

# India and the Paris Agreement

Concerns and a Possible Way Forward

**Tejal Kanitkar**

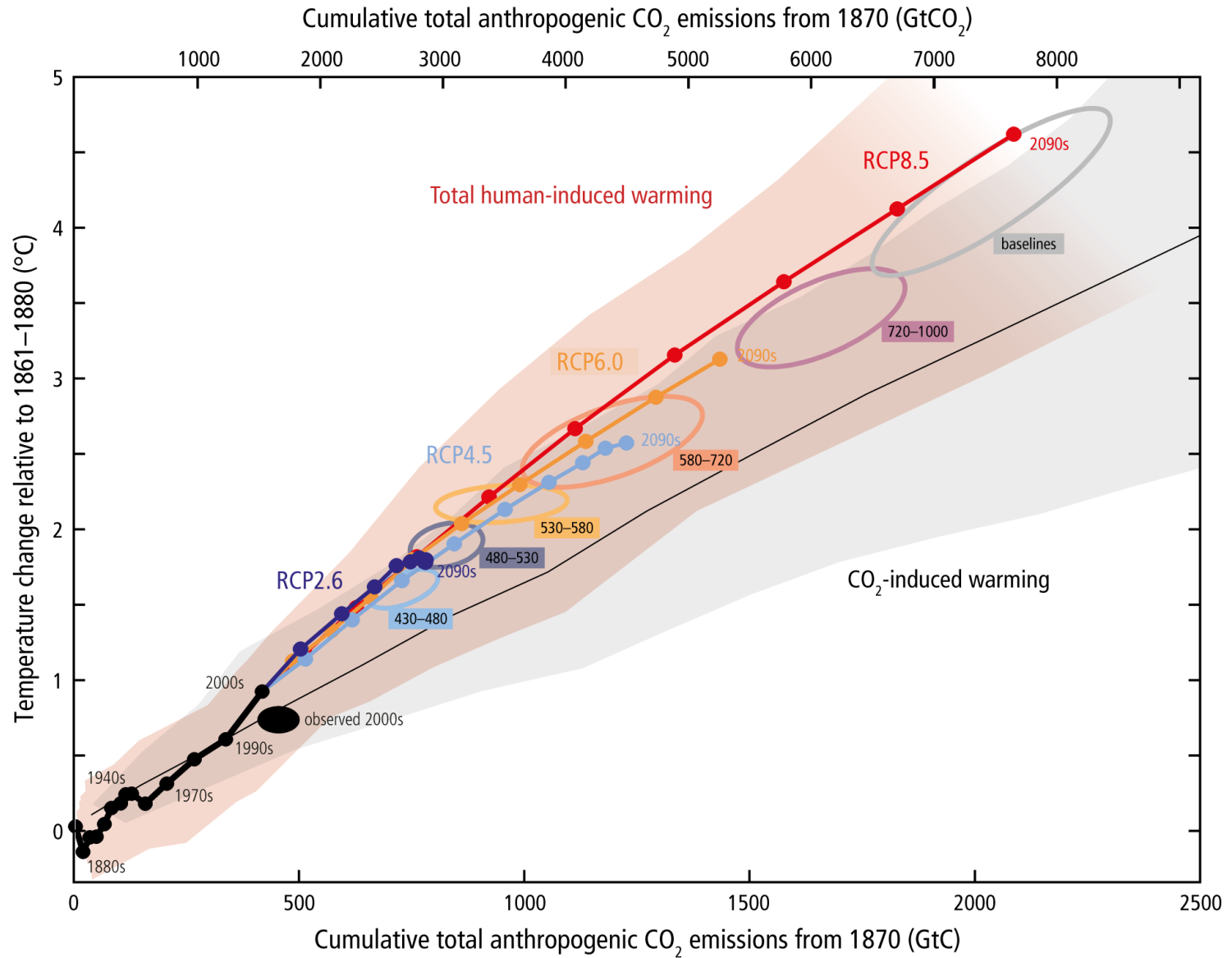
Centre for Climate Change and Sustainability Studies

School of Habitat Studies, TISS

# The Story of the Paris Agreement

- Rio → Kyoto → Bali → Copenhagen → Durban → Paris
- Major players
  - US, EU, India, China
  - Other emerging economies
  - Small Island States
- Developments in climate science

# Results from AR5



# The Paris Agreement

- 174 of 197 Parties have ratified the Agreement as of 30 January 2017
- Mitigation targets
  - Temperature
    - < 2 deg.C
    - Efforts for < 1.5 deg. C
  - Nationally Determined Commitments – NDCs
    - Up to 2030 - mostly

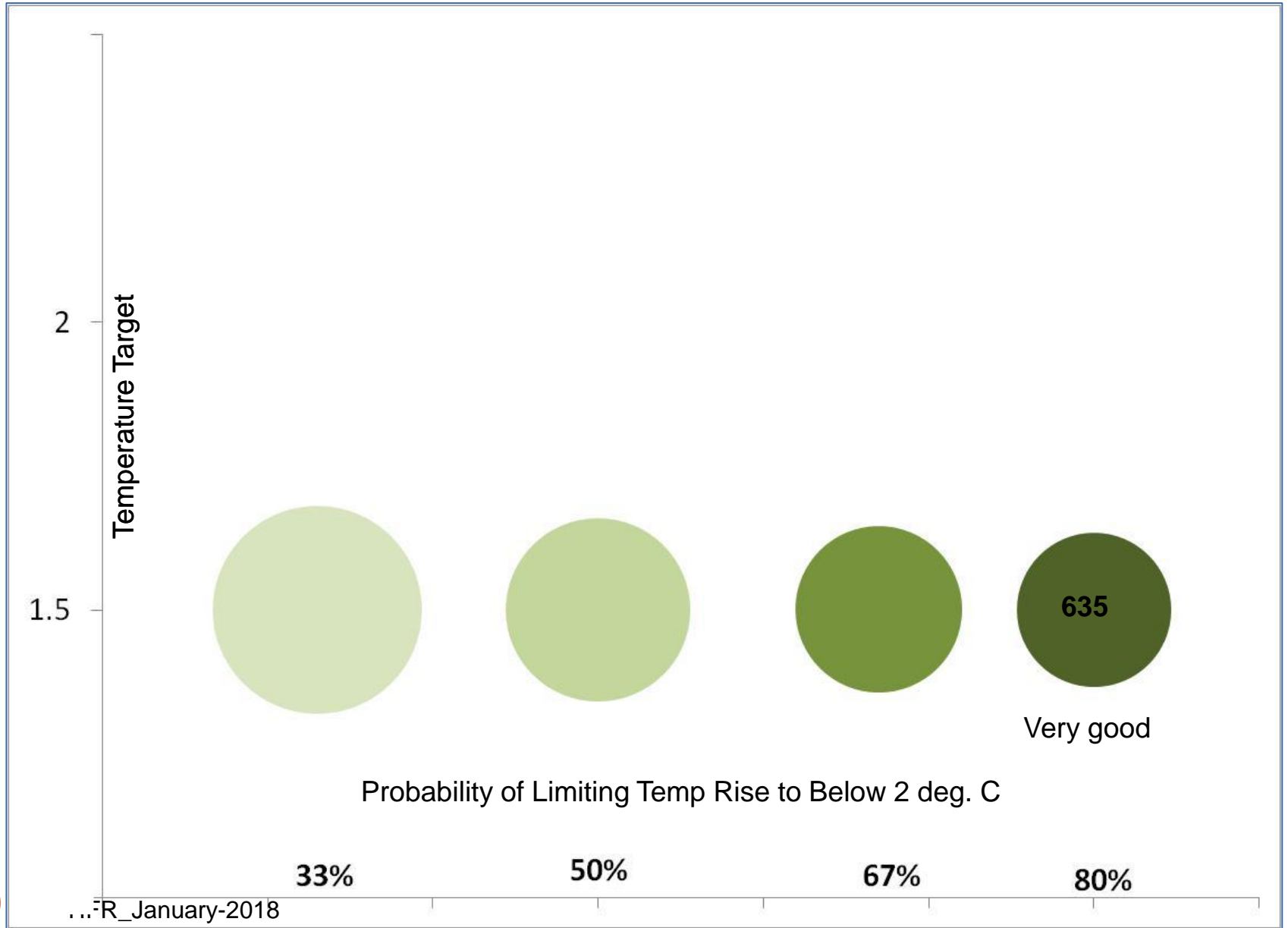
# (I)NDC

- (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions
  - Each country/region proposes mitigation action that they can undertake
  - Almost all had submitted INDCs going into Paris
- INDC to NDC – after ratification
- The aggregate of all NDCs = global CO<sub>2</sub> reduction effort

# What do these global targets and commitments mean?

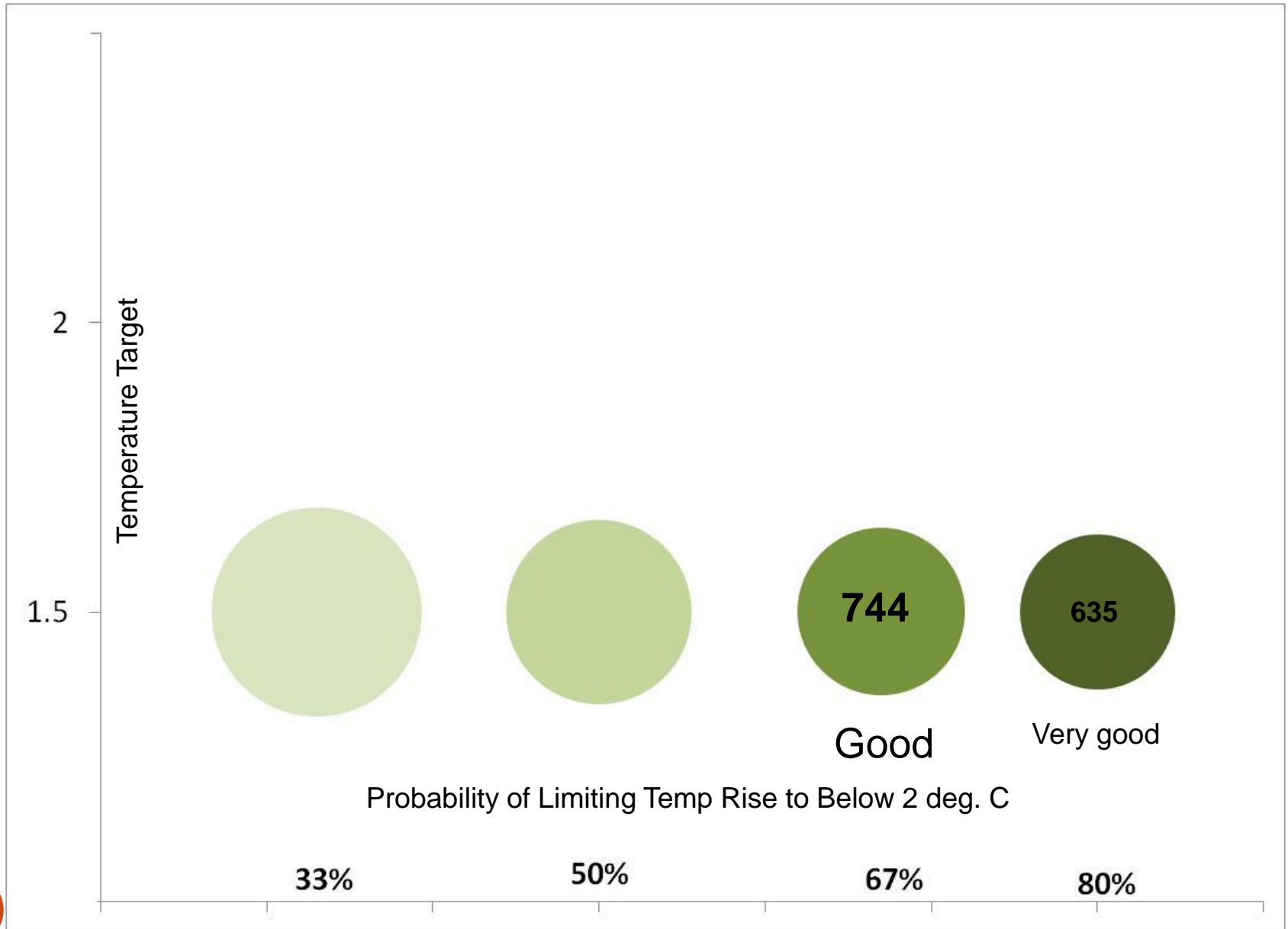
- Temperature targets
  - 1.5 deg. C and 2 deg. C → what do these translate to in terms of what we are allowed to emit?
- NDCs
  - What do they add up to in terms of emissions till 2030?

