



InfluenceMap



Industry Charter for
Near ZERO
Emission by 2050 

Corporate Climate Policy Engagement in India

A Webinar by InfluenceMap & The Energy and Resources Institute

October 7, 2025

Agenda

Current State of Indian Climate Policy

Mr. Arupendra Nath
Mullick
The Energy and
Resources Institute
(TERI)

Climate Policy Engagement in India

Mr. Vivek Parekh
InfluenceMap

The Role of Investors in Driving Climate Progress

Ms. Priyanka Dhingra
SBI Mutual Fund

How Private Financing Can Support the Energy Transition

Mr. Venkat Bhargav
Sreedhara
The World Bank

Audience Q&A/Comments

Moderated by Monica Nagashima, InfluenceMap

About InfluenceMap

- Independent climate risk think tank founded in 2015
- Global team of 75 - London HQ with NYC, Tokyo, Seoul, Canberra, São Paulo offices
- Philanthropically funded by leading global foundations

LobbyMap

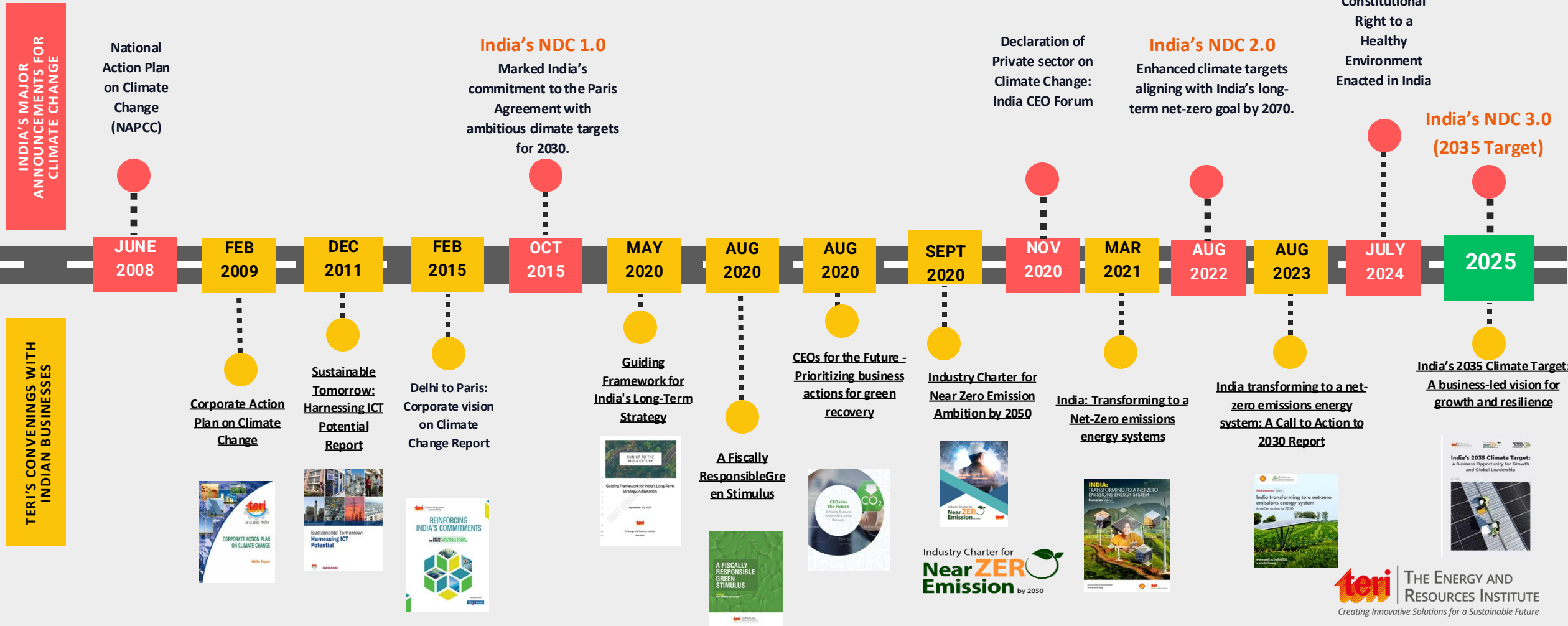
- Tracks and assesses corporate climate policy engagement of over 1000 companies and 300 industry associations globally – updated weekly
- Data partner to the Climate Action 100+ engagement process

FinanceMap

- Analysis of the financial sector – portfolio analysis, governance, stewardship, voting, policy engagement

SHAPING INDIA'S CLIMATE POLICY DISCOURSE: TERI'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO BUSINESS ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

