

Final Report on Enhancing the role of businesses towards achieving the SDGs in India

Submitted to

NFCG *National Foundation for
Corporate Governance*

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Executive Summary and Call to Action

SDGs accelerating focussed sustainability actions by Indian businesses

The report through the following key messages underscores the need and relevance of SDGs to enhance and accelerate business action on sustainability in today's time. *Messages 1 and 2* highlight the need to apply the SDG lens while evaluating business strategy and actions; *messages 3 and 4* illustrate how the SDGs can be used by businesses to design focused sustainability actions; and *messages 5 and 6* demonstrate the results that may be achieved when companies embrace and fully integrate the SDGs into their business strategy and actions.

1. Aligning sustainability actions with SDGs in retrospective is predominant than being strategic

Why it matters: Sustainability reports of Indian businesses reveal a predominant practice of consolidating past and current activities to illustrate alignment with different SDGs. Most of these are done in retrospective. For an organization aiming to integrate SDGs into its sustainability strategy, it is imperative that it shifts its view - from an inside-out to outside-in perspective. To embrace the outside-in approach, it would need to identify the SDGs that represent key business opportunities and that coincide with the national-level priorities; and subsequently redefine its business strategies to impact the SDGs and create maximum shared value for all – by means of core operations and/or through CSR initiatives.

References from Indian business: [NMDC Ltd](#) used the [Mapping Mining to the SDGs: An Atlas](#) for their alignment to SDGs. NMDC contributes to all 17 SDG goals through business action and community. [BASF](#) was actively involved in the development of the SDGs and contributes to all 17 SDGs.

Purposeful Exhibits: The [SDG India Index 2.0](#), released in December 2019 by NITI Aayog, illustrates visible progress in the country's performance, with the composite score having improved from 57 in 2018 to 60 in 2019, with maximum gains observed in Goals 6 (clean water and sanitation), Goal 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) and Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy). The Index does not attribute contributions by businesses to India's SDG performance.

2. Emerging requirements shall compel synergies of SDGs with corporate responsibility

Why it matters: Launched in March 2019, India's [National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct, 2018](#) (NGRBC) illustrates alignment with the SDGs. The next version of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)'s [Business Responsibility Reporting \(BRR\) Framework](#) i.e. BRR 2.0, will align with NGRBC. The move is bound to change the way businesses publish their BRR in the coming times. Understanding the SDGs, prioritizing them and identifying and devising business actions – both core operations and CSR initiatives – will require more inclusive interactions among stakeholders concerning corporate responsibility with increased frequency, and synchronised and unified efforts.

References from Indian business: With each of its nine principles mapped to the relevant SDGs, the soon-to-be-rolled-out [NGRBC, 2018](#) were created to cater to the need for an India-specific guideline that meets global best practice and Indian realities. [Shree Cement Ltd](#), [Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited \(BPCL\)](#), and several other companies have already been using the National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, 2011 (NVEGs)-based BRR framework to report on their non-financial disclosures.

Purposeful Exhibits: Stock market regulators in countries like [Japan](#), [South Africa](#), [Brazil](#) and many others are mandating integrated reporting. Since 2015, SEBI mandated publishing of BRR - for top 500 listed entities. Through [SEBI's notification dated 26 December 2019](#), now top 1000 companies in India are required to report on their non-financial disclosures. The [Report of the High Level Committee on CSR-2018](#), released earlier in August 2019 by the MCA, GoI recommends that Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 be mapped and aligned with the SDGs.

3. Considering SDGs in corporate's materiality assessment shall lend credibility and completeness

Why it matters: Businesses undertake materiality assessments to ascertain various social, environmental and governance issues that are significant for an organization and its stakeholders. The SDGs provide a useful framework for companies to undertake their materiality assessment. Using the SDGs, in conjunction with existing reporting frameworks, not only ensures completeness of the materiality exercise, but also lends credibility to the process of prioritizing sustainability actions and engaging with stakeholders.

References from Indian business: [Ultratech Cement Ltd](#) has mapped its material topics with the SDGs and aligned its corporate priorities with the relevant SDGs. [GAIL](#) identified "Alignment to the SDGs" as one of their material issues. [ABB](#) uses the GAPFRAME framework to pinpoint five "Grand Challenges" (waste, equal opportunity, clean energy, innovation and carbon) that overlap with their material issues. These five challenges translate to the seven SDGs viz. 7, 11, 9, 6, 8, 12 and 17, where they can have the most impact.

Purposeful Exhibits: An increasing number of investors such as [ECube Investment Advisors](#) are basing their investment decisions on the ESG performance of companies and even influencing the improvement and enhancement of investee companies' ESG metrics. The [SDGs](#), being universal in nature, are applicable to any organization irrespective of its size, nature of business, or geographical location. Goals #1 to 6 represent social development; Goals #7 to 11 represent economic development; Goals #12 to 15 represent environment-related issues; while Goals #16 and #17 relate to Governance and Means of Implementation, respectively.

4. Using NIF to articulate impacts of corporate actions shall ensure consistency and transparency

Why it matters: Businesses should improve the quality of monitoring and reporting aligned with the SDGs to strengthen transparency and accountability. The 306 statistical indicators in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF) will serve as the source for aggregating relevant data/information for monitoring purposes. The KPIs of corporate actions on sustainability and CSR, if synergized with these NIF indicators, could ensure consistency and aid articulating impacts. The consolidation of such data, emanating from corporate actions, could form part of India's narrative to strengthen, augment and accelerate its efforts in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

References from Indian business: [Tata Chemicals Ltd](#) – links the SDGs with the 6 Capitals – Financial, Manufactured, Intellectual, Human, Social and Relationship, Natural. [Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd](#) aligns its business and community initiatives with the SDGs. Both the companies look at the SDG Global Indicator Framework (GIF) so comprehensively, that they may be very close to adopting the India-specific NIF.

Purposeful Exhibits: MoSPI developed [NIF](#) for monitoring the achievement of SDG targets by means of 306 statistical indicators. In 2018, NITI Aayog released the '[SDG India Index: Baseline Report](#)' comprising 62 priority indicators, covering 13 of the 17 SDGs, to measure the progress of the country and its states towards achieving SDGs by 2030.

5. Determining sectoral relevance for the NIF indicators shall inflict visioning and adoption at scale

Why it matters: Sectoral roadmaps can help the industry sectors identify and prioritize the SDGs, which in turn can enable companies realize their potential to articulate their SDG vision 2030. Aggregating relevant NIF indicators to sectors could help create such a vision, while restraining cherry picking SDGs based on win-win opportunities. For this businesses need to raise their level of ambition, find key areas of conflict between commercial practices and SDGs, and find ways to realign them. Identification of Tier I/II/III indicators in the NIF that illustrates sector-specificity could inflict adoption at scale.

References from Indian business: The [Indian Cement Sector SDG Roadmap](#) explores, identifies and articulates the sector-specific opportunities and challenges posed by the SDGs, thus helping the sector contribute to the socio-economic and environmental priorities of the nation. The Roadmap covers 4 themes, namely Energy & Climate; Circular Economy; Natural Resource Management; and People & Communities.

Purposeful Exhibits: The [Better Business, Better World](#) report emphasizes the need for developing sector-specific 'roadmaps' to guide transition of individual industry sectors to sustainable development, in line with the 2030 Development Agenda.

6. Coupling India's VNR 2020 with contributions by businesses shall build ownership and continuity

Why it matters: With much of its development goals mirrored in the SDGs, India has undertaken several Central and State-level initiatives for mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda. Means of integrating contribution by businesses in India's Voluntary National Review (VNR) should be determined including, but not limited to, the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) platform scheduled later this year. This coupling could potentially build ownership and continuity of participation by businesses in India's pursuit to achieve SDGs.

References from Indian business: The Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Audit Report on India's '[Preparedness for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals](#)', 2019 highlights the lack of a 'roadmap' with well-defined milestones, that is aligned with the United Nations short-, medium- and long-term SDG targets i.e. for 2020, 2025, 2030.

Purposeful Exhibits: The [2019 UN Report](#) on the progress on SDGs drives home the fact that 'a much deeper, faster and more ambitious response is needed by the international community to effect the social and economic transformation required to achieve the 2030 Agenda'.

TERI and the 2030 Agenda: Coherent policies and accelerated business actions

By means of various policy products such as 'Think Pieces', 'Policy Briefs' and 'Discussion Papers', TERI provides high quality [multidisciplinary insights on SDGs](#) towards strengthening its engagement with stakeholders in the government and business sectors to promote integrated thinking on sectoral and multi-sectoral national policies in the context of the SDGs. TERI works closely with NITI Aayog and MoSPI on the SDGs. It has been inducted by MoSPI into its 'Environment' Committee to study the global and national indicators for SDGs in Indian context, study and identify the gaps in the global and national indicator framework, develop methodologies for global/national indicators, assist state and national-level monitoring and promote the implementation of SDGs in India.

Through its ongoing partnership with the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, TERI aims to augment and accelerate business action on SDGs in India. The approach is depicted in the accompanying schematic diagram.

The partnership provides definite pathways and direction to businesses in India in order to augment their actions towards the SDGs. And leveraging the existing frameworks and mechanisms at national and international level, the partnership is expected to address a key component towards mainstreaming the SDGs for Indian businesses through its management systems of governance, monitoring and reporting.



India recognizes that good corporate governance practices are imperative for a healthy corporate sector, which in turn, is the key to driving the nation's growth and development. Emphasizing that 'good governance' is the foundation for 'value-creation' and 'sustainable growth' of business entities, the Kotak Committee Report on Corporate Governance, 2017 underscores the need for enhancing the standards of corporate governance in India. The Report of the High Level Committee on CSR-2018, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, recommends that Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 be mapped and aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). ❁

Background and Context Setting: NFCG-TERI Partnership

Role of good governance in India and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

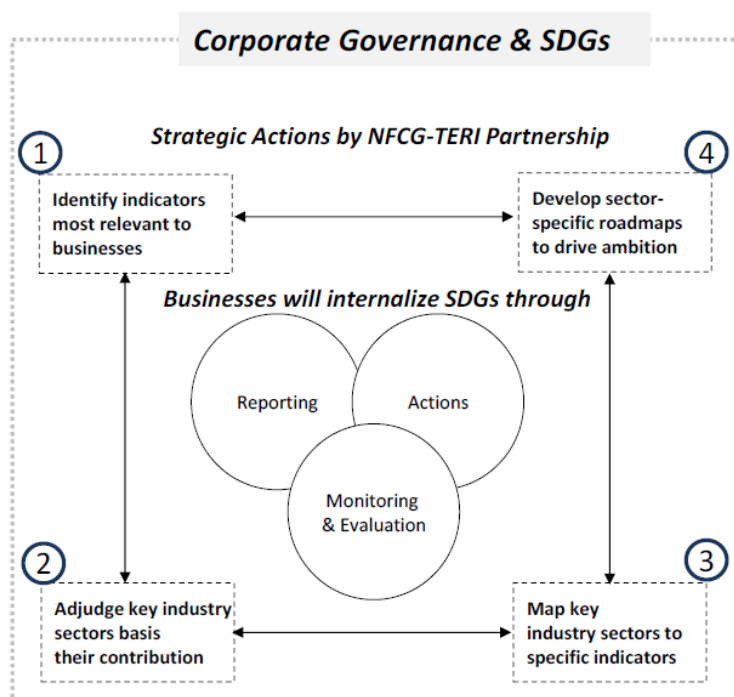
India recognizes that good corporate governance practices are imperative for a healthy corporate sector, which in turn, is the key to driving the nation's growth and development. Emphasizing that 'good governance' is the foundation for 'value-creation' and 'sustainable growth' of business entities, the Kotak Committee Report on Corporate Governance, 2017 underscores the need for enhancing the standards of corporate governance in India.

The Report of the High Level Committee on CSR-2018, released in August 2019 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India – with the aim of establishing business as a key partner in achieving the global goal of sustainable development, recommends that Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 be mapped and aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The NFCG-TERI Partnership Approach

Being a key partner in nation-building, and with the fast approaching 2030 deadline that gives us only 10 years to plan and action our strategies, the role of the private sector in the context of global development goals cannot be overemphasized.

The NFCG-TERI partnership aims to augment the actions of businesses in India, and provide definite pathways and a direction to their efforts through the development of sector-specific SDG Roadmaps for businesses in India. At individual company level, the sector-specific roadmaps will serve as an input framework for enabling decision-making by businesses. This, in turn will help the Board of a company firm up, strengthen and augment its governance practices to maximize value for its shareholders while ensuring fair and just treatment of the environment and the society at large.



