MEETING SEQUENCE

1. Welcome Address by **Shri Abhijeet Sinha**, National Program Director – Ease of Doing Business & National Highways for Electric Vehicles

2. Keynote Address by **Shri Chakravarthy T. Kannan**, Secretary General – Quality Council of India

3. Presentation by **Quality Council of India**

4. *ROUNDTABLE 1: Bharat 7C E- Highways Standards (Draft): Constitution of Groups of Transport Experts (GTE)*

   Co-Chaired by **Shri Sudhendu J. Sinha,** Principal Adviser - Ease of Doing Business

   Chaired by **Shri Narendra Nath G.,** Joint Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Government of India

5. Introduction of all Working Group Members convened on Climate Financing

6. *ROUNDTABLE 2: National Task Force for nationwide EV charging infrastructure maintenance upkeep, uptime & reliability standards*

   Co-Chaired by **Shri Nikhil Morsawala**, Founder & CFO, Epic Energy Limited

   Chaired by **Shri Abhijeet Sinha**, Emeritus President, Charge Point Operators Society of India

7. *ROUNDTABLE 3: Institutionalising Public Utility Standards: Defining Premises-Level Benchmarks for a Cohesive, User Centric Experience of Public Areas*

   Co-Chaired by **Shri Sam Cherian**, Member Advisory Committee, CF 2026 Chairman - Schevaran Laboratories

   Chaired by **Shri Abhijeet Sinha,** Mission Representative Swachh Bharat Mission - Cleantech

   Convened by **Ms. Umit Bhatia**, Senior Director Sustainability Strategy Asia Pacific, Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL)

8. Closing Remarks by **Shri Gobi Krishnan R**, Assistant Director, NABCB in his Closing Remarks he Summarized all the Roundtable Discussions which Includes Roundtable 1,2 and 3

Annexure 1:
Welcome Address by **Shri Abhijeet Sinha,**
National Program Director, Ease of Doing Business

Key points captured from his opening remarks:

1. He welcomed all participants and marked the formal commencement of Climate Financing Week, leading up to 22nd April 2026.	9. He reiterated the mantra of "Reform, Perform, Transform" given by Narendra Modi, emphasising that regulators must evolve into facilitators through a change in approach and mindset. Reflecting on the journey, he recalled the small gathering held around 2018–2019 that laid the foundation for this transformation.
2. He stated that India today serves as a global testing and validation ground for safety, technology, and healthcare systems.	10. He highlighted the growing demand across sectors for: ● New technologies ● Standardized frameworks ● Playbooks and regulatory structures ● Innovative financing models
3. He emphasized the importance of collaborative policy-building and standards-driven ecosystem development.	11. He stressed the importance of piloting, prototyping, and proof-of-concept-driven policy making.
4. He highlighted QCI as a key institution in defining and upholding quality standards, processes, and certifications.	12. He stated that policy-making must shift from static frameworks to participatory, pilot-led approaches to achieve democratisation of policy-making.
5. He noted that QCI has played a significant role in India's transition from "Make in India" to a globally trusted manufacturing ecosystem as "Made in India".	13. He highlighted the collaboration between QCI and Ease of Doing Business initiatives to co-create actionable standards.
6. He emphasised its contribution towards strengthening export competitiveness and global trust.	14. He emphasised the need for effective communication and on-ground adoption of standards while outlining the three roundtable discussions scheduled for the day.
7. He observed that India has progressed from the "Fragile Five" to one of the world's leading economies.	15. He affirmed that the standards framework developed through the QCI–EoDB collaboration will be implemented on the ground during Tech Trial-IV, commencing in September 2026.
8. He emphasised that without standards and accountability, the ecosystem risks being driven by fake data and false promises. He stressed the need for task forces to ensure uptime, reliability, and measurable performance.	16. He stated that Ease of Doing Business not only changes the approach, but also transforms the 'soch' behind it.

