

GLOBAL CONVERSATION ON CRITICAL MINERALS



DISCUSSION SUMMARY & KEY TAKEAWAYS



28 SEPTEMBER 2023
16:30 (IST)

♡ SPEAKERS



ABIGAIL HUNTER
Director of International Affairs and Partnerships, Critical Minerals Strategy at Securing America's Future Energy (SAFE), USA



ALLISON BRITT
Director Mineral Resources, Advice and Promotion, Geoscience Australia



LOUISE VAN SCHAIK
Head of Unit EU & Global Affairs/Senior Research Fellow, Clingendael Institute (Hague, Netherlands)



RITESH PANDEY
Member of Parliament, Government of Ind

♡ CO-HOSTS



RWITWIKHA BHATTACHARYA
CEO - Swaniti Global



RIPU BHANJAN SINGH
Advisor - Swaniti Global







About Us

Swaniti Global is social enterprise that works at the nexus of climate, policy and local governance with officials and policy makers to deliver public programs. It is in line with this vision that Swaniti provides end-to-end solutions, including knowledge support, on-ground implementation and data tools, to both Parliamentarians and government administration in order to improve public service delivery. This is done by mobilizing government programs, ensuring effective implementation, and maximizing their impact.



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Background & Context

Countries are rapidly moving to secure a critical minerals value chain which includes exploring uncharted territories and mining endeavors to uncover the full extent of their mineral resources, we need to have a focus on societal growth. Therefore, it's critical that these efforts follow an inclusive approach that not only cultivates societal buy-in and trust of the mining communities but also precludes conflicts, forming an indispensable bedrock for sustainable expansion. This alignment is achieved through creating spaces for conversation that can eventually be translated to policies, legal frameworks, and advocacy for strategies prioritizing social and environmental justice considerations.

To this end, Swaniti Global recently organized a Global Conversation on Critical Minerals on September 28, 2023 with the objective to understand the policies and strategies countries are following to drive responsible value chains of critical minerals. The panel delved into a number of the complexities within the sector, offering insights into regional experiences, best practices, legislations/laws, community engagement strategies, and international agreements and stakeholder collaborations. The discussion, titled 'Strategies for Responsible Critical Minerals Supply Chain' brought together a distinguished global panel of diverse stakeholders from Australia, the European Union, India and the United States.

The conversation commenced with a warm welcome from **Rwitwika Bhattacharya, Founder/CEO, Swaniti Global** who emphasized the importance of addressing the role of critical minerals. "Any meaningful discussion about achieving the net-zero target by 2070 and climate goals must include critical minerals, as they form the foundation of clean energy technologies, upon which future global economic growth depends. These discussions, Swaniti believes, are pivotal in shaping policies, legal frameworks, and advocacy efforts", mentioned Rwitwika.



In framing the discussion, **Ripu Bhanjan Singh, Advisor, Swaniti Global**, emphasized the imperative of addressing the geopolitical challenges posed by China's dominant position in critical minerals. He highlighted the timeliness of the global discourse on critical minerals, citing three significant events that underscore its worldwide significance. Firstly, the International Energy Agency (IEA) (on the very day) hosted its inaugural international [summit](#) on critical minerals in Paris, focusing on securing sustainable and responsible supplies crucial for clean energy transitions globally. Secondly, over 40 Civil Society Organizations [convened](#) to advocate for Sustainable and Just Raw Material Policies in the European Union. Lastly, the recent signing of mining contracts worth \$6.5 billion by the Taliban interim government in Afghanistan brought attention to the dual nature of mineral wealth, raising concerns about sovereignty, environmental sustainability, labor rights, and cultural heritage preservation. Ripu emphasized that each country represented in the upcoming conversation brings a unique perspective to the table, and through our discussions, we hope to unravel where they stand in their critical minerals journey.

