

# **Green Budgeting**

#### **SLIDE DECK**

### Resource on Green Budgeting

Version 2

















# **Demystifying Green Budgeting**



Time

Goal 1 (existing resources)

Tasty food and hunger satiation



Goal 2 (existing resources)

**Health lifestyle** 



Goal 3 (existing resources)

Healthy and green lifestyle



Analogy – policy goals change over time (so do implementation)

# **Demystifying Green Budgeting**







Transport	Food	Appliances				
1. Public transport: 1000		1. Energy efficiency bulbs and solar bulbs: 1500				
2. Private car: 4000	2. Food from restaurant: 4500	2. Regular appliance: 3500				
Budget: INR 5000	Budget: INR 5000	Budget: INR 5000				
Green budget: 1000	Green budget: 500	Green budget: 1500				
Total budget IND 15000						

Total budget: INR 15000

Green budget: INR 3000

% Share of green budget: 20%

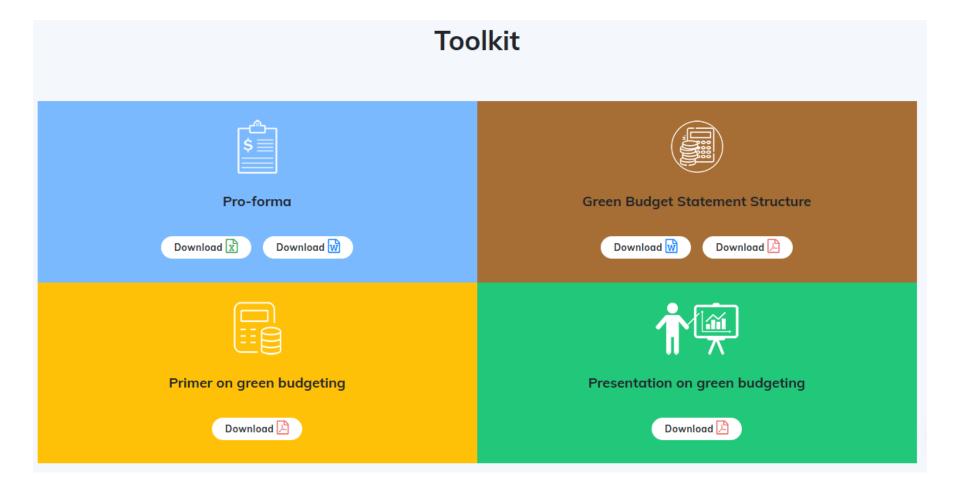
# **Structure**

- Basics of Green Budgeting
- Green Budgeting Approach
- Examples
- The Way Ahead

# **Green Budgeting Portal**

greenbudgeting.teriin.org





# **Basics of Green Budgeting**

# What is Green Budgeting?

# Working definition of "green budgeting"

Every year, government entities such as ministries, departments, directorates, boards, councils, and commissions contribute to the Green Budget by specifying schemes with environmental sustainability components and estimating the public expenditure allocated for these purposes in the state budget.

#### FOR NOW...

- Expenditure and budget allocations
- Scheme-based / budget-line based
- Gross budgeting (not netting out non-green expenditures)
- Getting departments to engage with the topic of environmental sustainability

#### **Green budgeting is not:**

Green accounting | Green GDP | Carbon budget | Natural resource accounting

Climate budgeting is a subset of green budgeting.

# **Green Budgeting: Why is it Important?**

Public spending and the process of revenue raising can have huge impact on the environment, both beneficial and detrimental.

'Whole of government' approach is needed for environmental sustainability and it is essential that environment is mainstreamed across departments and sectors.

Green budgeting is a tool that can contribute to institutionalisation and integration of environment and promote a system-wide approach.



# **Green Budgeting: Principles**

**Principle 1:** Green budgeting will follow a <u>bottom-up process</u> for identifying components of schemes that contribute to environmental sustainability.

**Principle 2:** Green budgeting exercise will align with <u>public policy priorities</u> of the state and to universal sustainable development goals related to environment in areas such as climate, water, energy, ecosystems, and responsible consumption and production.