# Total Carbon Budget – 1870 to 2100



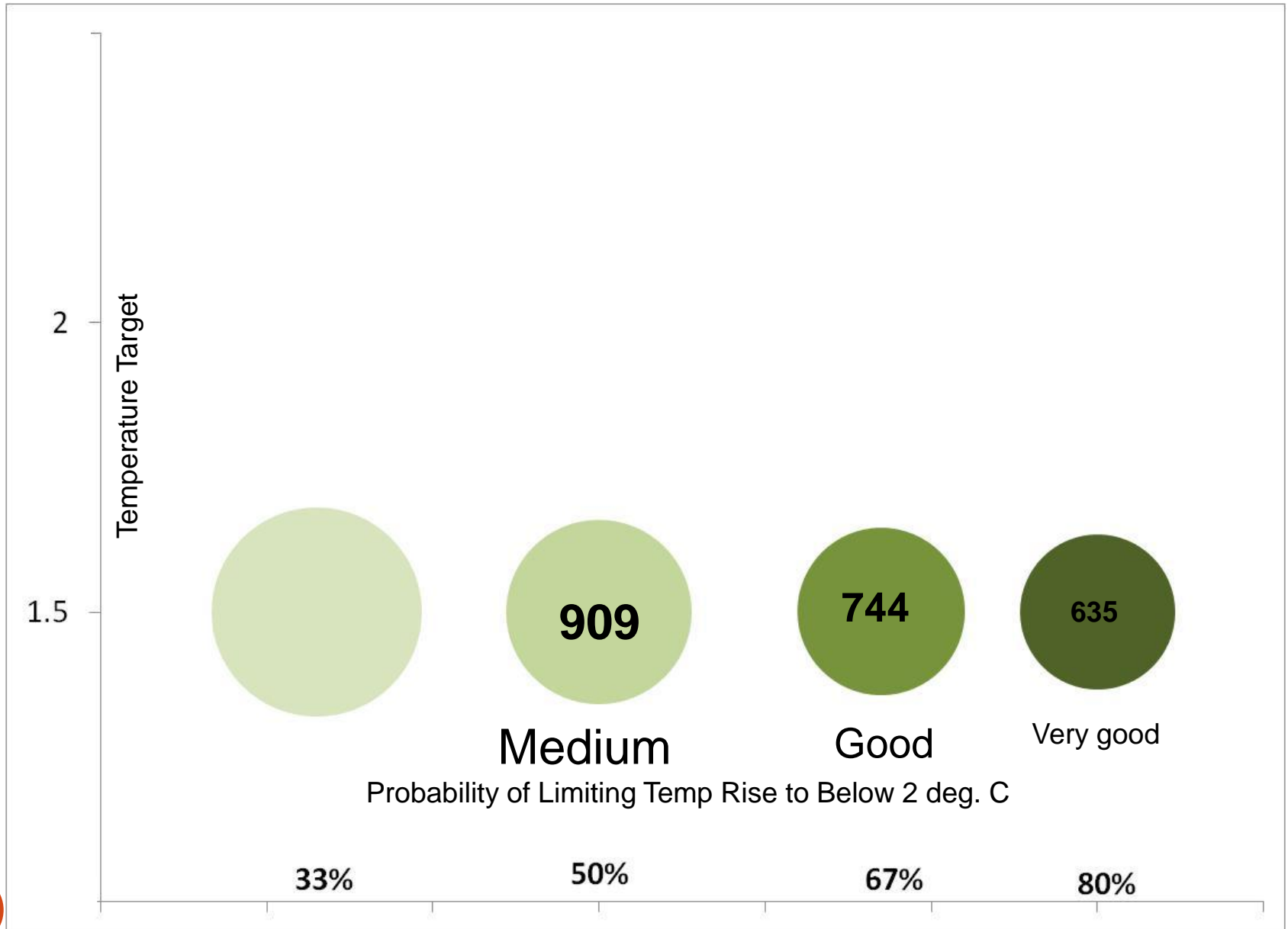
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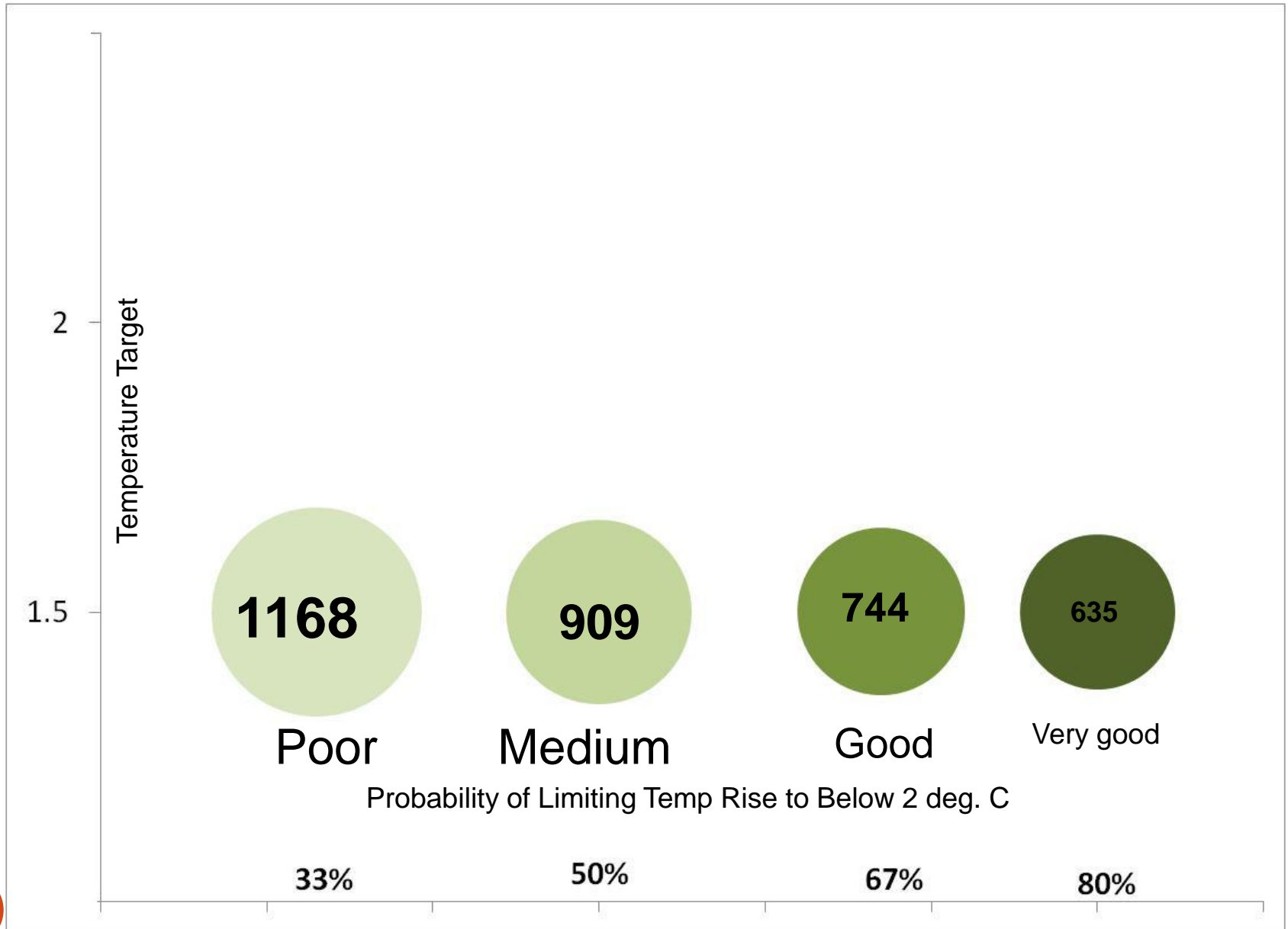