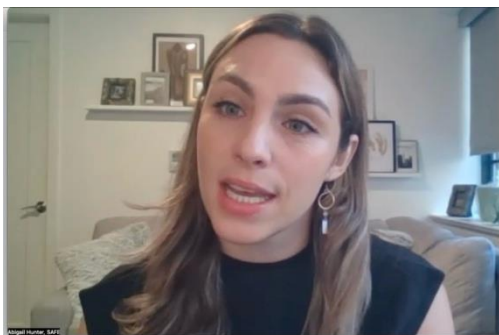
Indian Perspective

The conversation started with the representative of the local community - **Ritesh Pandey, Member of Parliament, Government of India** who shared the challenges and opportunities at the local level and the role of local governments and legislative bodies in ensuring responsible mining practices. At the outset, he alluded that any such act has a large impact on the community and lives, and it warrants substantial protests if not handled responsibly. As a representative of the local community, Ritesh acknowledged the challenges that include environmental concerns, social impacts, regulatory compliance, and pressure on local infrastructure. However, mining also offers opportunities such as economic growth, community engagement, and technological innovation. “Local governments and legislative bodies play a crucial role in ensuring responsible mining practices by regulating and overseeing mining activities, facilitating community consultations, managing revenue, enforcing environmental protection measures, and prioritizing worker safety”, Ritesh mentioned. In his region, specific initiatives include advocating for Community Benefit Agreements, stringent Environmental Impact Assessments, local hiring preferences, Mining Rehabilitation Funds, regular audits, and public awareness campaigns. Through proactive regulation, community involvement, and sustainable development, his constituency aims to balance economic benefits with environmental and social preservation in their mining endeavors.



Talking about India’s several steps to secure an uninterrupted supply of critical minerals, Ritesh mentioned that the Indian government has identified [30 critical minerals](#) that are essential for various industries, including renewable energy, electric vehicles, and electronics. This classification has helped to prioritize efforts to secure the supply of these minerals. Referring to the recent amendments to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the government is encouraging private investment in exploration and mining of critical minerals within India. This includes providing incentives for exploration and simplifying the mining permit process. [Khanij Bidesh India Limited \(KABIL\)](#) is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) created by the Indian government to acquire overseas mineral assets of critical and strategic nature. KABIL has identified several mineral assets in Australia, Argentina, Canada and Chile that it is interested in acquiring. These assets include lithium, cobalt, and nickel, which are all essential for the production of batteries for electric vehicles and other renewable energy technologies. He emphasized that KABIL is also tasked with promoting sustainable mining practices and ensuring that its operations are environmentally and socially responsible. Ritesh highlighted G20 presidency’s “Voluntary High-Level Principles for Collaboration on Critical Minerals for Energy Transitions” part of the G20 New Delhi Leaders’ [Declaration](#), adopted under India’s leadership.

U.S. Perspective



Abigail Hunter, Director of International Affairs and Partnerships at the SAFE Center for Critical Minerals Strategy, talked about the significance of the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Notably, the IRA introduced a groundbreaking initiative - a \$7,500 consumer tax credit for electric vehicle (EV) purchases. This credit, accompanied by provisions to source critical minerals and battery components from within North America and U.S. Free Trade Agreement countries.

Abigail pointed out that one of the remarkable outcomes of the IRA's design and implementation was its focus on the upstream processes of raw materials. By encouraging attention and investments in these fundamental stages, the IRA has played a pivotal role in responsible practices within the raw materials supply chain, drawing attention to a previously overlooked aspect of the industry.

Talking about her own organization, Abigail highlighted SAFE's commitment to not only safeguarding the U.S. supply of critical minerals but also supporting U.S. allies in encouraging a diversified supply chain. This effort, she stressed, is crucial in the context of energy security, net-zero transition, and mineral-based economic growth.

In addressing the broader goals of national security and economic competitiveness, SAFE has advocated against replicating the over-dependencies reminiscent of the OPEC dominated oil industry, this time with Chinese processed critical minerals. She pointed out that it is challenging to diversify critical minerals supply chains because of the current race to the bottom. We are currently competing on cost because of the disparities in standards in mineral production across various regions. According to SAFE, stringent adherence to high standards can foster diversified value chains. An illustrative example she provided was the significant contrast between Australia and Indonesia in nickel production-while both countries possess similar nickel reserves, Australia's nickel is of higher grade. However, Indonesia produces 50% of the nickel while Australia only contributes 6%, emphasizing the need to prioritize sourcing from high-standard countries to increase diversification.

