



## India

India welcomes and appreciates the initiative of Forum for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We express our support and willingness to work closely in the negotiations on these issues with other States and Organizations.

**Statement:** We think that the real meaning will be better explain including the word “People“, interest groups as well as governments are demanding global action on this global. -The world is moving towards climate-disaster. It will dismantle a multilateral agreement based on setting global targets to reduce emissions, equitable burden sharing and strong mechanisms for the most powerful to comply. Worse, it will do little to cut emissions on the scale needed. The proposal is ingenious: the world should move towards a single agreement, based on “unifying commitments of all parties”. All countries (other than LDCs) have a national schedule, which forms the basis of international agreement. The national schedule is based on domestic action or legislation. But all national actions will be internationally scrutinized.

### 1. Emissions reduction

-Only waiting for the outcomes of the Cancun conference in December 2010 it is not good at all for the world. We need a change and every country needs to still work on the problem of emissions reduction. We think that the Cancun conference is just a meeting with ideas. The countries and their governments do the real action, not a conference. For example India adopted the **Thimpu Statement on Climate Change** on 29th April 2010. The Statement called for, among other things, an **Intergovernmental Expert Group on Climate Change** to develop clear policy direction for regional cooperation on climate change. Also India launched its **National Solar Mission** last year. The aim is ambitious – to build capacity of 22,000 mw by 2022. Clearly this is critical: if we can upscale our solar energy generation, we also build the ‘learning’ needed for the world – prices will drop, technology will grow, new answers will be found.

- „**These nations have the most financial resources and the greatest technological capacity to cut their emissions**“, this sentences involve also The United states of America, so India asks why US has proposed a puny target of cutting 20 per cent over 2005 emission levels by 2020. This country’s greenhouse gas emissions have increased by 16 per cent between 1990 and 2005. Thus, it is saying it plans to do practically nothing but stabilize by 2020. So we don’t think that they “should make them leaders in the effort to diminish the damaging effects of climate change”.

-India is 100% sure about this fact “**The interest for developing countries lays in diminishing the impacts of floods, storms, droughts and the other effects of climate change, since they are more often stricken by these phenomena.**” Weather data of India indicating current patterns: the monsoons were shifting west wards making central India drier. The number of rainy days is decreasing and amount of rainfall in a single day is increasing. The mean and



maximum temperatures analysed for 12 of the major Indian cities show an increase, as does the sea temperatures and the droughts have increased over the past 3 decades.

– „**suggests a commitment of non-OECD countries to aim for the maximum of 5%**

**increase in CO2 emissions**“ While Indian industry is well on course to meet the emission-intensity reduction targets that the government has set for 2020, according to a study of the top six emitting industries by the Centre for Science and Environment, India’s real problems will be to provide the land and water that industry will need in the next two to three decades. As for carbon emissions, the 2020 target of reducing emission-intensity by 20-25 per cent can be met, the options beyond this are both very expensive and difficult since the technology to do so is not available today. India doesn’t agree with the sentence **“In reality, the cost is likely to be**

**even smaller and probably even negative since these estimates do not take into account the**

**benefits of avoiding the damage that would be caused by climate change.**” Everything not depends only on money, but also on the cooperation of developed countries with their new technologies.

In India the emissions of these six industries – steel, aluminium, cement, fertilisers, paper and power – will rise from 898 million tonnes in 2008-09 to 3,965 million tonnes if there is no change at all. Since industry will make certain changes on its own, a scenario of emission is 3, 262 million tonnes by 2030 and this can be reduced to 2,669 mn tonnes in a low carbon scenario – but this requires a lot of technological innovation and money. In the case of the power sector, for instance, while adopting a Low Carbon path will save 3.4 billion tonnes of carbon emission cumulatively, this will cost around \$200 bn in investments. Technology and finance are central to the interventions, which are needed to propel a low-carbon infrastructure growth. **We stressed on creating a global regime, supported by the developed world, for technologies which could be used in reducing emissions in any part of the world. Today, renewable energy accounts for five per cent of power generation, but the need to promote it is not really just climate change but also reduction in import dependence. Our proposal is pointed out that in school could be a separate “lesson” on carbon footprint needs that children imbibe eco sensitivity.**

–Our new idea is **The National Green Tribunal**. It marks the first time a tribunal exclusively dedicated to

environmental issues has been set up. This Body, established by an Act of Parliament (being the National Green Tribunal Act of 2010) will have circuit benches across the country to try all matters related to and arising out of environmental issues. In doing so, this is the first body of its kind that is required by its parent

statute, to apply the polluter pays principle and the principle of sustainable development.



## 2. *Technology transfer mechanism*

„The greenhouse gases and emissions trading might bring benefits.“ We are not equated with the fact that trading might bring benefits at all. Pollution will be still here.

