

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1672
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2025

Agreements on Climate Change

1672. SHRI. BALYA MAMA SURESH GOPINATH MHATRE

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

- (a) the details of International Agreements signed by the Government to reduce the impact of climate change along with the progress made thereunder;
- (b) the details of the plans of the Government to promote the use of renewable energy; and
- (c) the details of the policy changes been made to reduce the carbon emission in the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

- (a) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and the Paris Agreement (PA).
- (b) India, at the 26th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC in November 2021, announced its target to achieve net zero by 2070. In line with this target, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is working towards goal of attaining 500 GW of non-fossil fuel based energy capacity and its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goal of achieving about 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

MNRE is the nodal Ministry of the Government of India for all matters relating to new and renewable energy. Accordingly, this Ministry has been implementing several schemes including schemes like PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, scheme for Development of Solar Parks and Ultra-Mega Solar Power Projects and development of 1 GW Offshore Wind Energy Projects, Green energy Corridor.

(c) In August 2022, India updated its NDC according to which target to reduce emissions intensity of its GDP has been enhanced to 45 percent by 2030 from 2005 level, and the target on cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources has been enhanced to 50% by 2030. Moreover, an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3.0 billion tonnes through tree and forest cover is to be created by 2030.

India has set for itself the net zero target in 2070. India's long-term low-carbon development strategy (LT-LeDS) was submitted in November 2022. The strategy rests on seven key transitions to low-carbon development pathways. These include i) low-carbon development of electricity systems consistent with development, ii) develop an integrated, efficient and inclusive transport system, iii) promote adaptation in urban design, energy and material efficiency in buildings, and sustainable urbanisation, iv) promoting economy-wide decoupling of growth from emissions and development of an efficient, innovative low emission industrial system, v) development of carbon dioxide removal and related engineering solutions, vi) enhancing forest and vegetation cover consistent with socioeconomic and ecological considerations and vii) economic and financial needs of low-carbon development.

India has announced a "National Manufacturing Mission" to cover small, medium, and large industries. Recognizing our commitment to climate-friendly development, the Mission is for supporting Clean Tech manufacturing. This will aim is to improve domestic value addition and build our ecosystem for solar PV cells, EV batteries, motors, and controllers, electrolyzers, wind turbines, very high voltage transmission equipment and grid scale batteries.

Recognizing the importance of nuclear energy in reaching to net-zero, Nuclear Energy Mission for Viksit Bharat has been announced for development of at least 100 GW of nuclear energy by 2047. Under the Nuclear Energy Mission, at least 5 indigenously developed SMRs will be operationalized by 2033.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission represents India's ambition to emerge as a global leader in the production and export of green hydrogen. The mission aims to achieve a targeted production capacity of **5 million tonnes per annum** of Green Hydrogen by 2030.