Drawing attention to a recent analysis by the International Energy Agency (IEA), she lamented the lack of progress in diversifying the value chain and sourcing more environmental, sustainability and governance-ESG-friendly raw materials since 2020, despite increasing awareness of supply chain vulnerabilities and lower standards. Instead, there has been an increase in concentrations of nickel and cobalt, even amidst rising greenhouse gas emissions in the locations they are predominately sourced. To ensure a sustainable transition, she stressed the importance of avoiding to create new environmental and social problems. Upholding global standards for environment and labor is imperative, allowing responsible actors to compete effectively. The sourcing provisions outlined in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) 30D clean vehicle tax credit represent an important step toward this crucial goal, one SAFE hopes our allies and partners may find these provisions helpful.

Talking about the financing issues, she mentioned that beyond the initiatives undertaken by IRA, there is a pressing need for the industry to actively contribute to creating an enabling ecosystem for sustainable value chains. The private sector's involvement in financing is hindered by significant uncertainties prevalent in the mining sector. These uncertainties, ranging from policy

and political instabilities to geopolitical tensions and the impact of elections on legislations, create a daunting atmosphere for private equity commitments. Additionally, challenges such as above ground risks, reputational concerns, potential strikes, and uncertainties in the chemical processes further deter investors from making substantial long-term investments.

Moreover, there are limitations in providing adequate equity, especially in markets like lithium where the caps are relatively lower than other natural resources. Major mining companies, while investing in exploration and junior mining firms, are cautious due to the volatile nature of critical minerals' pricing. Similarly, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) in the automobile industry, new to the critical minerals domain, are more inclined towards operational risks than price risks, given the fluctuating market.

Furthermore, accessing finance through entities like the U.S. Development Finance Corporation (DFC) often encounters challenges related to lengthy procedures aligning with ESG standards, leading to a trade-off between speed and responsible sourcing. Each country utilizes varied tools and mechanisms, each with its strengths and weaknesses, necessitating enhanced coordination and cooperation to harmonize their efforts effectively towards a sustainable future.

Abigail emphasized SAFE's commitment to advancing transparency across the entire value chain. Radical transparency, including reporting requirements, traceability across the supply chain, and appropriate labeling, is essential. SAFE is actively engaged in fostering a global race to the top, encouraging a forward-looking approach that focuses on long-term implications rather than succumbing to short-term energy security needs. She stressed the importance of an intentional, systems-oriented approach, as it's easy to overlook these forward-thinking strategies amidst the immediate demands of energy security.

Australian Perspective

Allison Britt, Director Mineral Resources, Advice and Promotion, Geoscience Australia, a federal entity, emphasized the multifaceted challenge faced in ensuring a reliable supply of Critical Minerals while upholding high ESG standards across the value chain. Currently, the Australian Government is meticulously reviewing federal environmental laws to strike a balance between positive environmental outcomes and the economic and community needs of the nation. Geoscience Australia is leading the National Mine-waste Assessment, focusing not only on environmental concerns but also on enhancing economic activities.



Australia's critical minerals strategy acknowledges the imperative of equitable economic development, especially for marginalized and indigenous communities. The country is dedicated to adding value within the domestic market, particularly by supporting the development of downstream industries in the critical mineral value chain. This support is extended through investments in innovation, research, and development aimed at processing these materials and minerals.

Australia firmly believes that achieving net-zero goals requires collaborative efforts; no single country can accomplish this task in isolation. Australia is actively engaged in promoting global

cooperation in this realm and is committed to working closely with partners such as the US, India, and the EU, among others, to advance these shared objectives.

In the realm of technology, Allison highlighted Australia's use of advanced tools that significantly enhance their understanding of mineral systems. Geoscience Australia has developed innovative technologies to aid in mineral exploration and resource mapping. One such tool, the [Mineral Potential Mapper](#), is a computer-based system specifically designed to map the nation's potential for new mineral resources. This technology, applied at a continental scale, focuses on ore deposits containing nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), and platinum-group elements (PGEs). It acts as a vital decision support system for both government agencies and the mineral exploration industry, assisting in the strategic targeting of new resources.

