

# GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

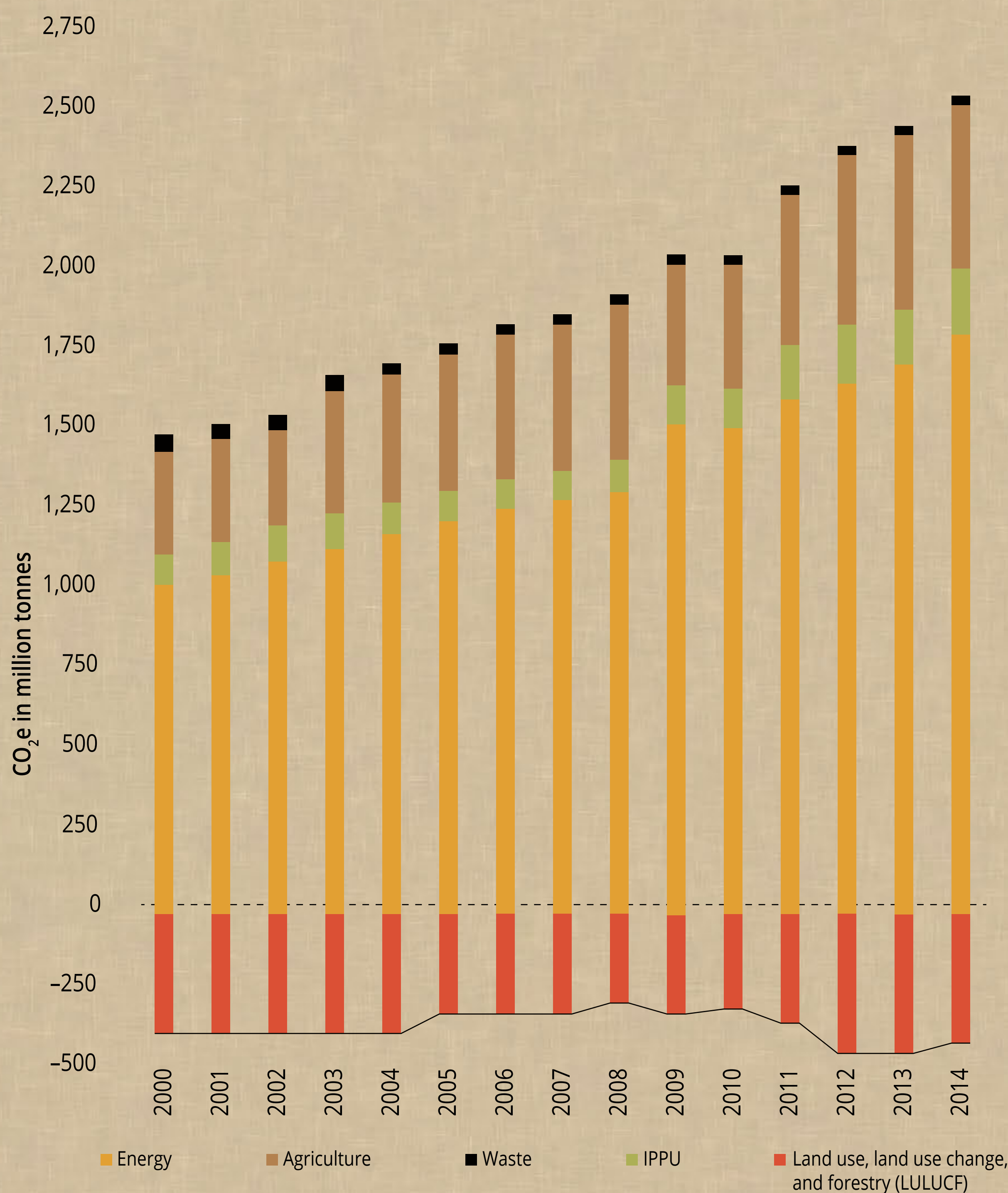
India uses only 6 per cent of the world's primary energy, which includes coal and natural gas. But sustained economic growth is placing an enormous demand on its energy resources. India's per capita energy consumption grew by 56.4 per cent from 2005-06 to 2016-17 with a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.8 per cent.

