

AN ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTERED CDM PROJECTS IN INDIAN FERTILISER INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Advancement of the industrial sector of a country has a close linkage with its economic growth. But in spite of technological developments that have taken place, industrial growth still has its impact on environment. The clean development mechanism (CDM) is one of the three flexible mechanism developed under the Kyoto Protocol of UNFCCC to control green house gas emission through project implementation in developing countries, creating offset credits titled Certified Emission Reductions (CER) for meeting the emission reduction targets in developed (Annex-1) countries. CER - refers to one Ton of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) equivalent avoided in a CDM project. CDM has seen a remarkable rise of activity all over the world, since 2006 that has led to more than 5500 registered project submissions by December 2012 with a combined estimated emission reduction volume of 580 million tonnes CO₂ eq. During this period, there are 30 registered CDM projects in India, from fertilizer Industry with an annual emission reduction potential of 2.9 Million tonnes CO₂ eq. This paper focuses on analyzing all the 30 registered CDM projects from Indian fertilizer industry on the basis of the green house gases associated, project type, project size, crediting period, base-line methodology, sector in fertiliser industry etc. Interaction with major stakeholders like industry, consultant, DoE etc. through interviews and discussions have contributed substantially in the data analysis part.

KEYWORDS: Green House Gases, Kyoto Protocol, Fertilizer Industry, CDM, Carbon Credits