Contribution Agreement (GCF-2)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Amendment No. 5 to the Trust Fund Contribution Arrangement among the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Green Climate Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, serving as the trustee of the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund, concerning the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund (MTO No. 069022)

1. Reference is made to the Trust Fund Contribution Arrangement among the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the "Contributor"), acting through the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero ("DESNZ") (formerly, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy ("BEIS")) and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office ("FCDO"), the Green Climate Fund (the "Fund") and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "Bank"), serving as the trustee (the "Trustee") of the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund (MTO No. 069022) (the "Trust Fund"), effective as of April 30, 2015, as amended (the "Contribution Arrangement").

2. The Fund and the Trustee acknowledge that the Contributor, through FCDO, has decided to make available to the Trust Fund for the benefit of the Fund a supplemental contribution in the amount of one billion six hundred twenty-two million six hundred sixty thousand Pounds Sterling (GBP 1,622,660,000) ("Supplemental Contribution") in the form of a Grant Contribution in accordance with the provisions of this amendment (the "Amendment"). The capitalized terms used in this Amendment and not defined herein will have the meaning given to them in the Contribution Arrangement.

3. In accordance with paragraph 2 of the Standard Provisions, the Contributor, through FCDO, will make payments for the Supplemental Contribution to the Trust Fund through the deposit of promissory notes as follows:

3.1 The Contributor, through FCDO, will deposit with the Bank of England, non-interest bearing promissory notes in the total amount of one billion six hundred twenty-two million six hundred sixty thousand Pounds Sterling (GBP 1,622,660,000), issued by the Contributor, through FCDO, and payable to the Trust Fund for the benefit of the Fund on demand, in instalments in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) on or before December 31, 2024 and upon submission of a payment request by the Trustee, the amount of two hundred twenty-seven million Pounds Sterling (GBP 227,000,000);

(b) on or before September 30, 2025 and upon submission of a payment request by the Trustee, the amount of four hundred twenty-eight million Pounds Sterling (GBP 428,000,000);

(c) on or before September 30, 2026 and upon submission of a payment request by the Trustee, the amount of four hundred eighty-four million Pounds Sterling (GBP 484,000,000); and

(d) on or before September 30, 2027 and upon submission of a payment request by the Trustee, the amount of four hundred eighty-three million six hundred sixty thousand Pounds Sterling (GBP 483,660,000).

3.2 The Contributor, through FCDO, will promptly notify the Trustee when each promissory note has been deposited with the Bank of England.

3.3 The Contributor, through FCDO, and the Fund will decide on an encashment schedule of the promissory notes deposited under paragraph 3.1 above, and will inform the Trustee of an indicative encashment schedule as promptly as it becomes available. The Contributor and the Fund may at any time modify such indicative encashment schedule in writing and will notify the Trustee of an indicative encashment schedule and any such modifications thereto as far in advance as possible, but no later than fifteen (15) days prior to the relevant encashment date.

3.4 The promissory notes deposited may be encashed by the Trustee upon receipt of Written Instruction from the Secretariat.

4. All other provisions of the Contribution Arrangement will remain the same and apply to the Supplemental Contribution.

5. By entering into this Amendment, the signatories consent to disclosure of this Amendment and related information on this Trust Fund in accordance with paragraph 11.1 of the Standard Provisions.

6. Each of the signatories to this Amendment represents, by confirming its acceptance below, that it is authorized to enter into this Amendment and act in accordance with its provisions. The signatories are requested to sign and date this Amendment, and upon possession by the Trustee of this fully signed Amendment, this Amendment will come into effect as of the date of the last signature.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
acting through the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

By: Debbie Palmer Date: 13-Dec-2024

Debbie Palmer
Director of Energy, Climate and Environment
FCDO

By: Matt Toombs Date: 14-Dec-2024

Matt Toombs
Director for International Climate Finance and Strategy
DESNZ

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

By: DocuSigned by: Mafalda Duarte F5B69437EE1140F... Date: December 16, 2024 | 10:00 PM KST