**Principle 3:** Green budgeting exercise will seek to mainstream environmental sustainability by involving departments and promotion of <u>innovations</u> within existing schemes/ budget-lines and fiscal space.

**Principle 4:** Green budgeting exercise will be mainstreamed through institutionalization of <u>transparency and accountability</u> of resource allocation for the environment.

**Principle 5**: Green Budgeting will <u>progressively</u> become more detailed with iteration.

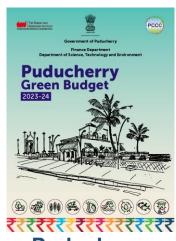
### **Issue-based Budgeting**

Other issue-based budgeting exists – gender budgeting (Statement 13); child budgeting (Statement 12) in union budget; also implemented by state/ UTs.

Bihar became the first state to implement green budgeting. Puducherry became the first Union Territory to adopt the policy innovation of green budgeting.

Assam has prepared green budget; Kerala has prepared environmental budget; Meghalaya and Odisha and Rajasthan have implemented a climate budget.

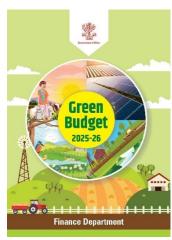
Opportunity to put in place an SDG and NDC/SAPCC, outcome budget linked budgetary process.



Puducherry



Kerala



**Bihar** 



**Assam** 

### **International Experience**



**France:** Categorizes budget items as "favorable," "neutral," or "unfavorable" in terms of environmental impact.



**Indonesia:** Focus on climate adaptation & mitigation within budget preparation



Philippines: Introduced climate budget tagging



**Italy:** Tracks progress and assesses impact on individuals and businesses and uses tagging



**European Union:** Monitors climate spending in European Structural & Investment Funds.

# **Green Budgeting Approach**

# **Steps for Green Budgeting**

Step	Activity
	Prepare material for orientation and consultations including pro-forma
Engage with stakeholders	Stakeholder engagement and capacity building to enable design of effective processes to facilitate green budgeting. The objective is to raise awareness on the process and pro-forma.
Finalize pro-forma for	Develop of pro-forma for seeking inputs on green budgeting by ministries/ departments
green budgeting	List categories for green budgeting in terms of themes and activities
	Finance Ministry/ Department issues circular. Technical process can be facilitated by the environment ministry/ department.
Institutionalize process	Ministries/ departments provide information using the pro-forma and calculate green budget components of their departmental budgets
	Collation of total budget allocation/ expenditure for each scheme – six categories
	Undertake SDG, theme and activity mapping/ tagging for the information provided by the state department
Preparing the green budget statement	Estimation of green proportion from the identified scheme/ initiatives budgets and placing them in various categories
J	Preparing the green budget statement and organizing information according to the various quantitative and descriptive information.

### **Limitations**

Green budgeting as a first step seeks to serve as a **self-assessment tool** through accounting and reporting of environmentally beneficial and an environment promoting expenditure and policy actions that can help inform stakeholders on: Who spends (which government ministry/ department) money on what environment promoting activities, how much do they spend, and for which aspect do they spend.

- 1. The analysis of the budget expenditures is not sufficient to evaluate the compliance with national/international environment goals/commitments.
- 2. Analysis of only the expenditure side does not tell the full story.
- 3. The green budget does not evaluate the efficiency of environmental expenditures.

The limitations, however, cannot take away the advantages of such an exercise. This exercise has the potential to bring together work streams on climate change, biodiversity, sustainable energy, sustainable urbanization, responsible consumption and production, ecosystems, environmental policy, budgeting, and tax policy, and inclusive sustainable growth

### **Dimensions of Green Budgeting**

**Themes** 

**Activities** 

**SDGs** 

Environmental impact

### **Emerging Themes for Green Budgeting**

- 1. Agroforestry
- 2. Biodiversity, wildlife, and ecology (coasts)
- 3. Biodiversity, wildlife, and ecology (land)
- 4. Clean/green technology
- 5. Climate change adaptation
- 6. Climate change mitigation
- 7. Disaster risk reduction
- 8. Drip irrigation/water conservation in agriculture
- 9. Eco-tourism/sustainable tourism
- 10. Energy audits
- 11. Energy efficiency/conservation
- 12. Environmental education and awareness
- 13. Forestry and green cover
- 14. Green buildings/infrastructure
- 15. Mangrove protection

