

# Business Opportunities in India as an Outcome of the Paris Climate Deal

Amlan Das  
Asst Professor  
Operations Management.  
BIITM, Bhubaneswar.

**Abstract :** This study has been undertaken to investigate the business opportunity in India in terms of sustainable processing and green technology adoption for reduction of emission along with cost effectiveness. Sustainability with long term beneficiaries are the major objective for Indian Business opportunity from Paris Climate Deal.

**IndexTerms – Sustainable processing, Cost effectiveness.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

## II. BACKGROUND

Under the framework established by the UNFCCC, the Conferences of the Parties beginning from the year 1995 have continuously aimed at minimizing greenhouse gas emissions globally. There are a number of policies, regulations, discussions, and complications that hover around reaching such a global target. It began with the very first Conference of the Parties (COP1) that took place in Germany in the year 1995. The COP1 mainly aimed at understanding every nation's capacity to fulfil the requirements as laid down by the BSTA (Body for Scientific and Technological Advice). The subsequent *Conference of the Parties* focused on the legalities with respect to bringing about a concrete positive change as regards emission control.

The main focus of COP16 was on bringing about tangible outcomes. It was more like an extension of the Copenhagen Summit of 2015 (COP15). There was immense pressure on countries to effect changes that could not be seen in COP15. As a matter of fact, the focus went beyond just “emissions,” and a certain degree of cooperation was also observed among the officials who were a part of the COP16 summit. Another key area of focus was on the vulnerability of underdeveloped and developing economies of the world. The need for the developed world to cooperate with the developing world became paramount.

With an aim to prevent global temperatures to rise beyond 2 degrees Celsius, the member states focused on the significance of adopting environment friendly technologies. The end result of the COP16 was the *Green Climate Fund* and verification mechanisms for identifying the progress of each country with respect to emissions. The Green Climate Fund was developed to facilitate the mobilization of resources to the developing economies from the advanced nations of the world.

The COP17 held in Durban, South Africa in 2011 resulted in the “Durban Platform for Enhanced Action,” an action group whose key rationale was to frame legally binding agreements for nations to limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. COP17 took into account the highlights of the Kyoto Protocol. Similar to COP16, COP17 too focused on the importance of technologies that help cut down emissions. Protection of forests was yet another key aspect that received much support from all participating countries.

The 19<sup>th</sup> annual summit of the Conference of the Parties, COP21 was held in Poland, Warsaw in 2013. Key area of focus was financing the Green Climate Fund, the REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries) initiative, and the need for a mechanism to protect weaker nations of the world from the impact of extreme weather conditions and rising sea levels. Most part of the discussions revolved around global warming. Participants concluded that each nation should aim to reduce emissions caused by oil, coal, and gas. The obligation of developing countries to bring down greenhouse gas emissions also came to the fore during the COP19.

The COP20 held in 2014 in Lima, Peru was when some of the weaker & vulnerable economies of the world put across a few fruitful proposals. Adoption of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for loss and damage triggered by climate change urged developed economies to extend financial assistance to the developing world. Being two of the world's largest polluters,

the United States and China took strong initiatives to curb emissions. Furthermore, developing countries demanded that the developed economies must adopt emission control targets that are legally binding.

The tussle between the developed and developing countries has always been a common aspect in all the sessions of the Conference of the Parties so far. For instance, India made it very clear in the COP17 that in no way would she be intimidated by the blames being made by other participating countries about emissions. In fact, India even refused to enter into any legally binding contract pertaining to the same. However, during COP19, India failed to defend herself on issues regarding equity. India and other developing nations continued emphasizing that the industrialized economies were actually the largest contributors to global climate change.

