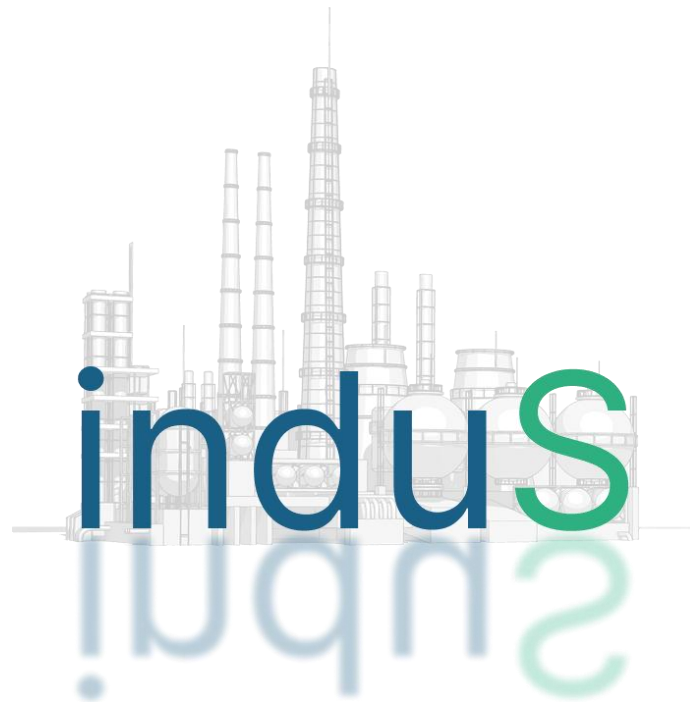


induS

Indicc Initiative on Sustainable Industrialisation

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About This Newsletter

induS — an *Indicc Initiative on Sustainable Industrialisation*, is a monthly read tracking the policy, market, financial, regulatory and climate realities shaping the sustainability transition for Indian industries, with a particular focus on MSMEs.

Each issue brings together Indicc's own research insights, convening outcomes and opinion pieces alongside curated signals from policy, finance, technology and climate landscape, distilling what matters for enterprise owners, industry bodies, policymakers and practitioners working at the intersection of industrial growth and sustainability.

induS is for those who believe that staying informed is the first act of staying competitive at a time when capital, regulations, policies and climate, each in their own way, demanding that industry must take sustainability seriously.

Please write to us at info@indicc.in with your thoughts, suggestions and recommendations.

INDICC REPORTS

Outcome Report of the Roundtable on Right to Repair (RTR): An Agenda for Consumer Welfare, Climate Action, and Employment

This report presents the discussions and outcomes of the Roundtable on ***“Right to Repair: An Agenda for Consumer Welfare, Climate Action, and Employment”*** held in New Delhi on 23rd June 2026. Organised by the New Indian Consumer Initiative (NICI) - an Indicc initiative, in partnership with the Centre for Energy & People (CEEP), Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), and the Federation of Indian Micro and Small & Medium Enterprises (FISME), the roundtable brought together experts from consumer organisations, academia, environmental sustainability, labour, law, and public policy. The roundtable was conducted as part of series of activities undertaken by NICI on Repair Economy which includes Indicc’s participation and intervention on Right to Repair workshop organised by Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA), Government of India, Research, Surveys and Quizzes on repair economy, in particular Right to repair.

DoCA has been actively working on a ‘Repairability Index’ to allow consumers to make better purchasing decisions based on the extent of repairability. The focus currently is on mobiles and electronics, and will eventually expand to consumer durables, agricultural equipment and automobiles. Collectively, the participants appreciated the efforts taken by DoCA towards the preparation of Repairability Index and urged the government for its early release. The discussants highlighted that the proposed Repairability Index will act as a catalyst for strengthening the repair ecosystem, with far-reaching benefits for consumer welfare, environmental sustainability, circular economy and employment creation.

[Access the full report at Indicc Publications](#)



