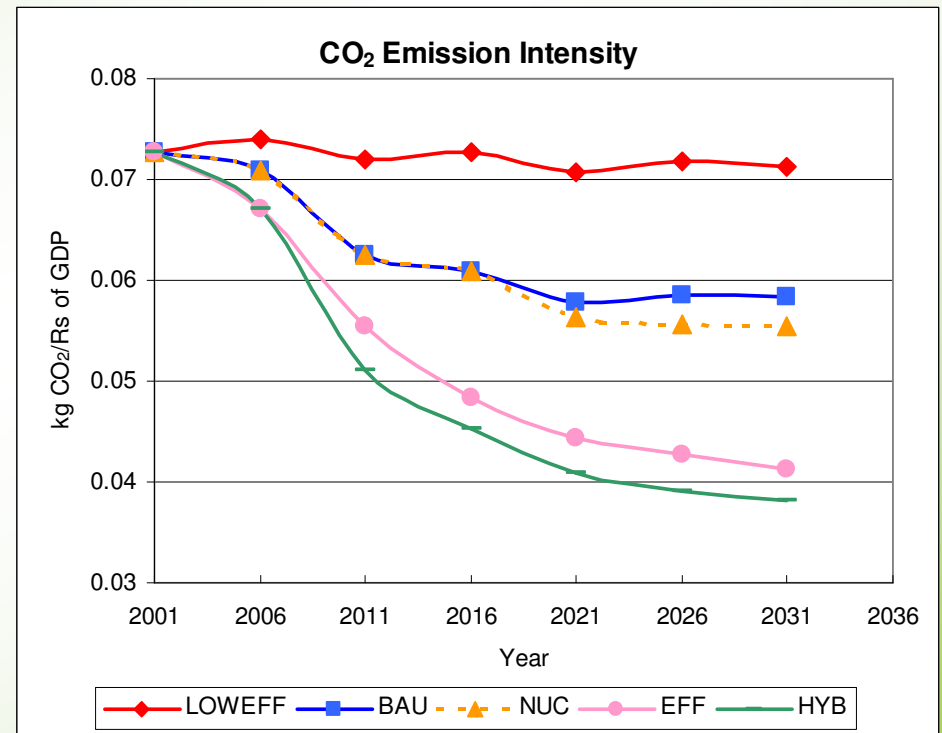
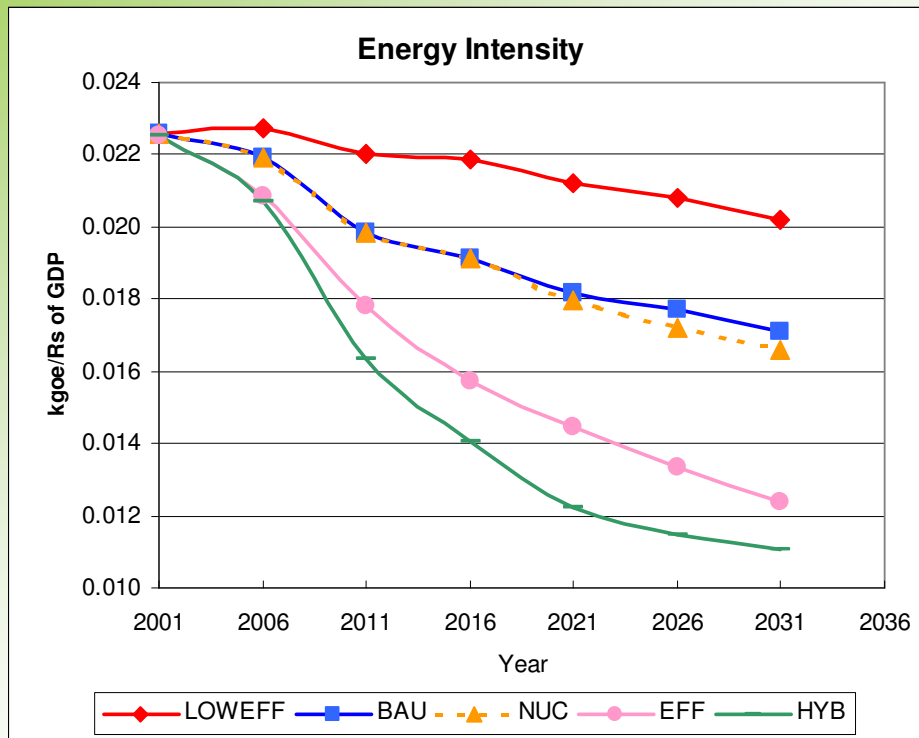


How to achieve LCS? Discussion points

- **Realization of the need to take action**
 - Uncertainty with scenarios, but important to identify & prioritize LCS options
 - Harness maximum potential of cleaner/efficient options; tap “win-win” options
- **Developing countries → should NOT become tomorrow what developed countries are today!**
 - Decouple emissions & growth: sustainable development with CC co-benefits
 - Complementarity's vs conflicts with other goals
- **Role of developed countries under a future framework of action to stabilize concentrations**
 - Set pathways and support access to options
- **Finance, tech transfer to play a critical role**
 - Technological leapfrogging crucial; IPRs tech transfer; investment in R&D for adapting to all regions
- **But, technology alone not sufficient**
 - Lifestyle changes
- **What is LCS?**
 - A desired state in the future where everyone converges to a lower CO₂ level per unit of service

