



ESG Perspective

Key insights on the evolving ESG landscape, highlighting essential regulatory updates, market trends, and their real-world impact on businesses and policymakers.



EDITION

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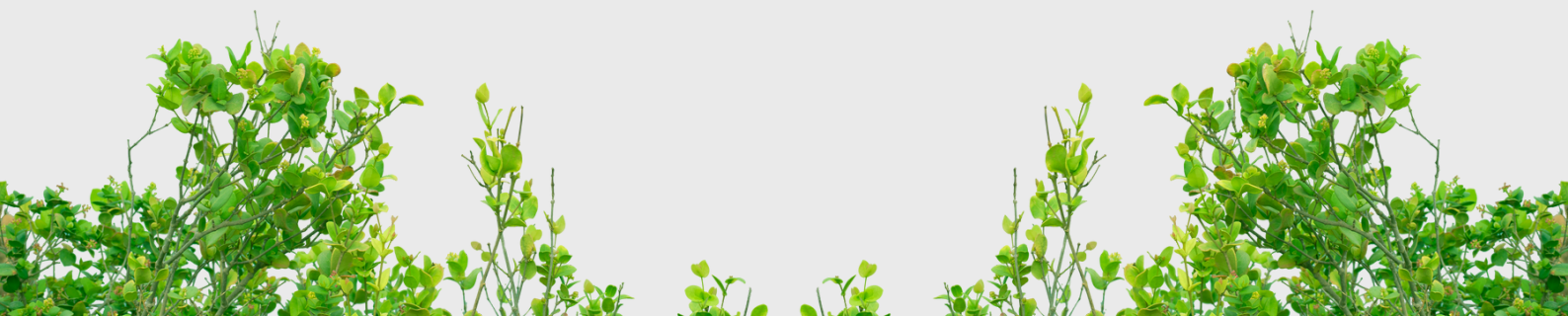
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FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the inaugural edition of our ESG & Sustainability Newsletter “ESG Perspective” an initiative that reflects our firm’s commitment to advancing a forward-looking dialogue on sustainability.

The global ESG landscape is evolving at an unprecedented pace. Regulatory reforms, climate commitments, market-based mechanisms, and stakeholder expectations are reshaping how organizations operate, disclose, and create long-term value. In this dynamic context, the objective of this newsletter is to serve as a concise yet insightful knowledge resource curating key global and Indian ESG developments that matter to businesses, policymakers, and sustainability professionals.

This first edition brings together significant regulatory updates, policy reforms, and market trends across environmental, social, and governance dimensions. From sustainability reporting reforms and carbon markets to climate adaptation initiatives and sector-specific regulatory actions, the newsletter aims to bridge the gap between complex ESG developments, their practical implications and applicability.

As an ESG & Sustainability Service Line, our focus goes beyond compliance. We believe ESG is a strategic enabler driving resilience, competitiveness, and responsible growth. Through this newsletter, we seek to share perspectives, highlight emerging risks and opportunities, and support our clients and stakeholders in navigating their sustainability journeys with confidence.

We hope this newsletter becomes a trusted reference and a platform for continued engagement. We welcome your feedback and look forward to building this knowledge series together.



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GLOBAL ESG STANDARDS & SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

01

ISSB Simplifies Financed Emissions Rules (11 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G) and Environment (E)

To simplify and make Scope 3 emissions reporting easier to execute, especially for financial institutions, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), operating under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation, released specific changes to IFRS S2 ‘Climate-related Disclosures’.

The update focuses on Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions (Investments / Financed Emissions) and provides relief by allowing entities to exclude facilitated emissions, derivatives, underwriting activities, and insurance-associated emissions. If more suitable, banks, asset managers, and insurers may now use alternate classification systems rather than the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) to disclose funded emissions. Global Warming Potential (GWP) values and jurisdiction-specific approaches are also allowed, which lessens the difficulty of aligning with local laws. They mainly affect financial industry organizations producing disclosures under IFRS S2.

The changes are intended to improve comparability while reducing reporting expenses and obstacles to data availability. ISSB confirmed that investor-useful climate risk information remains intact despite the eased requirements.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early adoption permitted, and are expected to support broader global uptake of ISSB standards, especially in capital markets with evolving Scope 3 disclosure readiness.



PCAF Updates Global GHG Accounting Standard for Financial Institutions (2 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G) and Environment (E)

An updated Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry has been released by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), a global initiative of financial institutions.