- 16. Pollution abatement
- 17. Renewable energy
- 18. Sewage treatment plants
- 19. Sustainable agriculture
- 20. Sustainable consumption and production
- 21. Sustainable fisheries/aquaculture
- 22. Sustainable land use and watershed management
- 23. Sustainable mobility/transport
- 24. Waste management
- 25. Water audits
- 26. Water harvesting/recharge
- 27. Water management
- 28. Water quality
- 29. Water recycling

### **Emerging Activities for Green Budgeting**

- Capacity building of institutions and departments
- 2. Demonstration project
- Education and curriculum development
- 4. Green innovation and enterprise development
- 5. Green technology and infrastructure
- 6. Information instruments (ecolabel/certification/standards)
- 7. Information, education, and communications/awareness
- 8. Investment project
- Policy action/ innovation/ regulation/ benchmarking/ visioning/ target setting
- 10. Pre-investment study

- 11. Programme/ scheme implementation
- 12. Regular operation and maintenance
- 13. Research (including science, technology, and innovation)
- 14. Risk management (including crop insurance)
- 15. Green skilling (of specific beneficiaries such as farmers and youth)
- 16. Subsidies/incentive/relief for green activities
- 17. Sustainable/green public procurement

### **Environmental SDGs**

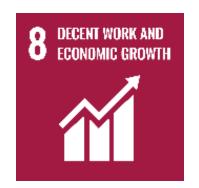
























### Layout for the Green Budget Document

#### **Preliminary Pages**

- •Cover Page: Amalgamation of environment and cultural significance the 'Green' concept
- Preface: Commitment and vision for the Green Budgeting

#### Introduction

•The concept of green and rationale for issue-based budgeting

#### **Green Budgeting: Principles, Framework, and Process**

•Principles, framework, and methodology along with limitations is described

#### **Key Initiatives on Environmental Sustainability**

•Financial and descriptive analysis including any achievements

#### **Green Budget Analysis**

• Tabulation of various budget items including department name, code, scheme name, scheme budget, green budget component and descriptive summary.

#### **Conclusion and Way Forward**

•Activity mapping, theme mapping and SDG tagging and green budget tabulation under six categories