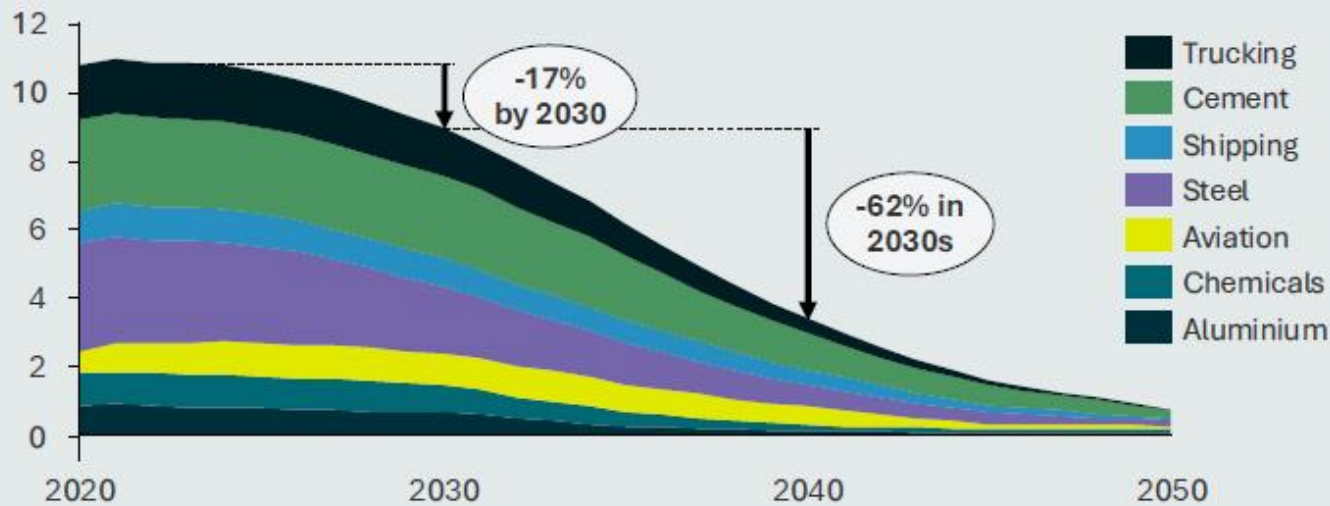
TERI has played a pivotal role in shaping India's NDC announcements, offering analytical insights and evidence-based recommendations that have facilitated the government's strategic approach to meeting its climate targets.



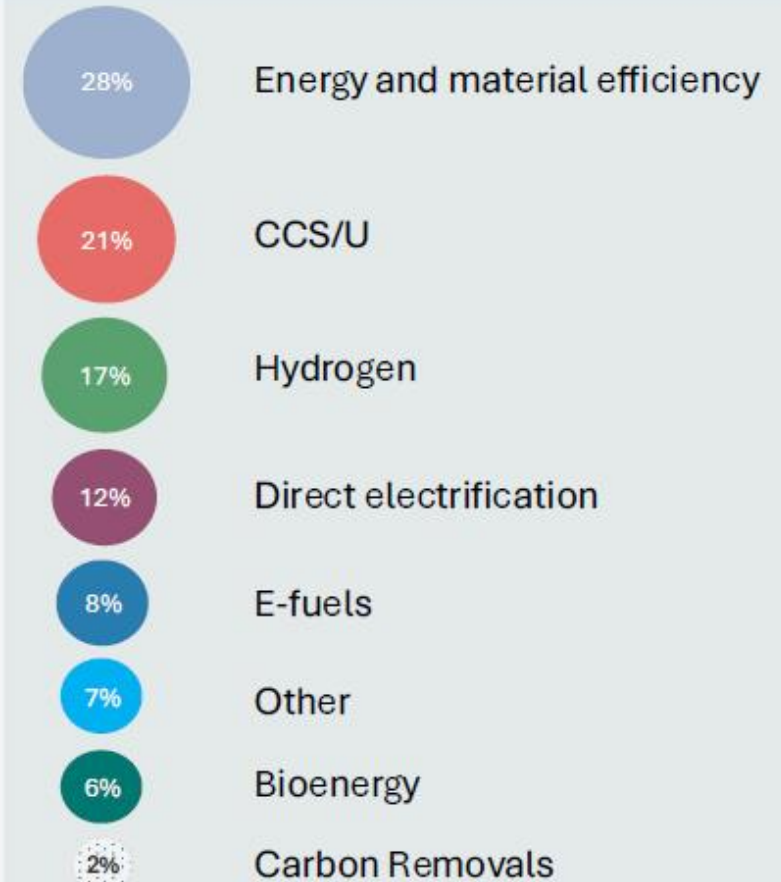
70% of the decarbonization path for heavy industry and transport relies on deployment of clean technologies

~30% of today's emissions stem from high-emitting heavy industry and transport sectors

Scope 1 & 2 emissions by sector on 1.5 °C aligned path to Net Zero
Gt CO₂ p.a.