Mafalda Duarte
Executive Director

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT SERVING AS THE TRUSTEE OF THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND TRUST FUND

By: Maitreyi Das Date: 13-Dec-2024

Maitreyi B Das
Director
Trust Funds and Partner Relations
Development Finance

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Energy, Climate &
Environment Directorate
King Charles St
London
SW1W 2AH

www.gov.uk/fcdo

Ms Mafalda Duarte
Executive Director
Green Climate Fund
175, Art Center-daero, Yeonsu-gu
Incheon 22004, Republic of Korea

5 August 2025

Dear Ms Duarte,

Side letter to Green Climate Fund 2024 Promissory Note Deposit
Re: Use of Grant Funds

We refer to the Promissory Note that was deposited on 18 December 2024 from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (acting through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) via the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, serving as the Trustee for the GCF Trust Fund.

Grant Funds
The sum of £227,000,000 (Two Hundred Twenty-Seven Million GBP Sterling) deposited via Promissory Note on 18 December 2024 is a grant contribution. This contribution is designated as what the UK Government describes as RDEL (Resource Department Expenditure): money that is spent on resource and administration costs. The £227,000,000 UK contribution is therefore a grant consisting of 100% RDEL.

Yours sincerely,

Fiona Coughlan
SRO for the Green Climate Fund
Energy, Climate & Environment Directorate
FCDO
fiona.coughlan@fcdo.gov.uk

Foreign, Commonwealth
& Development Office

Energy, Climate &
Environment Directorate
King Charles St
London
SW1W 2AH

www.gov.uk/fcdo

Mafalda Duarte
Executive Director
Green Climate Fund
175, Art Center-daero, Yeonsu-gu
Incheon 22004, Republic of Korea

24 September 2025

Dear Ms Duarte,

Side letter to Green Climate Fund 2025 Promissory Note Deposit
Re: Use of Grant and Capital Funds

We refer to the Promissory Note that was deposited on 23 September 2025 from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (acting through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)), to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) via the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, serving as the Trustee for the GCF Trust Fund.

Grant Funds

The sum of £428,000,000 (Four Hundred Twenty-Eight Million GBP Sterling) deposited via Promissory Note on 23 September 2025 is a grant contribution. The sum £178,660,000 (One Hundred Seventy-Eight Million, Six Hundred Sixty Thousand GBP Sterling) of this contribution is designated as what the UK Government describes as RDEL (Resource Department Expenditure): money that is spend on resource and administration costs. The sum of £249,340,000 (Two Hundred Forty-Nine Million, Three Hundred Forty Thousand GBP Sterling) of this contribution is designated as what the UK Government describes as CDEL (Capital Department Expenditure): money that is spent on investments and assets to create growth in the future for either the UK or partner governments. The £428,000,000 UK contribution is therefore a grant consisting of 41.7% RDEL and 58.3% CDEL.

Yours sincerely,

Fiona Coughlan
SRO for the Green Climate Fund
Energy, Climate & Environment Directorate
FCDO
fiona.coughlan@fcdo.gov.uk

The Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the **world's largest dedicated climate fund**. Its objective is to provide support to help developing countries shift towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways.

The **breadth of GCF programming is unparalleled**, covering low carbon development, climate resilience, and cross-cutting themes in developing countries.

The Fund's **allocation parameters** guide how its funds are provided:

- Like the UK's International Climate Finance (ICF), the GCF aims to balance **its funding (50:50) between mitigation and adaptation/resilience.** This mirrors the Paris Agreement and reflects the need for adaptation finance;
- At least half of GCF's adaptation funding is set aside for **the most vulnerable countries**: Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and African countries. During the second replenishment of the GCF ('GCF2' 2024-27) the Fund aims to exceed the GCF1 outcome of 65% of its adaptation finance being allocated to these countries;
- The GCF seeks "geographic balance" in its portfolio; and
- The GCF will provide a "significant allocation" to its **Private Sector Facility** (PSF). During GCF2 it aims to exceed the 36.7% provided during GCF1.

