

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2130**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.12.2023

**Rise in emissions across G 20 Countries**

2130. SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that emissions across G20 countries are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and India's contribution to global emissions;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to meet net-zero targets; and
- (d) the outcome of the G20 summit in India regarding the same?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) and (b): The trend for total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of G20 countries have not been analysed due non-availability of updated GHG data sets under the United Nations Framework Convention on the Climate Change (UNFCCC). However, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has estimated that GHG emissions across the G20 countries increased in 2022 and the G 20 members vary widely in their trends. As per the UNEP Emission Gap Report, 2023, the share of India's historical CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during 1850 to 2021 was 4 percent. In addition, as per India's third National Communication to UNFCCC, submitted in December 2023, India's net GHG emissions amounted to 2.65 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2019.

(c): India has prepared and submitted to UNFCCC its long-term low-carbon development strategy towards reaching net-zero by 2070. The strategy rests on seven key transitions to low-carbon development pathways. With respect to each of these transitions, India's low-carbon development strategy document has elaborated the international and national context as relevant, the current policies and programmes already being implemented as well as the key elements for each transition, potential benefits, and challenges.

In August 2022, India updated its NDC according to which India has an enhanced target 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. The update is step forward towards long-term goal of reaching net zero by 2070.

The Government of India stands committed to combating climate change through its several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises 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. The NAPCC 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 considering the State-specific issues. These SAPCCs outline sector-specific and cross-sectoral priority actions.

(d): Some of the key outcomes of G20 Summit in India are provided below:-

- i. The leaders, *inter-alia*, committed to urgently accelerate their actions to address environmental crises and challenges including climate change.
- ii. They reaffirmed their commitments, in pursuit of the objective of UNFCCC, to tackle climate change by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and its temperature goal, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.
- iii. They also recognized that limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions of 43% by 2030 relative to the 2019 levels.
- iv. They also noted the finding of the IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report, based on global modelled pathways and assumptions, stating that “Global GHG emissions are projected to peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot and in those that limit warming to 2°C and assume immediate action.”
- v. They also noted the need of USD 5.8-5.9 trillion in the pre-2030 period required for developing countries, in particular for their needs to implement their NDCs, as well as the need of USD 4 trillion per year for clean energy technologies by 2030 to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

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