

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:46
ANSWERED ON:09.12.2013
GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSION
Singh Shri Rakesh

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

- (a) whether India has fixed its target to reduce the emissions intensity of green house gases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievement made so far;
- (c) whether India has argued that developed countries should take more responsibility in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the significant step taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

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

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 46 by Shri Rakesh Singh regarding Green House Gas Emission

India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. India does not have legally binding reduction commitments under Kyoto Protocol. However as a part of voluntary domestic actions for mitigation, Government of India has announced that it would reduce emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product by 20-25% from 2005 level by 2020 without reckoning emission from the agriculture sector.

The Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008 that identifies measures that promote India's development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. Two of the eight National Missions i.e. National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency relate to mitigation of Green House Gas emissions.

India has actively participated in international negotiations conducted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and, in close coordination with members of G77, China, BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) and Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs), put forth the argument that developed countries should implement their commitments and take actions to reduce emissions in accordance with the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities' as enshrined in the UNFCCC.