MRAI

iBS 6&7TH

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SUMMIT AUG 2025

SHERATON SAIGON GRAND OPERA HOTEL
HO CHI MINH CITY, VIETNAM

POST-CONFERENCE REPORT

BIGGEST MATERIAL RECYCLING CONFERENCE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

TAKEAWAYS

- ★ India sees Vietnam as a key ally in building sustainable recycling supply chains amid global uncertainty.
- ★ India's past FTAs led to trade deficits, emphasizing the need for fair, mutually beneficial future agreements.
- ★ With carbon pricing and border taxes, green steel will soon match traditional steel in cost, boosting its adoption.
- ★ As the top net importer of recyclables, India must expand domestic recycling and forge responsible global partnerships.
- ★ Moving from linear to circular models creates environmental gains and economic opportunities, including jobs.

PLENARY SESSION

For the first time, Vietnam played host to the 3rd International Business Summit (IBS) organized by the Material Recycling Association of India (MRAI)—the apex body of the Indian recycling industry. This debut marked as another crucial moment in MRAI's global outreach and by successfully organizing and concluding the grand global recycling conference that happened on the 6th and 7th of August, at the Hotel Sheraton Grande, Saigon in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. the inauguration was supported and encourage by Dr. Vipra Pandey, Consul General of India in Ho Chi Minh City , and several other industry stakeholders. It underscored the association's dedication to encouraging international collaboration in sustainable recycling.

Set against the backdrop of rising global trade uncertainties and protectionist trends, the summit convened over 720 delegates from 31 countries, creating a vibrant platform to explore emerging opportunities, exchange ideas, and forge resilient partnerships for a greener future.

The energy in the room was electric as Mr. Zain Nathani, Vice President of MRAI, kicked off the plenary session, applauding` the record-breaking turnout and stressed how timely and relevant the summit was, especially in today's shifting global landscape. Nathani emphasized the need for India to team up with countries like Vietnam and others in Southeast Asia to tackle recycling challenges together—responsibly and effectively.

Building on that momentum, MRAI President Mr. Sanjay Mehta made it clear that this wasn't just another industry meet-up. "Recycling is a strategic imperative, equal in importance to energy security," he said. Mehta highlighted the summit's deeper purpose: to build resilience and promote shared environmental responsibility. On India-Vietnam relations, he added, "Together, we are well-positioned to co-develop global recycling supply chains that are compliant, transparent, and sustainability-focused."

TRADE, TARIFFS, AND EQUITABLE PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. Dhawal Shah, Senior Vice President of MRAI, delved into the complexities of global trade and the rising trend of protectionist blocs. He pointed out the significant growth in India-Vietnam bilateral trade, from $200 million in 2000 to $16 billion in 2023-24. However, he also highlighted a concerning trade imbalance, noting that India imports twice as much as it exports. He urged that future trade agreements be equitable and fair, respecting the historical, cultural, and economic sensitivities of all partners.

THE FUTURE OF STEEL AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIES

The steel industry accounts for 10-12 percent of global emissions. Noting this contribution, Kapil Bansal of Ernst & Young India, stressed on the urgent need to shift towards low-carbon production, particularly in steel. "While global steel demand has dropped, India's national demand continues to grow, making the adoption of green steel a strategic necessity". He further outlined international certification standards alongside India's star rating framework for green steel, projecting that by 2030, the cost of green steel will match that of conventional grey steel, eventually becoming the more economical option. He advocated for increased use of scrap and renewable energy sources as a future-ready pathway.

VIETNAM'S ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND COLLABORATIVE POTENTIAL

Talking about India vietnam relations, Vietnam's economic resilience and collaborative potential, Dr. Vipra Pandey, Consul General of India in Ho Chi Minh City, provided an optimistic outlook on Vietnam's economy, praising its resilience in the face of global trade uncertainties. Dr. Pandey recognized the underutilization of existing trade opportunities between India and Vietnam under the ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement and expressed hope for a more balanced outcome from the ongoing review.

