

## **COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE FIGHT**

3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2015

LSQ 1211

DR. P. VENUGOPAL

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has been named a moderate performing country in combating climate change according to a report released at the climate negotiations in Lima, recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the ranking of India in this regard;
- (c) whether it is true that India continues to profit from the very low level of per capita emissions but overall emissions has risen constantly over the past five years to about 40 per cent; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

### **MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)**

- (a) & (b) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has made no assessment or ranking of countries during climate negotiations in Lima. However, the Germanwatch and Climate Action Network- Europe published 'The Climate Change Performance Index Results 2015', in Lima. It has no official status nor is an accepted report by any government or UN agency. It named India as a moderate-performing country in combating climate change. India is ranked 31 in terms of its performance in tackling climate change among the world's top 58 emitters of greenhouse gases in this report.
- (c) & (d) According to the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Communication (NATCOM-II) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, the per capita Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission in 2007 was 1.43 Metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, compared to world average of 4.63 Metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. The net GHG emissions reported in the NATCOM-II submitted in 2012 to the UNFCCC for the year 2000 and 2007 was 1024.772 million ton of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, and 1476.356 million ton of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent respectively. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) between this period was approximately 5.5 %. India is the fourth largest emitter of the Greenhouse gases after China, USA and European Union; however, India's per capita emission is less than 1/3rd of the world average. India has initiated several domestic initiatives to address climate change. The National Action Plan on Climate Change has eight National Missions including inter alia the National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency and National Mission on Sustainable Habitat which envisage containing the greenhouse gas emissions in the country.

India is contributing meaningfully on its own to climate change actions. It has been taking part in the negotiations with a constructive manner. The developed country Parties have commitment based on Equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and the developing countries have to be enabled to take actions based on finance, technology and capacity building support provided by developed countries.

\*\*\*\*\*