

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visit for COP-26 Summit, Glasgow

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- COP26 is the 26th climate change conference of the parties, held by the United Nations. The COP takes place annually and is attended by 197 countries that are part of the UN's climate change treaty, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).



This year's summit is taking place in Glasgow from 31 October to 12 November, 2021 with the UK holding COP presidency as the host. The event was co-hosted by U.K in partnership with Italy. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited Glasgow for the Summit. He was warmly received by the Indian community in the presence of High Commissioner of India.

The summit will focus on the significant outcomes of the Paris Agreement, which were decided during COP21, including:

- keeping the 1.5C warming target within reach
- reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and
- mobilising public and private finance for adaption to climate change

But most importantly, the key result of the conference was to be the number of countries that pledge to reach net zero by 2050.

Governments, leaders and negotiators from around the world attended the summit to discuss the actions to prevent the climate crisis from worsening.

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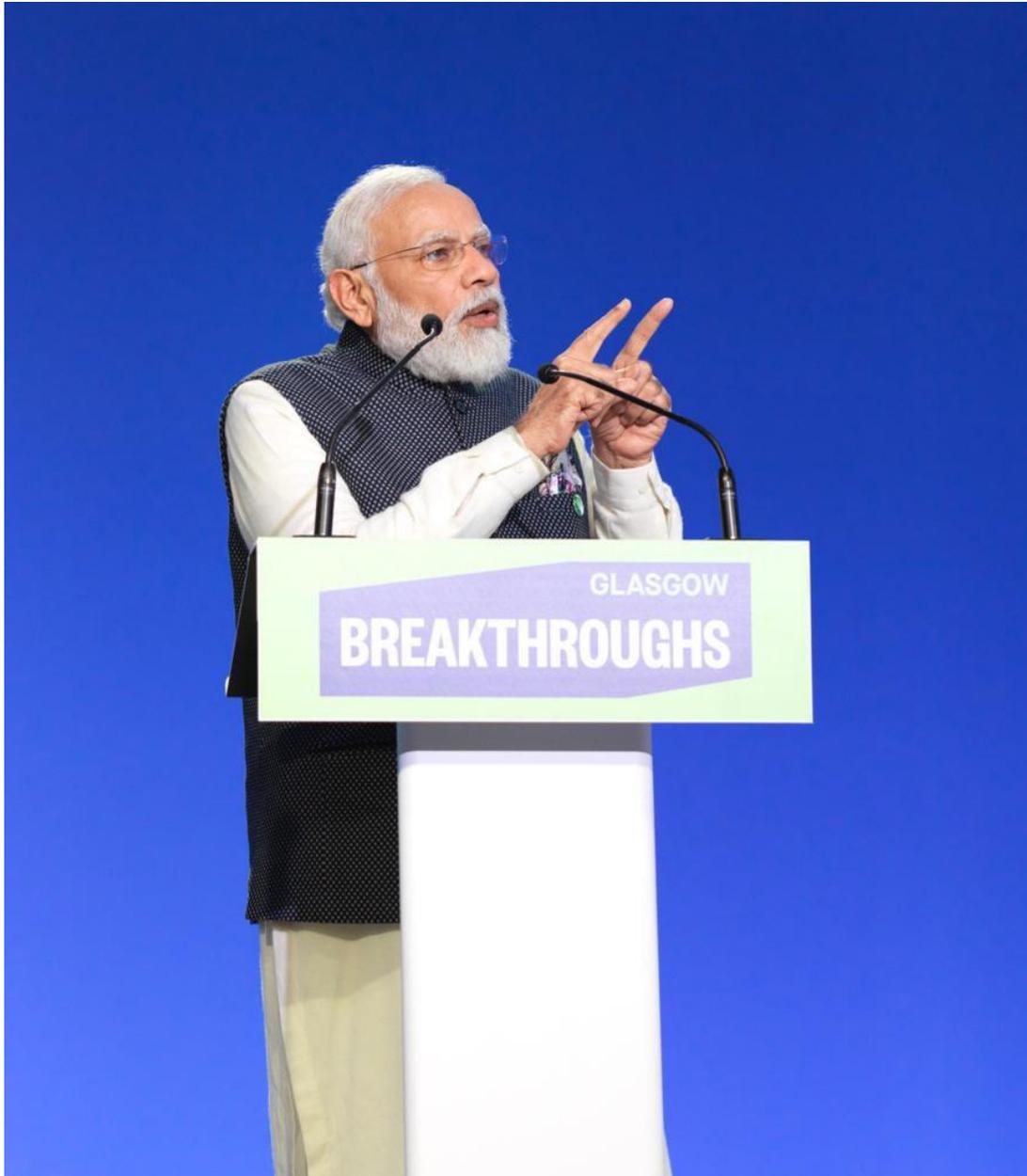