While concluding, the planery session stressed on strengthening ties between nations and reaffirmed that in a world of growing uncertainty, global cooperation and sustainable practices are no longer just options—they are necessities.

SPEAKERS


Dr. Vipra Pandey
H. E. Consul General, Consulate General of India, Vietnam


Mr. Kapil Bansal,
EY India


Mr. Sanjay Mehta,
President, MRAI


Mr. Dhawal Shah,
Senior Vice President, MRAI


Mr. Zain Nathani,
Vice President, MRAI

TAKEAWAYS

- ★ Monitor global tariff trends to position India as a hub for processing and value addition.
- ★ Expand copper and aluminium trade by leveraging growth in renewable energy, EVs, and data centres.
- ★ U.S. physical premiums exceed $1,400 per ton, over seven times higher than in Asia.
- ★ Demand from EVs, green energy, and AI will significantly outpace copper supply.
- ★ Succeeding amid scrap scarcity will require agility, strategic planning, and investment in domestic innovation and infrastructure.

SESSION ON: THE "CURRENT DYNAMICS: NON-FERROUS RECYCLING INDUSTRY"

The MRAI's International Business Summit (IBS) 2025 opened covered the trends and critical aspects of the non-ferrous recycling industry, where the industry experts offered an in-depth and, at times, sobering look at a sector during its transformation. Moderated by Aurobindo Gayan, the event brought together a distinguished panel of experts to discuss market volatility, policy shifts, and the long-term strategic outlook for non-ferrous metals, with a particular emphasis on the role of recycling.

Mr. Dhaval Shah, a veteran with 27 years in the industry, set the stage with a powerful opening statement, declaring the last two years "the most complex, most challenging, most chaotic ones" he has ever experienced. This volatility, he explained, is a product of external anxieties, a rapid churn in policy-making, and a global realization that secondary materials are a "very protected business" and a valuable resource for national interest. He credited MRAI's advocacy for a major win for the Indian industry, proudly stating, "I'm happy to state as far as metals is concerned, except for the case of aluminium, I think we've done away with all customs duties." He expressed his belief that the remaining duty on aluminum would also be eliminated soon.

Aurobindo Gayan's market analysis provided the

quantitative foundation for the discussion. He characterized copper's current state as "Holding Ground, Facing Friction," a perfect summary of its recent price performance. He highlighted the dramatic erosion of returns on CME copper, which fell from 40% to just 7% in a matter of months, and the collapse of the CME to LME spread from $3,000 to nearly zero. This volatility, he argued, was a direct consequence of shifting tariffs and inventory flows.

Looking ahead, Gayan presented a bullish case for copper, driven by a new, powerful demand source: data centers. He revealed that a data center uses "about 27 to 30 tonnes of copper per megawatt of applied power," and projected that this sector could consume up to 2 million tonnes of copper by 2030, a significant portion of total global production. He concluded his analysis with a long-term price forecast of $11,000 to $11,500, a prediction that sparked lively debate.

Chi Hin Ling from Argus Media tackled the aluminum market, which he described as particularly volatile. He showed how prices have recovered despite tariffs but pointed out a critical divergence: the physical premium in the U.S. remains north of $1,400 per ton, a staggering "7 times more" than in Asia, thanks to tariffs. He also highlighted the increasingly tight supply situation in Europe, which is now looking to limit scrap exports, a major source of material for Asian countries.

The analysis of zinc and lead painted a more stable picture. Gayan noted that zinc is projected to enter a surplus phase in 2025 and 2026, which may not support its recent price surge. In contrast, he praised lead as a "very steady commodity" and "safest metal to play in the range," forecasting its price to remain bound for the remainder of the year.

