



India welcomes and appreciates the initiative of Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We express our support and willingness to work closely in the negotiations on these issues with other States and Organizations.

**Statement:** We think that should be better explained the chronological graduation of this problem to show how strong are develop the concerns. So we think it need to be rewritten the sentence „All around the world, environmental issues take the lead in headlines, **protests**, conferences and concerns.“ to All around the world, environmental issues take the lead in headlines, conferences, concerns and protests.

We cannot agree with the meaning „the world has become interconnected“ Not the world has become interconnected, the world is interconnected from the beginning of its existence but only a people have now realized that the world is interconnected.

### *1. Emissions reduction*

The proposal for developed countries is very nice formulated. **“These nations have the most financial resources and the greatest technological capacity to cut their emissions, hence they should agree to both targets mentioned above to make them leaders in the effort to diminish the damaging effects of climate change.”** Big decisions need a big man only after this step they can be an example for us.

**“To add to the effectiveness to the process of tackling the climate change, Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> century recognises the need for the developing countries to commit themselves for equally confident quantified emissions limitations as developed countries “**India supports this statement, we realize that as a quickly developing country need a to do something for our better future.

India is 100% sure about this fact **“The interest for developing countries lays in diminishing the**

**impacts of floods, storms, droughts and the other effects of climate change, since they are more often stricken by these phenomena.”**

India agree with a proposal **„suggests a commitment of non-OECD countries to aim for the maximum of 5% increase in CO2 emissions“** As for carbon emissions, the 2020 target of reducing emission-intensity by 20-25 per cent can be met, the options beyond this are both very expensive and difficult since the technology to do so is not available today. If some OECD counties can help us with the technologies “we can make a better place”. This is a request and proposal for OECD countries.





## 2. *Technology transfer mechanism*

India is very satisfied with this statement, that is really what we need „**To encourage even greater transfer of new “green” technologies from the developed countries to the developing nations international community must override the existing economic and market barriers such as lack of financial resources, high investment costs, incompatible prices, subsidies and tariffs, lack of incentives, etc.**“

This is the basic problem „**Forum for the 21st century recognises a need for the developed countries to help in negotiating with the licensing companies for the licensing terms to be more flexible for the developing countries**“. We are 100% sure about this statement.

„**The greenhouse gases and emissions trading might bring benefits.**“ We are not equated with the fact that trading might bring benefits at all. Pollution will be still here.

India call for better post-Copenhagen domestic actions. We need to do something more! This is our priority. Our proposal is to give an example for other countries how they can better reduce the green house efect. We will explain you some our meanings and actions:

India’s cabinet approved the **National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency** on 24th June, 2010. The Mission includes several new initiatives – the most important being the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Mechanism, which will cover facilities that account for more than 50% of the fossil fuel used in India, and help reduce CO2 emissions by 25 million tons per year by 2014-15. About 700 of the most energy intensive industrial units and power stations in India would be mandated to reduce their energy consumption by a specified percentage. How it will work:

- The percentage reduction for a facility would depend on its current level of efficiency: the most efficient facility in a sector would have a lower percentage reduction requirement, and the less efficient facility would have larger percentage reduction requirement.
- In order to enhance the cost effectiveness of this mechanism, facilities which achieve savings in excess of their mandated reduction would be issued Energy Savings Certificate for the savings that are in excess of their mandated target. These ESCerts can be used by other facilities for compliance if they find it expensive to meet their own reduction target.

## 3. *Reforestation*

We agree with “**Deforestation and forest degradation play undoubtedly relevant role in the process of climate change**“.

India is „**still in the process of developing sustainable forest management plans**“ but for successful plan we call for collaboration with other states which can help us with a financial part of the project. We have some ideas what we can do but for successful realization we need





a support and assistance of others whose care about better climate. We will give you example what India does for solve this problem and for what we need a financial help:

#### **Green India Mission (GIM)**

- The overarching target of the GIM is to double the area to be taken up for afforestation/eco-restoration in India in the next 10 years, taking the total area to be afforested or eco-restored to 20 million ha. This would increase the above and below ground biomass in 10 million ha of forests/ecosystems, resulting in increased carbon sequestration of 43 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>(e) annually.

Key features of GIM include:

- Increasing the quality of our forest cover by increasing the cover and density of our medium density and degraded forests.
- Taking a holistic view of forestry, and not merely focus on plantations to meet carbon sequestration targets.
- Focusing on decentralization and involving existing local governance institutions.

Forests are the main source of livelihood to over 200 million people in India and hence GIM will actively try to secure the participation of local communities.

