

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 187
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2016

Carbon Capture Sequestration

*187 SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether adequate steps have been taken to contain carbon emission in the country, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to adopt Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) as a strategy to curtail carbon emission in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has made any effort for international cooperation with G-8 countries as part of the global initiative to mitigate the impact of global warming and climate change and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement referred to in reply to Part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 187 by SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI regarding “Carbon Capture Sequestration”

(a) The Government has taken several steps to contain carbon emission in the country through the implementation of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), comprising of eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, forestry, agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. Further, 32 States/Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

As per Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 2015, India is committed to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35% by 2030, achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 and create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

(b) The Government strategy for addressing climate change, at present, does not specifically include Carbon Storage and Sequestration. However, the CSIR laboratories are engaged in R&D activities for developing a number of materials and technologies that can selectively capture, store and utilize CO₂. Its laboratories have undertaken R&D projects on clean coal technologies during 11th as well as 12th Five Year Plan period which included development of materials and processes for CO₂ sequestration. Under the projects, efforts are made to sequester CO₂ by both chemical and biological means. The Ministry of Earth Sciences has also commissioned research projects in sequestration techniques and geoen지니어ing.

(c) India engages with all of its partners, including the G-8, to promote international cooperation on issues relating to global climate change. At the recently concluded G-20 at Hangzhou, China from 4-5 September 2016, India with its partners committed to promote sustainable development and address climate change through actions in various areas including Infrastructure, Agriculture, Food Security & Nutrition, Climate Finance & Green Finance, Innovation and Global Health.
