



Confederation of Indian Industry



CII-ITC Centre of Excellence
for Sustainable Development



Proceedings



**CII-ITC Centre of Excellence
for Sustainable Development**

VISION

Be a global leader, in thought and action, to drive transformation, towards sustainable development.

MISSION

To catalyse innovative ideas and solutions in India, and globally, to enable business, and its stakeholders, in sustainable value creation.

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Circular Economy Mission



EUROPEAN UNION



सत्यमेव जयते



Ministry of Environment, Forest
and Climate Change



सत्यमेव जयते

NITI Aayog



Confederation of Indian Industry



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adelphi



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für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH





PROGRAMME



Day 1, Thursday, 6 September 2018, Hotel Le Méridien, New Delhi

Inaugural of India-EU Circular Economy Mission

1000 -1145 hrs

Opening Remarks

- **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry Address
- **Mr Sanjiv Puri**, Managing Director, ITC Limited

Address by Guest of Honour

- **Mr Karmenu Vella**, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission
- **Mr Hardeep Singh Puri**, Minister for State (I/C) Housing and Urban Affairs

Launch of CII Circular Economy Initiative and Report Release “Circular Economy: A New Source of Competitiveness”

CEO's Guide on Circular Economy & Competitiveness

Address by Chief Guest

- **Dr Harsh Vardhan**, Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Science & Technology, and Earth Sciences
- **Mr Suresh Prabhu**, Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation
- **Mr Leo Puri**, Chairman, CII National Committee on Financial Markets

Venue: Sovereign

PROMOTING BUSINESS ETHICS FOR SUSTAINABLE BUSINESSES

Ethics is an integral part of business operations these days. Companies in today's times are under a lot of public scrutiny. Corruption, bribery, insider trading and discrimination are some of the examples that dismantle and bring dishonour to organisations more often, now, than in the past. An ethical framework is the antidote to several risks which a business can face due to any irregularity related to its operations. The focus of this session was to understand how companies today are using the compliance approach to adhere to ethical business practices and how it is equally important to understand the evolving nature of regulations/ laws/ guidance from the lawmakers and governance bodies.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr Amit Vidyarthi**, Senior Investigations Counsel, West Asia & ANZ, Nokia

Panellists

- **Mr Martin Kreutner**, Dean & Executive Secretary, International Anti-Corruption Academy, Austria
- **Mr Shikhar Jain**, Principal Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development
- **Ms Shukla Wassan**, Executive Director Legal & Corporate Affairs – South Asia, Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited
- **Ms Sandhya Sharma**, Vice President-Corporate, Governance, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd

Venue: Desire

GLOBAL RISKS & SOLUTIONS

The world is changing fast. Though essential, it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep pace with changes arising as a result of global macroeconomic forces of development that impact business, society, culture and people that define our future. While these forces entail a lot of risks, they also offer opportunities for innovation and for the betterment of everyone's future. Some of these forces include worsening environment, scarcity of natural resources, rapid urbanisation with increasing migrant population, changing economic power and deteriorating human health. These risks offer an opportunity to find solutions around newer products, breakthrough technologies, policy changes and a change in mindset. This session focused on some of these pressing issues together with innovative ways to address them.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Dr Ashok Khosla**, Chairman and Founder, Development Alternatives

Panellists

- **Ms Astrid Schomaker**, Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission
- **Mr Nitin Desai**, Former Under-Secretary General, United Nations
- **Mr Stuart Orr**, Practice Lead, Water, WWF
- **Mr B Rajagopal**, President, DSM India

Venue: Sovereign

1300-1345 hrs

Lunch

1300-1440 hrs

CLOSED DOOR ROUND-TABLE: EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN INDIA

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr Poul V. Jensen**, EBTC Delhi

EU Representation

- **Mr Karmenu Vella**, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission

India Representation

- **Mr B Rajagopal**, President, DSM India
- **Mr Vivek Abraham**, Senior Assistant Vice President & Co-Head, Global Investor Outreach, Invest India
- **Ms Madhulika Sharma**, Chief Corporate Sustainability, Tata Steel Limited
- **Mr Atul Sud**, Director, Legal & Regulatory Affairs, Perfetti Van Melle India Pvt. Ltd.
- **Mr Raman Ramachandran**, Chairman & Managing Director, BASF India
- **Ms P. Bineesha**, Executive Director, IIWM
- **Mr Philippe van de Donckt**, Director – Government Affairs, UMICORE
- **Mr Tushar Alekar**, Commercial Director, IFAT India
- **Ms Marika Jakas**, Trade Counsellor European Union Delegation to India
- **Mr Amit Vidyarthi**, Senior Investigations Counsel, West Asia & ANZ, Nokia

60 EU DELEGATES

Venue: Belvedere

CLIMATE CHANGE: EVIDENCE, EFFECTS & SOLUTIONS

Climate Change is affecting everyone on Earth in ways beyond human imagination. Temperature rise is just a quantifiable indicator to measure climate change, but the magnitude of its impact is non-measurable. It is important to understand and discuss the impacts as they project how earth's climate is evolving each day. It is time that we become aware of the available solutions that are being incubated, to counter the threats and warnings related to climate change. The 13th Summit presented diverse views ranging from sharing of best practices by corporates, research findings from academics to climate adaptation work undertaken by development organisations.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Dr Navroz Dubash**, Senior Fellow & Coordinator - Climate Initiative, Centre for Policy Research

Special Address

- **Mr A K Jain**, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- **Mr Michal Kurtyka**, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Poland

Panellists

- **Mr Dennis Pamlin**, Entrepreneur & Founder, 21st Century Frontiers
- **Mr Arunavo Mukerjee**, Vice President – Advisory Services, Tata Cleantech Capital Limited

Venue: Sovereign

CHANGING VALUE OF CORPORATE REPORTING

India is at the threshold of corporate transparency becoming more regulated and stringent. Last few years have witnessed government focus on making corporate disclosures comprehensive and going beyond financial disclosures. The focus of this session was to give an inside account of their side of the story on the synergies available in various corporate reporting frameworks by representatives from different regulatory and governing authorities along with the investor community.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr Ashok Chawla**, Former Finance Secretary, Government of India

Panellists

- **Mr Peter White**, Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- **Mr Koushik Chatterjee**, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Tata Steel Limited

Venue: Desire

1515-1645 hrs

PARALLEL SESSIONS

INVESTING IN BIODIVERSITY AND BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY

Biodiversity underpins the functioning of ecosystems that provides a wide range of services to human society and its loss is a matter of huge concern for its own sake. Businesses also have various levels of impact and dependencies on the biodiversity and ecosystem services. Degradation of biodiversity results into multiple risks to businesses such as increased cost of resources, depletion of water sources, loss of flora and fauna around the project location. To address these risks, businesses are slowly and gradually recognising biodiversity as a major factor in their decision-making and have started investing in conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity across all value chain. This investment is supporting them in creating new opportunities and making business more resilient to biodiversity losses from a futuristic point of view.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Dr Suhas Buddhe**, CMD, BioCare India Pvt Ltd

Panellists

- **Mr Ravi Singh**, Secretary General & CEO, WWF-India
- **Mr K K Sharma**, Wholetime Director, DCM Shriram Ltd.
- **Ms Anita Chester**, Head - Sustainable Raw Materials, C&A Foundation

Venue: Sovereign

RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS

Investors and financial institutions are beginning to understand the impact of an organisation's unethical behaviour, poor environmental practices and badly-managed supply chain on the organisation's valuation. This session provided a platform for business conversations to investment firms, corporates, financial services professionals as well as researchers about the impact of responsible investment on healthy and sustainable returns for businesses.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr Prashant Saran**, Former Whole -Time Member, SEBI

Panellists

- **Mr Navneet Munot**, Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer, SBI Fund Management
- **Ms Jessica Fries**, Executive Chairman, The Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project (A4S)
- **Mr Khawar Iqbal**, Director, Infrastructure and Real Estate Group, HSBC India
- **Mr Abhay Laijawala**, Managing Director, Avendus Capital Public Markets Alternate Strategies LLP

Venue: Desire

1645-1715 hrs

Networking break

1715-1845 hrs

PARALLEL SESSIONS

NEXT GENERATION OF SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS

New thoughts and ways of doing business are important for an organisation to continue to operate on a long-term basis and ensure sustainable growth. Companies with young and new mindsets drive the engines of economic growth. These new minds talk and believe in disruptive ideas, sustainable ideas, solutions and technologies. Their ideas could cater to millennials that may be poised to become the biggest consumers in the country, with a predictable spending of around \$330 billion annually by 2020.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr Shikhar Jain**, Principal Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

Panellists

- **Ms Shruti Shibulal**, Chief Executive Officer, Tamara Leisure Experiences
- **Mr Gaurav Mathur**, Head of Business Development (BS), Grundfos India
- **Dr Faiyaz A Khudsar**, Scientist-in-Charge, Yamuna Biodiversity Park

Venue: Sovereign

HUMAN RIGHTS: A BUSINESS IMPERATIVE

Businesses can contribute the most to the development agenda of a nation by respecting human rights in their value chains and uplift millions from poverty and abuse. Compliance with national laws is not enough. Businesses need to assess human rights' impacts and mitigate the potential cause to it. Special attention needs to be given to vulnerable groups such as women, children, disabled, LGBT, contract workers, migrant workers, relocated community, and tribal people. This Summit deliberated on specific actions by businesses, government and institutions towards this cause.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Ms Madhulika Sharma**, Chief Corporate Sustainability, Tata Steel Limited

Panellists

- **Mr Phil Bloomer**, Executive Director, Business & Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC)
- **Mr Viraf M Mehta**, Independent Human Rights Expert/ Advisor – PIC, BHRRC & CII

Venue: Desire

1900 hrs

Dinner

Day 2, Friday, 7 September 2018, Hotel Le Méridien, New Delhi

0930-1045 hrs

CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR COMPETITIVENESS

Opening Remarks

- **Ms Seema Arora**, Deputy Director General, Confederation of India Industry

Address: India-EU Partnership for Sustainable Modernisation

- **Mr Raimund Magis**, Charge d’Affairs, Delegation of the European Union to India

Address: Circular Economy Package

- **Ms Astrid Schomaker**, Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission

Address: EU - Resource Efficiency Initiative

- **Ms Henriette Faergemann**, EUD First Counsellor – Environment, Energy, Climate Change

Release of Four Sectoral Studies on Resource Efficiency, Undertaken in the EU-REI Project

Concluding Remarks

- **Ms Seema Arora**, Deputy Director General, Confederation of India Industry

Venue: Sovereign

1045-1200 hrs

PARALLEL SESSIONS

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY ACTION AND INITIATIVES AT THE STATE AND CITY LEVEL

The session focused on information exchange for initiatives at the subnational level, for enhancing RE in the State, and towards supporting the implementation of the RE Strategy released by the NITI Aayog. The EU – India knowledge exchange on national and sub-national implementation of RE and CE frameworks covering promotional and regulatory measures will strengthen the initiatives planned by the selected Indian states.