Since 2015, the GCF has committed **USD 16.7 billion in a portfolio** of 297 projects, **leveraging an additional USD 46.3 billion in climate investments**. These investments are expected to avoid the emission of over 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent and increase the resilience of 1 billion people[1].

UK support and engagement with the GCF has been considerable, reflecting our shared commitment to delivering the Paris Agreement. In 2024 the UK also took on the role of co-chairing the GCF Board for the calendar year alongside the Dominican Republic. The UK will continue to work alongside other Board Members, the GCF Secretariat and stakeholders to ensure the GCF continues to improve its impact on the ground throughout the GCF2 period.

Vision for the Green Climate Fund

The UK's ambition for the GCF is an institution at the forefront of efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, driving impactful results through the strategic deployment of scarce concessional finance. The UK Government assesses the GCF has an opportunity to play an even more important part of an improved financing landscape – one where climate and environment funds, multilateral development banks and other actors work more efficiently together to provide more accessible climate and nature finance that responds more effectively to developing countries' needs and priorities. The GCF should increasingly support developing countries in moving from individual project-based delivery to a more strategically focussed response to climate change through country owned programmatic approaches.

[1] Figures from GCF website on 20/12/2024

The GCF should sit at the forefront of supporting innovation in how climate finance is deployed, building on its high-risk appetite to mobilise further finance and support high-impact interventions. As the Fund matures it should be unrelenting in its focus on results and delivering impact, whilst promoting meaningful partnerships and inclusion. The GCF should build on improvements to provide timely access to readiness support and to its funding, ensuring it is reaching the most vulnerable.

Reforming the Green Climate Fund

The GCF has undergone substantial change and grown significantly since its first project was approved in 2015. In order to maximise its impact and realise its full potential, the Fund must build on this progress by continuing to reform.

The UK emphasises **four priority areas for improvement**, outlined below. These are informed by the Second Performance Review of the GCF and other evaluations undertaken by the GCF's Independent Evaluation Unit and support delivery of the Fund's Strategic Plan for 2024-2027.

1. Enhancing countries' access to the GCF and institutional reform

In recent years the GCF has demonstrated some improvements in efficiency. For example, the average time taken from project approval to first disbursement reduced by 8 months from 2019 to 2022. But feedback from many of the GCF's partners is clear that **the Fund needs to continue to reform its processes and further improve access to GCF resources and support**.

The UK underscores the central importance of improving access as the core operational priority of the Fund, as set out in its Strategic Plan. We call on the GCF to improve the speed, simplicity and predictability of its processes throughout the project cycle, with the development and tracking of clear targets and metrics.

Effective reform of the GCF's partnership and access model – including through the implementation of approved reforms to the accreditation system – would make the GCF a faster, more strategic and effective partner for developing countries. In consultation with the Board where appropriate, the UK expects the GCF's leadership to drive ambitious reforms within the Fund to deliver improved access for, and more effective partnerships with, developing countries.

Similar ambition is also required in relation to broader institutional strengthening, to ensure the GCF builds on progress to date. This includes further enhancing the efficiency of its governance, both within the Secretariat and the Board and its committees.

Key indicators of success by the end of GCF-2 are:

- the backlog in the accreditation pipeline is resolved, the majority of accreditation proposals are processed nine-months after initiation, and accrediting entities express increased satisfaction with the service provided by the Secretariat.
- Proposals for more active management of the GCF's programming pipeline (now at $16.7bn) are implemented, with most new funding proposals being approved within nine-months of Concept Note submission.
- Funding Agreements are signed rapidly, building on the 70% of public sector proposals signed immediately after approval in 2024.

