

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1181
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.12.2024

Global temperature rise

1181. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that UN Report indicates that the world needs to bring down its emission by 43 per cent of its emissions in 2019 by 2030 to keep the world within the safe limit of global temperature rise;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that emissions under the current mitigation measures is only 2 per cent below 2019 levels; and
- (c) how leaders and nations would address these issues along with, climate financing and other issues at COP-29 in Baku?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b) The contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (AR6) on 'Mitigation of Climate Change' concludes that, in scenarios of limiting warming to 1.5 °C (with over 50 per cent likelihood by 2100) with no or limited overshoot over the course of the century, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are to be reduced by 43 (34–60) per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level. These findings have been quoted in a report published in October 2024 by the Secretariat to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Further, the UNFCCC report projects that considering full implementation of the latest nationally determined contributions (NDCs) of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, the total global GHG emissions in 2030 without Land use land-use change and forestry, are estimated to be around 2.6 per cent lower than that in 2019.

(c) An inter-ministerial delegation represented India at the 29th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 29) to the UNFCCC in Baku, Azerbaijan from 11 to 22 November 2024. The outcomes of the COP 29 are in the format of various decisions on the agenda items under the UNFCCC, its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. 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 UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. On work programme for mitigation, the Parties, *inter-alia*, recognized that Parties are at different stages of development having different capacities and national circumstances, and enhanced support for developing country Parties is necessary to enable to achieve higher ambition in their actions towards combating climate change.
