

(a) whether the Minister of State in his Ministry had attended the International Conference held in second half of June 1990 under the auspices of UN at Montreal for evolving an international protocol, called the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer of the globe;

(b) if so, what factors were identified by the Conference as contributing to the depletion of the ozone layer;

(c) what steps were undertaken to be taken by the signatories to the protocol including India; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred by Government per annum in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI)., (a) The Minister of State for Environment and Forests led the Indian delegation to the second meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol held at London from 27-29 June, 1990.

(b) Scientific research has conclusively established that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons cause depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere. The Montreal Protocol aims at reduction and eventual elimination of these ozone depleting substances. The Conference of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at London was to consider amendments to the Protocol for its effective implementation by a larger number of countries and a quicker reduction and elimination of ozone depleting substances.

(c) India is not a signatory to the Montreal Protocol. The signatories to the Montreal Protocol have evolved a time-table to reduce and eventually eliminate major ozone depleting substances by the year 2000.

(d) In case India does join the Protocol, there will be no expenditure

to be borne by the Government, though there may be financial implication for the manufacturers and users of ozone depleting substances. The incremental costs for switching over to ozone safe technologies are proposed to be met out of the international fund established under the Montreal Protocol, as decided upon at the London Conference. The expenditure to be incurred for complying with the Protocol will depend on the strategy, timing and the nature of ozone-safe technologies.

Agreement for sharing knowledge to Prevent Depletion of Ozone Layer

130. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was reached in response to India's plea made at the Montreal Conference calling upon developed countries to share their knowledge and technique with developing countries to prevent depletion of the Ozone layer and to provide substitutes for Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) necessary for air conditioning, refrigeration and insulation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction and follow up action in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The second meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was held at London from 27-29 June, 1990. In the meeting it was decided that the Parties would take every practicable step to ensure availability of ozone-safe technologies under fair and most favourable conditions to the developing countries. The Government is considering India's stand regarding the Montreal Protocol.

**Differences regarding destruction of
Ozone Layer in Environment Minister's
Conferences**

131. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sharp differences arose at the Conferences of Environment Ministers of 100 countries held recently at Montreal and London, about the measures to be taken to prevent the destruction of the Ozone Layer of the earth's atmosphere about the speed for the phasing out of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs); and

(b) if so, what were main differences and what was the Indian view in this regard and what impact this view had on the consensus reached at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANE. KA. GANDHI): (a) and (b) The second meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was held at London from 27-29 June 1990. The Parties undertook negotiations for revising the timetable for speedy reduction and eventual elimination of major ozone depleting substances. While some countries were for speedy elimination of these substances, others preferred a more gradual approach. India had no objection to the final compromise arrived at. Secondly, there was a difference of opinion between the developing and the developed countries regarding transfer of technology through appropriate financial mechanisms to enable developing countries to switch over to environmentally safer substances. India's stand was that the implementation of the measures for switch over to ozone safe technologies by the developing countries would depend upon the provision of adequate financial assistances and the transfer of substitute technologies,

to these countries. India's stand was largely accepted at the Conference.

**अन्तरिक्ष स्थित प्रक्षेपास्त्र प्रणाली का
विकास**

132. कुमारी सरोज खापड़ें: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंतरिक्ष स्थित प्रक्षेपास्त्र प्रणाली विकसित करने का कोई कार्यक्रम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि "पृथ्वी" और "त्रिशूल" प्रक्षेपास्त्र इसी श्रृंखला की कड़ियां हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. राजा रमन्ना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं, "पृथ्वी" और "त्रिशूल" भूमि से मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपास्त्र हैं और इनका विकास "एकीकृत निर्देशित प्रक्षेपास्त्र विकास कार्यक्रम" के अंतर्गत किया जा रहा है ।

World Environment Day Celebrations

133. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the programmes launched in connection with the celebration of 'World Environment Day' in June this year;

(b) whether programme for afforestation of ARAVALI range was one such programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and the action taken so far in pursuance thereof?