### **SCENARIO - COP21 WITH RESPECT TO INDIA**

The Paris Climate preserves space for greater energy use, but in India it will be selected and scrutiny basis that what to accept and what not to. Is Paris climate cop21 boon or bane for India? This question does not lend simple answer. This is produced after a long term of struggle period. The world is worried for climate change and has come forward to protect our Environment from severe climate change. Each country has come forward to protect from exposure to polluted gases. Since India is a developing country and populated country and a great risk is a head to India, so it is important for keep balance in ledger of profit and loss in term of environmental protection concern. COP21 of Paris climate deal will help India to find out renewable sources rather than utilizing non-renewable resources. This is the most important organ for India to deal with more energy in coming days. In India we generally depend on cooking fuel, electricity and commerce to provide livelihood. It is very uncertain to deal with how much to bargain away without causing harm. The amazing planning and this COP21 will give future strategy and future planning to minimizing resources. Finally, we can say that COP21 will help to achieve future energy consumption in infinite way.

There is a distinction between developed and developing concept in COP21. For example we can say that developed countries should take lead with economy with setting of reduction target. But in developing countries should aspire to do so over a period of time. This distinction returns a key idea for expectation of mitigation actions by developing countries like India. Together retention of categories of countries and their operationalisation in key provisions ensures today's India's loss which can be compensated by COP21 deal.

Looking at both sides of the ledger, India has limited losses because both the central and state Govt. of India preserves space for greater energy use. This will give better justice to our nation through our action by international environmental securities. We can form mechanism of protection of Environment and climate through COP21. On the positive side there is a plausible, if challenging, the pathway to improved global action to limit climate change and its harmful impacts can be planned through the principles of cop21. India can have robust energy policy by COP21.

Here question arises that how far can India implement this concept of COP21 in full-fledged and successful way?

### **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA**

India has a long history and tradition of harmonious co-existence between man and nature. People here have regarded fauna and flora as part of their family. This is part of our heritage and manifest in our lifestyle and traditional practices. We represent a culture that calls our planet Mother Earth. The ancient Indian practice of Yoga, for example, is a system that is aimed at balancing contentment and worldly desires, that helps pursue a path of moderation and a sustainable lifestyle. Environmental sustainability, which involves both intra-generational and inter-generational equity, has been the approach of Indians for very long.

It is possible for people to live in harmony with nature by harnessing its potential for the benefit of mankind without undue exploitation leading to irretrievable damage and consequences that block the progress of others. There is a need to evolve a set of precepts, a kind of commandments, especially for the youth of the world, that help in developing a unified global perspective to economic growth so that the disparity in the thinking of the 'developed' and 'developing' countries could be bridged. The challenge of climate change calls for extraordinary vision, leadership, compassion and wisdom. Human ingenuity and intellect will also play an important role in addressing this challenge.

The issue of climate change gets compounded by the tepid and inadequate response of the developed countries even after the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and delineation of obligations and responsibilities. As a result, an 'emission' ambition gap has been created calling for enhanced global actions to address it. India, even though not a part of the problem, has been an active and constructive participant in the search for solutions. Even now, when the per capita emissions of many developed countries vary between 7 to 15 metric tonnes, the per capita emissions in India were only about 1.56 metric tonnes in 2010. This is because Indians believe in nature friendly lifestyle and practices rather than its exploitation. By enhancing their efforts in keeping with historical responsibility, the developed and resource rich countries could reduce the burden of their action from being borne by developing countries that carry the additional responsibility of finding resources to meet their development needs and strive to improve their Human Development Index (HDI).

With the responsibility of ensuring a reasonable HDI for the country and the economic progress of its vast population, India has attempted to follow a path 'cleaner' than the one followed by many countries in the past. Today these countries may be in the forefront of

