

(c) Presently, there is no proposal in the Ministry for selective and supervised culling of wild animals.

Ratification of Kyoto Protocol

2751. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has decided to ratify amended version of Kyoto Protocol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Kyoto Protocol incentivized several firms in the country to retrofit the polluting plants with newer technology in the hope of earning carbon credits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Government of India has decided to ratify the Second Commitment Period (2013- 2020) of the Kyoto Protocol. Developing countries like India have no mandatory mitigation obligations or targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

(c) and (d) The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol enables developed countries to invest in "Clean" projects in developing countries to gain emissions credits (Certified Emission Reduction-CER). Indian Industry has benefited from trading in CERs in the international market. Of late, due to lack of demand internationally, prices of CERs have been very low leading to low activities under this mechanism.

Permissible PM₁₀ concentration

2752. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the permissible PM₁₀ concentration range of air in per square milimetre range as per WHO standards; and

(b) the PM₁₀ concentration of Delhi in January, 2016 and that in September, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) World Health Organization (WHO) has published "WHO Air Quality Guidelines for particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen

dioxide and sulphur dioxide' during the year 2005. The guidelines are intended for reference by countries to provide appropriate targets for a broad range of policy options for air quality management in different parts of the world. The WHO air quality guidelines and interim targets for particulate matter on the basis of 24-hour are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The guideline prescribes range of interim target (IT) concentrations/*viz.* IT-1, IT-2, IT-3 for PM₁₀ on the basis of risk coefficient as 150 ±g/m³, 100 ±g/m³, 75 ±g/m³, respectively and Air Quality Guideline (AQG) as 50 ±g/m³ on the basis of relationship between 24-hour and annual PM levels. The prescribed PM₁₀ concentration as per National Ambient Air Quality Standards are 100 ±g/m³ as 24-hour average and 60 ±g/m³ as Annual average which is very much similar to the concentration prescribed in the guidelines.

(b) The monthly average of PM₁₀ concentration at four locations of Delhi during January, 2016 and during September, 2016 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*WHO Air Quality Guidelines and interim targets for Particulate Matter:
24-Hour concentrations*

	PM ₁₀ (±g/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (±g/m ³)	Basis for the selected level
Interim target-1 (IT-1)	150	75	Based on published risk coefficients from multi-centre studies and meta-analyses (about 5% increase of short-term mortality over the AQG value).
Interim target-2 (IT-2)	100	50	Based on published risk coefficients from multi-centre studies and meta-analyses (about 2.5% increase of short-term mortality over the AQG value).
Interim target-3 (IT-3)*	75	37.5	Based on published risk coefficients from multi-centre studies and meta-analyses (about 1.2% increase in short-term mortality over the AQG value).
Air Quality Guideline (AQG)	50	25	Based on relationship between 24-hour and annual PM levels.

N.B. 99th percentile (3 days/year).

* For management purposes. Based on annual average guideline values; precise number to be determined on basis of local frequency distribution of daily means. The frequency distribution of daily PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ values usually approximates to a log-normal distribution.

Statement-II

Monthly average of PM₁₀ concentration in Delhi during January, 2016 and September, 2016

Locations	PM ₁₀ Concentration (\pm g/m ³)	
	January, 2016	September, 2016
Anand Vihar	359.18	580.79
Punjabi Bagh	137.45	466.88
Mandir Marg	165.59	388.18
R.K. Puram	138.44	439.68

Environmental clearance before issuance of mining license

2753. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States like Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh had promised environment clearance even before granting mining license to certain projects, if so, the details thereof, project-wise;

(b) the details of environmental and forest clearances awarded for infrastructure mining and non-mining projects annually during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of pending clearances for projects lying with the Ministry, as on February, 2017; and

(d) the details of number of clearances rejected over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) As per information received from the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Madhya Pradesh, no Environment Clearance (EC) is granted before the grant of mining license. According to the Government of Rajasthan, Letter of Intent (LoI) is issued to prospective lessees for submission of approved mine plan and EC, based on which mining lease is sanctioned.

(b) The details of Environmental Clearances (EC) and Forest Clearances (FC) awarded by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 174 and 203 proposals have been received for Environmental Clearances (EC) and Forest Clearances (FC) respectively.

(d) 1 case for EC and 37 cases for FC have been rejected in the last three years rejected in the last three years from 2014-15 to 2016-17.