

Setting the Scene for Corporate Engagement in the Evolving Climate Policy Context in India



Introduction

TERI, in collaboration with WRI India and CII convened a policy workshop on 'Corporate Engagement in the Evolving Climate Policy Context' in Delhi in February, this year under the auspices of India GHG Program*. Representatives from government ministries and agencies, industry, and civil society organizations participated in the workshop.¹ The discussions were timely and pertinent given the recent volatility and ambiguity in the on-going climate dialogue and mounting expectations from businesses towards addressing the challenge of climate change.

Deliberations of the workshop were premised on two underlying hypotheses. *First*, Indian businesses have immense potential and proficiency to develop and deliver innovative solutions of scale to mitigate the consequences of climate change. In this context, the Indian industry has been gearing up through voluntary actions to harness the challenges emanating from climate change as opportunities to formulate effective models of growth and development, as well as strike a balance between business goals and social dividends. *Second*, in the process of climate action, it is critical that policy-makers collaborate with businesses through appealing partnerships and also encourage business leadership in key initiatives. This becomes even more

Highlights

- The public sector has a leading role in mobilizing and commissioning low carbon development projects but transformational climate action will require large scale private sector engagement.
- Effective partnerships between the government and private sector are crucial for developing timely, innovative, and systemic climate action.
- Specific and innovative financial policies, tools, and instruments that encourage investments in green projects are critical for private sector participation in climate action.

* India GHG Program (IGHGP) is a collaborative initiative of the World Resources Institute (WRI) India, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) with a primary goal of promoting a culture of scientific GHG accounting and management in the Indian corporate sector. For more details, please refer to indiaghgp.org

1 List of organizations which contributed to the discussions has been provided at the end of the document.

TERI with support from WRI India, CII, and founding member companies organized the first Policy Workshop under the aegis of the India GHG Program (IGHGP) on February 3, 2014. The workshop marked the launch of a series of focused issue-based policy engagements to be organized under IGHGP. The workshop aimed at facilitating exchange of information and perspectives of Indian industry and policy-makers on the emerging international and domestic climate policy contexts. It also provided a platform for exploring opportunities for creating synergies between business goals and policy aspirations in the country.



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significant given the extensive recognition of the role that the private sector can play in managing climate risks, achieving scalability of actions in light of the limited availability of public funds, and the prevailing ambiguity in defining roles and responsibilities of different potential actors in climate projects.

There was an undisputed consensus among the participants on the fact that Indian businesses have always played a first-hand and vital role in designing and thereby executing country's policy responses to the issue of climate change, both at domestic and international levels. Industry participation in the formulation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and operationalization of its various frameworks such as the Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) mechanism has been central to the entire process.^{2, 3} Moreover, the industry has always been forthcoming and upfront about their expectations, concerns, and reservations in light of the on-going global climate discourse which has to a great extent influenced India's international position on the subject.⁴ Thus, it is prudent, progressive, and timely that there emerges a far greater clarity on the potential roles the private sector can play in the evolving and highly dynamic climate policy/action contexts, both nationally and internationally.

The workshop was structured to identify private sector role in the areas of:

- Carbon market and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
- Climate action at local level
- Green banking/investments
- Research and Development (R&D) for low carbon technology
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs)

The evolving domestic policy landscape and global debate on climate action has certainly stirred Indian businesses to look at opportunities towards

greening of key economy sectors such as energy, buildings, transport, etc., and enhancing overall eco-efficiency of their operations. A major push in this regards has been through the carbon markets, specifically the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) which elicited around INR 150 billion worth of private investment into low carbon projects.⁵

There was a general agreement among the participants that there is a strong need to further capitalize on this momentum. However, participants also observed the drop in interest due to the sudden downturn in carbon markets. With newer engagement opportunities such as the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)⁶ on the horizon, leveraging on the industry's CDM experience⁷ becomes important. To this effect, the private sector and government agencies will need to work together to explore prospects of domestic carbon/energy market frameworks. Lessons from the internationally demonstrated market models, like the ones based on energy efficiency, renewable energy, green bonds, etc., which are customized to the Indian context can play a crucial role in operationalizing various proposals of the NAPCC.

