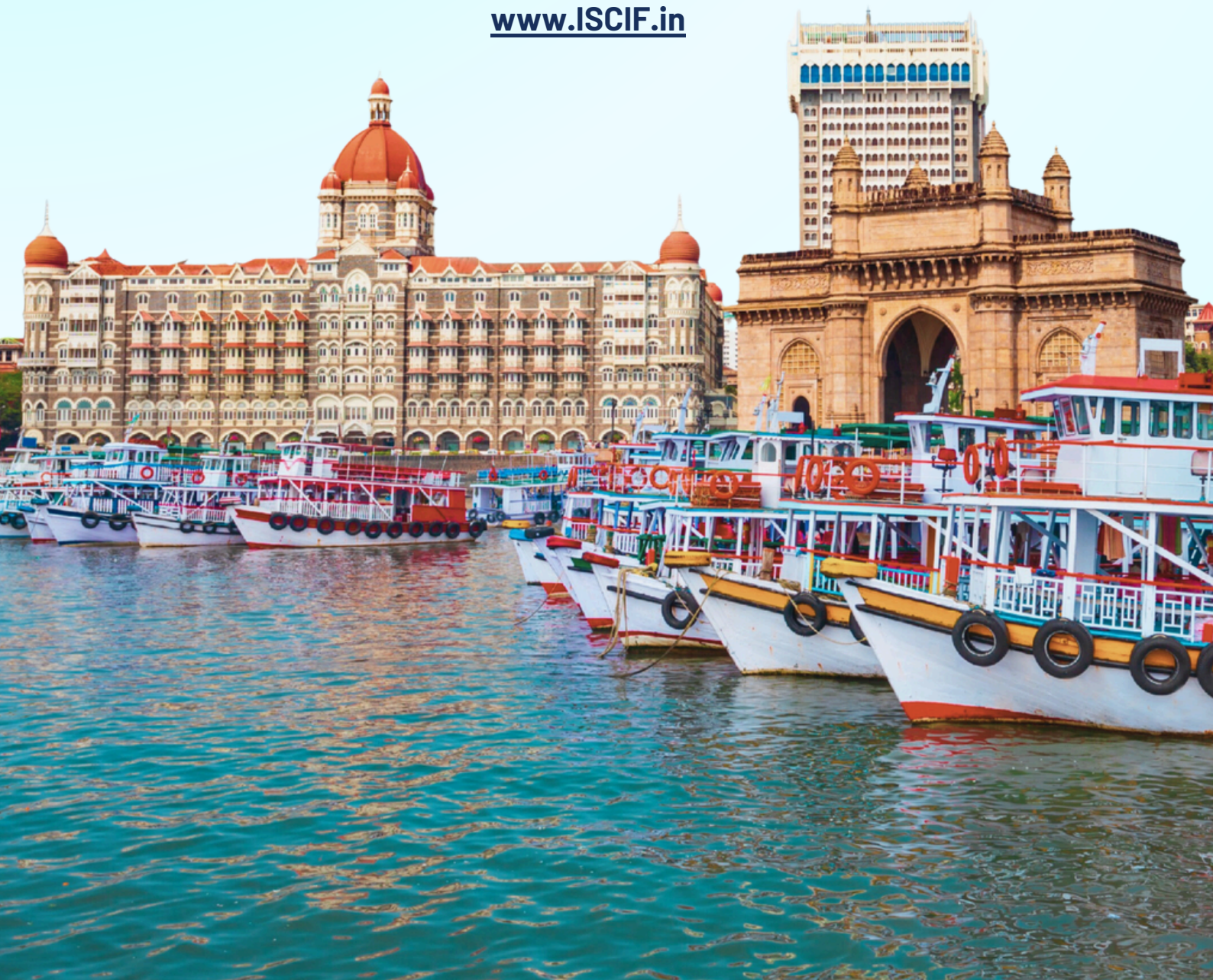
India State Climate Investment Forum:
Destination Maharashtra

Catalyzing Climate Transaction for Maharashtra's Green Vision

18 February 2026 | Mumbai

Jio World Convention Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex

www.ISCIF.in



About the Forum

Accelerating Sustainability in Maharashtra's $1 Trillion Economy

Maharashtra is a central driver of India's economic growth, contributing nearly 14% of the national GDP and crossing the half-trillion-dollar mark in 2025. As the State advances toward a $1 trillion economy, it is demonstrating that growth can be achieved alongside reductions in carbon and resource intensity. Over the coming years, Maharashtra is investing across green housing, clean energy, biofuels, sustainable transportation, regenerative agriculture, green hydrogen, and carbon market projects, supported by enabling state policies and a strong pipeline of bankable opportunities.