COP26 is a crucial summit that aims to focus global attention on how to deliver decisive action to address climate change. The conference holds world leaders accountable for pledges to tackle rising temperatures and actions to help other countries affected by the climate crisis.



Climate change risk mitigation is set to play a large role in how businesses operate. With new technologies and more sustainable alternatives for products and methods, companies will need to re-examine their business models and strategies. The conference will also shed light on the new opportunities available to businesses as well as the rise in green investing that companies can monetize on.

- **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at the COP-26**
 - **Prime Minister's remarks at the session on 'Accelerating Clean Technology Innovation and Deployment' at COP26 Summit in Glasgow, November 02, 2021**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi welcomed everyone at the launch of '**One Sun, One World, One Grid**'. Recalling his many year old vision of 'One Sun, One World, One Grid' had got a concrete shape through initiatives from the **International Solar Alliance** and the **UK's Green Grid Initiative**. He said that the industrial revolution was fuelled by fossil fuels. Many countries had prospered by the use of fossil fuels, but our earth, our environment have become poor. The race for fossil fuels also created geo-political tensions yet today technology has given us a great alternative.

This energy is completely **clean, sustainable**. The only challenge is that solar energy is available only during the day and is also weather dependent. 'One Sun, One World, One

Grid' is a solution to this challenge. Clean energy from a world-wide grid will be available everywhere at all times. This will also **reduce the need for storage and increase the viability of solar projects**. This creative initiative will not only **reduce the carbon footprint and cost of energy**, but will also **open a new avenue of cooperation** between different regions and countries. He was confident that the synergy of **One Sun: One World: One Grid and Green-Grid Initiatives will lead to the development of a cohesive and robust global grid**.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi also **announced** that **ISRO** is going to present a **solar calculator application** to the world. It can be used to **measure the solar power potential of any place in the world based on satellite data**. This application will be useful in deciding the **location of solar projects** and will also strengthen 'One Sun, One World, One Grid'.

- **Prime Minister's address at the launch of 'Infrastructure for Resilient Island States' initiative at COP26 Summit in Glasgow, November 02, 2021**



The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the '**Infrastructure for Resilient Island States**' – **IRIS** and said it gave a new hope and a new confidence. It gives the satisfaction of doing something for the most vulnerable countries. He congratulated the **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)** for the initiative. He extended his warm thanks to all the leaders of all the allied countries, including Australia and UK, and especially from small island groups, including **Mauritius** and **Jamaica** and the UN Secretary General.

He said that Climate change is a real threat to everyone whether rich, developed or developing nations. However, the **biggest threat from climate change is to the 'Small Island Developing States- SIDS'** as it is an existential threat to their security, economy and livelihood.