Further, the implementation of various forms of NAMAs hold the potential to unlock private funds – to support public funds towards steering green development guided by national goals and policies. For instance, initiatives such as feed-in tariffs for renewable energy generation, energy efficiency codes for buildings, low-carbon transport and energy infrastructure, performance standards for heavy industries, etc., which are potential strong NAMA candidates given their scale



² Corporates and industry associations were intensively consulted during the process of formulating central policies such as NAPCC and PAT.

³ Copy of TERI's White paper on National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) available at http://bcds.teri.res.in/images/pdf/White_Paper_on_NAPCC.pdf

⁴ The FICCI Climate Change Task Force Proceedings directly fed into the Government of India's strategy-making processes in the context of international negotiations on climate change.

⁵ Mentioned during the discussions at the workshop

⁶ For NAMA typologies, please refer to NAMA Factsheet on page 3.

⁷ India has the second highest number of registered CDM projects globally. Available at http://cdm.unfccc.int/Statistics/Public/files/201403/proj_reg_byHost.pdf



NAMA Factsheet

What are NAMAs?

While COP decisions do not give a definition of NAMAs, countries have proposed national mitigation targets, policies, sectoral/sub-sectoral programmes, projects and strategies as NAMAs.⁸

How are NAMAs different from CDM?

Elements	CDM	NAMAs
Type of action	Individual projects, programme of activities.	National mitigation targets, policies, sectoral/sub-sectoral programmes, projects and strategies.
Nature	Voluntary actions undertaken by private, public agents/individuals.	Voluntary actions undertaken by/in developing countries.
Rationale	Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) generated through CDM projects provide flexibility to developed countries for achieving their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol.	NAMAs are aimed to contribute to the net global mitigation effort to achieve deviation from the business as usual emissions to stay below 2 °C.
Types	CDM projects were initially conceived to have a bilateral nature, with developed country investors investing in green projects in developing countries. However, 2005 onwards, unilateral CDM projects have also been accepted. Project activities that do not have a Letter of Approval from an Annex I Party at the time of registration are known as 'Unilateral CDM Projects'.	COP 16 recognizes NAMAs to be: <i>Domestic NAMAs</i> : Actions financed through domestic sources <i>Supported NAMAs</i> : Actions financed through international support However, a third category, i.e., credited NAMAs has also been proposed by some countries, most explicitly by South Korea. These NAMAs appear to link NAMAs with carbon markets, possibly through the proposed 'New Market Mechanism'.
MRV ⁹	Registered CDM projects are to undertake MRV for earning CERs. An institution for verification was created in the form of accredited independent third party auditors (called Designated Operational Entities), who verified the emission reductions achieved by CDM projects and reported it to the CDM Executive Board for issuance of CERs.	COP 16 decided that both the categories of NAMAs would be MRVed domestically. However, the type of MRV would differ depending on the funding source of the activities. This means Supported NAMAs would undergo international MRV while Domestic NAMAs would follow internationally agreed domestic MRV guidelines.
Financing	By project types, CDM experience illustrates that ~90% of CDM projects have been domestically financed and most investments in renewable energy projects in developing countries have come from domestic sources. ¹⁰	NAMA financing can be through domestic sources or international climate finance. Domestically, some countries are developing domestic financing facilities (e.g., Malaysia's Green Technology Financing Scheme) and funds (e.g., Bangladesh's Climate Change Trust Fund) for channeling investment in mitigation (NAMAs) and adaptation activities (NAPAs). International sources of climate finance include bilateral sources [e.g., funding through funds and facilities established by developed countries for supporting projects with climate benefits in developing countries]; and multilateral sources [e.g., Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF)].

⁸ Sudhir Sharma and Denis Desgais, 2013, 'Understanding the concept of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action', UNEP Risø Centre, Denmark

Neha Pahuja, 2013, 'Options and methodologies for developing baselines for different categories of NAMAs', Presentation delivered at the In-session Technical briefing in SBI 39

⁹ Note: In case of CDM, the abbreviation MRV is used for monitoring, reporting and verification. In case of NAMAs, MRV stands for Measurement, Reporting and Verification.

¹⁰ Randall Spalding-Fecher, Amrita Narayan Achanta, Pete Erickson, Erik Haites, Michael Lazarus, Neha Pahuja, Nimisha Pandey, Stephen Seres and Ritika Tewari, 2012, 'Assessing the impact of Clean Development Mechanism', Report Commissioned by the High-Level Panel on the CDM Policy Dialogue. Available at http://www.cdmpolicydialogue.org/research/1030_impact.pdf

What could be the Role of the Private Sector in NAMAs?

