

Overview



Government's measures towards forming an ecosystem for carbon trading and to incentivise the players is a step in the right direction.

This is expected to attract global investments and technologies in India and will ultimately help India achieve its nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

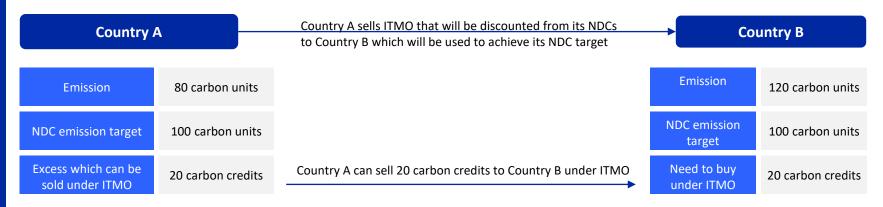
- The Union Government has notified the National Designated Authority for the implementation of the Paris Agreement (NDAIAPA) to take decisions on the type of projects that may take part in the international carbon market under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- Article 6 of the Paris Agreement provides principles on how countries can "pursue voluntary cooperation" to reach their climate targets. Through this mechanism, a country can reduce emissions in its own area and seek carbon credits for this so that it can sell them to another country. That second country may use them for complying with its own emission reduction obligations as under Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- In February 2023, NDAIAPA finalised a list of activities to be considered for trading of carbon credits.
- The selection of activities for trading of carbon credits also indicates the Government's focus on carbon-emitting sectors, i.e. power, industry and transport, which emit more than 70% of carbon in India.
- Projects in renewable energy, green hydrogen, Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), which will primarily benefit in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the power and transport sectors, are expected to play a major role in the carbon credit market in India.
- The Government will need global technologies and massive investment of over Rs. 45-55 trillion by 2030 for implementing projects in the above-mentioned sectors.
- In March 2023, the Power Ministry also issued a draft 'Carbon Credit Trading Scheme' with an aim to set up a framework for the Indian carbon market to help set up the operational and governance process for carbon trading.
- The Government's measures towards forming an ecosystem for carbon trading is a step in the right direction. Incentivising the global players and putting the operational, compliance and governance policies in place, providing necessary support (in form of policies, tax benefits, schemes etc) will increase their confidence and attract them to invest in India, and will ultimately help India march towards the committed NDCs.



Article 6 of Paris agreement promotes voluntary cooperation between member countries towards NDCs



- Article 6 of the Paris Agreement provides principles for how countries can "pursue voluntary cooperation" to reach their climate targets. Through this mechanism a country can reduce emissions in its own area and have those reductions credited so that it can sell them to another country. That second country may use them for complying with its own emission reduction obligations under Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- It replaces previous forms of international carbon credits under the Kyoto Protocol and provides a new rulebook for governance. The unit of trade in these markets is coined "internationally transferred mitigation outcomes" or ITMOs.
- Countries use ITMO towards NDCs to promote sustainable development.
- Emission reductions that have been authorised for transfer by the selling country's government may be sold to another country, but only one country may count the emission reduction toward its NDC.



3



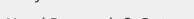
ICRA Analytical Contact Details



Aditi Nayar

Chief Economist and

Head Research & Outreach





+91 0124 4545 385

Madhura Nejjur

Assistant Vice-President

Madhura.nejjur@icraindia.com

+91 22 6114 3417

















ICRA Business Development/Media Contact Details

	L. Shivakumar	Jayanta Chatterjee	Naznin Prodhani
	Executive Vice-President	Executive Vice-President	Head Media & Communications
<u> </u>	shivakumar@icraindia.com	jayantac@icraindia.com	communications@icraindia.com
C	022- 6114 3406	080 – 4332 6401	0124 – 4545 860



















© Copyright, 2023 ICRA Limited. All Rights Reserved.

All information contained herein has been obtained by ICRA from sources believed by it to be accurate and reliable. Although reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the information herein is true, such information is provided 'as is' without any warranty of any kind, and ICRA in particular, makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, timeliness or completeness of any such information. Also, ICRA or any of its group companies, while publishing or otherwise disseminating other reports may have presented data, analyses and/or opinions that may be inconsistent with the data, analyses and/or opinions in this publication. All information contained herein must be construed solely as statements of opinion, and ICRA shall not be liable for any losses incurred by users from any use of this publication or its contents.



Thank You!