With a skilled workforce, robust infrastructure, and proactive leadership, the State is positioning itself as a leading destination for climate-aligned capital.

Why This Forum Matters

Scaling climate investment at the state level requires transaction-ready portfolios, credible risk-mitigation structures, and direct engagement between governments, investors, and technology providers. Since 2023, cKinetics has been working with Maharashtra as a technical assistance partner to help structure bankable project pipelines, develop innovative financing mechanisms, and catalyze partnerships across public and private sectors.

The India State Climate Investment Forum brings these efforts together into a focused, data-driven platform designed to move beyond policy dialogue toward investment execution.

The Forum's Value

Building on global investor engagements across New York, Calgary, and London, the 2026 Forum convenes policymakers, investors, project developers, and technology leaders around investment-ready opportunities across clean energy, green industry, carbon markets, and sustainable mobility. Through curated project showcases, sector-focused discussions, and targeted investor linkages, the Forum accelerates deal-making and supports scalable climate investment at the sub-national level.

Organizations Behind the Forum

Organizer: The India State Climate Investment Forum is being brought to you by cKinetics. cKinetics is a Sustainability specialist which provides: sustainability strategy advisory services, information products and incubation capital. We believe we are in the midst of a changing global order where natural resources are being repriced.

With offices in New Delhi, India and California, USA and presence in Toronto, Canada, the company works with investors and businesses globally.

Maharashtra State Partners

The Forum showcases are being developed with the support and active engagement of the following Government of Maharashtra departments and entities:

- **State Climate Action Cell (SCAC)** is the nodal agency for ensuring cohesive climate action in the state of Maharashtra. The SCAC functions under the Department of Environment and Climate Change.
- **Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL)**, a wholly owned corporate entity under the Maharashtra Government, provides electricity throughout the State of Maharashtra and in few suburbs of Mumbai city and is considered to be one of the largest power distribution Company both in the country and in Asia.
- **Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)** is the State government's think tank, and it provides strategic, technical, and functional direction for the development of Maharashtra.
- **Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC)** provides for a planned and systematic industrial development in the State of Maharashtra. Industrial areas in special economic zones are also developed by MIDC
- **MAHAPREIT, a Government of Maharashtra State PSU**, has objectives to establish and carry-on business of Generating, Trading, Operating, Leasing and Renting Renewable Power Projects, mainly but not limited to Solar Power Projects, including Solar Parks along with sub-stations and transmission lines on ownership and/or build, own, and transfer basis.

Agenda

Time	Sessions			
9:45 am – 10:00 am	Welcome Remarks from the Forum Conveners			
10:00 am – 10:45 am	Special Remarks & Keynotes' by State Leaders			
10:45 am – 11:45 am	Plenary: Policy View on Accelerating Sustainability in Maharashtra's $1 Trillion Economy			
11:45 am – 12:00 pm	Coffee and Networking			
Parallel tracks showcasing opportunities and local preparedness	**Track 1: Renewables and Energy Efficiency**	**Track 2: Scaling up Sub-national Climate Finance**	**Track 3: Carbon Markets**	**Track 4: Clean Fuels/ Sustainable Transportation**
12:00 pm – 1:30 pm	Unlocking investment at scale for the emerging renewables pipeline in	Eco Industrial Park Investment Opportunity in Maharashtra	Investing in Carbon dioxide Removal (CDR) in Maharashtra	Maharashtra as a Hub for Sustainable Aviation Fuel
1:30 pm – 2:15 pm	Lunch			
2:15 pm – 3:30 pm	Distributed renewable energy as a catalyst for growth – Case for Agri PV	Intensifying bankable portfolios at a city/regional level leveraging blended finance mechanisms	Deciphering Demand for Carbon Credits	Clean Fuels (CBG and Ethanol) to Decarbonize Transport and Industry in Maharashtra
3:30 pm – 3:45 pm	Coffee and Networking			
3:45 pm – 5:00 pm	ESCO Investment opportunities for Industrial Decarbonization	Blended Finance structures to strengthen Community Livelihood and Health Outcomes	Carbon Markets as an Enabler for Nature Conservation and Marine (Blue Carbon)	Building Maharashtra's Feedstock Ecosystem to Enable Export-Ready Clean Fuels
5:00 pm – 6:00 pm	Closing Address			
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	Reception			