Chair and Moderator

- **Mr B.N. Satpathy**, Senior Consultant, EAC-PM, NITI Aayog

Keynote Speaker

- **Dr Ashok Khosla**, Founder & Chairman, Development Alternatives

Panellists

- **Ms Marta Moren Abat**, Policy Officer, EU-India Cooperation on Environment
- **Dr Rachna Arora**, Deputy Team Leader & Coordinator, EU-REI (GIZ)
- **Mr. Daulat A. Hawaldar**, Secretary (Planning/ Finance), Government of Goa
- **Mr KCA Arun Prasad**, Member Secretary, State representative from Rajasthan Pollution Control Board
- **Mr Ralph Moreau**, Science and Technology Officer, Flanders Investment and Trade Agency
- **Dr Ramesh Jalan**, Senior Vice President Technology Centre, 3Wayste, France

Venue: Sovereign

CLEANER AIR, BETTER LIFE

Cities are economic power houses of any country. Maintaining a clean and healthy urban environment is therefore not just crucial in sustaining economic growth but necessary for us to mitigate the larger issues related to air pollution. Global Burden of Disease study finds that air pollution is a second major risk factor to public health after malnutrition in India. As per the World Health Organisation's (WHO) report published in 2018, out of the 20 most polluted cities in the world, 14 are in India. Urban centres in India face a major threat to public health from deteriorating air quality due to large affected population. This session deliberated on causes endemic to air pollution and what cities can do to contain this massively worrying situation.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr George C Varughese**, Independent Strategic Advisor

Panellists

- **Ms Anumita Roy Chowdhury**, Executive Director Research and Advocacy, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)
- **Mr Mukesh Sharma**, Professor of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur
- **Mr Anant Sudarshan**, South Asia Director, Energy Policy Institute, University of Chicago (EPIC)
- **Mr Mohit Sharma**, Associate Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

Venue: Desire

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY: PLASTICS & E-WASTE

The Indian government recently renewed two central legislations which seek to regulate the collection, processing and disposal of plastic waste and waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE or ewaste). With respect to the former, the Government of India notified the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 in suppression of the preceding Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. With respect to the latter, the E-waste Management Rules, 2016 were introduced to repeal the former E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. Notably, both legislations include Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) as a key policy principle, thus holding producers responsible for the professional collection, treatment and disposal of waste generated as a result of putting novel products on the market (OECD 2018). Though the Indian Government has taken first steps to design and enforce EPR schemes on a national scale, implementation needs to be strengthened in order to achieve an impact on a larger scale. Over almost three decades, EPR has become a cornerstone of effective waste management policies in the EU. Implementation has produced not only a wealth of experience, with a wide range of success stories but also challenges to be overcome. Sharing the lessons learnt and discussing their implications for implementation modalities in India can prove highly valuable in the context of Indo-European cooperation.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr Dieter Mutz**, EU-REI

Keynote Speaker

- **Mr Morton Hemkhaus**, Project Manager, adelphi Consult (EU – REI Sectoral Study Findings)

Panellists

- **Mr Chandra Mohan Gupta**, Director – Corporate Affairs, Coca Cola
- **Mr Anwar Shirpurwala**, Executive Director, Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT)
- **Dr Ashish Chaturvedi**, Director - Climate Change, GIZ
- **Mr Jan Vlak**, President, WEEE Forum
- **Mr Joris Lauwers**, Supply Manager, Umicore

Venue: Sovereign

1200-1330 hrs

CIRCULARITY IN MOBILITY – MANAGING EOL AND THE CASE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

India's ambition towards becoming an electric mobility economy by 2030 was announced in 2016. In a recent communication by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and NITI Aayog, government announced its aim of increasing the share of electric vehicles (EVs) from its current share of less than 1 percent to nearly 30 percent by 2030. This implies that by 2030, the estimated number of electric two wheelers on Indian roads will be more than 200 million, while cars and buses will be at 34 million and 2.5 million respectively. It is important to recognize that despite many economic and environmental benefits of EVs and hybrid vehicles, there are challenges with regards to availability of material used in manufacturing them and affordability thereof. However, the EVs sector has the potential to create unprecedented opportunities for resource savings along the value chain. This session focused on trends of resource use, projection for future material demand and the potential for efficiency through the lifecycle of an EV.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Dr Suneel Pandey**, Director, TERI

Keynote Speaker: Presentation of Study Findings

- **Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya**, Fellow, TERI (EU-REI Sectoral Study Findings)

Panellists

- **Ms Estela Goncalves Pereira**, Consultant
- **Mr Sumit Dhanuka**, Founder & Managing Partner, Precog Innovation Partners

Venue: Desire

1330-1445 hrs

Lunch

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Being home to about 1.3 billion people of the world's population, India's construction market is projected to grow at a rate of 7-8 % in the next decade and is likely to become the world's third largest by 2022 (*Global Construction Perspectives and Oxford Economics 2013*). Currently, economic activities in this sector are based on a linear take-make-dispose logic. Fuelled by an increasing population, a growing middle class and a wave of urbanisation most of this growth is expected in the residential sector where construction demand is predicted to increase more than fourfold by 2030 from its 2005 level. To meet this growth, a huge volume of material will be required. Sand (concrete and mortar), soil (bricks), stone (aggregates), limestone (cement) and iron and steel (bars and rods) are the most intensively used materials for building and construction purposes. Some of these materials are already facing scarcity issues. The extraction and use of these materials also have associated environmental and social impacts. Therefore, it is important to understand the flow of these materials in the market in order to identify points where interventions on resource efficiency can be made.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr Piotr Barczak**, Policy Officer, European Environmental Bureau

Keynote Speaker

- **Mr Mikael Henzler**, Managing Director, adelphi consult (EU – REI Sectoral Study Findings)

Panellists

- **Mr Sandeep Shrivastava**, Senior Vice President – Corporate Environment & Sustainability, Ambuja Cements Limited
- **Mr Petr Marek**, Director – Business Development, ERC Tech
- **Dr Mohamed Osmani**, Programme Director-Architectural Engineering and Design Management, Loughborough University
- **Mr N Muthusezhyan**, Principal Counsellor, Confederation of Indian Industry

Venue: Sovereign

CIRCULAR ECONOMY & SOLAR SUPPLY CHAINS

Renewable energy, and especially solar energy, will play a very important role towards achieving sustainable energy for all. In 2010, India launched the renewable energy program- 'Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)', with an objective of deploying 20,000 MW which was revised to 100,000 MW by 2022, of which 60000 MW is grid connected and 40000 MW is rooftop solar. This will require supply and use of newer materials for manufacturing different solar PV technologies while maintaining cost competitiveness in the sector and, resource efficiency is key to achieving these objectives. The PV sector has the potential to create unprecedented opportunities for resource savings along the value chain. Process innovation will reduce primary demand of resources. Further, efficient recycling can help in recovering these materials, thereby achieving material security. This session focused on the Solar PV sector to understand resource efficiency issues and explore its potential for India.

Session Chairman & Moderator

- **Mr Amit Kumar**, Senior Director, TERI

Keynote Speaker

- **Dr Suneel Pandey**, Director, TERI

Panellists

- **Mr Sujoy Ghosh**, Country Head India, First Solar
- **Mr Ashish Khanna**, CEO & ED, TATA Power Solar Systems Ltd
- **Ms Anandi Iyer**, Director, Fraunhofer Office India
- **Mr Luca Meini**, Head of Circular Economy & Environmental Strategies, ENEL

Venue: Desire

1615-1630 hrs

Networking Break

1630-1730 hrs

EU – India Circular Economy Mission : Concluding Session

Opening Remarks

- **Ms Seema Arora**, Deputy Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

Address

- **Ms Astrid Schomaker**, Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission
- **Ms. Henriette Faergemann**, First Counsellor - Environment, Energy, Climate Change, Delegation of the European Union to India

Announcement of B2B agreements and introduction to Indian and EU Companies

Concluding Address by Chief Guest

- **Mr Ratan P. Watal**, Principal Adviser, NITI Aayog and Member Secretary to EAC-PM

Vote of Thanks

- **Mr Sachin Joshi**, Chief Operating Officer, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