Dhaval Shah's second presentation was a powerful warning about the future of global scrap trade. He provided specific figures on India's import dependency, including 85% for aluminum and 90% for zinc. He then detailed the numerous export barriers, duties, and bans being erected by 48 countries. A major concern is the EU's new Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR), which he believes will significantly impact supply flows to India when it is fully implemented in 2027. Shah posed a crucial question, asking if the regulations were truly about "emissions and environment" or "EU's own need to protect the interest of its domestic industry." He urged the Indian industry and government to face this reality with a "two-pronged strategy": improve domestic collection while ensuring imports can continue to flow in.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC INSIGHTS AND LONG-TERM OUTLOOKS

The panel discussion that followed, allowed each expert to provide deeper insights into their respective metals. Devendra Surana of Bhagyanagar Copper Limited, expressed his concern on new demands from EVs, green energy, and AI, as it will create a massive shortfall in copper supply, which "has to be met by recycled copper." However, he is confidence that India can leverage its growing economy and competitive conversion costs to become a "very competitive hub to export copper semis."

Sandeep Ramesh confirmed lead's unique position, with "over 70% of the lead being used worldwide... coming from recycling." He addressed the common concern about lithium-ion batteries, arguing that in a cost-sensitive market like India, lead's lower initial cost and established recycling infrastructure would ensure its dominance for years to come. He also highlighted the exponential growth in demand for batteries driven by the government's mandate for renewable energy projects to have "four hours of power backup."

Ahn shed light on Vietnam's strategic importance, confirming her government's strict measures to prevent transshipment and avoid tariffs. She underscored the critical role of foreign direct investment, stating that FDI "plays a very important role" in driving demand for non-ferrous metals and bringing advanced technology to the local recycling sector.

The session concluded with a focus on risk management. Surana shared his personal experience, emphasizing the importance of hedging physical exposure by using various derivatives markets. He advised that the best strategy is to "hedge on the exchange which gives me the maximum contango" to minimize costs.

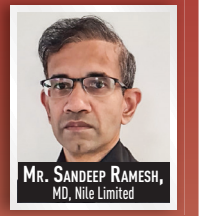
To be precise, the non-ferrous recycling industry is no longer a marginal player but a central pillar of the global economy. We must focus on domestic innovation and infrastructure to thrive in a future where scrap is a "rare treasure" and survival is a matter of being on the top of your game.

SPEAKERS


Ms. Tran Thi Van Anh
Founder & Chairwoman, Prima Group

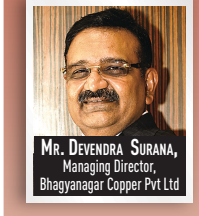

Mr. Chi Hin Ling,
Asia Editor, Argus Media


Mr. Aurobinda Gayan,
Founder & CEO, Bluglance Consulting Pvt Ltd


Mr. Sandeep Ramesh,
MD, Nile Limited


Mr. Dhawal Shah,
Partner, Metco Ventures LLP


Mr. Jayant Jain,
Director, G R Metalloys Pvt Ltd


Mr. Devendra Surana,
Managing Director, Bhagyanagar Copper Pvt Ltd

TAKEAWAYS

- ★ Indian steelmakers are increasingly using DRI/HBI over imported scrap due to cost advantages, availability, and improved quality.
- ★ Global steel production fell 22% in early 2025, but India recorded a 9.2% increase, reinforcing its position as a growth market.
- ★ Price remains the key driver in raw material choice, with flexibility to shift between scrap, DRI, HBI, and Pig Iron based on market trends.
- ★ Bangladesh remains fully scrap-dependent, while India's diversified raw material base reduces reliance on imports.
- ★ Japanese scrap has become more ★ competitive due to shorter transit times and lower freight costs.
- ★ Without policy incentives or green steel premiums, higher scrap intake for decarbonisation will remain limited.
- ★ Market volatility and currency fluctuations discourage long-term scrap procurement commitments.

SESSION ON "NAVIGATING SUPPLY AND DEMAND: THE ASIA STEEL AND STAINLESS STEEL OUTLOOK

At the 3rd International Business Summit (IBS) 2025, the Ferrous Session on day 2, spotlighted the evolving dynamics of the global steel market, with India's raw material strategy taking center stage. As global steel output declines and scrap availability tightens, India's increasing reliance on cost-effective Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) and Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI) is reshaping sourcing and production models.

