

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1698**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2023

**Global Budget Conference**

1698. DR. DHAL SINGH BISEN:

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

- (a) whether India has used much less than its fair share of the global carbon budget, leading to an increase in carbon emissions;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps taken to increase India's contribution to the global carbon budget;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to send an expert panel from India to the next Global Budget Conference under Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) and (b) Cumulative emissions from various countries is the most important parameter as its how show much of the global carbon budget has been used by each country and whether this is in accordance with their fair share. As per the compilation provided by the website, Climate Equity Monitor (<https://climateequitymonitor.in>), based on data compiled from primary sources, all developed countries have consumed more than their fair share of the global carbon budget, until 2019.

As a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India periodically submits its National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UNFCCC which includes national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory. As per India's third BUR submitted to the UNFCCC in February 2021, net GHG emissions for 2016 are 2.5 billion tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e. Our annual per capita emissions are 1.96 tCO<sub>2</sub> which is less than one third of the world's per capita GHG emissions and our annual emissions in 2016 are only about 5 percent of the global emissions. India has contributed only around 4 percent of global cumulative emissions from 1850 to 2019, despite being home to around 17 percent of humanity. On the basis of equity, which means the equitable

sharing of global common resources, India has used much less than its fair share of global carbon budget.

Climate change is a global collective action problem to be addressed through multilateralism and nations of the World must adhere to using only their respective fair shares of the global carbon budget. Being a developing country, the emissions of India according to the UNFCCC, will grow to meet its social and development needs. India, seeks to achieve this through its long term low carbon development strategy reaching net zero in 2070 and, will stay within its fair share of global carbon budget. This will enable India's inclusive and sustainable development while adhering to the foundational principles of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR&RC) of the UNFCCC.

As per the Seventh National Communications of USA and European Union submitted to the UNFCCC, their total emissions in 2015 are pegged at 6,671 million tone CO<sub>2</sub>e and 4,450 million tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e respectively. The projected emissions for 2030 are 6,194 million tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e for USA and 3,872 million tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e for European Union.

The Government of India stands committed to combating climate change through its several programmes and schemes including the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, and strategic knowledge for climate change. The NAPCC provides an overarching framework for all climate actions. Thirty-four States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with NAPCC taking into account the State-specific issues relating to climate change. These SAPCCs outline sector-specific and cross-sectoral priority actions, including adaptation. Apart from resolutely addressing climate change domestically, India has launched international coalitions such as International Solar Alliance (ISA) and Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI). Initiatives under CDRI and ISA, viz, Infrastructure for Resilient Island States (IRIS) and Green Grids Initiative—One Sun One World One Grid (GGI-OSOWOG) stand launched. Along with Sweden, India co-leads the Leadership Group for Industry Transition (Lead-IT) for voluntary low carbon transition of hard to abate sectors.

As a result of the aforesaid measures, India has progressively continued decoupling of economic growth from green house gas emissions. India's emission intensity of gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced by 24 per cent between 2005 and 2016. Further, India has also overachieved one of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) announced at Paris Climate Summit (2015) by already meeting 40 percent of its cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil sources as of November 2021, which is almost nine years ahead of schedule. The current share as of December 2022 is 42.53%. The share of solar and wind in India's energy mix is also growing to support its clean energy transition.

(c) and (d) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an intergovernmental body formed jointly by World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1988. It is currently in its Sixth Assessment cycle.

Considerations of global carbon budget as are scientifically necessary are part of the overall work/tasks of IPCC. The government, as a member of IPCC, sends its official delegation to all relevant sessions and activities of IPCC and promotes participation of its scientific community in the scientific/technical activities of the IPCC.

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