

Leaders' Summit on Climate

Why in News

Recently, the Leaders' Summit on Climate was convened by the US President virtually.

- 40 world leaders, including the Prime Minister of India, were invited to the event to underscore the urgency of stronger climate action.
- This summit is seen as a key milestone on the road to the <u>United Nations Climate Change</u>

 Conference, <u>Conference of the Parties</u> 26 (COP 26) in November 2021 in Glasgow, Scotland.

Key Points

- India-US Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership:
 - About:
 - It is a joint climate and clean energy initiative of India with the US.
 - It will demonstrate how the world can align swift climate action with inclusive and resilient economic development, taking into account national circumstances and sustainable development priorities.
 - Objective:
 - Mobilise investments, demonstrate clean technologies and enable green collaborations in India that could also create templates of <u>sustainable</u> <u>development</u> for other developing countries.
 - Two Main Tracks of the Initiative:
 - The Strategic Clean Energy Partnership.
 - The Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue.
- US' Stand:
 - Pledged:
 - To **cut the US's** <u>GreenHouse Gas (GHG)</u> **in half by the year 2030** and called **upon** other nations to **"set higher climate ambitions"** that will create jobs at home, advance innovative technologies and help countries vulnerable to the impact of climate change.
 - To double its **public** <u>climate financing</u> **to developing countries** and triple public financing for climate adaptation in developing countries by 2024.
 - NDC:
 - It submitted a new **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** target that aims to reduce its **GHG** emissions by 50-52% below 2005 levels.
 - The US has rejoined the <u>Paris Agreement.</u>
 - Applauded:

• India for **stepping up its climate change commitment including the partnership with the US** to deploy 450 gigawatts of renewable power to meet the ambitious 2030 target for climate action and clean energy.

China's Stand:

Carbon Neutrality:

- Its carbon emissions will peak before 2030 and the country will achieve <u>carbon</u> neutrality **by 2060.**
 - Promoted its green <u>Belt and Road Initiative</u> and announced efforts to "strictly control coal-fired power generation projects" and phase down coal consumption.
- Common but Differentiated Responsibilities:
 - It also emphasised on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which argues for long-time polluters such as developed countries to do more to fight the climate crisis.

• India's Stand:

• Emissions:

• India was already doing its part and that the country's per capita <u>carbon</u> <u>emissions</u> are 60% lower than the global average.

Commitment:

- India's ambitious renewable energy target of 450 GW by 2030.
- Despite its development challenges, India has taken many bold steps on clean energy, energy efficiency, afforestation and biodiversity. India is among few countries whose NDCs are 2°C compatible.
- Emphasis:
 - Emphasised its encouragement of global initiatives such as the <u>International</u>
 Solar Alliance and the <u>Coalition for Disaster Resilience Infrastructure</u>.
- Some Indian Initiatives to Fight Climate Change:
 - National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)
 - Bharat Stage-VI (BS-VI) emission norms
 - **UIALA scheme**
 - National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)

Way Forward

- There is an urgent need for every country, city, business and financial institution to adopt concrete plans for transitioning to net-zero.
- Even more urgent is for governments to match this long-term ambition with concrete actions now, as trillions of dollars are mobilised to overcome the <u>Covid-19 pandemic</u>.
 Revitalising economies is our chance to re-engineer our future.
- The **G7 Summit** in June 2021 offers the opportunity for the world's wealthiest countries to step up and provide the necessary financial commitments that will **ensure the success of COP26.**

Source: IE

