Government of India

India's Nationally Determined Contribution (2031-2035)

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INDIA'S NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION
(2031-2035)

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INDIA'S NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (2031-2035)

WORKING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FUTURE AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

सम्-गच्छ-ध्वम्,

सम्-व-दद्वम् ,

सम् वो मनानसि जानताम्

Transliteration

sam-gachchhadhvam,

samvadadhvam,

sama vo manānsi jānatām

English Translation

Let us move together,

Let us all interact together, and

Everyone's minds should also be one.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

India, with its rich cultural heritage and diverse landscapes, has long embraced an environment-friendly way of life rooted in tradition and spirituality. From ancient practices like worshipping rivers and trees to sustainable farming techniques and water conservation methods such as stepwells and rainwater harvesting, India's culture emphasizes harmony with nature. Forests, wetlands, and sacred groves continue to be protected in many regions due to religious reverence and community-driven conservation.

The country's landscapes are equally diverse from the snow-capped Himalayas in the north to the lush Western Ghats and the expansive Thar Desert, to the rich coastal ecosystems of the east and west.

Today, while India marches on the path towards 'Viksit Bharat' (developed nation), there is a strong push towards climate resilience and just transition, traditional eco-conscious living, and blending modern solutions with age-old values of sustainability. As Mahatma Gandhi said, *"Earth has enough for everyone's need but not for anyone's greed"* - a philosophy that continues to guide India's approach to sustainable development.

As we put together the new nationally determined contribution for enhanced global collective climate actions, it is critical to ensure that these are balanced, equitable, inclusive, comprehensive, and pragmatic. These should address all the elements of ambitious climate action- Adaptation, Mitigation, Loss and Damage due to impacts of climate change, Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building and Transparency of Action and Support. At the same time, the genuine requirements of developing countries like India for an equitable carbon and development space to achieve sustainable development and eradication of poverty needs to be safeguarded.

The enhancement of ambition, particularly for developing countries such as India, is closely linked to the effective provision of means of implementation, including predictable, adequate, and accessible climate finance. In this context, sustained international efforts to strengthen climate finance will be essential to enable higher ambition, consistent with national circumstances and development priorities, and to advance collective progress towards achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.

2.0 SPIRIT AND APPROACH FOR INDIA'S NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) 2031-2035

India is among one of the few countries to have met goals of its first NDC submitted in 2015, ahead of schedule. It achieved 40 per cent cumulative electrical power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy sources in 2021 and reduced the emission intensity of India's GDP from 2005 levels by 33 per cent in 2019; nine and eleven years before the target year of 2030, respectively. After achieving certain goals of its first NDC (2015), India updated its NDC in 2022.

The country is on track to achieve its current NDC (2021-2030). As on 28-02-2026, India's non-fossil fuel based electric power installed capacity was 52.57% of the total installed capacity that demonstrates achievement of one of the goals five years ahead of the committed timeline. The emission intensity of India's GDP reduced by 36% between 2005 to 2020. India is also on track to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3.0 billion tonnes of CO_2 eq. through forest and tree cover by 2030. During 2005 to 2021, additional carbon sink of 2.29 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent has been created.

India's NDC for 2031-2035 is guided by the following considerations:

i. **Vision for 'VIKSIT BHARAT @2047':** Eradication of poverty, avoiding risks to food production, and sustainable development are three integrated principles deeply embedded in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Therefore, the framework for global climate action must safeguard the legitimate development needs of developing countries like India, which are essential to improve the quality of life for their vulnerable population while fulfilling their climate commitments.

   India is aspiring to become a developed nation by 2047. The vision 'Viksit Bharat @2047' aims to attain new heights of prosperity, making best facilities available in rural and urban areas, adopting a pro-citizen governance model, and building world-class modern infrastructure.