Panel 1A
Unlocking investment at scale for the emerging renewables pipeline in Maharashtra

The coming years are decisive for Maharashtra's renewable transition—the state's power sector transition aims to align to the country's NDC as also long-term net-zero goals while evolving newer and greener avenues of growth.

The state's procurement landscape is evolving. The shift is evident in the state with the increasing focus on implementing wind–solar hybrid systems, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and selective pumped storage projects. Demand flexibility and demand-side management would be key to cost-effective grid management.

Over the next 5–6 years, procurement is expected to shift towards medium and long-term system-level requirements rather than purely project-level economics. This means that going ahead focus is not just on extent of capacity being added but how effectively renewable energy is delivered and utilized.

Even as this evolution is inevitable, recent experience shows that some arrangements, including certain FDRE structures, which appeared attractive initially, can become sub-optimal or loss-making over the medium to long term.

Identifying the appropriate structures and policy dimensions is critical if Maharashtra is to expeditiously progress towards scalable, bankable, and dispatchable renewable energy solutions, particularly for urban delivery and peak demand management.

Even as developer interest reflects strong market interest, structural gaps—limited integration of storage with hybrids, need for adequate resilience in RTC constructs, and unresolved questions around contract design, revenue certainty, and financing risk -need to be addressed.

This session will delve into:

- The business case and implementation pre-requisites to ensure capital readiness for emerging pipelines focusing on hybrid, RTC-oriented, and storage-enabled solutions
- Overall financing need and opportunity
- Facets of procurement and risk-allocation innovations deemed necessary to unlock scale at an expeditious pace

Panel 1B
Distributed Renewable Energy as a Catalyst for Growth: Case for Agri Photo-voltaics

As Maharashtra advances its climate, agricultural, and rural development ambitions, Agri-Photovoltaics offers a pathway to align clean energy deployment with farm productivity, water efficiency, and income diversification. By enabling dual use of land, Agri-PV can address land constraints while strengthening farmer resilience and reducing climate risk. Despite promising pilots and growing policy interest, Agri-PV adoption remains limited. The binding constraints are structural rather than technical and include fragmented land holdings, weak aggregation models, unclear risk allocation, and limited clarity on bankable project structures.

Within this context, Agri-PV presents an opportunity to intensify decentralized solar deployment across agricultural landscapes, including existing state and national programs, improving land use efficiency, strengthening farmer participation, and enabling more investable project portfolios.

This by-invite expert roundtable will focus on the size of the Agri-PV opportunity in Maharashtra, the role it can play in strengthening decentralized solar deployment, and the public policy innovations required to unlock scale over the next 18 to 24 months.

Round table goals:

To build shared clarity among policymakers, investors, developers, and ecosystem actors on the scale and strategic value of Agri-PV in Maharashtra, and to surface the policy and programmatic innovations needed to translate investor interest into large-scale deployment and private capital deployment.

Panel 1C
ESCO Investment Opportunities for Industrial Decarbonization in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is India's industrial engine, accounting for ~15–20% of the country's industrial output and contributing approximately 7% of India's national GDP. Industrial activity constitutes 65–70% of the State's total greenhouse gas emissions, placing industry squarely at the center of Maharashtra's Net Zero Vision.

Planning and implementing low-carbon or net-zero pathways at an individual industry level requires multiple enablers—technology access, capital, performance guarantees, and operational expertise—to align simultaneously. This may not be viable for all industries, particularly MSMEs.

Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) address this gap by enabling rapid and scalable emissions reductions through proven technologies and business models, including performance contracting, guaranteed savings, and long-term operations & maintenance, while delivering tangible cost savings to host industries.

