

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2574**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.12.2015

**Purview of National Green Tribunal**

2574. SHRIMATI VANAROJA R:

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

- (a) whether the National Green Tribunal cannot settle the issue or any application on climate change as it is a subject of international conventions and protocols;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the issue of climate change is a subject of international conventions and protocols and does not fall within the ambit of section 14 of the National Green Tribunal Act; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

**ANSWER**

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

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) & (b) The National Green Tribunal (NGT), under Section 14, has the jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment (including the enforcement of any legal right relating to environment) is involved and arises out of the implementation of the enactment specified in Schedule-I of the NGT Act, which includes: (i) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (ii) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 (iii) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (iv) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act), 1981 (v) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (vi) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and (vii) The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

(c) & (d) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the international agreement with the objective of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, is not a legally binding Convention. India is a Party to the Convention.

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