   India aims to deliver on its ambitious targets of universal access to services like water, sanitation, waste management, affordable housing, electric power in line with short and medium horizon goals set out by the current initiatives of the government including fulfilment of sustainable development goals. 'No one should be left behind' ought to be the *mantra* to move forward. To reach amongst the top nations in Human Development Index, India as a country aspires to work tirelessly to achieve more than its climate commitments and achieve an equitable and high paced growth. For India to move from a lower-middle-income economy to a developed nation, economic progress needs to be supported by improvements in technology, skilled human resources, robust infrastructure, and sound fiscal strategies.

ii. **Commitment to sustainable growth, while following low-carbon strategies:** The transition towards a low-carbon economy entails social and transactional adjustments; for India, this transition is being advanced as an integral element of sustainable, inclusive, and resilient growth. India remains committed to pursuing low-carbon development pathways that are firmly anchored in its national circumstances, developmental priorities, and long-term economic aspirations. Accordingly, the pace and scale of this transition will be calibrated to ensure that growth, poverty eradication, and social development objectives are fully safeguarded.

In this regard, the focus is also on encouraging sustainable consumption and production patterns through 'Mission LiFE' (Lifestyle for Environment), placing people-centric behavioural change at the core of climate action, alongside policy-driven and technology-based low-carbon strategies. This approach seeks to harmonize climate ambition with socio-economic development imperatives. Consequently, the availability of adequate, timely, and predictable climate finance remains critical to enabling India's sustainable low-carbon transition.

iii. **India's minimal historical contribution towards global warming and its unique developmental needs and special national circumstances:** The historical accumulation of greenhouse gases (GHGs) since the Industrial Revolution has caused global warming, a problem that has been exacerbated by the inadequate response of developed countries. Despite the adoption of the UNFCCC, the failure of many developed nations to meet their obligations has created a "mitigation ambition gap" that calls for stronger global action from them.

India's per capita emissions remain amongst the lowest globally, at approximately one-third of the world average. During the period from 2005 to 2019, India's economy expanded at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of nearly 7 per cent, while emissions increased at nearly 4 percent. This sustained divergence underscores a clear decoupling trend, with emissions growth significantly lower than the corresponding economic expansion. As a result, India has consistently reduced the emissions intensity of its economy, reflecting a progressively more resource-efficient and sustainable development trajectory.

iv. **Need for fair, equitable and just sharing of global carbon budget:** India's climate policy is anchored in the principles of equity and climate justice, emphasizing that the global carbon budget must be shared fairly among the nations. Having historically used far less than its equitable share, India asserts that both past and future responsibilities should be assessed by each country's cumulative emissions. Guided by the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), India seeks to balance development priorities with sustainable pathways. Accordingly, it has pledged to achieve net-zero by 2070, pursuing low-carbon growth strategies consistent with national circumstances and within its fair share of the global carbon budget.

India's approach towards climate action is shaped by the following principles:

i. **Addressing the challenges of climate change requires compassion and wisdom:** India, despite being a minor contributor to the problem, has been an active and constructive participant in global efforts to address climate change. This also reflects India's commitment to nature-friendly lifestyles and its principles of sustainability. India's path to development has always been more environmentally conscious.

   India has consciously pursued a development pathway that seeks to balance economic growth with environmental stewardship. At its current stage of development, the approach underscores our efforts to integrate sustainability considerations into growth strategies. This outcome reflects sustained efforts to develop and transfer cleaner technologies, incorporate sustainability principles across policy frameworks, and a continued commitment to environmentally responsible and resource-efficient practices.

ii. **Humanity's progress has always been greatest when we have collectively risen to our responsibility to the world and to the future generations:** Human ingenuity and intellect along with enhanced international cooperation will be critical in finding solutions to global challenge of climate change. As Mahatma Gandhi said, *"One must care about the world one will not see."* This spirit of intergenerational responsibility and compassion for future generations is at the heart of India's climate philosophy.

iii. **India presents a unique opportunity for the world to support climate-friendly growth**. The country is striving to achieve economic development with minimal emissions by employing new technologies for low-carbon growth. This presents a unique opportunity to the world to collaborate and support climate-friendly growth in India, where emission intensity reductions achieved per dollar spent can be much greater.

iv. **India is committed to engage actively and constructively in climate multilateralism.** India supports the establishment of a cooperative and equitable global architecture that reflects the principles of climate justice, equity**,** and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). India has committed to ambitious domestic climate policies, including renewable energy expansion, ecosystem preservation, and climate adaptation measures. These initiatives reflect India's strong commitment in ecologically sustainable development and intergenerational equity. Through this balanced approach, India seeks to contribute meaningfully to collective global efforts towards achieving a sustainable future for all.