- Recent substantial improvements in disbursement timeframes – that include the almost immediate disbursement of funds for two projects after their approval at B.40, are built-upon, with performance measured and reported.
- The GCF makes substantial progress towards the establishment of regional presence to improve the ease of doing business with the GCF, enhance access and strengthen impact.
- Substantial progress delivered on GCF Board Committee reform, including fully rolling out and supporting the interim reforms approved at B.40 under the UK and Dominican Republic's co-chairing of the Board in 2024.

2. Accelerating GCF delivery for the poorest and most vulnerable countries

With its commitment to deliver a balance (50:50) in funding between climate mitigation and adaptation over time, the Fund is a critical source of adaptation finance. The GCF's Strategic Plan for the period 2024-27 acknowledges the urgent need for adaptation to the impacts of climate change for particularly vulnerable countries, including LDCs, SIDS and African countries.

The UK urges the GCF to deliver on the aim for GCF2, as set out in its Strategic Plan, to meet or exceed 65% of its adaptation finance going to these countries.

The UK calls on the GCF to urgently accelerate its delivery for the poorest and most vulnerable countries at the forefront of the climate crisis. This includes through the provision of high-quality readiness and technical support. Improving access to GCF's funding, reducing bureaucracy and improving the predictability of GCF funding through deeper national dialogues with developing countries, implementing partners and other providers of finance should drive more strategic use of the GCF's resources and deliver the priorities agreed in the Strategic Plan. The Fund must identify and unblock the barriers that have held back delivery for the poorest and most vulnerable countries, including those affected by fragility and conflict, and particularly those that have yet to benefit from significant GCF support.

Key indicators of success by the end of GCF-2 are:

- The number of highly vulnerable countries that have not received GCF support through a single country project is substantially reduced.
- An increased focus on innovative programmes working across the climate-development-humanitarian-peace nexus.
- The GCF has improved monitoring and oversight of its portfolio, including being able to provide disaggregated data by gender, as well as expanding disaggregation to cover other vulnerable groups such as those with disabilities, children and the elderly.

3. Improving the GCF's impact and maximising value for money

The scale of the climate crisis – its threat compounded by the concurrent nature crisis – demands that improved results are delivered with greater speed and urgency. **The UK calls on the GCF to continue its focus on delivering long term impact by optimising the use of its grant and concessional resources** and maximising the effectiveness of every dollar of GCF funding.

The GCF must ensure it is maximising the value for money of its own operations and interventions and go further and demonstrate how it delivers transformational climate impact. During the GCF2 period the Fund should also accelerate the shift from standalone projects to systemic approaches to support climate transitions across key results areas as envisaged in the Fund's Strategic Plan.

As the Fund and its portfolio matures, the GCF must better capture and communicate the change it is delivering - reporting results achieved by projects and disaggregating these (including by gender) to more meaningfully assess the Fund's performance and impact.

Given the scale of the challenge of climate change, it is vital the GCF seeks to further mobilise wider finance, including through acceleration of delivery of its private sector strategy ensuring best use of the variety of financial mechanisms open to the Fund. The GCF should create innovative private sector partnerships and accelerate paradigm-shifting investments which demonstrate the viability of new models and open new markets to wider investment to limit climate change and address its impacts.

Key indicators of success by the end of GCF-2 are:

- Increasing the ratio of co-financing leveraged by the GCF's portfolio and increasing the percentage of the portfolio using equity, guarantees, risk-sharing facilities and novel financial instruments to drive greater impact.
- Demonstrating new and innovative approaches to drive climate mitigation and adaptation impacts.
- The determination and measurement of metrics and other analytical tools to enhance the Secretariat and Board decision-making relating to the GCF's administrative budgets that should remain a proportionate percentage to disbursements and funding approvals, in consultation with the budget committee and presentation to the broader Board.
- Improved reporting of actual results across GCF-mandated indicators on a regular transparent basis.

4. Enhancing the GCF's complementarity and coherence with other Funds and sources of climate finance

Alongside three other multilateral climate funds – the Global Environment Facility, Climate Investment Funds and Adaptation Fund – the GCF is already making progress to improve the complementarity and coherence of processes and operations. **The UK calls on the GCF not only to significantly improve complementarity and coherence with other vertical climate and environment funds but also with the wider financing landscape,** most particularly the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) - as envisaged in Fund's Strategic Plan for 2024-27.

