

## Report Release Event on the Roadmap for Achieving India's NDC Pledge

Date: October 30, 2018

Venue: India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

Under the Paris Climate Agreement, India put forward the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) comprising several goals. One of the key goals is the commitment to reduce our emissions intensity of GDP by 33-35% by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels).

The Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP), supported by the MacArthur Foundation, organised an event to release the report on the *Roadmap to Achieve India's NDC Pledge*. The report was released by Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI); Mr Abhay Bakre, Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE); Dr J R Bhatt, Advisor, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC); and Dr Anshu Bharadwaj, Executive Director, Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP). The distinguished speakers discussed the commitment of the Government of India (GoI) towards mitigating the effects of climate change and the role of energy efficiency in various sectors in meeting India's NDC goals. Some of the key points of the discussions were:

- GoI policies on energy efficiency need to be carried to the hilt and enhanced even further. There is a need to focus a great deal on state-level preparedness as well.
- Energy-efficiency norms in buildings have not yet achieved the desired success, and BEE considers this as one of the biggest challenges. ECBC codes across segments were not a success as local governments (e.g. municipalities) do not see a financial benefit in their implementation.
- Energy-efficient green buildings offer benefits to municipalities in terms of increased value of the property and make the cities more liveable. A web-based approval process (as implemented in Hyderabad) will help in reducing the transaction cost for municipalities. As a community, we need to provide granular level information for municipalities who we aspire to work with.
- Energy-efficient buildings will provide a second-order effect of reducing the size of air conditioners in buildings, which will reduce energy consumption. By investing in energy-efficient vehicles or appliances, the overall energy demand reduces, which lowers the electricity prices.
- It is difficult to impose mandatory policies in Buildings and Agriculture sectors from the central level, and the states need to act more on these sectors.
- Policies should have a clear implementation framework in order to have the desired impact and achieve prescribed targets.
- For energy-efficiency policies to be successful at the state level, the deploy chain needs to be created with nodal agencies at all levels of the government.
- Awareness among the states should be improved, and they should be encouraged to formulate state level policies for improving energy efficiency.
- State-level sectoral targets need to be defined to enable concerted action in a particular sector. Only when there are state-wise sectoral targets can states act effectively upon the mitigation aspects. This is a major challenge towards implementing any central policy.
- There is a need for all of us to change our "climate-unfriendly" lifestyles and introspect on our personal contributions.

## **Panel Discussion on Importance of Energy Efficiency to Achieve India's NDCs**

The panel discussion on 'Importance of Energy Efficiency to Achieve India's NDC pledge' was moderated by Dr S S Krishnan, Advisor, CSTEP. Dr Arunabha Ghosh, CEO, Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW); Dr Winfried Damm, Country Director, Indo-German Energy Programme, GIZ; Mr Arijit Sengupta, Director, BEE; Mr Deepak Tewari, Senior Researcher, Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE) were the eminent panellists.

- India seems to be on track to meet the NDC targets, and there is a need to look beyond the 2030 horizon.
- State capacities as well as capabilities need to be enhanced and state-level sectoral targets need to be assigned.
- The industry sector, which consumes a quarter of the country's energy has not yet electrified sufficiently, and therefore it should be the focus of our next energy-efficiency push.
- Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that rely on electricity as the major fuel source are a good place to start, and roadblocks in the form of lack of credible commercial financing options need to be cleared.
- Mandating energy data reporting in industries and MSMEs is the first step towards creating energy-efficiency benchmarks leading to the voluntary reporting of targets.
- There would also be a rebound effect in the allied sectors (such as transport and buildings), and policies must account for sectoral, behavioural, and local aspects.
- Also, energy pricing must also be included in the energy-efficiency policy aspects, which has not been the case until now.
- Gains in energy efficiency in Germany preceded renewable deployment. The same must be followed in India, as even the most optimistic renewable energy deployment policies will fall short of meeting the future electricity demand. Thus, demand must be reduced. Energy efficiency will increase the competitiveness of Indian firms, and reduce resource depletion and pollution.
- Electric vehicles are important, but not the sole solution. Public transport and shared mobility, along with disincentives for private vehicles, are very important.

### **Concluding Remarks**

While the report and discussions emphasise the importance and role of energy efficiency in achieving India's climate goals, state governments and state designated agencies (SDAs) must voluntarily adopt state-level sectoral targets for energy efficiency. In order to enable this, there is an urgent need for industries and MSMEs to be mandated to report energy data. Civil society organisations could work together with various stakeholders to overcome these challenges in enabling states to voluntarily act on improving energy efficiency.

## **Participant List**

<b>SL</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
1	Deepak Tewari	AEEE
2	Abhay Bakre	BEE
3	Arijit Sengupta	BEE
4	Ashok Kumar	BEE
5	Sumit Mudgal	BEE
6	Puja Tewary	Bloomberg Philanthropies
7	Shantanu Goel	BNHS
8	Udit Mathur	British High Commission
9	Poulami Choudhury	British High Commission
10	Daniel Bradley	British High Commission
11	Damandeep Singh	CDP India
12	Arunabha Ghosh	CEEW
13	Poonam Nagarkoti	CEEW
14	Gireesh Shrimali	CPI
15	Padmini Gopal	CSE
16	D. G. Salpekar	EESL
17	Winfried Damm	GIZ
18	Ch Srinivasa Rao	ICAR-NAARM
19	Bhasker Tripathi	India Spend
20	Probal Ghosh	IRADe (Integrated Research Action for Development)
21	Hitesh Kataria	Mahindra and Mahindra
22	Simi Thambi	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
23	Ajay Raghava	MOEF&CC
24	Nayanika Singh	MOEF&CC
25	J R Bhatt	MoEFCC
26	Lokesh C Dube	MoEFCC
27	Himanugana Gupta	MoEFCC
28	Abhijit Basu	MoEFCC

29	Poonam Sandhu	NRDC
30	Akhilesh Sati	ORF
31	Nazar Kholod	PNNL
32	Bhaskar Jyoti Nath	PWC
33	Hadrian Vivek N C	PwC
34	Sagar Asapur	PWC
35	Vikash Mishra	Shakti Foundation
36	Aman Gupta	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation
37	Arshpreet Kalsi	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation
38	Ajay Mathur	TERI
39	Aman Agarwal	TERI
40	N S Prasad	TERI
41	Vijay Samnotra	UN
42	Zinaida fadeeva	UNCR
43	Soumya Bhattacharya	UNEP
44	Praveena Sanjay	WISE
45	Yeshika Malik	World Bank
46	Chirag Gajjar	WRI
47	Tirthankar Mandal	WRI