v. **India places emphasis on South-South cooperation as an important pillar of global climate action.** Through capacity building and knowledge sharing, including through platforms such as the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, India supports developing countries in addressing climate change in line with their national circumstances. Such cooperation is complementary to, and not a substitute for, the obligations of developed countries under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

In shaping its NDC for 2031–2035, India has considered the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST), principle of CBDR-RC, and equity with a view to harmonize national realities, developmental priorities, and the need for greater ambition in climate action, in line with the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

3.0 INDIA'S NDC FOR 2031-2035

Keeping in view the vision of 'Viksit Bharat 2047', which is an inclusive, citizen-led mission aimed at building a developed, sustainable, and innovative India through economic reforms, human empowerment, technological progress, and strengthened governance, supported by measurable outcomes and ambitious targets for 2047; and coupled with the commitment to pursue low-carbon pathways, along with optimism about the unhindered availability of clean technologies and global financial resources;

India hereby communicates its **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** for the period 2031–2035, in accordance with the provisions and principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement:

1) Aligned with the vision of a **Viksit Bharat by 2047**; endeavour to adopt a **climate friendly and a cleaner path** than the one followed hitherto by others at corresponding level of economic development.

2) To **better adapt** to climate change by enhancing investment in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management.

3) To **reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 47 percent** by **2035**, from 2005 level.

4) To achieve about **60 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity** from **non-fossil fuel-based energy resources** by **2035**, with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance.

5) To **create carbon sink of 3.5 to 4.0 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent** through forest and tree cover by **2035** as compared to the baseline year of 2005.

6) To put forward and further propagate a **healthy and sustainable way of living** based on **traditions and values of conservation and moderation**, including through **a mass movement for 'LIFE'– 'Lifestyle for Environment'** as a key to combating climate change.

7) To mobilize **domestic, and new and additional finance** from developed countries to implement the above adaptation and mitigation actions in view of the resources required and the resource gap.

8) To **build capacities**, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting-edge climate technology in India and for joint collaborative R&D for such future technologies.

It is clarified that India's NDC does not commit the country to any specific emission reduction obligations for individual sectors, including for agriculture. The objective is to reduce the overall emissions intensity of its economy, *inter-alia,* by promoting deployment of clean energy and enhanced energy efficiency, while also safeguarding vulnerable sectors and communities.

Under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, developed countries are obligated to provide finance, technology, and capacity building support for addressing climate change. India, in turn, will require its fair share of these resources and support to advance its climate goals. The effective implementation of India's NDC depends on provision of additional support such as financial resources, technology transfer, and capacity-building by developed countries, in accordance with the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

4.0 INDIA'S CLIMATE ACTIONS

India has adopted a multi-pronged climate action strategy combining mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development, anchored in its National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises nine missions spanning solar energy, energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, human health, water, agriculture, forests, Himalayan ecosystem, and strategic knowledge for climate change.

In recent years, India has intensified its adaptation efforts. On the mitigation side, India has rapidly scaled up renewable energy, enhancing solar and wind generation, enhancing green hydrogen production, deploying energy efficiency measures, and promoting clean technologies. Almost all the States have prepared state specific action plans aligned with the NAPCC. State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) align state-level policies with national targets and are being appropriately revised to incorporate updated climate risks and vulnerabilities.

Overall, to meet the goals of currently active NDC and to ultimately reach net-zero by 2070, a range of policy measures have been introduced to scale up country's climate action. India's approach seeks to balance its development priorities with climate resilience, reducing emissions intensity while enhancing adaptive capacity in

vulnerable sectors like agriculture, water, health, and ecosystems.

In addition to its strong domestic climate actions, India has spearheaded key global initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), both of which it continues to strengthen. India is also partnering to drive innovation in hard-to-abate sectors, low-cost solutions to carbon capture storage and utilisation and promotion of renewable energy with storage, demonstrating leadership in advancing collaborative climate solutions.

