Recap of Day 1

6-7 December 2017
Marigold Hall, IHC, New Delhi
Overall context of Japan-India Cooperation

- **Paris Agreement**: continuation of UNFCCC
- **COP23**: Talanoa Dialogue and pre 2020 agenda
  - Mechanisms for TT, Financial Flows, Transparency, Global Stocktake
  - The 2030 agenda (SDG) is the context in which Paris Agreement and NDCs are to be implemented
  - National status of implementation, challenges, opportunities
  - **Strengthening of NDCs**
Progress at national level - Japan

- Decoupling of GHG emissions and GDP in Japan: Energy efficiency and RE
- Private sector: Pledge and review and PPP
- Institutional challenges for RE dispatch (Access to grid), and comparatively high cost of solar
  - Reforms are on-going
- No significant change till 2030 in targets
Progress at national level-India

- Ambitious quantitative and qualitative targets
- Improved transparency
- Focus on technology cooperation
- Mobilization of finance domestically, including budgetary support
- Many new missions

**Power:**
- Power surplus in many states
- Technical barriers to RE: Seasonal variation, storage and balancing
- Non competitive system costs for RE at least till 2025
- Institutional barriers
- R&D
SDG-NDC Linkages

- Prima facie multiple synergies across countries, particularly on SDG 7 (access, EE, RE):
  - Can we quantify them?

- These synergies are reflected in on-going collaboration but also provide opportunities for improvement:
  - What are the priorities of different countries?

- Trade-offs are little analysed or understood e.g. energy and water
  - Implementation is mostly at subnational level. Synergies and trade-offs need to be studies in that context

- What are the institutional mechanisms that encourage decision makers to build on these synergies?

- How do we pursue other sectors to contribute to NDC Vs can climate policy induce SDG action?

- For private sector participation benchmarking and clear guidelines are necessary
India-Japan Development Cooperation

- Long history of cultural and economic cooperation
  - Private automobile to mass transport
  - Clean coal technology and supply chain

- Cultural and communication barriers in fast-tracking business to business collaborations

- List of approved technologies for SMEs should be improved

- Trilateral partnership at sectoral scale should be given more importance

- Localization of hybrid vehicles to reduce costs

- Scope for partnership on capacity building on transparency

- A lot of scope of cooperation in waste management, air quality, clean coal, green buildings, technology development and transfer in SMEs, automobile industry (carbon fibre, batteries, hybrid vehicles)
Link with International Process

- **Transparency**
  - Capacity for transparency, data management,
  - Documentation for project/programme level SDG-NDC linkages and implementation

- **Global stock take**
  - Experience of cooperation: barriers
  - Barrier removal could be an important component of revising NDCs

- **Finance and Technology**
  - Finance, and cooperation, to remove technical barriers
  - E.g. Green Corridor