

### Introduction

The European Commission is currently undertaking the Switch Asia Program to promote economic prosperity and reduce poverty in Asian countries through sustainable growth with reduced environmental impact by industries and consumers, in line with international environmental agreements and processes.

In the first phase of Switch Asia program, fifteen projects are being implemented in ten countries of Asia. In Pakistan, Cleaner Production Institute (CPI) and Iqbal Hamid Trust are implementing the project of Sustainable and Cleaner Production in the Manufacturing Industries of Pakistan (SCI-Pak) in collaboration with ttz Bremerhaven and Centre on Sustainable Consumption & Production (CSCP) Germany.

SCI-Pak aims to develop a model for sustainable production in the textile and tannery sectors in Pakistan by promoting the more efficient technologies and processes throughout the supply chain and in consumer behavior. The project aspires to increase the technological capacity and know-how of Pakistani Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), induce technical innovations for promoting the indigenization of technologies and create a Sustainable Production Network.

In this connection, CPI arranged a half day **SMEs Seminar in Karachi on April 29, 2010 at Pearl Continental Hotel** to promote, disseminate and scale up the project achievements. The seminar served as a forum of different stakeholders to share knowledge and experience through case studies, discussions and presentations. The activity also provided local industries with ample opportunity for networking and to establish relationships for technology transfer from Europe to Pakistan.

### The Seminar Objectives:

The seminar aims were to:

- Introduce the project services, activities and progress
- Discuss the roles of project partners and other stakeholders for project implementation
- Share the environmental and energy efficiency options and provide cost effective solutions to textile and leather industries.
- Explore collaboration with existing and prospective partner industries for delivery of project services and opportunities



### Resource Persons:

Following professionals from CPI and IHT teams acted as the resource persons in the seminar and shared their findings and recommendations with the industry representatives.

1. Mr. Shafqat Ullah (Program Manager, CPI)
2. Mr. Ammar Ahmad Yasir (Mechanical Engineer, IHT)
3. Mr. Shahid Rasheed (Chemical & Environmental Engineer, CPI)
4. Mr. Tahir Arshad (Chemical & Environmental Engineer, CPI)

### Mode of Demonstration:

- Power Point Presentations
- Question/ Answer and Discussion Sessions

### Proceedings:

Participants from the leading textile processing and tanning industries were invited to attend the event. The invitation package included a registration slip, an invitation letter from the CPI Programme Manager and the seminar program.

- The registration of participants started at 9.00 a.m. at the reception desk where the CPI and project brochures were given to the checking-in delegates.
- At the start of the session, Mr. Ibad-ur-Rehman, the seminar host welcomed the participants and the event formally started with the recitation from Holy Quran.
- The participants formally introduced themselves and were told the seminar norms.
- The session started with the presentation of Mr. Shafqat Ullah who introduced the project services and scope and also apprised the attendees about the project progress till date. His presentation also included description of the roles of project implementers, industrial associations and partner industries. Proposed activities of the project were also highlighted along the life cycle and supply chain of industrial goods and services. Some of the questions, discussion points and the response from the speaker are given below:



Q. Is there any selection criterion for Pilot projects?

A. The principle of first come, first served will apply. However, if the number of interested units increases, then we will certainly develop a criterion. The eligible project should somehow be related to resource savings.

Q. Generally, we do not have technically qualified persons in the industry to carry out assessment in terms of resources savings. If we take professional help from outside, we might be disqualified after auditing. What then would you suggest?



A. For technical shortcomings or gap analysis, CPI teams can facilitate the industries that are already working with them in different projects.

Q As subsidies are lapsing, how would you convince government to support such projects?

A. CPI is already in dialogue with the government and trying to find alternate mechanisms for subsidies e.g. soft loans, environment related fiscal reforms etc. No concrete steps are taken yet. On ISO14001, rebate is given. Different associations, including WWF and IUCN are also involved in dialogue with the government at different levels.

Q. Can your project accommodate by providing internship/trainings to about 400-600 students from Textile Institute of Pakistan?

A. We intend to expand our collaboration with not only educational institutes but also increase number of pilot projects.

Q. What are CDM projects?

A. Green House Gases (GHGs) are heating the planet and are mainly produced from burning of fossil fuel resulting in global warming. The world is united to curb these GHGs since it has trans-boundary effects. One incentive given to developing countries is if they work for energy efficiency or go for renewable energy, they can claim certain amount of money as a reward e.g. one ton CO<sub>2</sub> reduction is equivalent to one unit and amounts to 15 Euros.