Methodology for first phase of implementation

Scope of Work

The scope of the first phase of implementation of the partnership between NFCG and TERI is the development of SDG Roadmaps for 7 (seven) industry sectors in order to enhance these select industry sectors' contribution to achieving the SDGs in India. The research work leverages the existing work being done in the country in order to build its future pathways that strengthen and enable its performance on the 2030 Agenda. For successful accomplishment of the research work, TERI deployed a multi-disciplinary team of professionals specializing in sustainability strategy, corporate sustainability,

SDGs and climate change, SDGs and circular economy, industrial production & energy efficiency, and socio-economic & gender-energy nexus.

Methodology

The following methodological steps were followed for the preparation of the SDG roadmaps for 7 select industry sectors in the first phase of implementation of the partnership between NFCG and TERI:

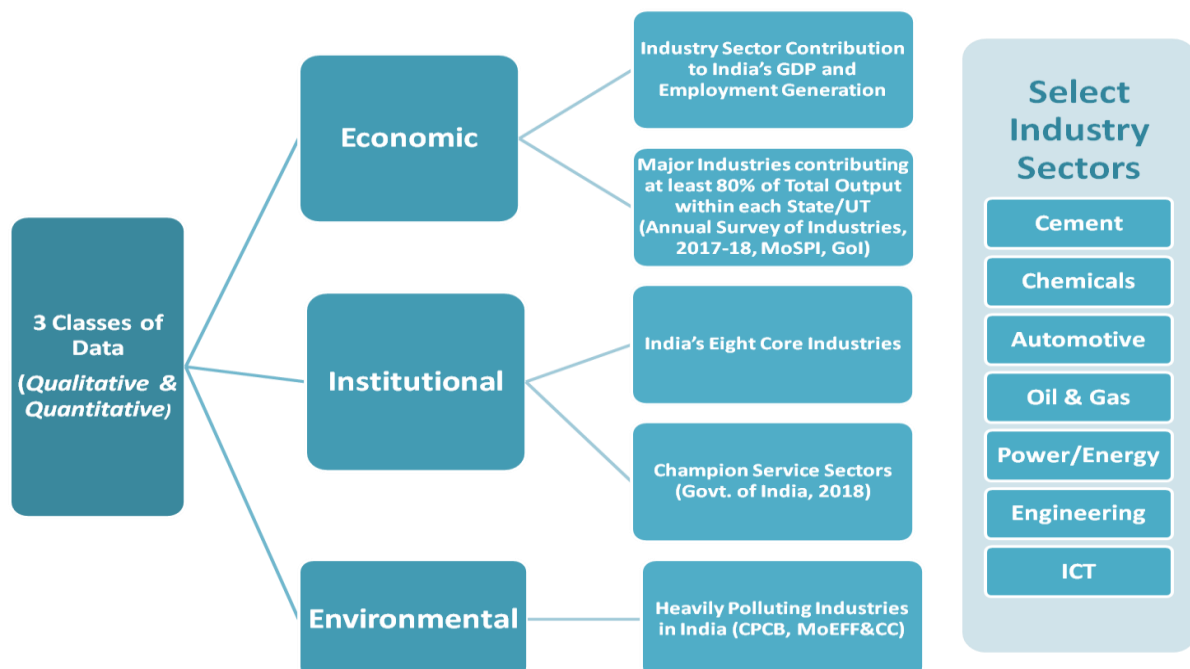
A. Gap Assessment and Scoping

1. Identification of key indicators for businesses in India

Available secondary literature and published reports are being studied to assess how businesses world-wide are contributing to and affecting the implementation of SDGs. The assessment will be used to identify the relevant UN SDG indicators that are being contributed to and impacted by businesses around the world in consultation with NITI Aayog, MoSPI, MCA and other relevant stakeholders. The identified targets and indicators will subsequently be screened in the context of India’s NIF and the socio-economic, geo-political and environmental conditions specific to the country. The process will aid the identification of the key indicators that reflect India’s priorities and to which businesses in India can contribute significantly.

2. Identification of 7 key industry sectors

Basis these reports and other relevant literature pertaining to businesses in India and around the world, industry sectors contributing to and impacting the SDGs significantly are being shortlisted. Of the shortlisted industry sectors, 7 industry sectors, basis the National Industrial Classification 2008 (NIC-2008, released by the Central Statistical Organisation, MoSPI) relevant to India’s socio-economic and environmental conditions shall be identified in consultation with MoSPI, NITI Aayog, MCA and relevant line ministries/departments.



TERI, through the consultation and on-going dialogues and engagements with industry sector representatives, MoSPI, NITI Aayog and the UN-India Business Forum, has identified these 7 industry sectors to focus on for the project.

SDG Roadmaps of Cement and Chemical Sectors have already been developed by WBCSD in association with relevant stakeholders. The Cement Sector SDG Roadmap - the first country-level roadmap - is specific to the Indian Cement Sector, convened by nine leading cement companies in India. However, the Roadmap does not take into consideration the National Indicator Framework – the India-specific SDG indicators - developed by MoSPI (GoI). The Chemical Sector SDG Roadmap, apart from being based on the Global Indicator Framework, is broad, country agnostic guide, not specific to any one country's geo-political, economic or environmental conditions. Both these were taken into consideration.

On 05 March 2020, through its TERI Council for Business Sustainability, TERI organized the Chief Sustainability Officers Forum in TERI, Gurugram. The day-long meeting, comprising a mix of knowledge and action & consultation sessions, provided insights on the global developments and emerging trends in sustainability, and sought solutions to these challenges, in order to help Sustainability Officers take proactive steps towards devising and implementing appropriate change strategies, and exhibiting thought leadership. The CSO Forum included an Action and Consultation Session: 'Integrating SDGs to strengthen sustainability strategies and actions'. The session included presentations by TERI, MoSPI (GoI) and sustainability professionals from key industry sectors on the National Indicator Framework for SDGs, the imperatives integrating SDGs towards strengthening business strategies and actions, and examples of how various businesses are using the SDG lens to assess and manage the sustainability risks and challenges, along with leveraging the opportunities posed by the SDGs towards achieving the larger goal of sustainable development for all (Refer Annex I for TERI Chief Sustainability Officers Forum Agenda and Annex II for List of Participating Companies).

B. Development of sector-specific SDG Roadmaps

1. Mapping of the 7 industry sectors against key SDG indicators

A series of stakeholder consultations with the 7 select industry sectors were held. Due to the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic, all consultations with government and industry stakeholders were undertaken on virtual/online platforms. Refer Annexure III to XVI for the agenda of the consultations and list of participants from Indian industry. Interim one-on-one virtual meetings and interactions were held MCA, NITI Aayog, MoSPI and relevant line ministries and departments. On 28th August 2020, a panel discussions was held with the interim findings of the report. MoSPI and United Nations in India joined the panel discussion. Refer Annexure XVII for the agenda.

2. Development of Sector-specific SDG Roadmaps enabling deeper business engagement

Once each of the 7 select industry sectors were mapped to the relevant SDG indicators basis the extent of their interaction, a Roadmap on how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to MoSPI's NIF can be determined was developed for each of the 7 industry sectors. The sectoral roadmaps serves as a guide to the businesses on pathways to design actions that impact SDG indicators positively and significantly.

Opportunities to create most significant impacts on corresponding SDG indicators were identified for each of the 7 industry sectors; along with the actions that relevant businesses can take to advance those opportunities. Soliciting inputs from stakeholders effective means were identified to enable deeper engagement of the identified sectors in India's SDG performance. Extensive consultations were conducted with and among respective industry sectors, along with inputs from MCA, NITI Aayog, MoSPI and relevant line ministries/departments.

Relevance of the SDGs framework for Indian businesses

Internalizing the externalities – a reality for businesses today

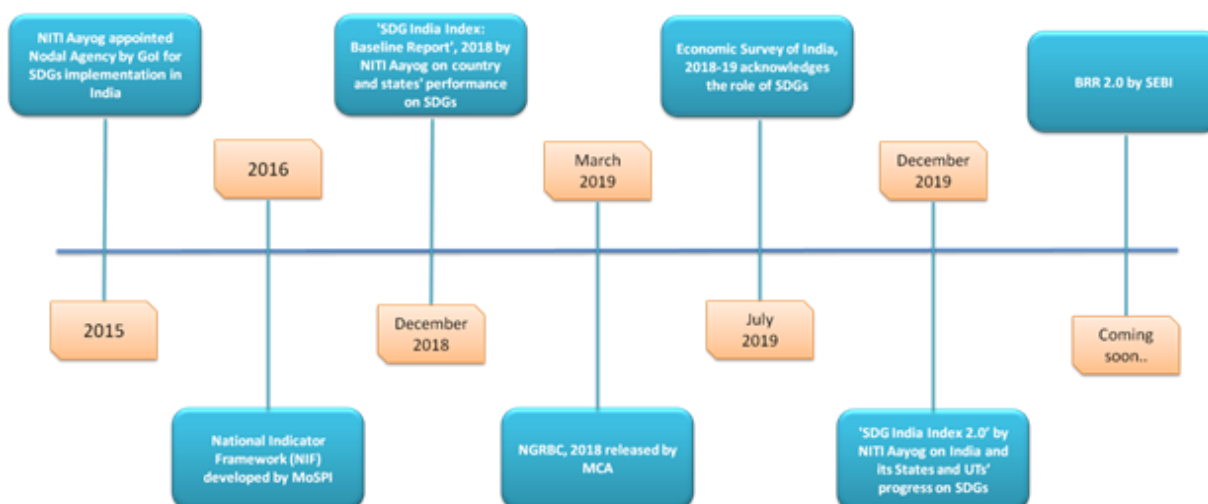
The 5 trends – depicted in the adjoining schematic – are increasingly redefining the measures of business success and continuity. Progressive businesses are increasingly becoming aware of the interconnections of environmental, social and economic issues. Internalizing these issues – once considered externalities; and accounting for them in planning and business models will improve companies’ competitiveness, reduce environmental degradation, and enhance human well-being.



With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015 – comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets – the world had agreed upon the challenge to accelerate action and achieve the objectives of sustainable development for all. SDGs present a new challenge to the business community. SDGs embody the goals of development that nations and societies need to follow while growing and go beyond the present notions of corporate social responsibility. The corporate world needs to internalise these goals not only in the interest of equitable growth of the society but also in the interest of sustainable growth of their own business.

India’s quest to achieve the SDGs and the role of businesses

Like the rest of the world, India has taken up the challenge to end poverty and hunger, boost access to health, education and jobs, along with protecting the earth from environmental degradation. The adjoining schematic diagram depicts the key milestones of the implementation of SDGs in India that are pertinent for Indian businesses.



While the [Government of India](#) is spearheading the implementation of the SDGs, the success may be far from being realized [without a strong engagement with businesses](#). Globally businesses have played a key role in developing the SDGs indicating their strong inclination in advancing the goal of sustainable development for all. Pledging their support, several corporates are aligning their business processes to

the SDGs; while some others are evaluating the relevance of SDGs in the context of their business. In India as well, an increasing number of companies are aligning and mapping their activities to the SDGs.

In fact, the [continual support and generous contributions](#) by the Indian businesses are strengthening [India's response to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic](#). The nature and extent of the all-round impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic is yet to be seen. However, it is clear that the [world shall need to be better and effectively equipped now more than ever](#) to address any socio-economic, environmental and health crisis of such scale and magnitude. At the country level, [India shall have to come back stronger to embrace cleaner sustainable strategies and solutions](#). The SDGs shall hold greater significance and relevance for accelerating focussed sustainability actions by Indian businesses.

Businesses will internalize SDGs through



India's National Indicator Framework & sectoral approach

Introduction to the NIF Framework

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI, GoI), in 2018, came up with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) for monitoring the achievement of SDG targets by means of 306 statistical indicators. The India-specific indicators have been developed basis the 232 indicators of the UN SDGs' Global Indicator Framework (GIF). In 2020, MoSPI updated the number of indicators against each SDGs.

Following a sectoral approach, once the priority SDGs have been identified for a sector, NIF may be used to articulate the India-specific impact opportunities either as core business operations or in the form of CSR programs and initiatives.

NIF and materiality assessment for accelerating sustainability actions by industry sectors

A look at the sustainability reports of some of the leading companies in India reveals an interesting trend in terms of their approach towards integration of SDGs and reporting on the same.

Discussions held with the company representatives corroborate this fact as well. A number of companies are observed to be consolidating their past few years' activities and initiatives to map them to the relevant SDGs and reporting them as initiatives being undertaken by the company under specific SDGs. And on the other hand, there are companies, though few in number, considering trends and developments in their external environment, and internalizing the same to prepare their internal strategies. Adopting a more mature outlook and approach towards the SDGs, the companies are identifying and articulating the SDGs that they are impacting or could impact, making clear distinction between their business actions and CSR initiatives and their impact on the specific SDGs.