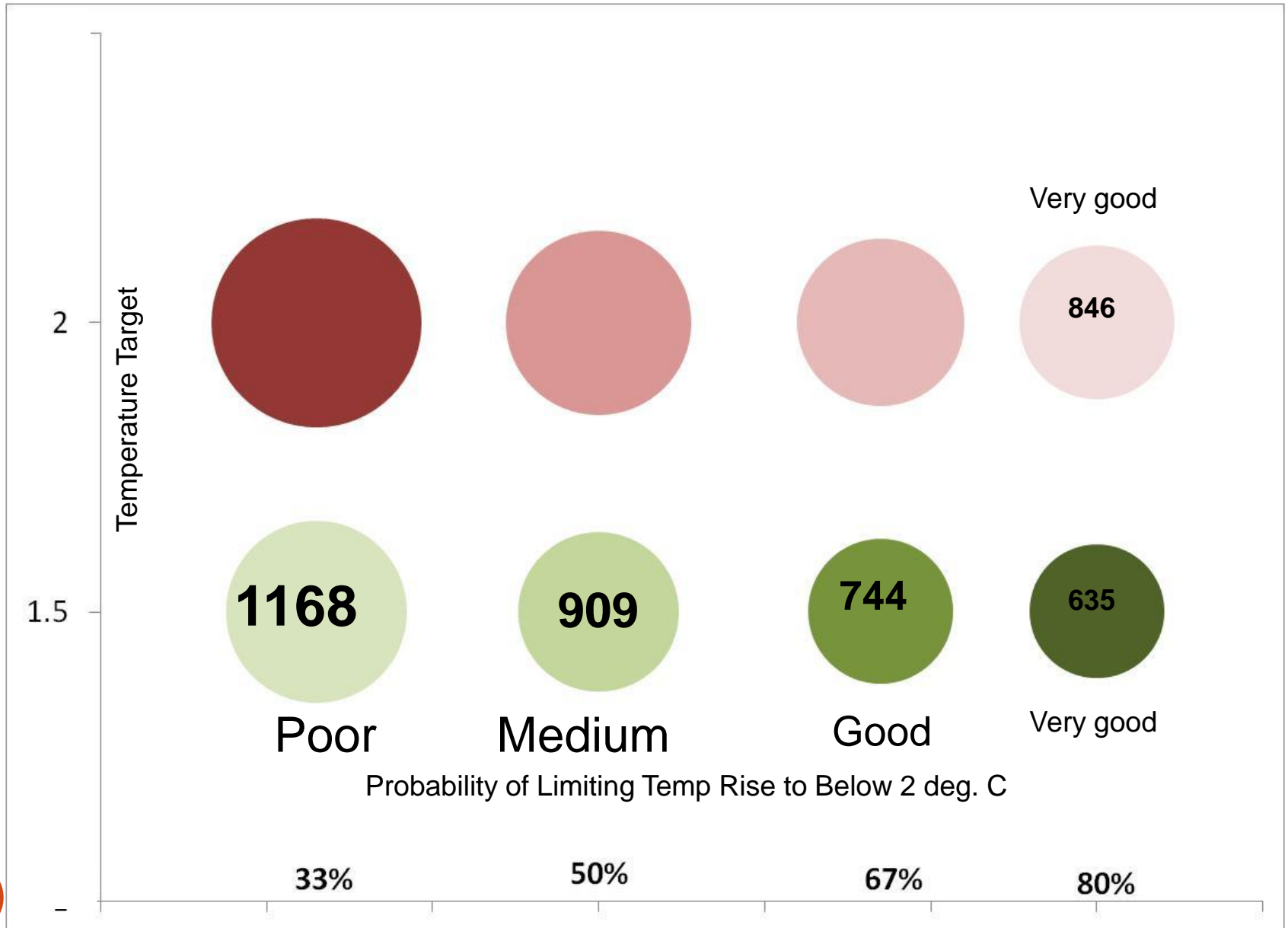
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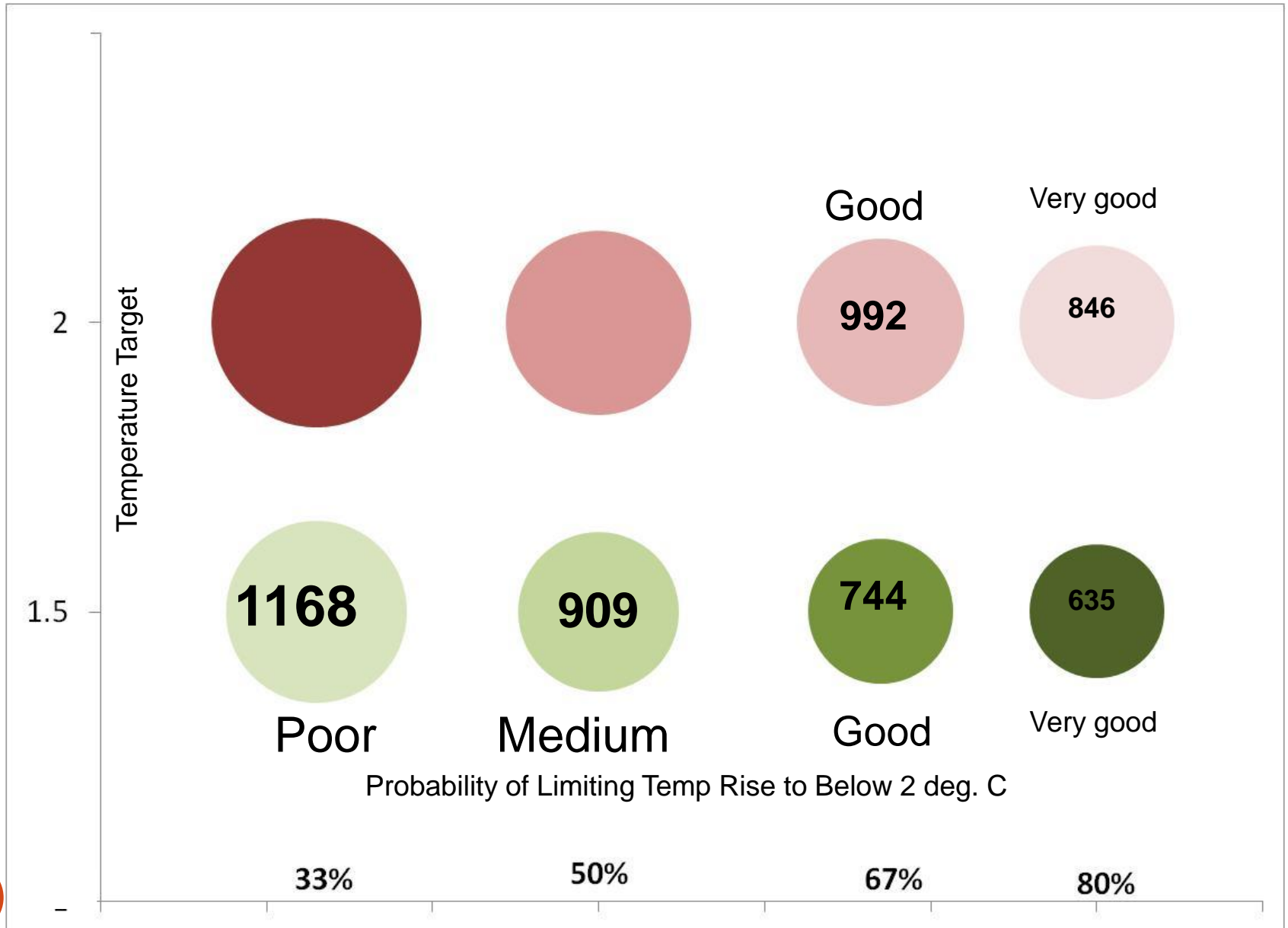
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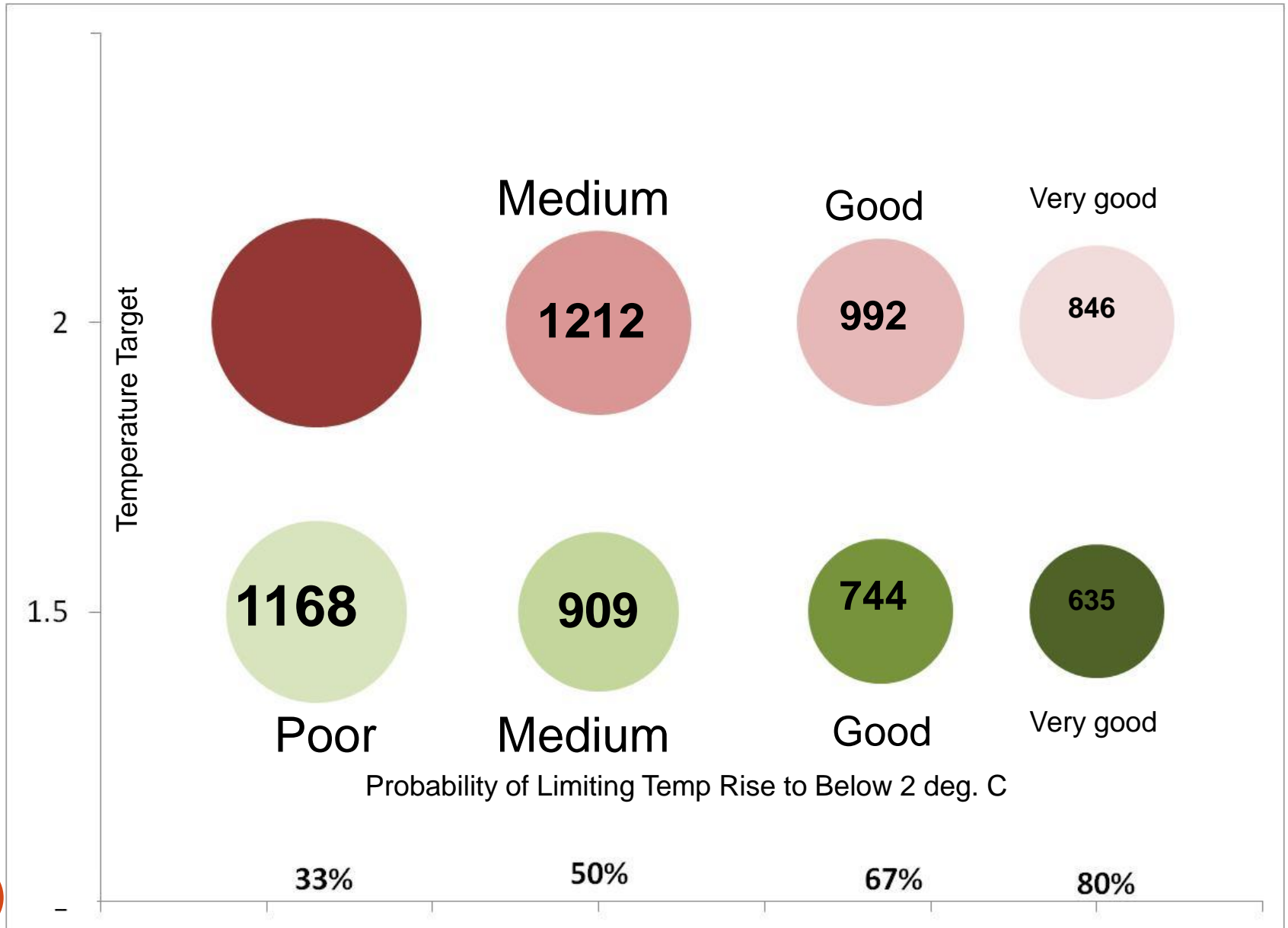
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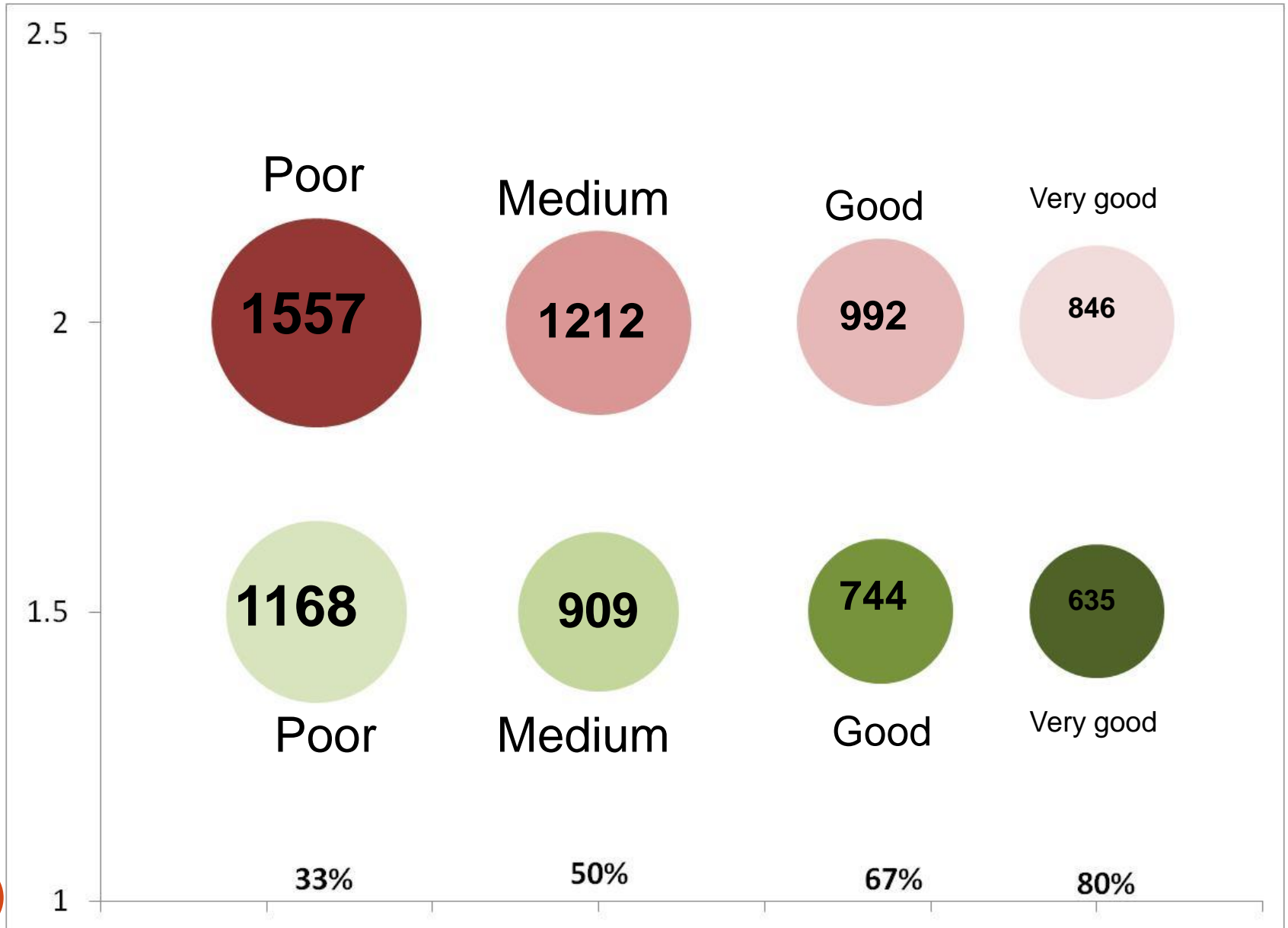
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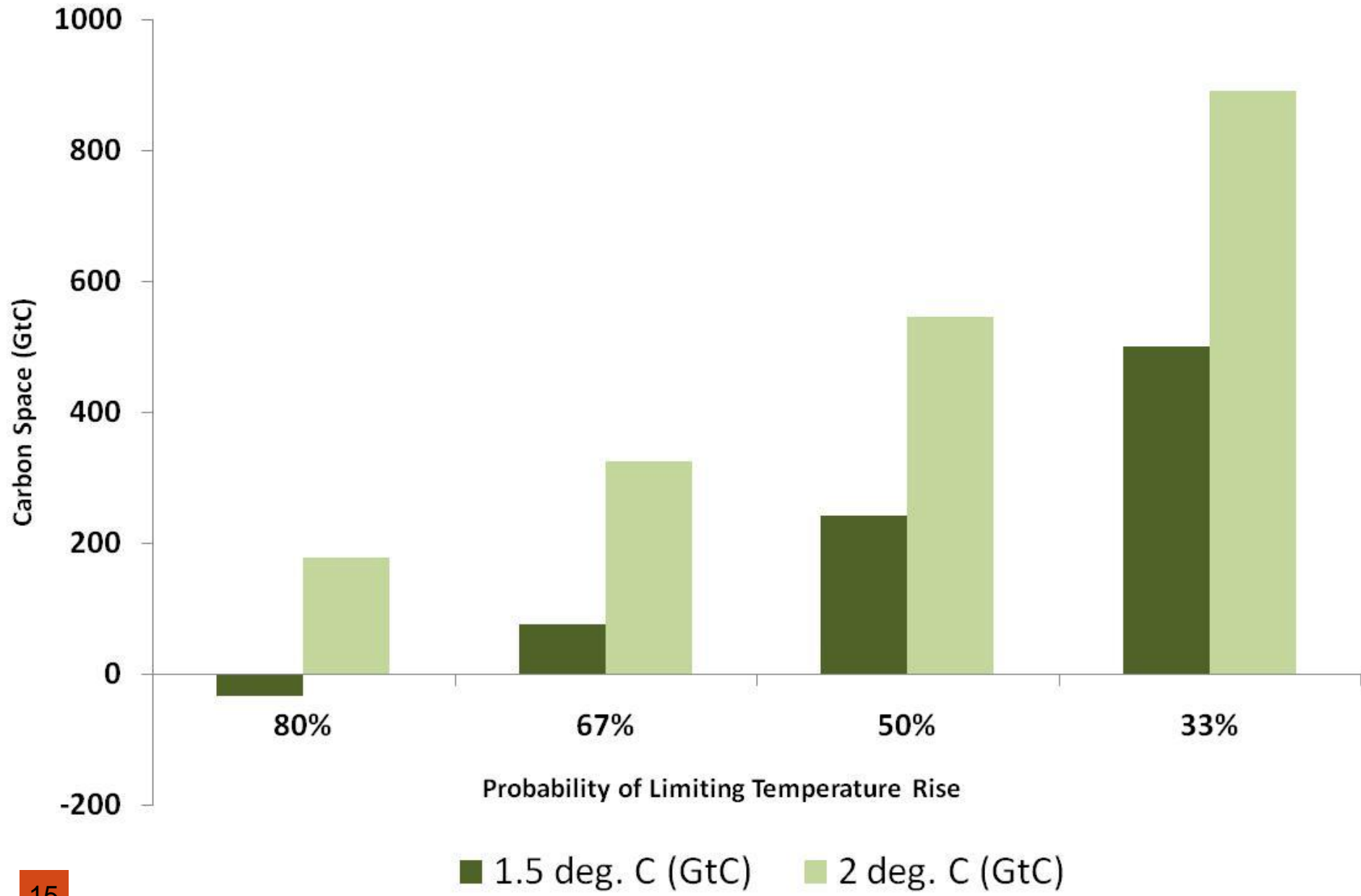
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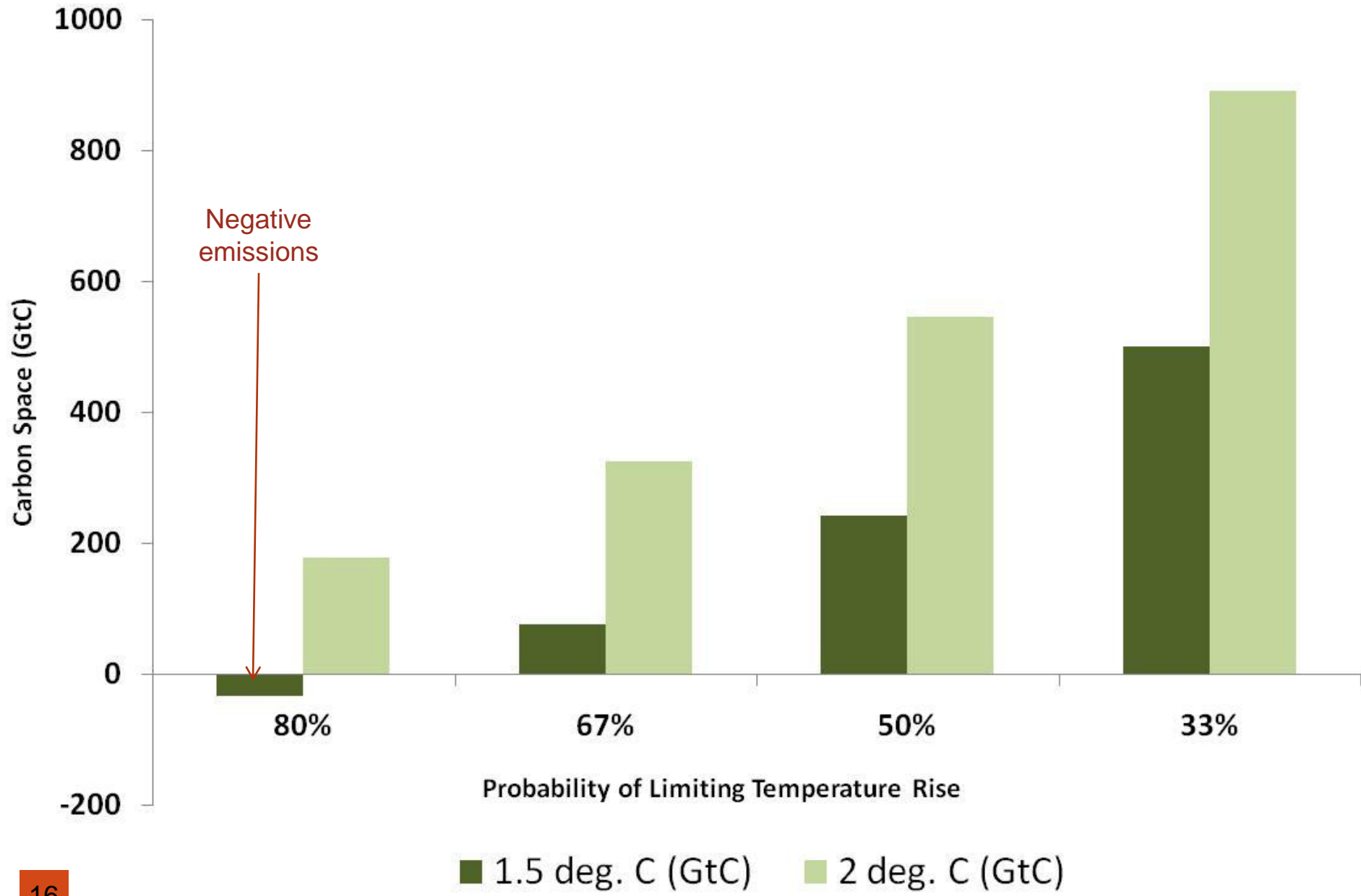
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# Carbon Space Available for the Future (2013-2100)