Annexure 2:

Keynote address by **Shri Chakravarthy T. Kannan**

Secretary General, Quality Council of India

Key points captured from his Keynote Address:

1. He highlighted the vision of *Viksit Bharat* and the need for strong quality and standardisation frameworks to achieve it.	7. He emphasized inter-governmental synergy, highlighting the need for strong collaboration across government bodies to bring clusters together under a unified framework.
2. He stressed the need for a National Quality shift—from adopting global standards to developing India's own standards.	8. He reaffirmed support for Ease of Doing Business, with the Quality Council of India committed to being fully behind the mission as a key driver for nation-building.
3. He referred to insights by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Shri Piyush Goyal, highlighting cluster-based development—regional and industrial clusters—as a model for driving this quality transformation.	9. He outlined strategic pillars, including demand and supply alignment—focusing on balancing quality demand with the availability of certified services.
4. He mentioned that QCI is looking to create a " multi - layer" approach to scale quality, aiming for growth factors of 2x, 20x and beyond.	10. He highlighted leading through examples, citing success stories like UPI to demonstrate how India can set global benchmarks and drive large-scale impact.
5. He emphasized collaboration and capacity building through a cluster-to-cluster approach—enabling the transfer of quality practices via collaboration and "handholding" support.	11. He emphasized infrastructure as a key priority area where frameworks are being implemented first, while also noting the need to address unique challenges to ensure effectiveness.
6. He highlighted the "Gunwatta Chakra," with Quality Council of India providing end-to-end support to ensure continuous quality through this cycle.	12. He concluded with a strong commitment that Quality Council of India will provide full support for nation-building and serve as the first line of support for Ease of Doing Business initiatives emerging from the session.

Annexure 3:

Presentation by **Quality Council of India**

1. Three key themes discussed: Bharat 7C E-Highways Standards, uptime & reliability task force, and public utility standards	8. Proposal to create a National Task Force with a clear mandate
2. Comparative benchmarking shared across UK, EU, USA, China, and India	9. Strong emphasis on ensuring high uptime and continuous charger performance
3. Global best practices highlighted for uptime, governance, and consumer protection	10. Discussion on defining enforceable quality benchmarks at the premises level
4. Need identified for a unified national framework for next-gen E-highways	11. Need for stronger accountability and regulatory mechanisms
5. Emphasis on standardising mobility corridors and infrastructure design	12. Importance of building public trust to accelerate EV adoption
6. Focus on building a scalable and future-ready EV charging ecosystem	13. Focus on user-centric, accessible, safe, and inclusive charging experience
7. Importance of system integration across highways and charging networks	14. Overall goal: develop a reliable, sustainable, and scalable national charging network

Introduction of Participants at the Pre-Summit Roundtable of Climate Financing Summit 2026:

1. Shri **Narendra Nath G**., Joint Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Government of India.
2. Shri **Sudhendu Jyoti Sinha**, Principal Adviser – Ease of Doing Business, Former Advisor-NITI Aayog
3. Shri **Chakravarthy T. Kannan**, Secretary General – Quality Council of India (QCI)
4. Shri **N. Venkateswaran,** Chief Executive Officer, National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET), Government of India
5. Shri **Gobi Krishnan R.**, Assistant Director – National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB), Government of India
6. Shri **Chandra Shekhar Sharma**, Joint Director, National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET), Government of India
7. Shri **Ajay Sharma**, Joint Director, National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB), Government of India
8. Dr **Mohammad Rihan**, Member-NHEV Energy Working Group, Director General-National Institute of Solar Energy, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India
9. Shri **Abhijeet Sinha**, National Program Director – Ease of Doing Business (EODB) & National Highways for Electric Vehicles (NHEV); Emeritus President – Charge Point Operators Society of India and Mission Representative – Swachh Bharat Mission (Cleantech).
10. Shri **Nikhil Morsawala**, Founder & CFO – Epic Energy Limited
11. Shri **Sam Cherian**, Member Advisory Committee, CF 2026 and Founder Chairman – Schevaran Laboratories
12. Ms **Umit Bhatia**, Senior Director, Sustainability Strategy Asia Pacific – JLL India
13. Dr **Shiv Kumar**, Director General, ITS India Forum
14. Ms **Sarika Chakrawarthy**, Director of Implementation, Regions & Mayoral Engagement, C40 Cities
15. Ms **Trupti Deshpande**, Senior Programme Manager (Electric Mobility), Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation
16. Dr **Arun Krishnan**, Program Director – Climate Finance, WRI India
17. Shri **K.N. Hemanth,** Director - E-mobility, International Copper Association, Member-NHEV Energy Working Group, Member- Technical Committee at the Bureau of Standards (BIS) and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)
18. Prof. **Ashbir Singh**, Director- iBoard India
19. Shri **Anand Prakash**, Strategic Sales Leader, Netradyne
20. Shri **Dharnesh Krishna Koganti**, Regional Business Manager, Netradyne Technology India
21. Ms **Samina Kanchwala**, Member- Network Working Group, CEO, Samin Tekmindz
22. Mr **Manish Jaiswal**, Director- NATRAX
23. Shri **Joymalya Bose**, AVP, Propel Industries
24. Ms **Sreepriya Kowshik**, Member- Network Working Group, MD- Pinaka Innovation
25. Shri **Praveen Naruka**, AVP, Propel Industries, Coimbatore

