

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1795**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.12.2022

**Nationally Determined Contribution Commitments**

1795. SHRI IRANNAKADADI:

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

- (a) the details of carbon emission and Green-house gas emission of India;
- (b) the details of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) commitments submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- (c) the details of Government's plans to reduce carbons emission by 50 per cent by 2030; and
- (d) the details of the amount allocated to reach the goal of reducing carbon emission by 50 per cent?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) As per India's third Biennial Update Report (BUR), India's total GHG emissions in 2016, excluding Land Use Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) were 2,838.89 million tonne CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and the carbon dioxide emissions accounted for 2,231 million tonne (78.59 per cent). India has contributed only about 4% of the global cumulative greenhouse gas emissions between 1850 and 2019.

(b) As per India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to UNFCCC in August, 2022, India stands committed to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level; achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030, with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund; and put forward and further propagate a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation, including through a mass movement for 'LIFE' – 'Lifestyle for Environment' as a key to combating climate change. The other targets pertain to climate friendly cleaner path, climate change adaptation, climate finance, development and transfer of technology and capacity building.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), the overarching policy framework for climate action in India, which comprises of eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable

habitat, water, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem, Green India, health, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. 34 States and Union Territories have prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. The Government is also supporting adaptation actions of States and Union Territories of India through National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC). In addition, the Government has launched many schemes and programs to scale up India's action on both, adaptation and mitigation. Appropriate measures are being taken under these schemes and programs across many sectors including water, agriculture, forest, energy and enterprise, sustainable mobility and housing, waste management, circular economy and resource efficiency etc.

The country's NDC are being implemented through various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government as well as the State Governments, through various schemes/ programs drawing from the normal budgetary resources. Further, providing new and additional financial resources as well as transfer of technology to address the global climate change challenge are among the commitments and responsibilities of the developed countries under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

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