

# Environment and Energy Conclave 2010

From Copenhagen to Mexico –  
Business Sustainability in Emerging Scenarios

**Friday, 27<sup>th</sup> August – Saturday, 28<sup>th</sup> August 2010**

**ITC Hotel - The Sonar - The Luxury Collection**

JBS Haldane Avenue, Opp. Science City, Kolkata 700 046



*A forum for thought leaders from the Government, Industry, Academia and Civil Society to discuss and strategize our response to Climate Change in sync with our development aspirations.*





*"Our rapidly melting, carbon-choked, over-populated planet, smack bang in the middle of a climate change crisis, is filled with three kinds of people: those who congregate at the opening of a green envelope (so to speak) to generate eco-soundbites and murmur things like, "if only people cared more"; those who passionately loathe eco-warriors and cry "Greenwash! Greenwash!" if anyone so much as suggests they could walk to the postbox instead of driving their 4x4; and the third kind, which is basically the rest of us....."*

*Helen Elfer, "International Day of Climate Action: 350", October 2009*

There is a fourth category of people – those who believe that Climate Change needs real-time mitigation efforts and not just debates and discussions on who is responsible for the situation we are in today. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry belongs to this category and our Environment and Energy Conclave 2010 (27<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> August 2010) will be the forum for sharing ideas and experiences on how to sustain industrial productivity and profitability while ensuring a low carbon footprint and implementing winning carbon management practices.

The theme this year is, **"From Copenhagen to Mexico – Business Sustainability in Emerging Scenarios"**.

## **But first, the facts**

Three billion people, almost half of humanity, still rely on solid fuels – which means traditional biomass and coal – because they don't have access to modern energy services. Almost a quarter of the global population – 1.5 billion people – lives without electricity, 80 percent of them in the developing and least developed countries (LDCs) of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

To halve the proportion of people living in poverty by 2015 – the first of eight, internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals – 1.2 billion more people will need access to electricity and about two billion more people will need access to modern fuels like natural gas or Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

Some 500 million Indians, live without electricity! Traditional biomass is the primary cooking fuel for over 700 million Indians. India's per capita commercial energy consumption is about 20% of the world average, 4% that of the US and 28% that of China. Sustained GDP growth of 8-9% a year is essential to enable India over the next 25 years to lift the bottom 40% of her citizens to an acceptable level of economic & social well being. ***This will require provision of modern energy to them. Realistically, this can only come from fossil fuels, which will increase GHG emissions.***



## **The Energy Paradox for Indian Industry**

The primary area of concern is that Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the most commonly emitted Greenhouse gas, since it originates from the combustion of fossil fuels in numerous industries including the power generation sector, and all energy intensive industries. Therefore the problem confronting Indian industry, policy makers and all researchers is how to reconcile the compulsions and necessity of higher energy consumption and consequent economic development with lowering of emissions. The problem is compounded by the fact that **at least in the next 25 years, there is not much scope for the country to move away from conventional fossil fuel (mostly Coal) based power generation.**

The answer therefore lies in **Conservation, Efficiency, Technology and Environmental Management.**



## **Copenhagen and beyond**

The fifteenth Conference of Parties held in Copenhagen, under the aegis of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, from 7<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> December 2009 concluded without any consensus on the extent of lowering of emissions in Annex-I countries, other developed nations, developing countries and LDCs.

However the Indian negotiating team at Copenhagen had, with its BASIC counterparts and USA (29 nations in all) steered a 'parallel' discussion forum in COP15 and the result was the **Copenhagen Accord**, which was negotiated at the level of Heads of State / Governments. However, the accord was not accepted in the Plenary, which only "noted" its existence. As per the Accord, the increase in global temperature should be below 2°C.

The collective commitment by developed countries is to provide new and additional resources approaching **USD 30 billion for the period 2010-2012**. In the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, developed countries have committed to a goal of mobilizing jointly **USD 100 billion a year by 2020** to address the needs of developing countries.

The issues of concern are as follows:

- **India has not, on paper or in statements in Copenhagen and thereafter, shifted its position on its core principals that industrialized countries should take on legally binding targets while the developing countries would take domestic actions with foreign finance and technologies. However clauses in the Copenhagen Accord suggest that all domestic actions by India may be open to international consultations and analysis.**
- This in effect might lead to binding commitments.
- **India has asserted support for the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol although the text of the Accord suggests that a new legal architecture may be introduced. Since the Accord itself is not binding, this will continue to be the subject of negotiations in the months to come.**



- Transparency about domestic emission curbing actions while ensuring “that national sovereignty is respected” is a key-word in the Accord. However this should not result in the developing countries having to prove their transparency and not the developed countries.
- COP15 has led to a scenario, which is all about a complex web of negotiations not only between all nations under the UN umbrella but also between the large emitters and large economies.

