

Global Summit 2023
Unlocking Sustainability: G20 Presidency Paves the Way for an
ESG-driven New World Order Zorawar Auditorium, Delhi

Socially Responsible Products (SRP)

Global with local products

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SO WHAT IS POLLUTING?

Industry Side

Refinery

Thermal Power Plant

Steel

Cement

Chemical and Fertilizers

Shipping

Transport

Aviation

Consumer side- Products

- **Cigarettes**
- **Food wrappers / Containers**
- **Beverage Bottles**
- **Plastic Bags**
- **Caps / Lids**
- **Cups, plates, forks, knives, spoons**
- **Straws / Stirrers**
- **Glass Beverage bottles**
- **Beverage cans**
- **Paper Bags**

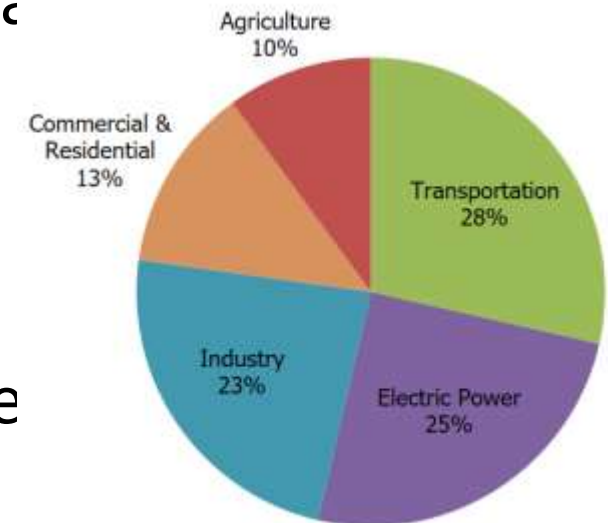


Our achievements have matched our ambition

Background

Over the past few years, awareness about the need for coordinated action to limit the ill effects of global warming has increased globally. Most large economies, including India, have committed to net zero carbon emission targets to contribute to this cause. Being the third-largest emitter of carbon dioxide (CO₂) globally, India has taken multiple initiatives to lower its carbon footprint and attain net zero emissions by **2070**

Total Emissions in 2021 are 6,340 [Million Metric Tons of CO₂ equivalent](#).



[Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions | US E](#)

India has surpassed its renewable energy target of 175GW by 2022 and is expected to reach 174GW by 2023, according to a report by the International Energy Agency. The country's renewable energy capacity is projected to grow to 280 GW by 2025, accounting for 37% of the total energy supply.

Many major economies have declared Hydrogen strategies as part of the broader climate and clean energy related actions. These national strategies largely seek to tackle the common underlying challenges of scaling up Green Hydrogen production, enhancing Hydrogen use across sectors, developing technologies, and designing enabling policies and regulations. There is clear focus on government funding and support for R&D, measures for demand creation and financial support for manufacturing and infrastructure development.