Understanding the NIF and establishing the linkages of how the SDGs are impacted through business actions and CSR initiatives could lead to better designing the interventions. At the stage of materiality assessment, these linkages could be indeed beneficial. As more and more companies make these efforts

Goal	Number of indicators in NIF (original)	Number of indicators in NIF (version 2.1)
Goal 1: No Poverty	19	21
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	19	19
Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being	41	42
Goal 4: Quality Education	20	19
Goal 5: Gender Equality	29	29
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	19	16
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5	5
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	40	32
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18	16
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	7	9
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16	15
Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production	17	15
Goal 13: Climate Action	4	5
Goal 14: Life Below Water	13	11
Goal 15: Life on Land	21	16
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18	19
Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals	0	13
Total Number of Indicators	306	302

towards impacting the SDGs, it is imperative to understand that an organization that truly integrates sustainability into its business is better placed to make effective and significant contributions towards addressing the sustainability challenges faced by the society.

The close resemblance of material topics amongst the select 7 industry sectors and the NIF indicators are illustrated below.

Circular Economy

- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy
- 9.5.1 Percentage share of government spending on IPP (Research and Development) to total GDP
- 9.5.3 Total number of patents issued (granted), in number (similar to Indicator 8.2.2 and 8.3.6)
- 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
- 11.6.5 Percentage of waste processed
- 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
- 12.2.1 Percentage variation in per capita use of natural resources
- 12.4.1 Developing national secondary resource policy framework
- 12.5.1 Number of waste recycling plants installed
- 13.2.1 Pre 2020 action: Achievement of pre-2020 goals as per country priority (percentage reduction in emission intensity of GDP, over 2005 level)

Community Development

- 1.3.2 Number of Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme - ICDS, (in number)
- 1.3.4 Number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) provided bank credit linkage, (in lakhs)
- 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio, (per 1,00,000 live birth)
- 3.1.2 Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Period 5 years), 2015-16
- 3.2.3 Percentage of children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and three doses of Pentavalent vaccine), 2015-16
- 4.1.1 Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education (in percentage)
- 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months
- 4.3.2 Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education, 2015-16 (in Ratio)
- 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills
- 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions), (in percentage)
- 6.1.2 Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (Rural)
- 6.2.3 Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls (in percentage)

Energy & Emissions Management

- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation
- 8.4.2 Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in Kg.)
- 9.5.3 Total number of patents issued (granted), in number (similar to Indicator 8.2.2 and 8.3.6)
- 11.5.1 Number of deaths attributed to extreme climate per 1,00,000 population (similar to Indicator 1.5.1 and 13.1.2)
- 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
- 12.4.2 Development of national policy for environmentally sound management of hazardous chemical and waste
- 12.7.1 Green public procurement policy developed and adopted by the Central Ministries/States/UTs (Numbers)
- 13.2.1 Pre 2020 action: Achievement of pre-2020 goals as per country priority (percentage reduction in emission intensity of GDP, over 2005 level)
- 13.2.2 Achievement of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Goals in post 2020 period
- 15.2.2 Total area covered under different afforestation schemes (in Hectare)

Occupational Health & Safety

- 8.8.3 Number of accidents in factories

Gender Diversity

- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in Board of Director, in listed companies, (per 1,000 persons)

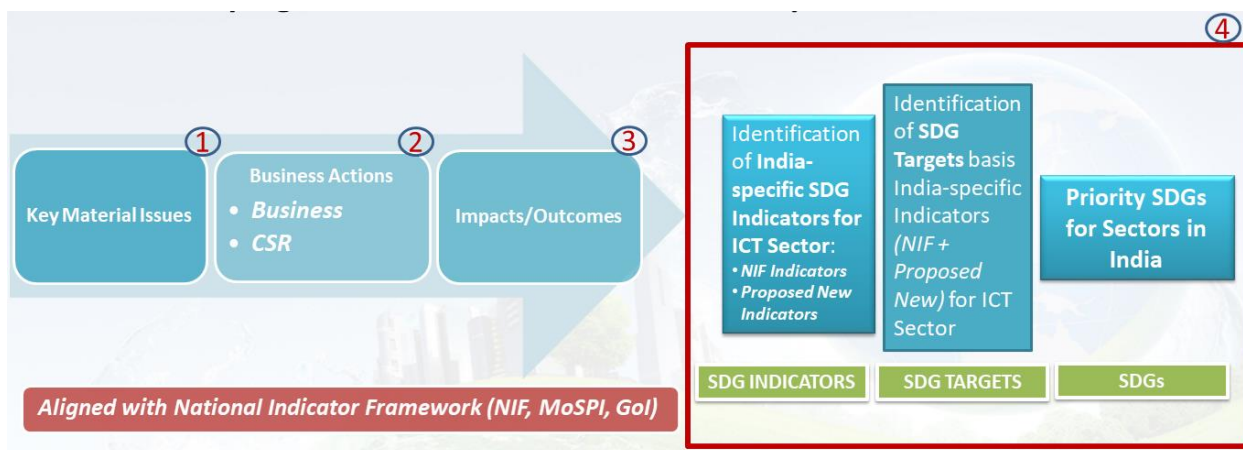
Waste Management

- 6.3.1 Percentage of sewage treated before discharge into surface water bodies
- 6.3.3 Proportion of waste water treatment capacity created vis-à-vis total generation
- 8.4.3 Proportion of waste recycled vs. waste generated, 2017-18
- 12.5.1 Number of waste recycling plants installed

Natural Resource/Water Management

- 6.4.1 Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability
- 6.4.2 Per capita storage of water, (in m3/person)

For the individual industry sectors the use of NIF could bring in national context and relevance to the nature and extent of impacts that the business actions and CSR initiatives aim to accomplish. Such consistent approach across the industry sectors could be beneficial. In practice, companies would follow a 3 step process to identify material issues, determine the actions and then evaluate the impacts and/or outcomes. By including a 4th step to align with NIF can be beneficial to understand and articulate how the SDGs are being impacted. The suggested process to align with NIF is illustrated below.



Implications for accounting sector specific issues and how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to NIF can be determined are discussed in the subsequent sector-specific chapters.

SDGs and Cement Sector in India

Key material issues for the Indian Cement Sector

India is the second largest cement producer in the world and accounts for over 8 per cent of the global installed capacity, as of 2019. The cement sector witnessed the highest growth rate (13.3 %) in the FY 18-19, among the Eight Core Industries. Cement production reached 337.32 Million Tonnes in FY19, and is estimated to touch 550 MT by 2020.

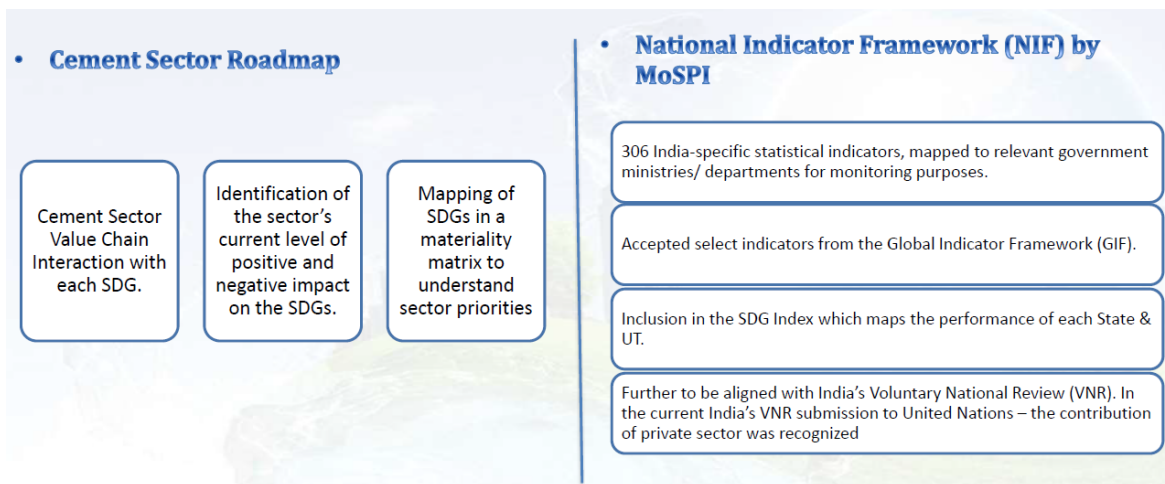
India’s export of cement, clinker and asbestos increased at CAGR of 6.44 percent between FY16 - FY19. In FY20 (till February, 2020), it reached US \$1.83 billion.

Individual companies in the Indian cement sector adopt various globally accepted methodologies for determining their material issues. Overall there are 11 material issues which form the universe of the material issues of the cement sector. These cover both business actions and CSR initiatives.



Accelerating actions in the Indian Cement Sector to impact SDGs

In 2019, major companies from the cement sector and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) launched the Indian Cement Sector SDG Roadmap at an event organized by WBCSD and UN Global Compact Network India (UN GCNI). This Roadmap reckons that companies that position the SDGs as a strategic lens at the core of their operations, will be better placed to unlock potentially historic market opportunities, manage emerging risks and consolidate an enduring license to operate. The synergies with the Cement Sector Roadmap and NIF is depicted below.



Overall the Indian cement sector contributes to the following SDGs through:

- Business Actions: Reducing Environmental Footprint** - SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production; SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

- **CSR initiatives: Community Development Programmes** - SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities.

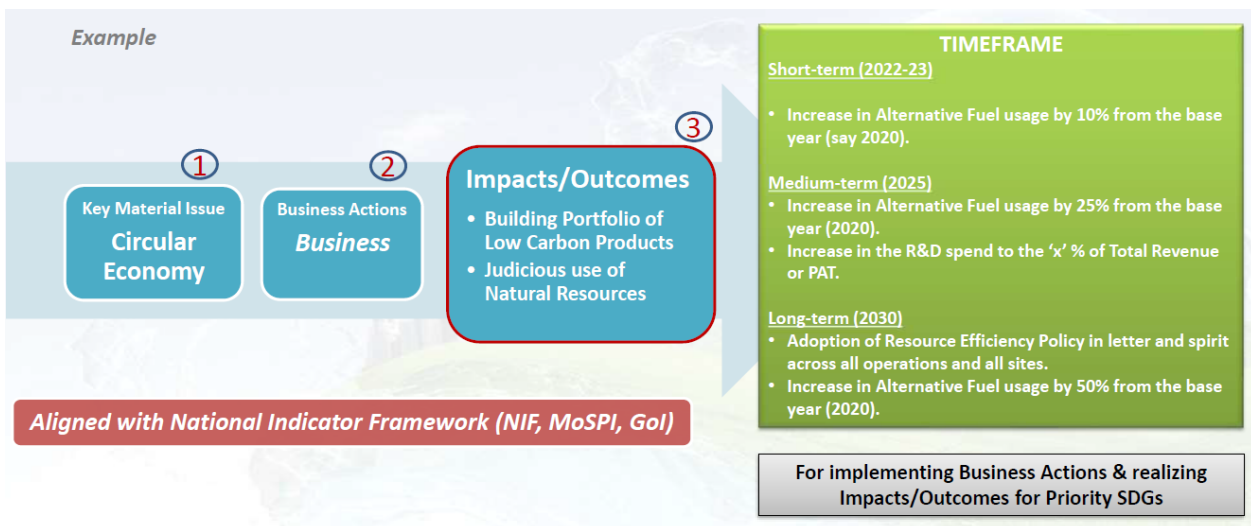
Amongst the listed key material issues, circular economy is a recommended material issue for the Indian cement sector. For this material issue, study reveals that the industry sector would undertake several actions:

Business Actions

- By committing to a Product Stewardship or Resource Efficiency Policy at the Board Level
- Increasing the Budget on Intellectual Capital (i.e. spend on R&D)
- Conducting Life Cycle Analysis(LCA) on high energy-intensive products
- Defining KPIs and setting targets at the individual facility level
- Achieving the targets and communicating in the value chain for better engagement and scaling it up

CSR initiatives

- Generate offsets for Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions through the implementation of community based offset projects - construction of household biogas units
- Raising awareness in the community about the waste management.
- Look for developing new business models(in waste management) through engaging community in the complete cycle from design to implementation and replicate it.



Using the NIF and the corresponding SDGs targets, the impacts of the actions on the SDGs can be clearly articulated. The adjoining schematic diagram depicts how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to NIF can be determined. It is recommended that such exercise for all material issues should be undertaken.

SDGs and Chemicals Sector in India

Key material issues for the Indian Chemicals Sector

India is the sixth largest producer of chemicals in the world and the fourth largest producer of agrochemicals in the world. The chemical sector contributes 3 per cent to the global chemical industry along with 12.5% share in total exports (excluding pharmaceutical products and fertilizers). The market size of the chemical sector in India for the year 2018-19 was estimated to be US\$ 178 billion, which is expected to reach US\$ 304 billion by 2024-25 at an annual growth rate of 9.3%.