Ms. Tan Jia Hui of S&P Global Commodity Insights, opened the session by highlighting regional volatility. She noted that fluctuating demand and policy uncertainty are disrupting supply chains across Asia. "Rising Chinese billet exports are pressuring scrap prices, while trade protection measures in India, South Korea, and Vietnam are reshaping regional flows," she explained.

Mr. Aameer Syed of Fastmarkets expanded the view globally, pointing out that while steel output dropped sharply in early 2025, India bucked the trend with notable growth. "This is partly due to strong domestic availability of low-cost DRI, which is replacing imported scrap," he said. Syed also flagged the upcoming European Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR) as a major constraint on global scrap flows.

Focusing on India's strategic shift in raw materials, Mr. Sanjay Mehta emphasized the economic logic behind the shift. "Cheaper DRI has significantly reduced demand for imported scrap," he stated, predicting scrap imports to stabilize at 6–7 million tonnes annually. Mehta stressed that without policy incentives and premiums for low-carbon steel, pricing will continue to drive material choices.

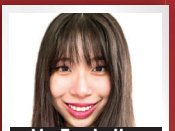
Mr. Zain Nathani, Vice President of MRAI, on the other hand, called it a "pricing game." and said Indian mills can flexibly switch between DRI, HBI, and scrap depending on market conditions. Nathani also highlighted India's domestic advantage compared to Bangladesh's scrap dependency and pointed to regional efforts to diversify sourcing.

Adding a technical perspective, Mr. Shravan Agarwal, Director of Guardian Castings explained that operational shifts are enabling the transition. "Indian mills, traditionally reliant on scrap, now use DRI for up to 45–50% of input when scrap prices are unfavorable," he said. Agarwal advocated for greater market recognition of green steel to accelerate decarbonisation.

Mr. Keyur Shah of Mono Steel added that DRI and HBI offer financial and logistical benefits. "There's a $55–$60 per tonne price gap compared to scrap, plus better yield in steelmaking," he noted. Shah also cited Japan's scrap exports as increasingly attractive due to shorter transit times and lower freight costs.

In conclusion, it is clear that India is leveraging domestic DRI and HBI to navigate global volatility and reduce dependence on imported scrap. While pricing remains the key driver, policy support and market incentives will be essential to meet environmental goals and sustain resilience in a shifting steel landscape.

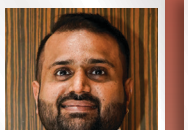
SPEAKERS


Ms. Tan Jia Hui,
Team Lead, Long Steel & Scrap, S&P Global Commodity Insights


Mr. Shravan Agarwal,
Director,
Guardian Castings Pvt. Ltd.


Mr. Sanjay Mehta,
President, MRAI


Mr. Zain Nathani,
Vice President, MRAI


Mr. Keyur Shah,
MD, Mono Steel India Ltd.


Mr. Aameer Sayed,
Reporter, Fastmarkets

TAKEAWAYS

- ★ Southeast Asia supplies nearly half of India's stainless steel scrap imports.
- ★ Indian stainless-steel consumption is projected to grow at 7–7.5% annually, driven by infrastructure and manufacturing demand.
- ★ Cheaper NPI and semi-finished products from Indonesia are threatening the viability of scrap-based production.
- ★ EU waste shipment rules and CBAM will alter global scrap availability, impacting India's sourcing strategy.
- ★ Geographical proximity and favourable currency rates give Southeast Asia an edge as a sourcing region
- ★ Strategic action, including targeted import controls on semi-finished products and stronger domestic scrap collection systems, will be critical to protect industry competitiveness.

SESSION ON: "IMPORTANCE OF FAR EAST IN THE GLOBAL STAINLESS STEEL AND SCRAP GROWTH STORY

MRAI's 3rd International Business Summit (IBS), one of the topics that grabbed attention was on supply and demand outlook for Asia's steel and stainless-steel, where the industry leaders explored the evolving dynamics of stainless steel and scrap trade across Asia. With Southeast Asia emerging as a strategic scrap supplier to India, the event underscored the urgency of policy alignment and sourcing strategies to safeguard domestic competitiveness.