The modification encourages more thorough reporting and monitoring of emissions associated with financial activity. It revises and expands the approach that was initially released in 2020. There are now more asset classes covered under the Financed Emissions Standard (Part A). These consist of sub-sovereign debts, securitized and structured products, and use-of-proceeds structures. The update also provides guidance on reporting undrawn loan commitments. This enhances alignment with IFRS S1 and IFRS S2.

The update covers banks, asset managers, insurers, and other financial institutions.

Further guidance has been added on financed avoided emissions and forward-looking indicators. The Insurance-Associated Emissions Standard (Part C) has been expanded to include new methodologies for treaty reinsurance and project insurance. This aids insurers in evaluating the effects of underwriting activities on the climate. It is anticipated that it will enhance the accuracy, comparability, and completeness of emissions disclosures. Additionally, it promotes greater investor privacy and stronger climate risk management.

EFRAG Delivers Technical Advice on Simplified ESRS to European Commission (3 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G)

The European Commission has received technical advice on the proposed simplified European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) from the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG).

This is a significant advancement in the European Union's (EUs) efforts to streamline sustainability reporting under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the larger Omnibus package. The revised ESRS aims to significantly reduce reporting burdens on the companies. They add phase in processes, targeted reliefs, and increased flexibility. The update reduces mandatory data points by around 61%.

The advice applies to companies required to prepare sustainability reports under the EU CSRD, including large corporations and other entities in the EU reporting ecosystem.

Additionally, it simplifies disclosure procedures and materiality evaluations, upholding the fundamental values of comparability and transparency. It is anticipated that the modification will improve proportionality in sustainability reporting and lessen administrative burdens. The simplified standards will form the basis of a ‘Delegated Act’ to be developed by the Commission.

The advice was submitted by EFRAG on 3 December 2025. The updated criteria will now be adopted by the European Commission.

EU Cuts Sustainability Reporting Scope Under Omnibus I Reform (9 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G)

The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (EU), together with the European Commission, reached a provisional agreement to simplify corporate sustainability rules under the EU Omnibus I package.

The goal is to boost competitiveness and decrease administrative burdens. The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) scope has been considerably reduced by the modification. Only businesses with more than 1,000 employees and a net yearly revenue of more than €450 million will be required to report on sustainability. This modification exempts designated SMEs from required reporting and leaves out a large number of mid-sized businesses.



Both EU and non-EU businesses that meet the requirements and operate in the EU market are subject to these modifications.

Additionally, the accord increases the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) thresholds. Only businesses with more than 5,000 employees and €1.5 billion in revenue will be subject to the due diligence requirements. A risk-based strategy is established, focusing on the most severe or expected unfavorable outcomes rather than entire supply-chain mapping. Lower compliance requirements, a postponement of CSDDD implementation until July 2029, and the elimination of required climate transition plans are some of the effects. The fundamentals of sustainability are unchanged.

Once formally agreed, the package will come into effect 20 days after it is published in the EU Official Journal.

EFRAG Releases Three Practical Guides to Support SMEs in Sustainability Reporting (11 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G)

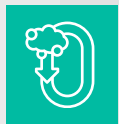
EFRAG has issued three accompanying guides to help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to draft their sustainability disclosures when applying the Comprehensive Module of the Voluntary Sustainability Reporting Standard for SMEs (VSME).

These guides were created after a public consultation process with field testing to respond to areas known to cause specific difficulties to SMEs. The guides have been created especially for companies with less than 250 employees to provide ready-to-use, interactive tools available at the ESRS Knowledge Hub.

The guides pertain to three main fields:



Description of practices, policies, and future initiatives for a transition to a sustainable economy, with a sector-independent list of examples and case studies.



GHG reduction targets and climate transition, providing a guide on GHG reduction targets and climate transitions for high-impact sectors.



Serious instances of violation of human rights, giving illustrations in connection with workers in the value chain, affected communities, & consumers/end-users.

These tools should ease the reporting process and increase SME transparency. They were developed through EFRAG's due process and were adopted by the Sustainability Reporting Technical Expert Group (SR TEG) and Sustainability Reporting Board (SRB) in Autumn of 2025.