26. Shri **Pradeep Kumar Verma**, Member- NHEV Energy Working Group, MD- Accord Transformer
27. Shri **Ashish Jain**, Advisor - Dynamic Group, Dynamic Drilling
28. Shri. **K. Kannan**, Proprietor, Aksara Tex
29. Shri **Pawan Mulukutla**, Executive Director, Integrated Transport, Clean Air & Hydrogen, WRI India
30. Shri **Krishna Chaitanya Reddy**, Member- NHEV Energy Working Group, AGM, AISIN Automotive Haryana

Annexure 4:

ROUNDTABLE 1: Bharat 7C E- Highways Standards (Draft): Constitution of Groups of Transport Experts (GTE)

Key points captured from the Co-Chair, **Shri Sudhendu J. Sinha,** Principal Adviser - Ease of Doing Business, Former Adviser- NITI Aayog

1. He highlighted India's road network scale, noting that approximately 6.5 lakh km constitutes major highways while the remaining ~3.4 million km comprises rural and state roads.	4. He emphasised a key mobility management metric, suggesting that nearly 60% of vehicles should ideally be kept off-road, indicating a shift towards congestion control and increased reliance on mass transit systems.
2. He mentioned the rapid increase in vehicle density, with around 50,000 vehicles being added regularly to the national fleet.	5. He stressed the need for a clear and standardised government definition of "Highway" to ensure uniform planning, development, and infrastructure implementation across the country.
3. He noted that, as projected by NITI Aayog, India is expected to have 60 million non-fossil fuel vehicles on the road by 2030.	6. He also spoke about the National Transformation Mobility Summit and highlighted the key challenges associated with EV adoption in India.

Key points captured from the Chair, **Shri Narendra Nath G.,** Joint Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Government of India

1. He mentioned the strong interconnection between infrastructure and mobility, emphasising how the telecom sector is increasingly integrated with broader national infrastructure systems.	4. He pointed out key challenges in the EV ecosystem, noting that some users are reverting to traditional vehicles due to operational issues, underscoring the need to strengthen reliability and operational efficiency in EV systems.
2. He highlighted the critical role of power and utilities, particularly the importance of the power grid, transmission lines, and backup generators in sustaining essential services such as lighting, connectivity, and air conditioning. Similarly, the electronic layer of mobility planning and designing should also include security and aspects of national sovereignty from the initial planning and conceptual stage.	5. He described national security considerations, stating that a “fresh journey” in decision-making systems is required, where security is treated as a foundation for peace. He also emphasized aligning political objectives with administrative and secretariat-level requirements for better governance outcomes.
3. He emphasised the implementation of Zero Trust Authentication frameworks to strengthen secure digital infrastructure and access management.	6. Discussed the inclusion of the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) in the committee structure to address sector-specific security and infrastructure requirements.