The average annual growth rate during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 in Chemicals and Chemicals Products based on IIP is 2.17% while it is 4.05% for manufacturing sector. The diversification within the chemical industry is large and covers more than eighty thousand commercial products. The industry is the main stay of industrial and agricultural development of the country and provides building blocks for several downstream industries, such as textiles, papers, paints, varnishes, soaps, detergents, pharmaceuticals, etc.

Individual companies in the Indian chemicals sector adopt various globally accepted methodologies for determining their material issues. Overall there are 12 issues which form the universe of the material issues of the chemicals sector. These cover both business actions and CSR initiatives.

Accelerating actions in the Indian Chemicals Sector to impact SDGs

Overall the Indian chemicals sector contributes to the following SDGs through:

- **Business Actions: Reducing Environmental Footprint** - SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production; SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- **CSR initiatives: Community Development Programmes** - SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

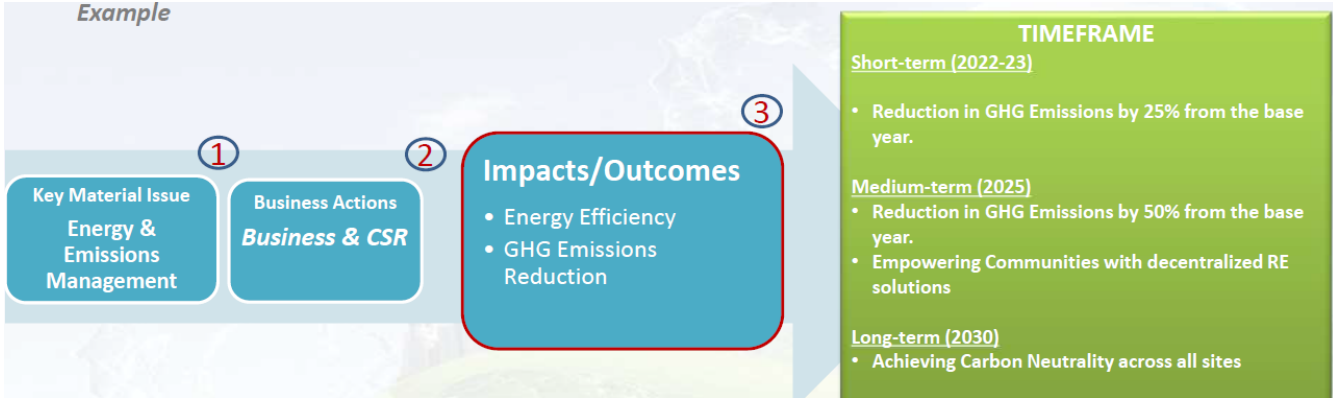
Amongst the listed 12 key material issues, Energy & Emissions Management is a recommended material issue for the Indian chemicals sector. For this material issue, the study reveals that the industry sector would undertake several actions:

Business Actions

- By Committing to SBTs and developing a medium and long term emission reduction strategy holistically at plant sites.
- Transitioning towards cleaner fuels
- Increasing productivity by enhancing the digital ecosystem

CSR initiatives

- Generate offsets for Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions through the implementation of community-based offset projects - construction of household biogas units or distribution of efficient cook stoves to replace traditional cooking methods in rural India



Using the NIF and the corresponding SDGs targets, the impacts of the actions on the SDGs can be clearly articulated. The adjoining schematic diagram depicts how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to NIF can be determined. It is recommended that such exercise for all material issues should be undertaken.

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SDGs and Automobile Sector in India

Key material issues for the Indian Automotive Sector

The Government of India encourages foreign investment in the automobile sector and has allowed 100 per cent foreign direct investment (FDI) under the automatic route. Under Union Budget 2019-20,

the Government announced to provide additional income tax deduction of Rs 1.5 lakh (US\$ 2,146) on the interest paid on the loans taken to purchase EVs. The Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India has shortlisted 11 cities in the country for introduction of EVs in their public transport systems under the FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicles in India) scheme and plans to set up incubation centre for start-ups working in the EVs space. In February 2019, the Government of India approved FAME-II scheme with a fund requirement of Rs 10,000 crore (US\$ 1.39 billion) for FY20-22.

Individual companies in the Indian automobile sector adopt various globally accepted methodologies for determining their material issues. Overall there are 16 issues which form the universe of the material issues of the automotive sector. These cover both business actions and CSR initiatives.



Accelerating actions in the Indian Automobile Sector to impact SDGs

Overall the Indian automotive sector contributes to the following SDGs through:

- **Business Actions: Reducing Environmental Footprint** - Low-Carbon Transport options (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities); Increased share of RE in Energy Mix (SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all); SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- **CSR initiatives: Community Development Programmes** - Hygiene and Sanitation (SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), Social Sector Development in Health and Education (SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Community Development Programs (SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger); Youth Skilling & Empowerment

From amongst the above list of 16 key material issues, Energy & Emissions Management is a recommended material issue for the Indian automobile sector. For this material issue, the study reveals that the industry sector would undertake several actions:

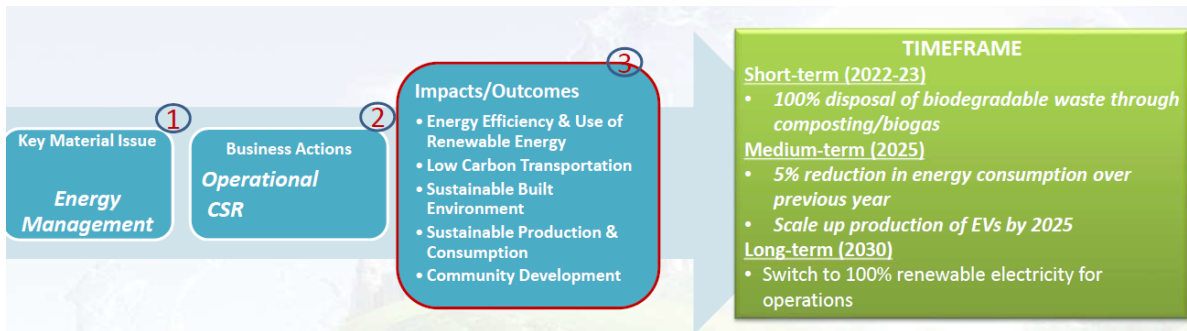
Business Actions

- Implementation of energy conservation (ENCON) projects
- Invested in wind power and solar roof top for developing renewable energy generation capacity
- Installation of LED and BEE rated appliances to increase in-house energy efficiency
- Use of friction reduction oils in scooters to increase energy efficiency

- Reduction in packaging material consumption

CSR Initiatives

- Encouraging community people to shift to consumption of renewable energy through distribution of RE products such as solar lamps
- Promoting innovative products like smokeless chulhas that reduce the carbon footprint
- Electrification of villages through RE sources



Using the NIF and the corresponding SDGs targets, the impacts of the actions on the SDGs can be clearly articulated. The adjoining schematic diagram depicts how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to NIF can be determined. It is recommended that such exercise for all material issues should be undertaken.

SDGs and Oil & Gas Sector in India

Key material issues for the Indian Oil & Gas Sector

India retained its spot as the third largest consumer of oil in the world in 2019 with consumption of 5.16 million barrels per day (mbpd) of oil in 2019 compared to 4.56 mbpd in 2016. Crude oil consumption is expected to grow at a CAGR of 3.60 per cent to 500 million tonnes by 2040 from 221.76 million tonnes in 2017 (BP Energy Outlook). Natural Gas consumption is forecasted to increase at a CAGR of 4.31 per cent to 143.08 million tonnes by 2040 from the base of 54.20 million tonnes in 2017 (BP Energy Outlook).

Government of India has allowed 100 per cent

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in many

segments of the sector, including natural gas, petroleum products and refineries among others.

Petroleum and natural gas sector attracted FDI worth US\$ 7.82 billion between April 2000 and March 2020. The

Government is planning to invest US\$ 2.86 billion in the upstream oil and gas production to double natural gas production to 60 bcm and drill more than 120 exploration wells by 2022.

Individual companies in the Indian oil and gas sector adopt various globally accepted methodologies for determining their material issues. Overall there are 8 priorities which form the universe of the material issues of the oil and gas sector. These cover both business actions and CSR initiatives.



Accelerating actions in the Indian Oil & Gas Sector to impact SDGs

Overall the Indian automotive sector contributes to the following SDGs through:

- **Business Actions: Reducing Environmental Footprint** - Low-Carbon Transport options (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities); Increased share of RE in Energy Mix (SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all); SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- **CSR initiatives: Community Development Programmes** - Hygiene and Sanitation (SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), Social Sector Development in Health and Education (SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Community Development Programs (SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger); Youth Skilling & Empowerment

From amongst the above list of 8 key material issues, energy and reducing carbon emissions is a recommended material issue for the Indian oil and gas sector. For this material issue, the study reveals that the industry sector would undertake several actions:

Business Actions

- Solarise retail outlets, depots, installations and LPG plants
- Installed grid system solar plant with net metering facility

- Conversion of Main Air Blower in Fluidized cracking unit from medium pressure steam driven turbine to high pressure driven turbine and operational and instrumentation improvements in compressors

CSR Initiatives

- Install solar energy systems in schools and community centres
- Provide services to ensure LPG connection to villages for clean cooking options



Using the NIF and the corresponding SDGs targets, the impacts of the actions on the SDGs can be clearly articulated. The adjoining schematic diagram depicts how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to NIF can be determined. It is recommended that such exercise for all material issues should be undertaken.

SDGs and Power Sector in India

Key material issues for the Indian Power Sector

With a generation of 1,561 TWh, India is the third largest producer and the third largest consumer of electricity in the world. In FY20, total thermal installed capacity in the country stood at 230.81 GW, while renewable, hydro, and nuclear energy installed capacity totalled to 86.76 GW, 45.70 GW and 6.78 GW, respectively. India ranked sixth in the list of countries to make significant investments in clean energy at US\$ 90 billion. India's power sector is forecast to attract investment worth Rs 9-9.5 trillion (US\$ 128.24-

135.37 billion)

between FY19-

FY23. The

Government plans to double the share of installed

electricity

generation

capacity of

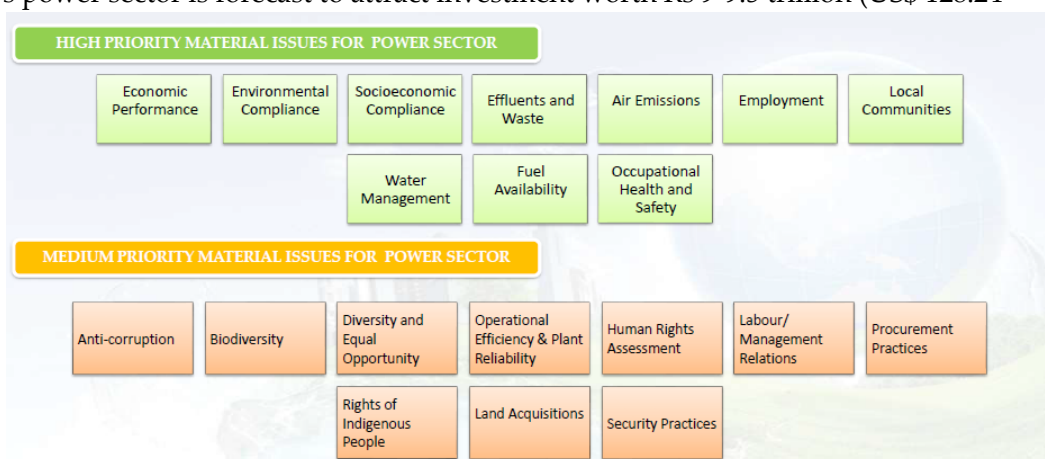
renewable energy

to 40 per cent till

2030. The target for

renewable energy

has been increased to 175 GW by 2022.



Individual companies in the Indian power sector adopt various globally accepted methodologies for determining their material issues. Overall there are 10 priorities which form the universe of the material issues of the oil and gas sector. These cover both business actions and CSR initiatives.

Accelerating actions in the Indian Power Sector to impact SDGs

Overall the Indian power sector contributes to the following SDGs through:

- **Business Actions: Reducing Environmental Footprint** - Effluent treatment and waste management (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production);, energy mix to have renewables (SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts).
- **CSR initiatives: Community Development Programmes** - Community Development Programs (SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being; SDG 2: Zero Hunger); Youth Skilling & Empowerment (SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)

From amongst the above list of 10 key material issues, Energy is a recommended material issue for the Indian power sector. For this material issue, the study reveals that the industry sector would undertake several actions:

Business Actions

- Implementation of Energy Efficiency Management System (EEMS)
- Introduced Fly Ash Policy to address the plans and vision for ash utilization in an integrated way from generation to end product

CSR Initiatives

- Install solar water heaters in hostels of government residential schools
- Install mini solar power plants installed for community



Using the NIF and the corresponding SDGs targets, the impacts of the actions on the SDGs can be clearly articulated. The adjoining schematic diagram depicts how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to NIF can be determined. It is recommended that such exercise for all material issues should be undertaken.

