

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 40
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2021

COP26 Summit

40. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:
DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY: SHRI RAJA AMARESHWARA NAIK:
SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has recently participated in the COP26 Summit in Glasgow, UK, if so, the outcome of the COP26 Summit;
- (b) whether India has made any commitment for reducing greenhouse gas emission and if so, the details thereof and the proposed action plan for reducing greenhouse gas emission and whether it would compromise on growth in the country's developing economy;
- (c) whether any future targets have been fixed for fighting Climate Change and Global Warming and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has recently launched 'E-Amrit', a web portal on electric vehicles during the COP26 Summit in Glasgow, UK and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether 'E-Amrit' has been developed under a collaborative knowledge exchange programme with the UK Government and as part of the UK-India Joint Roadmap 2030, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the other steps/initiatives being taken by the Government to accelerate the decarbonisation of transport and adoption of electric mobility in the country?

ANSWER

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

(a) An inter-ministerial delegation represented India at the 26th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Glasgow, United Kingdom. The outcomes, *inter-alia*, include.-

- i. Completion of work related to rules, procedures, and guidelines for the implementation of the Paris Agreement including that for cooperative approaches, mechanisms and non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, enhanced transparency framework, and common timeframes for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);

- ii. Adoption of 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.
- iii. The Hon’ble Prime Minister of India launched Green Grid Initiative-One Sun, One World, One Grid, which is the world’s first partnership for globally inter-connected solar grids.
- iv. The Hon’ble Prime Minister of India also launched the initiative for ‘Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS)’ Platform to improve resilience of infrastructure in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to climate change and disaster risk.
- v. On the sidelines of COP 26 in Glasgow, India and Sweden also jointly organized the Leadership Group for Industry Transition Summit 2021 for low carbon transition in hard to abate industrial sectors.

(b) and (c) India as a part of its national statement delivered at COP 26 has made the following announcements.

- i. India's non-fossil energy capacity to reach 500 GW by 2030.
- ii. India will meet 50 per cent of its energy requirements with renewable energy by 2030.
- iii. India will reduce its total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now to 2030.
- iv. India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45 per cent by 2030, over 2005 levels.
- v. By 2070, India will achieve the target of net zero emissions.

India’s climate actions under Paris Agreement are nationally determined, and are undertaken in the context of equity, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of national circumstances. There is no compromise on growth in country’s developing economy.

(d) and (e) ‘E-Amrit’ (Accelerated e-Mobility Revolution for India’s Transportation), a web portal, has been launched on 10th November 2021, at COP26. The portal has been developed and hosted by NITI Aayog under a collaborative knowledge exchange programme with the UK government and as part of the UK–India Joint Roadmap 2030, signed by the Prime Ministers of two countries. The portal intends to complement initiatives of the government on raising awareness on electric vehicles (EVs) and sensitizing consumers on the benefits of switching to EVs.

(f) The Government has taken various initiatives to accelerate the decarbonisation of transport and adoption of electric mobility in the country. The Government is implementing the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles scheme to support the electric vehicle market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance. The Government, under Atmanirbhar Bharat scheme, notified Production linked incentives of Rs.18,100 crores for 5 years for manufacturing of Advanced Chemistry Cells and incentives of Rs.25,398 crores for five years for Automobiles & Auto Components. India has leapfrogged from Bharat Stage-IV (BS-IV) to Bharat Stage-VI (BS-VI) emission norms by April 1, 2020 which was earlier to be adopted by 2024. India has announced a voluntary vehicle scrapping policy to phase out old and unfit vehicles, which will help in encouraging fuel-efficient and environment friendly vehicles. Indian Railways has taken a number of initiatives including setting up Dedicated Freight Corridors, Railway electrification, improving energy efficiency in traction, and increasing share of renewable energy. Indian Railways has set a target of making itself ‘net zero’ by 2030.

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