Operationally, the GCF and other Funds need to sharpen their individual and collective performance – seeking opportunities to harmonise processes to ease access to climate finance for high-impact programming to drive delivery against climate and environmental goals. The GCF also needs to define its role in this wider financing ecosystem to avoid duplication and help build greater coherence both strategically and at country level so that the system of funds and banks becomes visibly more than the sum of its parts – supporting developing country-led plans and orientating external support around them, to better deliver against national climate change priorities.

Key indicators of success by the end of GCF-2 are:

- GCF supporting, including through readiness funding, the creation, capacity and use of country platforms in recipient countries; to support country ownership and locally-led adaptation and maximise the impact of **all** climate finance.
- Increased GCF support to the development and mobilisation of programmatic approaches to tackle climate change, including through country platforms, and effective deployment of GCF readiness funds.
- The full implementation of the '*Pathways for partnering with the GCF'*, in-particular improving communication and engagement with NDAs and DAEs to support country ownership, developing relationships with strategic investment partners and support progress to deliver NDCs and NAPs and other climate response plans.
- Swift progress on the remainder of the enhancing direct access call for proposals that was launched in 2016.

Programmatic Expectations

The UK believes the GCF must remain committed to a robust approach to combatting money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud, bribery and corruption and other misuses of funds. The GCF must maintain its commitment to strong safeguarding and fiduciary oversight.

The UK calls upon the GCF to also take clear action to prevent sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment in activities supported by the GCF.

The UK considered that robust systems for programme and risk management are essential to improve the effectiveness of the fund. The GCF should maintain its commitment to developing effective monitoring and assurance processes throughout the organisation and its delivery chain.

The GCF should continue applying a gender-responsive approach across its activities, pro-actively supporting both women and men's resilience to climate change. It should seek to strengthen gender-responsiveness and mainstreaming capacities amongst its staff and partners.

GCF-UK Dialogue

As part of the UK's commitment to working closely with the GCF, we propose a GCF-UK Annual Dialogue. The dialogue will support engagement on a wide range of issues, including the GCF's delivery of its Strategic Plan and reform agenda.

Amendment to Amendment No. 5 to the Trust Fund Contribution Arrangement among the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Green Climate Fund, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, serving as the trustee of the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund, concerning the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund (MTO No. 069022)

1. Reference is made to Amendment No. 5 to the Trust Fund Contribution Arrangement among the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the "Contributor"), acting through the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero ("DESNZ") and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office ("FCDO"), the Green Climate Fund (the "Fund") and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "Bank"), serving as the trustee (the "Trustee") of the Green Climate Fund Trust Fund (MTO No. 069022) (the "Trust Fund"), effective as of December 16, 2024 (the "Amendment No. 5").

2. The Participants mutually decide to amend the Amendment No. 5 as follows:

(a) Paragraph 2 will be deleted and replaced with the following:

"2. The Fund and the Trustee acknowledge that the Contributor, through FCDO, has decided to make available to the Trust Fund for the benefit of the Fund a supplemental contribution in the amount of eight hundred fifteen million Pounds Sterling (GBP 815,000,000) ("Supplemental Contribution") in the form of a Grant Contribution in accordance with the provisions of this amendment (the "Amendment"). The capitalized terms used in this Amendment and not defined herein will have the meaning given to them in the Contribution Arrangement."

