

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3747
TO BE ANSWERED ON 03.04.2025

Nationally Determined Contributions

3747. SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV MANDADI:

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

- (a) whether Government has formulated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the context of combating Climate Change;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Government seriously committed to the NDC and will be able to achieve them by the target fixed in this regard; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) to (d) India submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Paris Agreement and subsequently updated its first NDC in 2022. India's updated NDC, outlines eight (8) goals which, inter alia include; (i). to achieve cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources to 50% by 2030; (ii). to create additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030; and (iii). to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP to 45 percent by 2030 from 2005 level. The other goals pertain to sustainable lifestyles; climate friendly growth path; climate change adaptation; climate change finance; and capacity building and technology.

The Government of India is committed to address challenges from climate change with firm adherence to multilateralism keeping in mind the national circumstances and based on equity and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), as enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement.

India's on-going mitigation and adaptation strategies and actions are based on the overarching framework provided by its National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture, human health and strategic knowledge for climate change. The missions under NAPCC represents multi-pronged, long-term, and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change. In addition, the Government of India through its various programs and

schemes has outlined several steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change related objectives of adaptation and mitigation.

India has progressively continued decoupling economic growth from GHG emissions. Between 2005 and 2020, India's emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reduced by 36%. By February 2025, the share of non-fossil sources in the installed electricity generation capacity was 47.37%. From 2005 to 2021, an additional carbon sink of 2.29 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent has been created. India is on track to achieve its NDC.