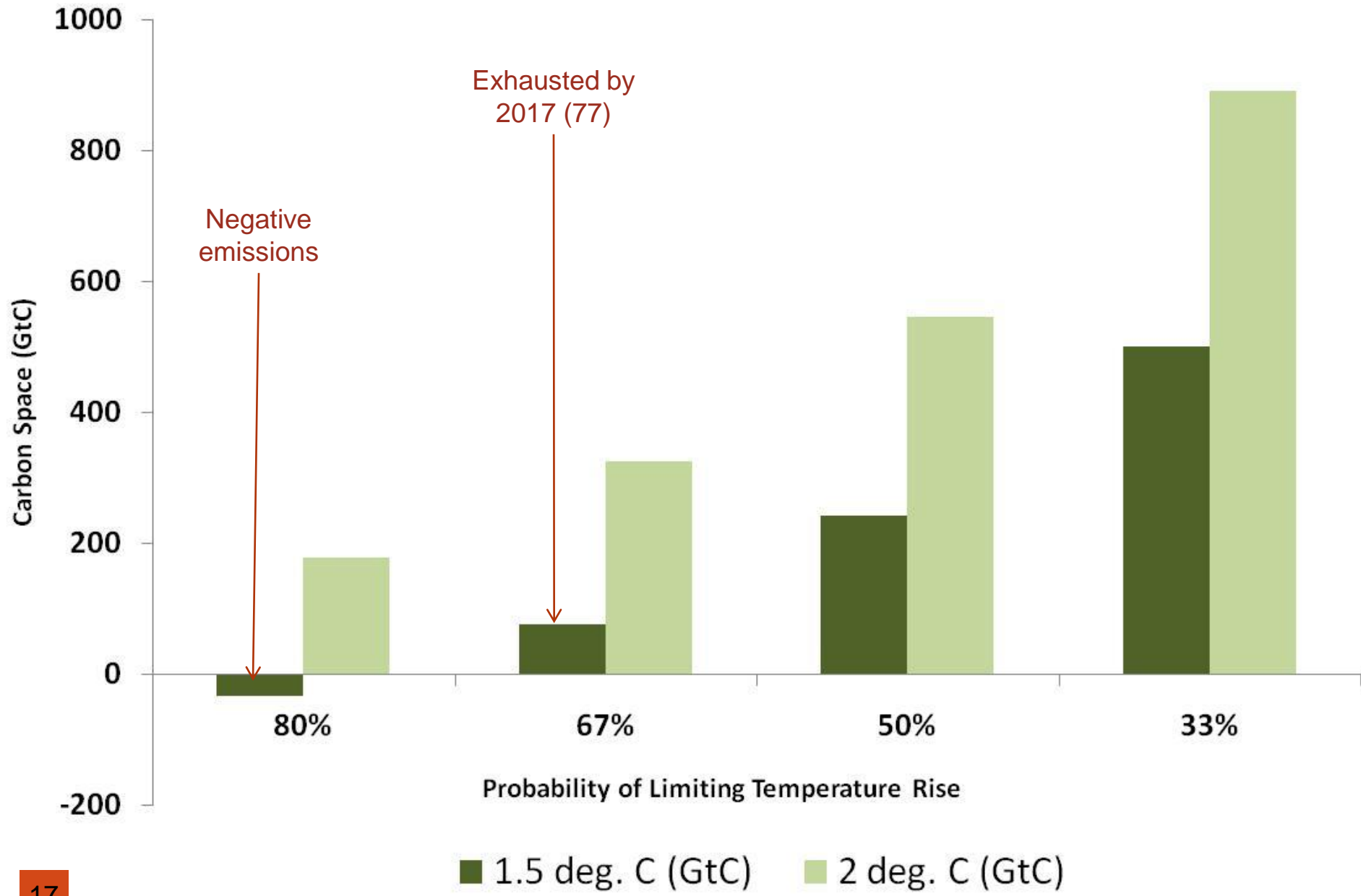


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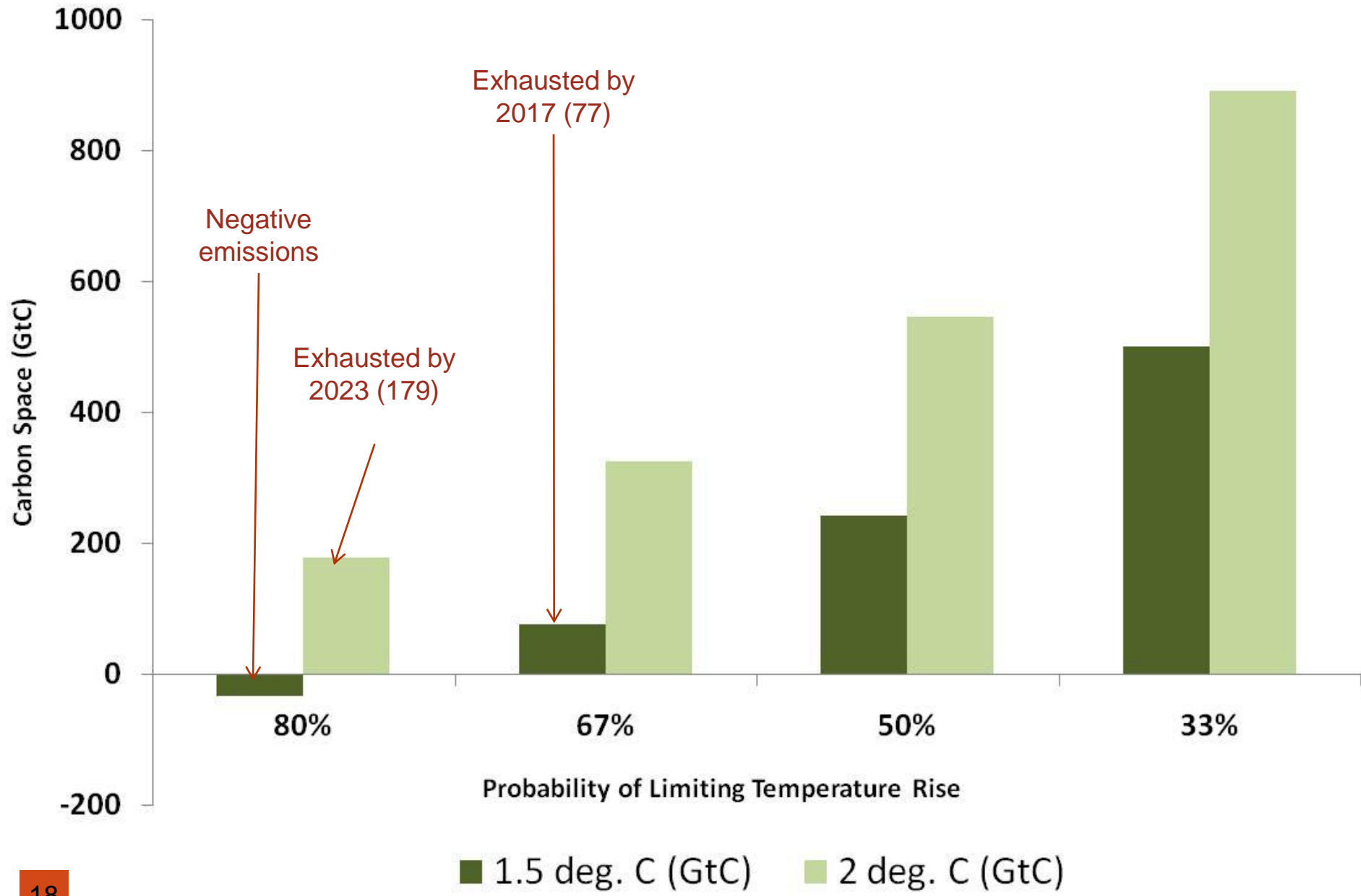