While the fundamental rationale of NAMAs is very different from CDM, the private sector's role in NAMAs can be visualized as:

- **A project developer/executing entity:** Private players can act as executing entities of small-scale NAMAs/specific portions of larger NAMAs. The NAMA registry, an international platform set-up by the UNFCCC Secretariat to facilitate matching of NAMA proposals with available funding provides provision to developing countries (NAMA approvers) to empanel NAMA developers which can include both public and private entities. NAMA developers can create and edit their NAMAs which would require approval of the NAMA approver for getting registered as a NAMA on the NAMA registry.
- **A co-financer:** The private sector can co-finance NAMAs.

of impacts and developmental benefits, offer immense investment/business opportunities for the industry.

Towards exploring options of international funding support either through carbon markets or otherwise for the implementation of certain NAMAs, or through initiatives such as REDD+, etc., it is important that the private sector feeds into the domestic policy processes for developing the monitoring and accounting frameworks¹¹ for NAMAs. The CDM experience demonstrates how gradual customization of M&E frameworks is essential for certain project types such as energy efficiency, distributed generation, etc., to work in the Indian context. Private sector experience can play a strong role in outlining an India-specific M&E framework.

Thus, it makes business sense for the industry to intensively engage with the government in the process of defining and implementing plans/policies/standards under the NAMA framework. A key form of input in this regard could be proposals from the industry on scaling-up

sector- or sub-sector-level actions that it can undertake towards a low-carbon transition.

Climate Action at Local Level

Corporate sectors' interventions at the sub-national/local levels furthering the goals of climate-compatible development was highlighted as another key opportunity during the discussions at the workshop. With a majority of Indian states charting out their plans for climate action in the form of State Action Plans for Climate Change (SAPCCs),¹² it is critical that corporate and public entities come together in implementing climate strategies at all levels. In fact, national climate policies and plans need local implementation. For instance, in projects such as infrastructure development, urban planning, public transport, waste management, waste-to-energy, energy efficient lighting programmes, etc., engaging the private sector will not only mobilize financial resources and technical skills of the industry but will also leverage the efforts of governments and other stakeholders and lead to development



¹¹ To understand MRV in the context of NAMAs, please refer to NAMA Factsheet on page 3.

¹² Twenty-two states in India have drafted or are in the process of drafting their State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC), under the umbrella of the NAPCC and Common Framework Document; Centre for Policy Research (CPR), April 2013.



of innovative climate services and adaptation technologies. Thus, businesses need to work in tandem with the public and sub-national actors to create opportunities for profits alongside mitigating climate change.

Green Banking/Investments

Appreciating the private sector's concerns on paucity of funds in undertaking green projects, participants representing the Indian government proposed an enhanced uptake of green investment to address the barrier. Tapping on the private sector's immense investing and innovating capacities, green investment can be through providing green loans, seed funding, etc., for facilitating investments in low-carbon, resource-efficient production technologies, and climate adaptation. Green investment could cover a range of project opportunities including renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable waste management, sustainable land use, biodiversity conservation, clean transportation, and clean water. Rather than just providing grants to encourage clean energy investment, green banking could also be through provision of attractive interest rates and other incentives to leverage money from the private sector and thereby demonstrate the profitability of green investments. Insurance services could be devised to mitigate risks and vulnerabilities of different types of climate action, both in the context of mitigation and adaptation. Financial institutions could formulate indices and frameworks to screen and appraise potential green investment projects. Nonetheless, a supporting regulatory and economic framework at the domestic level would be decisive for such endeavours.

Research, Development, and Deployment (RD&D) of Low Carbon Technology

An urgent need for business leadership in the area of research, development, and deployment (RD&D) of climate-friendly technologies was another strong proposal emerging from the deliberations of the workshop. Innovation and commercialization of technology is a highly



resource-intensive and time-intensive process and thus calls for committed actions by both public and private entities over the long term. The government can facilitate this process by providing the initial funding, increasing the market demand of such technologies (through supportive policies), and addressing risks associated with the process through creation of flexibilities, incentive schemes, appropriate demand structures, etc. The corporate sector in turn needs to capitalize on their competencies and invest in RD&D initiatives in priority sectors.