#### **Annexures**

Tables detailing green budget inputs received



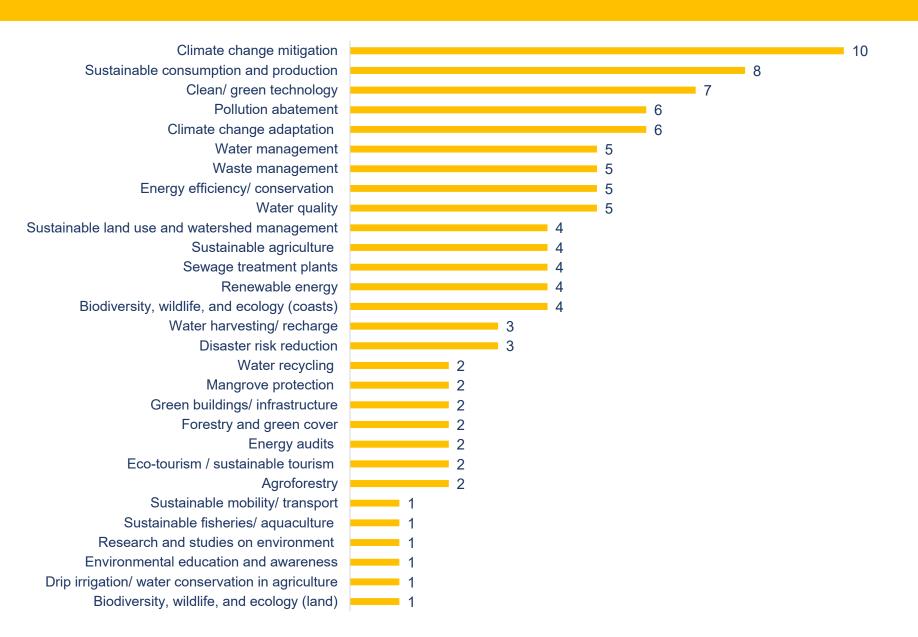
# **Example of Puducherry**

### **Green Budgeting: Puducherry**



Puducherry's Green Budget has increased from ₹190.81 crores in FY 2022-23 to ₹521.83 crores in FY 2024-25 (BE), representing a 173% increase over this period (Figure 1). The budget saw a 153% rise between FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, followed by an 8% increase in FY 2024-25. Additionally, the number of departments incorporating green initiatives grew from 9 in FY 2022-23 to 21 in FY 2024-25.

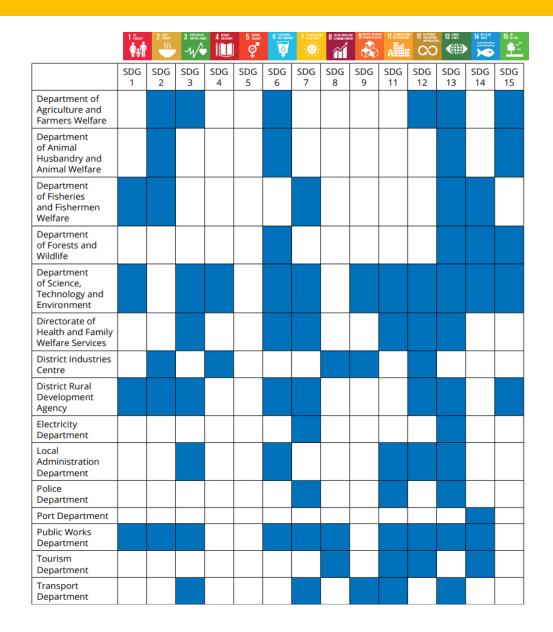
### Theme mapping of green budget: Puducherry



### **Activity Mapping of Green Budget: Puducherry**



### **SDG Mapping: Puducherry**



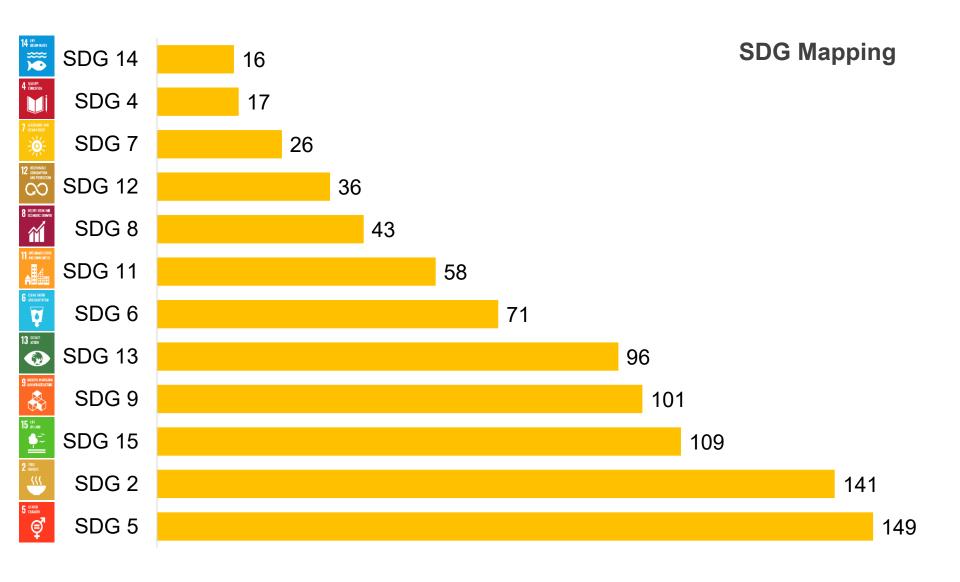
In terms of SDG mapping, out of the 15 departments, 12 departments contributed to SDG 13, making climate action a major focus of green/ environmental sustainability activities. SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) were included in the activities of eight departments.