He lauded the SIDS countries for **adapting to practices in consonance with nature** however due to the selfish behaviour shown in the past several decades, the unnatural form of nature has come to the fore, the result of which innocent Small Island States are facing today. Hence, **CDRI or IRIS was not just a matter of infrastructure, but it was part of the most sensitive responsibility of human welfare and that it was a collective responsibility.**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi recalled that sensing the threat of Climate Change looming over small island countries, India made **special arrangements for cooperation with Pacific islands and CARICOM nations.** It **trained** their citizens in **solar technologies**, and contributed continuously to the **development of infrastructure.**

He announced that India's space agency, **ISRO will build a special data window for SIDS.** They will continue to **receive timely information about cyclones, coral-reef monitoring, coast-line monitoring,** etc. through satellite.

He added that both CDRI and SIDS have worked together to realize IRIS - a good example of **co-creation and co-benefits.**

He brought to notice, through IRIS, it will be **easy and faster for SIDS to mobilize technology, finance, and necessary information. Promotion of quality infrastructure** in Small Island States will benefit both their lives and livelihoods. His vision looked as **SIDS as Large Ocean States** with great potential. He assured everyone that **India will fully support this new project,** and work closely with CDRI, other partner countries and the United Nations for its success.

- **National Statement by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at COP26 Summit in Glasgow, November 02, 2021**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi recollecting his visit to Paris for the Climate Summit said he went with a concern for **humanity** and it was not just about promises. He said he represented of a culture that gave the message of '**Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah**', which means 'Happiness for All.'

P.M Modi noted despite been a developing nation working on upliftment of poverty which makes up to **17% of the world's population** has been **responsible for just 5% in emissions** yet it has left no stone unturned to show that it has fulfilling its obligation. He praised India his determination & spirit to deliver on the commitments in the Paris Agreement.

Bringing out some statistics, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said **India ranks 4th** in the world in **installed renewable energy capacity**. Its **non-fossil fuel energy** has **increased by more than 25% in the last 7 years** and now it has reached **40% of its energy mix**. **Indian Railways** mammoth in terms of no. of passengers, he said has set a target of making itself '**Net Zero**' by 2030. It will lead to a reduction of emissions by **60 million tonnes annually**. He continued, similarly, its **massive LED bulb campaign** is reducing emissions by **40 million tonnes annually**.

Noting India's contribution at the international level, P.M Modi said, it has taken the initiative of **International Solar Alliance** and also created a **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure for climate adaptation**.

Drawing attention to the **lifestyle changes and its effects on the Climate change**, P.M Modi proposed, **LIFE...L, I, F, E, which means Lifestyle For Environment**. This can become a mass movement of Environmental Conscious Life Style. These movements together can set goals that can revolutionize many sectors in diverse areas such as Fishing, Agriculture, Wellness, Dietary Choices, Packaging, Housing, Hospitality, Tourism, Clothing, Fashion, Water Management This is the path of self-realization. This is the only way to benefit.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi continued, in the midst of this global brainstorming on climate change, on behalf of India, present five nectar elements, ‘**Panchamrit**’, to deal with the challenge:

- **First-** India will take its **non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030.**
- **Second-** India will **meet 50 percent of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030.**
- **Third-** India will **reduce the total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now till 2030.**
- **Fourth-** **By 2030**, India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by less than 45 percent.
- **Fifth-** **By 2070**, India will achieve the target of ‘**Net Zero.**’

These ‘Panchamrit’ will be an unprecedented contribution of India to climate action, he commented.

Taking on the developed countries for not delivering on the climate financing promises, P.M Modi said, **climate finance have proved to be hollow.** He added, while the developing countries were raising their ambitions on climate action, the world’s ambitions on climate finance could not remain the same as they were at the time of the Paris Agreement. He noted, with new commitments & new energy, **the transfer of climate finance & low cost technologies has become very important** and that India expects developed countries to provide climate **finance of \$1 trillion at the earliest.** It is necessary that as they track the progress made in climate mitigation, they should also track climate finance. The proper justice would be that the countries which do not live up to their promises made on climate finance, pressure should be put on them.

