



INDIA GHG PROGRAM

Promoting profitable, sustainable
and competitive businesses.

Policy Workshop: Corporate Engagement in the Evolving Climate Policy Context

03rd February 2014, India Habitat Center, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

Concept Note

India's domestic landscape of corporate engagement in managing climate impacts is evolving rapidly. While there is no mandatory requirement of environmental reporting for the private sector in the country, many corporates are engaged in accounting their Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Taking a proactive approach, many corporates, PSU's and private players alike, have adopted ambitious absolute/emission intensity reduction targets. Much of the early movers are also clearly driven by proactive corporate leaders as well as for enhancing global competitiveness and quality of outputs.

Government also has gradually been adopting measures which advise/mandate managing corporate footprint under responsibility of businesses towards the environment. A symbolic step in this regards was the 'National Voluntary Guidelines for Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibility of Business' released by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in July 2011. Four months later, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) mandated top 100 companies listed with it to annually report on their Environmental, Social and Governance initiatives as part of their Annual Report. In the beginning of 2012, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) accepted the recommendations put forward by Telecom regulator, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on greening the Telecom Sector. The adopted Carbon Credit Policy mandates the service providers to declare their carbon footprints twice a year with 2011 as the base year. It also mandates usage of renewable power in the towers covering 50% of all rural towers and 20% of the urban towers by 2015, ratcheted up to 75% and 33% respectively by 2020. In March of the same year, the much anticipated market mechanism- the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme, was launched by the Ministry of Power. Government notified energy efficiency targets for 478 industrial units, to be achieved up to 2014-15, under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. PAT is also a flagship mechanism under the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE), one of the 8 Missions under the country's National Action Plan for Climate Change.

At the international level, a roadmap is being discussed to chart out the international response to limit the global mean temperature rise to 2°C for 2020 onwards. In 2012, signatories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the 18th Conference of Parties (COP) decided that the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol will extend from 2012-2020. Initial work plan of a future climate agreement, applicable post 2020 was discussed in COP 19 in Warsaw last year, to be adopted in 2015 in Paris. The decision requires countries to declare their “intended nationally determined contributions”. With many issues left for interpretation of countries, the decisions raise many questions. What might be the role of developing countries like India in the future global regime? How would the NAPCC that looks at the pre 2020 timeframe, link with the post 2020 plans? And what role and engagement does the government foresee for Indian corporates in contributing to the national effort?

The Policy Workshop is the first in the series convened by the India GHG Programme undertaken - a joint initiative of the World Resources Institute (WRI), Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The workshop aims to facilitate exchange of information on the nuances of international and domestic policy environment and create a platform for sharing of experiences, expectations and reflections by corporates on their role in furthering national and international action on climate change.

About India GHG Program

World Resources Institute (WRI) India, the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) have launched a 'center for excellence' on GHG accounting in India – the **India GHG Program**, a voluntary initiative to assist Indian corporates in measurement and management of GHG emissions. The program promotes a more competitive, profitable and sustainable business environment; broadens engagement between policymakers and the business sector in supporting the overall advancement of national goals; and will create a pool of adequately trained and certified GHG practitioners, plus measurement and management professionals.

The Program aims to help companies in India monitor their progress towards voluntary reduction goals in a consistent and credible manner. It will provide the companies with tools and technical assistance to build inventories, identify reduction opportunities, establish both annual and long-term reduction goals, and track their progress based on the GHG Protocol.

We duly acknowledge the support of



SHAKTI
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
FOUNDATION

PIROJSHA GODREJ FOUNDATION

Policy Workshop: Corporate Engagement in the Evolving Climate Policy Context

Tentative Agenda

2:30-3:00 PM	Registration
3:00-3:30 PM	Welcome Address and Agenda Setting
	<p>Role of Businesses in the international and Domestic Climate Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening & Welcome (Nitin Pandit – Managing Director, WRI India) • Key note address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, Joint Secretary - Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF)* • Global and National Climate Policy Developments: What’s in it for businesses? <i>Reflections from India GHG Protocol Partners</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dr. Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow, TERI; Former Secretary MOEF – Ms. Seema Arora, Executive Director, CII – ITC CESD
	Exploring Domestic Policy Developments and Corporate Engagement
	<p>Session Moderated by CII (KS Venkatagiri)</p> <p>GHG Assessment and Management: Domestic Regulations and Incentive Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationale of existing guidelines and future plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Department of Telecommunications* – Securities and Exchange Board of India / Ministry of Corporate Affairs* – Ministry of Civil Aviation/ Directorate of Civil Aviation/Airport Authority of India* • Experience sharing on PAT and REC scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Dr. Ajay Mathur)* – Ministry of New & Renewable Energy* <p>Industry perspectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiences of corporates with domestic regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tata Teleservices* – Cellular Operators Association of India* • Experience of corporates with PAT/REC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NTPC* – Cement Sector – Shree Cement/ACC Ltd* – Ministry of Steel / Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas * <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>
4:30-5:30 PM	Linking Domestic with International Policy Context
	<p>Session Moderated by TERI (Dr. Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow - TERI)</p> <p>Multilateral regime and business engagement: linking experiences in past with future prospects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests* – Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Ministry of Finance* <p>Emerging Bilateral Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – GIZ/JICA/ JETRO* <p>Globalization and the case for GHG assessment and management: Experience of Corporates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mahindra and Mahindra* – Tata Chemicals* – Jet Airways/Air India/Boeing* – Infosys* <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>
5:30-5:45 PM	Next Steps
5:45-5:50 PM	Vote of Thanks by WRI (Nitin Pandit, Managing Director – WRI India)
5:55PM onwards	High Tea