Position Paper

Background:
- India as a country has taken full responsibility for its impact on the environment and towards climate change.
- India would like to follow a 'cleaner' path of economic development, and feel that developed countries have followed a path of economic development which ignores the needs of the environment. This is against the very nature of the Indian people, who believe in a nature-friendly lifestyle with limited anthropocenic exploitation. India has a long harmonious history with nature and take full responsibility for the harms to the environment that they have caused.
- India feels that the blame for climate change lies with the developed countries. India is active in its search of solutions and have implemented a number of national climate change agreements and resolutions.
- India prides itself on their open and innovative way of doing things, through new technology. India feels that technological advancements and innovation is essential to create a sustainable future. This is a field which India excels in.
- India has increasingly become more influential in international relations and they are following a path to sustainable economic growth, which other developed countries have not followed.

North-South relations
- India's exploitation of the environment does not compare to the carbon emissions of Western developed countries.
- India feels that others must follow their lead through cleaner economic development. They need to take their responsibility in their share of climate change.

Nationally Determined Contribution in India (NDC's)
- India has an obligation to protect and improve the environment as they have the capability and have responsibility to improve global carbon emissions
- India shows this with their commitment of achieving the national targets set to address climate change under the Paris Agreement
- India wishes to progress and prosper on the path of 'Development without Destruction' and feels developed countries should have an obligation to do the same.
- India feels the cooperation between the State Government, NGO's and the private sector (plus national and international actors) is vital in the lowering of India's carbon emissions. The State should be the responsible unit to ensure these goals are being achieved.
- India has an Action Plan for clean energy in which energy efficiency, lower emissions for automobile industry and non-fossil based electricity generation is the focus.
- India is developing climate resilient urban centres with 100 new smart cities
- India promotes wealth to waste conversion to create a 'Clean India' and has Solid Waste Management at the core of its waste agenda
- India is creating a green transportation network that focuses on low carbon infrastructure and public transport systems. A focus on energy efficient railways.
- India would like to further include the private sector in public environmental matters and policy.
- India has ratified the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in 2017 and have committed to cutting their emissions between 2013 and 2020

Conclusion:
- India would like to ask who's responsible for climate change? India feels they are doing enough and a lot to mitigate climate change. India is taking their responsibility, are you? India feels that the climate change caused by developed countries must be counteracted by a united international agenda and action plan. India is doing more than their fair share to mitigate against climate change; now it's time for the rest of the world to step up and take their own responsibility in achieving their climate goals. India believes in the concept of fairness, where each country contributes dependent on their capabilities and past effects on the climate.