Q. Why is your main focus on SME? If an industrial unit is already audited by PISD, how can they contact you for suggested improvements?

A. The recommendation is suggested by CPI's existing project with the name of PISD, capital is provided by the industry itself, SCI will only facilitate through some free services under its pilot project. If plan is already there, we can get it designed by European experts free of cost. We will bear 6-8 months salary of supervisor, lab testing of plant process parameters, monitoring equipments will be provided for free on temporary basis etc. If a unit is working on energy efficient project, then we can register it as CDM project.

Q. Can you give us some support regarding carbon footprint calculations?

A. That will be estimated according to your fossil fuel consumption. Each fuel has certain value of CO<sub>2</sub> emission so if we know the amount of fuel, then CO<sub>2</sub> load can be calculated.

Q. There are several different standards of Eco labels in the market and they are very expensive while Industry is already in deep financial crisis. How would you help us?

A. We are not advocating industries to purchase those Eco labels, we only provide information and create links so that you have a number of options and if client demands an eco label from you, you can select the most feasible option. If a buyer group within the industry is formed, collective bargaining option will be there, you may be able to save up to 50% through such liaison.

Q. Is there any special guideline for these projects? Other than technical evaluations, is there any other support?

A. If energy/ resource saving is being done in the industry; we provide some free of cost services as mentioned earlier. No criterion has been developed as such. If demand increases, we will create one. We want to disseminate results after documentation.

Q. Are there any national targets or benchmarks available?

A. There is no users' group in Pakistan for sharing data. A benchmark might vary from industry to industry. Pakistani industries should develop their own benchmarks. There should be a national database. Main work has already been done by PISD-CPI, hundreds of units are audited, we are trying to establish a database and then make it available for mutual sharing.

Q. Isn't it difficult to set a benchmark for all industries as they use different processes and equipments?

A. Practically, a benchmark is needed for setting out targets otherwise it becomes hard to progress. International Standards are developed such as EN 16001, ISO 14006 etc.

Q. Where can we find material regarding today's presentations?

A. This time, no hard copies are provided as we wanted to go paperless, however the information is available on SCI-Pak website.

- After the presentation, tea and refreshments were served to the delegates.
- As the session resumed, Mr. Ammar Ahmad Yasir took the mike to explain about the Industrial Equipment Manufacturers (IEMs) training which was carried out in Germany in 2009 and discussed some key skills and lessons learnt during the training. Some of the questions and discussion points during and after his presentation have been described as follows:

Q. Which industry has installed a CO<sub>2</sub> deliming plant?

A. Eastern Leather, Muridke Road Lahore.

Q. Is caustic recovery, cost effective?

A. Yes it is. The pay back period is of 6-7 months.

- “Cleaner and Energy Conservation Technologies (CETs) in Leather Sector” was the next presentation delivered by Mr. Shahid Rasheed with his rich and long experience of working with leather sector industry of Pakistan shared the best practices/ CETs for leather industries as per CPI experience of different environment and energy projects.



- Cleaner and Energy Conservation Technologies (CETs) in textile processing was the last presentation of the seminar delivered by Mr. Tahir Arshed. He explained the important technologies with highest economic and environmental benefits for industry like caustic recovery plants, RO plants, compressed air, thermal and electric energy saving options and human resource development.
- The participants asked many questions and raised discussion points during the presentations on CETs in Leather and Textile Sectors which were explained by the presenters and fellow delegates. Some of the questions and the responses included:

Q. What is the advantage of using chrome recovery plant?

A. It is cost effective technology, 100% chrome is recovered and there is no compromise on quality.

Q. You have mentioned the use of CO<sub>2</sub> in de liming processes, apart from boiler; CO<sub>2</sub> generation is also large in other areas such as in gas generators and other combustion processes. Is there any feasibility conducted on such similar use?

A. Feasibility studies can be carried out for other processes as well. You can contact SCI for detail working in future



Q. If waste recovery system is already installed for boiler, still some energy is wasted; can it be recovered and reused in any other process?

A. Condensing type heat exchanger can be used to recover energy.

Q. Can carbon dioxide or sulfur dioxide condensation cause problem in a boiler exhaust?

A. Heat exchanger system should be washed with nitric acid to avoid scaling; stainless steel does not get affected and poses no operational or maintenance problem. Corrosion occurs in places with pH less than five as in carbon steel.

