

# India's INDC 2015: An Assessment

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# India's INDC: Key Themes

1. **Healthy and sustainable way of living based on conservation and moderation.**
2. **Climate-friendly & cleaner path than others at same level of economic development**
3. **To reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 % by 2030 from 2005 level**
4. **About 40 per cent electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy by 2030 (with the help of technology transfer and low cost international finance)**
5. **Additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030**
6. **Adaptation by enhancing investments in development programs in vulnerable sectors**
7. **Mobilize domestic and international funds for mitigation & adaptation actions to fill resource gap.**
8. **Build capacities, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology and joint collaborative R&D**



# INDC Target (Quantitative)

**Base year: 2005**

**Target year: 2030**

## Quantitative Features:

- 1. 33-35% reduction of CO2 Intensity of GDP**
- 2. 40% Electric Power Capacity from non-fossil sources**
- 3. Additional Carbon Sink (2.5 to 3 Bil. Ton of CO2 by 2030)**



# Emissions Target (2030)

	2005	2010	2030	
<b>Intensity Index</b>	100	91.21	65	67
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e (Bt)</b>	1.41	1.98	<b>5.97</b>	<b>6.15</b>
<b>GDP (Tr. Rs - 2004-05)</b>	35.43	52.83	230.59	230.59
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e/GDP (Ton/Mil Rs)</b>	39.83	37.48	25.89	26.68
<b>Population (Billion)</b>	1.12	1.19	1.475	1.475
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e/Capita (Ton)</b>	1.25	1.66	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.17</b>



# Action Plan

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>1. Reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 33 to 35 % by 2030 from 2005 level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>New, efficient and cleaner in thermal power technologies</b></li><li>- <b>Reduce Transport emissions</b></li><li>- <b>Energy Efficiency</b></li><li>- <b>Climate Resilient Infrastructure</b></li><li>- <b>Zero Effect, Zero Defect Policy</b></li></ul>
<b>2. 40 % electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy by 2030 (helped by technology transfer and low cost international finance)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>175 GW solar + wind + biomass by 2022; continue scale up</b></li><li>- <b>Aggressive Hydropower Development</b></li><li>- <b>63 GW Nuclear Power by 2032</b></li></ul>
<b>3. Additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Implementation of 'Green India Mission' and other afforestation programs</b></li><li>- <b>140,000 km long tree line on both sides of national highways</b></li></ul>



# Problem 1: Additional Finance

1. Implementing **adaptation actions** in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, water resources and ecosystems will cost USD 206 billion between 2015 and 2030
2. **Mitigation activities** for moderate low carbon development would cost around USD 834 billion till 2030
3. A **substantial scaling up** of the climate action plans would require greater resources. A preliminary estimate suggests that at least USD 2.5 trillion will be required for meeting India's climate change actions between now and 2030

\* All USD in 2014-15 prices.



# Problem 2: Technology Transfer

**THIS SLIDE IS UNDER PREPARATION. WE WILL SPECIFY THE TECHNOLOGY NEEDS, COOPERATION AND SCALING UP DOMESTIC INDUSTRY FOR KOW CARBON PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**



# PROBLEM 3: LINKING WITH SDGs

**THIS SLIDE IS UNDER PREPARATION. WE WILL COMPARE OUR DDPP RESULTS FOR TWO DIFFERENT SCENARIOS (CONVENTIONAL AND SUSTAINABLE ) AND SHOW THE ADVANTAGE AS WELL AS IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES VIS-À-VIS TWO SCENARIOS**



# Necessity towards LCS (2<sup>0</sup>C Target)

**THIS SLIDE IS UNDER PREPARATION.  
COMPARISON WILL BE WITH OUR DDPP  
RESULTS AND THE GAP IN INDC**



# Expectations from Paris

- 1. A balanced agreement with all components - mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance and capacity building - consistent with the principles and provisions of the Convention**
- 2. New, additional and predictable finances from developed and developing countries for mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and capacity building**
- 3. Provision of technology development, transfer & diffusion**
- 4. Paris Agreement must incorporate loss and damage and make operational Warsaw International Mechanism**