5.0 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND CONSIDERATION OF FAIRNESS AND AMBITION

Finance, technology transfer, and capacity building support constitute the foundational pillars for the implementation of India's climate commitments under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. These enablers are particularly critical for developing countries like India, which face the dual challenge of climate vulnerability and development imperatives.

Means of implementation play a central role in enhancing global climate ambition, as the availability of adequate, predictable, and accessible support enables developing countries to undertake stronger mitigation and adaptation actions. The UNFCCC is grounded in the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), which acknowledges that nations have contributed unevenly to climate change and possess differing capacities to respond. Under this framework, developed countries have a clear obligation to extend support to developing nations for both mitigation and adaptation measures.

A significant share of developing countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) is conditional upon the availability of adequate means of implementation, particularly finance, technology transfer, and capacity building. Without sufficient funding, technology cooperation, and capacity-building, these conditional commitments cannot be fulfilled, resulting in an "ambition gap" that weakens the collective objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Deliberations under UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COPs), have consistently highlighted the vast mismatch between current climate finance flows and the trillions of dollars required annually by developing countries to meet their climate targets. This shortfall in finance remains one of the most significant obstacles to accelerating climate action.

Recent data from the Second Needs Determination Report (UNFCCC SCF 2024) indicates a significant escalation in the financial resources required by the developing countries for implementing NDCs. The updated estimates project a cumulative financing need ranging from USD 5.012 trillion to USD 6.852 trillion by the year 2030. This implies an annual mobilization requirement of approximately USD 455–584 billion between 2019 and 2030. These figures underscore the critical imperative for scaled-up international support to match the implementation ambitions of developing nations.

Scaled-up, predictable climate finance must be viewed not as aid, but as an essential instrument to build trust and enable all countries to progress towards a global low-carbon and climate-resilient future. Providing new and additional financial resources, along with technology transfer, is a core commitment of developed nations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. India, like other developing countries, will require its fair share of international finance and technological support to meet its climate goals effectively.

Accurately assessing and quantifying the investment needs for both climate adaptation and mitigation in a country as diverse and dynamic as India is a complex exercise. The fast-evolving nature of technology and innovation further complicates these calculations. Although different studies provide varying estimates, they uniformly underscore a critical reality: the financial resources required to meet climate goals are substantial. India reserves the right to make additional submission regarding detailed assessment on climate finance that would depend upon the gap between actual cost of implementing India's plans and what could be made available from international resources.

Technology and innovation are central to addressing the challenges of climate change, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation. India recognizes the critical importance of strengthening its research and development (R&D) base for climate-resilient and green technologies while simultaneously pursuing its long-term developmental goals, including self-reliance and reduced dependence on imports.

Under the UNFCCC, developed countries are obligated to promote, facilitate, and finance access to environmentally sound technologies for developing nations, enabling them to meet their climate commitments. This support should be provided on favourable terms to ensure effective utilization, widespread dissemination, and deployment. Mechanisms for technology transfer include joint ventures, licensing, and public-private partnerships. However, progress from developed countries on these commitments has been limited, and challenges remain around technology co-creation, intellectual property rights (IPR), and equitable access. At the national level, India has taken steps to strengthen its R&D ecosystem.

A core challenge for India is assessing the technological needs across sectors and regions. This involves understanding the scale and feasibility of deployment, evaluating the risks that various adaptation options can address, mapping short, medium, and long-term implementation horizons, and estimating associated costs and benefits. Climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, biodiversity and ecosystems, health, and infrastructure are particularly vulnerable, necessitating technologies that enhance resilience and support disaster risk management.

Given the rapidly evolving technological landscape, predicting future technology requirements is complex. Effective climate adaptation and mitigation depend on both the transfer of existing technologies and the development of homegrown solutions, supported by adequate financing. India has consistently advocated for global collaboration in R&D for clean and sustainable technologies and for facilitating their transfer to developing countries without imposing prohibitive IPR costs. Funding mechanisms, including potential dedicated windows under the Green Climate Fund (GCF), could help offset these costs.

