

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1314**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021

**Roadmap to utilize climate finance**

1314. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has demanded a trillion dollars over the next decade from developed countries to adapt to and mitigate the challenges arising from global warming, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government has developed any roadmap to utilise that amount, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) & (b) Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with quantified targets to reduce the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level, to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030, and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. India's NDC also categorically states that adaptation to climate change in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change by enhancing investments is a priority.

India's NDC has provided a preliminary estimate that at least USD 2.5 trillion (at 2014-15) would be required for meeting India's climate actions from 2015 to 2030. India's NDC submission also noted that substantial scaling up of climate actions would require correspondingly greater resource and technology transfer for India. A detailed and full scale assessment on international climate finance needs would depend upon the gap between actual cost of implementing India's plans and what could be made available from domestic resources.

Providing new and additional financial resources as well as transfer of technology to address the global climate change challenge are among the commitments and responsibilities of the developed countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

(UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement. India will also require its due share from such international financial resources and technological support.

India, as a part of the National Statement delivered by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at the 26th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP-26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Glasgow, United Kingdom in November 2021, has made the following further announcements:

- i. India's non-fossil energy capacity to reach 500 GW by 2030.
- ii. India will meet 50 per cent of its energy requirements with renewable energy by 2030.
- iii. India will reduce its total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now to 2030.
- iv. India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45 per cent by 2030, over 2005 levels.
- v. By 2070, India will achieve the target of net zero emissions.

While making the above announcements, Hon'ble Prime Minister has further stated that India resolved to move forward with new commitments and in such times, the transfer of climate finance and low cost climate technologies becomes more important. India expects developed countries to provide climate finance of US \$1 trillion per year to the developing countries.

The Government is implementing the 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 and strategic knowledge on climate change. Further, 33 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, sustainable mobility and housing, waste management, etc. The government has also constituted an Apex Committee for Implementation of Paris Agreement to generate a coordinated response on climate change matters that ensures India is on track towards meeting its obligations under the Paris Agreement including its NDC.

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