

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1604**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2015

**Green House Gas Emissions**

1604. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI G. HARI:  
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:  
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the agriculture sector contributed to about 17.6 per cent of the Green House Gas emissions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the contribution of other sectors towards Green House Gas emissions;
- (c) whether the Government has adopted any strategies to combat the said emissions and if so, the details thereof, Sector-wise;
- (d) whether India has finalised its strategy/agenda on climate change for the climate talks to be held in Paris and if so, the details thereof along with the consultation held with the stakeholders, if any, to develop a consensus on the environmental issues related to developing countries; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to make Green Climate Fund Post, 2020 as a central issue for further negotiations on Global Warming and Climate issues and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) & (b) As per the Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) report, 2010 'India: Greenhouse Gas Inventory-2007', the constitution of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from different sectors are: (i) Energy: 57.8% (Electricity:37.8%; Transport:7.5%; Residential:7.2% and Other Energy: 5.3%); (ii) Industry: 21.7% (Cement:6.8%; Iron and Steel:6.2%; Other Industry:8.7%) (iii) Agriculture: 17.6% and (iv) Wastes: 3%.

(c) Government of India has formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008 comprising eight (8) National Missions; (i) Solar Energy (ii) Enhanced Energy Efficiency (iii) Sustainable Habitat (iv) Water (v) Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system (vi) Green India (vii) Sustainable Agriculture and (viii) Strategic knowledge, to address adaptation and mitigation related to climate change.

(d) & (e) India's position on climate change negotiations is anchored on the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) as enshrined in the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and emphasizes financial assistance and technology transfer to developing countries to assist them in taking up climate change activities related to adaptation and mitigation. Green Climate Fund (GCF) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has emerged as an important element in the context of assisting developing countries to deal with climate change issues.

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