P.M Modi was confident that the decisions taken in Glasgow will **save the future of our future generations**, giving them the gift of a secure and prosperous life. He apologized for taking extra minutes but he felt it was **his duty to raise the voice of the developing countries.**

- **Prime Minister’s address at the event on ‘Action and Solidarity-The Critical Decade’ at COP26 Summit in Glasgow, November 01, 2021**

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said, **Adaptation** does not get as much importance in the Global climate debate as **Mitigation.** This is an **injustice to developing countries**, which are **more affected by climate change.**

He continued that **Climate is a major challenge for farmers in most developing countries**, including India - the cropping pattern is changing, crops are being destroyed by untimely rains and floods, or frequent storms. He added, from drinking water sources to affordable housing, all of these **need to be made resilient against climate change.**

He put forth three views in this context. **First**, we have to make **adaptation a key part of our development policies and projects.**

Second, many **traditional communities have adequate knowledge of living in harmony with nature.** These traditional practices must be given **due importance in our adaptation policies.** This flow of knowledge must also be included in **the school syllabus** so that it is passed on to the new generation. He said **preservation of lifestyles in compliance with the local conditions** can also be an **important pillar of adaptation.**

Third, the methods of adaptation may be local, but backward countries should get global support for them.

With the idea of global support for local adaptation, **India** had taken the **initiative** of **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)** and requested all countries to join that initiative.

➤ **Bilateral interactions the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi**

- **Prime Minister's meeting with Mr Bill Gates on the side-lines of COP26 in Glasgow, UK, November 02, 2021**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met Mr Bill Gates on the side-lines of COP26 Summit in Glasgow, United Kingdom on 2 November 2021.

Prime Minister expressed appreciation for the work being done by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in India. Bill Gates briefed Prime Minister on the progress of Mission Innovation. They discussed ways to step up activities in India under Mission Innovation. Promising opportunities in areas like green hydrogen, aviation fuels, battery storage and vaccine research were also discussed.

- **Prime Minister's meeting with Prime Minister of Nepal on the side-lines of COP26 in Glasgow, UK, November 02, 2021**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met Prime Minister of Nepal Rt. Hon. Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba in Glasgow on the side-lines of COP26 Summit in Glasgow, United Kingdom on 2nd November 2021.

Both leaders discussed ways to further strengthen bilateral cooperation including in the context of ongoing efforts against the COVID-19 pandemic. The two leaders noted the excellent cooperation between India and Nepal during the pandemic particularly through the supply of vaccines, medicines and medical equipment from India to Nepal as well as by ensuring the free flow of goods across the borders. Both leaders also agreed to work closely towards post-pandemic recovery.

This was the first meeting of Prime Minister Modi with Prime Minister Deuba after the telephone conversation between them in July this year when Mr Deuba assumed office as the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Prime Minister Deuba thanked Indian counterpart for the 1 mn vaccine doses and also its assistance in post-earthquake relief.

- **Prime Minister's Meeting with Prime Minister of Israel on the side-lines of COP26 in Glasgow, UK, November 02, 2021**

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met H.E. Mr. Naftali Bennett, Prime Minister of Israel on the side-lines of COP26 in Glasgow on November 2, 2021. This was the first meeting between the two Prime Ministers.

The two leaders reviewed bilateral strategic partnership and expressed satisfaction over the progress made in diverse sectors. They agreed on further expanding cooperation, especially in the areas of high-technology and innovation. They agreed to cooperate in Food processing, Organic farming, strengthening supply chains etc.



‘You are the person who restarted the relationship between India & Israel which is a deep relationship between two civilizations’ Bennet to P.M Modi.

‘You are the most popular man in Israel’ – Bennet to P.M Modi during the COP-26.

Recalling that next year would mark 30 years of the establishment of full diplomatic relations between India and Israel, Prime Minister extended invitation to Mr. Bennett to visit India.

- **Prime Minister’s meeting with President of Ukraine on the side-lines of COP26 in Glasgow, UK, November 02, 2021**

The leaders took stock of the state of bilateral relations and exchanged views on developments in the region. They expressed satisfaction on the cooperation during the pandemic times including mutual recognition of COVID vaccination certificates by both countries.