SDGs and Engineering Sector in India

Key material issues for the Indian Engineering Sector

The National Capital Goods Policy had been introduced in the year 2016. The engineering sector enjoys 100 per cent FDI. Government of India has planned an investment of Rs 100 lakh crore (US\$ 1.43 trillion) in infrastructure

sector over the next five years. The Union Cabinet has approved incentives up to Rs 10,000 crore (US\$ 1.47 billion) for investors by amending the M-SIPS scheme in



order to further incentivize investment in electronics sector, create employment opportunities and reduce dependence on import by 2020.

Individual companies in the Indian engineering sector adopt various globally accepted methodologies for determining their material issues. Overall there are 13 priorities which form the universe of the material issues of the engineering sector. These cover both business actions and CSR initiatives.

Accelerating actions in the Indian Engineering Sector to impact SDGs

Overall the Indian engineering sector contributes to the following SDGs through:

- **Business Actions: Reducing Environmental Footprint** - Low-Carbon Infrastructure options (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production; SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), energy mix to have renewables (SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts).
- **CSR initiatives: Community Development Programmes** - Community Development Programs (SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being; SDG 2: Zero Hunger); Youth Skilling & Empowerment (SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)

From amongst the above list of 13 key material issues, Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) is a recommended material issue for the Indian power sector. For this material issue, the study reveals that the industry sector would undertake several actions:

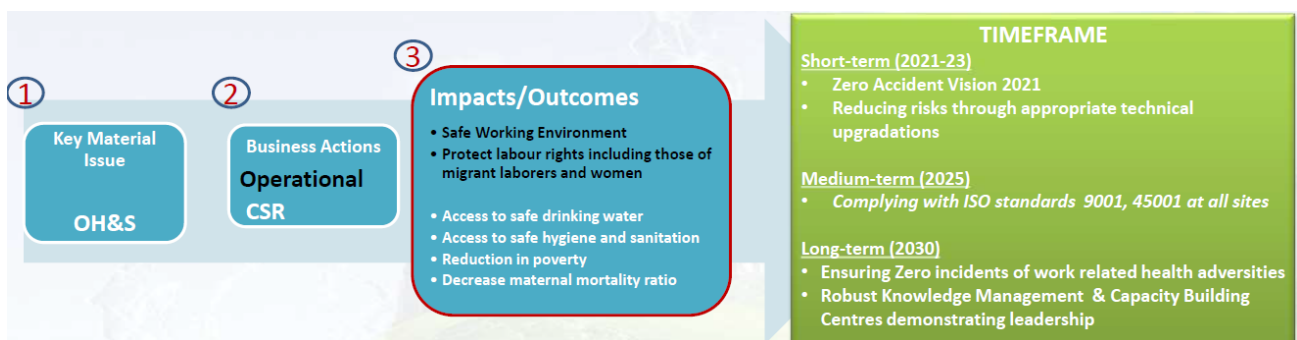
Business Actions

- All businesses shall be covered under the International certifications such as ISO 14001:2015 (Environment Management System) and OHSAS 18001:2007 standards.
- The Corporate EHS Policy shall be translated into strategy and action with the help of a corporate EHS framework, which has listed procedures, guidelines and manuals.
- Ensuring Zero Work-Related Fatalities

- EHS team work in tandem with the project site teams, with the objective of implementing the best of safety practices.
- The safety performance of the Company shall be reviewed every month at management review meetings; and on a quarterly basis at the Company Board level, to provide recommendations that ensure continual improvement.
- In addition, periodical site visits by senior management along with site audits are conducted to improve EHS performance.
- All sub-contractors are evaluated on their safety capabilities and strengths before awarding an assignment.
- Regular refresher training and capacity building programmes.

CSR Initiatives

- Road barriers and guards to control traffic areas at project sites, especially busy junctions in the city; along with road safety awareness campaigns



Using the NIF and the corresponding SDGs targets, the impacts of the actions on the SDGs can be clearly articulated. The adjoining schematic diagram depicts how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to NIF can be determined. It is recommended that such exercise for all material issues should be undertaken.

SDGs and ICT Sector in India

Key material issues for the Indian ICT Sector

The National Policy on Software Products of 2019 aims to develop India as a software product nation. While the National Policy on Electronics 2019, MeitY (NPE 2019) aims to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM). Major schemes have been launched in March 2020 to boost the electronics manufacturing in India. The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme;

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) 2.0; and Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronics Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) have been announced. The Information



Communications Technologies (ICT) sector has been identified as one of the 12 Champion Service Sectors (2018) for focused attention of Government of India to promote its development & realize its potential of creating more jobs, and contribute to a higher GDP and export of services to global markets by 2022 (GoI has set up a Rs 5,000 crore (US\$ 745.82 million) fund for the 12 Champion Sectors).

Individual companies in the Indian ICT sector adopt various globally accepted methodologies for determining their material issues. Overall there are 30 priorities which form the universe of the material issues of the ICT sector. These cover both business actions and CSR initiatives.

Accelerating actions in the Indian ICT Sector to impact SDGs

Overall the Indian engineering sector contributes to the following SDGs through:

- **Business Actions:** Low-Carbon Transport options (SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts); Data Centre Efficiency (SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns); Increased share of RE in Energy Mix (SDG07: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all).
- **CSR initiatives: Community Development Programmes** - Community Development Programs (SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 3: Good Health & Well Being; SDG 2: Zero Hunger); Youth Skilling & Empowerment (SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all)

From amongst the above list of 30 key material issues, carbon emission is a recommended material issue for the Indian ICT sector. For this material issue, the study reveals that the industry sector would undertake several actions:

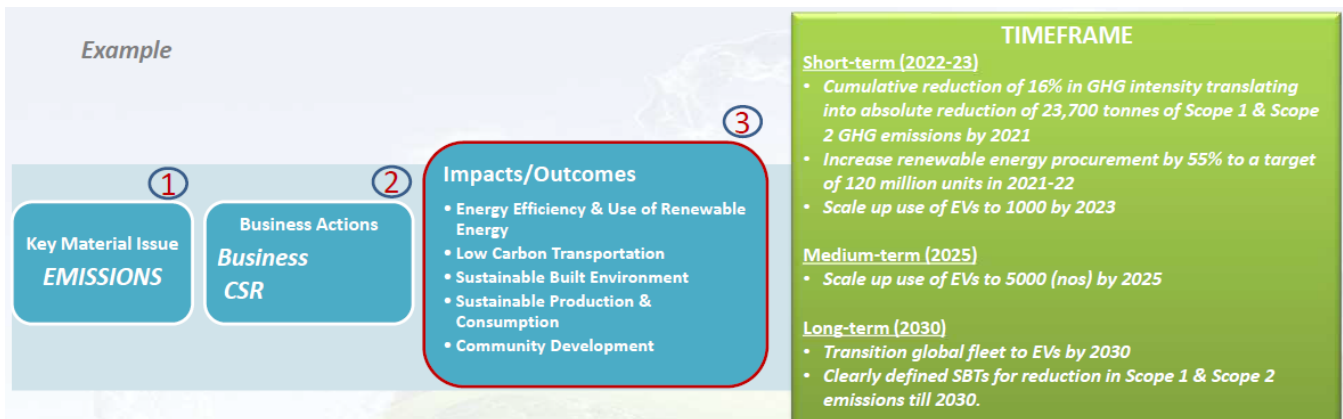
Business Actions

- Meet 50% of electricity requirements of campuses across India in fiscal year 2020 from renewable energy, under commitment to RE 100 initiative.

- Increase in green power consumption and energy efficiency retrofits in buildings contributing to overall reduction in Scope 2 emissions.
- Zero-ODP refrigerants-based HVAC systems.
- Lease of EVs, and launch of corporate vehicle ownership and installation of charging points across facilities to encourage use of EVs by employees under commitment to EV 100 initiative.
- Implementation of purchase guidelines in accordance with Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Standard for desktops, laptops and display equipment for saving of electricity and reduction of GHG emissions in upstream supply chain..

CSR Initiatives

- Generate offsets for Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions through the implementation of community based offset projects - construction of household biogas units or distribution of efficient cook stoves to replace traditional cooking methods in rural India



Using the NIF and the corresponding SDGs targets, the impacts of the actions on the SDGs can be clearly articulated. The adjoining schematic diagram depicts how in the timeframe of 2030 actions and impacts aligned to NIF can be determined. It is recommended that such exercise for all material issues should be undertaken.

Key Recommendations and Call to Action

Call to Action: SDGs accelerating focused sustainability actions by Indian businesses

Basis inputs received from stakeholders, the following key messages underscore the need and relevance of SDGs to enhance and accelerate business action on sustainability in today's time. *Messages 1 and 2* highlight the need to apply the SDG lens while evaluating business strategy and actions; *messages 3 and 4* illustrate how the SDGs can be used by businesses to design focused sustainability actions; and *messages 5 and 6* demonstrate the results that may be achieved when companies embrace and fully integrate the SDGs into their business strategy and actions.

Insights from the Indian industry sectors

During the Industry Consultations, one of the key issues identified was establishing linkages between organizational goals and the national priorities and a ready reckoner on the strategy and implementation part for gauging their contribution to the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The industry representatives from all the seven identified sectors (ICT, Automobile, Oil & Gas, Power, Chemicals, Engineering and Cement) resonated the same notion with highlighting their respective commitment's and associated targets encompassing all 17 SDGs as one their long-term goals.

Call for Action #1: Aligning sustainability actions with SDGs in retrospective is predominant than being strategic

Why it matters: Sustainability reports of Indian businesses reveal a predominant practice of consolidating past and current activities to illustrate alignment with different SDGs. Most of these are done in retrospective. For an organization aiming to integrate SDGs into its sustainability strategy, it is imperative that it shifts its view - from an inside-out to outside-in perspective. To embrace the outside-in approach, it would need to identify the SDGs that represent key business opportunities and that coincide with the national-level priorities; and subsequently redefine its business strategies to impact the SDGs and create maximum shared value for all - by means of core operations and/or through CSR initiatives

Insights from the Indian industry sectors

Industry representatives in the consultations agreed that an uniform policy may be necessary to ensure consistent and transparent form of disclosures are practiced in the long-run. Various forms of reporting frameworks (voluntary and mandatory) if merged into a uniform structure may necessitate the senior management teams and Board of Directors to view such alignment with SDGs through a strategic lens rather than a compliance exercise. Experiences of companies e.g. JSW Ltd, Tata Motors Ltd, Schneider Electric India, GAIL Ltd etc. revealed that alignment with SDGs has accrued benefits in the medium and long-term..

Call for Action #2: Emerging requirements shall compel synergies of SDGs with corporate responsibility

Why it matters: Launched in March 2019, India's [National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct, 2018](#) (NGRBC) illustrates alignment with the SDGs. The next version of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)'s [Business Responsibility Reporting \(BRR\) Framework](#) i.e. BRR 2.0, will align with NGRBC. The move is bound to change the way businesses publish their BRR in the coming times. Understanding the SDGs, prioritizing them and identifying and devising business actions – both core operations and CSR initiatives – will require more inclusive interactions among stakeholders concerning corporate responsibility with increased frequency, and synchronised and unified efforts.

Insights from the Indian industry sectors

Industry representatives from the Information & Communication Technologies (ICT), Automobile and Oil & Gas sector echoed the need for reorienting the materiality matrix; and agreed that solicit feedback from external stakeholders *viz.* the state government, nodal trade associations and respective private players in the state be recommended. This will not only ensure active participation from concerned stakeholders but help in quantification of the relevant SDGs and ultimately improving the performance of the State in Niti Aayog's SDG Index. Companies like UPL Ltd, Ultratech Cement Ltd, Tata Chemicals Ltd etc. have aligned their SDG mapping with their key material issues and priority sustainability actions. Participants agreed that integration with NIF shall help in widening the coverage of SDGs effectively.

Call for Action #3: Considering SDGs in corporate's materiality assessment shall lend credibility and completeness

Why it matters: Businesses undertake materiality assessments to ascertain various social, environmental and governance issues that are significant for an organization and its stakeholders. The SDGs provide a useful framework for companies to undertake their materiality assessment. Using the SDGs, in conjunction with existing reporting frameworks, not only ensures completeness of the materiality exercise, but also lends credibility to the process of prioritizing sustainability actions and engaging with stakeholders.