Another essential tool, the [Economic Fairways Mapper](#), assesses the economic viability of mining projects. Companies can input various criteria such as deposit size, grade, geometry, infrastructure and mining costs, employment factors, and even state royalties. By analyzing these inputs, the tool helps companies evaluate the feasibility of their projects before significant investments are made, providing valuable insights and preventing unnecessary expenditures. These tools are freely accessible, contributing to the global industry and supporting the discovery and development of critical minerals, thereby aligning with the shared goal of achieving net-zero emissions.

European Union (EU) Perspective



Discussing the European Union's critical minerals strategy and the recently [proposed](#) EU Raw Materials Act, **Louise van Schaik, Head of Unit EU & Global Affairs at Clingendael Institute, The Netherlands**, highlighted the EU's historic overdependence on fossil energy resources and how this vulnerability was exploited by Russia. With the energy transition concerns over an even higher dependency on China for Critical Raw Materials needed for renewable energy technologies are not on the agenda. This situation led to the formulation of the EU's Critical Raw Materials Act. Although the EU had been monitoring its reliance on critical raw materials since 2010, this act marked a significant leap forward in reducing dependency and promoting domestic capacities.

Louise emphasized that the act not only provides a clearer classification of materials into Critical Raw Materials (CRMs) based on economic importance and supply risk, and Strategic Raw Materials (SRMs) essential for clean energy, defense, and aerospace technologies but also sets ambitious targets for 2030. These goals include extracting 10% of annual consumption domestically, processing 40% of annual consumption, and sourcing 15% from recycled materials. Additionally, the act imposes a limit of 65% of the EU's annual consumption of a single CRM sourced from a single third country.

She underscored the EU's commitment to assess and facilitate financing for new mining projects to expedite the transition, emphasizing sustainable practices in mining, refining, and processing within the EU. The act also focuses on redesigning product standards, recognizing that the way critical minerals are included in products like solar panels affects recyclability. Technical efforts are being intensified, particularly in areas like battery regulation and hydrogen, with significant emphasis on research and development. Furthermore, the EU has established partnerships with

countries like Kazakhstan, Ghana, and Chile, forming the Critical Minerals Club and raw materials partnerships to enhance cooperation efforts on a global scale. These initiatives are part of the EU's comprehensive approach to reduce dependencies, foster domestic capabilities, and promote sustainable practices in the critical minerals sector.

Discussing the challenges faced by the EU, Louise echoed Ritesh's points, emphasizing the considerable resistance from local communities in countries like Serbia, Spain, Portugal, and Ukraine. This opposition often leads to delays or even the abandonment of mining projects. The political complexities of operating mining activities in these contexts underscore the vital importance of garnering local support, securing community buy-in, and ensuring local profits. The task of establishing sustainable mining practices that actively involve local communities and allow them to share in the profits stands out as a significant hurdle for the EU.

Another obstacle lies in the EU's lack of expertise in processing and refining critical minerals. This knowledge gap hampers collaboration efforts with other countries. Additionally, the EU's historical legacy of colonialism makes it challenging to approach other nations for cooperation. Overcoming this perception requires crafting a positive narrative and adopting innovative approaches to demonstrate how collaboration can provide a viable alternative to China and promote sustainable practices in the sector.

In summary, Louise emphasized the necessity for the EU to enhance its outreach efforts, clearly communicate its intentions and goals for fostering global collaborations and utilize diplomatic mechanisms and funding streams more effectively. There's significant work ahead for the EU to operationalize its good intentions. The EU is striving to de-risk its activities while carefully navigating political complexities rather than completely decoupling from China.

Audience Q&A

The discussion was followed by an engaging Q&A session, where participants and attendees had the opportunity to interact with the speakers, gaining valuable insights into the critical minerals sector.