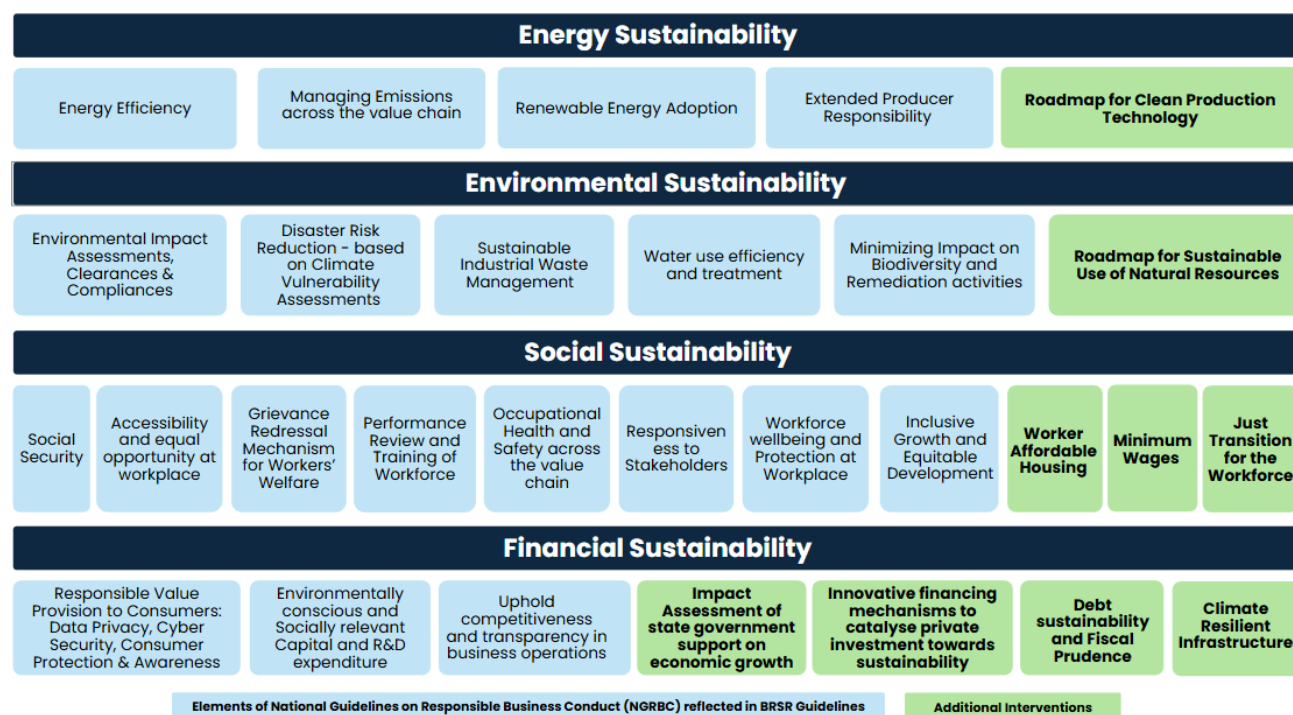
INDICC PUBLICATIONS

Embedding Sustainability in Rajasthan's Industrial Growth: Sustainable Industrialisation Parameters for Greenfield Industrial Areas – A Working Paper

As Rajasthan targets a USD 350 billion economy by 2030, this working paper makes the case that industrial expansion and climate resilience must be planned together. The paper analyses the climate vulnerability of 14 upcoming RIICO industrial areas aligned with the Rising Rajasthan initiative by applying the IPCC-based vulnerability framework (exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity). The analysis identifies the present and future climate vulnerability of each industrial area and the associated risks in groundwater depletion, extreme heat, extreme rainfall, dust storms and flash flooding that affects industrial operations and assets.

Drawing on BRSR disclosures from listed companies, the paper also benchmarks power, water, and waste intensity across sectors (from textiles to chemicals) to estimate resource demand of the proposed industries in the selected sites. Based on this, the paper identifies five green infrastructure priorities: centralized water and waste systems (ETPs, Zero Liquid Discharge, shared recycling); on-site renewable energy with battery storage and microgrids; shared pollution control equipment; green mobility and logistics, including EV charging and electrified freight; and climate-resilient design such as heat-reflective roofing, green buildings and stormwater drainage. Further, the analysis of GEF-ASET and SEBI's BRSR sustainability standards led to the identification of sustainability parameters for greenfield industrial areas across four major pillars i.e., Energy, Environment, Social and Financial.

[Read the full paper at Indicc Publications](#)



CASE STUDY**Structural hurdles for MSMEs in India's green transition: The case of Ludhiana**

A working paper published on Ideas for India examines why Ludhiana's MSME sector, anchored in textiles, hosiery, bicycle components and electroplating has found itself caught between environmental regulation and enterprise viability. A typical micro dyeing unit in Ludhiana operates on annual profits of Rs. 10-12 lakh. Installing Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) technology, now mandated by the Punjab Pollution Control Board, costs between Rs. 50 lakh and Rs. 1 crore.

For enterprises operating on net margins of 3 to 5 percent, a compliance cost that exceeds 30 percent of turnover is not manageable. Rather it threatens the viability of the business itself.

The paper's central argument is that environmental regulation, without significant financial support from the government and collective infrastructure, does not produce transition but produces delay. Enterprises have turned to court stays as a substitute for capital, deferring compliance while preserving cash flow. Sustainability mandates that exceed the financial capacity of MSMEs will not accelerate the green transition. They will entrench non-compliance and weaken the very industrial base that the transition is meant to strengthen.