% of cumulative emissions saved, 2020-50



Green Industrial Pipeline is growing but investment must flow rapidly to meet 2030 targets

● In operation ● Final Investment Decision (FID) reached ● Announced ● Pipeline Gap



Aluminium

2030 TARGET

70

Low-carbon
refineries and
smelters

Passed FID
57%



Cement

2030 TARGET

45

Low-emission
plants

Passed FID
9%



**Chemical
AMMONIA**

2030 TARGET

60

Green and blue
ammonia plants

Passed FID
38%



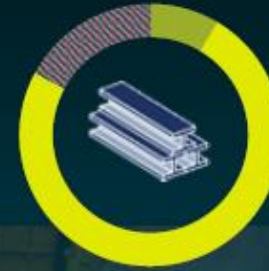
**Chemical
OTHER**

2030 TARGET

60

Near-zero
emission
chemicals plants

Passed FID
20%



Steel

2030 TARGET

70

Near-zero
emission
primary steel
plants

Passed FID
9%



Aviation

2030 TARGET

300

Sustainable
Aviation Fuel
plants

Passed FID
17%



Shipping

2030 TARGET

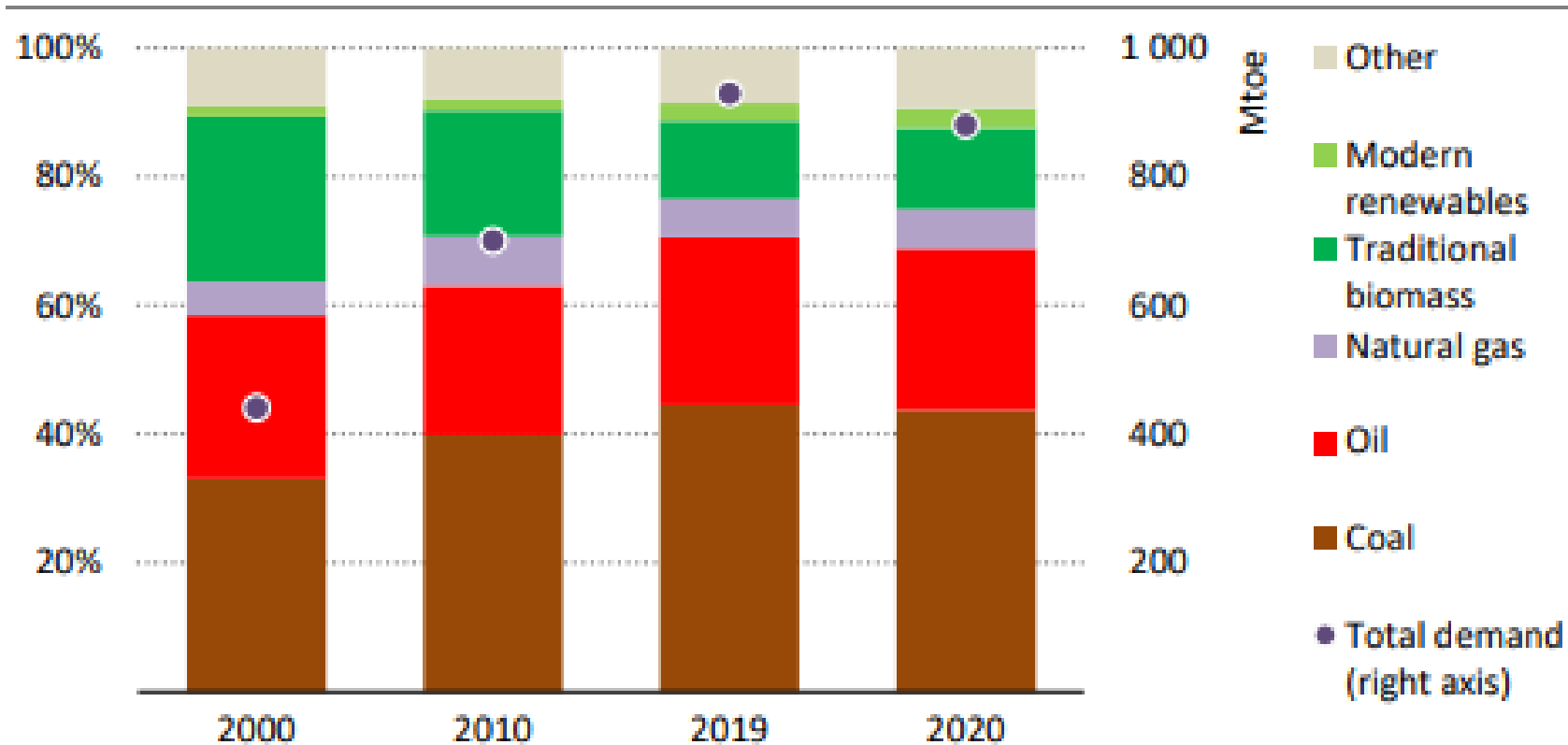
100

Near-zero-
emissions
shipping fuel
plants

Passed FID
4%

*Progress includes zero emission capable assets. Source MPP Global Projects Tracker (2024)