The session began with a brief presentation by Mr. Jayprakash Sahu, of BigMint, on the Southeast Asia–India stainless steel scrap trade. "Nearly 50% of India's stainless steel scrap comes from Southeast Asia," he noted, adding that despite global trade slowdown and high U.S. tariffs, India's melt capacity of 7.7 MNT positions it for growth. He flagged concerns over molybdenum oxide supply and nickel price volatility, alongside rising imports of stainless-steel semis and nickel pig iron (NPI).

Regional sourcing strategies were another key area of discussion, and commenting on it, Mr. Vishal Wadhwa, General Manager of Jindal Stainless Limited, said, "We're investing ₹5,700 crore in special steel, ESG readiness, and strategic acquisitions—including an NPI facility in Indonesia," he said. He projected a 7–7.5% annual growth in India's stainless steel consumption, with 40% of scrap sourced from South Korea, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand. His SWOT analysis highlighted strengths like reduced voyage times and favorable currency rates, while warning of threats from NPI pricing.

Mr. C.P. Gupta of Ambika Steels, emphasized, "Quality scrap is non-negotiable—supplier reliability is just as critical." He praised Southeast Asia's proximity and consistent supply as key advantages for Indian producers. Mr. Gopal Gupta raised alarms over the influx of cheaper DRI and NPI from Indonesia via FTA routes. "These substitutes are reducing domestic scrap demand and threatening the sustainability of India's secondary steel producers," he warned.

Mr. Nico Krueger of Cronimet Ferroleg, addressed the impact of EU regulations, stating, "CBAM and waste shipment rules will retain more scrap within Europe, limiting exports to markets like India." He cautioned that this could tighten supply for other importing nations.

Commenting on European trade behavior, Mr. Wadhwa remarked, "Policymakers are using the transition period to secure margin advantages for local producers." He advocated for India to consider quotas to curb semi-finished imports.

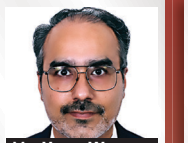
Intrigued by the discussion, Mr. Zain Nathani, questioned the balance between duty-free scrap imports and semi-finished goods. To which, Mr. Wadhwa said, "We need policy differentiation to protect scrap flows while limiting the impact of cheaper semi-finished goods."

The session concluded with consensus: India's stainless steel sector will increasingly depend on both imported and domestic scrap, but short-term pressures from NPI and semi-finished imports remain challenging.

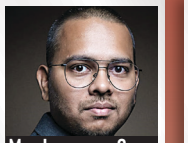
SPEAKERS


Mr. Nico Krueger,
Managing Director,
Cronimet Ferroleg GmbH


Mr. Gopal Gupta,
Managing Director, Laxcon Steels Limited


Mr. Vishal Wadhwa,
GM, Procurement,
Jindal Stainless Limited


Mr. Chander P. Gupta,
Chairman & MD,
Ambica Steels Limited


Mr. Jayprakash Sahu,
Assistant General Manager,
BigMint


Mr. Ritesh Maheshwari,
Director, MRAI

TAKEAWAYS

- ★ India has made progress under the Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) Policy Framework
- ★ Adoption of advanced technologies for environmental compliance towards reduciton of GST from 18% to 5% for the sector
- ★ There is need for innovative solutions to remove sulphur emissions and minimise the contamination
- ★ Efforts are on for Govt approval for import of waste tyres for environmentally compliant facilities.
- ★ India is busy developing BIS standards for tyre pyrolysis oil.

TYRE RECYCLING 2.0: SMART INNOVATION FOR A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The Material Recycling Association of India (MRAI) successfully hosted its 3rd International Business Summit in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, on 6th–7th August 2025.

The second day featured a Roundtable Discussion on Innovations in Tyre Recycling, bringing together industry leaders, technology experts, and policy influencers to explore the future of tyre recycling in India.