Insights from the Indian industry sectors

Industry representatives from all the seven sectors (ICT, Automobile, Oil & Gas, Power, Chemicals, Engineering and Cement) delve onto the data aggregation and stressed for a monitoring and evaluation system which helps individual companies in mapping their commitments (environmental as well as CSR) and targets at the SDG target and indicator level of the National Indicator Framework (NIF); and further elaborating it to the sectoral level

Call for Action #4: Using NIF to articulate impacts of corporate actions shall ensure consistency and transparency

Why it matters: Businesses should improve the quality of monitoring and reporting aligned with the SDGs to strengthen transparency and accountability. The 306 statistical indicators in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF) will serve as the source for aggregating relevant data/information for monitoring purposes. The KPIs of corporate actions on sustainability and CSR, if synergized with these NIF indicators, could ensure consistency and aid articulating impacts. The consolidation of such data, emanating from corporate actions, could form part of India's narrative to strengthen, augment and accelerate its efforts in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Insights from the Indian industry sectors

Industry representatives from the all the identified seven sectors (ICT, Automobile, Oil & Gas, Power, Chemicals, Engineering and Cement) reflected that a comprehensive and exhaustive outlook is necessary for understanding and aligning NIF with the strategy of the organization and prioritization exercise needs to be carried out for identification of Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 indicators. Sectoral singularity as mapped by GCCA in its Cement Sector Roadmap is key for developing tangible action plans for maximizing sectors impact on the corresponding SDGs.

Call for Action #5: Determining sectoral relevance for the NIF indicators shall inflict visioning and adoption at scale

Why it matters: Sectoral roadmaps can help the industry sectors identify and prioritize the SDGs, which in turn can enable companies realize their potential to articulate their SDG vision 2030. Aggregating relevant NIF indicators to sectors could help create such a vision, while restraining cherry picking SDGs based on win-win opportunities. For this businesses need to raise their level of ambition, find key areas of conflict between commercial practices and SDGs, and find ways to realign them. Identification of Tier I/II/III indicators in the NIF that illustrates sector-specificity could inflict adoption at scale.

Insights from the Indian industry sectors

Industry representatives from the Engineering, Cement, Automobile provided the glimpse of their approach of SDG mapping at unit level through the global sustainability agenda from the parent company. The industry representative from the rest of sector consultation were in accord with a view of capturing best practices that shall help as an aggregated input for SDG reporting and review process at the national level..

Call for Action #6: Coupling India's VNR 2020 with contributions by businesses shall build ownership and continuity

Why it matters: With much of its development goals mirrored in the SDGs, India has undertaken several Central and State-level initiatives for mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda. Means of integrating contribution by businesses in India's Voluntary National Review (VNR) should be determined including, but not limited to, the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) platform scheduled later this year. This coupling could potentially build ownership and continuity of participation by businesses in India's pursuit to achieve SDGs.

Way Forward

Through its ongoing partnership with the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG), Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, TERI aims to augment and accelerate business action on SDGs in India. The approach is depicted in the accompanying schematic diagram.

The partnership provides definite pathways and direction to businesses in India in order to augment their actions towards the SDGs. And leveraging the existing frameworks and mechanisms at national and international level, the partnership is expected to address a key component towards mainstreaming the SDGs for Indian businesses through its management systems of governance, monitoring and reporting.

Design of Actions (Business Actions and CSR Initiatives)

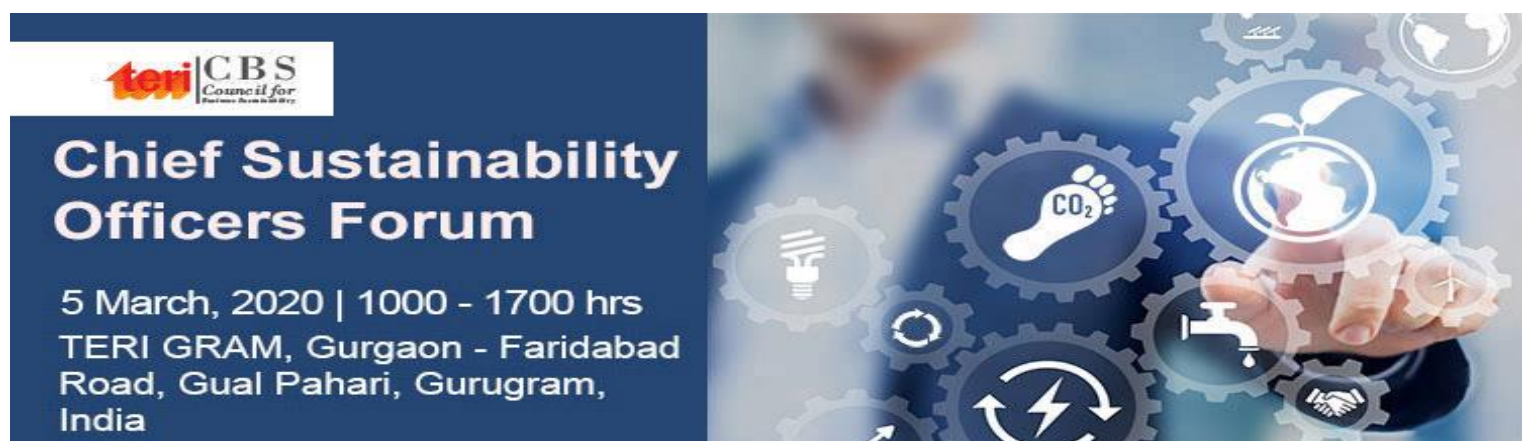
The stakeholder consultations revealed that the use of the National Indicator Framework lends credibility to the design of both business actions and CSR initiatives. Some of the key opportunities to strengthen these are – mapping SDGs, targets and NIF indicators at the implementation level with NASSCOM, integrating the NIF indicators in the Cement SDG Roadmap along with Global Concrete and Cement Manufacturers Association India and in the materiality assessment of individual companies across the sectors to articulate the impacts on SDGs. The industry representatives in the power sector appreciated the dialogue of alignment between National Indicator Framework (NIF) and SDGs.

Methodology for industry contribution in state SDG index computation

There are potential to development methodologies for integrating industry contributions to accomplishment of SDGs. These could be explored with Niti Aayog and MoSPI. There are opportunities to develop new indicators (Tier I, II, III classification).which are specific to the business and industry.

Annexure

Annex I: Agenda of Meeting with Indian Chief Sustainability Officers



teri CBS
Council for
Business Sustainability

Chief Sustainability Officers Forum

5 March, 2020 | 1000 - 1700 hrs
TERI GRAM, Gurgaon - Faridabad
Road, Gual Pahari, Gurugram,
India

Time	Particulars of Meeting
10:00 AM - 10:15 AM	Welcome and Round of Introduction
10:15 AM – 11:15 AM	<p>Knowledge Session: This session will provide insights on emerging trends and global developments on sustainability which will help CSO's taking pro-active steps and exhibiting thought leadership. These trends are vital for devising a strategy for implementing change that aligns with the current national & global market scenario.</p> <p>- Business case for Energy Transitions in Indian Industries</p> <p>Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, TERI and Co-Chair, Energy Transition Commission (Presentation followed by Q&A)</p>
10:15 AM – 11:15 AM	
11:15 AM - 01:00 PM	<p>Action & Consulting Session: This session will showcase tools, practices, methodologies and platforms for Sustainability Officers/ Practitioners. It will provide varied frameworks that can be utilized to collaborate with stakeholders - both internal and external in developing solutions for challenges in the sustainability domain.</p> <p>- Integrating SDGs to strengthen sustainability strategies and actions</p>

	<p>Moderated by Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya, Associate Director - Integrated Policy, TERI</p> <p>Setting the context by Mr Shankar Venkateswaran, Former Chief of Sustainability, Tata Sons Ltd and Consultant, TERI CBS</p> <p>Special Remarks - Introduction to India's National Indicator Framework and SDGs by Dr Shailja Sharma, ADG (SSD), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India</p> <p>Perspectives from the Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Mritunjay Chaubey, Global Vice President- Sustainability, UPL Ltd • Mr Arvind Namdeo, GM – Sustainable Development, GAIL • Ms Gagandeep K Bhullar, CEO, SuperHuman Race Pvt Ltd <p>(Presentation by participating Sustainability Officers, followed by moderated Q&A)</p>
<p>01:00 PM - 02:00 PM</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>02:00 PM - 03:45 PM</p>	<p>Action & Consulting Session (contd.):</p> <p>- Leveraging the rooftops of C&I sector to increase renewable energy mix</p> <p>Moderated by Dr Ashvini Kumar, Senior Director (Renewable Energy), TERI</p> <p>Setting the context by - Mr Aujender Singh, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India</p> <p>Perspectives from the Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Chandra M. Verma, Astt. Vice President, PTC Energy Ltd. • Mr. Nitin Aggarwal, Head Services & Sustainability, Signify Innovations India Ltd. • Ms Meena Bisht, DGM-Regulatory and Sustainability, Indus Towers Ltd. • Dr Ishan Purohit, Energy Specialist, IFC • Mr Gautam Das, CEO, Oorjan Cleantech Pvt Ltd. <p>(Presentation by participating Sustainability Officers, followed by moderated Q&A)</p>
<p>03:45 PM - 04:45 PM</p>	<p>Guided Tour of Gual Pahari Campus</p>

Annex II: Participating Chief Sustainability Officers

TERI meeting with Sustainability Officers – 5th March, 2020



Annex III: Consultation with Cement Sector, 21 August 2020



The Energy and Resources Institute


Industry Consultation

'Role of Cement Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India'

21 August, 2020 | 11:30 AM to 01:00 PM

Programme Agenda

Industry Consultation: Role of Cement Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India	
11:30 Hrs - 11:32 Hrs	Welcome Remarks By Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI Council for Business Sustainability (TERI CBS)
11:32 Hrs - 11:40 Hrs	Setting the Context and Introduction to TERI Approach (Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI CBS)
11:40 Hrs - 11:50 Hrs	Role of Cement Sector in accelerating implementation of SDGs in India (Mr Pankaj Kalyani, Research Associate, TERI)
11:50 Hrs - 12:55 Hrs	Working Session: Developing the architecture of SDG Roadmap for Cement sector in India (Moderated by Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya, Associate Director - Resource Efficiency & Governance) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why: Focusing on Key Material Issues for Cement Sector and alignment with MoSPI (GoI)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF)• How: Designing Business Actions for Cement Sector• What & When: Realizing Impacts & Outcomes for Cement sector Priority SDGs
12:55 Hrs - 13:00 Hrs	Closing Remarks & Way Forward

The Industry Consultations are being conducted by TERI under the aegis of a research project supported by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG). TERI is an accredited institute of 

Annex IV: Participating Companies from Cement Sector

Sl. No.	Oganisation	Name	Designation
1	ACC Limited	Ms Monika Shrivastava	Chief Manager - Sustainability and Biodiversity
2	ACC Limited	Mr Suresh Krishna	Chief Manager - Energy & Environment
3	ACC Ltd	Mr C Kurien	Head-Business Services (SDG)
4	Ambuja Cements Limited	Mr Sanjay K Singh	Head (Env & Sustainability)
5	Ambuja Cements Limited	Mr Saurabh Allen	Manager - Sustainability
6	Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA)	Ms Rachana Sharma	Senior Manager - Environment
7	Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA)	Mr Aakash Gupta	
8	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd	Mr Anupam Badola	Manager - Sustainability
9	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd	Mr Ashwani Pahuja	Executive Director, Chief Climate & Sustainability Officer
10	HeidelbergCement India Limited	Mr S K Tiwari	Director - Technical
11	HeidelbergCement India Limited	Mr Gulshan Bajaj	Vice President - Technical
12	HeidelbergCement India Limited	Mr R Venkatesan	Country Head - EHS
13	JK Cement	Mr Shambu Singh	Company Secretary & AVP, Legal (BR Head)
14	JK Cement	Mr Yagyesh Gupta	Chief Procurement Officer
15	JK Lakshmi Cement	Mr. Naveen Kumar Sharma	Sr. Vice President (Works)
16	Nuvoco Vistas Corp Ltd.	Mr Vinit Trivedi	Senior Construction Manager
17	Prism Cement Limited	Mr. D K Singh	Asstt. General Manager
18	Shree Cement Ltd	Dr. Anil Kumar Trivedi	Chief Sustainability Officer
19	Shree Cement Ltd	Mr Vinod Paliwal	Manager Sustainability & Environment
20	STAR Cements	Mr Pankaj Kejriwal	Executive Director
21	UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED	Mr. Naveen Kumar Sharma	WHOLE TIME DIRECTOR
22	UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED	Mr. Abhishek Bhardwaj	Sr. Engineer
23	UDAIPUR CEMENT WORKS LIMITED	Mr. Hitesh Sukhwal	Sr. Manager
24	Ultratech Cement	Mr Vishal Bhavsar	Head - Corporate Sustainability
25	UltraTech Cement	Ms Shashi Shetty	Manager
26	UltraTech Cement	Mr Arvind Bodhankar	CSO