- Primary Energy Demand (Mtoe) has grown 3 times in 3 decades
- Likely to grow by 3 times further by 2050



Source: IEA

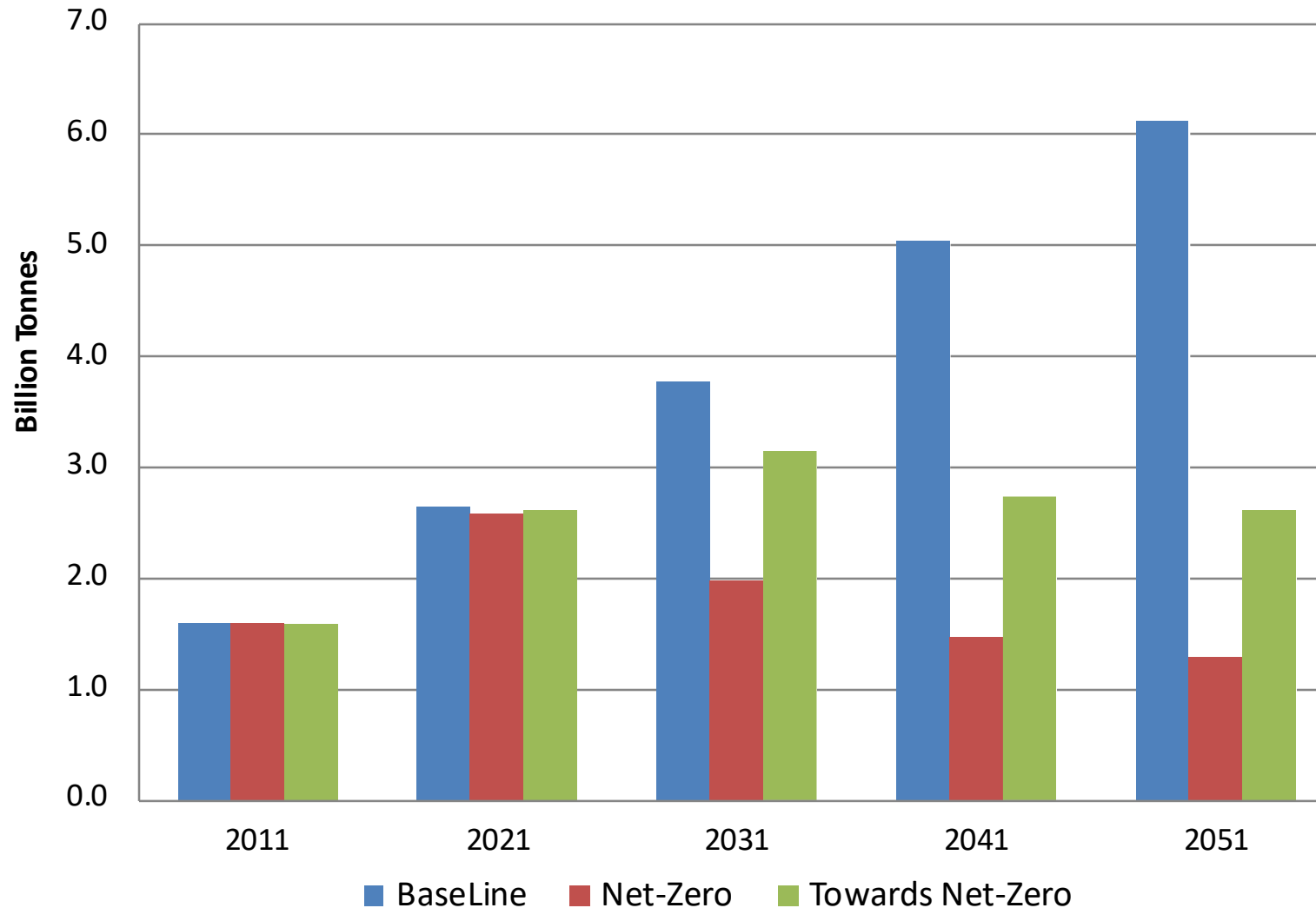
India's energy demand has tripled over the last three decades: the share of traditional biomass has fallen, leaving coal and oil dominant.

Note: Mtoe = million tonnes of oil equivalent.

