

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION No. 336**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.12.2015

**Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**

\*336. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has brought out its assessment report recently;
- (b) if so, the details and salient features of the said report;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action on the said report of IPCC for the prevention of increasing global warming and pollution;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the mechanism for coordination between the Government and IPCC?

**ANSWER**

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

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**Statement referred to in reply to Part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 336 by Col. Sonaram Choudhary regarding 'Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change'**

(a) and (b) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess scientific, technical and socio-economic information concerning climate change, its potential effects and options for adaptation and mitigation. The IPCC assesses research on climate change and synthesizes it into 'assessment reports' every 5–7 years. The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of IPCC is the latest in a series of such reports released in 2013 and 2014. AR5 consists of three Working Group (WG) Reports and a Synthesis Report.

Some salient features of AR5 are as follows:

- Global temperatures have risen by about 0.8°C over the last century and sea levels have risen by about 20 cm.
- In many regions, snow and rainfall patterns have changed.
- Snow, ice, permafrost and glaciers are melting at the poles and around the rest of the world.
- The oceans are becoming increasingly acidic as they absorb more and more carbon dioxide.
- Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent. For example, heat waves are lasting for longer and becoming more intense.
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(c) and (d) Government is seized of the matter. It has formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to deal with the climate change related issues. NAPCC comprises 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 consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

Furthermore, India's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in October 2015, includes steps such as introduction of cleaner technologies in thermal power generation, promoting renewable energy generation, energy efficiency, developing climate resilient infrastructure, implementation of Green India Mission, programmes related to afforestation and activities aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate change.

(e) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change serves as the nodal Ministry for coordination between the Government of India and IPCC.

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