Annexure 5:

Action Points: ROUNDTABLE 1: Bharat 7C E- Highways Standards (Draft): Constitution of Groups of Transport Experts (GTE)

Sr. No.	Parameters	Action Points
1	Quality Standards & National Framework	The Quality Council of India should take the lead in developing India-specific quality standards instead of relying on imported benchmarks and accelerate testing and certification timelines within India.
2	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Enablement	EODB should take responsibility as a central execution body for standards, policy facilitation, and stakeholder coordination; ensure full support from QCI.
3	Cluster-Based Development Model	Implement cluster-to-cluster strategy for scaling EV infrastructure; replicate successful regional models across geographies.
4	Inter-Governmental Coordination	Strengthen collaboration between ministries (power, transport, telecom, infrastructure) for integrated EV ecosystem deployment.
5	EV Charging Infrastructure Standards	Define uniform benchmarks: uptime, fault resolution timelines, governance structure, consumer protection, and network scalability.
6	Operational Efficiency of EV Ecosystem	Address real-world issues like charging downtime, driver inconvenience, and reliability gaps; introduce optimised charging schedules (e.g., meal-time charging).
7	Demand–Supply Balance (Services & Infrastructure)	Create demand through data insights and ensure supply readiness via certified services and infrastructure deployment.
8	AI & Digital Integration	Deploy AI-integrated systems for charging stations, real-time alerts, predictive maintenance, and operational optimisation.
9	Infrastructure Development Priority	Identify highways (e.g., Bangalore–Chennai corridor) as flagship EV infrastructure zones; address region-specific challenges.
10	Mobility & Road Network Optimisation	Define “highways” clearly; manage vehicle density through policy (e.g., reducing private vehicle load, promoting shared mobility).
11	Energy & Power Ecosystem Readiness	Strengthen grid infrastructure, ensure a reliable power supply, and integrate renewable energy sources (solarisation of infrastructure).

12	Decarbonization & Sustainability Goals	Conduct EV and electric truck trials; align with 2030 decarbonization targets and national climate commitments.
13	Testing & Certification Ecosystem	Build domestic testing facilities (reduce dependency on countries like China); streamline approval processes.
14	Public Awareness & Myth Busting	Launch initiatives to address misconceptions around EV adoption, charging availability, and range anxiety.
15	Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)	Leverage models like UPI to build scalable, interoperable digital systems for EV ecosystem management.
16	Safety & Monitoring Systems	Introduce real-time alerts, AI-based driver safety systems, and electronic safety solutions with measurable SLAs.
17	Policy, Governance & Standardisation	Finalise draft policies for charging infrastructure; establish working groups (technical, EODB, governance).
18	Ecosystem Development (NHEV)	Build a comprehensive EV ecosystem including manufacturers, operators, infrastructure providers, and policymakers.
19	Operational Requirement	Achieve a target where 80% of users can complete their journey reliably to ensure successful transition to electric.
20	Fast Track Standards	Establish a centralised problem consolidation and fast-track standards cell under NABCB to identify common challenges across initiatives and accelerate the development and implementation of India-specific standards for all stakeholders.
21	Charging Infrastructure Standards	Develop clear definitions and SOPs, establish periodic review and inspection mechanisms to ensure compliance, form state and central committees for implementation and governance, and define the parameters that qualify a facility as a charging station.
22	Digital Infrastructure Testing Standards	Implement rigorous testing standards for surveillance and digital infrastructure to ensure safe, secure, seamless, and cost-effective systems.

Annexure 6:

ROUNDTABLE 2: National Task Force for nationwide EV charging infrastructure maintenance, upkeep, uptime & reliability standards.

Key points captured from the Co-Chair, **Shri Nikhil Morsawala**, Founder & CFO, Epic Energy Limited

1. He initiated the round table discussion by raising a fundamental question on how to create a reliable national database for EV charging infrastructure.	7. He proposed the development of a dedicated application to check charger status, accessibility, and operational details in real time.
2. He highlighted the need for a centralised depository of EV chargers to ensure real-time visibility of charger availability and operational status.	8. He proposed a task force on standards, using GPS-based systems to track and verify charger functionality across India in real time.
3. He emphasised the importance of identifying whether chargers are active or inactive in real time to improve user reliability and system efficiency.	9. He emphasised that Ease of Doing Business has a key responsibility in simplifying systems and enabling ease of access for stakeholders.
4. He discussed the role of PPP and government frameworks, noting that states should have the flexibility to take implementation decisions.	10. He referenced cost reduction efforts in the logistics sector, noting significant improvements in truck cost efficiency since 2018–19.
5. He suggested focusing on National Highways as priority corridors for charger installation, with mandatory registration and tracking mechanisms.	11. He discussed battery-related challenges, including recycling approvals and safety concerns, highlighting the need for stronger regulatory clarity.
6. He raised the possibility of assigning identity numbers to charging cables and capturing granular data such as charging capacity and usage patterns.	12. He suggested addressing battery safety and lifecycle issues through structured frameworks such as a “Black Box” monitoring system.