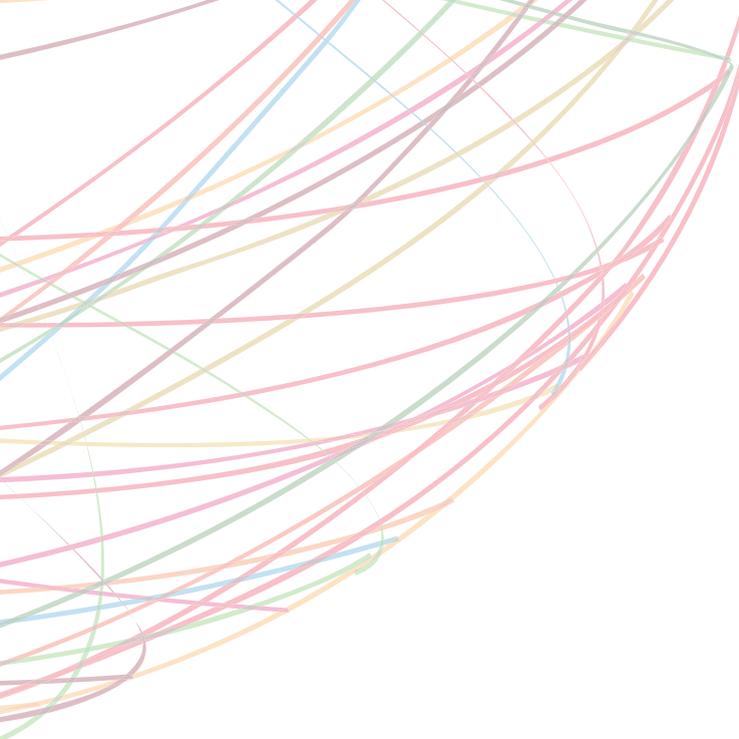
Venue: Sovereign

1730 onwards

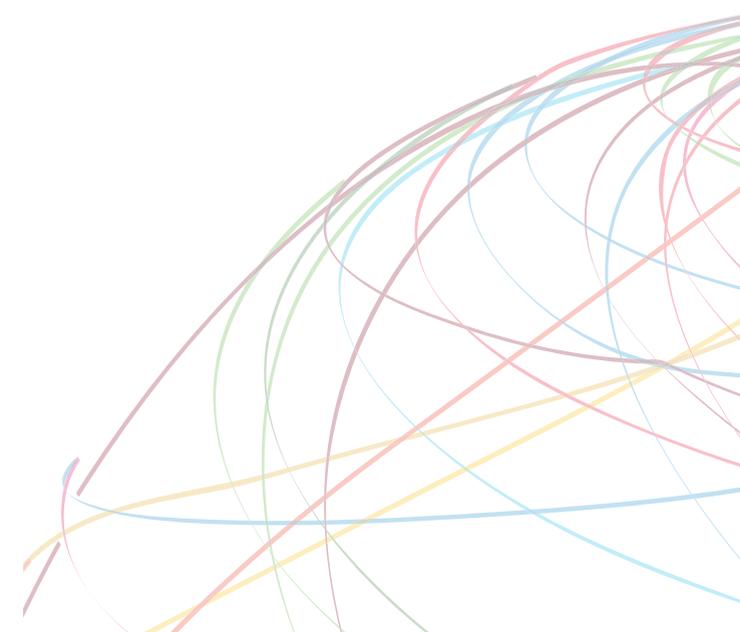
Hi-Tea

Day 3, Saturday, 8 September 2018, New Delhi

**Exposure Visit: IL&FS Construction & Demolition Waste Recycling Plant,
New Delhi**



DAY 1



Inaugural of India-EU Circular Economy Mission

Mr Karmenu Vella, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission; Mr Suresh Prabhu, Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation; Dr Harsh Vardhan, Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Science & Technology, and Earth Sciences and Mr Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister for State (I/C) Housing and Urban Affairs inaugurated the Circular Economy Mission (CEM) hosted by Confederation of Indian Industry. Over 80 delegates from 16 different countries with their representatives from industry, business associations, and academia as well as research institutions were present at the EU CEM. CII hosted the CEM at its 13th Sustainability Summit under the European Union–Resource Efficiency Initiative (EU-REI). This Mission is aimed at creating awareness amongst relevant Indian businesses about circular economy (CE), mobilise demand creation and sensitise businesses in India. CEM included series of high-level political and business meetings to discuss and exchange ideas on policies and practices on resource efficiency (RE) between India and EU.

Highlighting the growing importance of CE and RE **Mr Karmenu Vella, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission** expressed that ‘these are not just ecological issues but have social and economic implications attached to them. To implement RE and CE, we need a change in the social behaviour—how we use; dispose and reuse materials. Transition is set to stimulate innovation and civil society is demanding decisive actions at this juncture’. Emphasising on eco-innovation which ensures economic development through effective use of resources that follows the environmental regulations, he mentioned that this needs to be embedded in the core decision-making process.

Emphasising on the need to adopt the concept of CE, **Mr Suresh Prabhu, Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation**, expressed that ‘CE must be driven by people and by businesses who offer the right ideas and who practice it. It cannot be done by the government alone’. With respect to resource utilisation,

he mentioned ‘keep recycling; change thinking and change designing’.

CII released the ‘CEO’s Guide to Circular Economy and Competitiveness’ which discusses an alternative for the current business models by adopting the concept of CE. It shows how CE has evolved as a new path to competitiveness, given the environmental resource-related and geo-political challenges faced by companies today.

Addressing the inaugural session, **Dr Harsh Vardhan, Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Science & Technology, and Earth Sciences**, quoted from international reports, that ‘under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan till date 8 crore toilets have been built across the country and it is a unique record that every school in India has a toilet. Also, 4 lakh villages are open defecation-free, in India’. He said ‘we have the backing of labs and scientists who are tirelessly working on mitigation and adaptation strategies for climate change’. He mentioned that protection of environment is a moral responsibility in the context of the rights of an unborn child. In 4 years, 5000 new technologies will be deployed with the help of industry. It is a matter of pride that in a list of 1200 institutions in the world, CSIR from India ranked at the ninth position.

Mr Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister for State (I/C) Housing and Urban Affairs emphasised that growth and development have to be firmly couched along with sustainability and that all developmental challenges must be viewed through the prism of sustainable development. He stressed on the fact that the framework of SDGs will succeed only if India is able to contain its population concerns. He also highlighted that building resilient cities require rebuilding existing structures. By 2030 around 600 million people will be living in urban spaces which needs efficient transport systems. In this context, he commended DMRC for being the most efficient and inexpensive mode of public transport in the world which is comparable to those in the developed nations.

Bringing to light the veracity of natural disasters across the globe, **Mr Sanjiv Puri, Managing Director, ITC Limited** pointed out that once in every 5 days at least 4 nations are struck with a natural calamity. To elaborate, he mentioned that the planet has lost one-fourth of its forest cover and one-third of its biodiversity in the last century; and two-third of the world will face water scarcity in the next decade. He insisted on adopting different growth models and innovative strategies for economic prosperity and inclusive growth which meant not only to preserve but enrich environment.

Mr Chandrajit Banerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry announced the launch of a portfolio in CE by CESD (One of the COEs of CII) that will focus on policy advocacy, actioning the business agenda. He expressed that CII is happy to work on EU CEM and looks forward to gain knowledge as well as business partnerships between European and Indian businesses, government and other stakeholders in accelerating this transition.



From Left to Right: **Mr Chandrajit Banerjee**, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry; **Dr Harsh Vardhan**, Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Science & Technology, and Earth Sciences; **Mr Karmenu Vella**, Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, European Commission and **Mr Sanjiv Puri**, Managing Director, ITC Limited



Mr Chandrajit Banerjee
Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry



Mr. Karmenu Vella
Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries,
European Commission



Mr Sanjiv Puri
Managing Director, ITC Limited



Mr Hardeep Singh Puri
Minister for State (I/C) Housing and Urban Affairs



Mr Suresh Prabhu
Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation



Dr Harsh Vardhan
Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Science & Technology, and Earth Sciences

PROMOTING BUSINESS ETHICS FOR SUSTAINABLE BUSINESSES

Businesses in the modern world are expanding and their horizons are becoming more sustainable and integrated. The focus of business is not limited to increasing profits or promoting growth but also dedicated to promoting fair trade, build social equality and create an employee-friendly environment. An ethical approach towards the business requires building an effective compliance culture, which is based on stringent rules and regulations. There are many regulations at international levels such as FCPA, UK Bribery Act, Sarbanes Oxley Act and regulations under the Company's Act that empowers regulators to check and curb corrupt practices. But an effective compliance culture depends on the ability to enforce these laws and also its capacity to evaluate the crimes. An effective compliance system is bolstered by speak-up forums, defined policies and procedures. They are an integral part of a compliance culture. Finally, there is a need for a strong and transparent evaluation criterion. This ensures that organisations promote ethical and sustainable business practices.

Challenges

- Difficulties in bringing small and medium sized industries under these compliances.
- Corruption practices mar growth in private companies.
- Obstacles are created by lack of responsible business practices in the supply chain.

Implementation Strategy

The business world has grown very efficiently in the last few decades. Businesses incorporate industrial standards and practices that resonate high professional integrity. Well-defined codes and methods of regulating companies and transferring information about better practices and behaviour is the need of the hour.

- There are training methods to disseminate information and awareness on ethics at various levels.
- To augment industry's efforts in promoting ethical practices towards a sustainable business, elaborate code of conduct covers a larger scope of businesses.

Solutions

- Businesses must concentrate on their social responsibilities by focusing on the legislations that are already in place at the international and national level.
- A greater leap is needed to ensure that Indian industry is a pioneer in ethical practices.
- There is a need to build a compliance culture as a definitive standard; uniformly adopted by everyone; one that provides clarity about the organisation's compliance requirement and also ensures effective enforcement of those standards by all within and outside the organisation.
- Educating and creating awareness among the people about ethical practices. There should be higher emphasis-building ethos among businesses and individuals.

Panellists concluded by saying that 2018 heralds the dawn of a new age of equality between genders. The world has already progressed towards gender parity and businesses must embrace that diversity.



From Left to Right: **Ms Shukla Wassan**, Executive Director Legal & Corporate Affairs – South Asia, Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Private Limited; **Mr Martin Kreutner**, Dean & Executive Secretary, International Anti-Corruption Academy, Austria; **Mr Amit Vidyarthi**, Senior Investigations Counsel, West Asia & ANZ, Nokia; **Ms Sandhya Sharma**, Vice President - Corporate, Governance, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd and **Mr Shikhar Jain**, Principal Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

GLOBAL RISKS & SOLUTIONS

The world is changing fast. Though essential, it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep pace with changes arising as a result of global macroeconomic forces of development that impact business, society, culture and people that define our future. While these forces entail a lot of risks, they also offer opportunities for innovation and for the betterment of everyone's future. Some of these forces include worsening environment, scarcity of natural resources, rapid urbanisation with increasing migrant population, changing economic power and deteriorating human health. The panellists deliberated on these issues and came up with innovative solutions that businesses can provide while dealing with problems related to sustainable development. Discussion revolved around risks spanning indices of economic, environmental and social issues with a focus on water and resource efficiency, technology that was further expounded on the risks to business-as-usual.

