

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1857**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2022

**United Nation's Conference of Parties**

1857. SHRI NATARAJAN P.R.:  
SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:

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

- (a) whether India had attended the UN Climate Conference (COP 27) held in Egypt recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the discussions took place and India's stand on the different subjects discussed therein along with the outcome of the said Conference therewith;
- (c) whether it reaffirmed to the Paris agreement 2015 to ensure the rise in temperature does not exceed 2 degree celsius;
- (d) the details of decision on the reduction of greenhouse gases and on the extending of financial support for developing countries; and
- (e) whether the India adopted the stand in the last COP in Glasgow and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

(a)and (b)An inter-Ministerial delegation from India attended the 27<sup>th</sup>session of Conference of Parties (COP 27) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Parties at the Conference came together to advance on global collective action on mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, climate finance, etc. with a view to achieve the goals under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

India emphasized the necessity to adhere to the principles of UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, which include *inter-alia*, equity, principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR-RC) and respective capabilities and that developed countries must take lead in climate action as well as the provision of climate finance and technology transfer. This effort was undertaken also jointly with several other developing country partners and groups. As a consequence, these principles are reflected extensively in the 'Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan' and other decisions of COP27.

COP 27 has been termed as an ‘Implementation COP’. Major outcomes of COP 27 *inter-alia* include decision on establishing a loss & damage fund and work programs for mitigation, just transition and climate action in agriculture. India’s efforts included focusing on equity, mainstreaming national circumstances and concerns for adaptation in agriculture, the need for equity while pursuing any specific results on global peaking, net zero and emission reduction targets, supporting fair shares of the global carbon budget and for funding arrangements for loss and damage. India's efforts also led to inclusion of reference to the need for transition to sustainable lifestyles together with sustainable patterns of production and consumption in the cover decision titled ‘Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan’. At COP 27, India’s negotiations were based on foundational principle of equity and the best available science to draw developed countries’ attention to their unfulfilled commitments. The G77+China which represents more than 80% of the world population united to produce just and equitable outcomes. In the COP 26 and COP 27, India contributed to decisions that have explicitly made unprecedented expressions of regret and concern at the failure of developed countries to meet their commitments in climate finance.

(c) In the cover decision titled Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan; countries have reaffirmed the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.

(d) and (e) India’s position is reflected in decisions relating to reduction of greenhouse gases and extending financial support to developing countries. The decision on ‘matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition’ emphasizes the urgent need to increase efforts to collectively reduce emissions through accelerated action and implementation of domestic mitigation measures. In this context, the decision recalls relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement including obligations on the part of the developed countries to take the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets and provide support to the developing countries.

The ‘Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan’ *inter-alia* urges the developed countries to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention.

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