EU TRADE, GOVERNANCE & DUE DILIGENCE

02

EU Revises Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP) (2 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G), Environment (E) and Social (S)



The Directorate-General for Trade and Economic Security of the European Commission has reached an agreement with both the European Council and European Parliament to modify the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) for developing countries which serves as the EU's main instrument of sustainable development in trade. This updated scheme will cover a total of 65 vulnerable or least developed countries (approximately 2 billion people), and it is estimated that this programme has supported approximately EUR 60 billion of EU imports since its creation.

The purpose of this update is to improve the ability of the programme to meet the economic and sustainable development challenges of the least developed countries. In addition, the new scheme will facilitate the transitions of those countries that are graduating to the next level of development and will lower the graduation thresholds for various types of products to support low-income economies. Furthermore, the revised scheme will provide more stringent requirements regarding human rights, labour, environmental and climate standards. Finally, clear monitoring and transparency procedures have been established through this updated scheme, and now there are provisions for the withdrawal of trade preferences from beneficiary countries in the event of serious environmental or climate violations.

The application of this scheme to developing and least developed countries, as well as to EU businesses that are importing from those benefiting countries, will result in more predictable access to the EU market, as well as a greater alignment with global norms of sustainability. It will also provide an opportunity for participating countries to adopt greater governance and social standards.

The revised scheme was established on 2 December 2025, as part of a series of broader EU trade policy reforms.

EU Council Approves Revised EUDR, Delaying Compliance (4 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) and Governance (G)

The European Council has introduced amendments to the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), including a one-year grace period for the regulation's application. The EUDR seeks to ensure that products entering or exported from the European Union's market do not contribute to the clearance of the world's forests. The EUDR applies to products such as palm oil, beef, timber, coffee, cocoa, rubber, soy, as well as products derived from these, including leather, chocolate, tires, and furniture.

The new legislation affects European Union operators introducing the product on the EU market or its exports. The due diligence statement requirement has been abolished for downstream operators like retailers, whereas small and micro-organizations are asked to make a single declaration. Some printed products like books and newspapers are exempt because they pose a negligible deforestation risk. The revised legislation also imposes a simplification examination on the European Commission by 30 April 2026.



New EU Legislation on Microplastic Pollution from Plastic Pelletes (16 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) and Governance (G)

New rules have been brought by the European Union to minimize microplastic pollution caused by plastic pellets, a key raw material used in most plastic products. The Regulation tackles pellet losses at their source, taking into consideration that the persistence in environmental compartments is related to ecosystem and potential human health risks. The measure aims to establish a level-playing field, promote cleaner industrial practices, and support the EU's transition towards a sustainable economy.

The rules apply to economic operators in EU dealing with installations that handle five tonnes or more of plastic pellets annually, including but not limited to manufacturers, recyclers, converters, stockists, and other handlers. They also cover carriers transporting pellets within the EU and actors involved in maritime transport.

Under the Regulation, operators must prevent, contain, and clean up pellet losses and implement the risk management plans proportionate to the size and nature of their operations. Operators above 1,500 tonnes per year are required to be certified or permitted, with the exception of small and micro enterprises having simplified obligations.

The new regulations took effect on 16 December 2025, with guidelines to be developed by 17 December 2026.

EU Tightens Asbestos Safeguards to Combat Workplace Cancers (18 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Social (S) & Governance (G)

The Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion of the European Commission has issued new asbestos guidelines and an updated occupational diseases list to strengthen worker protection in the European Union (EU).

Asbestos is a recognized carcinogen linked to approximately 75% of workplace malignancies in the EU. The update provides Member States, companies, and workers with practical support to implement the updated “Asbestos at Work Directive” (2023).

These modifications apply to EU member states, workers who may have been exposed to asbestos, and individuals employed in industries including construction and restoration.



It also updates the Commission Recommendation on occupational diseases by adding conditions like larynx cancer, ovarian cancer, pleural plaques with lung impairment, and non-malignant pleural effusion to ‘Annex I’. It encourages Member States to permit compensation for colon, rectal, and stomach cancers when asbestos exposure at work is proven. The update complements the EU's broader goals under its ‘Beating Cancer Plan’ and expands existing health and safety laws.

Member states must include substantial measures for asbestos into their national laws by 21 December 2025.

CARBON MARKETS, ENERGY TRANSITION & CLIMATE MITIGATION

03

New CBAM Benchmarks to Ease EU Industry Burden (16 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G) and Environment (E)

An update has been issued by the European Commission through Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) of 16 December 2025, adopted under Regulation (EU) 2023/956 establishing the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The Regulation lays down detailed rules for establishing default values for direct and indirect embedded emissions in imported goods and electricity, including the methodology, applicable mark-ups and conditions for their use.