Challenges

The key challenges to progress in the field, as seen by the panellists:

- Adverse effects of climate change globally.
- Countries experiencing geo-ecological crisis while the pressure on global resources continue to increase. Exploitative & un-sustainable consumption patterns are depleting the resources at a very fast rate.
- The concentration of economic power with a selected few is making macro-economic management difficult.
- With faster evolving economies, the global dichotomy being witnessed between those who can protect themselves with the capital and technology and those who can't.
- Water scarcity is a grave issue. Real-cost of water is not assessed, as there is no information on it.
- Dearth of innovative solutions and business models to deal with issues related to water efficiency and governance. Businesses are losing out on an attractive RoI of 4-6% on Cleantech.

Implementation Strategy

- Exposure to the international forums and access to water footprint data has increased. This also brings more finance into the sector. This development has led to an aggressive engagement by private companies in the area of water governance.

Solutions

Collectively the panel spoke of already existing solutions that can be successfully implemented to further the goal of sustainable development. SDGs as adopted by the United Nations is perhaps the vital guideline to tackle global risks and perhaps can combat these in their nascent stages. Some of the solutions proposed in this session built upon existing solutions, while at the same time, panel gave innovative suggestions to enhance industry's capacity to sustain and foster everyone's future.

- Process innovation is the need of the hour to ensure resource efficiency.
- Circular economy, resource efficiency must be looked at as the keys to achieve targets for a sustainable future.
- SDGs 12 and 17 are critical in providing solutions to the businesses in achieving a sustainable future.
- Innovation in technology coupled with regulatory mandates from government directed to prevent the spread of plastic wastes and water pollution are being adopted by private companies.
- Life cycle analysis of products must be done to avoid the unintended/negative consequences or wastage.
- The potential of Cleantech and water investments should be better engaged with and harnessed.
- Adoption of innovative financial models, advanced technological solutions (bigdata, block chain) to aid faster transition to a sustainable economy.



From Left to Right: **Mr Nitin Desai**, Former Under-Secretary General, United Nations; **Ms Astrid Schomaker**, Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission; **Dr Ashok Khosla**, Chairman and Founder, Development Alternatives; **Mr B Rajagopal**, President, DSM India and **Mr Stuart Orr**, Practice Lead, Water, WWF

CLOSED DOOR ROUND-TABLE: EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN INDIA

India is no longer a developing country in the traditional sense but a major player in the global economy and an important partner of the EU in trade, investment and sustainable development. Existing collaboration between EU and India in the areas of air and water pollution, smart cities and resource efficiency is now being extended to circular economy(CE). The session focused on increasing collaboration between India and the EU in doing business in India, with respect to challenges faced by small, medium and large international enterprises. The session also discussed platforms available to address such challenges and finding solutions in the context of present and upcoming regulatory framework in India.

Challenges

During this meeting the delegates raised many issues with respect to India-EU cooperation on existing tariffs, position of MSMEs. A lot needs to be done, in creating more 'ease of doing business' in India.

- Disparity in duty rates on chemical imports from different countries is hampering economic growth of the country.
- Excessive generation of electronic scrap is a real issue. Standardisation in the electronic waste management sector is the need of the hour.
- MSMEs need handholding on whom to engage with and with whom to do business. They also need help in keeping up-to-date with the latest emission norms.
- Skill training and efficiency in the informal sector.
- Companies also need to consider long-term plan in finding the right local partners for investment and understanding the local markets.
- There is a need for a platform to solve specific challenges faced by international companies in India.

Implementation Strategy

- GST Implementation is noticing a rising efficiency, at least by 20%.
- The reduced burden of archaic permits has resulted in improved infrastructure as well as the business environment becoming better.
- Extracting recycled materials from electronic waste as raw material is a new concept and a programme called 'CRYSTAL' for training on entrepreneurship development among the informal waste sector in Karnataka, significantly improved the recycling rates. In a larger context such training is very important for informal sectors and SMEs, that are not able to provide services up to expected standards to big corporations.
- Application process for business registration is now streamlined. It is now possible to register a new company within a day.
- In order to address specific challenges faced by global companies there is a need for a regular discussion with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Solutions

The actual ease of doing business does not always correlate with ranking. China gets the highest amount of investment but ranks number 60. Two factors in India determine business opportunities, first market share and second cost of doing business. In terms of cost, India is one of the most competitive markets.

- EU-INDIA are working in partnership to tackle the problems associated with sustainable development.
- Most of the archaic permit requirements of industry have been removed. Willingness to listen to the industry (across all stakeholders) has increased. Improvement in infrastructure has also helped.

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- Chemical industry clusters around the country now have facilities that encourage new entrants to set up shop. As per one industry, post GST implementation has seen a decrease in the number of warehouses, owing to better movement of goods between states. Efficiency of units have also increased by 20%.
 - Commercialisation of technology leads to better efficiency of time and money.
 - India needs to open its borders to be a global leader.

CLIMATE CHANGE: EVIDENCE, EFFECTS & SOLUTIONS

Reiterating the need to achieve the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) set in the Paris Agreement, **Mr Michal Kurtyka, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Poland** emphasised on the forthcoming COP 24 as a major calendar event scheduled to be held at Katowice in Poland. Mr Kurtyka, speaking at the session 'Climate Change: Evidence, Effects & Solutions' on the 13th Sustainability Summit organised by CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development also expressed that 'combining rising temperatures and dense population, the world is headed for a century where clean air, clean water and silence will be a luxury. He also mentioned that technology in itself is not sufficient and that there is a need to have balanced support and solidarity among countries to tackle the issue of climate change'.

Theme of the 13th Sustainability Summit, an annual flagship event of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), focuses on 'Everyone's Future'. The Summit also captures and contributes to the ideological, technical and operational shift in the perceived role of industry-from profit generation, to one that of a catalyst driving positive change in the context of climate change.

Acknowledging the need to look at climate change in our personal lives as well, **Mr A K Jain, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change** added that 'adaptation is more important in the Indian context than mitigation. Achieving the sectoral targets is an imperative with respect to the NDCs and industry has the most important role to play in it or else climate change and its wider ramifications are here to stay'.

Dr Navroz Dubash, Senior Fellow & Coordinator-Climate Initiative, Centre for Policy Research setting the context of the session said that climate change seems like an abstract topic but the evidence based on science is getting starker. He said, '43% of events are heat-related, and 17% & 18% are drought and flood related', respectively.

Warning humanity of climate change as an existential threat, **Mr Dennis Pamlin, Entrepreneur & Founder, 21st Century Frontiers** said there is a need to accelerate the clean energy revolution. He spoke of a new model of Mission Innovation focusing on transformational changes from marginal improvements; also how and when they will happen. He urged India to present case studies that look at the phenomenon of climate change from a linear to a circular perspective; from local to global and from fringes to mainstream. He stressed on the fact that 'there is a need to accelerate the next generation of solutions. While they are quite expensive they are not easily available to the world at large. But in India they are certainly cost-efficient'.

Mr Arunavo Mukerjee, Vice President- Advisory Services, Tata Cleantech Capital Limited shared the efforts by Tata group to combat climate change in companies across 7 sectors in the group. On-the-ground it has created 'climate change champions' within the Tata group who understand and look at the societal, environmental and economic implications of climate change.

Emphasis was provided on the need to talk the language of co-benefits such as climate change and development that go hand-in-hand.



From Left to Right: **Mr Dennis Pamlin**, Entrepreneur & Founder, 21st Century Frontiers; **Dr Navroz Dubash**, Senior Fellow & Coordinator - Climate Initiative, Centre for Policy Research; **Mr Michal Kurtyka**, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Poland; **Mr A K Jain**, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and **Mr Arunavo Mukerjee**, Vice President – Advisory Services, Tata Cleantech Capital Limited



Mr Michal Kurtyka
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Poland



Mr A K Jain
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

CHANGING VALUE OF CORPORATE REPORTING

India is at the threshold of corporate transparency becoming more regulated and stringent. Last few years have witnessed government focus on making corporate disclosures comprehensive and going beyond financial disclosures. Currently, there are various forms of corporate reporting frameworks – IR, BRR, SDGs and TCFDs. which are part of the matrix. The adoption of reporting frameworks is currently driven by what the regulator has stipulated. The panel's view was that there is excessive reporting with far more communication which is neither meaningful or required. The way forward should not be driven by the regulators but also by the corporates and industry. Main objective should be to get an integrated framework that will be helpful to benchmark reporting in terms of progression & quality disclosures. The focus of this session was to give an inside account of their side of the story on the synergies available in various corporate reporting frameworks by representatives from different regulatory and governing authorities along with the investor community.

Challenges

The issue of corporate reporting is complex and requires integrating inputs from both parties—government and industry. Some of the other issues raised by the panel are below:

- Companies are recalcitrant in adopting regulator's guidelines.
- Mandatory framework requirements have become more of a compliance requirement or a tick-box criterion.
- Indian companies shy away from reporting anything negative fearing unfavourable financial implications on their share price, reputation and brand value.

- Companies are unable to capture externalities, build strategies focused on risks and opportunities. Companies must understand that the report is an outcome of process and journey of integrated thinking and reporting.

Implementation Strategy

- Companies should make use of information related to internal decisions and report it in their strategy.
- Financial and non-financial are two different systems of reporting which need to be integrated.

Solutions

- Initiation of two projects – Reporting Matters & Reporting Exchange for more transparency.
- There is a need to standardise material information which is relevant to investors.
- Companies with good non-financial disclosures are valued more by the capital market, which will eventually bring down the cost of capital.

There is a need for homogenous, consistent, auditable and tangible reporting framework. if India wants the capital markets to have a pull factor, we need to have a model.



From Left to Right : **Mr Peter White**, Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); **Mr Ashok Chawla**, Former Finance Secretary, Government of India and **Mr Koushik Chatterjee**, Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer, Tata Steel Limited

INVESTING IN BIODIVERSITY AND BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY

Biodiversity underpins the functioning of ecosystem that provides a wide range of services to human society and its loss is a matter of huge concern for its own sake. Businesses impact as well as depend on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Biodiversity loss is resulting in multiple risks to businesses and it is important to recognise biodiversity in business decision-making. Investment in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management is of utmost importance. This investment is supporting them in creating new opportunities and making business more resilient to biodiversity losses from a futuristic point of view.

Challenges

Panellists on this session took on a holistic approach to biodiversity and business. During an intense discussion on this theme, emerged practical challenges and possible solutions from the speakers.

