



ED/ CHT/ 06/2881

27<sup>th</sup> July, 2021

**Sub: Lok Sabha Unstarred Diary No.5623 for the answer on 30.7.2021 on 'Study on Climate Change'.**

**Q(a): Whether the Government has constituted and study group/committee to study drastic changes in climate in the country;**

**Q(b): if so, the details thereof; and**

**Reply (a & b):** MoEF&CC may reply.

**Q(c): The other measures taken by the Government to control climate change impact and prevent decline of environment?**

**CHT input:**

Govt. of India is taking actions to fulfill its 'Intended Nationally Determined Contributions' (INDCs) pledge made under the Paris Agreement for three major goals;

1. To bring down the emission intensity of its GDP by 33-35% by 2030 over 2005 levels.
2. Increase the share of non-fossil fuels to 40% of the total electricity generation capacity
3. To create additional carbon sink of 2.5-3.0 billion tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover.

Both the energy and emission intensities of India's gross domestic product (GDP) have decreased by more than 20% over the past decade. This represents commendable progress even as total energy related carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions continue to rise. India's per capita emissions today are 1.6 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>, well below the global average of 4.4 tonne.

Several mission mode projects have been taken by the Govt. in this regard as under;

**1. Decarbonisation of fuels:**

- Increasing share of gas in the India's energy basket from the current 6.2% to 15 % by 2030.
- National Biofuels Policy 2018: Launched in June 2018, the policy aims to utilise, develop and promote domestic feedstock and its utilisation for production of biofuels. The policy aims for blending of 10% ethanol in MS by 2022 and 20% ethanol in MS by 2025 by vol., blending of 5% biodiesel by vol. in diesel is targeted by 2030. For promoting use of CBG, Govt. of India launched the SATAT (Sustainable



Alternative for Affordable Transportation) scheme in 2018. The SATAT initiative envisages establishing 5000 CBG plants across the country with an estimated production of 15 MMTPA of CBG by 2022-23.

- The Union Budget for 2021-22 has announced a National Hydrogen Energy Mission (NHM) that will draw up a road map for using hydrogen as an energy source and focus on generation of hydrogen from green power resources.

## 2. Energy Efficiency Improvement:

- Govt. has launched very ambitious PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) scheme, which aims at reducing specific energy consumption and promoting energy efficiency in energy intensive sectors of the economy and has accomplished impressive achievements.
  - Replacing incandescent light bulbs with LEDs (under the Ujala scheme), installing solar pumps, etc.
3. CO<sub>2</sub> capture and Injecting into oil fields for Enhanced Oil Recovery
  4. With the introduction of the GST in India in July 2017, the Clean Energy Cess was abolished and a new cess on coal production, called the GST Compensation Cess, was put in its place at the same rate of Rs 400 per tonne. The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) was established in August, 2015 to meet the cost of adaptation to climate change for the State and Union Territories of India that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

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