INCREASING ENERGY DEMAND WILL PUSH INDIA'S EMISSIONS RELATIVELY HIGHER, CREATING NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR NET ZERO TRANSITION

Source: TERI, 2019

Emissions (Billion Tonnes)



Transition pillars for industry de-carbonization



Energy Efficiency

Improving energy efficiency in existing industries, with a focus on SMEs



Fuel-Switch and Electrification

Switching from fossil fuels to direct electrification and RE solutions



Deep-decarbonization

Facilitating deep decarbonization in hard-to-decarbonize sectors like cement and steel



Promoting green hydrogen

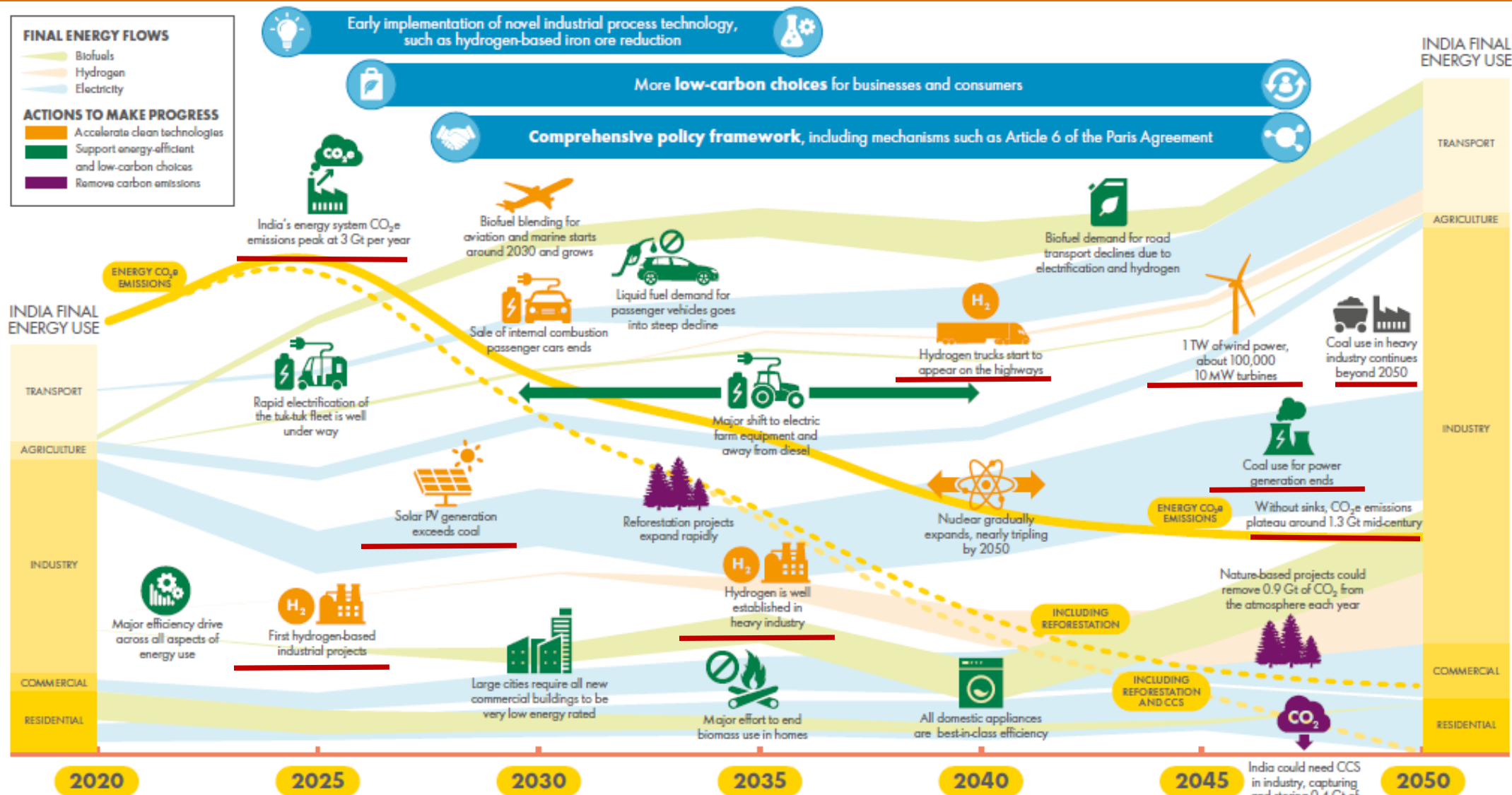
Facilitating actions on green hydrogen production, transportation, storage and use



Demand Optimization and material circularity

Optimizing demand for products and services

India: Transforming to a Net-Zero Emissions Energy System



In the India scenario sketch carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) includes carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions from the energy system.

