

EXPANDING INDIA'S CLIMATE AMBITIONS

India's revised NDCs: Opportunities for businesses to collaborate on India's climate goal

India has enhanced its climate ambitions by updating the Nationally Determined Contribution ("NDC") and has strengthened its global response to climate change. Based on the Paris Agreement, India's contribution to Intended Nationally Determined Contribution ("INDC") has been updated as Nationally Determined Contribution ("NDCs") in 2022. It has been submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with the long-term goal of reaching net zero by 2070. Following are the key takeaways from the NDCs:

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE NDC

New Provision

To put forward and further propagate a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation, including through a mass movement for 'LIFE'– 'Lifestyle for Environment' as a key to combating climate change.

Amended provisions

NDC 2022 ambition	INDC 2015	What does it mean for industries?
To reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 percent by 2030, from 2005 level.	To reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate and lead in R&D to lower the carbon footprint of business processes Implement low carbon technologies in industries that can foster sustainable businesses Pilot programs in collaboration with the government to reduce emissions.
To achieve about 50 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030, with the help of the transfer of technology and low-cost international finance including the Green Climate Fund (GCF)	To achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public-private partnership to make renewable energy more accessible and affordable. Exploration of technology-infused initiatives to utilize green hydrogen and solar energy in industries

Continued provisions

To build capacities, create domestic framework and international architecture for quick diffusion of cutting-edge climate technology in India and for joint collaborative R&D for such future technologies.

- Opportunity to create job opportunities and improve on-ground skilling. India has the potential to become a hub for cleantech innovation with an abundance of young technical talent.
- Innovation in clean technology can help manufacture local products and possibly even make India a manufacturing hub for environment-friendly goods.

To mobilize domestic and new & additional funds from developed countries to implement the above mitigation and adaptation actions in view of the resource required and the resource gap.

- Technical collaboration, piloting, and execution of green projects at a large scale can provide an opportunity for the private sector to partner with the government.
- R&D support by companies that augments advanced technologies along with the government's support through PLI schemes for the automobile industry and drone technology will promote cleaner transportation.

To better adapt to climate change by enhancing investments in development programmes in sectors vulnerable to climate change, particularly agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management.



Agriculture

- R&D support to be provided by private institutions on food security technologies for food systems to become sustainable.
- Partnership with the government institutions on the 'Kisan Drone' program for crop assessment.
- Piloting projects by incorporating AI, block chain, remote sensing and GIS technology, robots etc to improve crop yield.



Health

- Strengthening health systems by financing solutions including easy-to-access digital loans and social impact funds for respiratory and cardiovascular diseases exacerbated due to climate change.
- New age innovative technologies can be utilized through public-private partnerships for the implementation of the Ayushman Bharat and AMRIT Scheme government to reduce the impact of rapidly changing climate change on health



Water Resources, Coastal and Himalayan Region

- Support urban planning in the coastal regions to mitigate the risk of climate change on life and livelihood of individuals in the region
- Interventions by the private sector to pilot efforts for the marginalized farmers in the Himalayas to improve agricultural yield and build better supply chain linkages

To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

To adopt a climate friendly and a cleaner path than the one followed hitherto by others at corresponding level of economic development.

Background on NDC

At the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Prime Minister Narendra Modi made the announcement to intensify India's climate action by presenting to the world five nectar elements (Panchamrit). The updated NDC is also being considered a big leap toward achieving India's long-term goal of reaching net zero by 2070. India's NDC does not bind it to any sector-specific mitigation obligation or action. India's goal is to reduce overall emission intensity and improve the energy efficiency of its economy over time and at the same time protect the vulnerable sectors of the economy and segments of our society.

For further enquiries contact Vasudevan.Rangarajan@edelmanega.com and Udisha.Ghosh@edelmanega.com