- There is a need for a sustainable business model to engage consumers in implementing biodiversity-friendly solutions.
- Unlimited extraction of resources and consumption is already hampering progress towards sustainability. There is an urgent need to find solutions and alternatives to it.
- Technological change is not enough but we also need behavioural change among businesses, government and society.
- Adapting to a paradigm which ensures efficient production.
- Government and businesses are investing, but the pace of this change is slow and limited.

Implementation Strategy

- There are already many investments and policies for biodiversity conservation, one may become aware of them and internalise them to specific requirements.

Solutions

- The ambit of biodiversity should be expanded and understood holistically.
- Adopting initiatives for suitable business models and practices encouraging environment protection and sustainability is important.
- There is a need to identify alternative solutions for widely used and depleting resources.
- Cross-regional and neighboring regions collaborating for restoration and conservation activities will bring in larger positive impact.
- Sharing of best practices like organic farming, water harvesting, and management solutions and sustainable practices must be encouraged.



From Left to Right: **Mr K K Sharma**, Wholetime Director, DCM Shriram Ltd.; **Dr Suhas Buddhe**, CMD, BioCare India Pvt Ltd; **Mr Ravi Singh**, Secretary General & CEO, WWF-India and **Ms Anita Chester**, Head - Sustainable Raw Materials, C&A Foundation

RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENTS

Investors and financial institutions are beginning to understand the impact of an organisation's unethical behaviour, poor environmental practices and badly-managed supply chain on the organisation's valuation. Responsible investment incorporates Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects. Ignoring these factors mean insincere evaluation of risks and opportunities that affect returns on investment. Responsible investment is not only about changing the world but about accepting the fact that the world is changing. It involves being responsible to investor and letting investors improve the value of company. Responsible investment does not only focus on cost but benefits especially to social causes. For when society benefits all the other stakeholders benefit too. Over the years responsible investment has gained traction because of demand from the society. The key drivers of companies that are associated with responsible investment are reputational. Business and operation risks should be also carefully considered. They have a duty towards stakeholders as well as the community. Over the years businesses have realised that ESG investment leads to better returns, for example, companies listed on MSCI ESG index have better returns than companies listed on MSCI index.

Responsible investment is sustainable, and in a country like India it becomes very important, as there is enough pool of capital, which is available and untapped. Simple format like green bonds can help companies to tap into international capital. Green bonds promote responsibility and transparent framework.

Challenges

The panel unanimously agreed that until now organisations wore sustainability like a tag, and many companies still do not see value in it. Below are other challenges identified by the panellists:

- Incentive structures are not well-aligned and need to be reimaged for a more integrated approach.
- There is no standard framework to measure the return on investment.
- Failure to have consistent information about responsible investments.
- Quality of reporting and information is also a big challenge.
- Too many regulations will cramp innovations and make measures vacuous.

Solutions

Regulator should play the role of a facilitator in terms of what the society is demanding and also it needs to be kept in mind that more than regulation the right enforcement will make much of a difference.

- Correct implementation, and not mere regulation—is the key.
- Change in social behavior and value system of companies is needed.
- Integrating responsible investment into the cultural belief of the company is very important.
- CEOs and CFOs need to proactively talk about ESG.



From Left to Right: **Mr Khawar Iqbal**, Director, Infrastructure and Real Estate Group, HSBC India and **Mr Navneet Munot**, Executive Director & Chief Investment Officer, SBI Fund Management; **Mr Prashant Saran**, Former Whole - Time Member, SEBI; **Ms Jessica Fries**, Executive Chairman, The Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project (A4S) and **Mr Abhay Lajwala**, Managing Director, Avendus Capital Public Markets Alternate Strategies LLP

NEXT GENERATION OF SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS

New thoughts and ways of doing business are important for an organisation to continue to operate on a long-term basis and ensure sustainable growth. Companies with young and new mindsets drive the engines of economic growth. These new minds talk and believe in disruptive ideas, sustainable ideas, solutions and technologies. Their ideas could cater to millennials that may be poised to become the biggest consumers in the country, with a predictable spending of around \$330 billion annually by 2020. Understanding of the word sustainability is dependent on the mindset or perspective of people as well as on the nature of the business of any organisation. Action of organisations can only be termed sustainable, when the four components air, water, land and living creatures interact to create and sustain an inclusive and evolving ecosystem.

The moderator started the session stating that sustainability word is being used for last two decades and it is termed as a theoretical concept and more importantly included in policies for organisations. Guiding the flow of session, the moderator mentioned that it will focus on transformed business model, practical experience during implementation, related innovation and business model solutions.

Challenges

Aspects that are important and also need to be looked at when discussing about companies becoming sustainable are financial sustainability, environment sustainability, community sustainability and economic sustainability.

Social

- Collaboration is the challenge to replicate the technology with industry. There are organisations which have done R&D and implemented sustainable projects such as life link treatment plant at Grundfos India and Yamuna Biodiversity park

- Convincing the old generation of leaders to implement sustainable practices.
- Commitment level within the organisation towards sustainability action plan. This restricts the flow of fund and R&D work for sustainability action plan, in turn leading to loss of opportunity to restore the natural structure of an area. (Example—recent water-logging in NCR—there is no planned development, and drainage system is also overlooked). This is an unseen war between the industry and nature.

Regulatory

- Currently there is no regulation on building a cadre of sustainability leaders and how an organisation should work towards their sustainability action plans.

Financial

- Getting funds to invest in the latest technology for reduced emission/less resource consumption is a big challenge for the medium and small-scale industries.

Technology

- Availability of technology for reduced resource consumption and getting financial help from government is a challenge.

Implementation Strategy

- As per the panellists, solutions to the issue of implementation of a sustainability action plan could include:
 - » Ecological restoration—This does not mean to just develop green belt in and around the (industry location). Research should be undertaken to explore native flora and fauna as well surrounding ecosystem.

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- » Fund allocation to the affected area—at the time of designing and development stage of the plant, biodiversity needs to be considered and funds must be allocated.
 - » Presently action taken by most of the organisations towards developing sustainability within their system exists in the form of reporting. Commitment from the top management needs to be strengthened.
 - » Organisations should determine and define the parameter and criteria of their activities to make their operations sustainable.

Solutions

- Future generation leaders need to be motivated towards sustainable development of the business with less impact on air, water, land and living beings.
- Older leaders could be convinced to come on board with examples of how reduction of resources like water, food waste does not affect the comfort level of customers. This is especially in the case of the hospitality industry.
- Collaboration within the industry in supply chain (that includes technology transfer) may help bigger organisations to look at sustainable development more closely.
- Natural treatment of sewage is being discussed with the CPCB and in the near future it may become a mandatory requirement for sewage treatment plants.



From Left to Right: **Dr Faiyaz A Khudsar**, Scientist-in Charge, Yamuna Biodiversity Park; **Mr Gaurav Mathur**, Head of Business Development (BS), Grundfos India; **Mr Shikhar Jain**, Principal Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development and **Ms Shruti Shibulal**, Chief Executive Officer, Tamara Leisure Experiences



HUMAN RIGHTS: A BUSINESS IMPERATIVE

Businesses can contribute the most to the development agenda of a nation by respecting Human Rights in their value chains and uplift millions from poverty and abuse. Importance of Human Rights has a deep-rooted history. The first charter on Human Rights was drafted during sixth century BC. While the UN Declaration on Human Rights was adopted 70 years ago. The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) laid down principles for governments and businesses to implement the 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework' in 2011, however the conflict still exists. The context of Human Rights has changed from slavery to resource exploitation, child abuse, women abuse, and continues with the advent of free trade and globalisation. The effects of workforce exploitation impact the indigenous society. This is a loss to the society, that cannot be undone. This indirectly or directly impacts businesses in the long run. As quoted by Jamshedji Tata – 'The purpose of existence is not business but doing good to society and returning back to the society.'

Challenges

According to the panellists, the key challenges are:

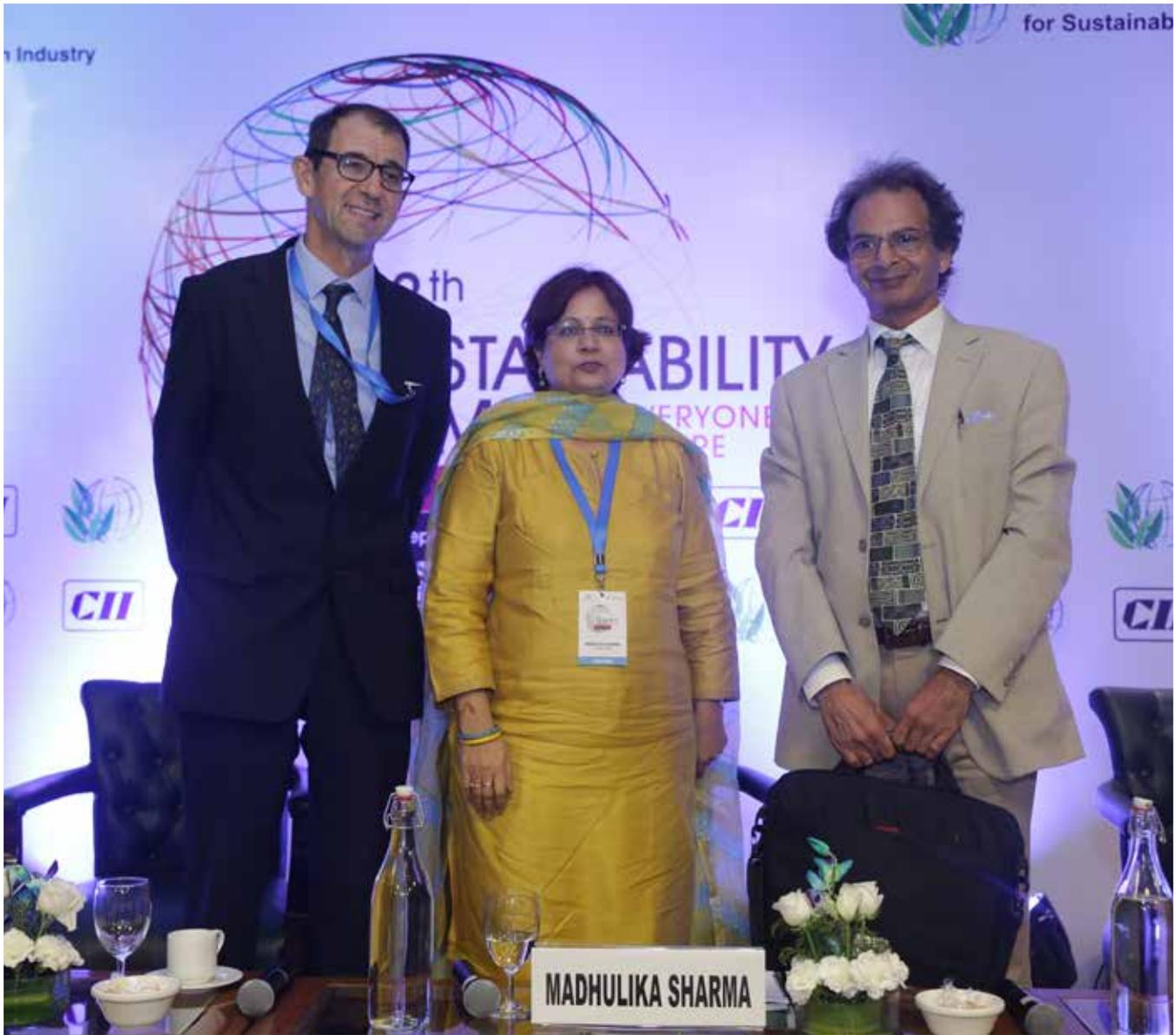
- Rights awareness is very low among companies as well as citizens.
- India is moving from an agriculture economy towards an industrialised economy; therefore, issues related to migrant labour, forced labour and their working conditions are on the rise.