NDCs and Businesses

(India's 2035 Climate Target: A Business Opportunity for Growth and Global Leadership)

Why NDCs Matter for Business



Strategic Direction & Policy Certainty

NDC 2035: opportunity to provides long-term policy signals that reduce investment risk for capital-intensive decarbonization projects.



Energy Security & Cost Exposure

India relies on **~35%** imported primary fuels (as of 2022) that cost **~5% GDP** — accelerating clean energy reduces price volatility and supply risk for business operations.



Demand & Market Growth

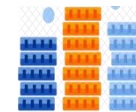
Electricity demand could **quadruple by 2050** — companies must plan for large-scale clean electrification, grid investments and new product/service markets.



Physical Risk & Resilience

India ranks highly on climate vulnerability (**GermanWatch**) — NDC guide adaptation planning and risk management.

Why Business Matters for NDCs



Capital & Implementation Muscle

Public budgets alone can't close the gap: India's 2015–2030 **NDC** needed **USD 2.5T**; future needs are **USD 250bn/year** to 2047 — private capital is essential.



Technology Deployment & Innovation

Corporate procurement, investing in clean tech (PV, wind, EVs, storage) and local manufacturing scale deployment and lower costs.



Market Signals & Credibility

Corporate commitments strengthen national credibility and attract international finance.



Adaptation Finance & Value Protection

Businesses that invest in resilience reduce operational disruption and can catalyse private adaptation finance where public funds are limited.

Key Recommendations

(India's 2035 Climate Target: A Business Opportunity for Growth and Global Leadership)

Clear And Consistent Sector-Specific Policies To Support NDC Implementation

Power

- Clear, uniform open access rules and charges across states.
- Enable 'banking of power' for excess renewable energy.
- Support virtual PPAs and group/virtual net metering for C&I consumers.
- Incentivize behind-the-meter and battery storage (BESS) solutions.
- Boost investments in transmission, smart grids, pumped hydro, and demand response.

Industry

- Clear sector-specific emission reduction roadmaps for hard-to-abate sector.
- Ensure RPO compliance for emission-intensive industries; link energy efficiency to carbon markets .
- Scale Green Public Procurement through demand side targets for public services and Hydrogen Purchase Obligations in Industries

Strengthening Government-Business Engagement to Drive Coordinated Action for NDC Implementation

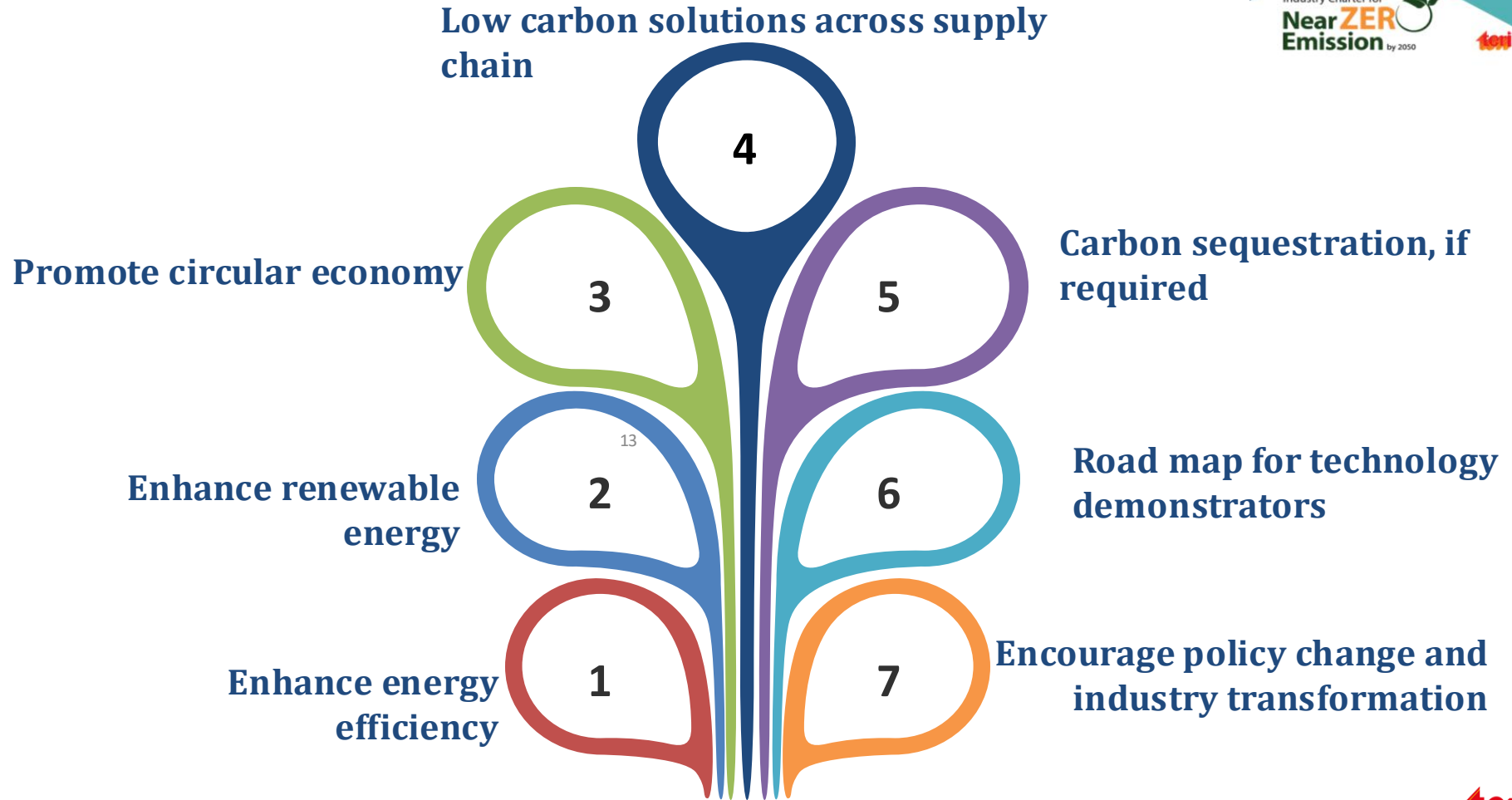
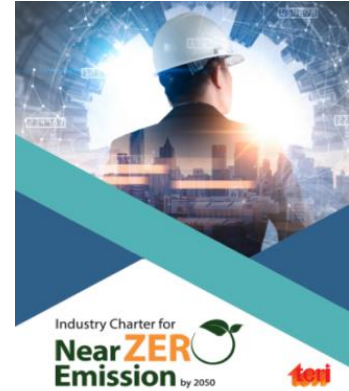
Road Transport