(b) Paragraph 3.1 will be deleted and replaced with the following:

"3.1 The Contributor, through FCDO, will deposit with the Bank of England, non-interest bearing promissory notes in the total amount of eight hundred fifteen million Pounds Sterling (GBP 815,000,000), issued by the Contributor, through FCDO, and payable to the Trust Fund for the benefit of the Fund on demand, in instalments in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) on or before December 31, 2024 and upon submission of a payment request by the Trustee, the amount of two hundred twenty-seven million Pounds Sterling (GBP 227,000,000);

(b) on or before September 30, 2025 and upon submission of a payment request by the Trustee, the amount of four hundred twenty-eight million Pounds Sterling (GBP 428,000,000);

(c) on or before September 30, 2026 and upon submission of a payment request by the Trustee, the amount of eighty million Pounds Sterling (GBP 80,000,000); and

(d) on or before September 30, 2027 and upon submission of a payment request by the Trustee, the amount of eighty million Pounds Sterling (GBP 80,000,000)."

3. All other provisions of the Amendment No. 5 will remain the same.

4. By entering into this Amendment, the signatories consent to disclosure of this Amendment and related information on this Trust Fund in accordance with paragraph 11.1 of the Standard Provisions.

5. Each of the signatories to this Amendment represents, by confirming its acceptance below, that it is authorized to enter into this Amendment and act in accordance with its provisions. The signatories are requested to sign and date this Amendment, and upon possession by the Trustee of this fully signed Amendment, this Amendment will come into effect as of the date of the last signature.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND acting through the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

By: Ros Eales Date: 21-Jun-2026

Ros Eales
Director of Energy and Climate
FCDO

By: Matt Toombs Date: 22-Jun-2026

Matt Toombs
Director for International Climate Finance and Strategy
DESNZ

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

By: DocuSigned by: Mafalda Duarte F5B69437EF1140F... Date: August 18, 2026 | 5:00 PM KST

Mafalda Duarte
Executive Director

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT SERVING AS THE TRUSTEE OF THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND TRUST FUND

By: Maitreyi Das Date: 18-Jun-2026

Maitreyi B Das
Director
Trust Funds and Partner Relations
Development Finance

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Energy and
Climate Directorate
King Charles St
London
SW1W 2AH

www.gov.uk/fcdo

Mafalda Duarte
Executive Director
Green Climate Fund
175, Art Center-daero, Yeonsu-gu
Incheon 22004, Republic of Korea
19 August 2026

Dear Ms Duarte,

Side letter to Green Climate Fund
Re: Use of Grant Funds

I refer to the Contribution Arrangement Amendment dated December 2024 (as amended on 18 August 2026, hereinafter the updated Contribution Arrangement Amendment) between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Acting through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, serving as the Trustee for the GCF Trust Fund.

<u>Grant Funds</u>

The £815,000,000 UK contribution is a grant contribution according to the updated Contribution Arrangement Amendment and the Policy for Contributions for the second replenishment. The following sets out the UK's expectations on the treatment of this grant contributions. As with the UK's previous contributions the additional support set out in the updated Contribution Arrangement Amendment will be broken down into what the UK Government describes as RDEL (Resource Department Expenditure): money that is spent on resource and administrative costs, and CDEL (Capital Department Expenditure): money that is spent on investments and assets to create growth in the future for either the UK or partner governments.

The £815 million UK contribution is therefore a grant consisting of:

- £409.34m capital grant – CDEL, that can be used only for financial instruments that result in the creation or purchase of capital or long term assets, and for

Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

Energy and
Climate Directorate
King Charles St
London
SW1W 2AH

www.gov.uk/fcdo

financial instruments which generate reflows (per definition of what CDEL can be used for in para 6 of the 2015 Contribution Arrangement); and

- £405.66m resource grant – RDEL, that can be used for all other purposes, including administration costs.

Table 1: CDEL and RDEL by planned contribution:

	UK FCDO (£m)		
	RDEL	**CDEL**	**Total**
24/25	**227**	**0**	**227**
25/26	**178.66**	**249.34**	**428**
26/27	**0**	**80**	**80**
27/28	**0**	**80**	**80**
Total	**405.66**	**409.34**	**815**

Yours sincerely,

David Renshaw
SRO for the Green Climate Fund
Energy and Climate Directorate
FCDO
David.Renshaw@fcdo.gov.uk