The regulations apply to CBAM declarants importing covered goods into the EU customs territory, especially where greenhouse gas emissions embedded have been determined using default figures as opposed to actual data related to the installation.

The Regulation strengthens environmental integrity of CBAM by ensuring that the default values are conservative, proportionately marked up to prevent a low starting point for greenhouse gas emissions. Sector-specific treatment is introduced for fertilisers, while robust rules are set for electricity and indirect emissions based on multi-year averages.

The Regulation enters into force shortly after publication and applies from 1 January 2026, with a mandatory review of default values and mark-ups by December 2027 at the latest.

EU ETS State Aid Guidelines strengthened (23 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) and Governance (G)

The European Commission has introduced amendments to the ETS State Aid Guidelines covering compensation for indirect costs of emissions in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) post-2021.

Carbon prices continue to rise, which bears a greater risk of carbon leakage for other energy-intensive and trade-exposed industries. In response, the amendment expands eligibility for compensation and increases maximum aid intensity, while aligning the Guidelines with current market conditions and maintaining incentives for decarbonization.

The amended Guidelines apply to EU Member States implementing state aid schemes and to eligible energy-intensive industrial sectors exposed to international competition, including newly added sectors such as organic chemicals, ceramics, glass, and batteries. Large beneficiary undertakings are required to support the green transition, by investing a portion of the aid in measures that reduce electricity system costs.

The update enhances competitiveness of EU industry, improves the equity and efficiency of indirect cost compensation mechanism, and helps prevent production relocation outside EU without weakening climate objectives. It also reinforces a level playing field through clarified aid-cumulation rules.

The amendment operates within existing ETS State Aid Guidelines framework, applicable until 2030, with updated CO₂ emission factors for the 2026–2030 period.

EU Taps First Movers to Accelerate eSAF Fuels (4 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) & Governance (G)

The European Commission's Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport launched the electricity-based Synthetic Aviation Fuel (eSAF) Early Movers Coalition. A partnership of eight EU Member States, namely, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. In accordance with the ReFuelEU Aviation Regulation, it is intended to expedite the manufacture and adoption of synthetic aviation fuels (eSAF).

The initiative applies to Airports, airlines, aviation fuel manufacturers, EU member states, and other actors across the sustainable aviation fuel value chain.



With the first auction scheduled for 2026, the coalition aims to raise at least €500 million in financial contributions to support large-scale eSAF projects and enable double-sided auctions that give producers revenue certainty and buyers competitive contracts. According to ReFuelEU mandate, 1.2% of fuel supplied at EU airports must come from eSAF. By 2050, this percentage is expected to rise to 35%. This mandate is a major step toward aircraft decarbonization and supports Europe's leadership in low-carbon fuel technologies.

Its expected impact includes stimulating investment and reducing lead times for eSAF deployment. Additionally, it aids in coordinating national initiatives with EU climate targets.

On 4 December 2025, the coalition was launched under the ‘Sustainable Transport Investment Plan’.

EU Adopts Framework to Scale Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming (1 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G) and Environment (E)



The EU has issued new regulations that simplify the process for voluntary certification of Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming (i.e., Agroforestry, Peatland Rewetting or Reforestation) in the EU.

Additionally, the legislation establishes new audit and disclosure procedures for certifiers and provides an EU-wide approach for monitoring and reporting on Removals, Permanent/Temporary Payments for Removals, and establishing local carbon markets in Europe.

Specifically, the new regulations will: reduce barriers to entry for smallholders; provide simplified access to buyers in the EU via a new 'Club'; reduce the cost of creating a Carbon Farming Database; create guidance for Methodologies for Carbon Storage in Buildings by 2026 to enable resilient biomass supply chains and create indicative inventories in Land-Use; and improve certification processes for Removals.

Additionally, the application period for Recognition will begin early 2026, and by the end of 2026, there will be two delegated methods for Carbon Removal and Carbon Farming that have been developed. Total Transparency in the Union Registry will be achieved by 2028.

Canada Unveils Methane Rules Targeting 75% Reduction (12 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) and Governance (G)



The Canadian government has put in place regulations to decrease methane emitted from oil and gas around 75% compared to what was released in 2014 before 2035.