**In just four years (2010-14), India has seen**

- 22%** increase in total greenhouse gases emissions\*
- 27%** increase in GHG emissions by energy sector
- 7%** increase in GHG emissions by agriculture sector
- 18%** increase in GHG emissions by IPPU\*\* sector

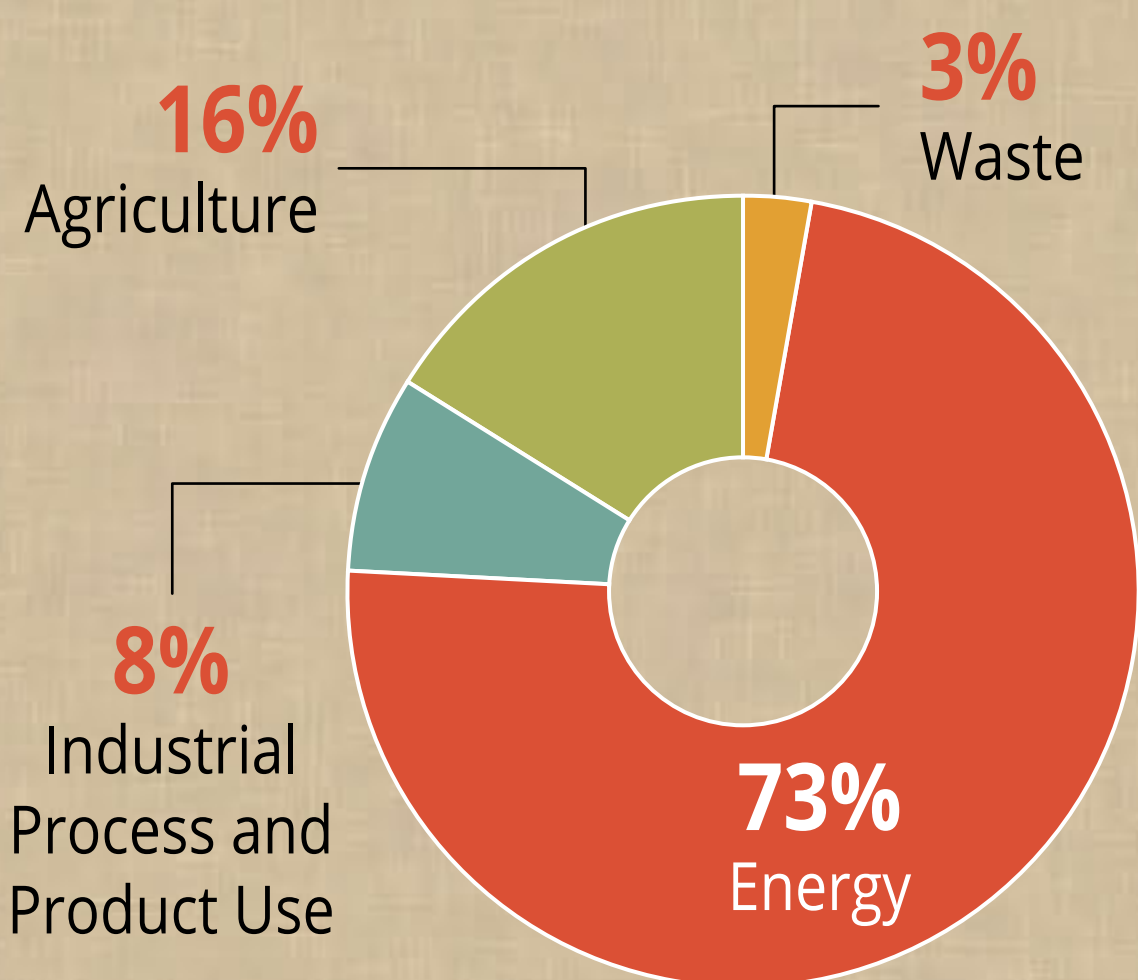
\*Excluding LULUCF (Land use, land-use change and forestry); \*\*Industrial processes and product use