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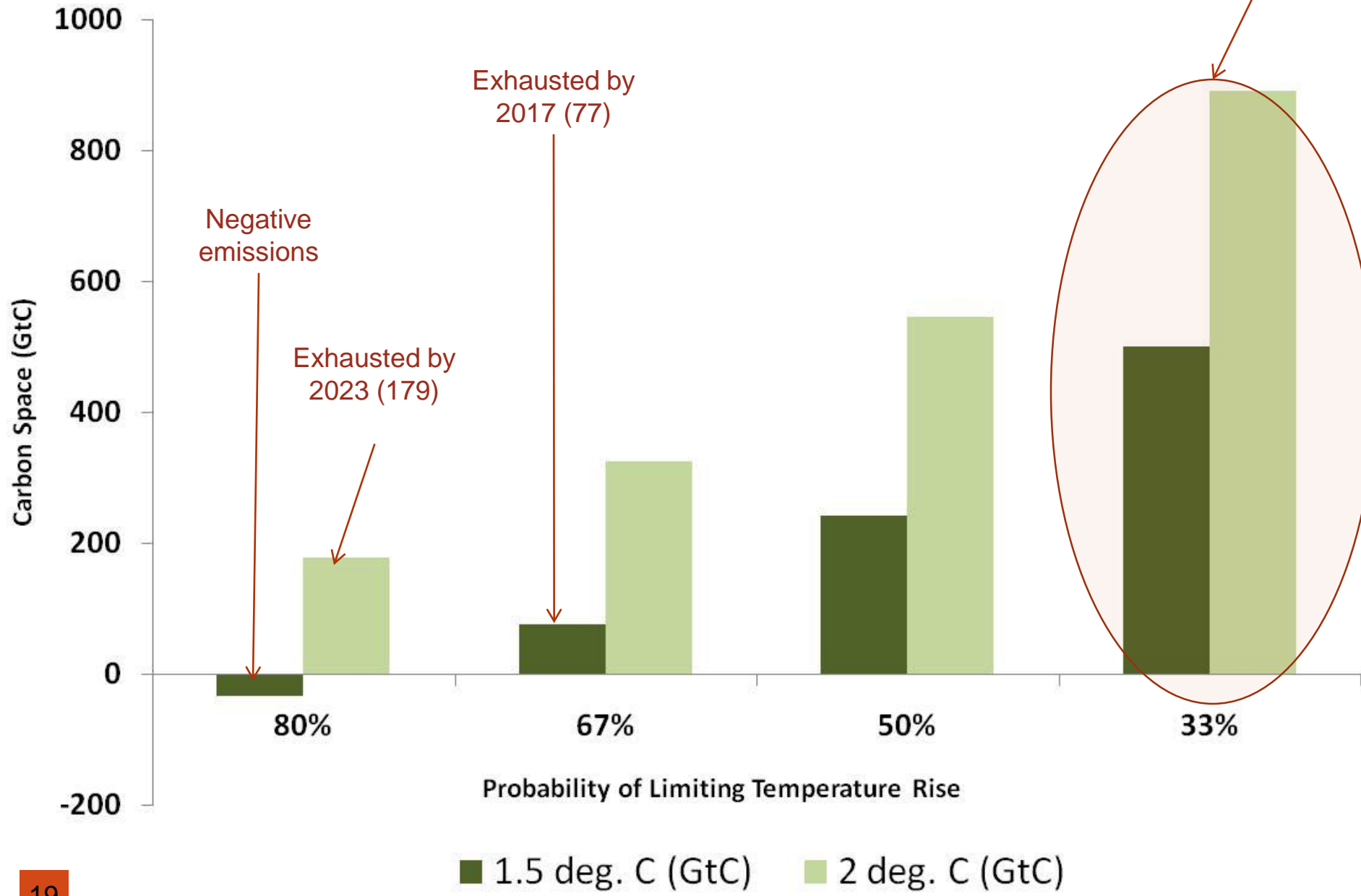


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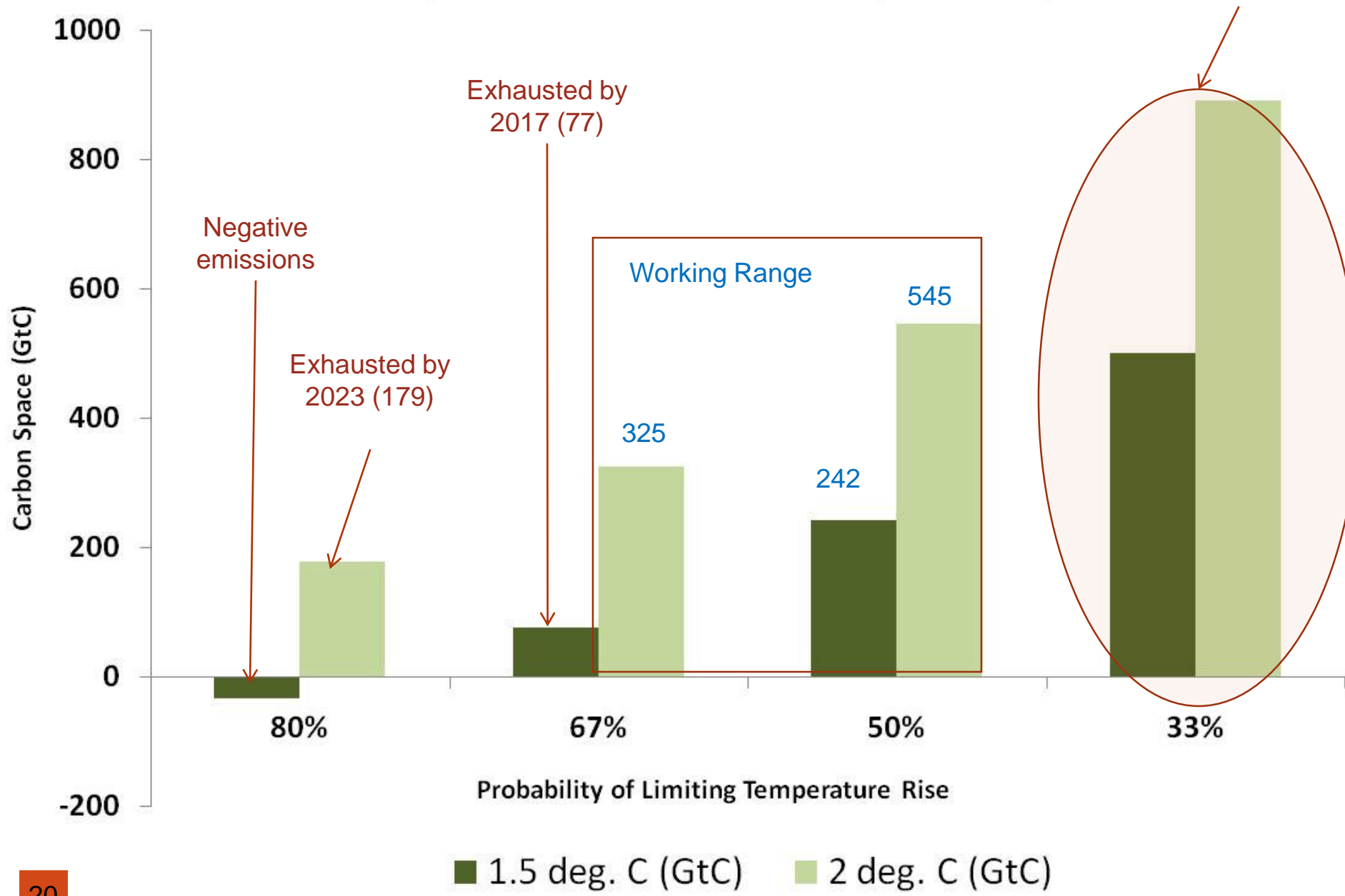


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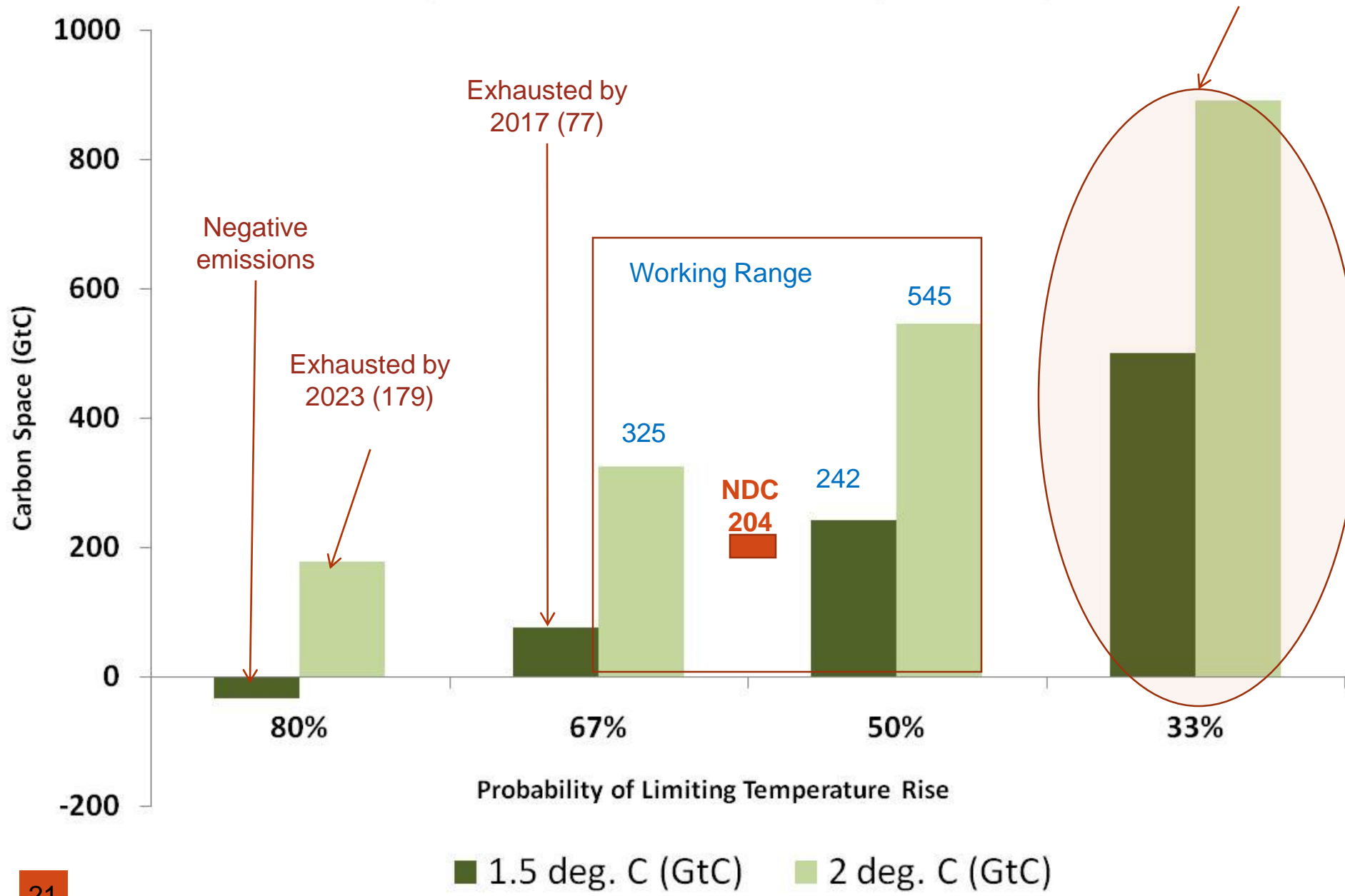
Contravene the PA? (510 & 890)



# Carbon Space Available for the Future (2013-2100)



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# Which Budget?

- 242 → too close to current NDC aggregate
- Best case probabilities
  - 545
    - 34% chance of limiting to below 1.5 deg. C
    - 54% chance of limiting to below 2 deg. C
  - 325
    - 51% chance of limiting to below 1.5 deg. C
    - 73% chance of limiting to below 2 deg. C

# Which Budget?

- 242 → too close to current NDC aggregate
- Best case probabilities (since there is a range)
  - 545
    - 34% chance of limiting to below 1.5 deg. C
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  - **325**
    - **51% chance of limiting to below 1.5 deg. C**
    - **73% chance of limiting to below 2 deg. C**

# Working with 325

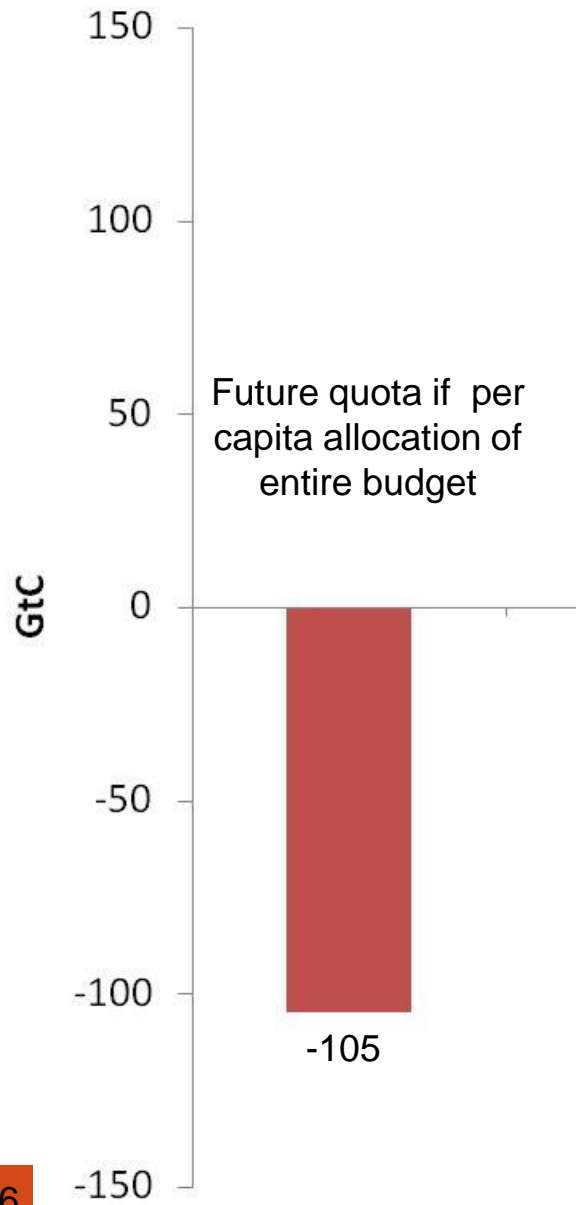
- Total budget → 992
- Available carbon space → 325
  
- Are the negotiations really about numbers?
  - More so now than earlier
  - PA – includes more than just temperature targets
  - NDCs – all numbers
  
- Taking this forward....