Key points captured from the Chair, **Shri Abhijeet Sinha**, Emeritus President, Charge Point Operators Society of India

1. He raised a critical issue on real-time visibility of EV infrastructure, questioning how many chargers are actually live and operational at any given time.	5. He noted the planned Task Force announcement scheduled for 22nd April 2026 at Le Meridien, aimed at strengthening standards and governance frameworks.
2. He proposed that EV chargers should be treated like essential critical infrastructure (comparable to hospitals), with defined response and connection timelines, including a 45-day parameter for connectivity, fluctuation management, and protocol alignment in coordination with Quality Council of India.	6. He stressed the importance of periodic monitoring and structured action cycles to ensure continuous compliance and system reliability.
3. He emphasized the need to eliminate fake or misleading digital representation of chargers, ensuring only verified and authenticated charger locations are available in digital systems.	7. He discussed the transition from product-based to service-based standardisation of EV infrastructure, focusing on how systems are structured and regulated.
4. He suggested introducing a standardized rating system for charging infrastructure based on cost, performance, and consistent operational activity for compliance and monitoring purposes.	8. He highlighted the need for standardized communication systems, including charger pin protocols, transformer interfaces, and coordination with utility stakeholders such as copper and electrical associations.

Annexure 7:

Action Points: National Task Force for nationwide EV charging infrastructure maintenance, upkeep, uptime & reliability standards.

Sr. No.	Parameters	Action Points
1	National EV Charger Database	Create a centralized, real-time national repository of EV chargers with live status tracking (active/inactive).
2	Real-Time Monitoring & Data Accuracy	Enable GPS-based tracking and geo-tagging of chargers; eliminate fake or static data entries through verification systems.
3	OCPI Compliance & Interoperability	Make Open Charge Point Interface (OCPI) protocol mandatory to ensure interoperability and real-time communication across charging networks.
4	Digital Access & User Interface	Develop a unified mobile application/platform to provide charger availability, status, pricing, and accessibility.
5	Charger Identification & Traceability	Assign unique IDs to charging cables/points; capture usage data and performance metrics.
6	Public–Private Participation (PPP) Model	Define roles of central/state governments and private players for infrastructure deployment and governance.
7	Highway-Centric Deployment Strategy	Prioritize National Highways for charger installation; integrate registration and monitoring via highway systems.
8	Charger Availability Standards	Set minimum uptime benchmarks (e.g., ≥95% availability); introduce penalties for non-compliance.
9	Charging Station Definition & Classification	Clearly define what constitutes a charging station vs. a charging point; standardize classifications.
10	Pricing Transparency & Standardization	Establish uniform per-unit pricing guidelines; mandate disclosure of charger operator costs.
11	Quality Certification & Testing (QCI)	Implement multi-level certification standards; ensure continuous testing, verification, and compliance audits.
12	Fleet & Driver Monitoring Systems	Integrate fleet management systems with safety checks (fatigue, driving behavior, compliance monitoring).
13	Battery Lifecycle & Sustainability	Promote battery recycling policies; address battery deterioration; encourage optimized charging practices.
14	Charging Technology	Balance between fast charging and battery longevity;

	Mix	promote battery swapping for multiple vehicle segments.
15	Infrastructure Components Standardization	Standardize components like transformers, connectors, EMI compliance, and communication systems.
16	Performance Metrics & SLAs	Define measurable SLAs for charger uptime, response time, maintenance cycles, and service reliability.
17	Financing & Cost Efficiency Indicators	Develop financial models and indicators to ensure viability for charger operators and investors.
18	Ecosystem Stakeholder Integration	Align CPOs, OEMs (Original , LSPs (Logistics Service Providers), and policymakers to ensure demand-supply balance and ecosystem efficiency.
19	Security & Surveillance	Install CCTV and monitoring systems at charging stations to ensure safety, compliance, and transparency.
20	Periodic Review & Compliance Mechanism	Establish periodic audits, pre-defined standards, and continuous improvement frameworks.
21	Decarbonization Goals Alignment	Ensure EV infrastructure development aligns with national decarbonization and sustainability targets.
22	Operational Efficiency Benchmarks	Set high-performance targets (e.g., motor efficiency ~99%, charger uptime ≥95%, fleet availability ≥90%).
23	Regulatory Clarity (By-Laws & Policies)	Resolve policy ambiguities; define clear regulatory frameworks for EV charging and operations.