- The participants showed keen interest in different economic and financing, training and environmental opportunities being unfolded by the project to uplift the small and medium industries of Pakistan.
- The formal closing was announced by the seminar host with a vote of thanks to the participants and requested them to move to the lunch room.

## SMEs Seminar - Karachi

### List of Participants

#	Participant Name	Industry	Designation
1.	Mr. Hamid Munir		Advocate
2.	Mr. Shamim Akhter	Adamjee Enterprises	Manager HR
3.	Mr. Syed Shakil Ahmed	Afroze Textile Industries (Pvt) Ltd.	Manager HR / Factory Compliances
4.	Mr. Muhammad Akram	Afroze Textile Industries (Pvt) Ltd.	Asst. Manager Trainings
5.	Mr. Mehmood Khan	Al Abid Silk Mills	Manager Electronics
6.	Mr. Syed Asif Ali Bukhari	Al Abid Slik Mills	Utility Engineer
7.	Mr. Imran Siddiqui	Al Abid Slik Mills	Manager ETP
8.	Mr. Syed Noman Ahmed	Al-Abbas Fabrics (Pvt) Ltd.	Manager R&D
9.	Mr. Adnan Aslam	Al-Abbas Fabrics (Pvt) Ltd.	Asst. Manager Process Control
10.	Mr. Asad Siddique	Amna Industries (Pvt) Ltd.	Incharge Power House
11.	Mr. Noman Bashir	Artistic Denim Mills Ltd.	Utility Manager
12.	Mr. Tariq Ismail	Fashion Knit Industries	Manager
13.	Mr. Muhammad Zahid	Fashion Knit Industries	Manager Processing
14.	Mr. Altaf Hussain	Feroze Textile Industries (Pvt) Ltd.	Senior Manager
15.	Mr. Muhammad Khawar Zubair	Hantex	Manager Admin & H.R
16.	Mr. Muhammad Junaid	Hantex	Incharge R.O. Plant
17.	Mr. Faisal Aziz	Indigo Textile Mill	General Manager
18.	Mr. Irfan Iqbal	Indigo Textile Mill	Processing Manager
19.	Mr. Nadeem Bangash	J.B. Industries SITE Karachi	Factory Manager
20.	Mr. Ashraf Nihal	J.B. Industries SITE Karachi	Power House Incharge
21.	Mr. Fahim Nabi	Liberty Mills Limited	Quality Assurance Manager
22.	Mr. Majeed Arab	Liberty Mills Limited	Pretreatment Manager
23.	Mr. Taqi Raza	Bari Mills	Manager Systems / HR
24.	Mr. Adnan Khalil	Bari Mills	Manager Processing
25.	Mr. Fawwad Naseem	Mansoor Tannery (Pvt) Ltd.	Director
26.	Mr. Arshad Mehmood	Mehmood Enterprises	Co-Partner
27.	Mr. Shoukat Mehmood	Mehmood Enterprises	Managing Director
28.	Mr. Zeshan Aslam Sheikh	MIMA Leather (Pvt) Ltd.	Director
29.	Mr. Mian Tanweer Ahmed	MMSC	C.E.O
30.	Mr. Syed Akhtar Ali	MST (Pvt) Ltd.	Assistant Manager
31.	Mr. Jamal	Mustaqim Dyeing & Printing	
32.	Mr. Salim Baig	Mustaqim Dyeing & Printing	
33.	Mr. Azhar Mehmood Sarwar	Nakshbandi Industries Limited	Manager
34.	Mr. Aslam Siddique	Naveena Exports Ltd.	General Manager
35.	Mr. Muhammad Atif Qamar	Nova Leathers	Quality Controller
36.	Mr. Siraj-ud-Din Memon	Popular Fabrics (Pvt) Ltd.	Deputy General Manager
37.	Mr. Saeed Ahmed Sarfraz	Popular Fabrics (Pvt) Ltd.	Asst. General Manager
38.	Mr. Tanveer Khan	Rajby Industries	Manager System & Compliance
39.	Mr. Jehanzeb A. Wahid	Rajby Industries	System & Compliance Officer
40.	Mr. Saqib Javed	Unicon International Pvt Ltd	Group Manager HR/Compliance
41.	Mr. Muhammad Yasir Khan	Unicon International Pvt Ltd	Compliance Officer