exists between the government's climate goal and what can be supported by the internal resources of Pakistan.

In its own assessment, the World Bank reaches a similar conclusion to that of the study, and says it clearly: Pakistan's climate-resilient and low-carbon development needs demand a level of investment that simply cannot be financed by domestic resources alone. The scale of its investment requirement, the World Bank calculates, equals about 10% of the cumulative GDP in the run-up to 2030, and it stresses the importance of private investment and international support.

As a result, Pakistan is facing a financing requirement at two levels.

Internally, the country requires better tax collection, better targeted subsidy schemes, well-functioning financial institutions and more of an active role for the private business community.

On the world stage, the country will need to get concessionary loans, generous grants, instruments that share risk, support in transferring technologies, and help with building capacity.

Hence, climate finance could become one of the main pillars of Pakistan's overall financial and economic policy if properly integrated, rather than being an environmental matter handled separately.

Global Trade Pressure and CBAM

The European Union's CBAM is a good example of how international environmental rules can influence a country's production choices.

The full CBAM scheme comes into force on 1 January 2026 and initially involves cement, iron and steel, aluminum, fertilizers, electricity and hydrogen. It will be mandatory for the importers of goods listed in CBAM to disclose embedded emissions, that would be done in addition to buying CBAM certificates according to regulations of system.

Pakistan's short-term exposure seems to be not a big issue. All major Pakistani exports are not currently under CBAM. Although the overall picture is great because it opens up the possibility to integrate environmental criteria into international trade regulation.

For Pakistan, it leads to the need to build up carbon-footprint measuring capabilities, both in industry as a whole and within different industry sectors, while international regulation continues to expand.

This policy insight is of great importance to manufacturers: energy-intensive companies that rely entirely on coal might face a growing resistance from the side of the foreign buyers whereas the ones adopting the use of renewable energy, optimizing efficiency and adopting low-emission technologies are likely to gain a competitive edge.

In this way, the world has become a big environment for a selection of the best producers as it opens new ways on the international market: manufacturers having proven a low environmental footprint will be allowed, or in fact may get preference, of access in the market more often.

Climate Adaptation and Economic Resilience

Climate risks that are already affecting the country are much stronger than those anticipated. Pakistan will not be able to rely just mitigation as protection measure. Adaptation therefore plays an utmost important role in the green-transition strategy.

The world witnessed a clear economic fallout in Pakistan due to lack of resilience during the 2022 floods.

- According to World Bank, the country initially had damages and economic loss of over US\$30 billion;
- At the same time, recovery and rebuilding needed were estimated to be higher than US\$16 billion.

In addition, the World Bank has found that through the 2050 period, hazards related to climate change as well as environmental degradation and air pollution may result in a decrease of GDP equivalent to 18-20 percent.

These findings indicate that funding of adaptive measures means investing in productive assets.

As an example, the building of a road which can resist a flood may indeed save money on a potential need of rebuilding the highway later. A better irrigation system can be a tool against damage from adverse weather to agricultural produce. A modern and effective system of draining cities can reduce damage and losses caused by flood. An efficient early warning system can save lives and protect physical assets. In the final account, heat resistant infrastructures are amongst the few means that can be used to protect workers' performances in very hot weather.

With a view to supporting this method, the National Adaptation Plan 2023 of Pakistan sets out institutional arrangements. The Ministry of Climate Change, among the country's active climate policies, has identified the National Adaptation Plan.

The biggest problem lies in the execution part. Water, agriculture, urban planning and disaster management, which are the main aspects of adapting, are largely in the hands of local/provincial authorities. For that reason, national goals will have to be turned into local/provincial level programs.

Agriculture and Climate Resilience

Pakistan's ability to adapt to climate change will be largely dependent on agriculture, for not only is it an economically significant sector but it is also vulnerable to Climate Change and one of the major sources of emissions.

According to the World Bank, agriculture in Pakistan is threatened because of land degradation, excessive chemical input and inefficient water usage. The Bank proposes climate-smart and regenerative agriculture and ecosystem restoration.