Annex V: Consultation with Chemical Sector, 10 August 2020



The Energy and Resources Institute


Industry Consultation

'Role of Chemicals Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India'

10 August, 2020 | 11:30 AM to 01:00 PM

Programme Agenda

Industry Consultation: Role of Chemicals Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India	
11:30 Hrs - 11:32 Hrs	Welcome Remarks By Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI Council for Business Sustainability (TERI CBS)
11:32 Hrs - 11:40 Hrs	Setting the Context and Introduction to TERI Approach <i>(Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI CBS)</i>
11:40 Hrs - 11:50 Hrs	Role of Chemicals Sector in accelerating implementation of SDGs in India <i>(Mr Pankaj Kalyani, Research Associate, TERI)</i>
11:50 Hrs - 12:55 Hrs	Working Session: Developing the architecture of SDG Roadmap for Chemicals sector in India <i>(Moderated by Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya, Associate Director - Resource Efficiency & Governance)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why: Focusing on Key Material Issues for Chemicals Sector and alignment with MoSPI (GoI)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF)• How: Designing Business Actions for Chemicals Sector• What & When: Realizing Impacts & Outcomes for Chemicals sector Priority SDGs
12:55 Hrs - 13:00 Hrs	Closing Remarks & Way Forward

The Industry Consultations are being conducted by TERI under the aegis of a research project supported by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG). TERI is an accredited institute of 

Annex VI: Participating Companies from Chemical Sector

Sl. No.	Oganisation	Name	Designation
1	Amtcor	Mr Pravin Mallick	Sustainability Director, Asia Pacific and China
2	Atul Industries	Mr Ajit Singh Batra	General Manager - Business Development, Floras Business
3	BASF India Limited	Ms Sunita Sule	Corporate Affairs Director, South Asia
4	Bayer Group of Companies in India	Mr. Suhas R. Joshi	Head - Sustainable Business Development
5	Cadila Healthcare Limited	Mr. Dhaval N. Soni	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (BR Head)
6	Chemfab Alkalis Limited	Mr T. Jayachander	GM-Technical
7	Cipla Limited	Mr Rajendra Chopra	Company Secretary (BR Head)
8	Clariant Chemicals India Limited	Mr Murali Puthige	Head - ESHA
9	Coromandel Fertilisers	Mr P Venkateswara Rao	Senior Manager
10	Dabur India	Dr Priyank Arya	Head EHS Corporate Dabur India Ltd.
11	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	Mr. Srinivasa Chari	Associate Director Safety Health & Enviroment
12	GHCL Limited	Ms Sarika Mahajan	Sustainability
13	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd	Mr. Birinder Singh	General manager (Projects)
14	JB Chemicals & Pharma	Mayur C. Mehta	Company Secretary & Vice President - Compliance (BR Head)
15	Jubilant Life Sciences Limited	Mr KVS Satish Kumar	Chief Sustainability Officer
16	Lupin Limited	Mr Pavan Kumar	General Manager - Corporate EHS
17	Nagarjuna Fert	Dr Banibrata Pandey	Vice President & Head - Emerging Technologies Division
18	Nagarjuna Fert	Mr Jitendra Singh	CIO & Head-Business Excellence
19	Navin Flourine International	Niraj Mankad	Company Secretary
20	RCF Limited	Mr Abir Banerjee	Executive Director
21	Reliance India Ltd	Ms Mitika Bajpai	Sustainability Manager

22	Reliance India Ltd	Mr Nitin Kumar	
23	Shri Ram Rayons (a DCM Shriram Ind. Ltd.)	Mr Harish Kumar Arora	Energy Manager & AGM Power Plant
24	Shriram Alkali and Chemicals	Mr K.R. Vaidya	Sr. vice President & Unit Head
25	SRF Limited	Ms Nitika Dhawan	Head - Corporate Communications
26	Supreme Petrochem Limited	Mr Amol Desai	Head Business Development (EPS)
27	Tata Chemicals Limited	Ms Alka Talwar	Head - CSR
28	UPL Limited	Dr Mritunjay Chaubey	Global Vice President, Environment & Sustainability
29	UPL Limited	Mr Pradeep Mishra	Gr GM - SCM
30	UPL Limited	Mr Sagar Kaushik	COO

Annex VII: Consultation with Automobile Sector, 4 August 2020



The Energy and Resources Institute


Industry Consultation

'Role of Automobile Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India'

4 August, 2020 | 11:30 AM to 01:00 PM

Programme Agenda

Industry Consultation: Role of Automobile Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India	
11:30 Hrs - 11:32 Hrs	Welcome Remarks By Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI Council for Business Sustainability (TERI CBS)
11:32 Hrs - 11:40 Hrs	Setting the Context and Introduction to TERI Approach <i>(Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI CBS)</i>
11:40 Hrs - 11:50 Hrs	Role of Automobile Sector in accelerating implementation of SDGs in India <i>(Ms Ria Sinha, Fellow, TERI)</i>
11:50 Hrs - 12:55 Hrs	Working Session: Developing the architecture of SDG Roadmap for Automobile sector in India <i>(Moderated by Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya, Associate Director - Resource Efficiency & Governance)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why: Focusing on Key Material Issues for Automobile Sector and alignment with MoSPI (GoI)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF)• How: Designing Business Actions for Automobile Sector• What & When: Realizing Impacts & Outcomes for Automobile sector Priority SDGs
12:55 Hrs - 13:00 Hrs	Closing Remarks & Way Forward

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Annex VIII: Participating Companies from Automobile Sector

Sl. No.	Oganisation	Name	Designation
1	Ashok Leyland	Mr G V N Prasad	VP - EHVT-Product Development
2	Ashok Leyland Limited	Mr Saravanakumar KS	General Manager - EV & eMobility Solutions
3	BMW Group	Mr Vinod Pandey	Director-Government and External Affairs, CSR
4	Eicher Motors	Ms Bidisha Dey	
5	Eicher Motors	Mr Sekar Ganapathi	
6	Ford India	Mr. Senthil S. kumar	Environment Manager - India Environmental Quality Office Asia Pacific & Africa
7	Hero Group	Mr Ashwani Sharma	General Manager. (Chairman's Office)
8	Honda Car India	Mr Yash Pal Sachar	
9	Mahindra Group	Mr Hitesh Kataria	Deputy Manager
10	Mahindra Group	Mr Anirban Ghosh	Chief Sustainability Officer - Mahindra Group
11	Mahindra Group	Mr Anand Marathe	Deputy General Manager – Group Sustainability
12	Maruti Suzuki India Limited	Dr. Deepak Jain	AVP
13	Maruti Suzuki India Limited	Mr Ashish Chutani	Head - Government Affairs
14	Maruti Suzuki India Ltd	Mr Madan Bansode	DGM (Environment)
15	Mercedes-Benz India Private Ltd (Daimler)	Mr Ishan Mohan Kamat	Manager – Environmental Compliance and Projects
16	Nissan India	Mr. Abhishek Mahapatra	Vice President & Head of Communications, Corporate Affairs, CSR
17	Royal Enfield	Mr Subramanian Venkatachalam	
18	Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)	Mr Saurabh Rohilla	Associate Director
19	Tata Motors Limited	Mr. Abhay Pathak	Sustainability Lead & AGM - Environmental Science, Engineering Research Centre, Pimpri Pune 411018 India

20	Tata Motors Limited	Mr Prasad Phadke	Divisional Manager - Corporate Strategy
21	Toyota Kirolskar Motors Ltd	Mr Nishant Kalra	Head - Technical Affairs
22	Toyota Kirolskar Motors Ltd	Mr Vikram Gulati	
23	TVS Motor Company Ltd	Mr D A Dananjaya	General Manager - PE

Annex IX: Consultation with Oil & Gas Sector, 7 August 2020



The Energy and Resources Institute


Industry Consultation

'Role of Oil & Gas Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India'

7 August, 2020 | 11:30 AM to 01:00 PM

Programme Agenda

Industry Consultation: Role of Oil & Gas Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India	
11:30 Hrs - 11:32 Hrs	Welcome Remarks By Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI Council for Business Sustainability (TERI CBS)
11:32 Hrs - 11:40 Hrs	Setting the Context and Introduction to TERI Approach (Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI CBS)
11:40 Hrs - 11:50 Hrs	Role of Oil & Gas Sector in accelerating implementation of SDGs in India (Ms Shaily Kedia, Fellow, TERI)
11:50 Hrs - 12:55 Hrs	Working Session: Developing the architecture of SDG Roadmap for Oil & Gas sector in India (Moderated by Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya, Associate Director - Resource Efficiency & Governance) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why: Focusing on Key Material Issues for Oil & Gas Sector and alignment with MoSPI (Gol)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF)• How: Designing Business Actions for Oil & Gas Sector• What & When: Realizing Impacts & Outcomes for Oil & Gas sector Priority SDGs
12:55 Hrs - 13:00 Hrs	Closing Remarks & Way Forward

The Industry Consultations are being conducted by TERI under the aegis of a research project supported by the National Foundation for Corporate Governance (NFCG). TERI is an accredited institute of 

Annex X: Participating Companies from Oil & Gas Sector

Sl. No.	Oganisation	Name	Designation
1	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Mr Ashish Gupta	Chief Manager – Sustainable Development
2	BP India Services Ltd.	Ms Nasra Roy	Head - CSR
3	BP India Services Ltd.	Mr. Anshul Mathur	Vice President: Communications & External Affairs
4	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Mr G Sreenivasa Murthy	DGM (Process Engineering)
5	Federation of Indian Petroleum Industry	Mr Praveen Rai	Deputy Director (Economic Policy & Planning)
6	GAIL (India) Limited	Mr. Arvind Kumar Namdeo	General Manager (Sustainable Development)
7	GAIL (India) Limited	Mr. R K Mittal	Chief General Manger (SD)
8	GAIL (India) Limited	Mr. Anand Acharya	Deputy Manager (Corporate Planning - Sustainability Core Team)
9	H-Energy	Mr Abhirup Bhattacharya	VP-Business Development
10	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Dr Zakir Molla	General Manager (CSR)
11	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	Mr Keshav Singhal	Manager-Sustainability
12	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	Mr Shantanu Gupta	CGM I/c AE&SD
13	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	Mr Aashish Mathur	GM (SD)
14	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	Mr Himanshu Arora	M (SD)
15	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	Safalya Mishra	M (SD)
16	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	Ms Avantika Garg	AM (SD)
17	Mahanagar Gas Ltd	Mr. Rajesh Wagle	Sr General Manager (Commercial)
18	Numaligarh Oil Refinery Ltd	Mr Alok Nath	CM(ENV)
19	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	Mr K.P. Balaraman	GM -(P), Carbon Management and Sustainability Group
20	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	Mr Sanjay Kishore Shrivastava	Group General Manager (Drilling)
21	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	Mr Kunal Roy	Deputy General Manager (Chemistry)
22	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	Ms Sudha Gupta	Executive Engineer (Electrical)
23	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	Ms Anuradha Rani	Senior Chemist
24	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	Ms Kiran Upadhyay	Junior Technical Assistant (Chemistry)
25	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	Mr Mukesh Kumar	Deputy General Manager (Chemistry)

26	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd	Mr Vinod Kumar	Superintending Chemist
27	Oil India Ltd	Mr. Biswajit Roy	Director – BD, RE
28	Oil India Ltd	Mr. Joydev Lahiri	General Manager (Engg & HSE)
29	Oil India Ltd	Mr. Kishore K Das	Dy. Chief Engineer (Pipeline Project)
30	Reliance Industries Ltd	Ms Mitika Bajpai	Sustainability Manager
31	Reliance Industries Ltd	Mr Nitin Kumar	Manager
32	Shell India	Mr. Anindya Chowdhury	Country Lead - Gas/LNG (New Business Development and Strategy)
33	Shell India	Mr. Saurabh Agrawal	BDM
34	Vedanta Ltd	Mr Gaurav Sarup	Lead – Group Sustainability
35		Ms Aradhya Singh	
36	GAIL (India) Limited	Ms Rupal Tyagi	
37	Oil India Ltd	Ms Bansuri Das	Manager, HSE

Annex XI: Consultation with Power Sector, 5 August 2020




The Energy and Resources Institute

Industry Consultation 'Role of Power Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India' 5 August, 2020 | 11:30 AM to 01:00 PM