- Although there is positive judgement by the government towards homosexuals, businesses need to ensure non-discrimination at workplace and access to facilities.
- Businesses need to understand how their activities might impact rights of children throughout the value chain. Removing child labour does not finish the work.
- Right to information is not exercised duly by the regulators as well as citizens.

Solutions

- A stronger need for rights awareness is required among all levels of businesses.
- Businesses need to stop shying away from the 'Human Rights' discussion and start engaging relevant stakeholders on the topic to identify and mitigate risks.
- Close attention needs to be paid to proposed National Action Plan (NAP) on Business and Human Rights which will provide a roadmap to all stakeholders to move ahead with the agenda.

The panellists emphasised the need to adopt ethical practices and to religiously implement the UNGPs.



From Left to Right: **Mr Phil Bloomer**, Executive Director, Business & Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRRC); **Ms Madhulika Sharma**, Chief Corporate Sustainability, Tata Steel Limited and **Mr Viraf M Mehta**, Independent Human Rights Expert/ Advisor – PIC, BHRRC & CII



DAY 2

CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR COMPETITIVENESS

The second day opened with Seema Arora, Deputy Director General, CII, recapitulating the highlights of the previous day. Throwing light on the important discussions and potential solutions that came up during the intense deliberation on part of the delegates, panellists and dignitaries, Ms Arora spoke about the importance and practical need for a circular economy (CE) for everyone's future. Speakers recounted their learnings and experiences of implementing CE and how it could benefit each country. The panellist released four sectoral studies on Resource Efficiency, undertaken in the EU-REI projects.

Challenges

The speakers were of the view that no initiative is implemented without experiencing certain challenges.

- The difference between challenges arising from policy formulation and implementation on ground needs to be understood.
- India's plan to switch to electric vehicles (EVs) to face massive issues in terms of resource requirement and waste management. Phased out vehicles will need to be scrapped and recycled, whereas inputs required to manufacture a large fleet of EVs must be secured.
- MSMEs form the backbone of Indian manufacturing industry, but they are plagued by lacunae in capacity building, efficiency, and skilling.
- Extracting value from wastes already generated and discarded.

Solutions

The speakers provided potential solutions to tackle the challenges in the most holistic way.

- A holistic approach is recommended considering the product's entire lifecycle, from its design phase to end-of-life and beyond. Proper product design can help cut down waste generation by 80%.
- Implementation of CE initiatives must be a part of the development agenda of industry and Indian cities and states.
- Partnerships formed by delegates to the CEM hope to address the challenges faced by the MSMEs.
- Eco-labels will help customers choose sustainable products. A reliable governance structure for eco-labels and similar schemes are being developed by the government.
- In-depth study of four sectors have been completed under the EU Resource Efficiency Initiative to determine material flows and predict scenarios. The four sectors covered are: mobility (electric vehicles), building and construction, photovoltaics, and Waste (e-waste, plastics).
- Single-use plastics will be phased out in India by 2022. All plastics will be recycled.



From Left to Right: **Ms Seema Arora**, Deputy Director General, Confederation of India Industry; **Ms Henriette Faergemann**, EUD First Counsellor – Environment, Energy, Climate Change; **Ms Astrid Schomaker**, Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission and **Mr Raimund Magis**, Charge d’Affairs, Delegation of the European Union to India



Ms Henriette Faergemann
EUD First Counsellor – Environment, Energy, Climate Change



Ms Seema Arora
Deputy Director General, Confederation of India Industry



Ms Astrid Schomaker
Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission



Mr Raimund Magis
Charge d'Affairs, Delegation of the European Union to India

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY ACTION AND INITIATIVES AT THE STATE AND CITY LEVEL

The session focused on information exchange for initiatives at the sub-national level, for enhancing Resource Efficiency (RE) in the state, and towards supporting implementation of the RE strategy released by the NITI Aayog. The EU-India knowledge exchange on national and sub-national implementation of RE and Circular Economy (CE) frameworks covering promotional and regulatory measures will strengthen the initiatives planned by the selected Indian states.

Political will, governance, economics and finance, water and electricity, wastes, environment and resource footprint, urban planning, management, jobs and migration were some of the issues discussed in this session. Panellists brought to the fore aspects related to city level decoupling and the transition from a linear to CE. The emphasis was on 'how to achieve from less' in the context of three points: industrial ecology, termite's technology for energy-efficient building called 'biomimicry' and resource-use.

Challenges

- Need for a follow up and consultation on the existing RE policies.
- Data collection is needed for RE/CE indicators through baseline and tracking performance
- Integration of SDGs into the state level agenda.
- Action plan for cities in the transition from a linear to CE.
- Growing population putting pressure on resources making development unsustainable.
- Waste is the stumbling block and one must change the thinking pattern towards it.
- NGOs' involvement in implementing policies on CE.
- Innovation and technology still under-utilized.

Implementation Strategy

- RE strategy and action plan at the state level for mining sector discussed included the production and manufacturing, consumption and post-consumption stages.
- One of the panellists emphasised on taking lead from the Belgium economy which has a very advanced recycling technology.
- Learning from Visie2050 on Circular Economy, Belgium being densely populated and how waste has no place for landfills. Treatment for household waste has gradually increased to 70% sorted for recycling. Other methods such as landfills, mechanical bio treatment, and incineration has reduced further wastes.
- Invention and innovation does not necessarily take place at large corporates or R&D labs but can take place at MSMEs.

Solutions

- A transform-produce-reduce model should be part of industrial policy.
- RE policies could be enforced through legislation, with obligations also for local and regional bodies. Industry, NGOs and other stakeholders can help with the implementation of these policies by developing guidance documents.
- SDGs integration into the state level agenda.
- Data collection is needed for RE/CE indicators through baseline & tracking performance.
- Initiatives to be undertaken at all levels with proper funding and innovation can take place at less cost under MSMEs as well.



From Left to Right: **Mr Ralph Moreau**, Science and Technology Officer, Flanders Investment and Trade Agency; **Dr Ramesh Jalan**, Senior Vice President Technology Centre, 3Wayste, France; **Mr. B.N. Satpathy**, Senior Consultant, EAC-PM, NITI Aayog; **Ms Marta Moren Abat**, Policy Officer, EU-India Cooperation on Environment; **Dr. Ashok Khosla**, Founder & Chairman, Development Alternatives; **Mr KCA Arun Prasad**, Member Secretary, State representative from Rajasthan Pollution Control Board; **Mr. Daulat A. Hawaldar**, Secretary (Planning/ Finance), Government of Goa and **Dr. Rachna Arora**, Deputy Team Leader & Coordinator, EU-REI (GIZ)

CLEANER AIR BETTER LIFE

Maintaining a clean and healthy urban environment is crucial for sustaining economic growth and necessary to mitigate the broader issues related to air pollution. 'The Global Burden of Disease' study finds that air pollution is the largest risk factor after malnutrition in India. Urban centres in India, particularly the NCR Delhi, face a major threat to public health from deteriorating air quality due to the large affected population.

Challenges

Although there is increased public awareness on air quality in Delhi and the risk to the health of urban population is recognised, questions surround the use of science to inform regulation, measurement/monitoring and compliance by industry, as well as enforcement of regulation. It is evident that the time for soft solutions is way past and stringent measures are needed if a significant impact is to be made. There are solutions being implemented in pockets, but a comprehensive plan joining all the dots is yet to be made.

Implementation Strategy

Government has come up with a Graded Response Action Plan notified in the winter of 2017-18.

- Many polluting fuels have been banned, and voluntary action to switch to clean fuels has been taken by some industries (brick kiln).
- Detailed source apportionment studies have been carried out for Delhi, which has allowed targeting specific sources of air pollutants.

Solutions

- There should be greater publicity of health effects in terms of reduction in life expectancy (number of years by which life is reduced on account of pollution in that city) since it is more impactful.
- Transparent, market-based or finance-based instruments are most likely to work and should be encouraged and implemented to increase compliance (such as fines and cap-and-trade measures).
- Congestion pricing and high parking rates should be enacted in cities to discourage private vehicle use.
- Increase use of multi-stakeholder action, platforms, and coordination to address scale and regional nature of air pollution sources.
- Use real-time and open data for monitoring, implementation and planning and research studies.
- Awareness creation of benchmarked technologies and approaches needed to address air pollution.
- Setting targets will help bring about significant change because incremental changes can no longer make a difference.

The panel advocated for strong enforcement of legislation and stringent regulations together with contemporary scientific findings and studies. They wanted the government to learn from global examples and enact progressive, yet revenue generating modes of taxation that help de-congest traffic and prevent air pollution.