By and large, R&D endeavours in public and private sector have remained disconnected in the country. Development and deployment of technologies for economic, social, and public good mandates composite and multifaceted inputs from numerous actors. Thus, the role of partnerships is vital to achieve an integrated network of constituent entities in the knowledge space as well as on the delivery side, to realize the end goal. R&D and innovation projects undertaken by the private sector in partnership with public entities would not only mitigate some of the risks associated in the course but also enhance recognition of the process and products.¹³ Positive steps in this regards are already underway with the Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012–17) of the country emphasizing on developing models for strategic alliances within the entire knowledge sector of research and development and partnerships among the knowledge and wealth creation sectors.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Discussions on prospects emerging from the recently launched Green Climate Fund (GCF) highlighted the enthusiasm and expectations of both the Indian government and the private sector. GCF's Private Sector Facility (PSF)¹⁴ is directed to

¹³ Ministry of Science and Technology, 2013. Science, Technology and Innovation Policy. Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India.

¹⁴ For PSF, please refer to page 6.

Private Sector Engagement through GCF

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in COP 16 in Cancun to be the operating entity of the financing mechanism of the climate convention. In this role, all major future climate finance from multilateral channels will be directed by the GCF.

Some key features of the GCF which make it private-sector friendly are as follows:

- **Country-driven Approach:** The GCF governing document stresses on a country-driven model, with greater involvement of stakeholders from developing countries. The most significant engagement will be through the National Designated Authority (NDA), an entity that would coordinate fund-related activities and governance at the national level. The NDA would also nominate domestic implementation agencies (IEs), which could include National Development Banks, etc. These IEs can access resources of the GCF directly without any third party involvement.
- **Private Sector Facility:** To enhance the involvement of the private sector in climate action, the GCF has established a separate facility named the Private Sector Facility (PSF). Decision B.04/08 of the GCF board decided: *'...the Private Sector Facility will address barriers to private sector investment in adaptation and mitigation activities, such as market failures, insufficient capacity and lack of awareness, in order to mobilize private capital and expertise at scale in accordance with national plans and priorities. This will include facilitating and enhancing the participation of national, regional and international private sector actors in developing countries.'*
- **Initial Allocation through PSF:** At present, the total amount of pledges and contributions to the GCF Trust Fund amounts to USD eq. 35.83 million.¹⁵ In the initial allocation principles decided by the GCF Board in its sixth meeting, maximizing engagement with the private sector with significant allocation to the Private Sector Facility was decided upon.¹⁶ The PSF will initially focus on grants and concessional lending and will also draw on a broad range of other financial instruments and modalities.¹⁷
- **Initial Result Areas of the Fund¹⁸:**
 - i. Design and planning of cities to support mitigation and adaptation;
 - ii. Energy efficiency of buildings and appliances;
 - iii. Energy efficiency of industrial processes;
 - iv. Low-emission transport;
 - v. Low-emission energy access;
 - vi. Small-, medium-, and large-scale low-emission power generation;
 - vii. Sustainable land use management to support mitigation and adaptation;
 - viii. Sustainable forest management to support mitigation and adaptation including afforestation and reduction of forest degradation;
 - ix. REDD+ implementation;
 - x. Adaptation activities to reduce climate-related vulnerabilities;
 - xi. Selected "flagship" activities cutting across adaptation result areas;
 - xii. Readiness and capacity-building for adaptation and mitigation activities;

¹⁵ As on December 2013 (GCF/B.06/Inf.04)

¹⁶ GCF Decision B.06/06

¹⁷ GCF Decision B.04/08

¹⁸ GCF Decision B.05/03, Annex I



- xiii. Scaling up of effective community-based adaptation (CBA) actions; and
- xiv. Supporting the coordination of public goods such as “knowledge hubs”.