Programme Agenda

Industry Consultation: Role of Power Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India	
11:30 Hrs - 11:32 Hrs	Welcome Remarks By Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI Council for Business Sustainability (TERI CBS)
11:32 Hrs - 11:40 Hrs	Setting the Context and Introduction to TERI Approach <i>(Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI CBS)</i>
11:40 Hrs - 11:50 Hrs	Role of Power Sector in accelerating implementation of SDGs in India <i>(Ms Shaily Kedia, Fellow, TERI)</i>
11:50 Hrs - 12:55 Hrs	Working Session: Developing the architecture of SDG Roadmap for Power sector in India <i>(Moderated by Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya, Associate Director - Resource Efficiency & Governance)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why: Focusing on Key Material Issues for Power Sector and alignment with MoSPI (Govt)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF)• How: Designing Business Actions for Power Sector• What & When: Realizing Impacts & Outcomes for Power sector Priority SDGs
12:55 Hrs - 13:00 Hrs	Closing Remarks & Way Forward

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Annex XII: Participating Companies from Power Sector

Sl. No.	Oganisation	Name	Designation
1	Adani Green Energy	Dr. Manish Karna	Head- Business development
2	Adani Power Limited	Mr. Abhilakh Singh	Technical Advisor
3	Amplus Energy	Ms. Ritu Lal	VP - Business Development
4	Avaada Group	Mr Ravi Verma	Head, Strategic Affairs & Policy
5	Avaada Group	Ms Shipra Arora	Assistant Manager - Strategic Affairs and Po
6	CESC Ltd	Mr Sanjoy Mukherjee	Vice President (Distribution & Transmission)
7	CESC Ltd	Mr Rajib Das	DGM
8	CLP India Pvt Ltd	Mr Santanu Satapathy	Dy Manager - Environment
9	Coal India Limited (CIL)	Mr T K Mukherjee	General Manager (Environment) Environment Division Kolkata
10	Fourth Partner Energy	Ms Nithya Balakrishnan	Head – Policy & MarCom
11	Greenko Group	Mr. Vijay Joshi	Senior Manager
12	Hiranandani Energy	Mr Abhirup Bhattacharya	VP-Business Development
13	India Power Corporation Ltd	Mr Abhishek	MD's Office
14	India Power Corporation Ltd	Mr Kumar Deo	
15	IPPAI	Mr Anil Rai	
16	IPPAI	Ms Neetu Nair	
17	Jindal Steel & Power	Mr Jagdish Kumar Soni	Group Executive Vice President (Environment)
18	Jindal Steel & Power	Mr Manish Kharbanda	Head - Corporate Affairs, CSR, Environment, Functions
19	JSW	Mr Badal Balchandani	
20	JSW Energy Ltd	Mr Prabodha Acharya	Chief Sustainability Officer
21	Mahindra Susten	Ms Sohini Gupta	Manager - Sustainability
22	Mundra Solar Pvt. Ltd (Adani Solar)	Baskara Pandian. T	General Manager - Cell Plant
23	Mytrah Energy (India) Private Limited	Mr Suranjan Sarkar	Head EHS
24	NTPC Limited	Mr Pradeep Kumar	
25	NTPC Ltd	Mr Biswarup Basu	CGM (SSEA)
26	NTPC Ltd	Mr Tauqir Abbasi	Sustainability Manager
27	PTC India Ltd	Mr C M Verma	Asst. VP
28	PTC India Ltd	Ms Sneh Daheriya	Asst. VP, Corporate Development
29	RenewPower	Ms Vaishali Sinha	Chief CSR, Sustainability and Communicatio
30	RenewPower	Mr Jitendra Routray	Head - CSR
31	Sterlite Power	Ms Namrata Mukherjee	Head - Policy Advocacy
32	Tata Power	Ms. Shalini Singh	Chief Sustainability- Tata Power
33	Torrent Power Limited	Mr. Sanjay Dalal	Executive Director
34	Vedanta	Mr Mitesh Pandya	AVP - Sustainability and CSR
35	Vedanta	Ms Preeti Rawat	CSR Professional

36	Vedanta	Mr Rajappa Shettar	
37	Vedanta	Ms Kritika Bhatt	
38	Vedanta	Ms Tejasvini Ahuja	
39	Vedanta Power	Mr Gaurav Sarup	Lead – Group Sustainability

Annex XIII: Consultation with Engineering Sector, 11 August 2020



The Energy and Resources Institute


Industry Consultation

'Role of Engineering Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India'

11 August, 2020 | 11:30 AM to 01:00 PM

Programme Agenda

Industry Consultation: Role of Engineering Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India	
11:30 Hrs - 11:32 Hrs	Welcome Remarks By Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI Council for Business Sustainability (TERI CBS)
11:32 Hrs - 11:40 Hrs	Setting the Context and Introduction to TERI Approach (Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI CBS)
11:40 Hrs - 11:50 Hrs	Role of Engineering Sector in accelerating implementation of SDGs in India (Ms Ria Sinha, Fellow, TERI)
11:50 Hrs - 12:55 Hrs	Working Session: Developing the architecture of SDG Roadmap for Engineering sector in India (Moderated by Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya, Associate Director - Resource Efficiency & Governance) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why: Focusing on Key Material Issues for Engineering Sector and alignment with MoSPI (GoI)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF)• How: Designing Business Actions for Engineering Sector• What & When: Realizing Impacts & Outcomes for Engineering sector Priority SDGs
12:55 Hrs - 13:00 Hrs	Closing Remarks & Way Forward

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Annex XIV: Participating Companies from Engineering Sector

Sl. No.	Oganisation	Name	Designation
1	3M	Ms. Pavithra Gouribidanur	Manager-Sustainability and Product Stewardship
2	3M	Mr Sanjai Kumar Gupta	Head – Government Affairs & Market
3	ABB India Limited	Mr Yogendra Patwardhan	Vice President
4	Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)	Mr R N Bagdalkar	Director (Human Resources)
5	Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)	Mr Saumitra Prasad Sonker	Senior Engineer
6	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd	Mr Rajesh Kohli	General Manager - Corporate Technology Management
7	Blue Star Engineering & Electronics Ltd	Mr Jitendra Bhambure	Advisor, Technology
8	Cummins India Ltd	Mr. Anubhav Kapoor	Group Vice President Legal & Group Company Secretary
9	Danfoss Industries Pvt Ltd	Mr Nagahari Krishna	Director - Strategic Initiatives & External Affairs
10	Engineers India Ltd	Mr Rajiv Agarwal	Sr GM
11	Exide India	Mr Sourabha Datta	Senior Vice President-Marketing and Sales
12	Exide India	Mr Sudipto Roy	Head - Corporate Communications
13	Forbes Marshall	Mr. Ravi Prem	Chief Operation Officer - Engineering
14	Greaves Cotton	Mr. Mohanan Manikram	Executive Director
15	Havells India Ltd.	Mr Anil Sharma	Head- Corporate Communication, CSR & Sustainability
16	Havells India Ltd.	Mr Pradeep Menon	Sr. GM & Head - Technical (Solar)
17	Honeywell Automation India Ltd.	Mr Ashwini Channan	Senior Director - Government Relations
18	Honeywell Automation India Ltd.	Mr Mandeep Singh	Manager
19	Schneider India	Mr Aalok Deshmukh	General Manager, Energy Efficiency
20	Siemens	Mr Girish P	Head of Strategy
21	Siemens	Ms Anupam Nidhi	Head - Corporate Citizenship
22	Siemens	Mr Chirag Shah	Chief Manager - Marketing
23	Thermax Ltd	Mr Shahnavaz Khan	Sr Manager
24	Thermax Ltd	Mr Vivek Taneja	Business Head - Waste to Wealth and New Initiatives

25	UOP India Pvt. Ltd (Honeywell)	Mr Sudipto Chakraborty	Advanced Materials Leader, Honeywell India Technology Center (HITC)
26	UOP India Pvt. Ltd (Honeywell)	Mr Raman Singh	Research & Development Engineer - Refrigeration, HITC
27	Cummins India Ltd	Mr Nikhil Vyankatesh Surdi	

Annex XV: Consultation with ICT Sector, 31 July 2020



The Energy and Resources Institute

Industry Consultation

'Role of ICT Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India'

31 July, 2020 | 11:30 AM to 01:00 PM

Programme Agenda

Industry Consultation: Role of ICT Sector in accomplishing SDGs in India	
11:30 Hrs - 11:32 Hrs	Welcome Remarks By Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI Council for Business Sustainability (TERI CBS)
11:32 Hrs - 11:40 Hrs	Setting the Context and Introduction to TERI Approach (Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI CBS)
11:40 Hrs - 11:50 Hrs	Role of ICT Sector in accelerating implementation of SDGs in India (Ms Pooja Kumar, Fellow, TERI)
11:50 Hrs - 12:55 Hrs	Working Session: Developing the architecture of SDG Roadmap for ICT sector in India (Moderated by Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya, Associate Director - Resource Efficiency & Governance) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why: Focusing on Key Material Issues for ICT Sector and alignment with MoSPI (Govt)'s National Indicator Framework (NIF)• How: Designing Business Actions for ICT Sector• What & When: Realizing Impacts & Outcomes for ICT sector Priority SDGs
12:55 Hrs - 13:00 Hrs	Closing Remarks & Way Forward

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Annex XVI: Participating Companies from ICT Sector

Sl. No.	Oganisation	Name	Designation
1	Capgemini	Ms Mrittika Roy	Manager-India Sustainability Program & Smart Energy Services Energy & Utilities (CALORie - COE)
2	Flipkart	Ms Dharashree Panda	Associate Director - Sustainability
3	Flipkart	Mr Mahesh Pratap Singh	Head of Sustainability
4	Genpact India	Mr Amit Ganguly	AVP- Infrastructure & Logistics, responsible for Projects & Engineering, and EHS and Sustainability
5	HCL Infosystems Ltd	Mr. Tanay Gogoi	Head - Corporates Communications
6	HCL Technologies	Mr. Sudheendra Nadig	Group Manager - HSE
7	Indus Tower	Ms Meena Bisht	Sr Manager
8	Indus Tower	Mr Manoj Kumar Singh	Vice President - Regulatory Affairs & CSR
9	Infosys	Ms Mathsy Kutty	Regional Manager
10	Infosys	Mr Bose Varghese	Head – Sustainability
11	Infosys Technologies Ltd	Mr Guruprakash Sastry	Regional Head – Infrastructure & Green Initiatives
12	Microsoft India	Ms Manju Dhasmana	Lead - Community Affairs/Corporate Social Responsibility
13	MINDTREE	Pendekanti Surendra Kumar	Head - Sustainability
14	NASSCOM	Mr S Jayakumar	
15	NASSCOM	Mr Ashish Aggarwal	
16	NASSCOM	Mr Gaurav Hazra	
17	Tata Communications	Ms Supriya Singh	Head - Corporate Social Responsibility
18	TATA Consultancy Services	Mr Sumit Shrivastava	Corporate Sustainability
19	TATA Consultancy Services	Mr Tushar Wase	
20	TC Infotech	Mr Nitin Kalothia	Associate Partner
21	Tech Mahindra	Mr. Sandeep Chandana	Sustainability Head
22	Wipro India	Mr Lingraj Dinni	Group Manager, Sustainability
23	Wipro India	Mr Akshay Gahlot	Sustainability Professional

Annex XVII: Agenda – India Sustainability Leadership Summit 2020, 28 August 2020



Agenda

14:00 hrs – 14:10 hrs	Welcome by Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, TERI
14:10 hrs – 15:10 hrs	<p>Thought Leadership Panel</p> <p>Chairperson: Amb Ajai Malhotra, Distinguished Fellow, TERI</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr S.V. Ramana Murthy, Additional Director General - Social Statistics Division, National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India • Ms Shloka Nath, Executive Director, India Climate Collaborative; and Head-Sustainability & Special Projects, Tata Trusts • Mr Simon Stolp, Country Lead (India) - Energy & Extractives, World Bank Group • Mr Atul Bagai, Country Head of UN Environment in India
15:10 hrs – 16:10 hrs	<p>CEO Panel</p> <p>Chairperson: Dr Ajay Mathur, Director General, TERI</p> <p>Theme Setting: Dr Maria Mendiluce, Chief Executive Officer, The We Mean Business Coalition [Build Back Better - applying a climate and resilience lens to longer-term economic stimulus]</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Mahendra Singhi, Managing Director and CEO, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd • Mr R Mukundan, Managing Director, Tata Chemicals Ltd • Mr Satish Magar, Chairman & Managing Director, Magarpatta Township Development & Construction Company Ltd; and President, CREDAI • Mr Vineet Mittal, Chairman, AVAADA Group • Mr Sarwant Singh, Managing Partner - Middle East, Africa and South Asia at Frost & Sullivan
16:10 hrs – 16:15 hrs	Vote of Thanks by Mr Arupendra Nath Mullick, Vice-President, TERI Council for Business Sustainability