From Left to Right: **Mr Mohit Sharma**, Associate Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development; **Mr Mukesh Sharma**, Professor of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur; **Mr George C Varughese**, Independent Strategic Advisor; **Ms Anumita Roy Chowdhury**, Executive Director Research and Advocacy, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and **Mr Anant Sudarshan**, South Asia Director, Energy Policy Institute, University of Chicago (EPIC)

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY: PLASTICS & E-WASTE

Total consumption of plastics in India amounts to some 14.5 million tonnes every year with a wide range of single-use application. Largest end-use application is packaging which represents about 24% or 3.5 million tonnes of plastics per year. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) estimates that 5.6 million tonnes of plastic waste is generated every year. Domestic production is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 27% whereas domestic demand is projected to grow at CAGR of 41% between 2016-2020. Therefore, with an objective to bring more accountability for end-of-life management of products and their packaging materials, Government of India notified Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules and e-Waste Management Rules, in 2016. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been specifically defined under aforesaid regulations with an objective to manage the post-consumer plastic packaging materials and electronic waste. EPR is an internationally applied policy principle which seeks to decrease the negative impact from a product by making producers responsible for the entire lifecycle. Since the 1990s, 384 EPR policies have been adopted worldwide. EPR is a key feature of both Plastic Waste Management Rules (without targets) and e-Waste Management Rules, 2016 (with targets). EPR is implemented in case of both e-waste and plastic waste. However, there are certain key operational challenges associated with both the legislation.

Challenges

The key challenges identified by the panel are as follows:

- Insufficient consultation with concerned stakeholders in identifying solutions for plastic waste generated.
- Lack of proper waste segregation-at-source.
- With reference to PWM, recent directions from state authorities are placing additional regulatory compliance requirements, particularly on the Indian industry.
- While small-scale models exist, both in case of PWM

and e-Waste Management they fail to scale up due to the following:

- » Lack of awareness amongst consumers—one of the key stakeholders in waste management process.
- » Other stakeholder involvement.
- » Lack of financial support.
- Technologies for recycling of multi-layered packaging exists but cost of recycling is more than the cost of virgin material.

Implementation Strategy

- Several advantages are associated with waste segregation-at-source that makes waste collection and recycling process much efficient.
- Since, Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the nodal agency they should be actively engaged in all such discussions and open forums. Government has to play the role of a facilitator.

Solutions

- Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have the responsibility of waste collection and segregation but have no clarity on how to engage with other stakeholders and on what criteria.
- Capacity building programmes need to be organised for ULBs.
- There is a need to standardise and benchmark the global best practices.
- Promoting the use of refused derived fuel (RDF) in cement plants to tackle combustible non-recyclable fraction.
- Recycling parks could be established in selected states of the country.
- Facilitate the formation of Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs).

- Support the implementation of EPR by developing standards and promoting certification schemes under Resource Efficiency (RE) and Circular Economy (CE).

To conclude, the panellists suggested the need for an active Indo-European Producer Responsibility Partnership. They also discussed to create a joint working group on standards to be adopted under RE and CE between India and Europe.



From Left to Right: **Mr Jan Vlak**, President, WEEE Forum; **Mr Joris Lauwers**, Supply Manager, Umicore; **Mr Anwar Shirpurwala**, Executive Director, Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT); **Mr Dieter Mutz**, EU-REI; **Mr Morton Hemkhaus**, Project Manager, Adelphi Consult (EU – REI Sectoral Study Findings); **Dr Ashish Chaturvedi**, Director - Climate Change, GIZ and **Mr Chandra Mohan Gupta**, Director – Corporate Affairs, Coca Cola

CIRCULARITY IN MOBILITY – MANAGING EOL AND THE CASE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

India's ambition towards becoming an electric mobility economy by 2030 was announced in 2016. In a recent communication by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and NITI Aayog, government announced its aim of increasing the share of Electric Vehicles (EVs) from its current share of less than 1 percent to nearly 30 percent by 2030. This implies that by 2030, the estimated number of electric two wheelers on Indian roads will be more than 200 million, while cars and buses will be at 34 million and 2.5 million, respectively. It is important to recognise that despite many economic and environmental benefits of EVs and hybrid vehicles, there are challenges with regard to availability of material used in manufacturing them and affordability thereof. However, the EVs sector has the potential to create unprecedented opportunities for resource savings along the value chain. This session focused on trends of resource-use, projection for future material demand and the potential for efficiency through the lifecycle of an EV. International Energy Agency has also predicted that fuel prices will continue to rise in the near future, hence renewable energy should be looked at as the source to charge the EVs. 50% of the people in China have already switched to EVs.

The policies on EVs launched by the government includes the following in a nutshell:

- More than 200 billion two-wheeler vehicles will ply on the roads by 2030.
- 24 million four-wheeler vehicles will be on the roads by 2030.
- 2.5 million buses by 2030. 100% of buses will run on renewable sources.

Challenges

In response to vehicular pollution in Delhi, Government of India is committed to convert 30% of vehicles to EVs by 2030. The panellists also discussed the key challenges associated with adapting to this change.

- Increasing number of EVs increases the challenge to deal with large quantity of e-waste in 10-15 years from now.
- Access to new type of material to be used in batteries to reduce waste parts and also the material to be used for the vehicle body to lighten weight and improve efficiency.
- Charging stations across the road network is a big challenge and using renewable energy at the charging stations.
- End-of-life (EOL) treatment is a big challenge to extract rare earth material and resources for reuse. Technology-sharing will play major role in EOL treatment.
- Regulation related to technology transfer is needed.
- Limited understanding of environmental and technical information on EVs.

Implementation Strategy

State government must implement policies on manufacturing and maintenance of EVs.

- R&D of material used for vehicle manufacturing is already being done and the use of new material will reduce the wastage by 15%.
- A pilot project led by EU estimates that 85% of the vehicle parts can be recycled.
- Guidelines to provide resource recovery target for the manufacturers already in place.

Solutions

The panellists offered many solutions from the already existing frameworks.

- Capex/Opex Model may be implemented to build the battery model for EVs.

- Recycling of material by manufacturers will reduce import thereby reducing the cost of material. This could lead to increased demand in the market.
- Create awareness, training and capacity building programmes for consumers.
- Collaboration within country between big manufactures with new start-ups to find innovative solutions is the need of the hour.
- As the Indian government prioritises manufacture and use of EVs, appropriate functional criteria, labels, monitoring and supervision agencies must be identified.



From Left to Right: **Mr Souvik Bhattacharjya**, Fellow, TERI (EU-REI Sectoral Study Findings); **Dr Suneel Pandey**, Director, TERI; **Ms Estela Goncalves Pereira**, Consultant and **Mr Sumit Dhanuka**, Founder & Managing Partner, Precog Innovation Partners

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Building and construction sector in India is extremely linear and this provides an opportunity to undertake the task of construction by following the principles of circularity. India is growing to be one of the most populous nations and yet 70% of India's infrastructure is yet to be constructed. It is high time to study the importance of raw materials that are being used in the construction sector and find ways to use construction and demolition waste. Resource efficiency(RE) in the construction sector will also address the ten out of the seventeen SDGs.

Challenges

- With a growing Indian population, India needs to speed up the process of urbanisation and construction. This brings huge challenge of making available the basic raw materials of construction, such as soil, sand, limestone, stone, iron and steel.
- Raw material extraction, transportation and utilisation will lead to environmental issues such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution of air and water in the process of production of cement.
- In the light of government regulations, such as Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC), there is a need to make these schemes and policies more adaptable for the construction sector.
- There are design-related wastes that are being created directly or indirectly in the process which also need to be accounted.

Implementation Strategy

- There are eminent organisations in India such as Indian Green Building Council (IGBC), Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) that promote the growth of green building movement in India. They offer a wide array

of services which include developing new green building rating programmes, certification services and green building training programmes. Parameters used to effectively evaluate and rate the green buildings include the use of construction and demolition waste for aggregates, use of slag, fly ash, plastics as raw materials, rainwater harvesting and use of Portland Pozzolana cement.

- There are various certifications such as BS 8001, BS 8895, that can be used to identify the opportunities, investigate the viability and implement the usage of raw materials in this sector to address circularity.

Solutions

- Introduce vernacular architecture concepts and use demolition and construction waste and recycled products as building materials.
- Increased use of indicator frameworks and green rating schemes that could help compare building concepts with associated environmental impacts. There should be a stronger inclusion of circular economy aspects in the existing frameworks.
- There is a need to have a comprehensive set of norms and standards for locally sourced and recycled materials.
- Increased R&D is needed to upgrade locally available resources and putting traditional construction practices to modern day use.
- Cradle-to-Cradle certification is an advanced rating scheme in the context of circular economy that can be used to assess circularity performance of construction components.



From Left to Right: **Mr Petr Marek**, Director – Business Development, ERC Tech; **Mr Sandeep Shrivastava**, Senior Vice President – Corporate Environment & Sustainability, Ambuja Cements Limited; **Mr Piotr Barczak**, Policy Officer, European Environmental Bureau; **Mr Mikael Henzler**, Managing Director, adelphi consult (EU – REI Sectoral Study Findings); **Dr Mohamed Osmani**, Programme Director-Architectural Engineering and Design Management, Loughborough University and **Mr N Muthusezhiyan**, Principal Counsellor, Confederation of Indian Industry

CIRCULAR ECONOMY & SOLAR SUPPLY CHAINS

Circular Economy (CE) and solar supply chains are two blocks to building a sustainable economy. These two different disciplines are working in synchronisation to achieve the goal of a sustainable future. CE is an opportunity for economies to turn sustainable. A circular supply chain ensures reduction in resource-use and optimum utilisation of the material waste generated. India has the largest renewable capacity expansion programme with an even greater potential for growth. If these initiatives are implemented in India, there is a possibility to achieve a target of 100 GW that will approximately cover a landmass equivalent to the size of Switzerland with solar panels. It is imperative that India takes advantage of its potential and becomes a world leader in solar.

Challenges

- Issues related to end-of-life management of solar battery.
- Challenges regarding grid integration, storage and human resource.
- Significant amount of silicon is lost in the process of manufacturing the panel.
- High dependence on imports.
- Gaps and unavailability in R&D investments.
- Supplying continuous power is an issue as storage is expensive.
- Next level of reuse and recycle requires a lot of investment.

Implementation Strategy

The Circular Economy Mission, 2018 under EU-REI has commissioned a project to introduce resource efficiency(RE) framework in priority sectors to address the pressure on natural resources, one of the focus area being—solar.

