



**INTERVENTION MADE BY INDIA'S ENVIRONMENT MINISTER AT THE PRE-COP MEETING
AT COPENHAGEN ON NOVEMBER 16 2009**

1. India is prepared to reflect in any agreement its commitment to keep its per capita emissions below that of the developed countries. India's per capita approach has drawn wide support including from two Nobel Laureates (Schelling and Spence) and from the German Council for Climate Change, an influential think tank. India's per capita emissions are now around 1.2 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent and are expected to be around 2 to 2.5 tonnes by 2020 and 3 to 3.5 tonnes by 2030. The per capita limit is an onerous limit that India has imposed on itself.
2. India has several nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) which it is considering to convert to nationally accountable mitigation outcomes (NAMOs) by indicating specific performance targets in industry, energy, transport, agriculture, buildings and forestry for the year 2020 and 2030. These NAMOs could be institutionalised through either legislative or executive action and are derived from the National Action Plan on Climate Change and the 11th Five Year Plan document.
3. India is prepared to submit a National Communication once every two years to the UNFCCC covering both supported and unsupported actions and their outcomes as well as their impacts on emissions. This National Communication could be used as a basis for international consultations with the UNFCCC. This will more than meet the demand for international reflection of domestic commitments and obligations taken on unilaterally. The format of reporting could be decided by the UNFCCC after discussions and consensus among Parties.
4. India will make low carbon sustainable growth a central element of its 12th Plan growth strategy. This will mean taking on commitments to reduce energy to GDP intensity and corresponding emission reduction outcomes for the year 2020.