On 1 January 2028, these regulations will prohibit the routine venting of this gas (with specific exceptions), as well as the necessity to check for and repair leaks periodically (not exceeding established frequencies). Operators can utilize customized methods to prevent methane if they fall within the established intensity range.

The regulations are intended for upstream oil and gas projects and include the production, refining, and distribution stages of the project's lifecycle (including venting, flaring, and fugitive emissions). Therefore, the inspection and monitoring of these sources will be verified so that the regulations are being followed.

According to the government, methane's global warming potential is approximately 80 times greater than that of CO₂ over the next 20 years; as such, the measures to be adopted by operators will result in 304 million metric tons of CO₂e avoided from 2025 - 2035 (0.2% of what is produced).

With this timeline, the original drafts have been replaced, and progress toward reaching (-40 to -45%) will occur before 2025.

Moreover, the new initiative represents an ongoing framework for sustained emission reductions and a consolidation of existing federal climate objectives.

Framework for Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) (4 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Governance (G) & Environment (E)

The Ministry of Power, Government of India, has issued a framework for the 'Carbon Credit Trading Scheme' (CCTS). The scheme aims to establish a national carbon market. It supports industrial decarbonisation. It also promotes greenhouse gas emissions reductions through a market-based approach. The framework defines the institutional structure of CCTS. A National Steering Committee will oversee the scheme. It is co-chaired by Secretaries from the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Grid India will act as the registry. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) will serve as the scheme administrator.

CCTS operates through two mechanisms. The Compliance Mechanism applies to emission-intensive industries. Obligated entities must meet emission intensity targets. Those exceeding targets can earn Carbon Credit Certificates. The Offset Mechanism allows voluntary participation. Non-obligated entities can register emission-reduction projects to generate credits.

The sectors transitioned from the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme to the Compliance Mechanism under the CCTS include aluminium, cement, chlor-alkali, petrochemicals, petroleum refineries, pulp and paper, and textiles. The update is expected to boost emission reductions. It will expand carbon market participation. It will also strengthen India's climate action efforts.



NATIONAL & SUB-NATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION

04

Qatar Rolls Out National Adaptation Plan (8 December 2025)

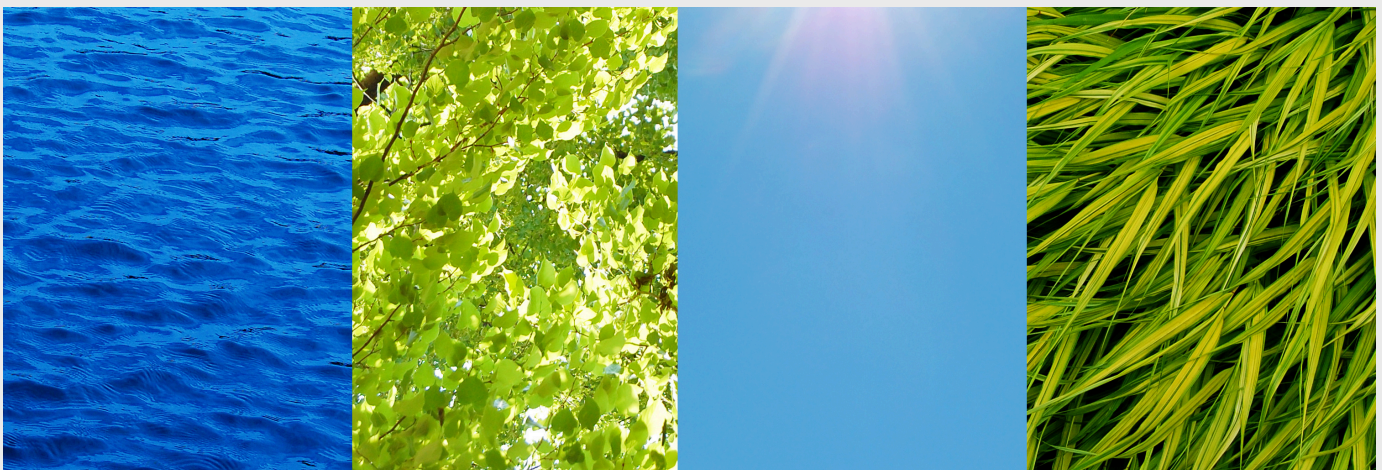
ESG Focus: Environment (E), Social (S) & Governance (G)

The State of Qatar's Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MECC) has established a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to improve the ability of the country to adapt to the effects of Climate Change.