Annexure 8:

ROUNDTABLE 3: Institutionalising Public Utility Standards: Defining Premises-level benchmarks for a cohesive, user-centric experience of public areas

Key points captured from the Co-Chair by **Shri Sam Cherian**, Member Advisory Committee, CF 2026 Chairman - Schevaran Laboratories

1. He emphasized the need to define and strengthen standards for EV stations, with structured support for their development and implementation.	4. He stressed the need for legal backing to ensure smooth navigation, compliance, and operational clarity in infrastructure deployment.
2. He highlighted the importance of integrated infrastructure planning, including waste management systems and broader facility development across EV stations.	5. He pointed out the importance of ensuring adequate infrastructure availability supported by tech-based solutions, including climate prediction tools and preventive maintenance systems.
3. He noted that companies operating on a pan-India basis can collaborate to enhance user experience, including the development of allied services such as food courts at charging hubs.	6. He discussed the concept of blended finance within the Indian policy framework, linking climate, taxation, and economic parameters to structured project funding requirements.

Key points captured from the Chair, **Shri Abhijeet Sinha,** Mission Representative, Swachh Bharat Mission - Cleantech

1. He highlighted the Swachh Bharat (Clean-Tech) mission, emphasising structured processes for integrating cleanliness, hygiene, and sustainability into infrastructure development.	6. He referenced airport infrastructure comparisons between Bengaluru, Guwahati, and Delhi to highlight standards of cleanliness and operational efficiency.
2. He compared cleanliness and hygiene standards with European models, stressing the need for improved infrastructure management in government buildings and public utilities.	7. He stated that key standards, including OCPI frameworks, are expected to be finalised by the end of August, along with multi-layered implementation of the Swachhata Mission.
3. He mentioned initiatives under NHEV, including the opening of two portals on 22nd April, 2026- a. Civit by SoftTech Engineers b. Land Aggregator Portal by BESCOM	8. He emphasised that the Swachhata Mission 2026 will continue as a multi-phase national initiative aligned with Ease of Doing Business efforts, including its integration into broader policy announcements such as the FM's EoDB roadmap.
4. He explained the structured land acquisition and leasing model, where government-managed systems enable land to be provided on rent for infrastructure and EV-related projects.	9. He discussed the plan to demonstrate selected assets and buildings during the 'Swachhata Hi Seva' Week, tentatively scheduled before 2nd October 2026 in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
5. He noted the formation of joint ventures and addressed key infrastructure challenges, including power supply coordination with DISCOMs and water treatment/discharge systems.	10. He emphasized that EoDB aims to implement these standards to promote Ease of Living, healthy workspaces, and the overall wellness of employees and citizens across RTOs, Registrar Offices, Property Registrar Offices, and other citizen service centres.

Key points captured from the Convener, **Ms Umit Bhatia**, Senior Director Sustainability Strategy Asia Pacific, Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL)

1. She highlighted that India is not merely urbanising, but doing so at an unprecedented speed, scale, and complexity, creating the need for a more integrated and future-ready infrastructure approach.	5. She emphasised the need for futuristic, resilient, and adaptable public utility standards that go beyond present-day requirements, noting that rapid urbanisation, electrification, climate stress, ageing populations, and evolving digital lifestyles will significantly reshape the usage of public spaces and infrastructure. She highlighted that infrastructure designed only for current demand risks becoming obsolete within the next decade and recommended scalable planning approaches capable of addressing long-term demographic, environmental, technological, and mobility transitions.
2. She emphasized that public infrastructure is currently delivered in isolated silos such as transport, utilities, mobility, safety, amenities, and retail, whereas citizens experience these services as one interconnected ecosystem.	6. She emphasized the need to integrate ESG and climate-aligned considerations at the concept, planning, and design stage itself rather than treating them as post-development additions.
3. She discussed the need for the next generation of public utility standards to shift towards a standardized, compliant, human-centric, and premises-level experience.	7. She highlighted that climate-responsive and citizen-centric infrastructure standards will play a critical role in enabling sustainable urban growth, resilience, and improved quality of life.
4. She stressed the need for clearly measurable standards and performance parameters across public premises to ensure consistency, safety, accessibility, usability, cleanliness, digital connectivity, efficient queue and parking management, reliable utilities, and an improved citizen experience.	8. She linked infrastructure planning and public utility standards with India's 2030 NDCs, 2047 Viksit Bharat vision, and 2070 Net Zero goals.