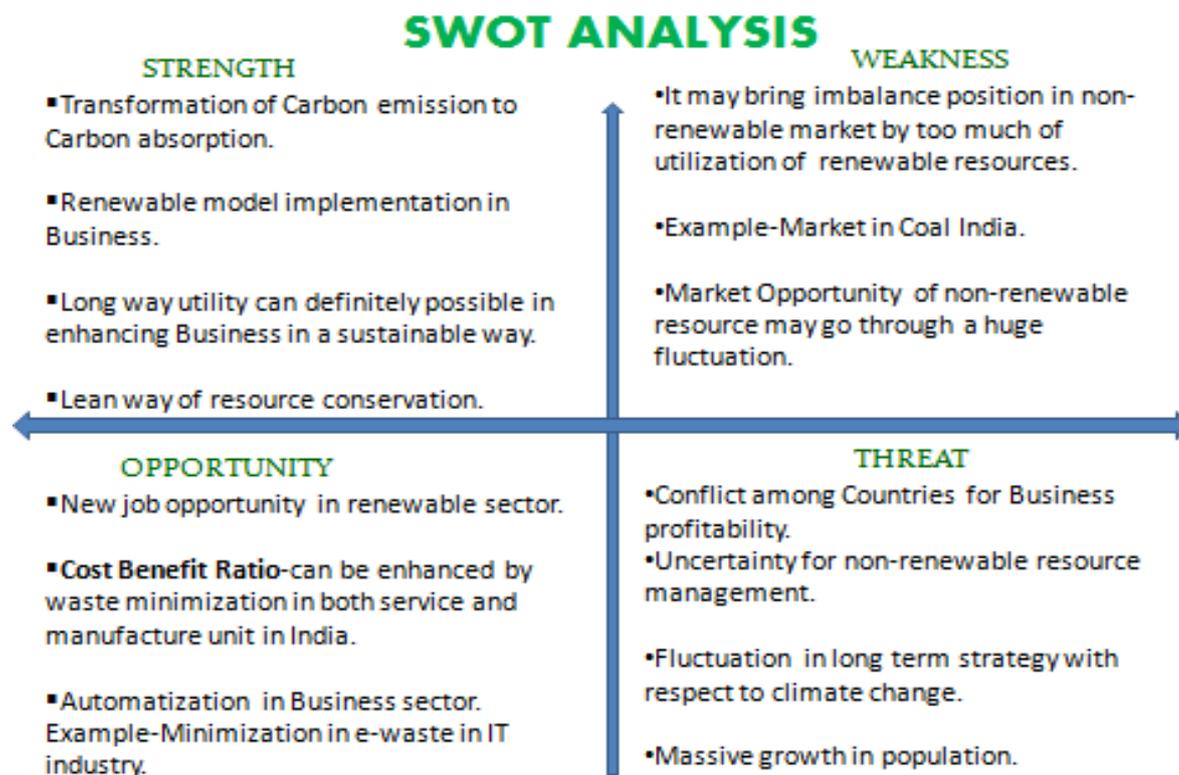
development, even providing a model of growth to other developing countries. However, if India compares the emission intensity of its GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) terms at present with those countries at a similar level of development, it is seen that their emissions then were far more than India's at present. This is as much on account of India being open and innovative in embracing new technology and a cleaner way of doing things, as it is from the inherent principles of sustainability ingrained in its thought process.

India is committed to engaging actively in multilateral negotiations under the UNFCCC in a positive, creative and forward-looking manner. Our objective is to establish an effective, cooperative and equitable global architecture based on climate justice and the principles of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, under the UNFCCC. We must promote sustainable production processes and also sustainable lifestyles across the globe. Habit and attitude are as much a part of the solution as Technology and Finance. It must be understood that poverty is a big polluter; so is the extravagant way of life and a profligate pattern of consumerism a grave threat to environment.

As we put together the new global compact for enhanced actions, it is critical to ensure that it is comprehensive, balanced, equitable, and pragmatic. It should address all the elements including Adaptation, Mitigation, Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building and Transparency of Action and Support. At the same time, the genuine requirements of developing countries like India for an equitable carbon and development space to achieve sustainable development and eradication of poverty needs to be safeguarded. Achievement of these goals requires adherence to the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC.

India's contribution takes into account its commitment to conservation of nature as well as the imperatives of meeting the competing demand of resources for addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, universal access to education and health, gender equality and women empowerment, water and sanitation, energy, employment, sustainable urbanisation and new human settlements and the means of implementation for enhanced action for achieving among others, the sustainable development goals for its 1.2 billion people. India has made extensive commitments to shift

towards a more renewable source of power generation with projects to come up in the areas of water, wind, solar, biomass, and tidal.etc. Solar panel reverse bidding is the outstanding evidence of India's intentions of reducing global emissions. Coming up of new solar plants and wind farms are all indications of the new business prospects as a result of the Paris Agreement.