Addressing the question by Sameer Guduru, Director, Digital Economy & Aerospace & Defense at U.S.-India Business Council (USIBC) about mining finance and de-risking, Allison explained the financial support mechanisms in place in Australia. The [Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility \(NAIF\)](#) provides significant backing for the critical minerals sector. NAIF has approved a loan of up to \$150 million for the development of the Coburn Heavy Mineral Sands Project in Western Australia, a testament to the government's commitment to fostering this sector's growth. Additionally, the Australian Government's [Critical Minerals Strategy](#) focuses on expanding downstream processing and meeting global demand. To facilitate this, the government manages the \$2 billion Critical Minerals Facility, offering financial support to projects aligned with the national interest and the government's strategy. This financial backing plays a pivotal role in instilling confidence among investors, encouraging them to participate and support these critical mineral ventures, ultimately advancing the industry and contributing to Australia's economic growth.

Further she added that it's critically important for the governments to enhance private sector engagement - partner with companies and build international cooperation for attracting much needed investment particularly to grow downstream capabilities in the mining sector such as processing, refining and manufacturing industries. Australia is doing it through various mechanisms such as the Critical Minerals Office, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



(DFAT), Austrade, and Export Finance Australia, the Government has established commercial and strategic partnerships with likeminded governments and businesses.

In response to Rajesh Kasturirangan, CEO & Co-Founder at Socratus Foundation, Abigail discussed the recent discovery of Lithium deposits in the US and its geopolitical implications. She noted that Lithium appears to be a mineral that the US and its Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners can fulfill requirements for under the IRA. However, there are challenges ahead, such as the need to scale up the transformation of hard rock lithium and explore lithium brine potential. Additionally, obstacles like permitting issues and social acceptability concerns hinder the rapid development of these assets. Moreover, the US currently lacks operational processing capacity, necessitating the export of extracted lithium for transformation into lithium hydroxide. Abigail recommended referring to the S&P global report, which provides comprehensive insights into this area and might be of interest to explore further.

Responding to the question on private sector engagement with the state actors, Abigail, originally from Canada, cited a notable example involving Canadian provincial entities exercising jurisdiction over mineral resources. She highlighted how these entities provided equity stakes in projects aligning with ESG goals and economic development. Abigail referenced significant agreements, including Nemaska Lithium, Albemarle, SQM, and Compass partnering with Ford in lithium [deals](#). For instance, Nemaska Lithium will supply lithium products to Ford over an 11-year period. Emphasizing the importance of high-level visioning at the national and international levels, she pointed out that collaborations like these are vital, necessitating an organic competition platform to foster such partnerships.

Key Takeaways

Discussants underscored that the process of ensuring a continuous supply of critical minerals must be carried out in a manner that gives precedence to environmental preservation, fair economic development, and responsible governance. There is a need for a comprehensive strategy, encompassing regulatory measures to stimulate competition, financial support for new market players, enhanced community engagement, transparency, and the promotion of open standards and interoperability across the critical minerals supply chain.

Key takeaways from the conversation include:

Accelerated International Cooperation: In light of the growing geopolitically charged global environment, addressing the growing trust-deficit among various stakeholders in the mineral industry is paramount. With minerals scattered round the world yet concentrated among a handful of geographies, countries need a much more effective and deepened internationally coordinated diplomacy effort to secure a constant supply of critical minerals that are responsibly explored, mined, processed and recycled. Coordinated efforts between policy makers, industry players, investors, communities and private sector is indispensable for transparency and confidence-building that expedite the transition process.

Need for Global South-led cooperation efforts: While there has been a surge in international initiatives, these efforts have been predominantly led by the Global North. Considering future demand and supply of materials projected to be dominated by Global South, there is a need for a collaborative effort led by the Global South between the two. Moreover, fostering a deeper South-South engagement becomes imperative to drive a firm commitment to responsible practices throughout the critical minerals value chain.



Harmonized Global Standards for Critical Minerals: There is a need to create a level playing field for responsible countries to compete effectively by standardizing equitable global Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards and principles across the critical minerals value chain. Particularly in the Global South, where a significant portion of mineral extraction occurs, support and guidance are crucial for these countries to align with international standards, effectively.

Enhanced Community Engagement: A unanimous consensus emerged on the central role of communities directly affected by mineral activities and/or initiatives. Effective coordination between central and local governments, along with legislative bodies representing communities - predominantly indigenous communities, is vital. Acknowledging and incorporating the interests of these communities in decision-making processes can pave the way for a smoother transition. Conversely, neglecting their concerns could impede progress significantly. Therefore, an enhanced outreach strategy is essential to garner support from both communities and countries alike.