- ZEV sales mandates for auto manufacturers (for segments with early electrification trends).
- Demand-side incentives for two-wheelers and EV freight with targeted subsidies
- Scale charging infrastructure, specifically for e-truck segment, via public-private partnerships
- Enforcement of fuel economy and emission standards with long-term timelines and incentives

Nature, Forest and Biodiversity

- Continued alignment of climate, biodiversity, and land-use targets, ensuring NDC coherence with global commitments.
- State-wise goals for forest cover, restoration, and blue carbon ecosystems with subnational approach for tangible results.
- Roles for private sector in National Forest Policy
- Support innovative reforestation and conservation models using CAMPA funds.
- Clarity on regulatory framework that enables investments in Nature Based Solutions (NBS)

Industry Charter for **Near ZER** **Emission** by 2050



Access TERI's
Industry Charter Portal for
Near Zero Emissions
by 2050

A satellite night view of the Indian subcontinent, showing the outlines of the landmasses against a dark blue background. The land is covered with a dense network of yellow and white lights, representing cities and urban areas. The lights are most concentrated in the northern and central parts of the continent, with a few smaller clusters in the south and east. The overall effect is a glowing map of India.

Corporate Climate Policy Engagement in India

What Is Policy Engagement

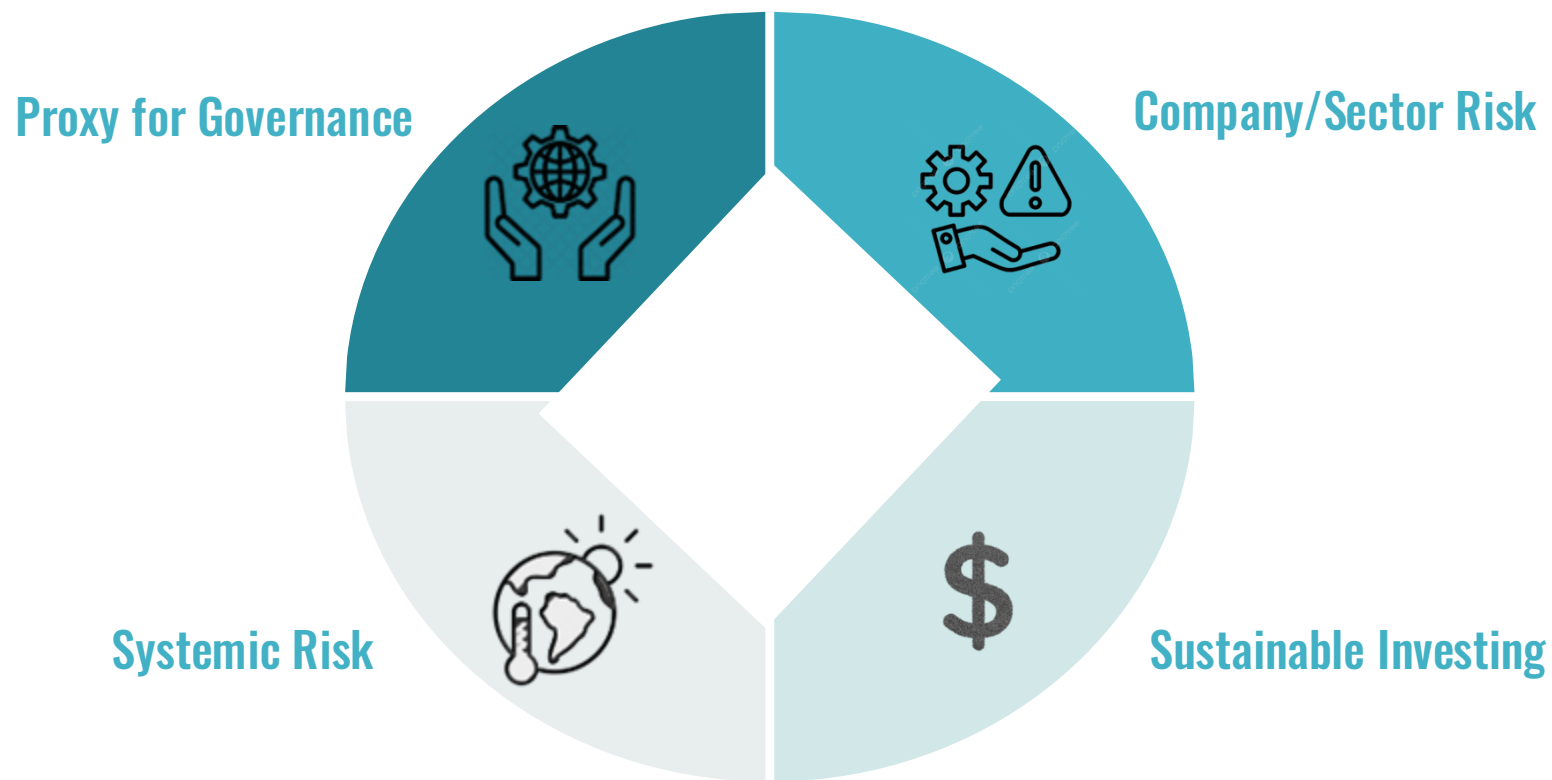
InfluenceMap uses the the UN Protocol's definition of “policy engagement”:

- Direct interactions with regulators / policy makers
- Marketing / advertising / social media
- Funding research / expert / technical input
- Use of industry associations and other external entities (who conduct the above)
- Use of external influencers (e.g. media)

Importance of Climate Policy Engagement: Companies

- Regulatory certainty is key for long-term business strategy
- Cost implication of long-term climate inaction
- Stakeholder expectations

Importance of Climate Policy Engagement: Investors