Recognizing this potential, growth of the ESCO market is viewed as a key lever for achieving industrial decarbonization at scale in Maharashtra. The session will showcase innovative portfolio aggregation mechanisms to catalyze industrial decarbonization at scale and examine some innovation in partnerships and financial structures to present a big-picture perspective on the pivotal role collaborative capital can play in mobilizing finance for inclusive, green growth.

The session brings together pioneering climate tech startups who are leveraging technology to drive sustainability in the state to deliberate on ESCO market solutions, growth opportunities, and implementation challenges, with a focus on identifying what is required from funds and investors—in terms of capital structures, risk mitigation, and market support —to accelerate ESCO-led industrial decarbonization across the State

Key discussion elements:

- Showcase of ESCO Led Industrial decarbonization opportunities and potential for implementation in the state of Maharashtra
- Risks and opportunities for the growth of ESCOs in state led through programmatic interventions like the Eco Industrial Parks
- Driving investments for the growth of ESCO led Industrial decarbonization
- Role of blended finance and concessional capital in scaling early stage ESCO Portfolios

Track 2: PPP innovations for scaling up sub-national climate finance

Panel 2A
Eco-Industrial Park Investment opportunities in Maharashtra

Maharashtra stands as a cornerstone of India's industrial growth, contributing to 15% of the country's GDP and housing some of the country's most prominent industrial clusters across sectors such as automotive, industrial manufacturing, chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and electronics. These clusters have driven economic output, employment generation, and export performance.

To ensure State's continued competitiveness and attractiveness as an industrial destination, State Agencies have been progressing the green agenda to ensure:

- Environment-friendly industrialization and ensure aligned policies to reduce business costs
- Innovation and knowledge based industrial and economic development
- Collaboration and partnerships for industrial & economic development leveraging circular economy principles as also catalyzing integrated & flexible land use

A key foray to intensify the circular economy approach is through Eco-Industrial Parks (EIPs). By shifting the transition from individual firms to industrial parks and clusters, EIPs significantly improve investment viability, reduce risk, and enhance transition credibility for global value chains. Such approach future-proofs the state's industrial growth trajectory and positions Maharashtra as a leader in green industrialization.

This session will showcase three (3) specific evolving EIP opportunities in the State as a mechanism to demonstrate how shared investments in clean utilities, circular systems, and low-carbon technologies can unlock investment-ready decarbonization pipelines at a cluster scale, specifically:

- Proposed EIP component for Additional Amravati Industrial Area (Textile Zone) incl. PM MITRA Park
- PPP for EIP components in the Dighi Port Industrial Area
- Model approach for and Pimpri Industrial Area

The showcase elements would spotlight:

- Overview of MIDC's clusters and facilitation elements
- Eco Industrial Park framework for Maharashtra incorporating elements of resource efficiency, industrial symbiosis, and clean technologies and the investment case for investors, developers and the industrial tenants
- Outline next steps for advancing the priority EIP opportunities

Track 2: PPP innovations for scaling up sub-national climate finance

Panel 2B
Intensifying bankable low-carbon infra portfolios at a city/regional level, leveraging blended finance mechanisms

Cities are constantly faced with Water and Energy security challenges and are actively exploring pathways to address rising freshwater demand, particularly in high-stress and drought-prone regions, while balancing energy costs related to water management. Wastewater management and the development of adequate treatment infrastructure are pivotal to reduce dependence on freshwater extraction through circular water use.

Integrated water-energy projects are beach-heads for Climate action at the city and urban-regional level and require innovative PPP structures to balance governance and socio-political dimensions while ensuring climate resilient infra.

Wastewater treatment, especially tertiary treatment, is energy and cost-intensive, making treated water significantly more expensive than groundwater where it is still accessible. Addressing this challenge requires energy-efficient effluent water treatment capabilities and rightly sized infrastructures alongside resilient water-supply infrastructure.

Further Solarization of water assets leveraging floating solar installations on public water bodies presents an opportunity to offset the rising energy demand and associated emissions from water treatment and supply systems.

Even as the need for these projects only increases, the lack of adequate creditworthiness, institutional capacity, and familiarity with innovative financing instruments within the urban local bodies creates a disproportionate reliance on central /state funding support, missing opportunities to leverage local assets overlooking innovative mechanisms. Addressing this gap adequately would be critical to the State's progression on its low carbon-oriented development agenda.

