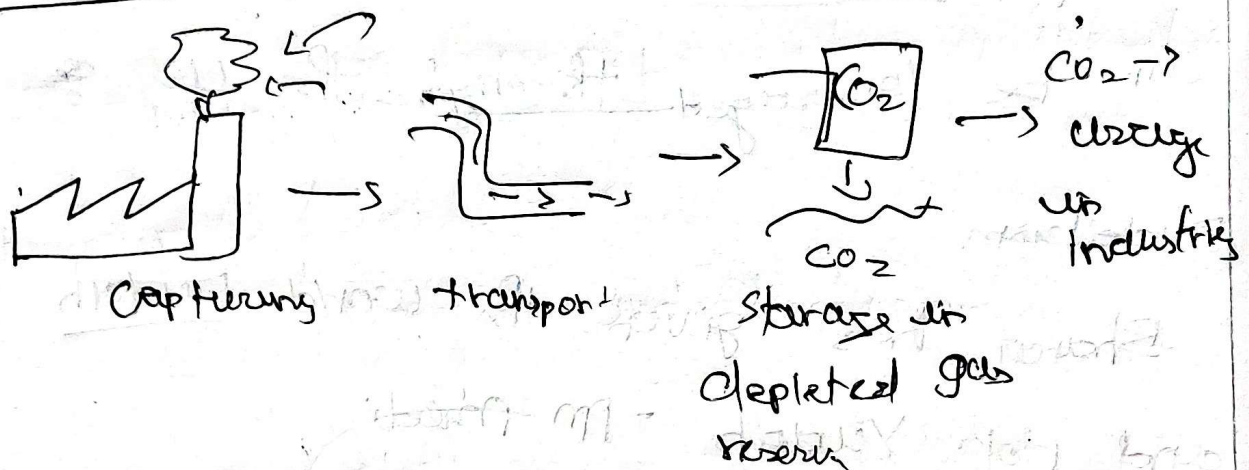


India is one of the pioneering country to achieve the Nationally determined contributions (NDC) of the Paris Agreement.

Carbon capture and storage use can augment the same.

Carbon capture storage and use.



① carbon capture happens at point sources and non-point sources

② The hard to abate sectors such as coal, cement steel can make use of the same.

③ aids climate change mitigation.

Effectiveness in making India carbon neutral

India has committed to go net zero by 2070. CCUs can greatly aid for the transition.

① Decarbonises the industries such as cement and steel and coal. As they combined produce 60% of emissions.

② Renewable energy can be generated by the stored carbon such as the green hydrogen and green ammonia.

③ Carbon credits can be reversed through carbon capture, as the emission reduction paves the way.

④ Complements India's green credit

and carbon credit trading scheme.

⑤ Employment generation in the long

run.

⑥ Immunity from EU's Carbon Border

Adjustment mechanism (CBAM)

⑦ Sustainability and climate mitigation

as India is seventh most vulnerable

to climate change

Research and Development

Challenges - Initial cost

Infrastructure Intellectual property claims
Support.

Schemes such as Production linked

Incentive can greatly aid carbon capture
use and storage in India.