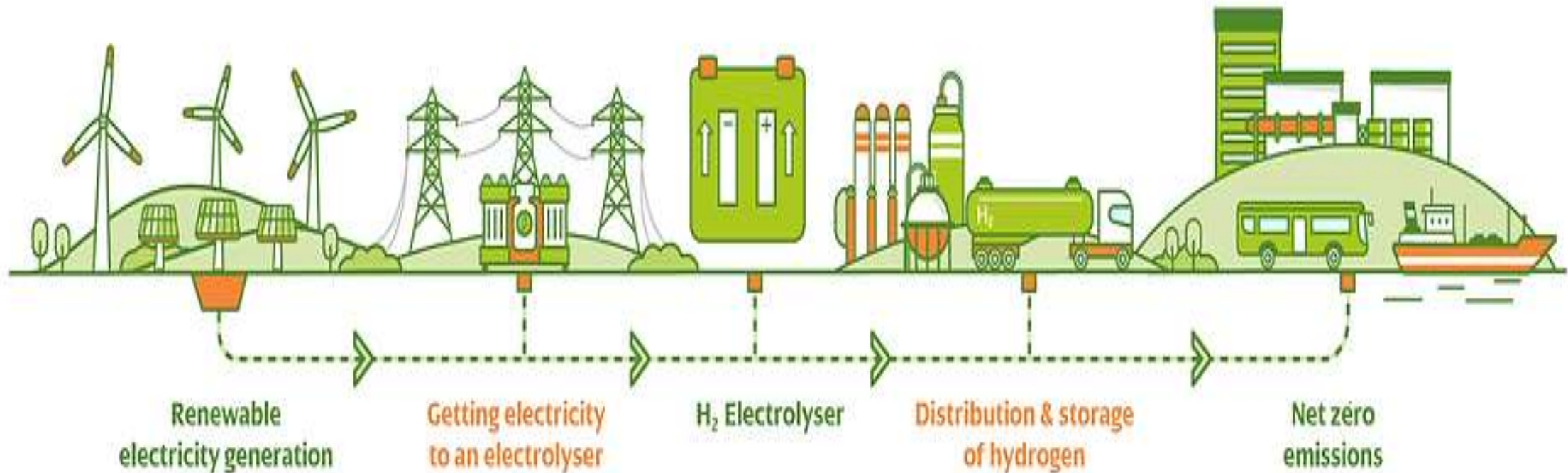
Future Outlook

Due to its advantageous geographic location and the presence of an abundance of natural resources, India has a significant advantage in the production of green hydrogen. India also benefits from low-cost renewable power and rapidly decreasing electrolyser prices. Green hydrogen production can be made cost-effective in India by adding the necessary capacity for renewable power generation, storage and transmission.

India is in a unique position to lead as a champion of green hydrogen, citing its favourable geographical conditions, land Availability and mainland coastline
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The Mission will build capabilities to produce at least 5 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) of Green Hydrogen per annum by 2030,

Green Hydrogen

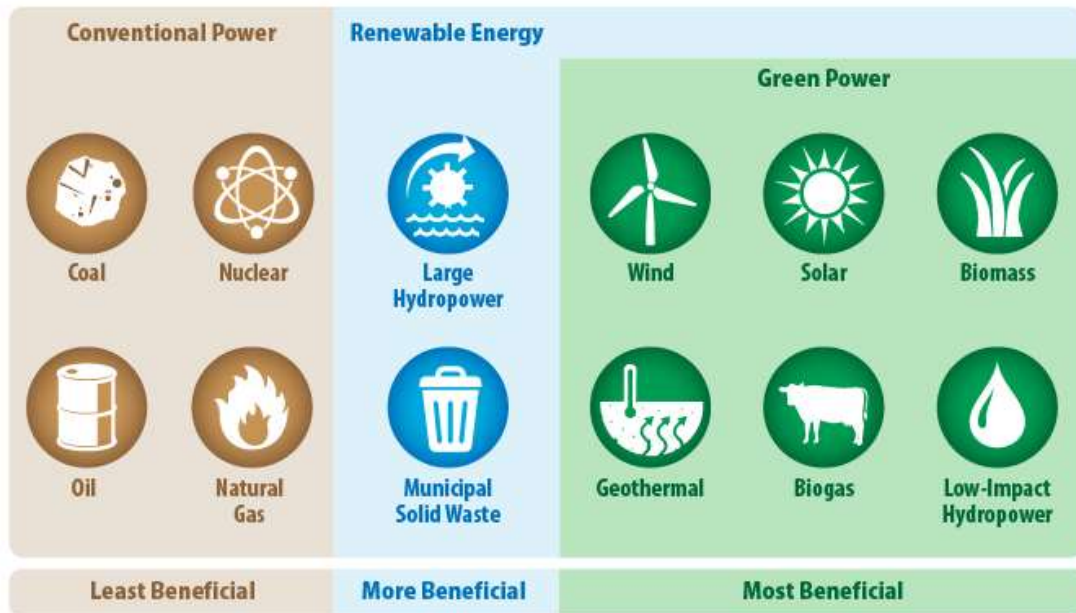


Path for 25 years hereafter



Plan to add 50 GW of renewable energy capacity annually for next 5 years to achieve the target of 500 GW by 2030

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LiFE envisions replacing the prevalent 'use-and-dispose' economy—governed by mindless and destructive consumption—with a circular economy, which would be defined by mindful and deliberate utilization. The individuals to undertake simple acts in their daily lives that can contribute significantly to climate change when embraced across the world.