Enhanced local implementation and monitoring efforts: While policies are being drafted, it is equally crucial to ensure their rigorous implementation and on-ground monitoring. State and local authorities need support through capacity building and technical assistance initiatives to facilitate the responsible practices of mining.

Downstream Processes - the missing link: The discussion highlighted the urgent requirement to diversify downstream value streams, encompassing mineral processing, refining, manufacturing, and recycling. Simply extracting minerals falls short in addressing the intricate puzzle of critical minerals; it is imperative to prioritize research, development, and investments in processing capabilities. The key lies in fostering increased collaboration among governments, industries, and the private sector. As a fundamental design principle, a comprehensive life cycle assessment is proposed to identify and mitigate environmental and social impacts at every stage.

In conclusion, Ripu, representing Swaniti Global, expressed gratitude to the distinguished speakers and the attendees for their active participation. He affirmed Swaniti's commitment to leveraging the insights gained from this dialogue to contribute meaningfully to shaping policies and strategies for responsible critical minerals global supply chains.

Annexure 1: Event Agenda**Global Conversation on Critical Minerals****Topic: Strategies for Responsible Critical Minerals Supply Chain****When:** September 28, 2023 (Thursday)**Time:** 07:00-08:30 hrs. (EST) | 13:00-14:30 hrs. (CET) | 16:30-18:00 hrs. (IST) | 21:00-22:30 hrs. (ACT)**Agenda (Timings in EST)**

7:00 hrs.	Welcome Rwitwika Bhattacharya , Founder/CEO, Swaniti Global
7:00-7:10 hrs.	Context Setting Ripu Bhanjan Singh , Advisor, Swaniti Global
7:10-8:00 hrs.	<p>Moderated Discussion: Strategies for Responsible Critical Minerals Supply Chain: A Global Conversation</p> <p>Specific Topics & Speakers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Topic: Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and Responsible Critical Minerals Value Chain Abigail Hunter, Director of International Affairs and Partnerships, Critical Minerals Strategy at Securing America's Future Energy (SAFE), USA Topic: Technologies and Innovations in Geoscience shaping the Critical Minerals Landscape Allison Britt, Director Mineral Resources, Advice and Promotion, Geoscience Australia Topic: EU's Critical Raw Materials Act and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Louise van Schaik, Head of Unit EU & Global Affairs, Clingendael Institute, The Netherlands Topic: Navigating Responsible Critical Minerals: A Parliamentarian's View as a representative of the Local Community Ritesh Pandey, Member of Parliament, Government of India <p>Moderator: Ripu Bhanjan Singh, Advisor, Swaniti Global</p>
8:00-8:30 hrs.	Moderated Q&A
8:30 hrs.	Vote of thanks Ripu Bhanjan Singh , Advisor, Swaniti Global



Annexure 2: Speakers' Profiles**Abigail Hunter, Director of International Affairs and Partnerships, Critical Minerals Strategy at Securing America's Future Energy (SAFE), USA**

In April 2023 Abigail Hunter became Director of International Affairs and Partnerships, a new position within the SAFE Center for Critical Mineral Strategy. Previously, Hunter led federal government affairs for nearly three years as the senior attaché in Washington, D.C., for Quebec, Canada's most mineral-rich province. In Hunter's new role she will sustain existing SAFE partnerships and develop new ones to reduce – in a sustainable and ethical way – the free world's critical mineral dependencies on the People's Republic of China and other Foreign Entities of Concern. Hunter's association with SAFE began as a student fellow in October 2022, when she began providing writing and research support to the SAFE Center for Strategic Industrial Materials, leading to C-SIM's seminal report on aluminum supply challenges published in February.

Before joining Quebec's DC office in 2020, she led international programs for the U.S. National Governors Association, where her portfolio included trade negotiations and overseas missions. Most recently, Hunter completed her Masters in Sustainable Energy at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in May 2023. Her paper on North American grid connections was published by JHU's Initiative for Sustainable Energy.