[Read more at Ideas for India](#)

POLICY WATCH**Andhra Pradesh Shows How State-Led MSME Sustainability Can Work**

Energy Efficiency Services Limited, under the Ministry of Power, has finalised a comprehensive and time-bound action plan to transform Andhra Pradesh's MSME ecosystem through advanced technologies in energy and water efficiency, under the Government of India's RAMP Programme and AP's MSME and Entrepreneur Development Policy 4.0. Under the programme, EESL will conduct cluster mapping and diagnostic studies across 15 industrial clusters, undertake investment-grade energy audits for 452 MSMEs and water audits for 300 MSMEs, alongside capacity-building workshops and facilitated deployment of energy-efficient and water-efficient technologies.

The programme is expected to reduce operational costs, improve resource efficiency, enhance productivity and strengthen the competitiveness of MSMEs in domestic and global markets.

Where the Ludhiana case shows what happens when environmental mandates arrive without financial architecture or institutional support, Andhra Pradesh's approach attempts the reverse by beginning with audits, cluster diagnostics and technology facilitation before compliance pressure is applied.

[Read more at Times of India](#)

TECH AND MARKET SIGNAL**Temasek's 2030 Climate Shortfall and What It Says About the State of Climate Commitments**

Temasek, Singapore's state-owned investment firm managing a portfolio of S\$518 billion, has admitted, in its 2026 sustainability report, that it is unlikely to meet its 2030 emissions reduction target. The reasons being exposure to hard-to-abate sectors, rising cost of capital, energy security pressures and a transition that is proving slower and more uneven than anticipated.

What makes this significant is not the shortfall, but what surrounds it. Over the past year, major US banks have exited net-zero alliances, pension funds have quietly dropped climate commitments and asset managers have loosened their own frameworks. Temasek has chosen differently, holding its long-term ambition while stating the gap between intention and trajectory openly.

The report concludes that pragmatic ambition is credible only when it raises the quality of execution. When it lowers the cost of delay, it is something else entirely. The signal is that capital is no longer moving on declarations. It is moving on demonstrated transition credibility and the distance between the two is where reputational and financial risk now sits.

[Read more at OneStop ESG](#)

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING**IEEFA Proposes Roadmap to Strengthen India's BRSR Framework for Climate Transition Planning**

The Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA) has recently published a proposal for a two-phase roadmap to embed climate transition planning in SEBI's Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) framework.

The proposal builds on two earlier IEEFA reports which found that while BRSR provides a strong base for sustainability disclosures, it does not in its current form support the forward-looking, financially integrated transition plan information that capital providers such as lenders and investors increasingly require. The first phase of the roadmap proposes mapping existing BRSR disclosures to international standards, while the second phase adds focused new metrics aligned with the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards and the Transition Plan Taskforce framework. The phased structure follows the rollout pattern of BRSR Core, allowing companies to build internal capacity and data systems over time.

India requires USD 22.7 trillion in investment to achieve its 2070 net-zero goal and structured disclosures are identified as critical to mobilising that private capital.

[Read more at IEEFA](#)

CLIMATE SIGNAL**Heat, Floods and Lost Working Days: Climate Risk of India's MSME Economy**

A June 2026 report by WRI India, drawing on a survey of 310 MSMEs across textile clusters in Surat and automotive clusters in Chennai and Coimbatore, provides one of the most grounded assessments yet of how extreme heat and flooding are reshaping enterprise operations in India. The findings are difficult to set aside. Nine in ten MSMEs reported that heat stress is affecting business operations. Over 90 percent of enterprises in flood-affected areas faced operational disruptions, and nearly two-thirds reported revenue losses following flood events. Worker productivity is declining, absenteeism is rising, and energy costs are increasing as temperatures climb.

Only 13 percent of MSMEs have a business continuity plan. Only one in five maintains emergency funds. Three in four have received no climate-related training.

The report argues that closing this gap cannot happen enterprise by enterprise. It requires coordinated action at the cluster level, supported by resilient shared infrastructure, accessible climate finance, workforce protection measures, and policy frameworks that treat climate risk as an industrial concern rather than an environmental one.

[Read more at WRI India](#)

CLIMATE SIGNAL**El Niño 2026: Supply Chain Risk, Climate Adaptation and Business Resilience**

A strong El Niño is building across the Pacific, confirmed by the World Meteorological Organization in early July 2026. For businesses, the most important question here is not what the weather will do locally, but how disruption moves through their supply chains. A food manufacturer may face higher input costs because a crop failed elsewhere. A factory may halt production because a supplier's water or electricity supply has been cut, even while local conditions remain normal. Geographic diversification across suppliers does not eliminate this risk if those suppliers share the same river basin, port or crop.

There is also the problem of maladaptation, where a business protects itself while shifting risk onto others. A facility that increases groundwater pumping during drought may maintain its own production while depleting wells that nearby communities and smaller enterprises depend on. A buyer that exits an exposed supplier rather than supporting adaptation resolves a short-term problem while weakening its supply chain over time. These choices may look efficient within a narrow corporate boundary. Their wider effects can undermine social licence, ecosystem health and long-term supply security. Credible adaptation reduces exposure without making neighbouring communities or business partners more vulnerable.

[Read more at OneStop ESG](#)