Each country's technological needs are shaped by its workforce, infrastructure, and knowledge base. As such, continuous knowledge creation, innovation ecosystem development, and technology deployment are essential. India's approach prioritizes low-cost clean technologies that are ready for real-world application as well as those requiring focused research, including conceptual-stage innovations. While there are many areas that require global collaborative research, some immediate needs include renewables with energy storage and management systems, green hydrogen, carbon capture and utilization, manufacturing of high-efficiency solar PV modules, long duration energy storage and other solutions that support low-carbon growth while ensuring the energy security.

India's climate action agenda demands extensive capacity building encompassing skill enhancement and training across multiple sectors. Although precise assessments are yet to be made, significant resources will be essential for implementing effective capacity-building programs at both national and state levels to tackle climate change challenges. Support from international mechanisms is expected to complement these efforts. Additionally, bolstering research and development institutions for pre-competitive research will be crucial to advance technological solutions.

India's climate strategy is rooted in the principles of equity, CBDR-RC and sustainable development, guided by the UNFCCC Articles 3.1 and 4.7 and the Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. While India is home to nearly 17% of the world's population, it accounts for less than 4% of cumulative global carbon dioxide emissions, and its per capita emissions remain significantly lower than the global average, reflecting its development needs and historically minimal contribution to climate change.

In this context, India emphasizes that its climate efforts must be evaluated relative to its fair share of the remaining global carbon budget, ensuring that developmental rights are preserved while contributing meaningfully to global mitigation. India is committed to reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP and advancing low-carbon transitions. The key initiatives towards adoption of cleaner pathways and enhanced climate adaptation capacity demonstrate India's ambition to pursue sustainable development while remaining within its fair share of the global carbon budget.

India has consistently emphasized that global climate ambition must be matched by equitable support from the developed countries. This includes mobilization of climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building, in accordance with commitments under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. The shortfall in climate finance has been repeatedly noted by the Parties and they have also underscored the need for renewed efforts to support developing nations. Access to affordable low-carbon technologies and financing is critical for India to accelerate its transition while honoring its developmental responsibilities. Time and again, India has stressed the importance of global partnerships to make clean energy accessible, while simultaneously promoting sustainable lifestyles and education for environmental stewardship.

Through various initiatives, India is ensuring resilience to climate impacts while pursuing low-carbon growth. By focusing on emissions intensity reduction and equitable participation in the global carbon budget, India demonstrates a climate strategy that is both ambitious and fair. The country's progress reflects the potential to achieve sustainable development alongside climate action, contingent upon strengthened international cooperation, technology transfer, and climate finance support. Further information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) of India's NDC for 2031-35, as referred to in decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 28, is provided in **Annexure-A.**

India reserves the right to make additional submissions on its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as and when required.

Annexure A

INFORMATION TO FACILITATE CLARITY, TRANSPARENCY AND UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS, REFERRED TO IN DECISION 1/CP.21, PARAGRAPH 28

Para	Guidance provided by CMA 1	ICTU applicable to India's NDC for 2031-2035
1.	**Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)**	
(a)	Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s);	Reference and base year: 2005 Reference period: 2031-2035
(b)	Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year;	Reference indicators are in terms of percentage of reduced emissions intensity of the GDP from the level of 2005; share (in percent) of non-fossil fuel-based energy resources in cumulative electric power installed capacity by 2035; and creation of carbon sink in billion tonnes of CO_2 eq. by 2035 from the baseline year of 2005. Quantification of the reference indicators will be as per India's Biennial Transparency Reports and may be updated from time to time, as required.
(c)	For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or polices and measures as components of nationally	Not Applicable; the Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement is for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.

	determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information;	
(d)	Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction;	i. To reduce Emissions Intensity of GDP by 47 percent by 2035, from 2005 level; ii. To achieve about 60 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2035, with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance; iii. To create carbon sink of 3.5 to 4.0 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through forest and tree cover by 2035 as compared to the baseline year of 2005. Quantification of the reference indicator will be as per India's Biennial Transparency Reports.
(e)	Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s);	Reference year (2005) i. National GHG Inventories submitted to UNFCCC through NC/ BUR/BTR. ii. Reports of Central Electricity Authority iii. Reports of Forest Survey of India
(f)	Information on the circumstances under	India's commitments are contingent upon the receipt of due support, including its due

	which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators.	share of international climate finance; and may be modified to match level of support made available. In addition, India may revise the values of its reference indicators, especially emissions and sinks due to methodological improvements applicable to inventories or adoption of newer guidelines as per the Enhanced Transparency Framework for Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) preparation. Advances in scientific understanding, such as improved satellite-based LULUCF assessments or integration of newer sectoral data, may also necessitate updates in GHG emissions estimates leading to change in reference indicator values.
2.	**Timeframes and/or periods for implementation:**	
(a)	Timeframe and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA);	Time frame: 2031-2035 Start Date: 1st January 2031 End Date: 31st December 2035
(b)	Whether it is a single year or multi-year target, as applicable.	Single year

3.	Scope and coverage:	
(a)	General description of the target;	India has committed to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP. In addition, there are targets on enhancing share of non-fossil- fuel based energy resources in cumulative electric power installed capacity and creation of carbon sinks by enhancing forest and tree cover. The qualitative targets are about putting forward and further propagating a healthy and sustainable way of living, including through a mass movement for 'LIFE'– Lifestyle for Environment as a key to combating climate change; adopting a climate friendly and a cleaner path for economic development; enhancing adaptation capacity; mobilizing resources to implement mitigation and adaptation actions; to build capacities, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting-edge climate technology.
(b)	Sectors, gases, categories, and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines;	India's objective is to reduce the emissions intensity of its economy, *inter-alia,* by promoting deployment of clean energy and by enhancing energy efficiency, while also safeguarding vulnerable sectors and communities. India's NDC does not commit the country to any specific emission reduction target for specific sectors, including agriculture. However, the requisite details on emission profile of sectors and gases are provided

		in accordance with 2006 IPCC Guidelines through India's first and subsequent Biennial Transparency Reports.
(c)	How the Party has taken into consideration paragraph 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21; (Sources, sinks and if any categories are excluded)	India complies with paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP,21 by ensuring methodological consistency across its inventory submissions. Once a source, sink, or activity is included in the national GHG inventory, it is not excluded in subsequent reports ensuring adherence to TACCC- transparency, accuracy, consistency, completeness, and comparability principle. Similar inventory and accounting frameworks are used for both communication and implementation phases of the NDC. Further information on the aspect will be presented in India's first and subsequent BTRs.
(d)	Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description	Not Applicable
4.	**Planning processes:**	
(a)	Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as	India's 2035 NDC was developed through a comprehensive whole-of-the government approach. Recognizing the need for an integrated, forward-looking strategy aligned with the national development priorities and Net Zero ambitions, ten Inter- Ministerial Working Groups (IMWGs) were constituted to

	appropriate: **(i).** Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner; **(ii).** Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate: **(a)** National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development, and poverty eradication; **(b)** Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution; **(c)** Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;	support the formulation of a long-term Net Zero Roadmap. The IMWGs span thematic areas; namely, Macroeconomic implications of transition; Sectoral pathways, including Power, Industry, Buildings, Transport, and Agriculture; Climate finance; Critical minerals, R&D, domestic manufacturing, and supply chains; Social aspects of energy transition, including just transition, employment, and resilience; Policy synthesis for consolidated strategy and NDC inputs. Each working group comprised representatives from Central Ministries, regulatory bodies, academia, think tanks, industry associations, and domain experts ensuring a robust, consultative process with cross-sectoral alignment. Their scope included evaluating transition pathways with respect to GDP growth, emissions reduction, employment, competitiveness, investment needs, resource efficiency, and resilience. The exercise was steered by a central agency that synthesized the working group outputs into a cohesive modeling and scenario framework. This framework analyzed various net-zero aligned development pathways, covering low carbon development pathways, co-benefits, and trade-offs across land, water, emissions, and energy systems. Key levers such as demand-side transitions, clean energy