Prime Minister Modi thanked President Zelenskyy for his humanitarian gesture of supply of oxygen concentrators to India during the second phase of COVID pandemic earlier this year.

The two leaders positively assessed the strong people to people connect between the two countries, especially the large number of Indian students studying in various Universities of Ukraine. The two leaders reaffirmed their readiness to work together for further strengthening of bilateral relations. He invited P.M Modi to visit Ukraine as per convenience.

- **Bilateral Meeting between Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of UK on the side-lines of COP26 in Glasgow, November 01, 2021**

Prime Minister congratulated PM Johnson for successfully organising the COP26 and for his personal leadership in championing global action for climate change mitigation and adaptation. He reiterated India's commitment to closely work with the UK on climate finance, technology, innovation and adaptation green hydrogen, renewables and clean technologies including joint initiatives under ISA and CDRI.

The two Prime Ministers reviewed the implementation of the Roadmap 2030 priorities particularly in the trade and economy, people-to-people, health, defence and security areas. They expressed satisfaction at the progress in delivering the Enhanced Trade Partnership including steps taken towards the launch of FTA negotiations.



Both leaders also discussed regional and global challenges including Afghanistan, Counter-Terrorism, Indo-Pacific, supply chain resilience and post-Covid global economic recovery.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson accepted the invitation of the P.M Modi to visit India.

- **Indologists & Indian community members on receive Prime Minister on his arrival**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi was warmly welcomed by the members of the Indian community in the presence of High Commission of India. The Indian community included Indologists, Winner of the Earthshot Prize – a significant innovation for climate change who is an Indian and some other Indian participants.



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi was also presented a bust by a popular surgeon Dr. Nakeey Hakeem.

- **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meets the Palestine P.M Dr. Muhammad Shtayyeh**



- **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meets the President of Suriname Chan Santoki**



- **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meets the Prince of Wales**



- **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meets Chancellor of Austria, Alexander Schellenberg**



Both the leaders discussed ways to scale-up India-Austria cooperation.

- **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meets U.S President Joe Biden:**



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- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi departed after the COP-26 after interacting with the kids of Indian Diaspora:





➤ Major Outcomes of the COP-26 Summit:

- 105 countries that signed the Glasgow Declaration on Land and Land-use at the 26th Conference of Parties (CoP) November 2, 2021. The historic declaration aims to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030. It will cover forests estimated to be over 33.7 million square kilometres. It is the first major outcome of CoP26. The 105 countries are home to 85 per cent of the world's forests.

The Global Agreement at CoP26 holds even more significance given that the world is not on track to meet the overarching objective of the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) to halt deforestation by 2030. The world failed to halve forest loss and associated greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, which was the stated goal of the NYDF that was released in 2014.

The UK, the US, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Canada and Russia are among the countries to sign the agreement. It also called for governments and businesses to recognize the effective role Indigenous communities play in preventing deforestation.

The Glasgow Declaration will be supported by a pledge to provide £8.75bn (\$12bn) of public finance from 12 countries, including the UK, from 2021-2025. This will support activities in developing countries, including restoring degraded land, tackling wildfires and supporting the rights of indigenous communities, it said. At least £5.3 billion (\$7.2 billion) of newly-mobilised private sector funding will also be available. Chief executives from more than 30 financial institutions with over \$8.7 trillion of global assets — including Aviva, Schroders and Axa — will also commit to eliminate investment in activities linked to deforestation.

The UK will be committing £1.5 billion over five years to support the forests pledge, including £350 million for tropical forests in Indonesia and £200 million for the LEAF Coalition. The International Energy Agency has been tasked with ensuring countries are honouring the climate pledges they made during the COP26 summit. If every pledge made at COP26 is honoured, it would put the world on track to limit global warming to 1.8 degrees Celsius, the IEA has said.