The primary goal of the NAP is to protect the natural resources of Qatar and reduce the risk that the effects of climate change will have on vital economic sectors and vital service sectors in the country. The NAP is formulated after conducting scientific studies, technological evaluations, and consultations. These are conducted involving government representatives, the corporate sector, educational institutions, civil society, and the international community, such as the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). It is formulated to address climate-affected sectors like water, agriculture, and livestock, biodiversity, health, energy, infrastructure, industry, and coast.

The plan envisages an executive programme that addresses 27 actions, 125 activities, and close to 280 projects, with emphasis on risk reduction, protection of ecosystems, climate-resilient infrastructure, and enhanced health sector readiness.

The NAP is aligned with the Qatar National Vision 2030 (QNV 2030) and establishes both medium-term and long-term goals (By 2030 and By 2040) and will go into effect after its official launch.



New York DEC Advances Mandatory GHG Reporting Program (1 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) & Governance (G)

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has finalized a Mandatory Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting Program to track sources of climate pollution across the state.

The program establishes reporting rules under Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 253, requiring covered entities to submit annual emissions data in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent. It was developed following draft regulations and public consultation in 2025 to provide accurate data on major emission sources and support New York's climate policies.

The program applies to owners and operators of emission-intensive facilities, including power plants, industrial sites, landfills, fuel suppliers, electric power entities, and waste management companies, generally those emitting 10,000 metric tons of CO₂e or more annually. Third-party verification is also required from larger sources.

The update enhances transparency, accountability, and completeness of emissions data, strengthening the state's ability to design climate action plans, reduce emissions, and inform investments in clean energy. The program also supports improved public health and environmental outcomes.

The rule was finalized in December 2025, with the first required reports due in June 2027 for emissions from the prior year.

Regional Hub Launched to Boost Climate Action in Hindu Kush Himalaya (19 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) & Governance (G)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in partnership with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), has established and introduced the Hindu Kush Himalaya Regional Climate Action Transparency Hub (HKHRCATH), which is designed to enhance climate action and reporting across 8 regional member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Myanmar, and Pakistan), through the creation of a permanent capacity for building climate action, sharing data and experience and supporting the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement.

The HKHRCATH provides a technical platform to assess progress in meeting Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), identify barriers to their meeting and foster collaboration on common climate challenges. The HKHRCATH will help to speed up the implementation of both mitigation and adaptation actions of the countries, create an evidence-based resource platform to mobilize funding and establish collaborative partnerships between governments, local policymakers, and regional stakeholders.

The launch of the HKHRCATH at the Regional Stakeholders Consultation Workshop in Paro represents a milestone towards improved regional collaboration and climate finance for the fragile mountain ecosystems in the Hindu Kush Himalaya Region that are susceptible to floods, droughts, and extreme weather events.

MoEF&CC Restricts Mining in the Aravallis (24 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) & Governance (G)

The Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has issued directives to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the Aravalli Range from Delhi to Gujarat. The update announces that there shall be an outright prohibition on the issuance of any new mining leases over the entire Aravalli range with the intent to preserve the Aravalli range as a single geological formation and to check the unauthorized mining practices.



These directions are applicable for all State Governments within the Aravalli region, all mining departments, and all stakeholders engaged in mining operations. The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) is also required to identify additional areas where mining should be prohibited beyond existing restrictions due to ecological, geological, or landscape considerations, as part of the process of developing a comprehensive science-based Management Plan for Sustainable Mining.

The update is expected to significantly expand scale of protected areas, enhance regulatory oversight of existing mines, ensure strict adherence to environmental protection measures, and compliance with directives from the Supreme Court of India.

Although exact date for implementation has yet to be specified, the directions are intended for immediate implementation and enforcement.