- **Readiness and Preparatory Funding:** The GCF has established a detailed programme of work on readiness and preparatory support to countries for increasing their ability to directly access the fund’s resources. For this, the Board took note of four priority activities in Decision B.06/11, including establishment of national designated authorities or focal points; strategic frameworks, including the preparation of country programmes; selection of intermediaries or implementing entities; and initial pipelines of programme and project proposals. Depending on the role that countries deem appropriate for their private sector participants, a portion of this funding could also be used by private sector for developing a pipeline of projects and proposals.

enhance the role and mainstream participation of private sector in funding for mitigation and adaptation. This in turn could enhance opportunities for scaling-up of green initiatives leading to the transformation of economies and thereby overall fund effectiveness. In addition, the PSF could alleviate prevalent barriers¹⁹ to private sector investment, especially in the context of green/climate projects. The PSF is envisaged to facilitate strategies to augment viability of investments and reduce investment risks, support technology development and deployment, build capacities and readiness of the private sector, and promote information dissemination for timely climate action. Towards creating operational models for enabling private sector engagement through GCF/PSF, discussions highlighted options such as a leveraging model — creation of a corpus/ revolving fund to further support activities with financial institutions playing the key role — or a ‘direct disbursement of funds’ model for future consideration.

Conclusions

Moving beyond the widespread enthusiasm about the private sector’s engagement in climate action, it is essential that there should evolve clarity and consensus on the potential roles that businesses can play and the kind of activities they can engage in. In doing so, it is crucial to understand and address some of the key barriers facing the private sector in implementing climate projects to its full potential. The government needs to reciprocate business actions by creating friendly regimes backed by incentives and returns. In turn, the private sector needs to learn to look beyond opportunities for monetization of carbon credits and rather invest in long-term projects of scale.

Furthermore, Indian corporates need to play an effective role in the shaping of the post-2015 climate agenda. Business participation is vital to leverage market forces in favour of environmental sustainability and climate action. The government needs to convene resources and expertise of different stakeholders and create an enabling environment to undertake climate projects at the domestic level. The Indian private sector can certainly emerge as the green champion of the country by contributing towards the overall goal of low-carbon inclusive development.

¹⁹ Lack of start-up funds; lack of scale and mature ecosystems for new climate technologies; lack of a friendly domestic environment in terms of fiscal, regulatory and legal frameworks; limited technical expertise and awareness, etc., are some of key bottleneck being faced by the industry.

Key Takeaway Messages

- Climate action, both mitigation and adaptation, need to be promoted as a sustainable and profitable business opportunity, which can be implemented through innovative and effective public–private partnerships (PPPs). Collaborative actions by public and corporate actors not only maximize returns and mitigates risks but also provide scale and long-term consistency to the process. In the Indian context, PPP models of engagement can reap huge gains in sectors such as housing, infrastructure, health, agriculture, livelihoods, water and sanitation, waste management, etc. — all of which have great relevance in the process of defining pathways of low-carbon development.
- One of the prerequisites to enticing private capital into low-carbon investments is an enabling policy framework. Green investments have inherent risks with delayed returns as compared to conventional options. Thus, there is a strong need to back green investments by an incentivizing policy and institutional environment. In addition, there needs to be enhanced coordination among key/relevant ministries and departments — e.g., as mentioned by the discussants on the need for synergies between Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Department of Telecom (DoT), GoI, to promote RE investments in the telecom sector.
- Implementation of NAMAs (especially policy directives) could lead to far-reaching and long-terms changes in the policy framework under which businesses operate. Thus, it is important that both the stakeholders work together from the start. While business participation would create a balance between long and short-term climate projects, policy NAMAs would offer stability in the domestic regime, thereby substantially enhancing investment opportunities for the companies.
- One of the fundamental barriers to private sector participation in climate action is the limited availability of finance. However, the launch of the GCF presents an excellent prospect to address this challenge. Informed and coordinated actions by the private sector and government agencies are required to make the best of this opportunity. Innovative models/arrangements need to be devised to enable efficient use of public funds to mitigate risks faced by the private sector on the one hand and generating more long-term private equity on the other.

List of Participating Organizations

1. Ministry of Environment and Forests, India
2. Department of Telecommunications
3. Airport Authority of India
4. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, India
5. Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power
6. Tata Teleservices
7. Cellular Operators Association of India
8. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
9. Shree Cements
10. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
11. Ministry of Finance, India
12. Lloyds Insulations, India
13. Clarus Law Associates
14. Ministry of Finance, India
15. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
16. Mahindra and Mahindra
17. Air India
18. Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)
19. Infosys
20. TERI
21. CII
22. WRI India



India GHG Programme: Progress So Far

India GHG Programme has already gained huge traction and support from the business community of India. The key activities undertaken in the Programme are given in the tables that follow.

