

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1443
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

Nationally Determined Contributions

1443. SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:
SMT. KAMLESH JANGDE:
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:
DR. MANNA LAL RAWAT:
SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRI DINESHBHAI MAKWANA:
SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR KASHYAP:
SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

- (a) the key positions articulated by India at COP30 with respect to climate finance, adaptation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
- (b) the outcomes of India's engagements with developed countries and multilateral institutions on delivery of climate finance and technology transfer commitments;
- (c) the manner in which domestic institutional mechanisms, including platforms such as National Institute for Research and Application of Natural Resources to Transform, Adapt and Build Resilience (NIRANTAR) portal are being leveraged to strengthen coordination, monitoring and effective implementation of India's climate commitments; and
- (d) the steps proposed to translate India's climate diplomacy outcomes into actionable policies and programmes at the national and sub-national levels?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b) At COP 30, India reiterated provisions and principles of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, particularly, the common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, equity, and means of implementation to be provided to developing countries. In the interest of Global South, India called for standing agenda item on implementation of Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement. The Article places a clear obligation on developed countries to provide financial resources to developing countries. While highlighting the gaps in the commitments for doubling international public finance for adaptation, India called for strengthening and scaling-up public finance flows for adaptation. In the context of

global goal for adaptation, India supported call for outcomes in the interests of developing countries, including a minimum package of indicators without any additional reporting burden and with flexibility for developing countries as per their national circumstances.

India called upon the developed countries to demonstrate greater climate ambition and honour their commitments. It was highlighted that climate finance continues to be the key barrier to raised ambition. It was asserted that developed countries must reach net zero far earlier than their current target dates and deliver new, additional, and concessional climate finance at a scale of trillions, not billions for implementing climate commitments of developing countries.

India played a key role in securing a two-year work programme on climate finance, reinforcing the climate finance obligations of developed countries under Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement. Agreement was reached to pursue efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 relative to 2025 levels. The Parties agreed to implement the Technology Implementation Programme (TIP) to address the challenges and priorities identified by the developing countries.

(c) and (d) India's approach to climate action is guided by its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Long-term Low-carbon Development Strategy, both submitted to the UNFCCC. These are monitored as per extant provisions of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. The NIRANTAR is established to steer research, training and capacity building on environment, forest, and climate change with a science-policy interface to drive a sustainable and climate resilient economy.

The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which is the overarching policy framework and comprises of national missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India, human health, and strategic knowledge on climate change. Further, 34 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC. In addition, the Government has launched many schemes and programs to scale up India's action on both, the adaptation and mitigation. Appropriate measures are being taken under these schemes and programs across many sectors, including water, agriculture, forest, energy and enterprise, sustainable mobility and housing, waste management, circular economy, and resource efficiency, etc. Apart from resolutely addressing climate change domestically, India has created and continues to nurture global initiatives to support climate action worldwide. To foster international collaboration on climate action, India has launched multilateral initiatives such as International Solar Alliance (ISA), Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), and Leadership Group for Industry Transition (LeadIT).
