

INDIA

1. Apparent Position

India has been active in the INC and the IPCC. India is a signatory to the June 1991 Beijing Declaration. India believes that feasible measures can be considered "in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives. India has also stressed the need for a "Climate Fund" to help developing countries "adapt to and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. . ."

India wants included in the convention that "the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment originates in developed countries, and recognizing therefore that these countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution." [formal statements at the second session of INC at Geneva, June 1991]

2. Factors Influencing Decisions

TPES has grown at a rate of 6.0 per cent per year between 1973 and 1989. Energy use per capita, at 0.21 toe per person, is very low. Energy intensity continues to be high and without improvement, largely due to the fast pace of industrialisation.

India is highly dependent on coal, which represents almost 57 per cent of TPES. This dependence will continue even though natural gas and other energy sources are slowly increasing their shares. According to ESCAP, coal consumption is expected to go from 91 mtoe in 1988 to 160 mtoe in 2000 and 280 mtoe in 2005. Oil, which represented a further 33.7 per cent of TPES in 1989, will rise from 48 Mtoe in 1988 to 82 Mtoe in 2000 to 118 Mtoe in 2005.