India GHG Programme Activities: Year 1

ACTIVITY	DATE	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
Launch	Jul-13	Delhi	
1st Advisory Board Meeting	Jul-13	Delhi	10 Board Members
Webinar on Scope 3 Accounting	Dec-13	Online	20 Participants
Capacity-building Programme	Dec-13	Mumbai	25 Participants
1st Tele-meeting: Harmonization of Reporting Working Group	Dec-13	Mumbai	15 Participants
Annual Event	Jan-14	Mumbai	Over 120 Participants
Website Launch	Jan-14	Mumbai	-
2nd Advisory Board Meeting	Jan-14	Mumbai	10 Board Members
1st Advisory Board: Founding Members Interaction Meeting	Jan-14	Mumbai	Over 20 Founding and Board Members
Policy Round Table	Feb-14	Delhi	Over 25 Policy and Industry Representatives
Capacity-building Programme	Feb-14	Delhi	Over 20 Participants
Consultation with Service Providers	Mar-14	Mumbai	10–12 Participants

India GHG Programme Activities: Year 2

ACTIVITY	DATE	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION
Training Programme on Carbon Footprinting for SMEs	May-14	Pune	40–45 Participants
In-plant Training for JK Tyres Ltd	May- 14	Faridabad	Company Representatives
In-plant training for Delhi International Airport Ltd	May- 14	Delhi	Representatives from DIAL and Major Airlines
1st Meeting for Working Group on Air Emission Factors	May- 14	Delhi	15–20 Participants
1st Meeting for Working Group on Road Emission Factors	June-14	Chennai	10–15 Participants

In the line-up

- 3rd Advisory Board meeting: Mumbai | 16 July 2014
- Green SME Summit: Collaborating across the Value Chain: Mumbai | 16 July 2014
- 2nd Policy Workshop on Emerging Climate Finance Opportunities for Indian Businesses: Delhi | 22 July 2014
- In-plant Training for NTPC: Dadri | 30 July 2014
- GHG Measurement and Management Advanced Training: Delhi | 5 August 2014
- Advanced Training on Simplified GHG Management Tool for Power Generation: Delhi | 6 August 2014



Partners



WRI India is a research organization with experts and staff who work closely with leaders to turn big ideas into action to sustain a healthy environment — the foundation of economic opportunity and human well being. We envision an equitable and prosperous planet driven by the wise management of natural resources. We aspire to create a world where the actions of government, business, and communities combine to eliminate poverty and sustain the natural environment for all people. WRI India works on a unique three-fold approach highlighted below;

Count It : We start with data. We conduct independent research and draw on the latest technology to develop new insights and recommendations. Our rigorous analysis identifies risks, unveils opportunities, and informs smart strategies.

Change It : We use our research to influence government policies, business strategies and civil society action. We test projects with communities, companies, and government agencies to build a strong evidence base. Then, we work with partners to deliver change on the ground that alleviates poverty and strengthens society. We hold ourselves accountable to ensure our outcomes will be bold and enduring.

Scale It : We don't think small. Once tested, we work with partners to adopt and expand our efforts regionally and globally. We engage with decision makers to carry out our ideas and elevate our impact. We measure success through government and business actions that improve peoples' lives and sustain a healthy environment.

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From microbiology to global climate change, from smoke-filled rural kitchens to plush corporate boardrooms, from school children to heads of state — no sphere of human endeavor is unfamiliar to TERI. Headed by world-renowned economist and Head of the Nobel Prize winning UN Climate Panel, Dr R K Pachauri, TERI is best described as an independent, not-for-profit research institute focussed on energy, environment, and sustainable development and devoted to efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. To engage with the Indian corporate sector, TERI set up TERI-BCSD (Business Council for Sustainable Development), a group of motivated corporate organizations, observing and supporting the aim of sustainable development for India's economy.

www.teriin.org/index.php



Confederation of Indian Industry

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry led and managed organization playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded over 118 years ago, India's premier business association has over 7,100 members including SMEs and MNCs. Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programs — along with partnerships with civil society organizations to carry forward integrated and inclusive development.

www.greenbusinesscentre.com/site/ciigbc/aboutus.jsp



Promoting profitable, sustainable
and competitive businesses.

About India GHG Program

The World Resources Institute (WRI) India, the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) have launched a Centre for Excellence on GHG accounting in India. This is 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 policy-makers 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.

Project Team



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