

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2035**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.03.2023

**CoP 26**

2035. SHRI T.R. BAALU:

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

- (a) the details of commitments pledged by India to cut carbon emissions so as to bring down global warming, at the recently held Climate Change Conference, CoP 26 in Glasgow, UK;
- (b) the basis on which these Green House Gas reduction commitments have been firmed up by the Government and the extent to which the involvement of States and private industry has been assured;
- (c) the details of Nationally Determined Contributions for emission reductions, along with targets for various stakeholders in Government and Private Sector;
- (d) whether financial requirements and technology changes have been firmed up to meet the long-term goal of Net Zero emissions by the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposed to mobilize funds?

**ANSWER**

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

- (a) and (b) India, at 26<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 26) held in November 2021 in Glasgow United Kingdom, expressed to intensify its efforts to address the challenge of climate change by presenting to the world five nectar elements (Panchamrit) of its climate action including the target to achieve net zero emissions by the year 2070.

The five elements enunciated by India at COP26 in Glasgow have been appropriately incorporated in enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long term Low Carbon Development Strategies towards net zero emissions by 2070, both submitted under the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2022, in accordance with the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) in light of National Circumstances.

India's contribution takes into account its commitment for conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable

urbanisation and new human settlements and the means of implementation for enhanced action for achieving among others, the sustainable development goals for its people.

(b) India's NDC with the updates as submitted to the UNFCCC in August 2022 are as under:

- (i) To 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.
- (ii) To adopt a climate friendly and a cleaner path than the one followed hitherto by others at corresponding level of economic development.
- (iii) To reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level.
- (iv) To 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 (GCF).
- (v) To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.
- (vi) To better adapt to climate change by enhancing investments in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management.
- (vii) To mobilize domestic and new & additional funds from developed countries to implement the above mitigation and adaptation actions in view of the resource required and the resource gap.
- (viii) To build capacities, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology in India and for joint collaborative R&D for such future technologies.

India's NDC do not bind it to any sector specific mitigation obligation or action. The goal is to reduce overall emission intensity and improve energy efficiency of its economy over time and at the same time protecting the vulnerable sectors of economy and segments of our society.

(d) and (e) India's Long term Low-Carbon Development Strategy rests on seven key transitions to low-carbon development pathways. According to latest estimates in the strategy document, it is envisaged that a transition to a low-carbon development pathway will entail costs, pertaining to the deployment of new technologies, development of new infrastructure, and other transaction costs. Several estimates regarding India's financial needs exist. Many of them focus on the energy sector, including industry, buildings, and transport. Estimates vary across studies due to differences in assumptions, coverage, and modelling approaches, but fall in the range of trillions of dollars by 2050. The document also mentions about the technology needs for transition to low-carbon development pathways.

India's commitments as action are executed through various schemes/ programs of concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government as well as the State Governments, drawing resources from the normal budgetary processes. In addition, providing new and additional financial resources as well as transfer of technology to address the global climate change challenge are among the commitments and responsibilities of the developed countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement. India will also require its due share from such international financial resources and technological support. The Government has also approved Sovereign Green Bonds framework of India to attract global and domestic investments in eligible green projects. The framework

provides for deployment of proceeds generated from issuance of such bonds in Public Sector projects which help in reducing carbon intensity of the economy. Green economy is one of top seven priorities (Saptarishi) of the Union Budget presented to the Parliament on Feb 1, 2023. The Union Budget provides for Rs. 35,000 crore for priority capital investments towards energy transition and net zero objectives, and energy security; support through viability gap funding for Battery Energy Storage Systems with capacity of 4,000 MWH with a view to steer the economy on the sustainable development path etc. The Government has launched National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an outlay of Rs.19,700 crores.

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