Annexure 9:

Action Points: ROUNDTABLE 3: Institutionalising Public Utility Standards: Defining Premises-level benchmarks for a cohesive, user-centric experience of public areas

Sr. No.	Parameters	Action Points
1	Swachhta & Clean-Tech Integration	Integrate cleanliness, hygiene, and waste management into EV infrastructure under a multi-layer Swachhta Mission framework.
2	Waste Management Systems	Deploy waste decomposition technologies (including smoke-free machines); manage food, plastic, and sewage waste efficiently.
3	Water Sustainability & Recycling	Implement water treatment, recycling, and rainwater harvesting systems; promote solutions achieving up to 90% water reuse.
4	Energy Sustainability	Transition infrastructure (e.g., treatment plants, stations) toward renewable energy sources such as solar power.
5	Driver Facilities & Welfare	Develop resting areas, lounges, food courts, and basic amenities for drivers; ensure safety during idle/charging periods.
6	User-Centric Infrastructure Design	Define mandatory facilities at EV stations (toilets, water, AC, medical aid, etc.); ensure 24/7 or clearly defined availability.
7	Accessibility & Inclusion	Install CCTV, metal detectors, fire safety systems, and emergency response infrastructure across stations.
8	Operational Efficiency & Preventive Maintenance	Introduce routine checks, predictive maintenance systems, and climate-based monitoring solutions.
9	Digital & AI Integration	Use detection technologies to monitor driver behavior, flag risks, and store operational data securely on cloud platforms.
10	Visual & Physical Infrastructure Standards	Improve visual infrastructure (signage, billboards, navigation systems) to match global benchmarks.
11	Charging Experience Standards	Define user experience protocols during charging (shelter, facilities, safety during weather conditions).
12	Station Classification System	Categorize EV stations (e.g., Class A, B) based on infrastructure, services, and capacity.

13	Urban Design & Layout Planning	Clearly define entry/exit points, movement flow, and spatial planning of EV station premises.
14	Blended Finance & Policy Framework	Develop financial models integrating climate, tax, and economic considerations; align projects with national budget frameworks.
15	Public–Private Collaboration	Encourage companies to collaborate on shared infrastructure (e.g., food courts, amenities); form focused working groups.
16	Green Building & Certification	Promote green building certifications and sustainable construction practices for EV stations.
17	Emergency & Life Safety Standards	Ensure fire exits, extinguishers, medical emergency systems, and life safety compliance are mandatory.
18	Lighting & Public Infrastructure	Provide adequate street lighting, walkways, bridges, and safe access infrastructure.
19	Decarbonization & Climate Alignment	Integrate EV infrastructure planning with broader climate goals and sustainability targets (7Cs & 3Es framework).
20	Monitoring & Certification Systems	Introduce certification for vehicles and infrastructure (e.g., water usage, energy efficiency, cleanliness standards).

Conclusion and Way Forward

1. Small working groups will be formed across all areas to ensure that every input is captured, evaluated, and effectively incorporated into the system.
2. Consolidate existing fragmented EV standards into a comprehensive, modular framework, with clearly defined and standardised guidelines for each component of the EV ecosystem, ensuring consistency, interoperability, and ease of implementation.
3. Finalise and release EV infrastructure and ecosystem standards by the end of August 2026, ensuring readiness for implementation.
4. Launch “Swachhta Pakhwada” in September, aligned with EODB and SBM objectives, integrating cleanliness into EV infrastructure.
5. Constitute three dedicated working groups (technical, policy, implementation) and open participation for interested stakeholders through a formal outreach mechanism.
6. Standards for public utilities and OCPI are to be crafted by the end of August 2026.