-India's proposal for better post-Copenhagen domestic actions. We will explain you some our meanings and actions:

India's cabinet approved the **National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency** on 24th June, 2010. The Mission includes several new initiatives – the most important being the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Mechanism, which will cover facilities that account for more than 50% of the fossil fuel used in India, and

help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 25 million tons per year by 2014-15. About 700 of the most energy intensive industrial units and power stations in India would be mandated to reduce their energy consumption by a specified percentage. How it will work:

- The percentage reduction for a facility would depend on its current level of efficiency: the most efficient facility in a sector would have a lower percentage reduction requirement, and the less efficient facility would have larger percentage reduction requirement.

- In order to enhance the cost effectiveness of this mechanism, facilities which achieve savings in excess of their mandated reduction would be issued Energy Savings Certificate for the savings that are in excess of their mandated target. These ESCerts can be used by other facilities for compliance if they find it expensive to meet their own reduction target.

### -A “Carbon Tax” on Coal to Fund Clean Energy

India has announced a levy – a clean energy cess – on coal, at the rate of Rs. 50 (~USD 1) per ton, which will apply to both domestically produced and imported coal.

- This money will go into a **National Clean Energy Fund** that will be used for funding research, innovative projects in clean energy technologies, and environmental remedial programmes.

- The expected earnings from this cess is around USD 500 million for the financial year 2010-11.

-We call for **Promoting energy efficiency in residential and commercial sectors** by bridging the knowledge gap on designing green infrastructure, by ensuring better implementation of government schemes, and by offering appropriate financial incentives



-The Government of India has set up an Expert Group on Low Carbon Strategy for Inclusive Growth. The Group has been given the mandate to develop a **roadmap for India for low carbon development**. It will recommend prioritized actions in sectors such as Electricity, Transport, Industry, Oil and Gas, Buildings, and Forestry.

### 3. Reforestation

-India is not very happy with the statement “**However, Forum for the 21st century does not find the involvement of developed countries sufficient**”

We will give you example what India does for solve this problem: **Green India Mission (GIM)**

- The overarching target of the GIM is to double the area to be taken up for afforestation/eco-restoration in India in the next 10 years, taking the total area to be afforested or eco-restored to 20 million ha. This would increase the above and below ground biomass in 10 million ha of forests/ecosystems, resulting in **increased carbon sequestration of 43 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>(e) annually**.

Key features of GIM include:

- Increasing the quality of our forest cover by increasing the cover and density of our medium density and degraded forests.
- Taking a holistic view of forestry, and not merely focus on plantations to meet carbon sequestration targets.
- Focusing on decentralization and involving existing local governance institutions.

Forests are the main source of livelihood to over 200 million people in India and hence GIM will actively try to secure the participation of local communities.

A series of nationwide public consultations are being currently undertaken to finalise the Mission before its launch. India announced the grant of **USD 1 million** each to **SAARC Forestry Centre**

Incentive-based additional special grant of USD 1.2 billion announced by Central government to all States for sustainable forestry management.

### 4. Biodiversity

-This is very important issue. India seeks to do some actions but more successful will be cooperation of other nations. The Indian National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem approved and launched. This Mission focuses on evolving suitable management and policy measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glacier and mountain ecosystem. It will establish an observational and monitoring network for the Himalayan environment to assess freshwater resources and health of the ecosystem.

- A National Institute of Himalayan Glaciology being set up in Dehradun, India to undertake cutting-edge research on the Himalayan glaciers.
- A coordinated Research Programme for measuring, modelling and monitoring the health of the Himalayan glaciers being implemented across the Indian Himalayas.
- Regional cooperation on Himalayas being pursued with neighbouring countries.



-The Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment is a network comprising 127 research institutions tasked with undertaking research on the science of climate change and its impacts on different sectors of the economy across the various regions of India.

India will host 11th Convention on Biodiversity in 2012, mark 20th anniversary of Rio. We call for, among other things, an **Intergovernmental Expert Group on Climate Change** to develop clear policy direction for regional cooperation on climate change.

### 5. *Water resources*

-A comprehensive strategic plan is really needed to be drafted. Our Mission is developing a comprehensive approach to **managing water, solid waste and wastewater** that takes into account potential for recycling, reuse and energy creation.

### 6. *Energy efficiency*

-Many of developed countries don't do their best. We would like to learn something from them. India tries some programmes for example **CDM Programme of Activity (PoA) for mass distribution of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs)** has been registered successfully. This is the first PoA to be registered from India and third in the World.

- The Programme has been developed to promote energy efficient lighting in India. State-level Electricity Distribution Companies that join this programme would distribute high quality CFLs at about Rs. 15 per piece. The Programme would not only help the reduction of peak load in the country but also lead to a potential reduction of over 6,000 MW in electricity demand.

-India will host Ministerial and High-level Conference on Technology and Climate Change in November 2010.