



An Equity Perspective from India

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Equity is Important for India

- Massive development deficit
- Low emissions (stock and flows) with
- Low and decreasing emissions intensity

Despite vigorous efforts for promotion of renewable and adopt low-C path, substantial increase in emissions are expected to assure dignified livelihood for the 400 million poor in India

Burgeoning work on equity by Indians.. (Agarwal, Gupta & Bhandari, Shukla, Parikh, Sagar, N Rao, Kanitkar etc)

Resource Sharing (Budget) Approach

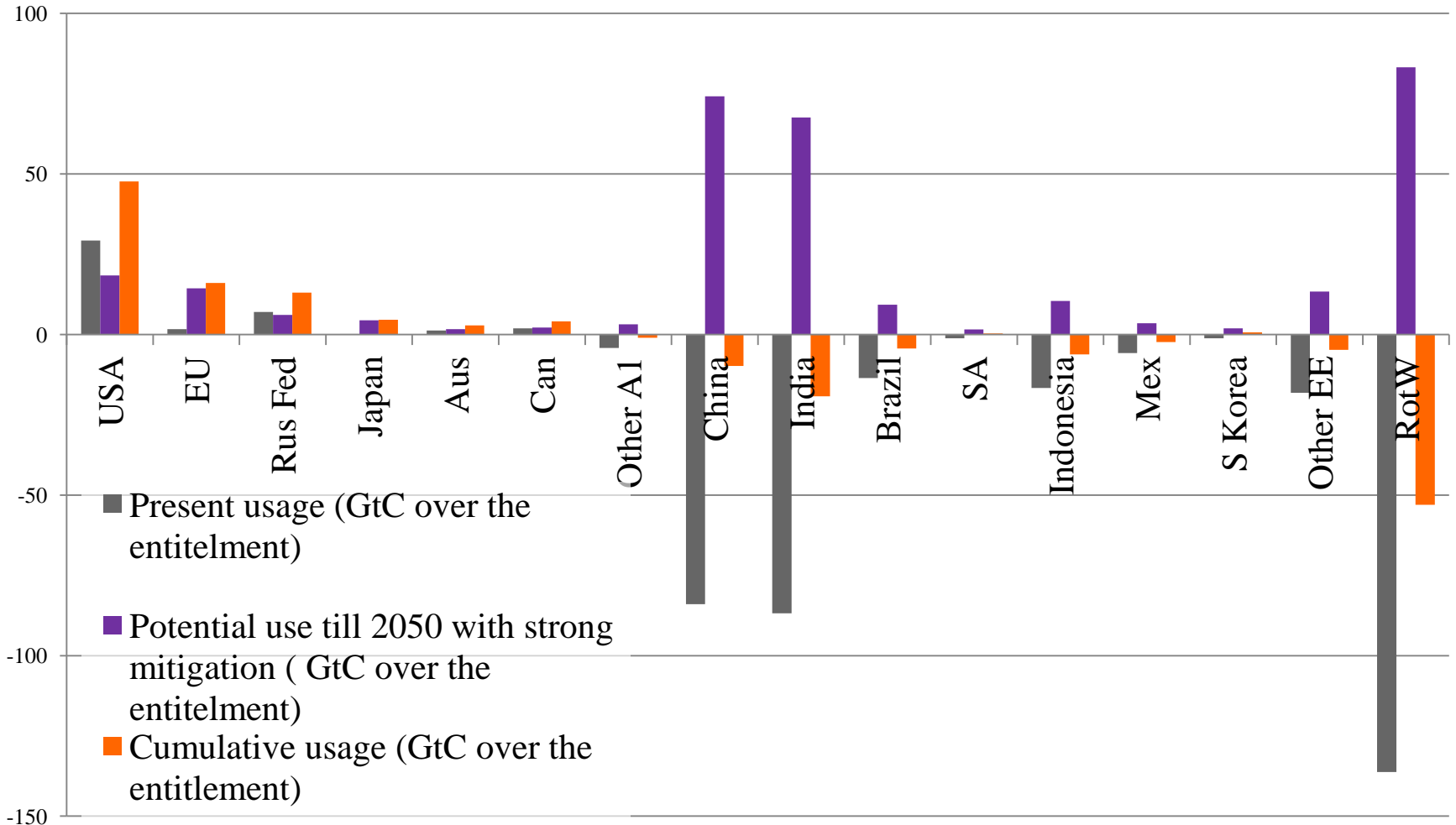
- Joint work by BASIC Experts incorporates a paper by T Jayaraman et al*. This paper takes budget approach. It calculates:
 - ‘Fair share’ of countries based on equal per capita allocation using fixed population of countries (with a C-budget of 1440 GT CO₂ for 2000-49 period).
 - Scenario for emissions by countries (2000-49) so as to:
 - Not to exceed global budget,
 - Minimize the mismatch at global level
 - Estimates financial transfer equivalent to over use of C space by AI countries

* Based on: Kanitkar, Tejal, Jayaraman, T., DSouza, Mario, Sanwal, Mukul, Purkayastha, Prabir, Talwar, Rajbans and Raghunandan, D. (2010), Global Carbon Budgets and Burden Sharing in Mitigation Actions
<http://moef.nic.in/downloads/public-information/tiss-conference-cc-2010.pdf>

