

# **Session 3: Towards Sustainable Ship Recycling –roles of policy makers and stakeholders–**

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# Recycling and Sustainability (1)

- Recycling is an economic development tool as well as an environmental tool. Reuse, recycling, and waste reduction offer direct development opportunities for communities. When collected with skill and care, and upgraded with quality in mind, discarded materials are a local resource that can contribute to local revenue, job creation, business expansion, and the local economic base.
- On a per-ton basis, sorting and processing recyclables alone sustain several multiple times more jobs. However, making new products from the old offers the largest economic pay-off in the recycling loop. New recycling-based manufacturers employ even more people and at higher wages than does sorting recyclables.
- Product reuse is even more job-intensive than recycling. It is a knowledge-based industry, with a premium placed on accurate sorting and pricing, and good inventory management.

## Recycling and Sustainability (2)

- Business/ Corporate sustainability is an evolving concept that companies are adopting as an alternative to the traditional growth and profit-maximization model. It's a process by which companies manage their financial, social and environmental risks, obligations and opportunities.
- For industrial development to be sustainable, it must address important issues at the macro level, such as: economic efficiency (innovation, prosperity, productivity), social equity (poverty, community, health and wellness, human rights) and environmental accountability (climate change, land use, biodiversity).

# Recycling and Sustainability (3)

- There are a number of best practices that foster business sustainability, and help organisations move along the path from laggards to leaders. These practices include:
  - Stakeholder engagement: Engagement is not only about pushing out messages, but understanding opposition, finding common ground and involving stakeholders in joint decision-making;
  - Environmental management systems: These systems provide the structures and processes that help embed environmental efficiency into a firm's culture and mitigate risks. The most widely recognized standard worldwide is ISO 14001, but numerous other industry-specific and country-specific standards exist;
  - Reporting and disclosure: Measurement and control are at the heart of instituting sustainable practices. Not only can organisations collect and collate the information, they can also be entirely transparent with outsiders. The Global Reporting Initiative is one of many examples of well-recognised reporting standards;
  - Life cycle analysis: Those organisations wanting to take a large leap forward should systematically analyse the environmental and social impact of the products they use and produce through life cycle analysis, which measure more accurately impacts.

# *Sustainability : Can our society endure ?*

- Among the many ways that sustainability has been defined, the simplest and most fundamental is: “the ability to sustain” or, put another way, “the capacity to endure.”
- The planet’s ecosystems are deteriorating and the climate is changing. We are consuming so much, and so quickly, that we are already living far beyond the earth’s capacity to support us.
- Meanwhile, our globalized world is more interconnected and volatile than ever, making us all more vulnerable.

# Renew Commitments

- Renew commitments to sustainable development and to ensure promotion of a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable future of our planet for present and future generations
- Active involvement of all stakeholders and their partnerships, networking and experience-sharing at all levels could help to learn from one another in identifying appropriate sustainable development policies.
- develop models for best practises and facilitate action for integrating sustainability information into the reporting cycle.
- We have to commit to further reduce, reuse and recycle waste, and to increase energy recovery from waste, with a view to managing the majority of global waste in an environmentally sound manner and, where possible, as a resource.

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# Enhance Capacity Building

- Cooperative action on technology innovation, research and development.
- We should agree to explore modalities in the relevant forums for enhanced access to environmentally sound technologies.
- Assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits, regulations and conventions and addressing new and emerging challenges.
- science-based assessments of the risks posed to human beings and the environment, and of reducing human and environmental exposure to hazardous materials.
- We should encourage the development of environmentally sound and safer alternatives to hazardous materials in products and processes.
- the importance of human resource development, including training, the exchange of experiences and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities.



# *Innovative Financing*

- innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis. Such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing.
- international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, to continue providing financial resources, including through specific mechanisms for the promotion of sustainable development.

**Thank you for your attention.**