

of Environmental Clearance, which is under process. The Committee has requested for additional information in the Pharmaceutical SEZ project, which needs to be provided by the project proponent.

BASIC countries meet on climate change

1098. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BASIC countries met recently to discuss the issues relating to climate change; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and finalized during the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The BASIC group of countries consisting of Brazil, South Africa, India and China met in New Delhi on 24th January 2010 to discuss Post-Copenhagen developments and the strategy for climate change negotiations in 2010.

(b) In the meeting, the Ministers underscored the centrality of the UNFCCC process in climate change negotiations and the decision of the Parties to carry forward negotiations in the two tracks under the UNFCCC in 2010 leading up to COP-16 at Mexico. The Ministers also called upon the COP President to convene at least five meetings of Parties before the Mexico Conference. The Ministers stressed that Copenhagen Accord should facilitate the two tracks of negotiations under the Bali Road Map to lead to successful conclusion of on-going negotiations at Mexico. The Ministers also called for early flow of US\$ 10 billion in 2010 with focus on least developed countries, Small Island developing states and countries of Africa to urgently address the global challenges of climate change.

Decision at Copenhagen summit

†1099. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made its position clear regarding decisions taken at Copenhagen meet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some countries are pressurizing India to change its stand; and

(d) the names of such countries and the countries who have clarified their lesser percentage of cut in greenhouse gases as compared to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) India remains committed to the decisions of the Parties taken at the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fifteenth Conference of Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held at Copenhagen to continue negotiations under the Adhoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and Adhoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) for another year with a view to reach agreed outcomes at the 16th Conference of Parties in December 2010.

India also participated at Copenhagen in an informal discussion, held at the initiative of COP President, resulting in 'Copenhagen Accord'. However, the Accord could not be adopted and was only 'noted' by the Parties. The Accord is a political document and is not legally binding. India considers the Accord as an input to the two track multilateral negotiating process under UNFCCC.

(c) In the climate change negotiations developed countries have urged that emerging economies like India should also undertake emission reduction commitments.

(d) India, in its submission to the UNFCCC has not communicated any emission cuts. India has indicated that it shall endeavour to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level. Hence, the question of other countries committing to lesser percentage of cut in green house gases as compared to India does not arise.

Conservation of environment

†1100.SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) the views expressed by environmentalists in the international conference held in December, 2009 in Agra on environment conservation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that electronic waste is the biggest cause of environmental pollution; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for better management of e-waste and to educate children in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) An International Conference and Exhibition on Recent Advances in Environmental Protection (RAEP 2009) was held during December 17-19, 2009 at Agra. The Conference has, *inter-alia*, recommended that there should be a clear-cut e-waste management policy and strictly enforceable set of rules and guidelines for e-waste disposal by the Government.

Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1,46,800 tonnes of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to 8,00,000 by 2012. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for proper

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