Looking at the scenario in Europe, it is looked at in a multi-disciplinary manner and the concept has gained traction in the last couple of years. The concept of CE has its deep roots in the value chain.

- Suppliers are now encouraged to adopt CE model during the installation phase.
- In Germany, the law on e-waste was drawn up in 2015.
- Industry can adopt reduction in the thickness in glass used in solar panels to make the product more efficient.

Solutions

- Policy initiatives to be adopted with proper guidelines.
- It is important to start investing in third generation of technology now—develop state-of-the-art innovations modules in R&D.
- Small and Medium Enterprises(SMEs) will require capacity and capability enhancements.
- Investments need to be backed by strong incentive policies.
- Modest recycling targets need to be set, and investments need to be made in formal recycling sector.
- Introduction of labels, monitoring and supervision to be done by solar developers.



From Left to Right: **Dr Suneel Pandey**, Director, TERI (EU-REI Sectoral Study Findings); **Mr Luca Meini**, Head of Circular Economy & Environmental Strategies, ENEL; **Mr Sujoy Ghosh**, Country Head-India, First Solar; **Mr Amit Kumar**, Senior Director, TERI; **Mr Ashish Khanna**, CEO & ED, TATA Power Solar Systems Ltd. and **Ms Anandi Iyer**, Director, Fraunhofer Office India

EU – INDIA CIRCULAR ECONOMY MISSION - CONCLUDING SESSION

Addressing the concluding session of 'EU-India Circular Economy Mission' at the 13th Sustainability Summit, **Mr Ratan P. Watal, Principal Adviser, NITI Aayog and Member Secretary to EAC-PM** said there is a huge connect between innovators talking of new ideas and policymakers talking of strategies. He also said that resource efficiency (RE) as a concept was only introduced last year and is in the process of becoming mainstream. This will become a mirror-image of energy efficiency in future. In his own words, he said 'efficiency is a step beyond sustainability and nature does not produce waste, but humans do and that is why we need to be sustainable. He mentioned that NITI Aayog is working on four papers beginning steel, aluminium, urban and electronic waste to look at their production processes and to understand how these could be regulated so that there is no wastage'. Emphasising on two other challenges of urban mining and urban waste, he said, there is a need to look at some common regulatory standards that go beyond the Environment Protection Act. With respect to circular economy (CE), the legal space is limited and there is a need to bring in regulations and set up institutional mechanisms.

Referring to the Sagar Mala project, he highlighted that 30% of the economy relates to oceans and the landmass beneath the ocean is bigger than where we live and NITI Aayog is setting up mega ports and developing CEZs.

Ministry of HRD is looking at twining with institutions such as IIT on the frontline and has identified CE as one of the key subjects to be taught. A group on R&D is being set up to make a balance sheet on how much is the country spending on R&D and whether we need to spend more and what is being done in the context of CE.

In her vote of thanks on behalf of EU, Henriette Faergemann, First Counsellor, EU in India expressed her heartfelt gratitude and commended NITI Aayog for taking up the task of mainstreaming the agenda of CE in policy circle.

Thanking all the partners, government and industry at the concluding session of the 13th Sustainability Summit, **Ms Astrid Schomaker, Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission** recapitulated the key areas and mentioned that sharing of best practices and stakeholder engagement and government's role will be critical in pushing the CE agenda ahead. She also said that 'there are important scientific underpinnings with respect to policymaking which makes India a unique place' to invest in CE. She reiterated the commitment of Circular Economy Mission (CEM) that focuses on policymaking and RE strategy under the EU-REI initiative regulated in India by NITI Aayog. This RE strategy is being developed at present in the three states of Goa, Telenagana and Odisha. Highlighting the 4 new potential areas to implement RE includes Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in plastic waste, construction, electric vehicles and ease of dismantling shared commodity models. She also mentioned that RE will be one of the key focus areas of the G-20 Summit.

Ms Seema Arora, Deputy Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry said that Sustainability Summit is an event to mark on the calendar every year. The CEM—a part of the two-day Summit was attended by more than 80 participants, with 140 B2B meetings that were meant to facilitate collaboration on the partnership launched. The key component was need assessment to understand the trajectory to make the transition to circular economy and how to make it a forward-looking partnership with industry playing a crucial role in it.

Some of the B2B participants from India and EU shared their initiatives and potential business opportunities to explore the area of development, trainings and funding opportunities.

- ERC Tech, a Czech Company has technological innovations and know-how in recycling Construction & Demolition Waste (C&D) had fruitful discussions with several Indian companies looking to exchange know-how towards managing C&D waste as well as develop solutions.

- Karo Sambhav, an Indian Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) for E-waste, had profitable meeting with PRO's from the EU to exchange ideas and develop partnerships with PROs from the EU.
- ESC Sustainability, a consultancy firm on Circular Economy & Sustainable Energy from Germany, Ms Estela Goncalves Pereira (independent consultant) from Portugal and Sansodhan–eWaste exchange, an Indian digital PRO, announced their intent to undertake capacity building and development of a platform targeted at Indian SMEs for information relating to available CE investment and funding.
- Vescobel SPRL from Belgium, with an expertise in various sectors of Re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal reaching from baseline assessments to the development of regional concepts and job creation, and Stenum Asia, a consultancy firm offering services to Indian businesses on RE and CE, discussed ways to collaborate to further information exchange and capacity building.
- Protoprint, an Indian Social Enterprise that works in collaboration with Swach – a waste-pickers collective in Pune, has developed a 3D printer filament from the HDPE (high-density polyethylene) waste. Protoprint had positive discussions with several EU companies in the EU for use of its 3D printer filament.
- PRO India, an Indian PRO for plastics had positive discussions with several PROs from Europe for information exchange as well as for selling the products made out of plastic waste.
- Mr Jan Vlák, President of WEEE Forum also announced that, “The societal challenge of our times is to collect more e-waste and recycle better. The WEEE Forum offers to share its know-how with actors on the Indian market and the rest of the world to support capacity building.”
- Mr Dieter Mutz, from EU Resource Efficiency Initiative announced that the project is exploring ways to make

cricket stadiums in India waste free and resource-efficient in collaboration with the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).

- The Fraunhofer Institute also expressed interest in supporting any research acceleration mechanisms that are developed as coordinated action between EU and India.

In conclusion **Mr Sachin Joshi, Chief Operating Officer, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development** mentioned that CII has formally entered the space of CE and going forward will work towards developing sectoral and functional guides on governance and policy issues.



From Left to Right: **Ms Seema Arora**, Deputy Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII); **Ms Astrid Schomaker**, Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission; **Mr Ratan P. Watal**, Principal Adviser, NITI Aayog and Member Secretary to EAC-PM; **Ms Henriette Faergemann**, First Counsellor - Environment, Energy, Climate Change, Delegation of the European Union to India and **Mr Sachin Joshi**, Chief Operating Officer, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development



Mr Sachin Joshi
Chief Operating Officer, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development



Ms Henriette Faergemann
EUD First Counsellor – Environment, Energy, Climate Change



Mr Ratan P. Watal
Principal Adviser, NITI Aayog and Member Secretary to EAC-PM



Ms Seema Arora
Deputy Director General, Confederation of India Industry



Mr Sachin Joshi
Chief Operating Officer, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development



Ms Astrid Schomaker
Director of Global Sustainable Development, Directorate General for Environment, European Commission

EXPOSURE VISIT

Exposure visit to IL&FS Construction and Demolition Waste Facility was organised on 8 September as part of the 13th Sustainability Summit. Thirteen Summit delegates participated in the visit.

IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure & Services Ltd (IEISL) has developed the Construction and Demolition Waste Facility Plan at Burari in collaboration with Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), to demonstrate the potential benefits of increasing the recycling rates for C&D waste in Delhi. The plant helps to ease the pressure of the 5000 tons of C&D waste that Delhi generates per day, by recycling it into construction-grade aggregates. The project itself has been set up on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis, which has proved successful as it serves the dual purpose of

saving landfill space on the one hand and developing the market for C&D recyclables. The plant scientifically processes 2000 TPD of C&D waste into aggregates, which in turn is converted to ready mix concrete, cement bricks, hollow bricks, pavement blocks, kerb stones, concrete bricks and manufactured sand.

The visit started with dissemination of information about the C&D waste facility by IL&FS representative and discussion with the participants. This was followed by guided tour to the plant, which helped the participants to understand the process deployed to convert waste into useful products, thus decreasing pollution levels and reducing the burden on landfills in Delhi.





Exposure Visit to IL&FS Construction and Demolition Waste Facility



Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering industry, Government, and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded in 1895, India's premier business association has around 9000 members, from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from around 265 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, healthcare, education, livelihood, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and water, to name a few.

As a developmental institution working towards India's overall growth with a special focus on India@75 in 2022, the CII theme for 2018-19, India RISE : Responsible. Inclusive. Sustainable. Entrepreneurial emphasizes Industry's role in partnering Government to accelerate India's growth and development. The focus will be on key enablers such as job creation; skill development; financing growth; promoting next gen manufacturing; sustainability; corporate social responsibility and governance and transparency.

With 65 offices, including 9 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 10 overseas offices in Australia, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Singapore, South Africa, UAE, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 355 counterpart organizations in 126 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

Confederation of Indian Industry

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CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development is a not-for-profit, industry-led institution that helps business become sustainable organisations. It is on a mission to catalyse innovative ideas and solutions, in India, and globally, to enable business, and its stakeholders, in sustainable value creation. It's knowledge, action and recognition activities enable companies to be future ready, improve footprints profiles, and advocate policymakers and legislators to improve standards of sustainable business through domestic and global policy interventions.

CESD leverages its role of all-inclusive ecosystem player, partnering industry, government, and civil society. It has been a pioneer of environment management systems, biodiversity mapping, sustainability reporting, integrated reporting, and social & natural capital valuation in India, thus upgrading business in India to sustainable competitiveness.

With two locations in Delhi, CESD operates across the country and has also been active in parts of South and South East Asia, Middle East, and Africa. It has held institutional partnerships and memberships of the United Nations Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiative, International Integrated Reporting Council, Carbon Disclosure Project, development agencies of Canada, the USA, the UK, and Germany.

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