The effects of this development are far-reaching. Pakistan cannot rely on physical infrastructure alone to be a climate-resilient country. Farmers will need access to climate information, credit, insurance, resilient seeds, irrigation technologies and diversified markets, among other services.

Climate-smart agriculture, therefore, needs to be brought together with rural development policy. Otherwise, adaptation programmes might benefit bigger and more capitalized farmers whereas the small, vulnerable ones will be left behind.

The results also show the value of connecting mitigation and adaptation. Better irrigation can lower vulnerability as well as cut down on the use of energy. Restoration of soil can raise productivity as well as increase carbon storage capacity. Agroforestry is an effective way of preventing soil erosion and at the same time aiding carbon sequestration.

Overall Empirical Interpretation

According to the descriptive evidence, Pakistan's green transformation seems to happen via several channels rather than using one policy instrument alone.

Electricity data reveal that although thermal power still dominates, hydro, nuclear and other renewables create lower-carbon infrastructure. Carbon prices, carbon markets, electric vehicles, energy efficiency, and sustainable finance are getting more political attention. Adaptation work shows that fighting climate change was once a green issue, but it has now turned into a business matter and economic necessity.

The global factor is also significant. Pakistan's NDC 3.0 connects increased climate action with international finance and technology. CBAM shows the environmental aspects being increasingly incorporated into trading relations. Climate money bodies are also increasingly linking financial aid to implementing domestic reforms.

This can basically be described as:

International pressure leading to domestic policy change which in turn leads to financial investment, and use of new technologies resulting in lower risk, and competitive advantage.

Still, things do not simply happen by themselves. Only international influences that can also stimulate adequate responses at domestic level will bring about the expected results.

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

Globally, the development of climate-resilient policies is being influenced by the interplay of a country's vulnerability to climate change, economic policy and globalization. Climate resilience has been shown to not just be a separate environmental objective but also a prerequisite for sustained economic growth, food security, and export competitiveness. Pakistan has made great strides in creating its green transition roadmap through the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions, the adaptation planning, guidance on carbon trading, energy sector reforms and promotion of electric vehicles. However, fossil fuel based thermal power production is still the main source of electricity generation and, therefore, the low implementation ability remains a critical problem. In this context, access to external financing and technology is very important for Pakistan's further climate action. The most effective approach to climate response, is to combine climate change mitigation and adaptation with

industrial restructuring, energy security, transformation of agriculture, and development of social safety nets. Domestic reforms can be backed up by a reliable international financial and technological support to enable globalization to become a catalyst to Pakistan's transition towards a more climate resilient, competitive and low-carbon economy.'

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Pakistan needs a holistic green industrial policy which connects climate goals with export competitiveness by encouraging renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner production, carbon accounting and technological development in the main industrial sectors of the country.
- Reforms to the renewable energy and electricity sectors should be carried out quickly through grid modernization, reducing transmission and distribution losses, increasing solar and wind power generation, improving energy efficiency, and electricity subsidies that are well-targeted and carefully implemented.
- With transparent measurement, reporting and verification procedures, a trustworthy national carbon accounting system as well as carbon exchange market should be established. This would allow Pakistani companies to comply with environmental standards at an international level and be eligible for carbon markets that carry high integrity.
- Climate finance should be part of the country's economic development plans, with a view to enhancing the country's capability to put forward viable projects for adaptation and mitigation, while at the same time carrying out negotiations for grants, concessional financing, technology transfer and capacity building with international partners.
- The government of the country should put in more efforts policy-wise electric mobility and climate-smart agricultural production, including for example electric two and three-wheelers, public transportation, charging infrastructure, efficient irrigation methods, resilient crop varieties, agricultural insurance programs and climate information services.
- In designing the transition to a more environmentally friendly society and economy, the concept of a fair transformation is central to the discussion, and includes measures such as social safety net expansion, workforce retraining, involvement of different levels of the public sector, climate-impact financial transparency and finally, protection of the poor against negative distribution impacts of carbon and energy price changes.

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