InfluenceMap's Initial Research on India

- Oct 2023 - Jan 2024: Assessing Corporate Climate Policy Engagement in India
- Nov 2023: Asia Steel Sector Climate Policy Engagement
- March 2024: Automakers' Engagement with Climate Policy in India
- June 2025 – InfluenceMap's India Platform launch

India Climate Policy Engagement Platform—Key Findings

- Assessed over 30 companies and nine influential industry associations
- Only one company, **ReNew**, demonstrates climate policy engagement supportive of science-aligned pathways to limit global warming to 1.5 °C
- Most companies are partially aligned, with a range of strategic to limited engagement on climate policy

ENGAGEMENT INTENSITY



Corporate Policy Engagement Landscape in India

- Corporate sector is generally not a blockage to climate policy action— unlike in other regions
- Engagement tends to occur outside the public domain
- Limited transparency on positions taken in consultations with government
- Opportunity to disclose positive advocacy publicly to drive a corporate-sector led energy transition

Engagement Focus Among Indian Companies

- Indian industry is more engaged on top-level climate statements and the energy transition
- Limited public engagement on specific climate-related regulations:
 - Higher engagement on renewable energy and circular economy policies
 - Lower engagement on carbon pricing and GHG regulations

Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR)

- 'Principle 7: Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent'
 - (1.a) List the top 10 affiliations based on total members of the bodies
 - (1.b) Option to disclose 'Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity',
- Limited response to voluntary questions on policy engagement

Opportunities for the Corporate Sector

Initial steps to make progress in India:

- Improving disclosures on climate policy engagement
 - Utilizing BRSR for policy advocacy and industry association membership
- Identifying opportunities to engage with climate policy



Industry Charter for
Near ZER 
Emission by 2050

