

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 142**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026

**Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets**

\*142. SHRI P. WILSON

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

- (a) whether Government has notified Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity (GEI) targets for additional carbon-intensive sectors under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS);
- (b) the details of sectors brought under the compliance mechanism, including petroleum refineries, petrochemicals, textiles and secondary aluminium;
- (c) the number of obligated entities covered under this notification and the number of entities now covered under the Indian Carbon Market;
- (d) the mechanism adopted for monitoring, verification and enforcement of GEI targets; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ensure that this framework supports industrial growth while achieving India's long-term climate and net-zero objectives?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)

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

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PARA (A) TO (E) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 142 TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.02.2026 IN RAJYA SABHA RAISED BY SHRI P. WILSON REGARDING “GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION INTENSITY (GEI) TARGETS”.**

**(a) to (e)** The Government notified the Greenhouse Gases Emission Intensity Target Rules, 2025, on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2025 vide G.S.R. 739(E), covering 282 obligated entities from Cement, Pulp and Paper, Chlor-alkali and Aluminium sectors under the compliance mechanism of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS). Subsequently, Greenhouse Gases Emission Intensity Target (Amendment) Rules, 2025, have been notified on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2026 vide G.S.R. 25(E) covering additional 208 obligated entities of Secondary Aluminium, Petroleum Refinery, Petrochemicals and Textiles sectors under CCTS.

The details of the sectors and their respective notified obligated entities are mentioned below:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Number of Obligated entities</b>
1	Aluminium	16
2	Textile	173
3	Cement	186
4	Pulp & Paper	53
5	Petroleum Refinery	21
6	Petrochemical	11
7	Chlor-Alkali	30
	Total	490

For accurate measurement, monitoring and verification of emission, government has published detailed procedure for compliance mechanism under CCTS in July, 2024 which, inter-alia, contains guidelines for GHG emission monitoring and verification methodology. As per the said procedure, the obligated entities are required to monitor and report their GHG emissions within a defined ‘Gate-to-Gate’ boundary, including direct, process-related, and indirect emissions. Entities which achieve higher reduction in emission intensity as compared to their targeted emission intensity reduction shall earn Carbon Credit Certificates (CCCs), which can be traded or banked. Those entities which are unable to achieve their respective targeted emission intensity reduction must purchase or surrender CCCs for ensuring compliance with the targeted reduction in emission intensity. The said procedure also provides accurate measurement and reporting of emissions, including development of monitoring plans, sampling procedures, and use of accredited laboratories. Independent accredited carbon verification agencies perform verification, ensuring data integrity and compliance accuracy.

As per paragraph 6 of the Greenhouse Gases Emission Intensity Target Rules, 2025, in case an obligated entities fail to comply with or contravene any provisions of these rules; the Central Pollution Control Board shall impose environmental compensation Order on such obligated entities for the shortfall in the respective compliance year which shall be equal to twice of the average price at which carbon credit certificate is traded during the trading cycle of such compliance year.

The compliance mechanism under the CCTS follows an intensity-based baseline-and-credit system, where targets for obligated entities are specified in terms of GHG emission intensity rather than an absolute emissions cap. As a result, Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity targets under the CCTS are linked to the emissions per unit of production, thereby incentivizing efficiency improvements and emissions reduction for India’s long-term climate and net-zero objectives.

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