Allison Britt, Director Mineral Resources, Advice and Promotion, Geoscience Australia

Allison Britt is the Director of Mineral Resources Advice and Promotion at Geoscience Australia, Australia's national geoscience organisation. She leads Geoscience Australia's provision of technical advice on mineral resources to the Australian Government, supporting the implementation of legislation and policy development, as well as the National Mine Waste Assessment under the Exploring for the Future program.

Allison is a graduate of the Australian National University and spent her early career with CSIRO Exploration and Mining working on gold geochemistry in the Yilgarn. She has also worked overseas as a share trader, scientific editor and contract geologist. Allison began her work at Geoscience Australia with the uranium group before specializing in the annual inventory of Australia's mineral resources. In recent years, Allison has focused on attracting international minerals investment into Australia and supporting the Australian Government's critical minerals strategy. Allison also has considerable experience in public outreach, working with radio, print and television to explain the role that minerals play in our lives.

Louise Van Schaik, Head of Unit EU & Global Affairs, Clingendael Institute (The Hague, Netherlands)



Louise van Schaik is Head of Unit EU & Global Affairs. She also coordinates Clingendael research in the field of climate change and sustainable development. In her research she has extensively analysed the EU's performance in multilateral bodies, including in the fields of climate change, health and food standards. She has also published on related research areas such as EU foreign policy, EU climate change and energy policy, EU research policy, scarcity of natural resources and green growth.

Louise has published various policy reports, books, academic articles and commentaries. She regularly gives presentations and lectures to various groups of professionals. She was responsible for the acquisition and implementation of several research projects for governments, (international) foundations, the private sector, and others.

She has a Master's degree in Public Administration from Leiden University (2003) and a PhD in Political Science from the KU Leuven (2010). Prior to joining Clingendael in 2006, she was a Research Fellow at CEPS, the Brussels-based think tank, for four years.

Ritesh Pandey, Member of Parliament, Government of India



climate justice.

Ritesh Pandey is a Member of Parliament representing the 2.4 million people of Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. As a member of the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) for over ten years, Ritesh was the Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) from Jalalpur, Uttar Pradesh between 2017 and 2019. His vocal critique of national and state policy, as well as his commitment to representing the voice of the marginalised population has earned him the distinction of Lok Sabha Leader of the BSP in the Lok Sabha. Ritesh is committed to fighting for caste and gender equality and climate change, and believes that social justice is

Ritesh is the Chairman of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House, and a member of the following parliamentary committees:

- Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019
- Standing Committee on External Affairs
- Consultative Committee on Power and New & Renewable Energy

Ritesh's career has spanned many fields – prior to stepping into politics, he ran a successful art firm connecting contemporary Indian art to European audiences. He has also founded Takshila Academy, a premier K-12 educational institute in Ambedkar Nagar, as well as the Awadh Mutineers Football Club, where students from below poverty line families are given a transformative opportunity to play competitive football and study on a 100% scholarship at Takshila Academy.

Annexure 3: List of Attendees

Sl. No	Organization	Name	Designation	Country	State	City	Gender
1	Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP)	Thirumalai N.C.	Sector Head-Strategic Studies	India	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Male
2	Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP)	Anjali Singh	Group Lead (Technology Assessment)	India	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Female
3	Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP)	Ganesh Sivamani	Research Associate	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
4	Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP)	Karthik Bansal	Research Analyst	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
5	Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP)	Tanima Pal	Research Analyst, Minerals and Mining Team	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
6	Climate Group	Kinsuk Shuckla	Senior Manager, Energy Transition	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
7	Climate Trends	Mayank Aggarwal	Lead, Just Transition	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
8	Clingendael Institute	Louise van Schaik	Head of Unit EU & Global Affairs	Netherlands	South Holland	The Hague	Female
9	Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)	Dhruv Warrior	Programme Associate	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
10	Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)	Rishabh Jain	Senior Programme Lead	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
11	Council on Energy, Environment	Vibhuti Chandhok	Research Analyst	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female