## The road to COP16 at Mexico (December 2010)

There are hopes that countries would reach a time bound agreement to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases at the next Climate Change Summit in Mexico. **Simultaneously, the need is to provide adequate funding to developing countries for switching over to alternative sources of energy and mitigating GHG emissions.**

The Copenhagen Accord should be seen as part of the two-track negotiating process (under Kyoto Protocol and Bali Action Plan). BASIC countries have suggested that the two main negotiating groups at Copenhagen – the developed and developing countries – should be meeting in the interim period so that there is a successful conclusion at Mexico.



## The challenges and opportunities for Indian Industry

**In Copenhagen, India announced voluntary emission intensity cut target of 20-25%. China had pledged to cut the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> produced for each unit of economic growth by 40-45 percent by 2020, compared with 2005 levels. For India, that figure is up to 25 percent by 2020 from 2005 levels.**

However, India has informed the UN that such voluntary cuts of its emission intensity would not be applicable to the agriculture sector. **In other words, the major consumer of energy, the industrial sector, would have to bear the brunt of emission intensity cuts.** This is possible through,

- Energy efficiency and conservation
- Technological improvement in production and productivity
- Switch to alternative sources of energy

**Within the country there is a very strong possibility of energy efficiency target being set for designated consumers, which are energy intensive industries. Failure to meet such targets would attract penalties.** There would be many other efficiency norms including standards and labeling schemes.

The eight core **“national missions”** as part of India’s National Action Plan on Climate Change identify measures in eight different realms that promote our development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. **Apart from a thrust towards generating power from renewable and other non-conventional means in general, a specific focus is on development and use of solar energy for power generation and other uses with the ultimate objective of making solar competitive with fossil-based energy options through the National Solar**



**Mission. There are other missions like the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency and National Mission on Sustainable Habitat. The former is expected to yield savings of 10,000 MW by 2012 and mandate specific energy consumption decreases in large energy-consuming industries, with a system for companies to trade energy-savings certificates apart from introducing energy incentives and financing for public-private partnerships. The latter would promote energy efficiency as a core component of urban planning.**

**The bottom-line remains that with or without the Copenhagen Accord, industry will be confronted with the twin challenges of increasing efficiency and improving technology thereby reducing emission while remaining competitive.**

**There is also a huge opportunity for industries in the realm of White Certificates. A blueprint for a new market-based mechanism that would use energy saving certifications to spur efficiency improvements across large, energy-intensive industries is being readied. Under the new Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) proposal, industrial units across the country would be given targets for reducing their energy consumption. Those managing to better their targets would be allowed to sell energy saving credits to those failing to achieve the required cuts. The proposed 'energy saving certificate' could be made into a tradable instrument. The energy saving certificate, also called 'white certificates' or 'tags' as opposed to the 'green certificates' used in emissions trading, are being put to use across most Western countries to spur efficiency measures. The market for this is above USD 10 billion.**



### **Where the Bengal Chamber creates value...**

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry was set up in 1853. For the last one and a half centuries, the Chamber has played a pioneering role as a helmsman, steering the evolution of Commerce and Industry in India. The Chamber's vision is to be the most valued Partner of Commerce, Industry, Academia, Professionals and Governments for achieving responsible economic growth as well as accomplishing their societal and environmental needs.

Donning its multiple roles as catalyst, initiator, facilitator, business partner and service provider, the Chamber has helped Governments, both at the Centre and State in crafting pioneering and significant legislations.

A continuous endeavour of the Bengal Chamber has been to focus on sustainable development and to disseminate information and educate business, industry and society about the need for balancing industrial growth with ecological stability. In short, this is the maxim of the Chamber's Energy and Environment Sub-Committee.



**...through our Environment and Energy Conclaves**



**As an annual activity, the Chamber organizes a two-day Environment & Energy Conclave which is the leading forum for discussing and brainstorming global and local environmental issues like climate change and the response of business, the government, the academia and the civil society. This year we shall be organizing the Conclave on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August in Kolkata.**

In the previous two years, the Conclave focused on energy issues like conservation, efficiency and energy management in industries in the context of mitigating Climate Change and the solutions for building competitive advantage while endeavouring to lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Both programmes were addressed by thought leaders like the Prime Minister's Special Envoy on Climate Change, Secretary, Department of Power, Government of India and Member, Planning Commission as well as CEOs from all over the country.