		adoption, technology shifts, financing strategies, and institutional reforms were rigorously assessed. The modeling results were discussed across working groups to build consensus and derive implementable policy recommendations. These findings informed India's NDC (2031-35), ensuring alignment with national goals of becoming a developed economy by 2047, while achieving Net Zero emissions by 2070. India's NDC (2031-35) is grounded in its distinct national circumstances that are marked by a large population, rising energy needs, development aspirations, and climate vulnerability. The NDC explicitly aligns with India's twin long-term goals-achieving developed country status by 2047 (Viksit Bharat) and reaching Net Zero by 2070. These parallel objectives frame India's "net- zero development" pathway, which seeks to expand prosperity through clean energy while building resilience to climate risks. The NDC reflects a strategic emphasis on decoupling economic growth from emissions. From 2005 to 2019, GDP grew at ~7% annually while emissions grew at ~4%, and emissions intensity declined over 33% by 2019 and 36% by 2020. This decoupling has been enabled by efficiency gains, cleaner technologies, and

		shifts in the energy mix. India's NDC incorporates this trajectory and envisions deeper transitions while respecting development imperatives. India's approach also embodies the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). With historically low cumulative emissions (<4% share since 1850) and per capita emissions (less than ~2 tCO_2e) well below the global average, India's contribution is commensurate with its development status and resource constraints. Yet, the country has committed to ambitious actions, while urging greater ambition from the developed countries with far higher historical emissions and greater means.
(b)	Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16 18, of	Not Applicable

	the Paris Agreement;	
(c)	How the Party's preparation of its nationally determined contribution has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;	Taking note of the outcomes of first global stocktake of the Paris Agreement, India's NDC for 2031-35 presents targets, and broad range of associated initiatives, to advance clean and renewable energy, improve energy efficiency across industrial sectors, and reduce emissions intensity in the transport and automotive sectors. It also includes increasing share of non-fossil fuel-based electric power installed capacity and promoting energy-efficient building practices. The key aspects include accelerated adoption of renewable energy, expansion of clean energy technologies, improvements in energy efficiency, climate-resilient urban planning, and development of sustainable green transport systems. India's NDC also prioritize climate adaptation through a range of initiatives, including promoting sustainable urban development; improving water-use efficiency across sectors; advancing climate-resilient and ecologically sustainable agricultural systems; protecting fragile Himalayan ecosystems and glaciers; and strengthening carbon sinks through sustainable forest management, targeted adaptation strategies for vulnerable species, ecosystems, and forest- dependent communities.

(d)	Each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on: **(i).** How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the nationally determined contribution; **(ii).** Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co- benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources,	Not Applicable

	coastal resources,human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such asmanufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.	
5.	**Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:**	
(a)	Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;	The national GHG inventory prepared for the national reports (NC/ BUR/ BTR) are based on relevant NC/ BUR guidelines, and the modalities, procedure and guidelines (MPGs) for the enhanced transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Further, relevant guidelines of IPCC have been used. Efforts have been made to use higher tier methodologies and country-specific emission factors, wherever developed and available. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) metrices available in IPCC AR2 have been used for GHG inventories reported in NC/ BURs

(b)	Assumption and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;	whereas IPCC AR 5 GWP values have been used for inventories reported in BTRs consistent with relevant decisions.
(c)	If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;	
(d)	IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;	2006 IPCC Guidelines and 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report have been used.
(e)	Sector-, category-or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:	**(i) Natural disturbances on managed lands:** India includes natural disturbances such as wildfires in managed forests within gross emissions. BUR 4 estimates forest fire emissions using satellite-based MODIS fire data and applies IPCC default emissions coefficients.

	(i). Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands; **(ii).** Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products; **(iii).** Approach used to address the effects of age- class structure in forests;	**(ii) Harvested wood products (HWP):** Harvested wood products (HWP) have been estimated as a separate carbon pool for the first time as a part of BUR 4 reporting utilizing nationally available activity data. HWP carbon dynamics are estimated using IPCC recommended methodologies, applying the production approach with default half-life values for different product categories. **(iii) Forest age-class structure:** India does not explicitly account for age-class structure in forest carbon estimation. Emissions and removals from forests are calculated using net changes in above-ground biomass, based on growing stock data compiled by the Forest Survey of India (FSI). The methodology, as outlined in BUR4, applies average growth rates across broad forest types, without distinguishing between forest stands of different ages. While this approach reflects national-scale changes in forest carbon, it does not model the temporal effects of age-class distribution or forest regeneration cycles.
(f).	Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if	(i). Not Applicable (ii). Not Applicable (iii). Not Applicable (iv). Not Applicable

	applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including: **(i).** How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used; **(ii).** For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable; **(iii).** For climate forcers included in nationally	

	determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated; **(iv).** Further technical information, as necessary;	
(g).	The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	India intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to facilitate adoption and/or transfer of emerging technologies for the activities as identified and notified by it to the interested Parties from time to time. Some of the key GHG mitigation activities intended to be considered under the Article 6 are green hydrogen; off-shore wind; emerging mobility solutions like fuel cells; green ammonia, carbon capture, utilization and storage; high- end technologies for energy efficiency, etc.
6.	**How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances:**	
(a)	How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	Recognizing its developmental context and historically low per capita emissions, India's 2035 NDC is designed to be both fair and ambitious. The targets, on reduction in emissions intensity of GDP from 2005 levels and enhancing non-fossil based cumulative electric power installed capacity by 2035, represent a marked

		increase in ambition. These commitments reflect low carbon growth across priority sectors and align with India's inclusive development pathway envisioned under Viksit Bharat @2047.
(b)	Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;	India, despite contributing under 4% to global cumulative CO_2 emissions since 1850, ranks among the global leaders in expanding renewable energy capacity. Its NDC is firmly grounded in the principles of equity and CBDR-RC, acknowledging its right to develop while recognizing its responsibilities. India has committed to robust, economy-wide mitigation targets and mobilize domestic resources, reflecting a just and meaningful contribution to global climate goals.
(c)	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;	India's NDC (2031-35) represents a clear progression in ambition, with enhanced targets to reduce emissions intensity, increase the share of non-fossil fuel-based cumulative electric power installed capacity and creation of carbon sinks. This submission is guided by comprehensive multi-sectoral modelling and aligns national policies with long-term low-emission development pathways, in accordance with Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement.
(d)	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement	India is scaling up climate action through numerous government-led schemes targeting adaptation and mitigation across multiple sectors—water, agriculture,

		energy, forests, urban mobility, housing, and waste. These measures are designed to simultaneously decouple emissions from economic growth while strengthening the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable population and sectors against climate risks. The country is on track to achieve its current NDC (2021-2030). As on 28.02.2026, India's non-fossil fuel based electric power installed capacity was 52.57% of the total installed capacity that demonstrates achievement of one of goals on the aspect five year ahead of the committed timeline. The emission intensity of India's GDP reduced by 36% between 2005 and 2020. India is also on track to create carbon sink of 2.5 to 3.0 billion tonnes through forest and tree cover by 2030 from the baseline of 2005. During 2005 to 2021, carbon sink of 2.29 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent has been created.
(e)	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement.	Not Applicable
7.	**How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2:**	
(a)	How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out	India's NDC (2031-35) reflects an ambitious commitment towards the objectives of the Convention. It marks a step towards the ultimate objective of UNFCCC; as country enhances its target to

	in its Article 2;	reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP; achieve 60% of its cumulative installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy sources and create additional carbon sink. The design of NDC for 2031-35 aligns with the Article 2 of the Paris Agreement by enabling a structural shift toward lower emissions growth and reducing the rate of GHG emissions growth, while remaining compatible with sustainable development pathways.
(b)	How the nationally Determined contribution Contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.	Aligned with Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement, India's NDC supports the shift to a low-emissions development pathway by integrating clean technology solutions across the energy, industrial, transport, and building sectors. This is supported by key national initiatives such as the Green Hydrogen Mission, the National Electricity Plan, and the Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) framework. The NDC is structured to enable emission reductions consistent with India's long-term goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. In accordance with Article 4.1, the NDC reflects mitigation efforts grounded in the highest possible ambition, developed through a comprehensive, nationally integrated, and multi-sectoral modelling framework. The NDC for 2031-35 outlines a pathway aligned with its 2070 net-zero target.

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