

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2091
ANSWERED ON:11.03.2013
CLIMATE CHANGE
Lal Shri Kirodi

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

- (a) whether the Government has signed any agreement in Copenhagen summit on climate change;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made by the Government to achieve consensus on India's stand on climate change;
- (c) whether the developed countries have agreed to pay for accepting increased limit of emission; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN)

(a) At the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held at Copenhagen, the negotiations could not reach an outcome, as mandated under the Bali Action Plan. The Parties decided to continue negotiations in two tracks of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol for another year so that a conclusion could be reached at the sixteenth Conference of Parties in December 2010. However a non-binding agreement called the 'Copenhagen Accord' was reached amongst a few countries at the initiative of the COP President; the Accord was not adopted by all Parties and was only 'noted' by them.

(b) During the climate change negotiations, India has consistently pursued the strategy of working together with the Group of 77 & China in order to protect the overall interests of developing countries. During the recent Doha Conference held in December 2012 in Doha, Qatar, India raised the issues of equity in climate change related actions and commitments, technology -related Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and unilateral measures taken by some countries in the name of climate change. India, with the support of Like Minded Developing Countries succeeded in having these issues included in the ongoing work of various bodies of the Convention. India also defended successfully the nature of its voluntary domestic goal of reducing emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level and ensured that agriculture, a sensitive sector of our economy, was not included in the mitigation work programme at the global level.

(c) & (d) As part of negotiations under the UNFCCC, the Green Climate Fund has been set up. Parties have also agreed that developed countries will mobilise, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, US dollars 100 billion per annum by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. This has been further supplemented by a decision to identify sources of finance through a Work Programme on Long-term Finance.