

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1827**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.02.2023

**Global Methane Pledge**

1827. SHRI T. R. BAALU:

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

- (a) whether it is true that India has stayed away from signing the Global Methane Pledge at the recently held Glasgow Climate Change Conference held under the aegis of the United Nations while over 90 countries have endorsed the Pledge;
- (b) if so, the reasons for rejecting the Green House Gas Methane removal pledge; and
- (c) the plans and strategies prepared for curbing methane emissions by trapping it for meeting our energy needs and ensure our cooperation and contribution to the global community in the common shared responsibility of reducing Green House Gas emissions and reduce global warming?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a)to(c) India has not signed the Global Methane Pledge proposed by the European Union and the United States of America to target 30% reduction in global methane emissions from 2020 levels by 2030. In exercise of its right of sovereign and nationally determined nature of its climate actions, and as per the assessments by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Government of India decided not to sign the “Global Methane Pledge”. The salient reasons and related information are as follows:

- i. The two predominant sources of methane emissions in India are enteric fermentation and paddy cultivation. These emissions result from the agriculture activities of small marginal, and medium farmers across India, whose livelihood stands threatened by the aforesaid Pledge. In contrast, agriculture in developed countries is dominated by industrial agriculture.
- ii. In the context of food security, the methane emissions are ‘survival’ emissions and not luxury emissions. In addition to impacting farmers income, this can impact agriculture production, especially that of paddy. India is one of the largest producers and exporters of rice. Therefore, this pledge also has the potential to affect India’s trade and economic prospects.
- iii. Agriculture was not included in the emission intensity target as per India’s pre 2020 voluntary commitments.

- iv. As per the Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the predominant gas responsible for climate change is CO<sub>2</sub>, which has a lifetime of 100-1000 years. This Pledge shifts the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction burden to methane reduction, which has a lifetime of just 12 years.
- v. Also, India has the largest cattle population in the world, which is a source of livelihoods to a large section of population. The contribution of Indian livestock to global pool of enteric methane is very low, as Indian livestock utilizes large volumes of agriculture by-products and unconventional feed material.
- vi. India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement. The pledge is outside the ambit of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.

Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which do not include sector or gas specific emission reduction targets. India remains steadfast in its commitment in framing and implementing its actions to combat climate change. The ongoing measures to reduce methane gas emissions are as follows:

- i. The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), implemented by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), involves climate resilient practices including methane reduction practices in rice cultivation.
- ii. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project has developed several technologies with mitigation potential for methane from rice viz. System for Rice Intensification – the technique has potential to enhance rice yield to 36-49% with about 22-35% less water than conventional transplanted rice; Direct Seeded Rice – the system reduces methane emissions, as it does not involve raising nurseries, puddling and transplanting. Unlike transplanted paddy cultivation, standing water is not maintained in this system; and Crop Diversification Programme – Methane emissions is avoided due to diversion of paddy to alternate crops like pulses, oilseeds, maize, cotton and agro forestry.
- iii. Capacity building programmes are conducted through Krishi Vigyan Kendras across the country for creating awareness on climate resilient practices.
- iv. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) is implementing National Livestock Mission, which inter alia, includes Breed Improvement and Balanced Rationing. Feeding livestock with superior quality balanced ration is helping to reduce methane emissions from the livestock.
- v. Government of India promotes green fodder production, silage making, chaff cutting, and total mixed ration under National Livestock Mission with a view to reduce methane emission from livestock.
- vi. Through initiatives like ‘The GOBARDHAN (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources) scheme and New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme, cattle waste utilisation is being incentivised, in addition to production of clean energy in villages. The Gobardhan scheme, inter alia, supports biodegradable waste recovery and conversion of waste into resources and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

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