This session provided a dynamic platform for collaborative dialogue, strategic planning, and solution-oriented innovation, all aimed at strengthening the circular economy.

Sustainable practices.

A key moment in the roundtable was Mr. Rahul Goyal's instrumental role in developing a consensus between recyclers and the Tyre Manufacturers Association—a collaborative effort that earned commendation from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Updates were also shared on MRAI's recent initiatives, including the retroactive acceptance of EPR credits and support for CPCB's proposed E-Way Bill mechanism to streamline logistics and compliance.

Policy formulation and standardization were also discussed with emphasis on MRAI's proposal for Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide pilot container systems and enhance EPR implementation. These measures aim to establish a structured and transparent framework for tyre recycling operations across the country.

Technological challenges were candidly addressed, particularly the persistent issues of steel wire contamination and sulphur emissions during pyrolysis.

Experts noted that steel wire fragments embedded in vulcanized rubber are difficult to extract, leading to compromised rubber crumb quality. Additionally, sulphur—a key component in vulcanized rubber—poses environmental risks when released during pyrolysis.

The panel collectively appealed to technology providers to innovate solutions that could reduce contamination levels from the current 10–15% to a more acceptable 3–4%, thereby improving product quality and environmental safety.

During the discussion, the speakers highlighted the importance of building a future-ready tyre recycling ecosystem that is sustainable, compliant, and technology-driven.

The Material Recycling Association of India even outlined its roadmap, which includes seeking regulatory approval for the import of waste tyres into environmentally compliant facilities and collaborating on the development of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for tyre pyrolysis oil.

The session concluded with a shared commitment to driving innovation, policy alignment, and industry collaborations to unlock the full potential of tyre recycling in India.

SPEAKERS

Mr. Rahul Goyal,
Director, MRAI & CEO, W2R Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Mr. Ehsan Gadawala,
Director, MRAI & Chairman, Ala Group

Mr. Ambesh Rathi,
Director, Rathi Group

Mr. Sailesh Modi,
VP, OM Synergies UK & Acme Commodities Ltd UK

Mr. Pramod Shinde,
Head of Communication, MRAI

TAKEAWAYS

- ★ Critical minerals like lithium, nickel, cobalt, and graphite are central to the green transition, with demand set to multiply by 2040.
- ★ China dominates 90% of global refining capacity, providing a model for integrated policy, investment, and supply chain control.
- ★ Europe faces processing capacity and regulatory bottlenecks, while China is shifting from production waste feedstock toward end-of-life batteries.
- ★ India's lithium battery ecosystem is still evolving, with LFP chemistry leading but full supply chain integration yet to be achieved.
- ★ Domestic feedstock availability remains a challenge; many recyclers are relying on imported black mass in the near term.
- ★ A complete ecosystem from manufacturing to recycling will be critical to achieving circularity and meeting sustainability targets.

SESSION ON: LI-ION BATTERY RECYCLING: CRITICAL MINERALS & GREEN TRANSITION

MRAI's 3rd International Business Summit, Vietnam, concluded on an energetic and positive note while discussing the critical minerals and green transition via lithium battery recycling. Experts around the world dissected the evolving landscape of battery recycling, with a sharp focus on critical minerals, policy frameworks, and technological innovations. The dialogue spanned regional ecosystems in India, China, and Europe, underscoring the urgency of building circular supply chains to meet the surging demand for battery raw materials.

When we talk about battery recycling, advanced research and development is crucial. Considering this, Mr. Filipe Costa of Revomet GmbH, a subsidiary of the Cronimet Group, said, "High recovery rates and proper material classification are essential to ensure resource security," he stated, highlighting Europe's regulatory momentum. Costa also flagged the continent's limited refining capacity and bureaucratic hurdles, warning that "exporting black mass to countries like South Korea undermines Europe's circular economy ambitions."

Offering a market-centric view, Mr. Jared Zhu of Shanghai Metals Market analyzed the global supply-demand dynamics of critical minerals such as lithium, cobalt, and nickel. "China's reclassification of black mass from 'waste' to 'resource' is reshaping global trade flows," he noted. Zhu also discussed China's "whitelist" policy, saying it "has curbed unregulated players but led to underutilized capacity," with production waste still dominating feedstock, though end-of-life batteries are poised to take over in the next decade.

