

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 844
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.07.2023

Paris Agreement to curb Greenhouse Gas emissions

844. SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether an agreement was signed in 2016 by many countries of the world to curb the emission of Greenhouse Gases, in which India was also involved;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government under this agreement so far;
- (c) whether in this agreement, the goal of reducing carbon emissions by 35 to 45 per cent by the year 2030 and net zero carbon emissions by India by 2070 was set; and
- (c) the steps to reduce dependence on coal and fossil fuels for power generation, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) The Government of India ratified the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 2nd October 2016. As on date, 195 countries are parties to the Paris Agreement.

(b) to (c) Parties are required to submit their nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement, while taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances. India submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015 and updated its first NDC in August 2022. As per the updated NDC, India has an enhanced target to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030 from 2005 level and achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030. The other targets are on creating additional carbon sink through additional forest and tree cover, propagating sustainable lifestyles, adapting to climate change, adopting climate friendly and cleaner development path, mobilizing domestic, new and additional funds and capacity building.

In November 2022, India submitted its Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy towards net-zero by 2070. The strategy lays out the transitions envisaged across seven key sectors, towards low-carbon development pathways.

The Government stands committed to combat climate change through its several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which provides

an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty-four States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with NAPCC taking into account the State specific issues relating to climate change.

The Government has taken several measures to promote renewable energy (RE) in the country, including permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route; waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025; declaration of long term growth trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2029-30; setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale; schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), Solar Rooftop Phase II, 12000 MW Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase II; laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power; approval of National Green Hydrogen Mission with an aim to make India a global hub for production, utilization and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives, etc.