**Worrying trend** India's total annual GHG emissions (with LULUCF) have increased from 1,884.3 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent\*\* (CO<sub>2</sub>e) in 2010 to 2,306.3 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2014

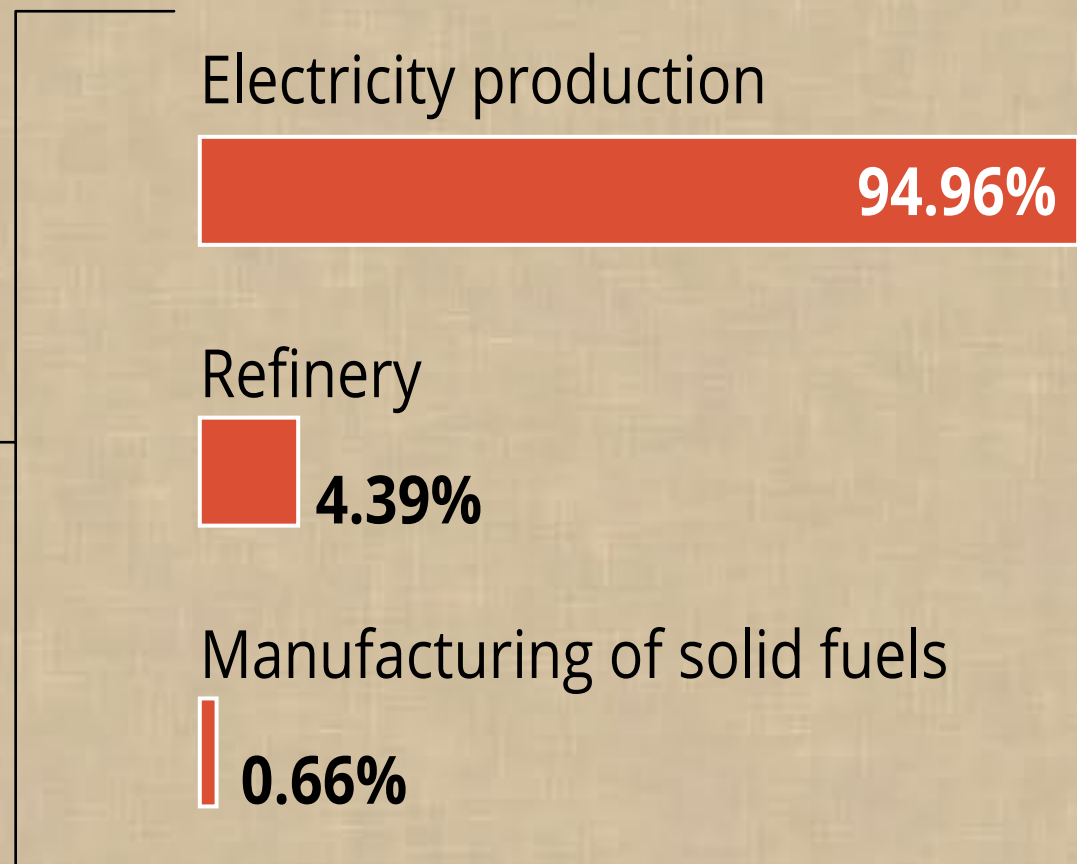


\*\*CO<sub>2</sub>e is a standard unit for measuring used to express the impact of each different greenhouse gas in terms of the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that would create the same amount of warming

## GHG emissions, by sector, 2014



## Distribution of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions (Gg) across the energy sector categories



Source: India Second Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, December 2018



Icons are clickable