Our National Electric Mobility Programme is supporting the mandate of setting up a wider and robust charging infrastructure being established across the nation. The initiative has brought a steadily increasing fleet of 2-wheelers, 3- wheelers and 4- wheelers to Indian roads, supported by lease/buy options, solar carports and public charging infrastructure. Going ahead, Convergence aims to create a suite of awareness building, O&M, scrapping value optimisation and financing schemes by stacking central, state and OEM offerings to reduce upfront costs by 40%.

Seen at a macro scale, our work has been a powerful catalyst for Make in India. It has aggressively stimulated sectors by unlocking demand. New jobs have been created at the intersection of energy, sustainability, and business. Most importantly, the benefits of a new energy and innovation landscape are being accessed by citizens in India's remotest regions. The decade ahead will see us venture into even more sectors and geographies with a stronger sense of purpose and commitment. We will harness the innovation capital of India's youth, the latent but powerful scale of India's billion-plus market, and the strong political will that India has to usher in a brighter, greener, and cleaner future for its people.

# TOP ENERGY TRENDS FROM INDIA & ACROSS THE GLOBE

- **India Energy Outlook 2021**

  India Energy Outlook 2021 explores the opportunities and challenges ahead for India as it seeks to ensure reliable, affordable and sustainable energy to a growing population. The report examines pathways out of the crisis that emerged from the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as longer-term trends, exploring how India's energy sector might evolve to 2040 under a range of scenarios.

- **Transforming India's energy efficiency market by unlocking the potential of private ESCOs**

  India is one of the world's largest energy consumers. Electricity demand, driven by economic development, population growth, urbanization, and an expanding middle class, is growing rapidly—the government must look to creative solutions to meet it. Energy efficiency implemented through energy services companies (ESCOs) has great potential to address this challenge. Worldwide, the scaling up of demand-side energy efficiency initiatives has become one of the most promising and cost-effective solutions to enhance energy security, avoid power outages, and reduce greenhouse gases and local emissions—while supporting job creation.

- **Expanding India's energy efficiency sector**

  Increased greenhouse gas emissions as a result of India's increased energy consumption and the country's future dependence on fossil fuels to serve its energy security have raised serious environmental concerns. As an emerging economy, India has a huge opportunity to meet its development goals in minimal energy consumption. Energy efficiency, termed as 'the first fuel' by the International Energy Agency (IEA), will play a pivotal role in determining an optimal energy portfolio for India and has increasingly becoming a key pillar of energy transformation policies in the world.

- **Making Energy Efficiency Bankable in India**

  In a continent that is starved for energy and infrastructure, it is an enigma that India's markets for energy efficiency have yet to take off. The crux of the problem relies in that politicians, policy-makers and financiers have yet to realize that energy efficiency is inexpensive and easily scalable when compared to the development of large-scale power plants. The Indian focus is very much on increasing energy generation rather than avoiding the use of energy in the first place. India needs to value each kilowatt hour (kWh) of energy saved on par with each unit of energy generated. As such, the first policy choice in the path towards energy security and energy for all must be encouraging industry and consumers to use energy more efficiently.

- **India's Energy Mix and the Pathways to Sustainable Development**

  India is one of the world's fastest-growing economies, with rising urbanization and an expanding middle class. The country will account for 25% of the rise in global energy use by 2040 and will have record growth in energy demand over the next several decades. India's energy profile continues to be heavily dominated by fossil fuel–based sources: by 2040, 42% of the new demand will be met by coal, and the country is projected to be among the largest oil consumers. India contributed 2.48 billion tons of carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) in 2019, which amounted to 7% of global $CO_2$ emissions.

# 12th Raising Day Celebration