

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 1816
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.12.2022

Omission of two Panchamrit promises

1816. DR.ANBUMANI RAMADOSS:

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

- (a) whether Union Government is aware that it had ignored two Panchamrit promises (Non-Fossil Energy capacity to 500GW & reduction of carbon emission by 1BT by 2030) in India's Updated First Nationally Determined Contribution under Paris Agreement;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Union Government will include the above two promises and amend its updated Nationally Determined Contribution; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d) The five elements enunciated by India at COP26 in Glasgow have been appropriately incorporated in enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Paris Agreement in accordance with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) in light of national circumstances.

As per the updated 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 NDC update is also a step towards achieving India's long term goal of reaching net-zero by 2070; for which India has prepared and submitted a separate framework document titled 'India's Long-term Low Carbon Development Strategy' to the secretariat of the UNFCCC in November 2022.

The updated Nationally Determined Contribution also represents the framework for India's transition to cleaner energy for the period 2021-2030.

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