

## **India's statement at FSV Session, 06<sup>th</sup> November 2021**

- We welcome this opportunity to interact with the Parties in this valuable stage of the FSV process for India's Third BUR. India holds multilateral process in high esteem. India takes its responsibilities and commitments under the multilateral process with utmost seriousness. It is in this perspective that we have prepared an exhaustive BUR.
- BUR3 was particularly challenging as an important part of it was conducted and finalized during the COVID19 pandemic. Nevertheless, India held steady to its commitment on BUR3, as indeed it did for all its other commitments to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.
- Despite having more than 17% of the global population, India's historical emissions (~ 4% over 1850 to 2017) and current annual GHG emissions (~ 5%) remain very low.
- India's per capita GHG emissions (including LULUCF) in 2016, based on the national inventory reported in Chapter 2, were 1.96 t CO<sub>2</sub>e which is less than one third of the world's per capita GHG emissions (6.55 t CO<sub>2</sub>e) (CAIT database, 2020) for the same year.
- We emphasize that India is particularly vulnerable to climate change, a point which many friends overlook in their eagerness to understand our mitigation efforts.
- To follow a sustainable path to development, India has taken several mitigation actions. There is no sector that has been left untouched while planning and implementing climate mitigation actions. They span across the entire economy and society.
- India has progressively continued decoupling of economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions. India's emission intensity of gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced by 24 % between 2005 and 2016.
- In the last 7 years, India's installed solar energy capacity has increased 17 times, and stands at about 46 GW as on date.
- India has also proactively contributed to multilateral efforts to combat climate change. Apart from resolutely addressing climate change domestically, for the world, we have created and continue to nurture International Solar Alliance (ISA) and Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI). We are also taking the lead with Sweden in

innovation for hard to abate sectors with a view to promoting voluntary action for low carbon transition. We are consciously pursuing our National Hydrogen Mission. So, when India speaks on climate change, it does so from a position of strength and responsibility.

- India is a megadiverse country, supporting four biodiversity hotspots of the world, and our forests are providing all the four ecosystem services.
- India's 15% of total carbon dioxide emission in 2016 was removed from the atmosphere by the LULUCF. Between 2015 and 2019, the forest and tree cover increased by 13,031 km<sup>2</sup> and mangrove cover increased by 235 km<sup>2</sup>. Populations of Asiatic lion, elephant, rhino increased many folds in last 5 to 6 years.
- India has been riding the tier ladder in inventory estimation and around 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of our emissions are estimated using higher tiers and also deploy 2006 guidelines.
- Our MRV system is evolving. The operational design of measurement, reporting and verification in India is implemented in a decentralized manner. Efforts are distributed at multiple levels of governance – This is an appropriate strategy for a vast and diverse nation. Many schemes are transparently tracked through online web-portals and digital dashboards.
- Capacity building needs remain a great challenge. India looks forward to climate finance and technology transfer for the expansion in scale and scope of its mitigation and adaptation activities.
- India received 58 questions from the team of technical experts in the ICA process and 24 questions from seven countries through FSV portal during the window open for parties to ask written questions. All these had been duly replied and uploaded on FSV portal before the due date of 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021.
- Thank you one and all for your patient hearing.

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