

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3166**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.01.2018

**Paris Agreement on Climate Change**

3166. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment on the impact on India after United States of America's withdrawal from Paris Agreement on Climate Change;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the modalities of the Climate Change agreement should be reworked after the withdrawal of USA from the agreement and if not, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details on the quantum of money required by India to meet its obligation under the Paris agreement along with the money that India is expected to receive as foreign aid under the above agreement post its implementation in 2021?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)**

(a), (b) and (c) United States of America (USA) is the second largest Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emitter presently. However, if cumulative historical emission is considered, USA would be largest GHG emitter. So, its withdrawal will affect control of cumulative global GHG emissions. It will also affect the availability of international funds for climate change, as USA was a contributor to climate finance.

There is no proposal to rework the modalities of Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement was adopted under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. It has been ratified by 172 Parties and only USA has submitted a written communication to UN Secretary-General stating its intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. All other countries have indicated their continued support for it through the decision, 'Fiji Momentum for Implementation' adopted during 23<sup>rd</sup> Conference of Parties (COP-23) held in November 2017, which underscored the importance of keeping the momentum and continuing to uphold the spirit and vision of the Paris Agreement.

(d) A preliminary estimate suggests that at least US \$2.5 trillion (at 2014-15 prices) will be required for meeting India's climate change actions between 2015 and 2030, which is expected to evolve over time. The estimate covers both the domestic resources and the international climate finance. The foreign aid India is expected to receive under the Paris Agreement is subject to quantum of available international climate finance in the post-2020 period, which is a matter under negotiations currently.

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