



# India: Transforming to a Net-Zero Emissions Energy System

## Why In News

Recently, **The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and Shell** have released a report titled **"India: Transforming to a Net-Zero Emissions Energy System"**.

- It illustrates a pathway to steer the **domestic energy system towards net-zero emissions by 2050**, while achieving India's sustainable **economic development ambitions**.

## Key Points

- **Possible yet Challenging:** India needs a suitable policy and innovation-driven context to deploy clean energy technologies on a massive scale.
- **Increase Renewables:** The **share of renewables** in the power mix needs to **increase to 90% for India to meet its net-zero goal**. This is around 11% in 2019-2020.
- **Coal-fired Power Plants:** India must phase out its coal-fired power plants and remove it altogether by 2050.
- **Technology Access:** The availability, or **absence, of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)** would **define the shape of India's energy systems**. If CCS technology were commercially unviable:
  - Biofuels would have to account for 98% of India's oil, compared to a negligible share currently.
  - Over two-thirds of India's industrial and transport energy use would have to be electrified, compared to less than 20% share of electricity in industrial energy use and negligible share in transport energy use as of now.
- **Suggestion by TERI:**
  - **Focus on Energy Efficiency:**
    - Will need **energy efficient buildings, lighting, appliances and industrial practices** to meet the net-zero goal.
  - **Use of Biofuels:**
    - Can help reduce emissions from light commercial vehicles, tractors in agriculture.
    - In aviation, the only practical solution for reducing emissions is greater use of biofuels, until hydrogen technology gains scale.
  - **Carbon Sequestration:**
    - **India will have to rely on natural and man-made carbon sinks to soak up those emissions.** Trees can capture 0.9 billion tons, the country will need carbon capture technologies to sequester the rest.
  - **Carbon Pricing:**
    - India, which already taxes coal and petroleum fuels, should consider putting a tax on emissions to drive change.
  - **Deploying lower-carbon Energy:**
    - There are four main types of low-carbon energy: wind, solar, hydro or nuclear power. The first three are renewable, which means these are good for the

environment – as natural resources are used (such as wind or sun) to produce electricity.

- Deploying lower carbon energy would help address both domestic and international climate challenges while simultaneously improving the economic well-being of India's citizens.

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## AREAS OF ACTION IN THE NEXT 30 YEARS

### Accelerate clean technologies

1. Grow the power sector by a factor of more than four in 30 years, dominated by renewables.
2. Target 13% hydrogen in final energy, including as a fuel for industry and transport.
3. Transform bioenergy, with liquid biofuels surpassing petroleum products by 2040 to fuel industry and transport, including hard-to-abate sectors such as aviation.

### Support energy-efficient and lower-carbon choices

4. Invest in processes, technologies and end uses to improve energy intensity per unit of GDP by almost 60% by 2050, a rate of improvement nearly twice historical levels.
5. Adopt economic mechanisms, such as carbon pricing, to drive the reallocation of capital and resources and support the commercialisation of new fuels and technologies.

### Remove unavoidable emissions

6. Capture and store 400 megatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> using CCS by 2050; construction needs to begin in the near-term.
7. Remove 0.9 gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e/year by 2050; this requires at least 30-40 million hectares of additional forest cover (an area equivalent to Rajasthan) and plant more trees outside of forests.

## Net-Zero Emissions

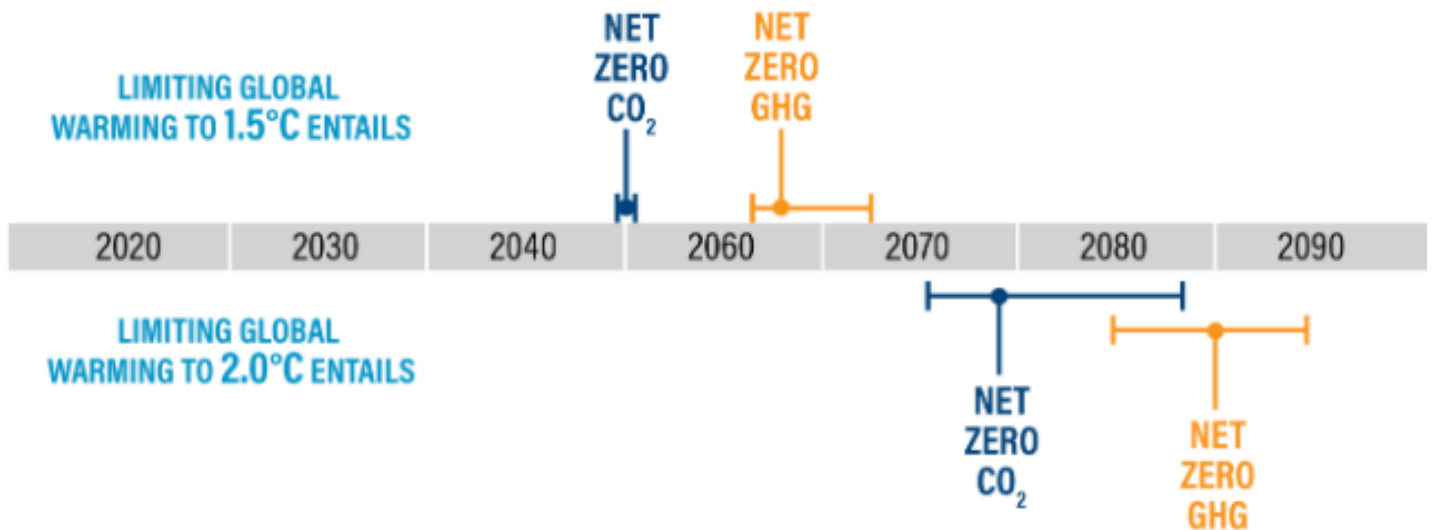
### ▪ About:

