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Topic:Climate Action

Country :India

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India is a country which located in South Asia,a plain called Indian subisland . With the world second population(1,266,883,598 citizen) India has a vast effect in global actions. Due to its huge population ,India’s economy has a great percentage in global economy .Since 2014 India’s share of global gross domestic product (GDP) rose to 7.74 percent from 6.64 percent in 2018.To keep these industries working country needs great number of energy consumption . A significant portion of India’s economic growth comes from a shift in the workforce from the agricultural sector to the more productive service sector. This labor force shift is particularly significant in India because of the country’s staggering population figures. As such, changes in the Indian economy have an impact on a significant portion of the world population.

It is also the world’s third-largest energy consumer and greenhouse gas (GHG) emitter, although its per capita emissions, and historical emissions are low. For instance, India’s per capita emissions in2017 at 1.61 tons of carbon dioxide (tCO2) .

India projected to meet its unconditional Nationally Determined Commitment (NDC) target emission levels. India is one among three countries estimated to meet or exceed its NDCs emissions target.  In its NDC, India committed to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil-fuel energy resources by 2030. During the UN’s Climate Week India’s Prime Minister committed to a target of450gigawatts(GW) of renewableenergy installations, likely by 2030—equivalent to five times more than India’s current installed renewable capacity (82.6 GW) and bigger than the size of India’s electricity grid size in 2019 (362 GW).

India is also committed to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 levels. India’s emission intensity has reduced by 21%over the period 2055-20014 .

By 2030, India’s emission intensity is projected to be even lower—in the range of35to 50 percent .  Thus, India is on track to not only achieve but likely exceed its non-fossil fuel electricity capacity, and its targeted reduction in emission intensity of its 2030.

The issue brief released today with Indian government officials and partners highlights India’s advancements in areas such as renewable energy, transport, green buildings, and power sector. To build a low-carbon future and curb climate change, the Indian government is committed to deploying expansive solar and wind energy capacity and adopting an array of ambitious climate actions. As a result, the country has made good progress towards meeting its Paris Agreement targets.

As a developing nation, India has to multiple priorities including sustained economic growth for millions of its people and reducing air pollution and climate impacts to vulnerable communities. While technical, financial, regulatory challenges exist, India has made significant progress in fulfilling its climate pledges.

After 37 years of increased green house gas emmissions in 2019 India has seen a decrease in emmisions . In the lockdown period India has experienced an amazing raise in air standarts .For this short term it was possible to see the impacts of carbon based consumption on India’s nature .

India has been taking it’s responsibility seriously over the past decade.for example the country cooperates with governmental and non-govermental orginizations to get a more benefial process such as National Clean AİR proramme ,UNFCCC, UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),NRDC etc.

For getting a view to India’s actions in previous decades UN Secratary –General Antonnio Guterres said:

India can lead the world's transformation to clean energy and become a "global superpower" in the war on climate change, if it speeds up its shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy," in virtually from New York due to Covid-19 restrictictions.  
‘‘The main focus of his message to India was to stop developing electricity generation plants using fossil fuel, especially coal, and switch to clean renewable sources in order to fight global warming and pollution and simultaneously reap economic benefits.’’

A list of main issues that India has:

Transformision from non-renewable sources to renewable sources

Coal consumption is a crutial topic of India’s targets

O,il and gas consumption

Energy efficiency while transformission process

Agriculture and forests implementions

The percentage of transport and its effects on climate change

Raise awareness around public

Pollution /usage of natural sources

In previous decade thermal power has increased %7,5 of energy generation. additionally coal based power has declined %8 .For an instance it costs 3.38 rupees to genarate per kwhour energy from coal but renewable energy only costs 2.55 rupees per kwhour .

Regarding India’s share of gas emission from global scale ,the country tries to reach its goals as much as possible . Keep developing and transformation at the same time is the main purpose of the country . Additionally it is estimates to cost 900 billion rupees (equalent to 12billion USD ) to reach climate goals according to experts and goverment .

To manage this process, government should take some actions primarily .

First of all data is the key point of the country because of its huge population and big consumption every day .Knowing what India has been producing and consuming is critical.Organizating a plan which lasts decade is first step .

Then determining the efficent ways of country can get advantege .Adopting new power genaraion to renewable sources and openning a sustainable market to renewable Technologies .Such as India has an advantage of solar,wind ,wave and thermal energies .

Awareness have a huge impact on citizens and changing the ir demands.To keep this solution sustainable, goverment and market should focus on new Technologies and expand them to increase the supply-demand chain on this field .

India’s industry and economy still depends on low-based sources .It is caused problem to getting harder to change all system .

Another dimension of India’s impact on climate change is pollution.It is one of the most hazardous reality about climate change. Our products exist pollution and we should recycle, reuse and reduce our rubbish .To prevent this issue raising awarness ,govermental actions,cooperation between countries -organisations and UN is important.There are many foundations,organisations and organs to cooperate .With encouraging and supporting each other get will get possitive consequences .

To sum up India specifically efforts to do its best instead of exceeding climate limits .As a country which needs to get big steps ,India struggles with heavy duties and challenges . India needs to get these steps together with other countries and UN, financially and tecnically.As rests of this world every responsible must do their duties .Climate change and pollution and of course other global problems are not only some specific countries’ problems to solve.Every member of UN should start action before it was too late .

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