

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2078  
ANSWERED ON:23.07.2014  
CARBON EMISSION NORMS  
Rudy Shri Rajiv Pratap

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

- (a) whether India is one among the largest emitters of CO<sub>2</sub> in the world;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action plan formulated by the Government for reduction of greenhouse gas emission and the target set therefor;
- (d) whether the international community has reached an agreement on global warming and passed a resolution in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed for its compliance?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) and (b) As per the information available with the Centre for Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis (CDIAC), United States of America (USA), which provides information to United Nations, India's total carbon dioxide emission is 2,008,823 thousand tonnes in 2010 and is ranked fourth in global level after China, United States of America and European Union. The second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2012, has reported the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of emissions of Carbon dioxide for the country as 3.3 % during 1994 to 2007 due to use of fossil fuels, power generation, economic and other activities.

(c) India does not have legally binding emission reduction commitments to reduce Greenhouse gases (GHG) under Kyoto Protocol. But the Government has announced voluntarily to reduce emissions intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% by 2020 from the 2005 level. The Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) since June 30, 2008. Two of the eight National Missions under NAPCC i.e. National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency relate to mitigation of emissions and include ambitious programmes aimed at generating solar power and conserving energy. Energy Efficiency mission envisages setting norms for achieving energy efficiency under Perform, Achieve and Trade Scheme. Further, a report titled 'Low Carbon Strategies for Inclusive Growth' was published by Planning Commission, Government of India, in April, 2014 laying down options to reduce GHG emission intensity in critical sectors of the Indian economy such as Power, Transport, Building, Industry and Forestry, with attendant costs.

(d) and (e) Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty, adopted by Parties under the UNFCCC in 1997 held in Japan, with an aim to set binding obligations on industrialized countries to stabilize GHG emissions based on the principles of the UNFCCC. The Conference of Parties at 18th session held at Doha, in 2012, adopted the second commitment period under Kyoto Protocol, with the commitment to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels during 2013 to 2020 by industrialized countries.