- 'Net zero emissions' refers to achieving an overall balance between **greenhouse gas emissions** produced and greenhouse gas emissions taken out of the atmosphere.
- First, human-caused emissions (like those from fossil-fueled vehicles and factories) should be reduced as close to zero as possible. Second, any remaining GHGs should be balanced with an equivalent amount of carbon removal, for example by restoring forests.

### ▪ Time-Frame:

- The time frame for reaching net-zero emissions differs significantly if one is referring to CO<sub>2</sub> alone, or referring to all major GHGs (including methane, nitrous oxide, and HFCs).
  - For non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the net-zero date is later because some of these emissions — such as methane from agricultural sources — are somewhat more difficult to phase out.
  - In scenarios that limit warming to **1.5 degrees C**, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) reaches **net-zero on average by 2050**. Total GHG emissions reach net-zero between 2063 and 2068.

# Global timeline to reach net-zero emissions



## ▪ Global Scenario:

- As of June 2020, twenty countries and regions have adopted net-zero targets. This list only includes countries that adopted a net-zero target in law or another policy document.
- The **Kingdom of Bhutan is already carbon-negative**, i.e. absorbs more CO<sub>2</sub> than it emits.

## ▪ Indian Scenario:

- **Emissions:** India's per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions – at 1.8 tonnes per person in 2015 – are around a **ninth of those in the USA** and around a **third of the global average of 4.8 tonnes per person**.
  - However, overall, India is now the **planet's third-largest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub>**, behind China and the USA.
- **Debate around Commitment:** There is global pressure on India to commit net-zero emissions by 2050.
  - On one hand, few argue that India should pledge to reduce its “net” emissions (emissions minus uptake of emissions) to zero by 2050, backed by a climate law. This will make India “hypercompetitive”, attract investment and create jobs.
    - **For example**, more ambitious policies to promote electric vehicles along with cleaner electricity and hydrogen electrolysis can create jobs in the auto manufacturing industry and in the electricity and construction sectors
  - While, on the other hand, there is a long-standing principle of “**common but differentiated responsibility**” that requires richer countries to lead and argue against any pledge that risks prematurely limiting Indian energy use for development.
- **Sectors that are the largest emitters:**
  - Energy>Industry>Forestry>Transport>Agriculture>Building

## The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

- TERI is a non-profit research institution in New Delhi that conducts research work in the **fields of energy, environment and sustainable development**.
- **Established in 1974 as Tata Energy Research Institute** and was renamed **The Energy and Resources Institute in 2003**.
- It aims to focus on formulating local and national level strategies for shaping global solutions to

critical issues.

- It conducts research work in the fields of energy, environment and sustainable development.
- Its key focus lies in promoting clean energy, water management, pollution management, sustainable agriculture and climate resilience

## Way Forward

- A vital step should be explicitly including policies for climate mitigation in the government budget, along with energy, roads, health and education. Specifically, growth targets should include timelines for switching to cleaner energy.
- There is also a need to launch a major campaign to mobilise climate finance and focus should be given on energy efficiency, use of biofuels, Carbon sequestration, carbon pricing.
- Strong environmental policies can create prosperity and well-being. With imaginative policies, robust institutions, and international finance, India will be able to declare its freedom from polluting fossil fuels in the hundredth year of its independence.

**Source -IE**

PDF Reference URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/india-transforming-to-a-net-zero-emissions-energy-system>

