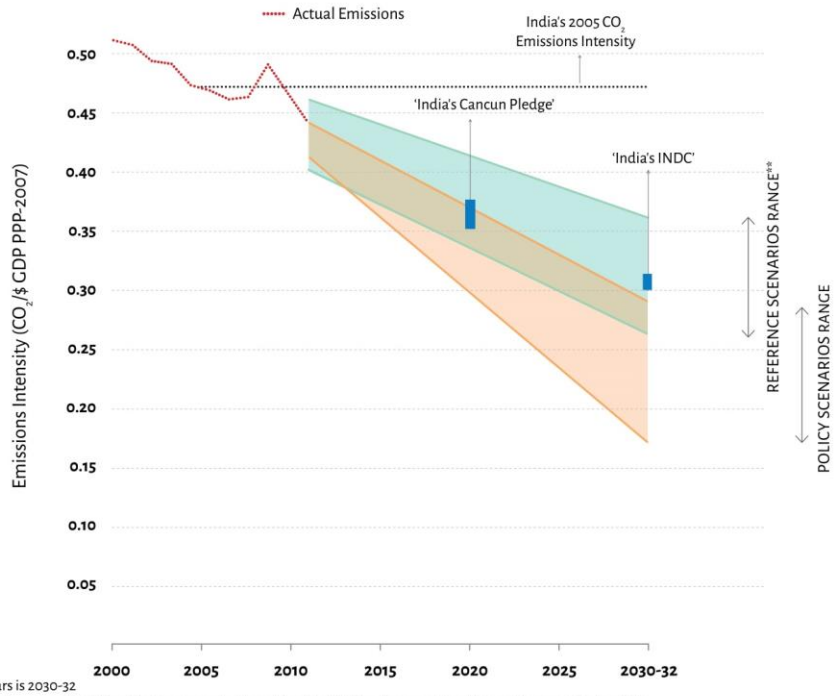

* The range of study end-years is 2030-32

**Reference scenarios are not comparably defined, but in general, attempt to reflect full implementation of currently committed policies.

The figure is modified from a recent CPR-IIASA study, a synthesis report of seven studies, six of which are represented here.[1] This graph is only broadly illustrative of emission intensity trends because the studies use different methodologies, and is based on approximate GDP growth rates using model assumptions. The blue range represents reference scenarios, and the orange range represents policy scenarios. The lines bounding each range correspond to different energy sector scenarios, for example, in the extent of coal dependence, energy efficiency and the share of renewable electricity.

[1] Historical emissions intensity is calculated using total annual emissions from WRI-CAIT (as of 1 May 2015) and GDP numbers from RBI for the 2004-05 base year market prices converted to 2007 dollar GDP.

Source: Navroz K Dubash, Radhika Khosla, Narasimha D Rao, and K Rahul Sharma. "Informing India's Energy and Climate Debate: Policy Lessons from Modelling Studies." Centre for Policy Research, Climate Initiative, Research Report (New Delhi: Centre for Policy Research, April 2015).