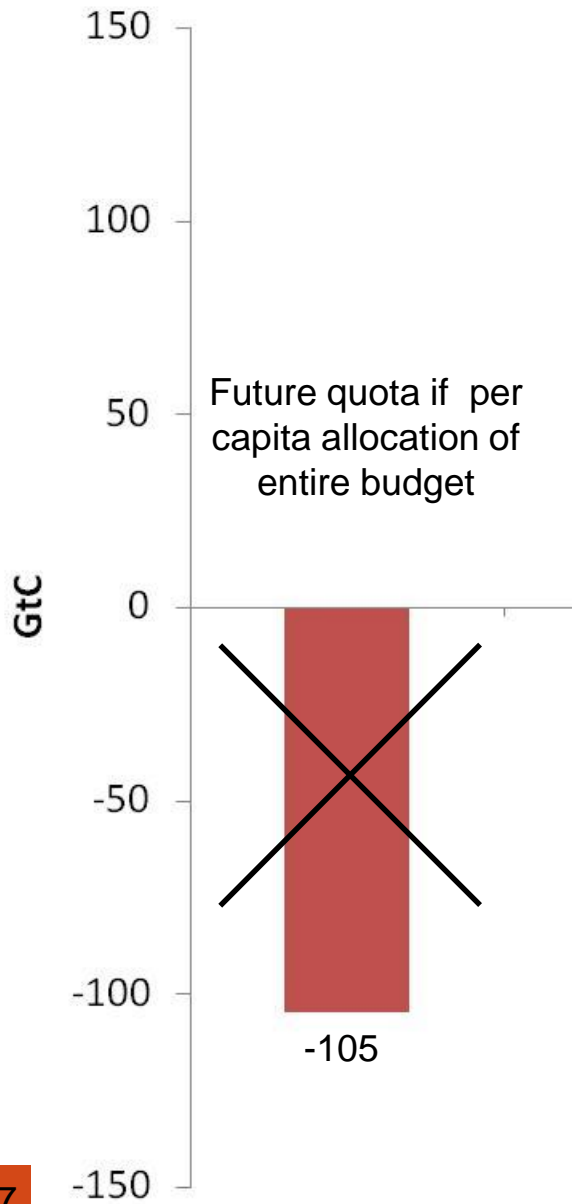
# What is possible within the PA?

- No top-down allocation of this budget
  - Framework – bottom up pledge and review system
- Possibilities?
  - Global Stock Take – part of PA
    - Use 'Fair Shares' of this budget to benchmark regional action
  - Claim a fair share unilaterally as a long term INDC
- What is the fair share? – allocation of entire budget or only future space?

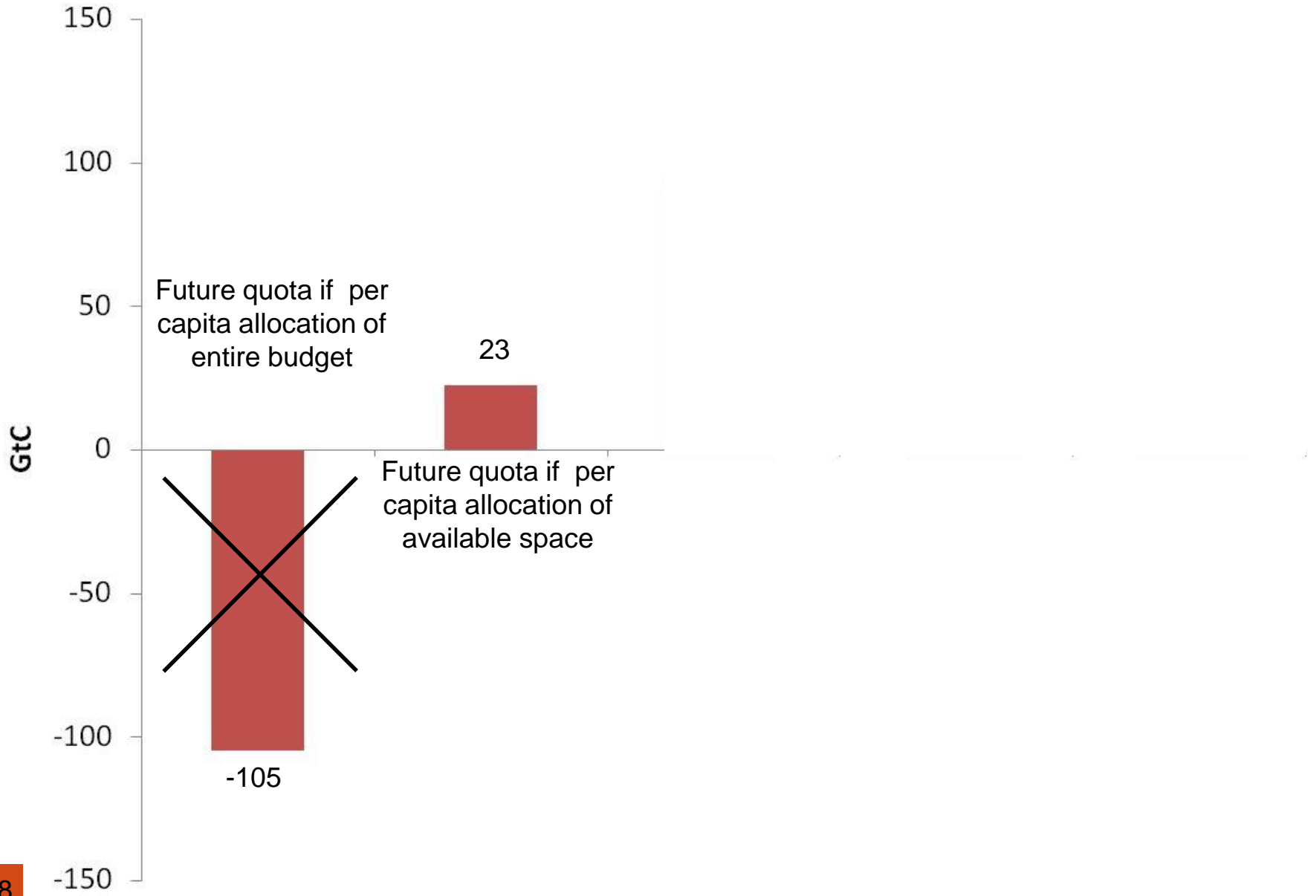
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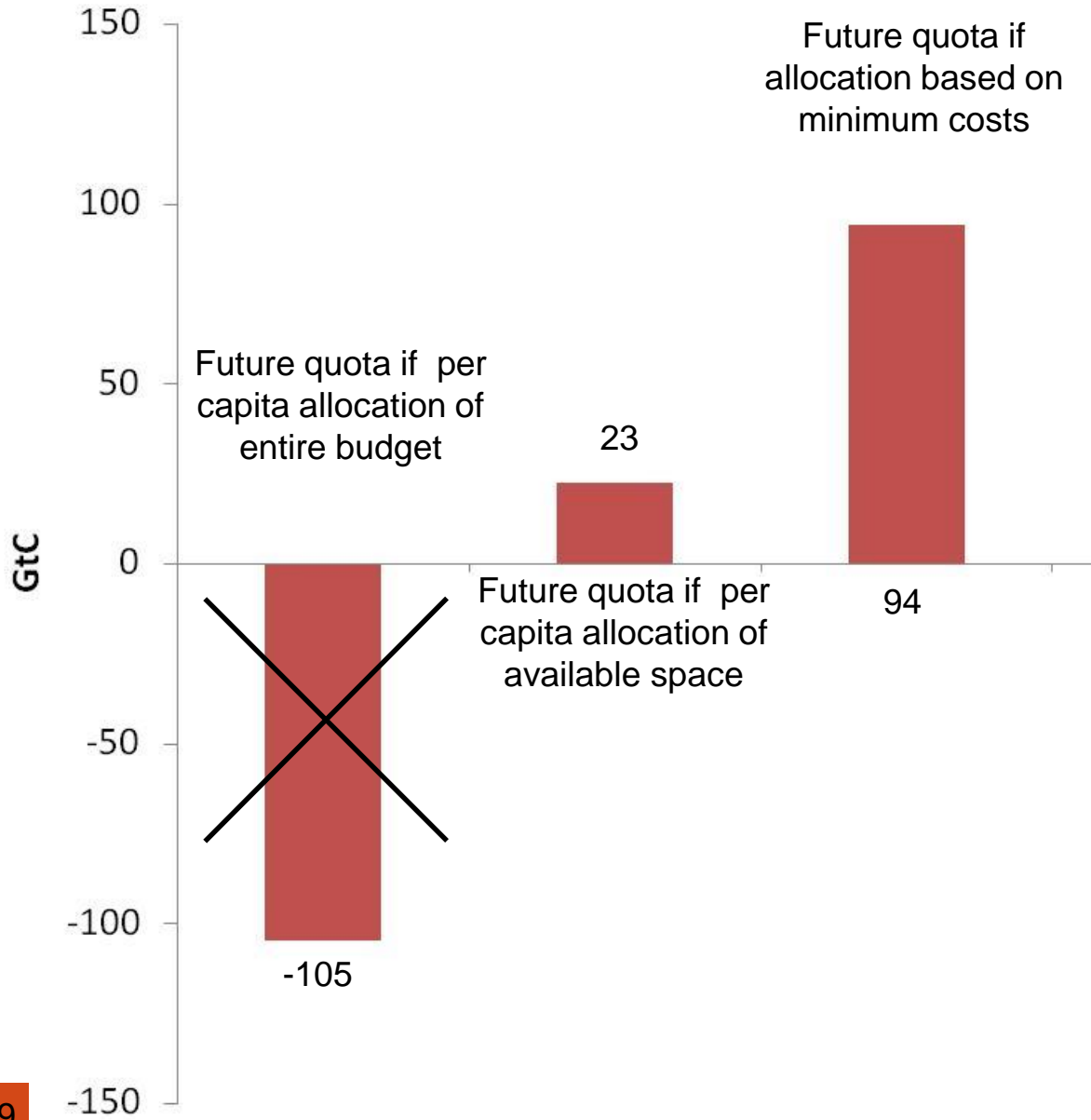


