

# Climate Transparency Report 2022

October 25, 2022

In news– Climate Transparency Report 2022 was released by a partnership of climate analysis organisations in G20 countries.

## Key highlights of the report-

- The Report provides a concise overview of the key facts and figures on the state of climate performance of the G20 in a comparative stocktake.
- The analysis covers adaptation, mitigation and finance, with 20 detailed country profiles of all G20 members and a summary of key findings.
- The review is based on 100 indicators for adaptation, mitigation and finance with detailed country profiles of all G20 members and a summary of key findings.
- The **report was developed with experts from 16 partner organisations from the majority of the G20** (Group of 20) countries
- As per the report, the **losses were the highest in four sectors** – services, manufacturing, agriculture, and construction.
- Exposure to higher temperatures and the resulting reduction of working hours has led to substantial income losses in services, manufacturing, agriculture, and construction.
- With respect to **global emissions, the USA ranked first, as America contributes 25 percent** of it, followed by the **European Union with 22 per cent**.
- **G20 members account for around 85 per cent of global GDP**, 75 percent of international trade and two-thirds of the world's population, and are responsible for around three-quarters of global emissions.

- To limit warming to 1.5 Degrees Celsius, the G20, therefore, carries high responsibility.
- According to the report, the G20 members are still not taking the necessary level of accountability of action.
- The report noted that **several countries including India have submitted stronger Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets over time**, but their overall level of ambition and action is still insufficient to meet 1.5 Degrees Celsius.
- The combined mitigation effect of all 2030 targets assessed is projected to lead to warming of 2.4 Degrees Celsius, with current policies leading to a 2.7 Degrees Celsius world by 2100.
- This underlines the urgent need for G20 members to strengthen current climate policies, intensify implementation, and submit more ambitious 2030 targets that align with midcentury net zero targets.

### India's performance-

- **India suffered an income loss of 5.4 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**, the highest among the G20 nations in 2021.
- Despite the fact that **India is responsible for 3 percent of global emissions**, the report highlighted that 142 million people in India may be exposed or roughly **10 percent of the population to summer heat waves** at 1.5 Degrees Celsius.
- It has revealed that India witnessed a **record heatwave which greatly affected workers, labour migrants, low-income households and the homeless**, and reduced the yields of wheat crops, which would have been useful to address supply **shortages caused by the war in Ukraine**.

1.5°C COMPATIBLE EMISSIONS PATHWAY



India's updated NDC includes a relative emissions intensity target, calculated to be approximately 6,445 MTCO<sub>2e</sub>/unit (GDP/GDP) or 284% above 1990 levels. To keep below the 1.5°C temperature limit, analysis by the 1.5°C Pathways Explorer shows that its emissions would need to be around 1,850 MTCO<sub>2e</sub> by 2030, leaving an ambition gap of about 2,700 MTCO<sub>2e</sub>. Closing the gap between its 'fit share' and 1.5°C compatible modelled domestic pathway will require financial support.

Climate Action Tracker, 2022a, 2022b; Climate Analytics, 2022; Subhakar et al., 2021

PER CAPITA GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS BELOW G20 AVERAGE



India's per capita emissions (including LULUCF) are approximately 20% of the G20 average. Total per capita emissions have increased by 12% from 2014 to 2019.

Subhakar et al., 2021; World Bank, 2022

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- ✓ India announced a net zero target by 2070 and **revised the NDC to reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels** and achieve about 50% of its total installed capacity from non-fossil fuel energy sources by 2030.
- ✓ The Energy Conservation Act mandates a minimum share of "non-fossil-fuel" energy for heavy industries, transport, and buildings sectors, and a **carbon trading regulatory framework**. Committees to steer the sectoral decarbonisation process have been established.
- ! At COP26, India supported the phasing "down" (not "out") of coal in the power sector as a short-term strategy, but the National Electricity Policy includes **plans for an additional 25 GW of coal capacity by 2030-2032**.