- Twenty-eight countries, including Ukraine, Poland and Singapore, have joined an international pledge to phase out coal, bringing the total number of countries and organizations involved in the Powering Past Coal Alliance to 165. However, the world's biggest coal burners, China, the U.S. and India, have not signed up to the alliance.
- Sixty of the firms listed on the U.K.'s FTSE 100 exchange – made up of the U.K.'s biggest public companies by market cap – have now committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest. The commitment is a pledge taken by the companies as a part of signing up to the U.N.'s Race to Zero campaign. According to the British government, the number of U.K.-listed firms joining the movement have quadrupled since a year ago. Those participating in the pledge now represent a total market capital of over £1 trillion (\$1.37 trillion). More than 5,000 companies of all sizes have joined the program worldwide.
- U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said the U.S. would join European countries in backing the issuing of green bonds aimed at helping developing countries boost sustainable infrastructure investment.
- Joe Biden announced that the US will re-join the High Ambition Coalition, reinstating its commitment to ensure the 1.5C goal remains a key part of the Paris Agreement. Biden also announced a pledge to cut global methane emissions by 30% by 2030. As well as the US, 90 countries will join in what is being called the Global Methane Pledge to reach the goal to reduce methane. Criticism will be targeted towards China, India, and Russia, the three largest emitters of methane in the world, who remain in the countries to have not joined the pledge.

The Global Methane Pledge, launched at the COP26 summit in Glasgow on Tuesday after being announced in September, now covers countries representing nearly half of global methane emissions.

The Global Methane Pledge, launched at the COP26 summit in Glasgow on Tuesday after being announced in September, now covers countries representing nearly half of global methane emissions and 70% of global GDP. China, Russia, India and Iran, also top-10 methane emitters, have not signed up. Those countries were all included on a list identified as targets to join the pledge. The 30% methane cut, which is not legally binding, would be jointly achieved by the signatories, and cover all sectors. Key sources of methane emissions include leaky oil and gas infrastructure, old coal mines, agriculture and landfill sites.

Among the new signatories was Brazil - one of the world's biggest emitters of methane. The pledge now includes six of the world's 10 biggest methane emitters: the United States, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Mexico.

- Green technology gained a spot on the discussions today as world leaders agreed to take down costs of clean technologies. Countries pledged the introduction of clean tech, speeding up production to make green energy more affordable and accessible.
- Taking into consideration the Paris goals, finance remained a key priority as the \$100 billion delivery plan was put in the spotlight. As part of the commitment to funding, which was agreed at COP21, leaders announced several new finance commitments to progress action against climate change.
- Antonio Guterres, secretary general of the United Nations, was one of the leaders urging heads of state to make the \$100 billion promise a reality, calling upon Canada and Germany to “help get us there”.
- Also concentrating on financial actions, Boris Johnson announced the UK’s Clean Green Initiative, a £3 billion funding package to support the rollout of sustainable infrastructure and revolutionary green technology in developing countries. The green technology scheme includes £200 million for a new Climate Innovation Facility, which will support the scale-up of technologies to help communities deal with the impacts of climate change. This could include projects that support drought-resistant agriculture and sustainable forestry.
- The U.S., Britain, France and Germany announced a plan to provide \$8.5 billion in loans and grants over five years to help South Africa phase out coal.
- The outcomes of COP 26 must respect the fundamental principles of Convention, including equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC). The developed countries must provide means of implementation to developing countries in terms of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building.
- **Conclusion:**

The summit proved to be a success from India’s standpoint because it articulated and put across the concerns and ideas of the developing world quite succinctly and unequivocally. India presented the way for a constructive debate and equitable and just solutions at the forum. It has maintained that the current climate crisis has been precipitated by unsustainable lifestyles and wasteful consumption patterns mainly in the developed countries. The world needs to awaken to this reality. It spoke for the developing countries that they have a right to their fair share of the global carbon budget and are entitled to the responsible use of fossil fuels within this scope. Lastly, India is the only G20 nation to be well on track to achieve the goals mentioned under the Paris Agreement.