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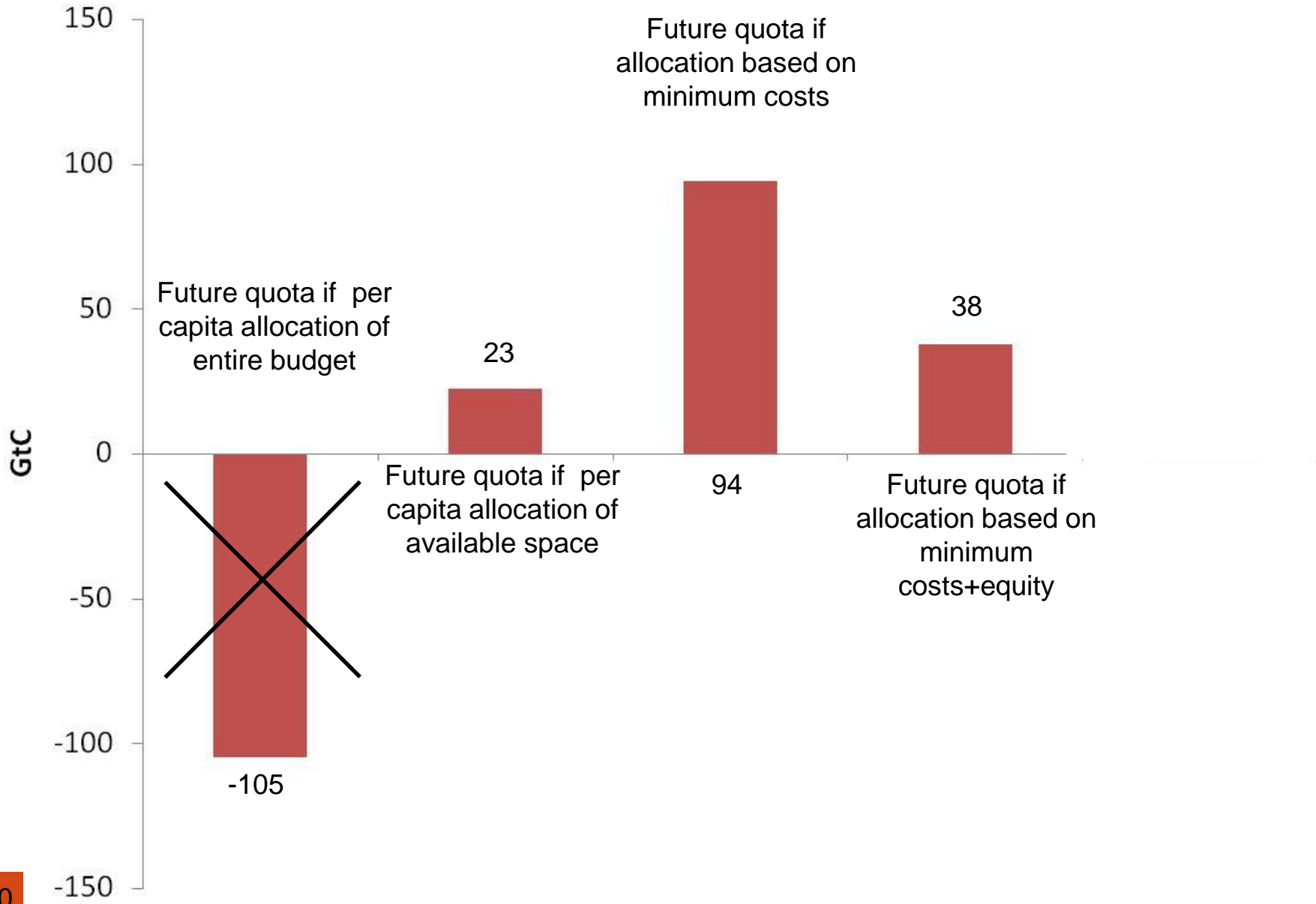


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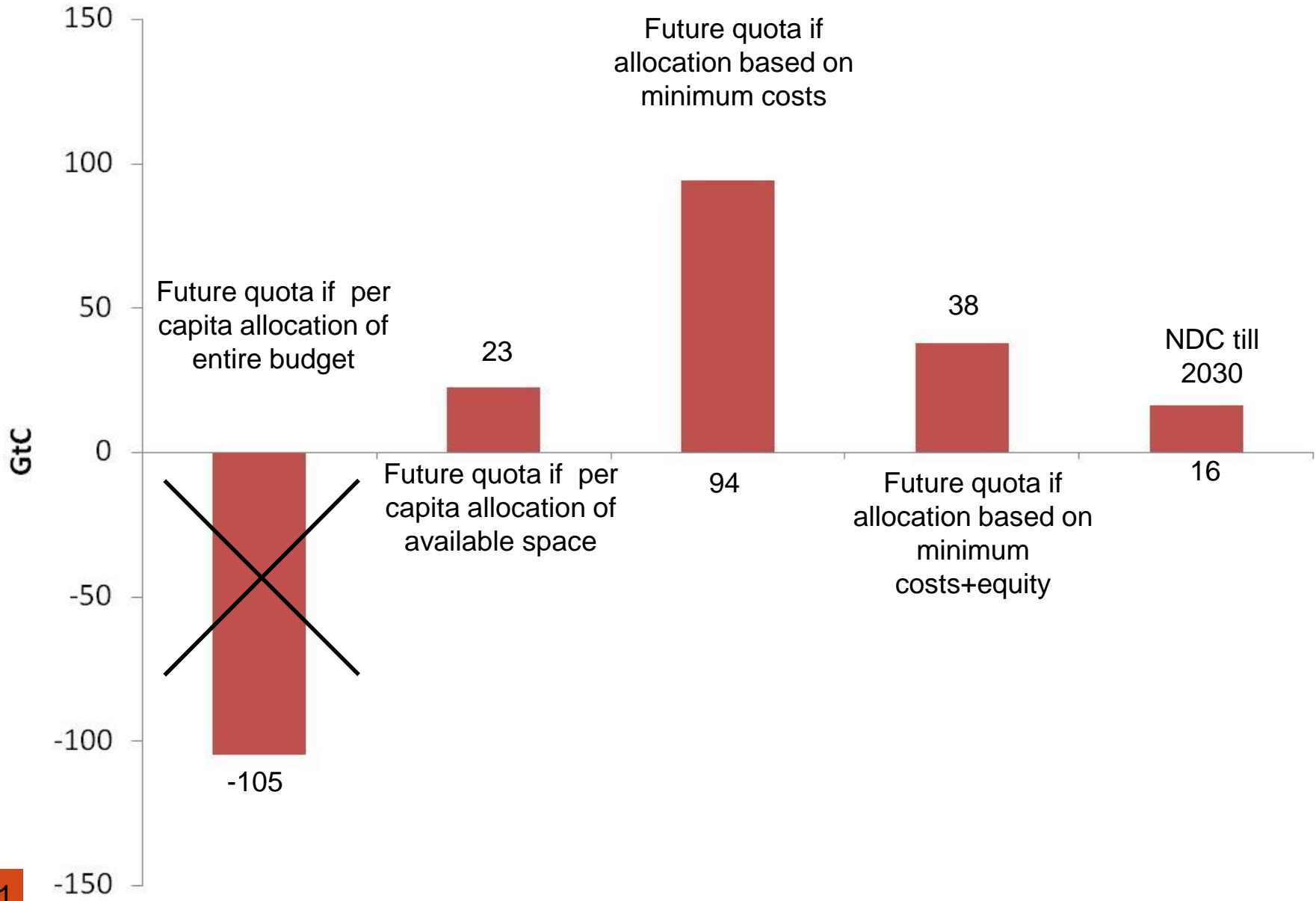
Future quota if allocation based on minimum costs



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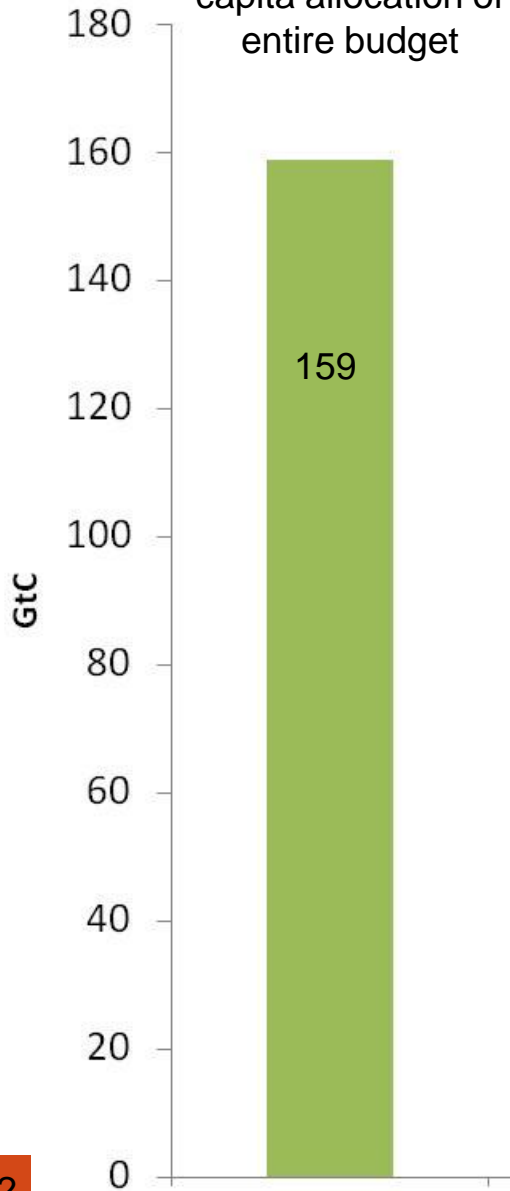


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# India

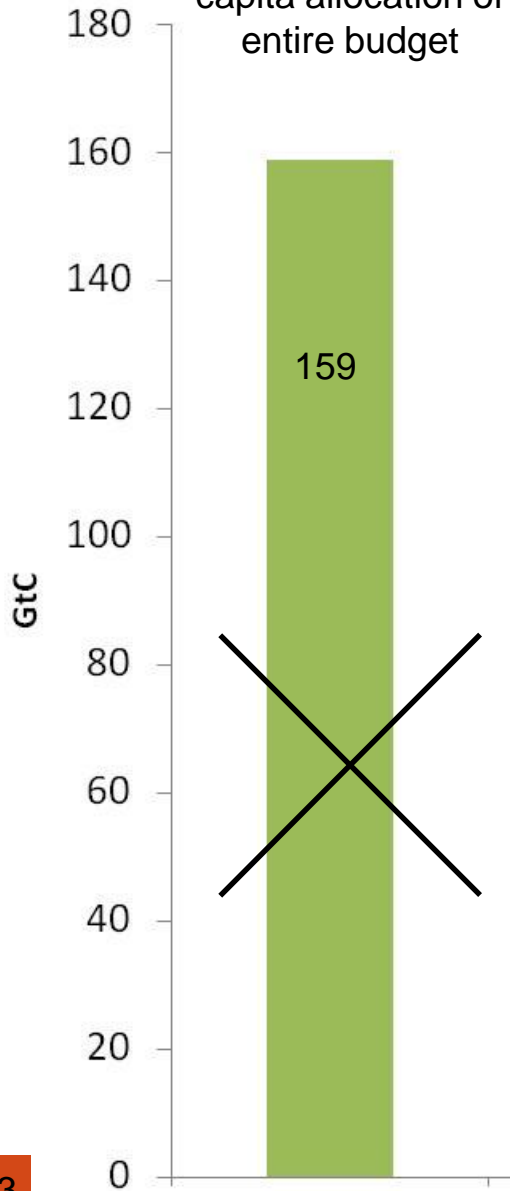
Future quota if per capita allocation of entire budget



