

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1799
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.03.2023

Strategy to achieve zero emission targets by 2070

1799. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the areas in which work is proposed to be done in the next five years to achieve zero emission target by the year 2070;
- (b) the funds sanctioned for completion of these works, the details thereof, head-wise;
- (c) whether Government is working on any plan to achieve the zero-emission target in the future; and
- (d) if so, the details of such a plan made for achieving zero emission target by the year 2070, year-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) and (b) India's aim of net-zero is an economy-wide goal to be achieved by the year 2070. At the 27th session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC, India submitted its Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) as per requirements of the Paris Agreement. The LT-LEDS lays out the transitions envisaged across seven key sectors, towards low-carbon development pathways. These include i) low-carbon development of electricity systems consistent with development, ii) develop an integrated, efficient and inclusive transport system, iii) promote adaptation in urban design, energy and material efficiency in buildings, and sustainable urbanisation, iv) promoting economy-wide decoupling of growth from emissions and development of an efficient, innovative low emission industrial system, v) development of carbon dioxide removal and related engineering solutions, vi) enhancing forest and vegetation cover consistent with socioeconomic and ecological considerations and vii) ensuring the fulfilment of the economic and financial needs of low-carbon development. With respect to each of these transitions, India's low-carbon development strategy document has elaborated the relevant international and national contexts, the current policies and programmes already being implemented as well as the key elements for each transition, and their potential benefits and challenges. India's climate actions are largely being financed from domestic sources of funding

through normal budgetary processes of the Central and State Governments including through innovative sources such as sovereign green bonds and blended finance.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal or plan to achieve zero emissions by 2070. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement (PA) to which India is a Party, allow that the emissions of developing countries, India included, will rise to meet their social and developmental needs.
