Session 1: "Start spreading the news": Sharing Corporate Experience in GHG Mitigation

Understanding the responsibility and importance of managing greenhouse gas emissions, more than 1000 companies around the world are pricing their carbon internally or plan to do it in the next one or two years. Contributing to the India's commitment to reduce emissions intensity by 33% - 35% by 2030 from 2005 levels in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs), leading Indian companies have also taken several initiatives towards a low carbon pathway and GHG mitigation. At the same time, there are challenges and opportunities to upscale these initiatives for low carbon business.

In India, there are currently six companies (Tata Group, Mahindra Group, Arvind Ltd, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd, HCC Ltd and YES Bank) signatories to the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC), managed by the World Bank group, which brings together leaders from across government, the private sector and civil society to share experience working with carbon pricing and to expand the evidence base for the most effective carbon pricing systems and policies.

Further, the TERI- World Bank study found that out of these six companies who have adopted internal carbon pricing methods i.e. Shadow, Explicit and Implicit price, over 50% have adopted a shadow price in their organization, 25% are putting an explicit price and 25% have put an implicit price to carbon emissions. Plus, 35% of respondent companies are planning to bring in carbon pricing in the next 1 or 2 years.

The session aims to learn and share business case for measuring GHG emissions and opportunities for further reduction using innovative technologies, methods like putting an internal cost to carbon, among other options.

Key Questions:

1. What are some cost effective technologies/methods for GHG emission reduction and how can these technologies/methods be up scaled?
2. How existing national schemes like PAT and REC are helping companies towards GHG mitigation?
3. What measures have been taken by your company to meet GHG reduction targets?
4. Questions for CPLC members:

- What strategies you have taken to arrive at an internal carbon price?
- What have been the impacts of implementing internal carbon price as a tool to mitigate GHG emissions, on your business

5. Questions for Peer Leads (IFC/CDP/WRI)
    - How to effectively determine a right price on carbon?
    - How global companies are evaluating an internal carbon?
    - How to reduce GHG emissions by taking effective energy efficiency measures?

Session 2: "Making the mare go": Financing Challenges

Financing has been identified as one of the key challenges for climate change adaptation and mitigation. According to UNFCCC, current levels of funding will be insufficient to fulfill the needed future financial flows. Major changes in business as usual methods and increased financial support are required to more away from unsustainable developmental paths and lock in the effects of climate change. While only 20-25 percent of investment is flowing into the developing countries currently, a much larger investment flow will be required as the energy demand will hugely increase because of their accelerated economic growth.

There is now an increased global momentum behind putting a price on carbon emissions with support from both private and public sector. Private sector investments contribute to more than 80% of investment and financial flows. One way of enabling greater funding is through carbon markets where the private sector gets involved by translating their GHG emissions in economic terms. Investors too are calling for carbon pricing as they recognize it as a means to mitigate material risk from current and future climate change regulations, hence driving investments to clean energy and low carbon alternatives. It stimulates clean technology adoption and market innovation, fuelling new, low-carbon drivers of economic growth.

Key Questions:

1. What role does responsible investment play to accelerate climate mitigation action? How has the momentum been in the Indian context?
2. What have been the global Climate Financing momentum and its possible implications on the Indian Economy?
3. How can finance catalyze implementation of energy efficiency measures?
4. What role can financial institutes play in putting a national carbon trading platform in place?