The session would feature two (2) illustrative transaction structures to solicit expert perspectives on:

- Blended capital structures and deployment models including role of aggregation to make these models bankable
- Public policy and risk-sharing signals that the State can support to improve investor confidence, including alignment on any public financing components, operating support and aggregation mechanisms

Key discussion elements:

- Opportunity potential in Maharashtra and pathways to create scalable pipeline of such integrated water-energy projects
- Key hurdles and risk dimensions
- Financing approaches including blended finance mechanisms, derisking instrument; etc. to progress pipeline at scale and in particular catalyze progression of the showcase transactions

Track 2: PPP innovations for scaling up sub-national climate finance

Panel 2C
Blended Finance Structures to Strengthen Community Livelihood and Health Outcomes: DRE for Health Infrastructure and Micro Cold Storage Solutions

Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) powered interventions are emerging as key enablers for delivering essential services as also as economic activity multipliers in many parts of Maharashtra, particularly in agriculture and allied sectors as also health services in rural and peri-urban geographies. In particular:

- Productive economic activity, by powering first-mile infrastructure such as micro cold storage that reduces post-harvest losses, strengthens aggregation, improves price realization, and stabilizes incomes across agricultural and allied value chains; and
- Continuity of essential services, by providing reliable power to health facilities for lighting, cold chains, diagnostics, and maternal and child health services, particularly in underserved and climate-vulnerable geographies.

Even as these DRE solutions have demonstrated feasibility and strong linkages to ground impact, scaling these deployments requires significant upfront capital even as cash flows of these services are uneven, uncertain, and significantly vary with localized utilization. These characteristics limit the ability of commercial capital alone to finance these at scale.

Several of the models which have seen success on ground have involved innovative partnerships between public funding, impact and commercial capital. The blended finance structures help absorb early-stage and demand-side risk, improve affordability for end users, and enable aggregation across projects and geographies. When designed effectively, blended finance enables these DRE interventions to transition from isolated pilots to investable portfolios, delivering sustained livelihood and health outcomes while meeting the risk-return expectations of capital providers.

This by-invite roundtable session will delve into innovative blended finance structures to unlock scale for DRE in Maharashtra, using DRE-powered health infrastructure and micro cold storage as anchoring use cases, and focusing on near-term actions that can materially improve investment readiness over the next 18–24 months

Key discussion elements:

- Opportunity potential in Maharashtra and aggregation pathways to create scalable pipeline
- Which blended finance instruments and risk-sharing mechanisms are most effective in improving affordability for end users while remaining attractive to investors?
- What near-term policy, programmatic or institutional actions could materially improve investment readiness for DRE in Maharashtra over the next 18-24 months?

Panel 3A
Investing in Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) in Maharashtra

Carbon dioxide Removal (CDR) has been rapidly emerging as an important element of carbon markets. cKinetics' research team estimates that globally, nearly INR 89,000 Crore (US $9.8 billion) has poured into CDR, and the market has produced 12 million MT of annual removal capacity so far.

Many of India's CDR project developers and projects are based out of Maharashtra. These cover Soil Carbon Removal (SCR), Enhanced Rock Weathering (ERW), Biomass Carbon Removal and Storage (BiCRS), Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), and ARR (Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation).

The State brings together industrial capacity, natural resource availability, and policy ambition. It hosts a strong industrial base around biofuel processing, power, and agri-processing, thereby creating opportunities for engineered CDR pathways such as BECCS. The State has vast Deccan Trap basalt reserves, which are well-suited for ERW. At the same time, Maharashtra's extensive agricultural landscapes and biomass availability support high-potential nature-based pathways including biochar, agroforestry and soil carbon enhancement.

This session will cover the outlook of leading project developers and investors:

- Global investment appetite for CDR between now and 2030; and what it would take for Maharashtra to position itself as a credible destination for capital
- CDR pathways that are investable in Maharashtra today, and which require enabling ecosystems, policy signals, and infrastructure first
- Infrastructure (physical, MRV, institutional) that is needed to unlock investment-grade CDR in Maharashtra
- Financing and risk-sharing models that can reduce investor risk and accelerate deployment

Panel 3B
Deciphering Demand for Carbon Credits

India is among the world's largest suppliers of carbon credits by volume. As global demand shifts towards high-integrity carbon credits, developers in India need to keep pace with the change and requirements of buyers.

Maharashtra has long been a leader in climate governance within India, with early policy experimentation and commitments that signal openness to innovation and international collaboration. Looking forward, it can become a model jurisdiction for high-integrity carbon credit development, attracting projects while amplifying local economic and social benefits.

With clarity around policy frameworks, robust MRV infrastructure, and transparent benefit-sharing mechanisms, the state has the opportunity to meet the stringent expectations of global buyers and shape the next generation of India's carbon market architecture.

This session aims to help decipher current and near-term demand:

- Understand demand drivers and their relative weight in purchase decisions, including net-zero commitments, brand and reputational positioning, mitigation hierarchy, and risk mitigation
- Pricing dynamics, including why credits from India often trade at a discount to global markets, and what it will take to address the underlying or perceived gaps
- Buyer preference across protocols, methodologies, and registries, and how these choices influence claims integrity, auditability, and willingness to pay.
- What will shape CDR buying decisions in 2026: insights from corporate sustainability leaders, procurement executives, and key intermediaries

Panel 3C
Carbon Markets as an Enabler for Nature Conservation and Marine (Blue Carbon)

Maharashtra has long been a focal point for forestry programs, watershed development, coastal resilience initiatives, and community-led conservation efforts. Its strong agricultural base, coupled with chronic stress from droughts, soil degradation, and land-use pressures, has driven early adoption of large-scale restoration, agroforestry programs, and regenerative agriculture. These experiences provide both institutional memory and technical expertise that can be leveraged to build high-quality nature-based carbon projects rooted in community participation and ecological integrity.

Maharashtra has been a national leader in mangrove conservation. Mumbai's mangrove cell was the first dedicated authority of its kind, and the Konkan has seen pioneering efforts in community-based restoration, eco-tourism, and sustainable fisheries.

This session will explore:

- State government priorities and actions related to nature-based solutions, with a focus on conservation and mangrove restoration
- Prototypes of inter-government collaboration, and the role developers and investors can play, accelerate execution at scale
- Evolving methodologies and standards for nature-based solutions and blue carbon projects
- Next-generation MRV for blue carbon and nature-based projects for enhancing integrity for project implementation

Panel 4A
Maharashtra as a Hub for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

Maharashtra hosts India's largest aviation ecosystem, anchored by Mumbai and Navi Mumbai international airports, high domestic and international traffic, and proximity to ports, refineries, and fuel distribution infrastructure. SAF is positioned as the most immediate pathway to reduce lifecycle emissions in aviation while protecting the long-term competitiveness of Maharashtra's aviation and logistics sectors.

From the State's perspective, SAF is a strategic industrial opportunity to attract global capital, anchor advanced clean fuel manufacturing, and integrate Maharashtra into emerging international clean fuel supply chains. Capturing this opportunity requires moving beyond pilots to investment-ready projects through coordinated action on credible demand aggregation, infrastructure readiness, permitting and approvals, bankable project structures, and integrity frameworks aligned with global buyer expectations.

To ensure Maharashtra can capture this opportunity, stakeholders must progress from fragmented pilots to investment-ready SAF scale up, by aligning bankable project archetypes, credible demand signals from airlines, airports, and corporate travel buyers, and enabling policy and blended finance mechanisms that bridge the cost gap.

The session focus is to surface the most viable SAF pathways for Maharashtra and demonstrate how coordinated action across producers, buyers, financiers, and government can unlock early projects that establish Maharashtra as a national, and ideally a South Asian, SAF hub.

Key discussion elements:

- Business case for SAF - emerging domestic demand vs strong growing international demand, leveraging MH's position in global trade with its port, etc
- How do we structure credible offtakes (airlines, airports, corporate travel buyers) and what price/tenor signals are needed to unlock FID?
- How should Maharashtra position itself relative to other states to attract projects and anchor early volumes?
- What SAF pathways are most viable in India in the near term (HEFA, ATJ, co-processing, other) and what does that imply for Maharashtra?
- What are the biggest constraints: feedstock (including hydrogen) availability and sustainability, blending/transport infrastructure, permitting, or financing, SAF vs RD in Indian context?
- What MRV and integrity expectations will global buyers and airlines demand, and how do we build this in from day one?

Track 4: Clean Fuels

Panel 4B
Clean Fuels to Decarbonize Transport and Industry in Maharashtra: CBG and Ethanol

Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) and ethanol sit at the core of India's clean fuels transition, underpinned by blending mandates and national energy security priorities. For Maharashtra, they offer near-term, scalable routes to decarbonize road transport, urban mobility, and industrial energy use, while strengthening local value chains by monetizing agricultural residues, organic waste, and in-state supply chains.

CBG produced from landfills, dairy waste, and agri-processing residues also delivers a powerful climate co-benefit by avoiding methane emissions that would otherwise leak into the atmosphere.

On ethanol, second-generation (2G) pathways can enable a more resilient clean fuel supply without running into food, water, and credibility constraints. Looking ahead, synthetic ethanol via gas fermentation could become increasingly viable as renewable electricity scales and sources of concentrated CO2 expand, potentially including CO2 streams associated with CBG systems.

Further, pairing ethanol with Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) can deliver among the lowest-carbon liquid fuels available, creating options to serve domestic demand, access export markets, and supply low-carbon feedstock for downstream fuels and chemicals.

This session will focus on what Maharashtra is doing and how it can accelerate deployment of CBG and ethanol by prioritizing the right regions, technologies, strengthening coordination with OMCs (Oil Marketing Companies) and CGDs (City Gas Distribution entities), and using targeted state facilitation to unlock private capital.

Key discussion elements:

- How Maharashtra can scale CBG from isolated projects to repeatable, investment ready deployment clusters linked to transport, urban mobility, and industrial demand
- Economics and drivers for next generation ethanol: 2G Ethanol, Synthetic Ethanol and ethanol coupled with CCS
- What demand aggregation and offtake structures with OMCs, City gas distribution (CGD), fleets, and industrial buyers are required to unlock project finance
- Which deployment clusters in Maharashtra offer the highest near term potential and why, including industrial corridors, transport hubs, and urban centers
- What financing and risk mitigation mechanisms are needed to crowd in private capital and accelerate commissioning timelines
- How state facilitation on land, approvals, and inter agency coordination can materially reduce execution risk and time to market

Panel 4C
Building Maharashtra's Feedstock Ecosystem to Enable Export-Ready Clean Fuels

Feedstock availability, aggregation, and reliability are fundamental constraints for scaling clean fuels in Maharashtra, including SAF, CBG, and ethanol. The State generates large volumes of agricultural residues, municipal solid waste, used cooking oil, and other organic streams, yet much of this potential remains fragmented, informal, or underutilized.

Markets in Europe and North America that are likely to import clean fuels place a heavy emphasis on feedstock traceability, land use change tracking, and the carbon intensity of the production process.

Hence, from Maharashtra's perspective, feedstock is not just an input, but should be seen as strategic infrastructure and enabler of investment. Creating systems around feedstock identification and sourcing can lower project costs, improve supply certainty, and unlock private capital across multiple clean fuel pathways simultaneously. It will also deliver co-benefits such as improved waste management, rural income diversification, and urban sanitation.

Capturing this opportunity requires moving from ad-hoc sourcing to structured, scalable systems that link districts, urban local bodies, aggregators, and developers through predictable contracting, logistics, and integrity frameworks. This session will focus on how Maharashtra can build a robust feedstock ecosystem that supports rapid clean fuel deployment and positions the State as a reliable, investment-grade supplier into domestic and global clean fuel markets.

Key discussion elements:

- How Maharashtra can organize and prioritize its major feedstock streams across agriculture, urban waste, and commercial sources to support multiple clean fuel pathways
- What are documentation and reporting requirements for clean fuel feedstock in global markets (e.g. to generate Sustainable Aviation Fuel Certificates- SAFc, or to meet Europe's Renewable Energy Directive III, or California's Low Carbon Fuels Standard, etc)
- What sustainability, traceability, and MRV expectations investors and buyers increasingly require, and how these can be operationalized at the State and district level
- What aggregation and logistics models can reduce cost, variability, and supply risk at scale
- How contracting structures between aggregators and developers can improve bankability and long-term supply certainty
- What role the State can play in enabling coordination across districts, urban local bodies, and private players to formalize feedstock markets

Forum Partners

Government Partners

Industry Partners

More coming soon

Registry Partners

More coming soon

Media Partners

More coming soon

Presented By