



DECARBONISING INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

India's industrial sector will play a significant role in achieving the target of reducing its emission intensity of GDP by 33-35 per cent by 2030, as compared to 2005 levels.

2nd

most emission-intensive sector in India is industry. The electricity sector currently contributes the most to emissions

>80%

of final energy requirement for industry comes from fossil fuels and the rest is accounted by electricity.

32%

of total CO₂ emissions in 2050 will be from the industrial sector

All data points, CEEW analysis.

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Industrial energy use and emissions are going to be critical for India's decarbonisation story. We need to better understand the constraints to industrial energy efficiency improvements, and the political economy and economics of increasing electricity

share in India's industrial energy use. The impact of decarbonisation policies on industrial competitiveness and jobs is going to be a critical variable in policy decision making. India's industrial sector must align future plans with the country's goal of a low-carbon society.



DR VAIBHAV CHATURVEDI

Research Fellow, CEEW

He leads the research on Low-carbon Pathways at The Council.



Image: CEEW

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Historical responsibility matters and we need to build a basis of differentiated responsibility. In recent years, climate change discourse has seen the focus shift to renewable energy. Going forward, equal importance must be given to energy-efficient technologies. I compliment CEEW's research focusing on internalising our longstanding sustainability goals.

MONTEK SINGH AHLUWALIA

Trustee, CEEW, and Former Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India

CEEW Research



Sustainable Development, Uncertainties, and India's Climate Policy: Pathways towards Nationally Determined Contribution and Mid-Century Strategy

Report | April 2018

<https://bit.ly/2or2FW6>



The Council on Energy, Environment and Water is one of South Asia's leading not-for-profit policy research institutions. The Council uses data, integrated analysis, and strategic outreach to explain-and change-the use, reuse, and misuse of resources.

Ranked the best in South Asia with an annual operating budget of less than USD 5 million, five years in a row. Among top 100 out of 6,846 think tanks in eight categories.

Global Go To Think Tank Index, 2018



Ranked 2nd in the 'International Energy' category for its pioneering study on solar-powered healthcare.

Prospect Think Tank Awards, 2018



Ranked 2nd in India, 4th outside Europe and North America, and 20th globally out of 240 think tanks.

ICCG Climate Think Tank's standardised rankings, 2016



For queries and collaborations: vaibhav.chaturvedi@ceew.in

info@ceew.in | ceew.in | @CEEWIndia



Key determinants in changing India's emissions intensity from industry

- Efficiency improvements
- Rate of growth in energy demand
- Share of electricity in the final energy mix

If India's emissions are to peak in 2030 and temperature increase is to be limited to 2°C then...

54%

to be the share of electricity in the total energy mix for the industrial sector by 2050, as compared to 29 per cent in the business-as-usual scenario

860 mtoe

to be the reduced energy-use by Indian industry in 2050, from 1000 mtoe in the BAU scenario, to achieve the long-term 2°C target of the Paris Agreement

All data points, CEEW analysis