

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4790
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.03.2018

Reduction in Emission Intensity

4790. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government is satisfied that the emission intensity is the best indicator to measure reduced emissions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether absolute emission reduction would be better indicator of reduced emission;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the present method of calculating emission intensity; and
- (e) the expected deadline for the full implementation of the eight missions launched under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to reduce emission intensity?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)

- (a) to (d) Emission intensity indicates the improvement in energy use and reduction in emissions relative to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is used by many developing countries as an indicator of progress in mitigation of green house gas emissions as part of fulfilment of their obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Absolute reduction in emissions is expected from developed countries as per agreements under UNFCCC. Emission Intensity is calculated by dividing total greenhouse gas emissions (in Carbon Dioxide equivalent) by GDP.
- (e) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) comprises of eight Missions, addressing the issues relating to mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to combat the adverse impacts of climate change. Each of these missions receives funds under the budget of their respective Ministries to carry out its activities, as per resource availability. Implementation of activities under national missions and other measures have contributed in reduction of emission intensity of GDP by about 12% between 2005 and 2010 and the country is on track to achieve voluntary goal to reduce emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% compared to the 2005 level.
