

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4225
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2023

Conference on Climate Change

4225. DR. T.R. PAARIVENDHAR

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has represented the recently concluded 26th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Glasgow, United Kingdom;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the items of agenda discussed during the conference and India's stand on these agenda;
- (d) the outcome of the said Conference; and
- (e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to achieve the objectives and resolutions adopted in the said Session-COP26?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b) An inter-ministerial delegation represented India at the 26th Session of Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Glasgow, United Kingdom in November 2021.

(c) and (d) The Parties to the UNFCCC, Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol negotiated and adopted various decisions on certain rules, procedures, and guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement including that for cooperative approaches, mechanisms and non-market approaches referred to in the Article 6, enhanced transparency framework, and common timeframes for Nationally Determined Contributions. The Parties also adopted overarching decisions titled "Glasgow Climate Pact" which, inter-alia, stresses the urgency of enhancing ambition and action in relation to mitigation, adaptation and finance in this critical decade to address the gaps in the implementation of the goals of the Paris Agreement.

India articulated and put across the concerns of developing countries. As a part of its overall approach, India emphasized the foundational principles of equity, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and called for climate justice in global climate action. It also highlighted that all countries should have equitable access to the

global carbon budget, a finite global resource, for keeping temperature increase within the limits set by the Paris Agreement. All countries must stay within their fair share of this global carbon budget while using it responsibly. India also called on the developed countries to undertake rapid reductions in emissions during the current decade so as to reach net-zero much earlier than their announced dates, as they have used more than their fair share of the depleting global carbon budget. India also highlighted that the transfer of climate finance and low-cost climate technologies have become more important for the implementation of climate actions by the developing countries. It was also emphasized that just as the UNFCCC tracks the progress made in climate mitigation, it should also track climate finance.

(e) The five nectar elements (Panchamrit) of climate action enunciated by India at COP26 in Glasgow have been appropriately incorporated in enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under Paris Agreement and Long term Low Carbon Development Strategy towards net zero emissions by 2070, both submitted to UNFCCC in 2022, in accordance with the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) in light of National Circumstances. Government of India stands committed to combat climate change through its several programmes and schemes.