### BUSINESS AGENDAS OF PARIS CLIMATE DEAL

- Support to low carbon emission technology.
- **Energy mix** initiative for formation of balance bridge between renewable and non-renewable resource.
- Worldwide cut of emission in a massive way.
- **Green Investment** initiative .
- Business plan, design and implementation in both service and manufacture industry by keeping view to climate action.
- **Triple bottom line** implementation in a holistic way.

## WHAT HAS THE VISION AND RESULT OF INDIA BY CONCERN TO CLIMATE DEAL?

•GREEN BOND MECHANISM

GREEN FINANCING



•YES BANK ISSUANCE OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE BOND IN 2015



•CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR WATER, SANITATION AND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

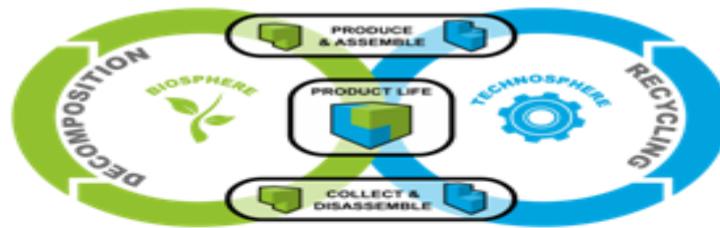
•FINANCING FOR LOW-CARBON AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY UPLIFTMENT

•BLENDED FINANCE IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT.

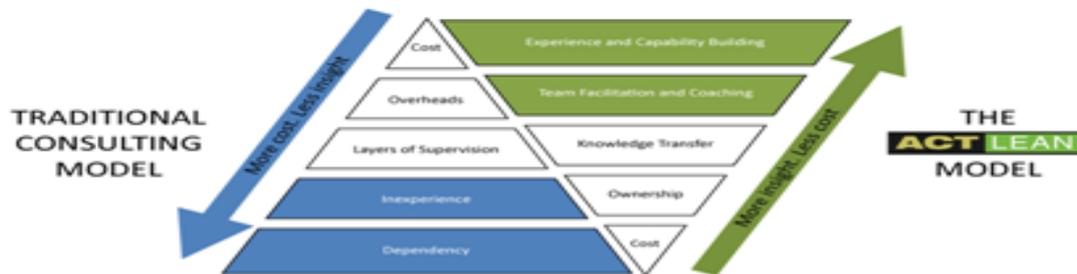
•PROFIT UTILIZATION IN CSR AND AGRO BUSINESS MODEL BY COMPANY ACT 2013.



INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT



**CRADLE-TO-CRADLE**



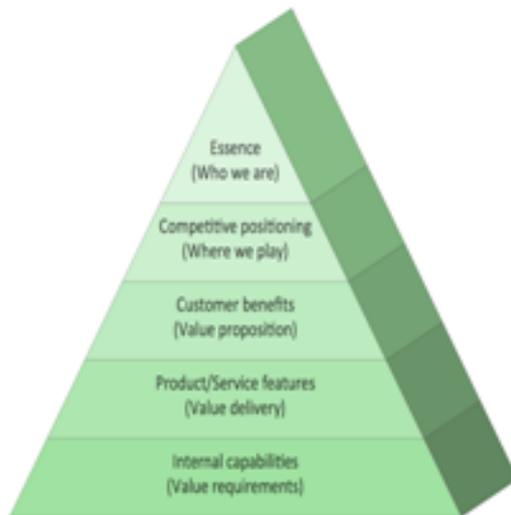
**LEAN OPERATION FOR LESS WASTE GENERATION**



