IFAT India 2017

Resource Efficiency Initiative (REI) – India

28 September 2017

Hall No. 5, Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai, India

Opportunities and Potential: Innovations in Resource Recovery and Secondary Resource Utilisation

Over the last two decades, India has witnessed dynamic transformation with rapid economic growth, an expanding industrial and service related production, rise in average income, a thriving middle class, rapid urbanisation and a growing population. This has been underpinned by increasing intensity and scale of resource use. In India between 1970 and 2010, extraction of primary raw materials increased by about 420%, dominated by a sharp increase in the extraction of abiotic materials (minerals, metals). Against this background, concerns regarding resource depletion and their future availability have become more pronounced. Concomitantly, there has also been rise in the generation of waste across different material streams. The management of resources at the end-of-life have begun to pose significant burden on the waste management system of the country. When regarded as waste, the loss of embedded value, energy and resources of the materials is also immense and signifies losses for the economy and society by imposing environmental burdens. Recovery of these resources and their reuse can help meet the growing demand and also ease the burden of managing waste.

Resource efficient practices coupled with management and utilisation of secondary raw materials (SRM) entail economic benefits for the businesses by reducing cost, and thereby, improve competitiveness and profitability. Managing and monitoring different material streams can create new business models, jobs and also augment the livelihood potential of the informal sector. RE-based innovation can also enhance global competitive in Indian businesses and industry as an edge in export market. New industries in recycling sector to improve secondary metals, innovative design and manufacturing can be created leading to development of the innovation hubs. Minimising waste and its reuse will contribute towards greater resource security and help sustain development in the long term. Finally, reduced import dependence for critical and other metallic minerals helps to improve the country's trade balance and promote economic stability.

Globally resource efficiency is high on the political agenda by G-7 Resource Efficiency Alliance (February 2017) and G 20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue (July 2017) to develop mechanisms for efficient and sustainable usage of natural resources. By adopting the Circular Economy Action Plan in February 2015, the European Commission (EC) also developed a comprehensive Circular Economy Package to enhance innovation in the businesses against

the resource scarcity and volatile prices by creating new business opportunities and sustainable ways of production and consumption.

The Indian government is also making an effort to prioritize Resource Efficiency (RE) as a strategy with the establishment of the Indian Resource Panel (InRP) by the Ministry of the Environment Forests and Climate Change (November 2015) and launch of the RE strategy by the Niti Aayog. Within this context, the European Union has launched a Resource Efficiency Initiative (EU-REI) for India. The overall objective of the project is to support India in the implementation of the UN global sustainable consumption and production (SCP) agenda by way of adapting international standards and best-practices on resource efficiency. The project will focus on assessing the material consumption trends in selected sectors, developing a resource efficiency strategy for India, promoting international standards and enhancing awareness for a transition towards a resource efficient economy. The project is implemented on behalf of the EU by a consortium led by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), Confederation of the Indian Industry (CII) and adelphi.

The workshop aims to facilitate the information exchange with various stakeholders like government, industry, international organizations and civil society on the secondary resource challenges and solutions for its effective utilization.

Issues covered

– The role of government for sustainable management of secondary resources and resource efficiency in developing and emerging economies?
–national and international standards initiatives and strategies for effective utilization of secondary resources
– The role of recyclers, waste processors, informal sector on increasing resource efficiency and reducing natural resource consumption
– Identifying news forms of governance and market incentives for the design and implementation of national strategies and policies.

13:00 – 15:00	Opportunities and Potential: Innovations in Resource Recovery and Secondary Resource Utilisation
13:00 – 13: 10	Welcome and Opening Address - Henriette Faergemann, Counsellor Environment, Energy & Climate Change, European Union (EU) Delegation to India
13:10 – 13: 25	Key note address - Resource Recovery and Secondary Resource Management: Role of RE strategy Dr. Dieter Mutz, Team Leader, EU – Resource Efficiency Initiative (EU-REI), GIZ
13:25 – 14:25	Panel Discussion Chair: Policy Development for Resource Efficiency (RE) & Secondary Resource Management (SRM) – Dr. Prasad Modak, Member, Indian Resource Panel (InRP) • Co-processing: Relevance for Resource Efficiency - Ulhas Parlikar, Dy. Head, Geocycle, ACC Limited, • Waste Exchange Platform - N Muthusezhiyan, Principal Counsellor, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

	• Sanjeev Sirsi, Head, Business Development, Grundfos India Limited • Industrial use of secondary resources – Rene Van Berkel, UNIDO Representative, India • Business models on Resource Efficiency – Dr. Shilpi Kapur, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
14:25 – 14:50	Open Discussion & Q&A session (Moderated by Dr. Modak)
14:50 – 15:00	Conclusions & Summary Henriette Faergemann, EU Vote of Thanks Dr. Dieter Mutz, EU-REI