

## CONFERENCE

# “Role of Transition Finance and Transitional Technologies in India’s Industrial Decarbonization”

**Date:** 04 December 2025

**Time:** 9:30 – 02:00

**Venue:** IHC, Marigold Hall, New Delhi

### Introduction

India has set targets to become energy-independent, or ‘Atmanirbhar’, by 2047 and to achieve Net-Zero Emissions (NZE) by 2070. Achieving both targets would require India to shift its reliance away from domestically available energy sources and to decarbonize end-use sectors, including industries, power, transport, buildings, and agriculture. According to the Energy Transitions Commission (ETC), 80-90% of decarbonization can be achieved through zero-carbon electricity from renewable energy sources and low-carbon fuels/feedstock. However, not all economic activities can be electrified or shifted to alternative fuels.

Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) will play a vital role in decarbonizing the remaining 10-20% of the economy, particularly in industrial sectors that rely on fossil fuels and lack viable low-carbon alternatives.

### Why CCUS?

Steel is the largest source of industrial emissions, accounting for 7 – 10% of total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in India. Except for CCUS, there is currently no technologically feasible and economically viable option for deep decarbonizing the blast furnace-basic oxygen furnace (BF-BOF) steel production route and cement kilns.

The Government of India is also increasingly focusing on the gasification of domestic coal as a measure to reduce its dependence on imported energy sources. This may be economically beneficial for certain industrial sectors such as steel and chemicals.

### Why Transition Finance?

While CCUS and other transitional activities are essential to decarbonizing hard-to-abate sectors, they often fall outside the scope of conventional ‘green finance’, which is designed to fund activities that are already aligned with net-zero pathways. Building on this, there is a need for a separate class of financing called ‘Transition Finance’ that will bridge the inability of the green finance market to finance such transitional activities, as they are not completely net-zero. It enables investments in pathways that reduce emissions in the near and medium term while supporting industries in their shift toward long-term net-zero solutions.

## AGENDA

Time	Activity
9.30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00-10:10	<b>Opening remarks by</b> Vivek Sen, Director, CPI
10:10-10:20	<b>Special Address</b> Financial Institution – TBD
10:20-10:30	<b>Keynote Address by</b> Niti Aayog Representative
10:30-10:45	<b>Report Launch 1: Role of CCUS in Decarbonizing India's Iron &amp; Steel Sector (Dastur Energy and CPI)</b>  <b>Report Launch 2: Financing Transitional Activities in the Iron and Steel Sector (CPI)</b>
10:45 – 11:30	<b>Session 1</b>
10:45-11:30	<b>CCUS – Technology Perspective (10-minute presentation by Dastur, followed by panel discussion)</b>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dastur representative (Moderator)</li> <li>2. Ministry of Steel</li> <li>3. Iron &amp; Steel Industry Player 1 (Sail/Tata/JSW/(AM/NS))</li> <li>4. Iron &amp; Steel Industry Player 2 (Sail/Tata/JSW/(AM/NS))</li> <li>5. Department of Science &amp; Technology</li> <li>6. Academia - IIT Bombay Representative</li> </ol> Q&A (10 minutes)
11:30 – 12:15	<b>Session 2</b>
11:30-12:15	<b>Transition Finance Perspective (10-minute presentation by CPI followed by panel discussion)</b>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SED representative (Moderator)</li> <li>2. International Research Institution – Mission Possible Partnership</li> <li>3. Intellicap- Carbon Market Expert</li> <li>4. Asian Development Bank / World Bank</li> <li>5. Ministry of Finance</li> <li>6. Climate Bonds Initiatives</li> </ol> Q&A (10 minutes)
12:15 - 12:30	<b>Closing Remarks &amp; Vote of Thanks</b>
12:30 onwards	<b>Lunch</b>