**GREEN MARKETING**

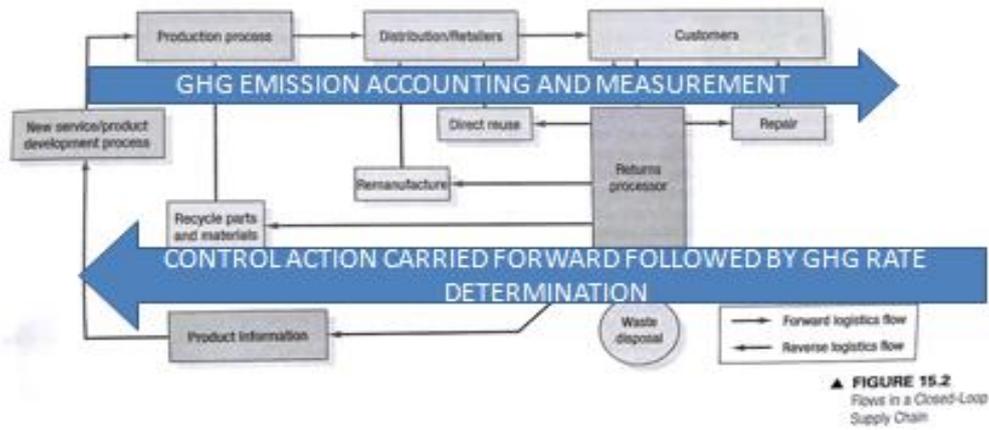


- To bring down its emissions intensity by 30 to 33 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030.
- To increase the share market of non-fossil fuel energy to 40 per cent by 2030
- To invest in development and community market programs in areas vulnerable to climate change and also to health and disaster management.
- Sustainable product(AGRO-PRODUCT)launch in market which has less carbon emission to atmosphere.Example-Tetrapack product instead of plastic as biodegradable prosperity.
- Priority to industrial 4 evolution concept and e-marketing.



**GREEN MARKET PYRAMID**

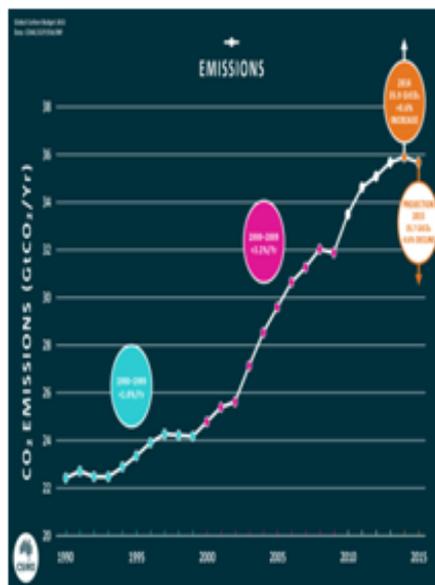
## HIGH PERFORMANCE IN REVERSE LOGISTIC VALUE CHAIN



MANUFACTURE COMPANY REVERSE LOGISTICS BY ACTION THROUGH GHG ACCOUNTING AND GROWING VALUE CHAIN

## TRANSFORMATION FROM CARBON EMISSION MODEL TO CARBON ABSORPTION MODEL BY PARIS CLIMATE DEAL

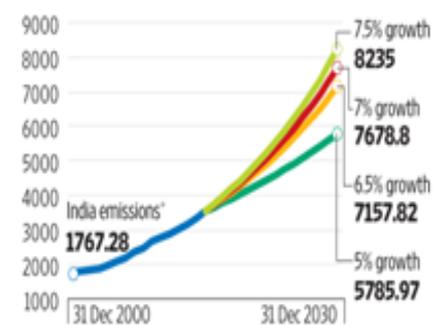
CARBON EMITTING GRAPHICAL MODEL OF INDIA



CARBON ABSORPTION MODEL OF INDIA

INDIA: EXPECTED EMISSIONS

(with 35% reduction in emission intensity by 2030)



\*Total Green House Gas (GHG) emissions excluding land-use change and forestry (MTCO2e)  
The various GDP growth assumptions are a constant annual average for 2016-30

Source: IMF, World Resources Institute (WRI) and Mint calculations

### III. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am paying my heartfelt thanks to principal Mr. PK Tripathy for coordinating and inspiring me for presenting this paper with the publication and Our Advisor PR Pattnaik Sir for giving me the opportunity for more and more findings.

**REFERENCES**

Science Direct-Sustainable Supply Chain System

[SEARCHERP.TECHTARGET.COM](http://SEARCHERP.TECHTARGET.COM)- REVERSE LOGISTICS