A series of nationwide public consultations are being currently undertaken to finalise the Mission before its launch. India announced the grant of USD 1 million each to SAARC Forestry Centre

Incentive-based additional special grant of USD 1.2 billion announced by Central government to all States for sustainable forestry management. But it is not enough, **With participation of other nations on this programme we can collect more money and restore more area.**

India really appreciate the statement „**Forum also recognizes the proposal of developing a Global Forest Carbon Mechanism, a financial mechanism through which developing countries would be rewarded for taking action to reduce deforestation and forest degradation**”

#### **4. Biodiversity**

India agree on that „**Better theories and models are needed to understand the links between ecosystem change and impacts on human well-being and to assess the economic consequences of ecosystem change.**”

It is very important „**it would be favourable for the negotiations to adopt an agreement which would facilitate for stronger cooperation**“

„**Following these measures, countries should develop commitments to include the conservation programmes to stop the degradation of biodiversity into national biodiversity strategies**“ This is very important issue. India seeks to do some actions but more successful will be cooperation of other nations. The Indian National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem approved and launched. This Mission focuses on evolving suitable management and policy measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glacier and mountain ecosystem. It will establish an observational and monitoring network for the Himalayan environment to assess freshwater resources and health of the ecosystem.

- A National Institute of Himalayan Glaciology being set up in Dehradun, India to





undertake cutting-edge research on the Himalayan glaciers.

- A coordinated Research Programme for measuring, modelling and monitoring the health of the Himalayan glaciers being implemented across the Indian Himalayas.
- Regional cooperation on Himalayas being pursued with neighbouring countries.

We call for participation of other countries into our project. It is not a problem of neighbouring countries it is a problem of the whole world because Himalayas are the world's biggest mountain chain. It is a magnificent monument on the Earth. The Himalayas range covering is 612,021 sq. km. it is the originator of numerous glaciers and many important rivers in Asia.

### 5. Water resources

**“Participants should thus prepare legislation that would ensure that the disposal of sewage sludge to surface waters is banned”** India wants to participate on preparing a legislation about this problem. We already prepared some manuals: "Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment" prepared by Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation but they are out of date. We need to work on something new.

Our goal is to be the main Norwegian scientific knowledge base on integrated land and water resources management solutions that will minimise or reduce the environmental pressures from anthropogenic activities such as agriculture, industry, urban and rural activities. Within Norway, be a major provider of scientifically based knowledge for water and environment authorities and stakeholders on water and land management with general focus on different drivers and pressures; and particular focus on agriculture and sewage from scattered dwellings.

**“High investments by all the participants should be made and elaborate solutions accepted.”**

We think that the participants can be mainly NGOs. There should be better coalition, both nationally and internationally of NGOs working on similar issues, and also easier financing- NGOs are usually financed by a combination of sources. Traditionally, membership dues have provided the main source, but today NGOs tap many other sources including grants or contracts from governments and international institutions, fees for services, profits from sales of goods, and funding from private foundations, corporations and wealthy individuals. Large international NGOs may have operational budgets in the tens of millions of dollars, but most small NGOs working in rural settings have to do with very meagre budgets, which are often insufficient to carry on their campaigns and activities. Many good initiatives are either stalled or nipped in the conception process itself due to a fund crunch.





## 6. Energy efficiency

**“Volatile markets and prices of energy force countries to decide and act on their own energy security policies.”** This can be true only in countries that they have a force energy market. But for example, where can be India if we just fight for every kilowatt of energy for our people! We try do our best.

India tries some programmes for example **CDM Programme of Activity (PoA) for mass distribution of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)** has been registered successfully. The Programme has been developed to promote energy efficient lighting in India. This is the first PoA to be registered from India and third in the World. We think this is a potential way for other countries how they can be more energy efficiency.

State-level Electricity Distribution Companies that join this programe would distribute high quality CFLs at about Rs. 15 per piece.(0.25USD ) The Programme would not only help the reduction of peak load in the country but also lead to a potential reduction of over 6,000 MW in electricity demand.

Many of developed countries don't do their best. We would like to learn something from them but also they can adopt this programme from us.

**We stress on creating a global regime, supported by the developed world, for technologies which could be used in reducing emissions in any part of the world. Today, renewable energy accounts for five per cent of power generation, but the need to promote it is not really just climate change but also reduction in import dependence.**

**Our proposal is pointed out that in schools all over the world could be a separate “lesson” on carbon footprint needs that children imbibe eco sensitivity.** The following were the main objectives of the study:

(1) to study the nature and extent of environmental awareness among higher secondary students and factors affecting it.

(2) to study the relationship between environmental awareness and scientific attitudes among

