

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4355**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2023

**Climate Change Performance Index**

4355. SHRI ACHYUTANANDA SAMANTA:

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

- (a) whether India ranked amongst top five countries in the world and the best among the G20 countries based on the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI, 2023) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether India has earned a high rating in the Green House gas (GHG) Emissions and energy use category and medium rating in Climate Policy and renewable energy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to reduce the emission of GHGs to improve the factors of environmental performance index;
- (d) the details regarding the awareness programmes conducted by the Government in order to promote environmental sustainability; and
- (e) the details of other steps taken by the Government to improve Climate Change Index in the country and work done in this direction?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (e) The Climate Change Performance Index 2023 report was released in November 2022 and India secured 8th position in the index which is 2 positions up from the last edition. Since no country was strong enough in all index categories to achieve an overall very high rating, the top three places i.e 1-3 are vacant. The ranking of other G20 countries is: The United Kingdom (11), Germany (16), European Union (19), Indonesia (26), France (28), Italy (29), Mexico (31), Brazil (38), South Africa (44), Turkey (47), Argentina (49), Japan (50), China (51), United States of America (52), Australia (55), Canada (58), Russia (59), South Korea (60), Saudi Arabia (62).

The rating of India in various components of CCPI is as follows: -

Component	Rating
GHG Emissions	High
Renewable Energy	Medium
Energy Use	High
Climate Policy	Medium

The government has recently updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) submitted by India to UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement. These include targets to reduce the Emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level; 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); and 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. Furthermore, India has also submitted its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), during the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27).

Government has launched Mission LiFE with an aim to put forward and further propagate a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation through a mass movement as a key to combat climate change. Under Mission LiFE, it is targeted to mobilise 1 billion Indians to become Pro Planet People, 5.15 lakh Indian villages to become LiFE Villages, 3700 ULBs to become LiFE ULBs and 766 districts to become LiFE districts over the time- period of 5 years. Further, ministry has undertaken various activities for the propagation of Mission LiFE such as: A pavilion on LiFE- at COP 27, A pavilion on LiFE at Bharat Parv, Awareness programs on LiFE, National Workshop etc.

Government has also launched a flagship programme Perform, Achieve and Trade with an aim to reduce Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) i.e. energy use per unit of production for Designated Consumers (DCs) in energy intensive sectors. In January 2023, the Union Cabinet approved the National Green Hydrogen Mission with a target of producing 5 million metric tonnes (MMT) per annum of Green Hydrogen in country with an associated renewable energy capacity of about 125 GW by 2030. Additionally, Government has declared the trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2030 and is promoting Electric Vehicles and creation of charging infrastructure in the country.

Eco-clubs have been formed in schools and colleges to educate students and to spread awareness on environmental issues. Activities undertaken by Eco-clubs include plantation drives, cleanliness drives, green pledges, etc. Resource Centres under EIACP (Environment Information, Awareness and Capacity Building) are also leveraged to spread awareness about environment. The Ministry also organized 3rd International Day of Clean Air for blue skies as ‘Swachh Vayu Diwas (“Swachh Vayu Neel Gagan”)’ to raise awareness and facilitate actions to improve air quality under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP).

\*\*\*\*\*