Reducing trend of Energy and CO₂ Emissions Intensity



Sustainable Consumption: some Comparisons

- Steel: Per capita annual consumption
 - India (30 kg), World average (135 kg), USA (426 kg), Korea (814 kg), China (111 kg)
 - In 2031 India (272 kg)
- Cement: Per capita annual cement consumption
 - India (110 kg), World average (273 kg) Korea (1090 kg), Japan (540 kg), Thailand (300 kg),
 - In 2031 India (847 kg)
- Paper: Per capita annual consumption
 - India 5.5 kg (2003), 1/9th of world average (50 kg), In 2031 India (37 kg)
- Electricity: Per capita annual consumption
 - In 2001 India (361 kWh), USA (13053 kWh), China (1069 kWh), Japan (8092 kWh)
 - In 2031 (2994 kWh including captive)
- Motorized Transport: Per capita annual passenger transportation
 - In 1950: Industrialized region (4,471 km), World average (1,334 km), USA (11,205 km)
 - In 1997: Industrialized region (16,645 km), World average (4,781 km), USA (24,373 km)
 - India in 2001 (2,117 km), in 2031 (9,590 km)

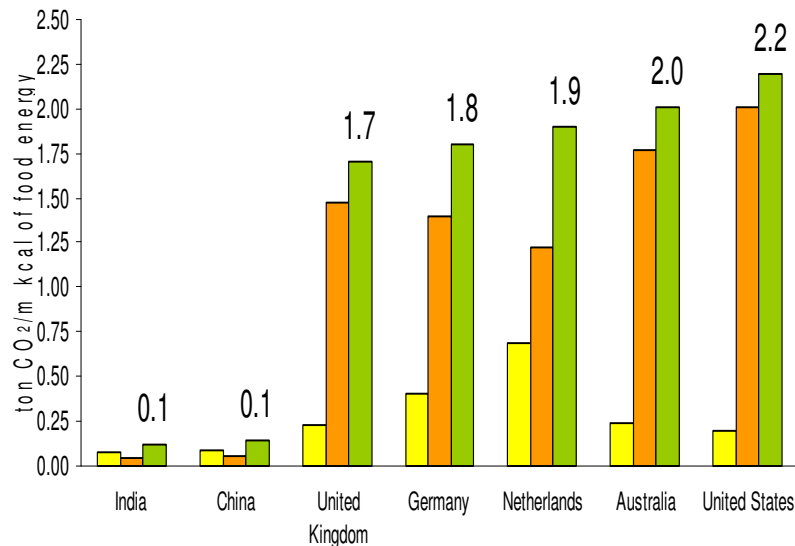
Sources: Sustainability mobility 2001, Steel Statistical Year book, 2001, TAR, 2005, IEA,2003.Indicators for OECD countries(2003 edition)



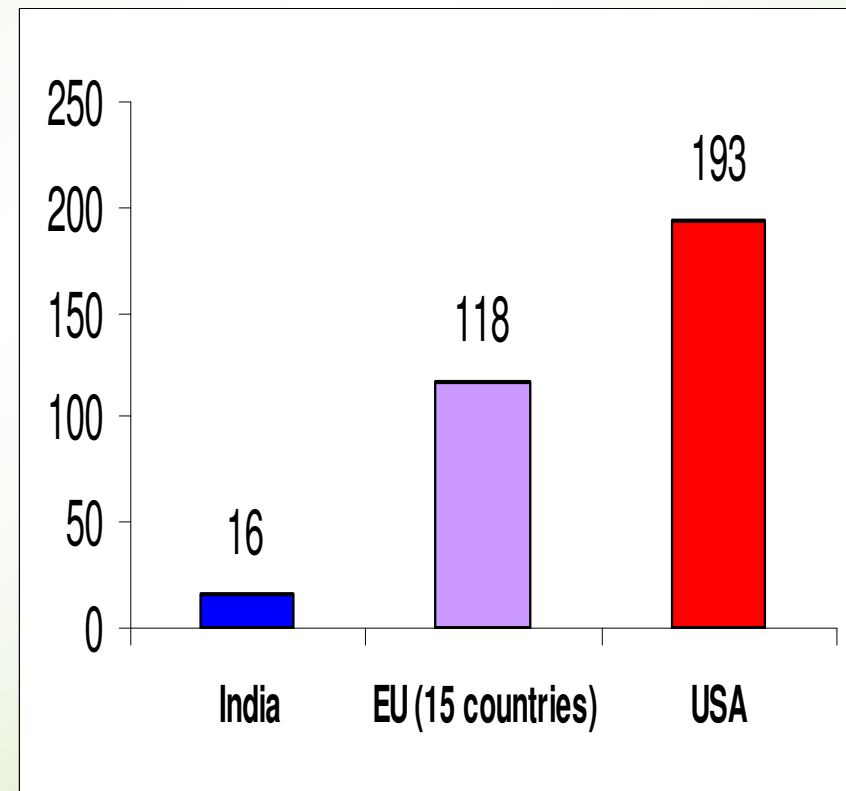
Sustainable Consumption: Some Comparison (low intensity)

CO₂ emission from food sector--from Field (production) to Table (processed food)-*excluding cooking*

- Production related CO₂ emission (tonne CO₂/million kcal of food energy)
- Processing related CO₂ emissions (tonne CO₂/million kcal of food energy)
- Total CO₂ emissions (tonne CO₂/million kcal of food energy)



Estimated CO₂ emissions from passenger transport (gm/passenger-km)



Source: TERI analysis (various data sources)

