



WORLD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT 2022

**TOWARDS A RESILIENT PLANET:
ENSURING A SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE FUTURE**

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Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

giz

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‘Global Agenda for Industry Transitions – Relevance, Challenges and Opportunities for India’

18th February, 2:45PM-4:15PM (IST) | Duration: 90 minutes

Globally, several routes to decarbonisation are being considered in harder-to-abate industry sectors, including Carbon Capture Use and Storage (CCUS), use of hydrogen as a heat source or a reduction agent, electrification, use of biomass as an energy source, material circularity amongst others. The potential pathway will vary across industries, and most new technologies are at an early stage of development. It is necessary to discuss the possible way forward in terms of resource utilization, investments, and how policy should be shaped to take this forward.

The European Union has long been driving industry transitions and climate action globally in through various initiatives in collaboration with other countries and partners. The Glasgow Breakthrough Agendas launched at COP26 aim to foster new opportunities and innovation by accelerating the development and development of clean technologies and sustainable solutions. At Glasgow, India has showcased climate leadership with the announcement of new and bold climate commitments by 2030 and net-zero target by 2070. India and EU both recognize the need for industry transitions and have undertaken several initiatives to accelerate the transition in India. India and Sweden have launched the Leadership Group for Industry Transition (LeadIT) to support governments and industries to co-produce stakeholder-led roadmaps to achieving low-carbon industry transformation.

For India, the Government’s vision to achieve a \$5 trillion economy by 2024 entails investments in several sectors, more noticeably in industry sub-sectors like steel and cement are vital for flagship initiatives. The analysis by TERI shows the crude steel capacity in the country will increase from a current level of 142 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to 528 MTPA by 2050 to meet the need of India’s growing urban infrastructure and manufacturing sector. Similarly, for cement, demand is expected to increase three-fold by 2040, driven by infrastructure requirements. However, this growth will have significant energy, environmental, resource and economic consequences. It is, therefore, vital to discuss the pathways to decarbonize these sectors to ensure that India stays on track to meet its emissions targets whilst ensuring economic growth. The Strategic Partnership for

the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA) project established by the European Union is supporting policy dialogue between EU and India; enhance cooperation between India, EU, EU Member states and other key stakeholders

In line with both EU and India's priorities and agenda on industry transition, TERI acknowledges that non-state actors, particularly businesses, play a vital role by understanding the opportunities of low-carbon economy and with strengthened industry-academia partnerships showcase lighthouse projects and implement pilots going forward. TERI has carried out impactful work on energy transitions supported by evidence-based research and is ready to take forward the agenda of industry transition.

The WSDS thematic track titled, '**Global Agenda for Industry Transitions – Relevance, Challenges and Opportunities for India**' focuses on importance and timeliness of multi-stakeholder initiatives - such as LeadIT and SPIPA - in driving global industry transitions and the challenges and opportunities they present within the Indian context. Discussions will hinge on addressing the various facets required to enable and accelerate industry transitions in India such as Public-Private Partnerships, Technology, Finance, Policy and Regulations.

Key questions

- *How can the EU-India bilateral cooperation accelerate Indian industry's transition towards a low or zero-carbon future?*
- *What are the challenges for the Indian steel and cement sector to transition towards net-zero emissions? How do we balance the short-term requirements of the country with the goals to transition towards a net-zero future?*
- *What role does green procurement have to play in driving industry transitions? What is required to accelerate the procurement of low carbon steel and cement across private sector in India?*
- *How can global initiatives such as Leadership Group on Industry Transitions (LeadIT) and Clean Energy Ministerial's Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative (IDDI) assist in accelerating industry transition for India Inc?*