

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:995  
ANSWERED ON:04.03.2013  
UN CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
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**Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of the issues discussed in United Nations conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
- (b) the major decisions taken at conference;
- (c) whether India is the largest carbon emitting nation as compared to other developing nations;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to move on a low carbon growth path;
- (e) whether the Govt. has received any assistance/funds from developed nations for reducing carbon emissions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN)

(a) & (b) The Rio+20 Conference reviewed progress made and remaining implementation gaps and assess new and emerging challenges and to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development since the UN Conference on Environment & Development, also known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002.

The Outcome Document titled "The Future We Want" was adopted at the end of the Conference. The document covers the areas of 'Common vision', 'Renewing political commitment', 'Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication', 'Institutional framework for sustainable development', 'Framework for action and follow-up' and 'Means of implementation'. The Conference also decided to launch four processes/mechanisms, to develop Sustainable Development Goals, on financing strategy, on technology transfer, and to define the format and organisational aspects of the proposed high level political forum to follow up on the implementation of sustainable development.

(c) & (d) As per available information, based on 2008 data, the countries, which are the largest contributors to carbon-dioxide emissions in percentage terms, are China- 22.30%, United States of America - 19.91%, India- 5.50%, Russia- 5.24% and Japan- 4.28%. However the industrialised nations mainly USA, EU and Japan are responsible for the majority of cumulative emissions in the atmosphere.

Government of India follows the policy of sustainable development through a range of programmes aimed at energy conservation, improved energy efficiency in various sectors; promoting use of renewable energy; power sector reforms; use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport; fuel switching to cleaner energy; afforestation and conservation of forests; promotion of clean coal technologies and encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems.

Government of India has launched National Action Plan on Climate Change that includes National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency which aim at reducing emissions intensity of India's GDP. As per declared policy, India will endeavour to reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 20 to 25 percent in comparison to the 2005 level. Further, the Government has encouraged the States to prepare State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in order to address the adverse effects of climate change at the State level.

(e) & (f) The Seventeenth Conference of Parties held in November-December 2011 at Durban, had decided to take steps to operationalise the 'Green Climate Fund' as an operational entity of the financial mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Fund has the task of mobilising and providing US 100 billion per annum by 2020 in order to support mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries.