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Date: 5/5/2026 11:47:33 AM

Subject: Energy Diary- April 2026

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Activities

CII Delegation to Bhutan

The CII industry delegation to Bhutan took place from 23-26 March 2026 across Thimphu and Wangdue Phodrang, where Indian industry members engaged with the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Bhutan, Bhutan Power Corporation, Druk Green Power Corporation, Bhutan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Gelephu Mindfulness City & Green Digital Ltd., to explore opportunities in solar expansion, hydropower diversification, and grid infrastructure.



CII Delegation to the Kingdom of Bhutan concluded with a meeting with **Lyonpo Gem Tshering**, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Royal Government of Bhutan

The visit provided policy clarity on renewable energy reforms, confirmed Bhutan's openness to structured Indian participation, identified project pipelines and implementation gaps, and advanced collaboration frameworks in storage, FDRE solutions, and PPP and joint venture models, alongside a site visit to the Sephu Solar Project.

Interaction with Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

The conflict in West Asia has led to significant disruptions in global energy supply chains, bringing to light the long-standing structural vulnerabilities in fuel markets. For a country as deeply integrated into global energy markets as India, these disruptions have been further strengthened by heavy reliance on international shipping corridors, most notably the Strait of Hormuz.

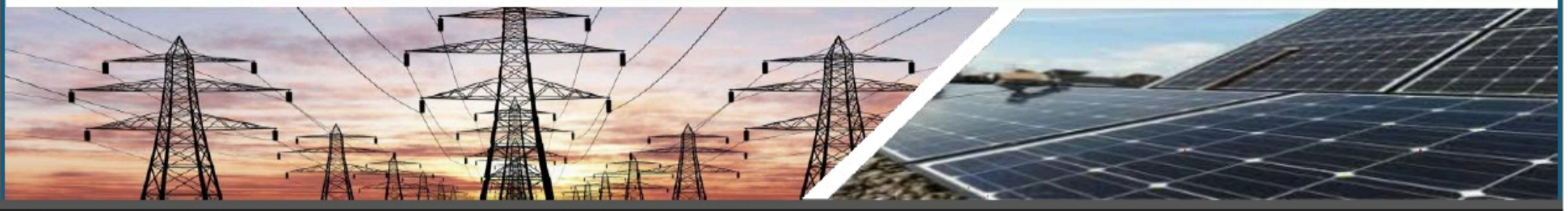
In this context, CII organised an interactive session with Dr Neeraj Mittal, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, on 30th March 2026 at Hotel Le Méridien, New Delhi, bringing together stakeholders from sectors including ethanol, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and restaurants to discuss concerns and policy recommendations.

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Confederation of Indian Industry



(L-R): Mr Rajiv Memani, President, CII; **Dr Neeraj Mittal**, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, CII

Industry representatives highlighted the urgent need to boost domestic upstream energy production and called for regulatory clarity regarding the procurement of gas outside the pooled mechanism under the Essential Commodities Act to enhance operational flexibility. Sector-specific challenges were also underscored, such as persistent shortages of isopropyl alcohol in the pharmaceutical industry due to constraints in butane and propane supply. In the biofuel space, despite sufficient feedstock availability, issues related to infrastructure and cost competitiveness remain, with ethanol cookstoves currently about 25% more expensive than conventional LPG alternatives.

In response to the current geopolitical uncertainties, the government is actively promoting alternative energy solutions, particularly Compressed Biogas (CBG), with proposed financial support of ₹2,000–3,000 crore for states and plans to release a model CBG policy to attract private investment. Efforts are also underway to encourage innovation and behavioural change through initiatives such as clean cooking hackathons focused on solar and induction technologies, though scalability challenges persist.

Interaction with Odisha State Government

Members of the CII National Committee on Renewable Energy and Renewable Energy Manufacturing Council interacted with Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo, Deputy Chief Minister & Minister of Energy, Government of Odisha and Shri Vishal Kumar Dev, Additional Chief Secretary, Energy and Electronics & IT departments, Government of Odisha on 31 March 2026 in Bhubaneswar. The discussions focused on renewable energy expansion, energy storage, transmission planning, and alignment of open access and regulatory frameworks.



CII Members' Interaction with **Shri Kanak Vardhan Singh Deo** Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Odisha and **Shri Vishal Kumar Dev**, Principal Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Odisha

CII Interaction with Government of Karnataka

Members of the CII National Committee on Renewable Energy and Renewable Energy Manufacturing Council interacted with Shri K.J. George, Hon'ble Minister of Energy, and Shri Gaurav Gupta, Additional Chief Secretary, Energy Department & MD, Karnataka Power Corporation Limited on 10 April 2026 in Bengaluru.

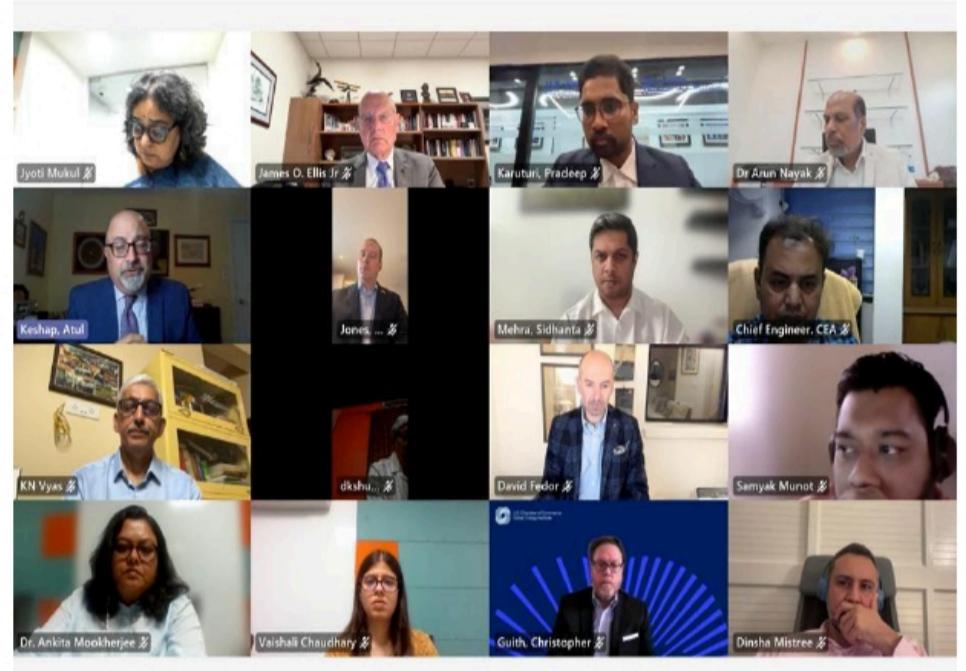


CII Members' Interaction with **Shri K.J. George**, Hon'ble Minister of Energy, and **Shri Gaurav Gupta**, Additional Chief Secretary, Energy Department & MD, Karnataka Power Corporation

The discussions focused on unlocking stuck capacity, advancing regulatory and contractual reforms, and strengthening infrastructure readiness.

CII -USIBC Industry Dialogue Series on India- U.S. Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation

The Confederation of Indian Industry, in partnership with the U.S.-India Business Council, convened the first session of its Industry Dialogue Series on India-U.S. Nuclear Energy Collaboration on April 28, 2026. The session focused on Regulatory Frameworks and Commercial Implications, bringing together senior policymakers, regulators, industry leaders, and domain experts from India and the United States.



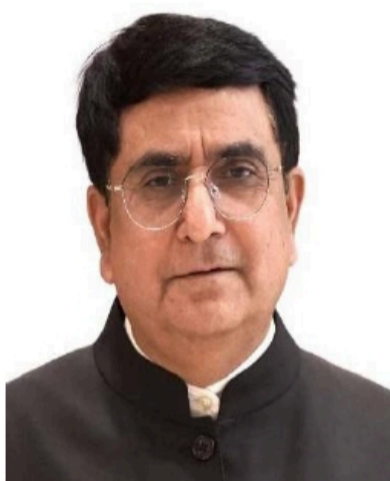
Participants at the CII -USIBC Dialogue Series on India-U.S. Civil Nuclear Energy Cooperation

The roundtable examined the evolving landscape of civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries, particularly considering recent policy developments such as the SHANTI Act, which has opened new avenues for commercial engagement, private sector participation, and supply chain integration in India's nuclear energy sector.

Discussions further underscored the importance of regulatory clarity and alignment to unlock the full potential of India-U.S. collaboration. Participants deliberated on the interplay between regulatory frameworks in both countries, the need to navigate dual compliance requirements, and the role of policy coherence in facilitating cross-border partnerships.

With India targeting a significant expansion of its nuclear energy capacity in the coming decades, the roundtable highlighted emerging opportunities for technology partnerships, project development, and manufacturing collaboration. The United States, with its strengths in advanced nuclear technologies, including small modular reactors (SMRs), was identified as a key partner in supporting India's long-term nuclear energy ambitions.

Interview Series: Expert Speak



Professor Gulshan Sachdeva

Q1. India has navigated recent global shocks, from the Russia–Ukraine conflict to instability in West Asia, with relative resilience. Do you see this because of deliberate strategic factors (e.g., diversification, diplomacy), or more a product of favourable circumstances and timing?

Since Russia and West Asian nations are major producers and exporters of energy, these shocks have significantly affected global energy markets and India's energy security. While circumstances have not been favourable, Indian diplomacy has managed to navigate these crises with considerable skill. However, some gaps remain. We need to strengthen our strategic energy reserves and take international pipeline projects more seriously.

Q2. In an era, where energy disruptions are both systemic and regional, how effective is India's strategy of diversifying import sources? Does diversification still provide meaningful security, or are we entering a phase where global shocks limit its benefits?

For a considerable period, diversifying the energy mix and sources of supply has been a key objective of India's energy security strategy.

India has remained heavily dependent on West Asia for decades. Despite fluctuations, Russia is likely to remain a significant energy supplier to India, which will strengthen our diversification efforts. Similarly, renewables will play an increasingly larger role in India's energy basket. There has also been a nuclear breakthrough with the successful testing of a prototype fast breeder reactor. While this is significant, the future of nuclear energy remains uncertain due to safety concerns, long gestation periods, and high investment requirements.

Q3. India has played an instrumental role in establishing ISA as well as engaging with countries on the issue of energy security, in this regard, what more can the country do to engage with countries, especially in the Global South to enhance energy security and reduce vulnerability to geopolitical disruptions?

India can take the lead in shaping energy security dynamics in the Global South, similar to initiatives, like the International Solar Alliance. Beyond geopolitical disruptions, countries of the Global South are also increasingly concerned about the weaponisation of trade, tariffs, markets, finance, and the SWIFT network. The BRICS is an important Global South platform and includes major energy producers such as Russia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Brazil, as well as major consumers, like China and India. Many energy transactions within BRICS are already taking place in BRICS currencies, largely on a bilateral basis for example, between China and Russia, India and Russia, and China and Iran. There is scope to develop an institutional mechanism to conduct some of these commodity transactions at the BRICS level. If institutionalised, such a framework could also be extended to other countries in the Global South. As a presidency country, India has both the responsibility and the opportunity to put some of these ideas into action.

Q4. With recurring crisis in West Asia, is India overestimating the insulation offered by long-term energy contracts? How should India balance contractual security with the need for flexibility in volatile geopolitical conditions?

Long-term energy contracts remain important for India's energy security, providing price stability and assured supply. However, recurring crises in West Asia highlight their limits geopolitical shocks such as conflicts, sanctions, or shipping disruptions can interrupt flows regardless of contractual commitments.

This suggests India may at times overestimate the insulation such agreements provide.

The way forward is not to abandon long-term contracts, but to complement them with greater flexibility and diversification. India should broaden its supplier base beyond West Asia and use a mix of long-term, medium-term, and spot procurement strategies to manage risk. At the same time, diversifying the energy mix through renewables, domestic gas, and emerging fuels like green hydrogen will reduce import dependence.

Strengthening infrastructure, including strategic reserves and LNG capacity, is equally critical. Ultimately, resilience will come from combining contractual security with diversification, flexibility, and a proactive external engagement strategy.

Q5. The push for a “just” energy transition in India is increasingly shaped by geopolitical fragmentation and vulnerabilities. What do you see as the key challenges in ensuring equity while maintaining energy security in this context, and what kind of policy roadmap should India prioritise under current global uncertainties?

A “just” energy transition in India is becoming more complex in an era of geopolitical fragmentation, volatile fuel markets, and supply chain disruptions. Slower-than-expected industrial growth and persistently high energy prices are tightening fiscal space and raising the cost of decarbonisation, particularly for energy-intensive sectors.

At the same time, India must balance three competing imperatives: affordability for consumers, reliability of supply, and sustainability of the energy mix. Ensuring equity in this context is challenging, as vulnerable households and small enterprises are disproportionately affected by rising energy costs, while regions dependent on fossil-fuel-based livelihoods face risks of economic displacement.

Geopolitical uncertainties ranging from disruptions in critical energy corridors to concentration of clean energy supply chains (such as minerals, solar modules, and battery technologies) add another layer of vulnerability. These factors can slow the pace of transition or make it more expensive, thereby complicating India’s ability to pursue an inclusive pathway.

To navigate this, India will need a calibrated and multi-pronged policy roadmap. First, a proactive and strategic foreign policy is essential to diversify energy sources, secure

critical mineral supplies, and build resilient partnerships for clean technology access. Second, domestic policy must become more targeted and adaptive.

Third, accelerating domestic manufacturing under initiatives like production-linked incentives can reduce import dependence in renewables, storage, and green hydrogen, while also creating jobs. Fourth, strengthening grid infrastructure, storage capacity, and market reforms will be critical to ensure reliability as renewable penetration increases.

Equally important is a “just transition” framework for affected workers and regions, including reskilling programmes, social protection measures, and economic diversification strategies. Finally, stable and predictable regulatory signals, along with blended finance and private sector participation, will be key to mobilising the scale of investment required.

In essence, India’s pathway must integrate energy security with social equity ensuring that the transition is not only green, but also economically and socially sustainable in an increasingly uncertain global environment.

Q6. In the context of the proposed India-EU Free Trade Agreement, do you think India is adequately addressing the implications of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism? How might this reshape India’s trade and industrial strategy, especially for energy intensive sectors?

There is no exemption from CBAM, but India has secured a dedicated annex on the issue under the India–EU FTA. Key provisions include a most-favoured-nation (MFN) assurance ensuring that any CBAM flexibilities granted by the EU to others will also apply to India, technical collaboration on emissions verification, and recognition of India’s domestic carbon pricing mechanisms.

While this is preferable to having no such provisions, immediately it is still likely to affect some of India’s exports, particularly aluminium, cement and iron and steel. In the medium to long run, it may force India to institutionalise its own carbon pricing mechanism.

Dr Gulshan Sachdeva is Jean Monnet Chair and Professor at the School of International Studies, JNU.

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Sectoral News

INDIA

India plans \$38 billion battery push, eyes 'battery moat' with approved vendor list

Money Control | Apr 14, 2026

India plans a \$38 billion push to build battery storage capacity and boost domestic manufacturing. A proposed Approved List of Battery Manufacturers will restrict government projects to selected vendors, reducing import dependence (especially on China) and strengthening energy security and local supply chains.

Read More at:

<https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/economy/india-plans-38-billion-battery-push-eyes-battery-moat-with-approved-vendor-list-13888101.html>

India to invite bids for 220 MWe Small Modular Reactor, boosting nuclear push under green energy transition

ET Bureau | Apr 16, 2026

India will invite bids in 3–6 months for a 220 MWe Bharat Small Modular Reactor to boost nuclear power under its green transition. The project, developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, aims to expand low-carbon energy and reduce fossil fuel dependence.

Read More at:

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/power/india-to-invite-bids-for-220-mwe-small-modular-reactor-boosting-nuclear-push-under-green-energy-transition/articleshow/130292200.cms>

Fuel price concerns drive EV demand, share in new car sales up at 5.1% in March

ET Bureau | Apr 25, 2026

India's EV share in new car sales rose to 5.1% in March 2026, driven by rising fuel prices, improved infrastructure, and government incentives. The growth reflects increasing consumer shift toward cost-efficient, sustainable mobility despite affordability and infrastructure challenges.

Read More at:

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/renewables/fuel-price-concerns-drive-ev-demand-share-in-new-car-sales-up-at-5-1-in-march/articleshow/130503537.cms>

NPCIL achieves key milestone at Kudankulam Unit-3 with reactor system flushing

ET Energy World | Apr 26, 2026

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited achieved a milestone at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Unit-3 by starting reactor flushing, initiating system testing. The 1000 MW unit moves closer to commissioning, strengthening India's low-carbon nuclear capacity with Russian collaboration.

Read More at:

https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/power/npcil-reaches-major-milestone-in-kudankulam-unit-3-reactor-flushing/130527025?utm_source=top_story&utm_medium=homepage

Union Cabinet pushes small hydropower to unlock 1,500 MW, power remote areas with ₹2,584 cr scheme

ET Energy World | Apr 26, 2026

India's Union Cabinet approved a ₹2,584 crore Small Hydro Power scheme to add 1,500 MW capacity, focusing on remote and hilly regions. The initiative aims to boost decentralized clean energy, improve electricity access, generate jobs, and attract ₹15,000 crore investment.

Read More at:

https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/renewable/union-cabinet-pushes-small-hydropower-to-unlock-1500-mw-power-remote-areas-with-2584-cr-scheme/130531858?utm_source=branded_content&utm_medium=homepage

Nearly one-third of record peak demand of 256 GW met through renewable energy: Pralhad Joshi

PTI | Apr 29, 2026

India met a record 256 GW peak power demand without shortages, with nearly one-third supplied by renewables—mainly solar, wind, and hydro—highlighting improved grid capacity, clean energy integration, and ongoing investments in modernisation and generation expansion.

Read More at:

<https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/renewable/india-meets-record-power-demand-with-renewable-energy-contributions/130604419>

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Sectoral News

WORLD

Record surge in gasoline prices fuels US consumer inflation in March

Reuters | Apr 11, 2026

US inflation rose sharply in March as gasoline prices surged over 20 percent due to the Middle East conflict pushing CPI to about 3.3 percent. The energy shock drove most of the increase, raising concerns over prolonged inflation and delayed interest rate cuts.

Read more at:

https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/oil-and-gas/gasoline-prices-soar-driving-inflation-to-new-highs-in-march/130183089?utm_source=category_listing&utm_medium=sectionListing

US renews Russian oil waiver after pressure from countries dealing with Iran war.

Reuters | Apr 18, 2026

The US extended a short-term waiver allowing countries to buy sanctioned Russian oil already at sea to ease global supply disruptions. The move aims to stabilise energy prices amid geopolitical tensions but has drawn criticism for potentially supporting Russia during ongoing conflicts.

Read more at:

https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/oil-and-gas/us-extends-waiver-for-russian-oil-a-controversial-move-amid-global-energy-crisis/130347776?utm_source=category_listing&utm_medium=sectionListing

Iran war deepens China's dependence on US for niche gas amid supply shocks

Bloomberg | Apr 20, 2026

China is importing record US ethane at about 800,000 tonnes in April, nearly 60 percent above average as West Asia conflict disrupts naphtha and LPG supplies. The shift reflects supply shocks, rising reliance on US feedstocks and changing global petrochemical trade flows.

Read more at:

https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/oil-and-gas/chinas-record-us-ethane-imports-a-response-to-war-induced-supply-shocks/130385529?utm_source=category_listing&utm_medium=sectionListing

'Critical circumstances': US imposes 123% preliminary anti-dumping duty on Indian solar imports; industry flags concerns

TOI Business Desk | Apr 25, 2026

The US imposed a preliminary 123% anti-dumping duty on Indian solar cells and modules, citing unfair pricing. The move may hit exports to a key market, though Indian firms are diversifying. Industry bodies have criticised the decision as flawed and trade disruptive.

Read more at:

https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/renewable/critical-circumstances-us-imposes-123-preliminary-anti-dumping-duty-on-indian-solar-imports-industry-flags-concerns/130512505?utm_source=top_news&utm_medium=sectionListing

EU, US sign critical minerals plan to counter China reliance

Reuters | Apr 25, 2026

The US and EU signed a critical minerals action plan to coordinate trade policies and secure supply chains for key resources used in EVs, semiconductors, and defence. The move aims to reduce dependence on China and counter market distortions in global mineral markets.

Read more at:

<https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/coal/eu-us-sign-critical-minerals-plan-to-counter-china-reliance/130511239>

Oil climbs nearly 2% as US-Iran peace talks stall

ET Energy World | Apr 27, 2026

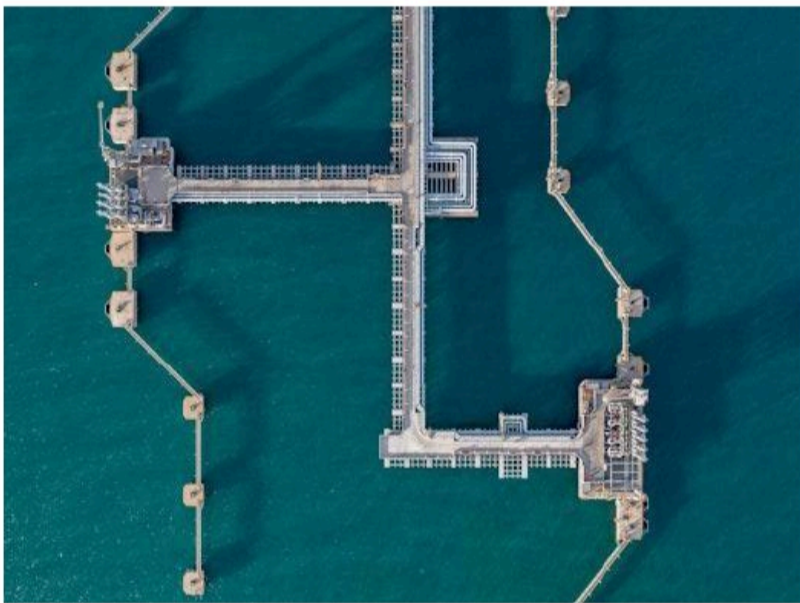
Oil prices rose nearly 2% as US-Iran negotiations stalled, tightening global supply. Disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz and continued geopolitical tensions pushed Brent above \$107/barrel, highlighting market volatility and concerns over prolonged supply constraints.

Read more at:

https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/oil-and-gas/oil-prices-surge-nearly-2-as-us-iran-negotiations-come-to-a-standstill/130542751?utm_source=newslisting&utm_medium=latestNews

Global Report Watch

IEA Oil Market Report - April 2026



Global oil markets are experiencing an unprecedented shock following the Iran conflict, with severe disruptions across supply, demand, refining, and trade flows. Oil demand is now projected to contract by 80 kb/d in 2026, marking a sharp downgrade of 730 kb/d from last month's estimate. The downturn is being driven by a steep decline in consumption during the second quarter of 2026 potentially the largest since the Covid-19 pandemic with demand expected to fall by as much as 1.5 mb/d. The initial impact has been most pronounced in the Middle East and Asia Pacific, particularly in petrochemical feedstocks such as naphtha and LPG, as well as jet fuel due to widespread flight disruptions. As supply shortages persist and fuel prices surge, demand destruction is expected to spread more broadly across regions and sectors.

On the supply side, global oil output plummeted by 10.1 mb/d month-on-month in March to 97 mb/d, marking the largest disruption in modern oil market history. OPEC+ production accounted for the bulk of the decline, falling by 9.4 mb/d, while non-OPEC+ supply dropped by 770 kb/d.

The primary drivers of this collapse have been sustained attacks on critical energy infrastructure in the Middle East and severe restrictions on tanker movements through the Strait of Hormuz a key chokepoint for global oil trade. Oil flows through the Strait fell dramatically from more than 20 mb/d prior to the crisis to just 3.8 mb/d in early April. Although alternative export routes such as pipelines and ports in Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Iraq have partially mitigated losses, total export disruptions still exceed 13 mb/d.

Refining operations have also been significantly impacted. In April, global crude runs dropped sharply, particularly in the Middle East and Asia, as feedstock shortages and infrastructure damage forced refiners to cut throughput. Global refinery runs are now expected to decline by 1 mb/d on average in 2026. Tight product markets have driven refining margins sharply higher, with middle distillate cracks reaching record levels, reflecting acute shortages of diesel and related fuels.

Global oil inventories have been drawn down heavily as countries and companies attempt to offset supply disruptions. In March alone, observed global stocks fell by 85 million barrels, with particularly steep declines outside the Middle East. While some crude and products have accumulated in storage within the Gulf due to export bottlenecks, importing regions—especially in Asia have seen significant stock drawdowns.

Oil prices have surged in response to the crisis, with spot crude benchmarks climbing to around \$130–150 per barrel well above pre-conflict levels and refined product prices hitting all-time highs. Although a temporary ceasefire has offered some relief, the outlook remains highly uncertain. The resumption of normal flows through the Strait of Hormuz is the single most critical factor for stabilizing markets. In the absence of a durable resolution, prolonged disruptions could further tighten supply, sustain elevated prices, deepen demand destruction, and pose significant risks to global economic stability.

Read more at:

<https://www.iea.org/reports/oil-market-report-april-2026>

Policy Advocacy

CII Recommendations on Promoting Alternative Fuels

Based on extensive stakeholder consultations, CII has submitted a set of comprehensive recommendations to support energy security and India's transition to cleaner fuels.