# **Example of Bihar**

# **Green Budgeting: Bihar**

Year	Green Budget (₹ crore)	Total number of schemes (nos)
2020–21	3,308	103
2025–26	15,588	337
Change	~4.5x	~3x

### **Green Budgeting: Bihar**



### **Categories**

Fully Dedicated (90–100 percent)

National
Afforestation
Programme;
Project Tiger;
E-vehicle
scheme;
Energy
efficiency;
renewable
energy
schemes

Very High Significance (75–90 percent)

National
River
Conservation
Plan;
Conservation
Development
and
Sustainable
Management
of Medicinal
Plants

High Significance (50-75 percent)

Groundwater Management and Regulation; National Groundwater Management Improvement Programme. Medium Significance (25–50 percent)

National Horticulture Mission: National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology; National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture; Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

Low Significance (5–25 percent)

Pradhan
Mantri Krishi
Sinchayee
Yojana;
Irrigation
schemes;
agriculture
schemes

Marginal Significance (5 percent or lesser)

Training and Awareness Programmes; Environment Volunteering Programmes; Information, Education and Communicati on materials.

# **Example of Assam**

### Green Budget (Assam)

Year	Budget Estimate (₹ Crores)	Number of Schemes
2023–24	2314.1	29
2025–26	3711	173
Change	~1.6x	~6x

The Green Budget allocation under the 'Highly Favourable' category has shown increase between FY 2023–24 and FY 2025–26. In FY 2023–24, the budget stood at ₹2,314.1 crores covering 29 schemes. By FY 2025–26, this allocation rose significantly to ₹3,711 crores, with the number of schemes expanding to 173. This reflects a 60% rise in budgetary allocation and nearly a six-fold increase in the number of schemes, highlighting Assam's growing emphasis on environmentally beneficial initiatives.

# **Green Budget (Assam)**

Category	Definition	Green Budget Share
Highly Favourable	Schemes where the principal intent is to address climate action and impact. These schemes bring highly favourable direct impact for the environment and climate change.	100% of the allocation is towards green initiatives.
Moderately Favourable	Schemes where the principal intent is not climate action but the impact is favourable towards climate goals or environmental protection, bringing indirect impacts.	At least 40% of the allocation is towards green initiatives.
Neutral	Schemes that do not target or have no relevant impact on the environment and climate change.	Less than 40% of the allocation is towards green initiatives.
Less Favourable	Schemes that need improvement for climate action.	No allocation towards green initiatives.

In FY 2025–26, Assam's Green Budget allocated ₹3,711 crores to 173 Highly Favorable schemes, ₹16,067 crores to 184 Moderately Favorable schemes, and ₹21,680 crores to 313 Neutral schemes, while only ₹117 crores went to 9 Less Favorable schemes. This reflects a strong emphasis on eco-friendly and moderately aligned initiatives, with minimal support for less favorable ones.

### **Basic Pro-forma**

# **Pro-forma: Green Budget Statement**

Ministry/ Department name: \_\_\_\_\_\_
Financial Year: \_\_\_\_\_

#		Programme/	Scheme Budget		Green Budget Component		Green Budget Utilization		Justification of how the scheme			
		Scheme Name	FY 1	FY 2	FY 1	FY 2	FY 1	FY 2	contributes to environmental goals	Theme	Activity	SDG

Description (clearly justifying in what ways does the budgeted component contribute to environmental objectives):

### **The Road Ahead**

### The Road Ahead

- Scheme-based budgeting through bottom-up process with inputs coming from ministries/ departments
- Reporting based on Actual Expenditure/ Utilization
- Innovations within existing schemes is key
- Several states are implementing green budgeting or climate budgeting or environment – this can be introduced at the national level in the union budget process
- Ownership finance and environment ministry/ department
- Institutionalization
  - Initially select ministries/ departments can be involved and then more ministries/ departments can be added
  - Yearly review of compiled green budget by the Finance Secretary
  - Green budget to accompany the regular budget may be tabled in the parliament/ legislative assembly



https://greenbudgeting.teriin.org/

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Version 1:

https://greenbudgeting.teriin.org/files/Green\_Budgeting\_slide\_deck.pdf