

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4464
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.03.2020

Emission of Greenhouse Gases

4464. SHRI SANJAY SADASHIV RAO MANDLIK:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI K. NAVASKANI:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI BALUBHAU *ALIAS* SURESH NARAYAN DHANORKAR:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has done any study regarding emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of greenhouse gas emissions from various sectors recorded in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether decrease in the greenhouse gas emissions has been recorded in the country during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the rate of reduction, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has also set any target regarding reduction of emission of greenhouse gases in the country in the next few years;
- (e) if so, the details of the framework adopted by the Government to meet the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets; and
- (f) whether the Government has argued that developed countries should take more responsibility in reducing GHGs and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)

(a) and (b) According to India's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR-2) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India's total Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2014 were 2.607 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. The energy sector accounted for 73% of the total GHG emissions for the year 2014 followed by the agriculture sector accounting for 16%, the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) for 8% and waste sector for 3%. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector was a net sink, sequestering 12% of total emissions. Thus, net GHG emissions considering LULUCF in 2014 was 2.306 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. India's per capita emission in 2014 was 1.8 tonne which is less than one-third of global average. Further, between 1850 and

2010, energy related cumulative CO₂emissions from India were only 2.7% of the world emissions.

(c) to (f) Climate change is a global phenomenon and requires the cooperation of all nations based on the principles of 'Equity' and 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities' and developed countries taking the lead in climate action. India is a Party to the UNFCCC, its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and the Paris Agreement (PA). For addressing the challenge of climate change, India adheres to the paramountcy of the UNFCCC processes. It has proactively contributed to multilateral efforts to combat climate change and continues to do so while undertaking its own independent, enhanced initiatives in climate mitigation and adaptation besides meeting all its commitments under the UNFCCC, its KP and PA.

The Government of India stands committed to combating climate change through its several programs and schemes. This includes *inter-alia* implementation of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, sustaining the Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, Green India and strategic knowledge for climate change.

Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions outlining eight targets for 2021-2030, including (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance, (iii) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. Independent studies rate India's efforts highly and compliant with the requirements under PA.

Thirty-three states and Union Territories have prepared a State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC to address their State-specific actions. These SAPCCs *inter-alia* outline sector-specific and cross-sectoral priority actions.
