



16th Edition

BCC&I Environment and Energy Conclave

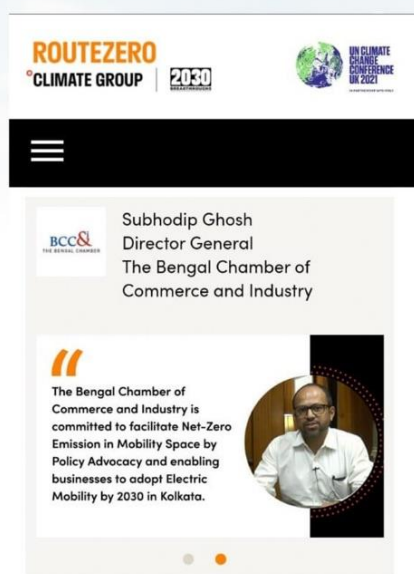
Energy Transition towards
Net Zero Target

23rd | August | The Lalit,
2023 | New Delhi

India has announced its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27), setting out a broad framework for meeting Net Zero goal by 2070.

A transition to clean energy is a huge economic opportunity. India is particularly well placed to become a global leader in renewable batteries and green hydrogen. These and other low-carbon technologies could create a market worth up to \$80 billion in India by 2030, as reported by IEA.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCC&I), India's oldest institutions of its kind, dates back its origins to 1833. For close to two decades, BCC&I is providing leading forum towards Climate Change mitigations. It was perhaps the only Chamber of Commerce from India to have been invited to COP26 in Glasgow in November 2021. The Chamber presented a 90 minutes Session on 'Accelerating Electric Mobility with green jobs and gender parity'.



Annual BCC&I Environment and Energy Conclave (EEC),

an international forum for Climate Change mitigation and business response, is held every August and a relevant forum for discussing environmental and climate challenges and mitigation actions.

To achieve net zero emissions, countries, businesses, and individuals need to adopt a combination of strategies, including reducing emissions through energy efficiency, transitioning to renewable energy sources, electrifying transportation and industrial sectors, improving land use and forest management, and implementing carbon capture and storage technologies.

The 16th edition of EEC will be held on 23rd August in New Delhi. The theme this year is **"Energy Transition towards Net Zero Target"**.

The objective:

Achieving net zero emissions by 2050 means not only increasing low-carbon energy rapidly but also decreasing fossil fuel use at the same time. Net zero must be aligned with broader sustainable development objectives, which implies an equitable net-zero transition, socio-ecological sustainability and the pursuit of broad economic opportunities.

The Challenge in context of developing economy:

Energy transition in developing countries will require an unprecedented transformation of the power sector infrastructure, with scaling up of energy efficiency and renewable energy as well as a phasing down of coal-fired power generation.

A Comprehensive approach is needed for energy transition towards achieving Net Zero.

16th edition of BCC&I Energy and Environment will feature:

1

Seminar

2

B2B Connect

3

B2C Facilitation

4

Exhibition

16th edition of BCC&I Energy and Environment Conclave will seek answers in:



Policy Framework

Developing economies need to establish a robust policy framework that supports the transition to a low-carbon economy. This includes setting ambitious targets, implementing regulations and standards, and providing incentives for renewable energy development, energy efficiency, and sustainable practices.



Investment and financing

The energy transition requires significant investments in clean energy infrastructure, research and development, and capacity building. Combination of domestic and international financing sources, including public-private partnerships, green bonds, climate funds, and international cooperation mechanisms may be leveraged to mobilize the necessary financial resources.



Renewable energy – new sources and integration

Increasing the share of renewable energy is a crucial aspect of the energy transition. Renewable resources, such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power, are to be explored to meet the energy needs while reducing carbon emissions. This requires investments in renewable energy infrastructure, including power generation, transmission, and distribution system.



International Cooperation for Technology and Capacity Building

International cooperation in knowledge sharing and technology transfer is a major area to achieve net zero target. Global partnerships, climate funds, and multilateral initiatives can provide financial and technical support, capacity building, and policy guidance to facilitate the energy transition.



Energy efficiency

Improving energy efficiency across sectors is a cost-effective way to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions. Energy Efficiency may be implemented in buildings, industry, transportation, and agriculture. This may involve upgrading infrastructure, adopting energy-efficient technologies, and promoting behavioral changes through awareness campaigns and education.



Sustainable Approaches and Circular Economy

Principles of the circular economy promote resource efficiency, waste reduction, recycling, and sustainable production and consumption patterns. A holistic approach can minimize environmental impacts and contribute to the overall sustainability of the economy.



Food Energy Water Nexus

Transition to net zero demands addressing the complexities in food systems that are interconnected with water, energy, forestry, and biodiversity. Water, food and energy form a nexus at the heart of sustainable development and critical to rural livelihoods, food and nutrition security, and gender and social inclusion. Agriculture is the largest consumer of the world's freshwater resources, and water is used to produce most forms of energy.



Contact:

Mrs. Angana Guha Roy Chowdhury, Assistant Director General
+91 9830251019 | angana@bengalchamber.com

Mr. Avishek Mukherjee, Chief Manager
+91 9830260612 | avishek.mukherjee@bengalchamber.com