Ethanol-Based Cooking Solutions

CII recommends a structured, phased approach to promote ethanol-based cooking solutions as part of India's clean energy transition, beginning with short-term actions such as issuing interim regulatory guidelines for pilot projects, creating a government-industry working group to establish classification frameworks under the National Biofuel Policy and defining technical, packaging, and enforcement norms.

This is followed by medium-term measures, including GST rationalisation on cooking ethanol, DBT support for low-income households to adopt ethanol stoves, expansion of last-mile distribution using existing LPG and rural networks, strengthened R&D, BIS-led certification, safety validation, and consumer awareness efforts to enable scalable and safe adoption.

Inclusion of Natural Gas under GST

CII strongly recommended bringing natural gas under the GST framework to enable input tax credit and reduce cascading taxation. This reform would:

- Lower production and operational costs across gas-intensive industries
- Enhance competitiveness of domestic manufacturing
- Promote the adoption of cleaner fuels
- Support sectors such as CGD, power, fertilisers, steel, ceramics, petrochemicals, transport, textiles, MSMEs, and export-oriented industries

This recommendation is especially critical considering the recent geopolitical disruptions that have driven up global LNG and natural gas prices, adversely affecting industry viability.

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Mapping India's Energy Transition

CII Dashboard on Energy Transition Investment Monitor (ETIM) Your Gateway to India's Clean Energy Future!

Launched by Shri R.K. Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister for New & Renewable Energy and Power, the CII Energy Transition Investment Monitor (ETIM) is a dynamic analytics platform tracking 900+ renewable energy projects across India.

With nearly **5,000 registered members**, ETIM offers a one-stop view of India's renewable energy pipeline, from project investments to technology supply chains. The data is publicly sourced, company-validated and regularly updated, empowering policymakers, investors, and industry leaders with credible, real-time insights.

As India races toward clean energy leadership, ETIM strengthens domestic supply chains, drives local manufacturing, and enables transparent, data-driven decision-making.

Explore ETIM and see how India's energy transition is unfolding - project by project.

To read more please visit:

<https://etim-india.com/>

Portfolio of Services

The Energy Department at the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) plays a pivotal role in engaging with both government and industry stakeholders across diverse segments of the energy ecosystem, including power, renewables, hydrocarbons, biofuels, green hydrogen, and sustainable mobility. Through a structured network of committees, sub-committees, and task forces, the department identifies sector-specific challenges and drives focused interventions to address them effectively.

CII's Energy Department fosters strong national and international collaboration, serving as a platform for dialogue, knowledge exchange, and strategic partnerships. It regularly develops reports, theme papers, and policy representations that contribute to thought leadership and informed decision-making in the sector.

To keep pace with the rapidly evolving energy landscape, the department organizes high-impact conferences, summits, and seminars, facilitating strategic discussions and on-ground stakeholder engagement. In alignment with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Viksit Bharat, the department also supports international cooperation by coordinating with parent ministries and accompanying official delegations.

Through its initiatives, the Energy Department at CII acts as a catalyst in advancing India's energy agenda and strengthening the Indian industry's role in the global economy.

To read more about our work please visit:

<https://www.cirre.in/index.php>

<https://www.cii.in>

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF NEW
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EMPOWERING INDIA'S ENERGY FUTURE

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6-7 August 2026 | Hotel Le-Meridien, New Delhi

7th CII
INTERNATIONAL
ENERGY
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SECURE SMART SUSTAINABLE
2026

SCAN TO REGISTER

Premier Show on Latest Technologies across all Energy
Sub-sectors and their Value Chains

Participants

The event will attract a diverse mix of stakeholders including:

- Industry Leaders**
Executives from renewable energy, finance, and technology sectors
- Government Officials**
Policymakers from national and sub-national levels focusing on energy, environment, and infrastructure
- Academia**
Researchers and thought leaders contributing to the clean energy discourse
- Next-Generation**
Stakeholders from startups, early-stage clean tech companies, and youth leaders who are key drivers of the future of energy
- Civil Society Organizations**
Environmental advocates, energy access groups, and community organizations

Exhibitor Participation

3x3 Sqm 3x2 Sqm 2x2 Sqm	3x3 Sqm 3x2 Sqm 2x2 Sqm
₹ 15,000/- per sqm (2 side open)	₹ 10,000/- per sqm (1 side open)

(Rates are for per square meter, taxes extra)

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April 2026



Confederation of Indian Industry

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