The focus has been to create the forum for the best minds in environment and energy – from the industry, Government and academia – to meet and brainstorm on issues that are critical for industrial production and sustenance of business and the economy. Through such deliberations we endeavour to,

- a. Create awareness on global and local environmental issues like Climate Change and GHG emission, etc.
- b. Discuss the importance of energy conservation and increasing process efficiency as well as minimizing the climatic impact of industrial operations while not deviating from the profit motive, &
- c. Impart training and create a knowledge bank on how to harness the new opportunities and practices in the realm of green technologies.



## **Environment and Energy Conclave, 27<sup>th</sup> -28<sup>th</sup> August 2010**

### **From Copenhagen to Mexico – Business Sustainability in Emerging Scenarios**

**The objective of the 2010 Conclave is to provide the regional forum for visiting the scenarios governing the Indian economy and industry with the Climate negotiation; this year in the background and look at emerging scenario; that would confront industry and the business community.**

**As a leading Chamber of Commerce, our concern is with respect to the cost of adaptation to Climate Change for the country, which is estimated at 2.6 per cent of India's GDP. Importantly, the Conclave will address and try to solve the specific challenges facing Indian industry in the realm of cutting the emission intensity by 20-25%. This is a huge challenge, especially since our growth momentum cannot be compromised with.**

**The Conclave will specifically visit the realities in the realm of energy and environment management for industry and bring to board solutions and best practices in the following areas:**

- ❖ **Climate Change and Business Sustainability**
- ❖ **IPR and Climate Change**
- ❖ **Climate Change, Industrial Progress and the East**
- ❖ **International Perspectives on Climate Action (focus: Carbon Policy)**
- ❖ **Indian Power Paradox – Options within Goal**
- ❖ **Innovative and Sustainable Technology by Conventional and Alternative Means**
- ❖ **Moving Forward After Copenhagen**

### **Benefits for delegates**

- Discuss the nuances of Environmental Management and the benefits for organizations.
- Address the impact of Climate Change and Mitigation Action on Business Sustainability.
- International perspectives on Climate Policy and consequent impact on business for sustainable growth.
- Case study presentations on reducing environmental impact and simultaneously increasing the revenue.
- Experience sharing on low carbon technologies and green technologies.
- Experience sharing on advances in conventional technology.
- Learning about best practices in energy conservation techniques and practices, and increasing energy efficiency.
- Discussing technology transfer and business strategy.
- Assessment of new practices like carbon accounting, measuring carbon footprint and carbon finance.
- Address the implementation of processes and products that have a smaller environmental footprint.

**This would be an event, which would help you immensely in your business operations since the Conclave would discuss on-the-ground realities in the realms of Climate Policy and business strategies and best-practices for industries. The Conclave would bring us all together to discuss something, which will be the most dominating issue in future and threaten the very existence of our children and future generations, unless we do something about it now.**

**So, do join us!**



**SPONSORSHIP DETAILS**

Sponsorship category	Amount (Rs.)	Benefits
Platinum Sponsor	7,00,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Organization to be recognized as the event promoter.</li><li>2. Display of organization logo on the main seminar banner.</li><li>3. Insertion of sponsor brochures in the delegate folder.</li><li>4. Display of the sponsor's own banner (nos. 4)</li><li>5. Logo in Chamber's promotional material (if logo is provided to Chamber in advance).</li><li>6. 20 delegates from sponsoring organization will not have to pay the participation fee.</li></ol>
Gold Sponsor	4,00,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Display of organization logo on the main seminar banner.</li><li>2. Insertion of sponsor brochures in the delegate folder.</li><li>3. Display of the sponsor's own banner (nos. 2)</li><li>4. Logo in Chamber's promotional material (if logo is provided to Chamber in advance).</li><li>5. 10 delegates from sponsoring organization will not have to pay the participation fee.</li></ol>
Silver Sponsor	2,00,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Display of organization logo on the main seminar banner.</li><li>2. Insertion of sponsor brochures in the delegate folder.</li><li>3. Logo in Chamber's promotional material (if logo is provided to Chamber in advance).</li><li>4. 5 delegates from sponsoring organization will not have to pay the participation fee.</li></ol>
Event Supporter	1,00,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Display of organization logo on the main seminar banner.</li><li>2. Logo in Chamber's promotional material (if logo is provided to Chamber in advance).</li><li>3. 2 delegates from sponsoring organization will not have to pay the participation fee.</li></ol>

**DELEGATE FEE: RS. 5515/- (INCLUDING SERVICE TAX)**

FOR Details on the Environment and Energy Conclave, 2010, please write to us:

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