

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1794**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.12.2022

**Inclusion of RLDCs in Nationally Determined Contributions**

1794. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has created a system of Regionally and Locally Determined Contributions (RLDCs) and included it in preparing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) so that the commitments and achievements of sub-national governments in reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions can be formally counted and acknowledged;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Union Government will ensure that Regionally and Locally Determined Contributions are included in NDC so that multi-level climate governance is achieved as per the Paris Agreement; and
- (d) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) to (d) No, Sir. India subscribes only to its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as per the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. No other form of contribution, including any so-called “regionally and locally determined contributions” have any official, formal or legal standing in multilateral and international action on climate change. The Paris Agreement calls solely for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and does not prescribe any form of other sub-national contributions, even as a part of the NDCs, for any signatory Party, irrespective of whether they are Annex-I or non-Annex-I Parties.

India’s NDCs, including its updated NDCs submitted in August 2022, do not bind it to any sector specific or sub-national obligation or action. The overall goal of India’s NDCs is to reduce emission intensity and improve energy efficiency of the national economy as a whole over time while protecting the vulnerable sectors of economy and segments of our society.

Government of India stands committed to combat climate change through its several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The implementation of the NAPCC is carried out through eight specific missions in solar energy, energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, health, green India, and strategic knowledge for climate change.

As a large and diverse country, every State Government is also encouraged to develop its State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the NAPCC. As on date, 34 States and Union Territories (UTs) have prepared, and updated in some cases, their SAPCCs. These SAPCCs reflect the specific policies, initiatives, schemes and actions, both current and as proposed for the future, on climate change mitigation and adaptation in their respective priority sectors appropriate to their States. All these policies, initiatives, schemes, and actions are within the scope of the NDCs as decided and committed by the Government of India.

The NAPCC, the National Missions under it, and the SAPCCs are implemented by relevant Ministries/Departments and institutions of the Government of India and State Governments, keeping in view India's development needs and priorities. The success of this mode of implementation of India's climate commitments is borne out by India successfully meeting its pre-2020 voluntary contributions and being well on track to meeting its NDCs, as well as taking on updated commitments through its NDC update.

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