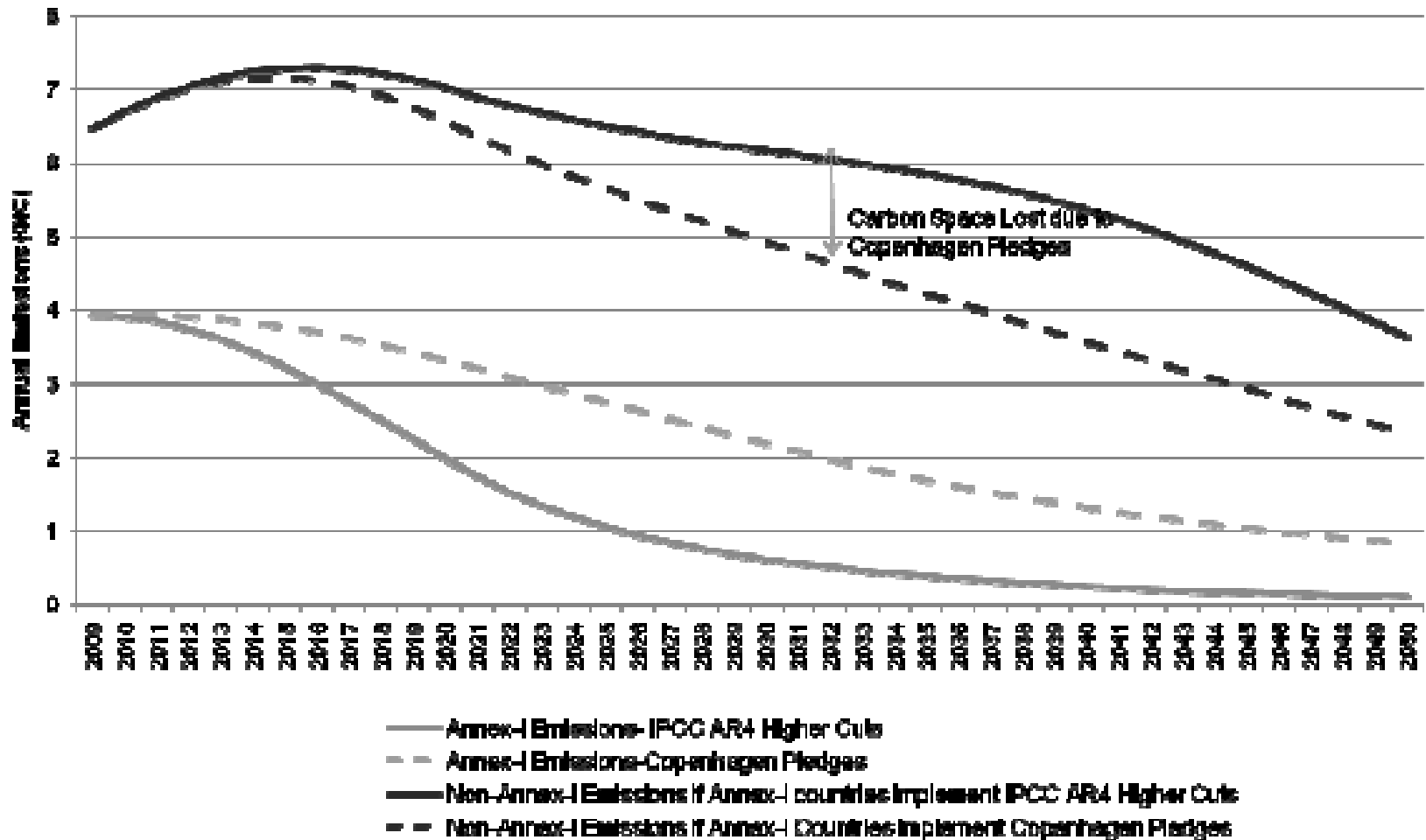
Fair Share and Building Scenario

- Annex-I countries as a group have already exceeded their fair share.
- Some NAI countries expected to exceed their quota, but the quantum is small
- Scenario for future use:
 - Not to exceed global budget,
 - Countries exceeding / approaching their quota cut emissions faster. All AI countries to achieve 40% reduction by 2020 and 95% by 2050 (with a base of 1990),
 - Limit increase in emissions rate of NAI countries (even if they cannot use their fair share)

Cumulative Emissions (GtC) over 'Fair Share': Past (1970-2009), Future (2010-50) and Total



Loss of C Space for NAI countries as per Copenhagen Accord pledges



AI Copenhagen pledges till 2020 and 80% reduction by 2050 to a 1990 base; is compared to the proposed reduction by model on lines of IPCC 4th Assessment scenario.

Implications

- Despite aggressive mitigation, the AI countries exceed their 'fair share' substantially
 - Some NAI countries also exceed their fair share, but the quantum (for these over 25 countries) is small → **South-South cooperation** is proposed to account for this,
 - Financial equivalence of likely emissions gap till 2050:
 - @ US\$ 20/ ton C ~ 2400 to 3350 bn US \$ (for starting year 1970 and 1850 respectively)
 - @ US\$ 50/ ton C ~ 6000 to 8375 Bn US \$Much higher than \$ 100 Bn per year

Summary

- Climate equity is very important for developing countries
- Even with aggressive mitigation, AI countries far exceed their 'Fair Share'. NAI countries cannot use their 'Fair Share'
- Financial equivalence of the gap $> \$ 100$ Bn/year
- If Bottom-up pledges is the direction to go, it needs much more action by AI countries.



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THANK YOU