Mr. Pratyush Sinha explored India's critical minerals landscape, pointing out that most battery materials are now classified as strategic. "India must accelerate domestic exploration, stockpiling, and advanced recycling initiatives to build a self-reliant and competitive ecosystem," he urged. He also stressed the importance of integrating recycled metals into manufacturing to reduce import dependence and meet growing demand.

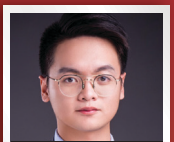
Mr. Vinay Sharma spotlighted India's Battery Waste Management Rules (2022) and the 2024 amendments that mandate QR code-based traceability and EPR targets. "Without effective tracking, it's difficult to ensure recovered materials return to the original producer," he said, citing Japan's closed-loop systems as a model. Sharma also addressed the informal sector's role in lead-acid battery recycling, noting that "much of India's domestic stock fails to reach organized recyclers."

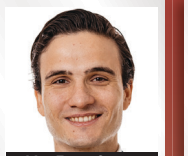
Mr. Pawandeep Singh Bawa provided a technical overview of India's lithium battery sector, noting the dominance of LFP chemistry. "Many upcoming recycling plants are being planned on the assumption of importing black mass, as domestic feedstock remains limited," he observed. Bawa emphasized the need for a full manufacturing-to-recycling value chain to support long-term sustainability.

The session illuminated the multifaceted challenges and opportunities in battery recycling. From policy reforms to technological breakthroughs, the path to circularity demands coordinated global action. As Mr. Costa aptly put it, "Building integrated supply chains is not optional—it's a necessity."

SPEAKERS


Mr. Vinay Sharma,
Head- Indian Operations,
GDB International Inc.


Mr. Jared Zhu,
Sr. Consulting Project Manager,
Shanghai Metals Market


Mr. Filipe Costa,
CEO, Revomet GmbH


Mr. Pawandeep Bawa,
VP, Business Development
& Customer Success, Attero
Recycling Pvt Ltd.


Mr. Pratyush Sinha,
Head - Special Projects,
Lohum Cleantech Pvt Ltd


OUR GLOBAL PRESENCE
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TITANIUM
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Aluminium
Recycling Units
Zinc Furnace
Air Pollution
Control Syst
Fugitive
RANDY GOODMAN

EXPO 2025

Ashwamedh Yatra Of Circularity

In a world clamoring for sustainable change, India stepped forward—not with noise, but with intent.

The Material Recycling Association of India's 3rd International Business Summit (IBS) in Ho Chi Minh City wasn't just another industry gathering—it was a vibrant tapestry of innovation, collaboration, and global resolve. With over 800 delegates from 31+ countries, the summit pulsed with energy, transforming Vietnam's capital into a crucible of sustainable ambition.

From seasoned recyclers to bold entrepreneurs, the crowd buzzed with ideas. Coffee-fueled conversations sparked partnerships, while the exhibition floor dazzled with tech marvels—from precision metal recovery systems to futuristic e-waste solutions. Vietnam's recycling bodies and the Vietnam Metal Recycling Forum (VMRF) infused the event with local wisdom and warmth, anchoring global dialogue in regional realities.

A pivotal moment came when H.E. Dr. Vipra Pandey, Consul General of India, in Ho Chi Minh City, delivered a stirring address. His message? "Sustainability is a shared mission—one that Asia is uniquely poised to lead. With MRAI at the helm, India's circular economy vision is no longer confined by borders."

The summit radiated more than business—it ignited purpose. The atmosphere was electric: laughter echoed, ideas collided, and connections deepened. This wasn't just networking—it was a movement in motion. Recycling took center stage, not as a process, but as a powerful strategy for global change.

India's recycling revolution is gaining global traction—and the world is watching.



MATERIAL RECYCLING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Voice of the Indian Recycling Industry

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