**Syllabus subtopic:** Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests

**Prelims and Mains focus:** key takeaways from the ongoing climate meet, about Kyoto Protocol, India’s efforts to fulfill its INDCs

**News:** India proposed that developed countries make good commitments on providing finance to developing countries by 2023, instead of 2020 at 25th Session of the Conference of Parties under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC COP25), currently under way.

**Background:** COP-25, which started on December 2 and concludes on December 13, is an important conference on climate change as countries prepare to move from pre-2020 period under the Kyoto Protocol to post-2020 period under the Paris Agreement.

In September, during the Climate Action Summit convened by the UN Secretary-General, PM Modi had announced India’s plan to scale up the renewable energy target to 450 GW and called for responsible action by all on the principles of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capability (CBDR-RC).

**India’s efforts in fulfilling its INDCs**

India has been leading the world in pursuit of solar energy capacity. It has also emphasised that developed countries should take the lead in taking ambitious actions and fulfil their climate finance commitments of mobilising $100 billion per annum by 2020.

India is on its way to achieving voluntary targets it has set for itself to curb emissions. It has reduced emissions intensity of GDP by 21% and is “on track” to achieve the goal of 35% emissions reduction as promised in Paris.

**India’s INDCs under Paris Agreement**

**About Kyoto Protocol and its assessment**