

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:93
ANSWERED ON:25.11.2009
INDIA'S POSITION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
Saroj Smt. Sushila; Tarai Shri Bibhu Prasad

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to amend some of its position on climate change;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the existing position of India on the issue;
- (d) the efforts made by the Government to seek national consensus on India's position on climate change at Copenhagen meet;
- (e) whether the developed countries have agreed to pay for accepting limit to emission growth; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO STARRED PARLIAMENT QUESTION NO.93 RAISED BY SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ AND SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI, DUE FOR ANSWER ON 25.11.2009 IN LOK SABHA.

(a) & (b) India's position on the climate change negotiations is clear and consistent as it is fully anchored in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Bali Action Plan. The UNFCCC and the Bali Action Plan continue to be the basis of India's approach to negotiations.

(c) India has argued in the international negotiating fora that the parties must take actions in accordance with the UNFCCC principles of equity and 'common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities' in order to achieve the objectives of the convention. While the actions of the developed countries should include deep and ambitious targets for emission reduction in the second commitment period (post 2012) of the Kyoto Protocol, the actions of the developing countries will depend on the support in terms of finance and technology provided by the developed countries.

While India has already taken a number of steps, on its own, to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts in the interest of sustainable development, India will take further voluntary and nationally appropriate actions for addressing climate change impacts strictly in accordance with the priorities and objectives laid down under its National Action Plan for Climate Change.

(d) Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change meets from time to time to oversee and guide the approach to climate change policy including formulation and approval of specific initiatives relating to implementation of 'India's National Action plan on Climate Change'. An institutional mechanism helps formulate the negotiating strategy on climate change with the necessary approvals from the appropriate levels.

(e) & (f) In the recent UNFCCC negotiations under the Bali Action Plan, discussions have taken place on the commitment of the developed countries to provide financial resources to developing countries to enable them to adapt to and mitigate climate change impacts. Negotiations in this forum seek to reach an agreed outcome at the forthcoming meeting of Conference of Parties at Copenhagen in December 2009.