

Press Release
Subject: Climate Actions by India

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is participating in the the high-level segment of 6th Conference of Parties (COP-26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) titled 'World Leaders' Summit' (WLS) on 1-2 November, 2021.

India has set ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) goals for post-2020 period under the Paris Agreement, which are 2 degree Celsius compatible. These include a reduction in emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level, as well as achieving 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. India is also pursuing a target of 450 GW of installed renewable energy capacity by 2030. India has already achieved the earlier target of 100 GW mark of installed renewable energy capacity and is on track to achieve the revised renewable energy target of 450 GW. India is clearly the best performer among the G-20 countries on climate action and as per the Climate Change Performance Index 2021, India is among the top 10 performers in the world.

A number of actions geared towards the objective of mitigating climate change have been taken by India, including:

- 1) A comprehensive National Action Plan on Climate Change is being implemented across various Ministries.
- 2) Forest and tree cover span 24.56 per cent of the geographical area of India and has increased by 1.3 million hectares (1.65%) between 2015 and 2019, thanks to initiatives such as the National Afforestation Programme, the National Mission for Green India, and the National Green Highways Mission (target of 140,000 km long tree plantations along the sides of the highways). India had restored 9.81 million hectares of forests in 5 years between 2012 and 2017.
- 3) India has launched the Green Energy Corridor Project, which aims for evacuation of large-scale renewable energy, as well as setting up smart grids under the National Smart Grid Mission.
- 4) India has launched a National Hydrogen Energy Mission, which aims to make India a global hub for the production and export of green hydrogen (hydrogen from green energy sources).
- 5) India is giving a massive fillip to E-Mobility and Zero Emission Vehicles, which provides an excellent opportunity for new areas of investments. India is one of 16 member countries of the Electric Vehicles Initiative (EVI), a multi-government policy forum dedicated to accelerating the introduction and adoption of electric vehicles. A "Go Electric" Campaign has been launched to raise awareness about the adoption of Electric Vehicles and Electric Cooking appliances.
- 6) Under the National Bio-fuels Policy of 2018, a target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol and 5% blending of bio-diesel in diesel by 2025 is being pursued (original target date was 2030).
- 7) India has been promoting global initiatives to address climate change. These include the International Solar Alliance (jointly with France), The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and The Leadership Group on Industry Transition (LeadIT – jointly with Sweden).

- 8) India has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for phase down of HFCs.
- 9) Affordable LED bulb deployment under the Unnat Jyoti scheme, to promote energy-efficient lighting with the attendant benefits of reduced energy consumption, has been a great success.
- 10) International eco-label “Blue Flag” has accorded the Blue Flag Certification for 10 Indian beaches.
- 11) India has launched a Climate Change Knowledge Portal (<https://www.cckpindia.nic.in/>) which captures sector-wise adaptation and mitigation actions.
- 12) India is advocating for IPR regimes that will enable global R&D collaborations for development and transfer of clean technologies. India is also looking to develop technologies to enable low carbon growth with special focus on technologies for clean generation from fossil fuels, energy management and storage systems for renewable energy.
- 13) India’s per capita emissions are 60% lower than the global average (0.6 tons of oil equivalent compared to 1.8 tons globally). Its contribution to global emissions that have caused climate change is negligible. Despite having around 18% of the global population, India has consumed only 3.5% of the overall emissions prior to 1990, and since then 4.84% till 2017. India’s historical emissions (~ 4% over 1850 to 2017) and current annual GHG emissions (~ 7%) remain very low. It uses only around 6% of the world’s primary energy.
