

(b) India along with either like minded countries including China has strongly urged the Annex I Parties to take deeper emission reduction commitments of at least 25-40% below the 1990 levels, in post-2012 period. India and China have actively participated in the negotiations in the *Adhoc* Working Group on Kyoto Protocol to pursue this objective. Hectic negotiations in this forum are underway in order to reach an outcome at the forthcoming meeting of Conference of Parties at Copenhagen in December 2009.

#### Steps to decelerate global warming

334. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

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

(a) the decision taken at the recent climate change talks among the heads of the G-8 and G-5 countries held at LuAquila (Italy) to fix specific emission reduction goals to curb and control climate change and to decelerate global warming process with respect to the developed and the developing countries including India;

(b) the details of the road map being worked out by the Government in the light of these decisions and goals to achieve the 2050 target particularly that limit the rise in temperature to 2 degree Celsius; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) In the meeting held on 8th July 2009 at LuAquila (Italy) the Leaders of Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate declared *inter alia*, that all member countries would undertake Nationally Appropriate mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and prepare low carbon growth plans. Developed countries will take lead by undertaking robust aggregate and individual reductions in the mid-term whereas developing countries would undertake actions resulting in a meaningful deviation from business as usual in the mid term, in the context of sustainable development supported by financing, technology and capacity building.

(b) and (c) The Government is of the view that the LuAquila declaration on limiting global temperature increase above pre-Industrial levels to 2uC is only a recognition of a broad scientific view and reflects on aspiration goal. Actual pathway of reaching a stabilisation level based is closely linked with the carbon concentration of atmosphere which is dependent on several factors including the level of emission reduction by the developed country Parties and a burden sharing paradigm for a long term goal of emission reduction. Further, the MEF declaration recognizes the overriding priority of social and economic development in the developing countries and provides flexibility to developing countries to pursue a path of sustainable development while undertaking mitigation actions in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as laid down in the Convention.