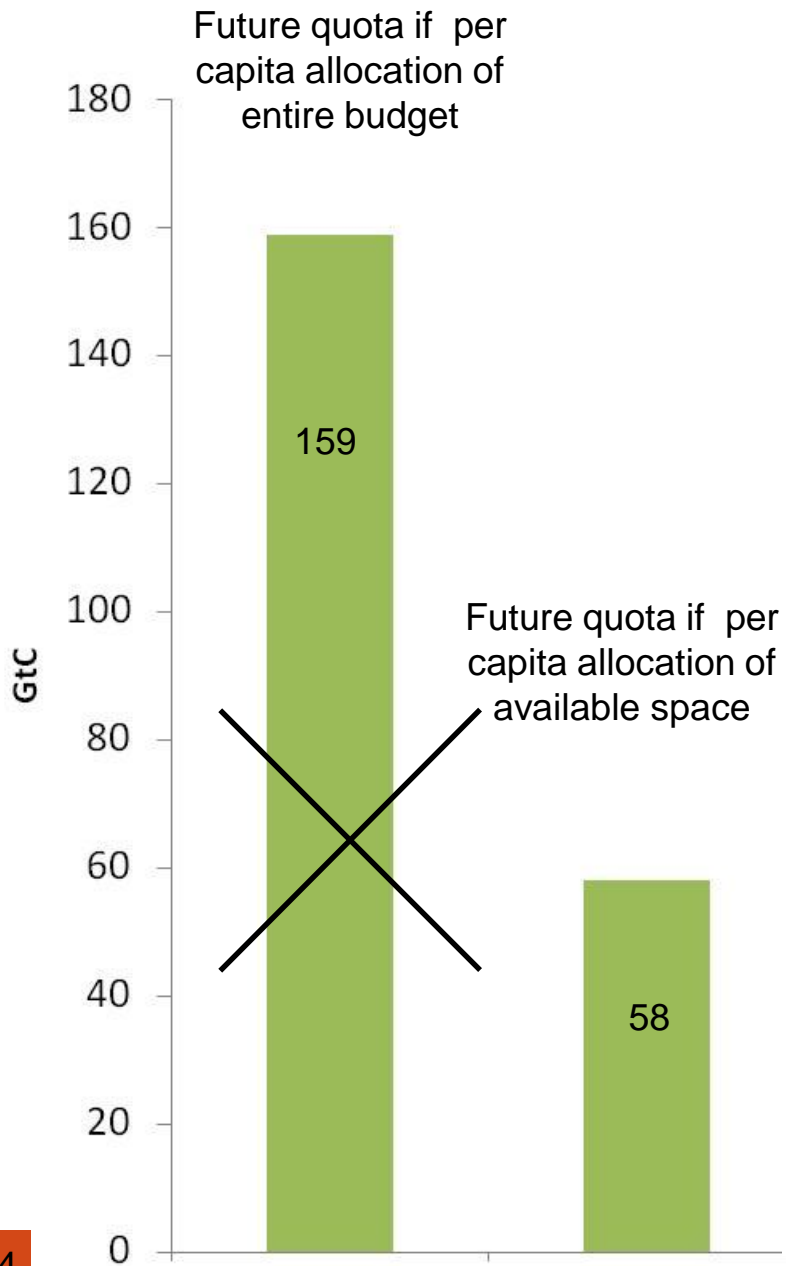


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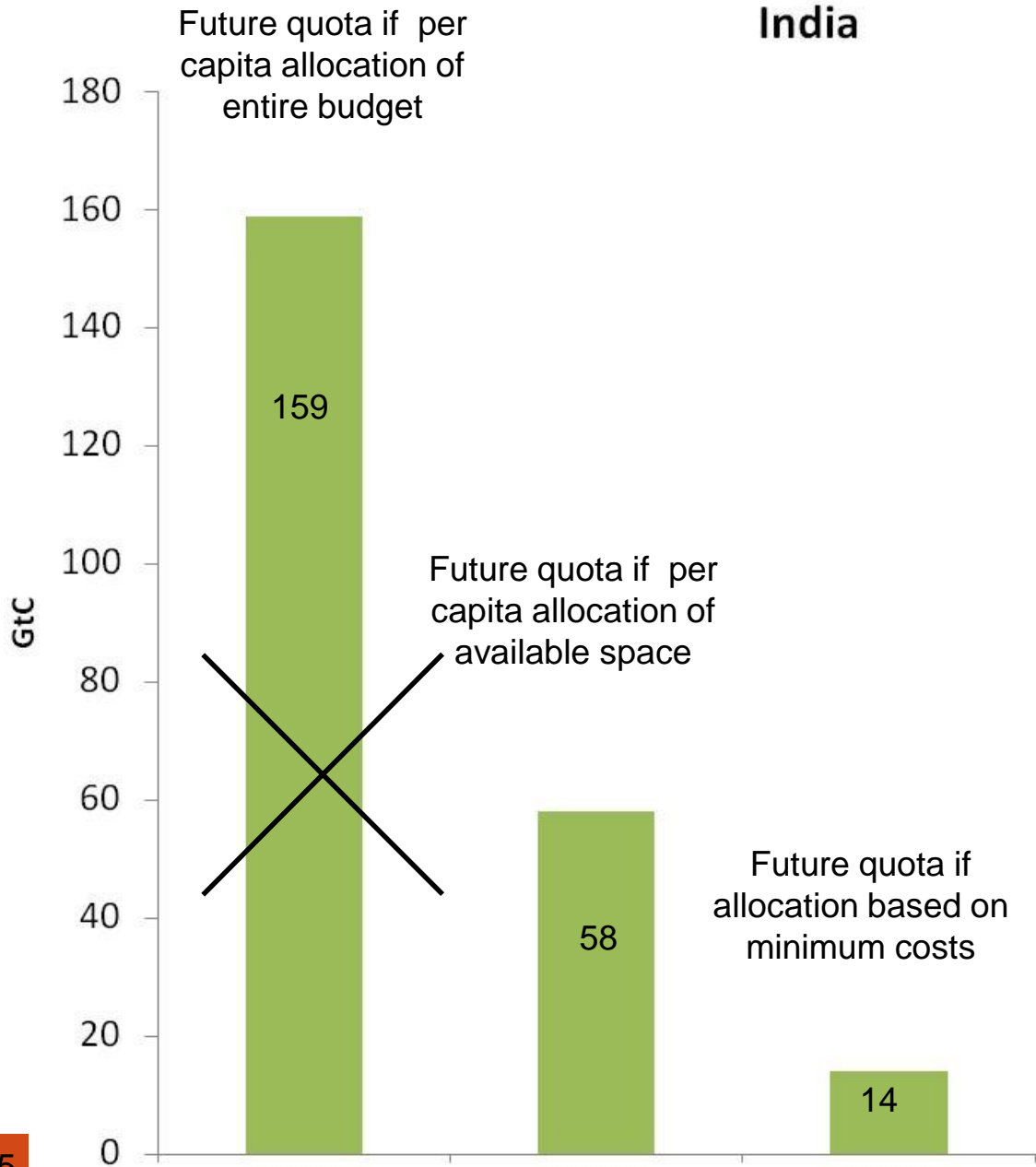
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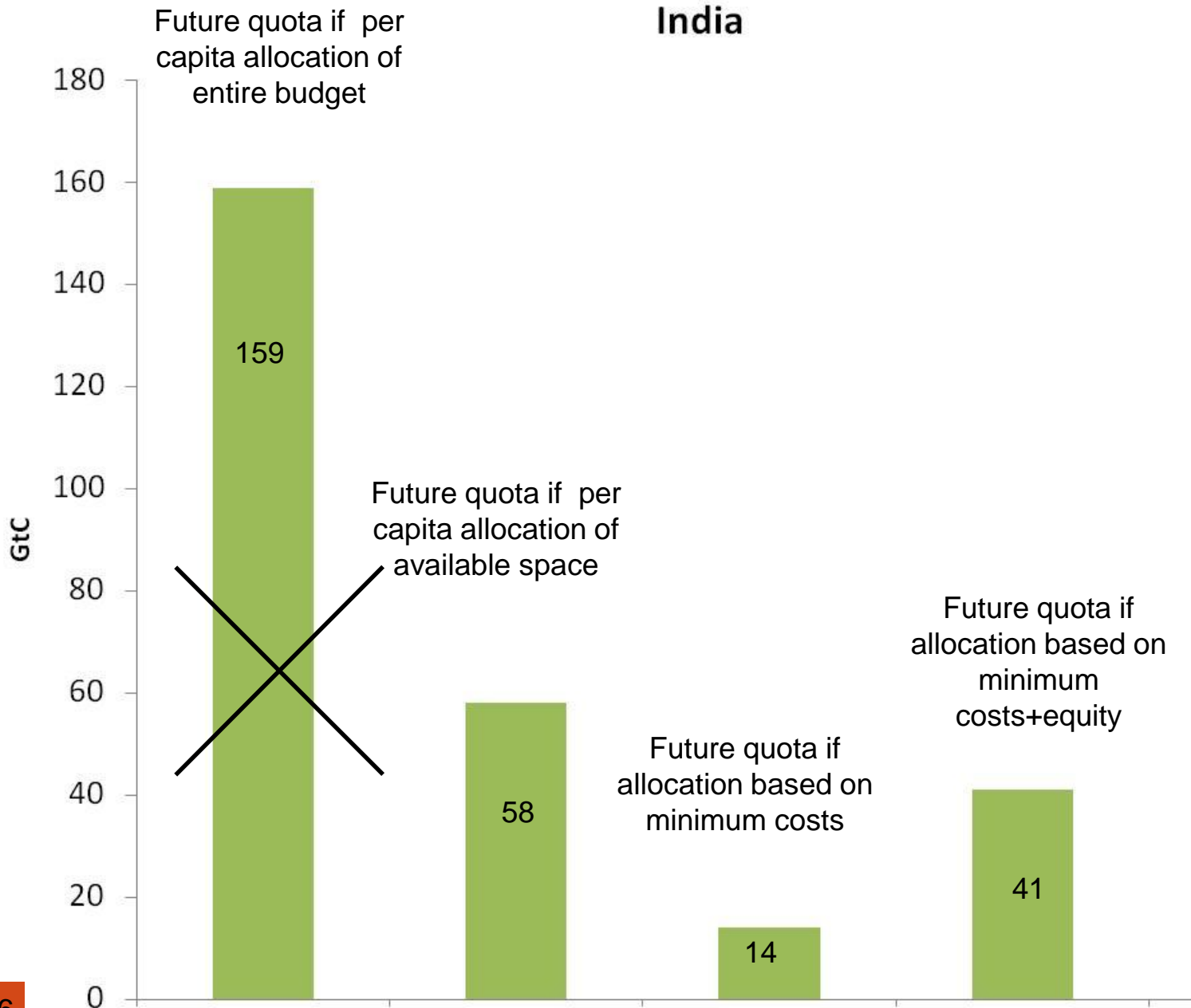
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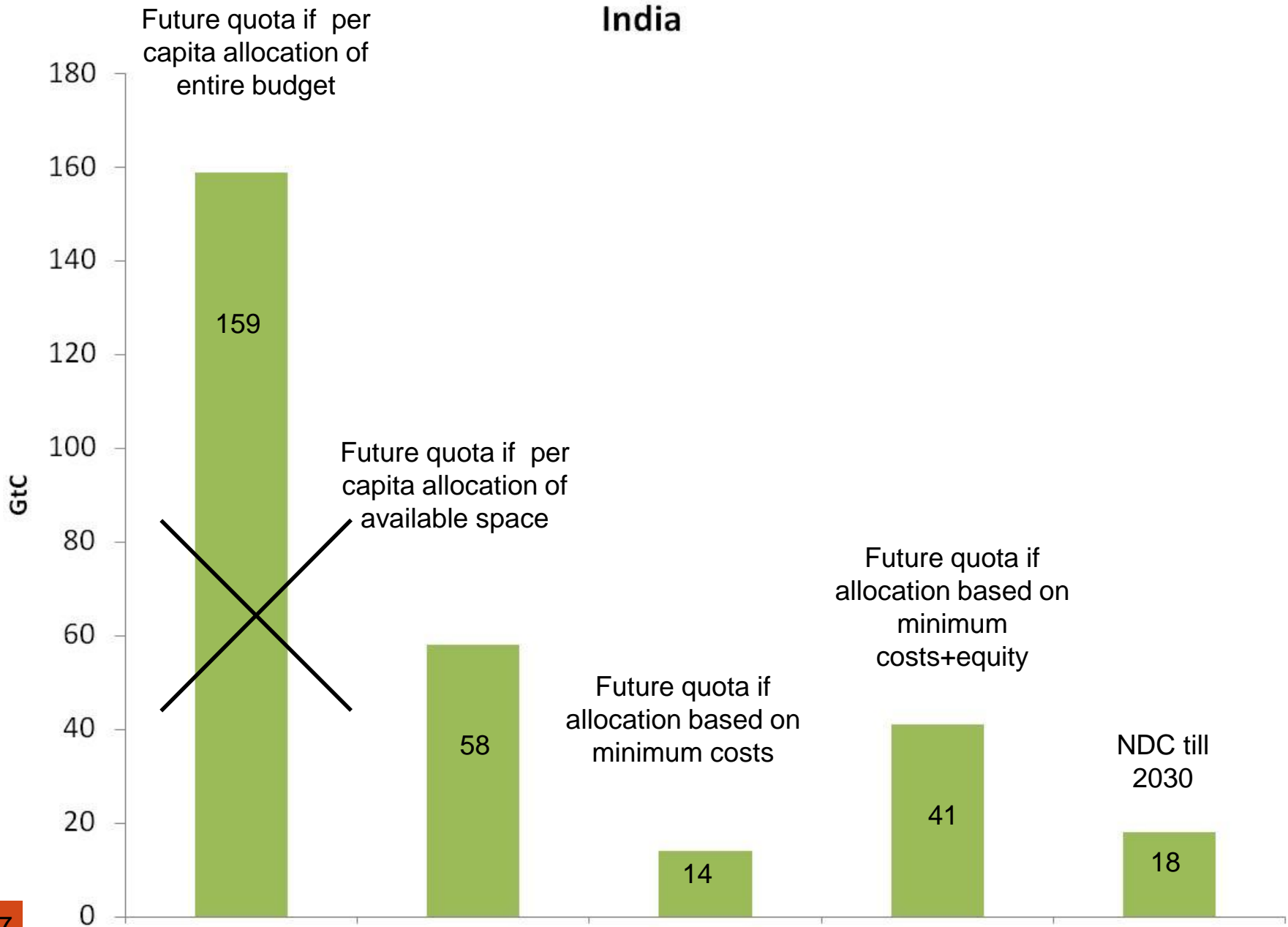
# India



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# India



# India and the GST – short term

- Demand ‘adequacy’ to be benchmarked based on ‘fair shares’ determined based on the budget
- If global adherence to 325 → good chance of less than 2 deg. C
  - India → 41 to 159
  - EU → 38 to -105

# India and a Unilateral claim - long term

- Long terms INDC as a claim to fair share
  - 159? - not possible
  - 58? - grandfathering
  - 41? - grandfathering & unequal
- Conditional claims possible?
  - Technology and financial transfers

# Conclusion

- Why focus on these two strategies going forward?
  - Situation
    - Trump withdrawal from PA
    - EU not likely to meet pre-2020 targets
    - Pressure on India likely to increase to ratchet up commitments.....
- Carbon budget based strategy for on GST and long terms contribution to mitigation because..... →



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