Sl. No	Organization	Name	Designation	Country	State	City	Gender
	nt and Water (CEEW)						
12	EdelGive Foundation	Aiswarya Augus	Assistant Manager-Partnerships	India	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Female
13	Ford Foundation	Ximena Warnaars	Program Officer, Natural Resources and Climate Change	US	New York	New York City	Female
14	Forum for the Future	Neil Walker	Senior Change Strategist	UK	London	London	Male
15	Geoscience Australia	Allison Britt	Director Mineral Resources, Advice and Promotion	Australia	New South Wales	Canberra	Female
16	Government of India (GOI)	Ritesh Pandey	Member of Parliament	India	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	Ambedkar Nagar	Male
17	Growald Climate Fund (GCF)	Kartikaya Singh	Director - Networking	US	Washington, D.C.	Washington DC	Male
18	Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA)	Kaira Rakheja	Unknown	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
19	Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA)	Saloni Sachdeva	Energy and Finance Consultant	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
20	International Energy Agency (IEA)	Swati D'Souza	Leads Coordinator	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
21	MacArthur Foundation	Jarnail Singh	Deputy Director, India	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
22	Ola Mobility Institute (OMI) Foundation	Pradeep Karuturi	Lead, Electric Mobility	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male

Sl. No	Organization	Name	Designation	Country	State	City	Gender
23	Rural India Supporting Trust (RIST)	Andrew Heyduk	Program Manager, Environment	US	New York	New York City	Male
24	Securing America's Future Energy (SAFE)	Abigail Hunter	Director of International Affairs and Partnerships, Critical Minerals Strategy	US	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.	Female
25	SED Fund	Vikas Mehta	Executive Director	US	Massachusetts	Boston	Male
26	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation	Anurag Mishra	Senior Programme Manager (Climate Insights)	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
27	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation	Vivek Chandran	Director, Climate Insights CRM	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
28	Socratus Foundation	Rajesh Kasturirangan	CEO & Co-Founder	US	Massachusetts	Boston	Male
29	Swaniti Global	Abhishek Kumar	Vertical Lead	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
30	Swaniti Global	Abhishek Shekhar	Associate	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
31	Swaniti Global	Ashish Pandey	Associate	India	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	Ambedkar Nagar	Male
32	Swaniti Global	Bedika Borah	Development Practitioner	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
33	Swaniti Global	Bhavayta Mahajan	Senior Associate	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
34	Swaniti Global	Daniel Flynn	Communications and Outreach Associate	US	Illinois	Chicago	Male
35	Swaniti Global	Harsha Garg	Manager - Policy Engagements	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
36	Swaniti Global	Jhanvi Sonakia	Senior Associate - Policy Engagements	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
37	Swaniti Global	Purna Barua	Associate, Policy and Parliamentary Engagement	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female

Sl. No	Organization	Name	Designation	Country	State	City	Gender
38	Swaniti Global	Ripu Bhanjan Singh	Advisor	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
39	Swaniti Global	Rwitwika Bhattacharya	Founder/CEO	US	Texas	Houston	Female
40	Swaniti Global	Sandeep Pai	Director - Research and Strategy	US	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.	Male
41	Swaniti Global	Shefali Sharan	Assistant Manager - Policy Engagements	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
42	Swaniti Global	Soumyodeep Halder	Associate	India	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Male
43	Swaniti Global	Uma Bhattacharya	Trustee	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
44	Swaniti Global	Yashasvi Kumud	Analyst - Policy Engagements	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
45	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)	Shailly Kedia	Senior Fellow and Associate Director	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Female
46	Unknown	Oviya T	Unknown	Unknown	Unknkown	Unknown	Unkno wn
47	US-India Business Council (USIBC)	Raghendra Upadhya	Director for Energy, Environment and Infrastructure	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
48	US-India Business Council (USIBC)	Sameer Guduru	Director (Digital Economy, Aerospace & Defence)	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
49	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Deepak Krishnan	Deputy Director (Energy)	India	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Male
50	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Parveen Kumar	Senior Program Manager - Electric Mobility	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male
51	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Sandhya Sundaraghavan	Lead, Energy Transition	India	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Female
52	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Tirthankar Mandal	Head, Energy Policy	India	Delhi	New Delhi	Male

Annexure 4: Event Snapshots

