

India Study-Guide

Categorisation: Non-annex 1



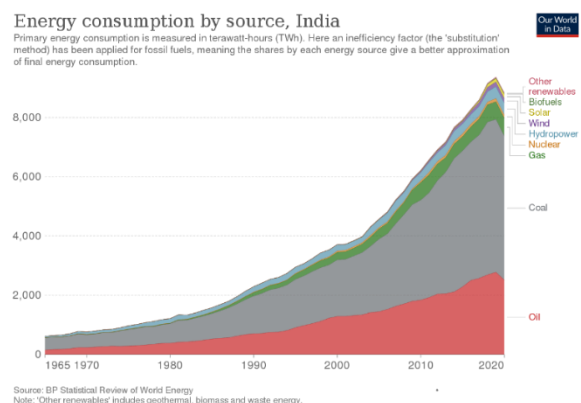
Annual CO₂ emissions per capita in metric tons: 1.8

Most important industries:

- Telecommunications: 6.5 % of GDP and second largest smartphone market in the world after China
- Automotive industry
- Healthcare and Social Assistance
- Pharmaceutical industry: especially generic medicines and vaccines

Individual specialities:

- Primary energy consumption is the third largest in the world
- India has the fifth largest coal reserves, and it accounts for the biggest share of its energy mix. Still, India needs more than its domestic coal production and is the second largest importer of the product



Impact of Global Warming:

- Decrease of monsoon rainfall coupled with increased frequency of heavy rainfall events
- Increased frequency of droughts
- Threat for agricultural production, food prices and food security
- Heatwaves are expected to increase in frequency

Current Governmental Policies:

- Note: India is the largest democracy by population in the world
- Wants to increase energy production and reduce energy poverty
- Imports large share of its fossil fuels and could use the transition to renewable electricity to become more self-sufficient
- Has a target of 500 GW of renewable energy production by 2030. Hydropower and especially solar have huge potential. This is due to the high solar irradiance in densely populated areas, which could use the energy produced right away-