India's Green Milestones: Year-End Review 2025

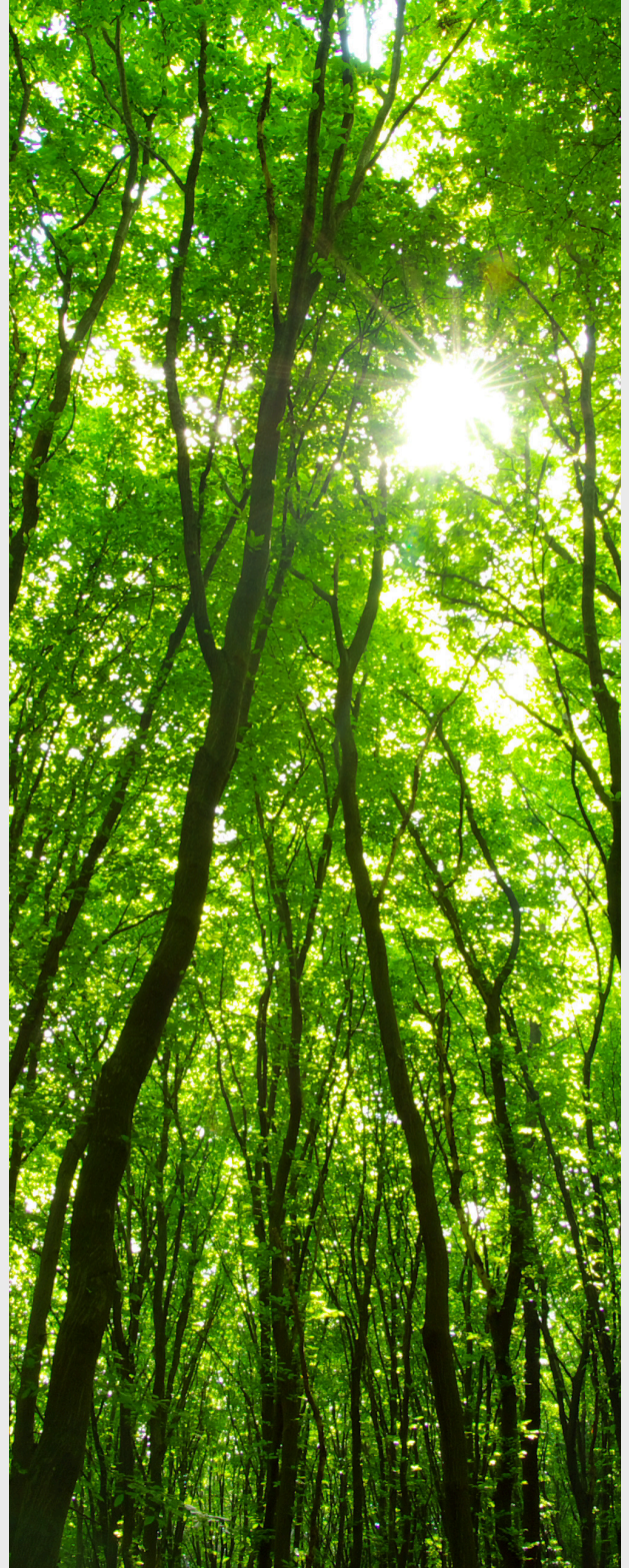
(31 December 2025)

ESG Focus: Environment (E) & Governance (G)

In its Year End Review of 2025, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has highlighted significant accomplishments related to forest conservation, wildlife protection and climate action.

India planted 262.4 crore saplings under the “Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam” campaign and achieved an increase of 4.83% in forest and tree cover since 2013, ranking 9th globally in forest area and 3rd in terms of annual forest gain. There was also a marked improvement in the quality of air, with 103 Indian cities showing reductions in PM10 levels, as per the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). Indore and Udaipur have become the first Ramsar Wetland Cities in India, and India now has the most Ramsar Wetlands (96) of any country in Asia. India also took the lead on the adoption of global resolutions on sustainable wetland management and combating wildfires at Ramsar CoP-15, and UNEA-7 Global Commissioner for sustainable wetland management. In addition to this, several key reforms on the environment were introduced, including the Environment Audit Rules of 2025, the Contaminated Sites Management Rules and uniform consent guidelines for the industrial sector to promote compliance and ease of doing business.

These initiatives reinforce India's commitment to protecting the ecology of the planet, promoting sustainable lifestyles and establishing itself as a global climate leader.





About Us

Pierag Consulting was founded in February 2021 by Abhishek Gupta, Thomas Raffa and Pierian Services as a unique business model to serve clients globally by blending domestic proficiency with global expertise. Since then, we have been serving prominent clients across the US, SEA, India and UK in the field of Assurance, Accounting & Transactions Advisory, Business Risk, Technology Risk Advisory and ESG & Sustainability.

With more than 200+ team members, we are fueled by our purpose of 'Inspiring people to do things that inspires them' and our values of 'Excellence, Equity & Empathy'.

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