

# AUTOEFFICIENT

## INDIA'S AUTOMOBILE SECTOR

**14%**  
ANNUAL  
GROWTH

**6<sup>TH</sup> LARGEST  
IN THE WORLD**

**5%**  
OF GLOBAL  
PRODUCTION

(TURNOVER: ₹1.6 TRILLION  
EMPLOYS: 13.1 MILLION)

REGISTERED CARS IN 2030 IS PROJECTED  
TO CROSS OVER **100 MILLION**

### INCREASING MATERIAL DEMAND

14.1 MILLION TONNES **2016**

102.1 MILLION TONNES **2030**

THE HIGHEST SPIKE WILL BE IN  
**IRON AND STEEL**

11.11 MILLION TONNES **2016**

80.7 MILLION TONNES **2030**

### ALUMINIUM

1.6 MILLION TONNES **2016**

10 MILLION TONNES **2030**

**25%**

METAL IS WASTED  
DURING PRODUCTION

**75%**

LESS ENERGY IS USED IN RECYCLED  
STEEL COMPARED TO STEEL MADE FROM  
RAW MATERIALS



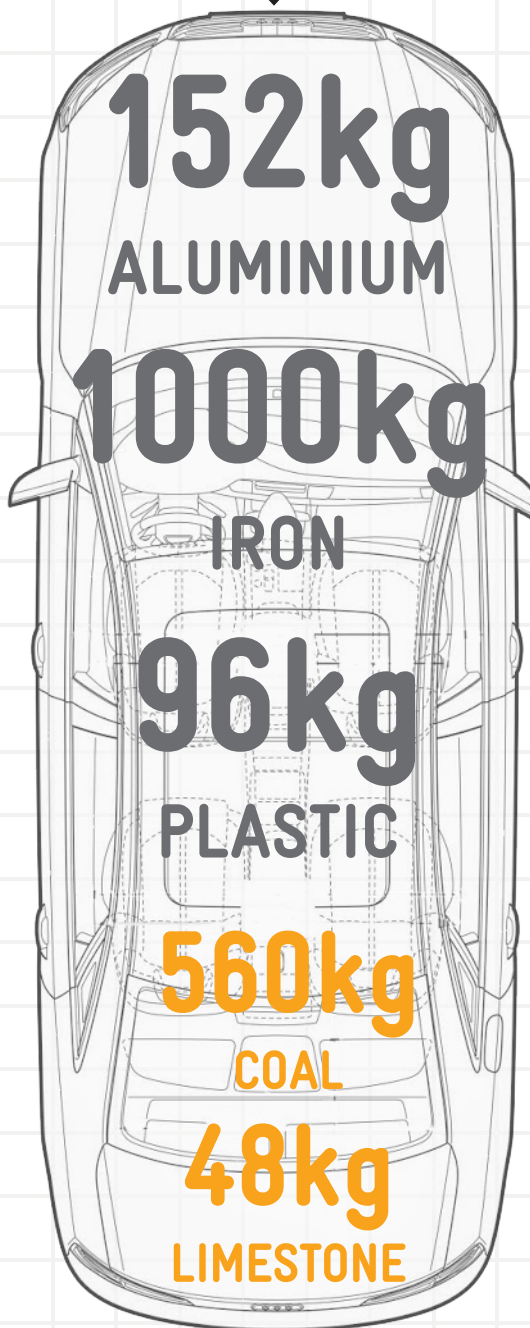
VEHICLE WEIGHT IS IRON & STEEL

**10% REDUCTION IN  
WEIGHT**

GIVES A

**5 - 7% IMPROVEMENT IN  
FUEL ECONOMY**

### RECYCLING ONE CAR CAN RECOVER



### RECYCLING ONE CAR CAN CONSERVE

**9 MILLION**

CARS ARE RECYCLED IN EUROPE  
ANNUALLY

**93%**

OF USA'S IRON AND STEEL WAS  
RECYCLED IN 2012

**41%**

OF WESTERN EUROPE'S COPPER  
DEMAND IS MET WITH RECYCLED  
SCRAP

**7,000 TONNES**

STEEL SAVED YEARLY BY VOLKSWAGEN  
THROUGH REMANUFACTURING ENGINE  
AND ENGINE PRODUCTS

**BY 2020 (PROJECTED)**

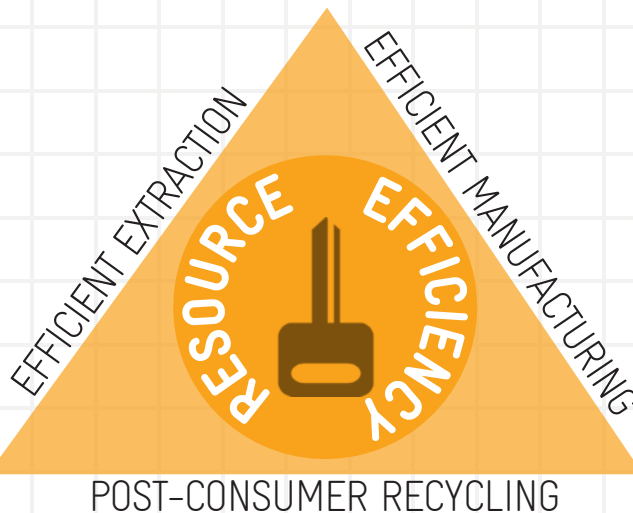
**INDIA CAN RECYCLE  
AUTOMOBILES AND RECOVER**

**>1.5 MILLION  
TONNES OF STEEL SCRAP**

**180,000 TONNES  
ALUMINIUM**

**75,000 TONNES  
RECOVERABLE PLASTIC**

**75,000 TONNES  
RUBBER**



Data based on:  
GIZ, 2016. Material Consumption Patterns in India: A Baseline Study of the  
Automobile and Construction Sectors. GIZ, New Delhi.

GIZ, 2015. Market Evaluation for Resource Efficiency and Reuse of Secondary  
Raw Materials in the Automotive Sector. GIZ, New Delhi.

IGEP, 2013. India's Future Needs for Resources: Dimensions, Challenges and  
possible solutions. GIZ, New Delhi