

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1285
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2025

Climate Change Performance Index

1285. SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY:
SHRI K E PRAKASH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that India has fallen 13 places to Rank 23 in the 2026 Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) and if so, the reasons therefor along with the response of the Government thereto;
- (b) whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce any interim milestones or new plans to address these concerns and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has submitted updated climate targets to United Nations (U.N) which spells out its voluntary actions towards transitioning away from using fossil fuel and improving energy efficiency use; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by when such details are likely to be submitted?

ANSWER

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

(a) India's position in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2026 has been reported as rank 23 by the independent agency- Germanwatch which publishes the CCPI. The variations in annual CCPI rankings are based on their own methodology and weightage assigned to parameters such as greenhouse-gas emissions trajectory, renewable-energy share, energy use trends, and climate policy assessments.

The Government, however, does not recognise any external ranking as a basis for domestic policy formulation, as India's climate actions are guided by nationally determined priorities and developmental needs. India has undertaken several measures including rapid expansion of renewable energy capacity, reduction in emissions intensity of GDP, enhancement of energy efficiency programmes, and promotion of e-mobility, green hydrogen and sustainable lifestyles.

(b) to (d) The Government has already announced a series of forward-looking measures under various national missions and schemes to address climate concerns. These include:

- Implementation of the National Green Hydrogen Mission,
- Phased transition plans notified for key sectors under PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) and energy-efficiency programmes,
- Ongoing implementation of the National Solar Mission and National Wind Energy Mission,
- State-level climate action plans, and
- Initiatives under LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) to promote sustainable consumption.

These actions constitute interim milestones aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commitments.

India has already submitted its updated NDC to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The updated NDC outlines voluntary actions for transitioning towards a low-carbon pathway, including increasing the share of non-fossil-fuel-based energy and reducing the emissions intensity of GDP.

The updated NDC contains the following major elements:

- Reduction of emission intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 from the 2005 level,
- Achieving about 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil-fuel-based sources by 2030,
- Promotion of climate-friendly lifestyles under the LiFE initiative.

India has achieved 36% reduction in emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 2005 and 2020, and over 50% of its installed electric capacity from non-fossil fuel sources well ahead of schedule. Additionally, the current assessment (ISFR 2023) shows that India's carbon stock has reached 30.43 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent; which indicates that as compared to the base year of 2005, India has already reached 2.29 billion tonnes of additional carbon sink as against the target of 2.5 to 3.0 billion tonnes by 2030. Further, India submitted its Long-Term Low-Carbon Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) to the UNFCCC in November 2022, which reaffirms the goal of reaching net-zero by 2070.

Furthermore, India continues to expand renewable energy deployment, promote green hydrogen, and implement large-scale energy-efficiency measures as part of its long-term climate and clean-energy strategy.
