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ECONOMY

GLOBAL ECONOMY

Global Economy remains resilient

The global economy remains resilient as inflation moderates and global trade revives. Lower inflation boosts real household incomes and spending, though consumer confidence lags pre-pandemic levels. Labour markets are easing, with unemployment near historic lows. Restrictive real interest rates are softening, sparking early recoveries in housing and credit markets. Headline inflation is returning to target in many economies despite service sector pressures.

Global GDP growth is forecast at 3.2% in 2024 and 3.3% in 2025-26. Low inflation, steady employment, and less restrictive monetary policies will support demand, despite fiscal tightening in some regions. Growth will stabilize as the U.S. and Brazil slow, Europe recovers, and robust demand in India, Indonesia, and stimulus in China and Japan sustain Asia's momentum. G20 inflation is projected to decline from 5.4% in 2024 to 3.5% in 2025 and 2.9% in 2026, aligning with targets by late 2025 or early 2026.

	2023	2024	2025	2026
Real Growth GDP				
World	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
G20	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2
OECD	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
United States	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.1
Euro area	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.5
Japan	1.7	-0.3	1.5	0.6
Non-OECD	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
China	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4
India	8.2	6.8	6.9	6.8
Brazil	2.9	3.2	2.3	1.9
OECD unemployment rate	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
Inflation[1]				
G20	6.1	5.4	3.5	2.9
OECD	7.1	5.4	3.8	3.0
United States	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.0
Euro area	5.4	2.4	2.1	2.0
Japan	3.3	2.6	1.9	2.1
OECD fiscal balance	-4.8	-4.8	-4.6	-4.4
World real trade growth	1.0	3.5	3.6	3.5

Source: OCED December 2024

ECONOMY

GLOBAL ECONOMY

Country-wise Economic Outlook

- **United States:** The U.S. economy is projected to grow at 2.8% in 2024, slowing to 2.4% in 2025 and 2.1% in 2026, driven by solid labour force expansion and easing monetary policy.
- **Euro area:** The region's growth is expected to rise from 0.8% in 2024 to 1.3% in 2025 and 1.5% in 2026, supported by reduced interest rates, Recovery and Resilience Facility spending, and lower inflation.
- **Canada**: The GDP is expected to recover, with growth of 1.1% in 2024 and 2% annually in 2025-26. Inflation in both countries is anticipated to align with central bank targets by 2026.
- **Japan:** Economic growth will rebound to 1.5% in 2025, supported by wage increases, fiscal subsidies, and strong profits, before easing to 0.6% in 2026.
- **South Korea:** The country will experience stable growth of 2.3% in 2024 and 2.1% in 2025-26, driven by robust domestic demand. Inflation in both economies will stabilize around 2% by 2025.
- **United Kingdom:** Growth will improve to 1.7% in 2025, bolstered by real income gains, despite fiscal tightening and higher taxation.

Emerging Markets and Developing Economies

- **India:** It is projected to maintain near-7% GDP growth through FY 2025-27, driven by infrastructure spending and strong consumption.
- **China:** Growth in China is forecast to decelerate from 4.9% in 2024 to 4.4% in 2026 due to weak real estate markets and high savings. However, government stimulus and increased public spending will support investment.
- **Indonesia:** It is expected to grow steadily at around 5.1-5.2% annually from 2024 to 2026, supported by solid private consumption and improving investment. Inflation in both economies will remain aligned with targets.
- **Mexico:** Growth will remain moderate, at 1.4% in 2024, 1.2% in 2025, and 1.6% in 2026, constrained by fiscal consolidation.
- **Brazil:** The country will see robust growth of 3.2% in 2024, slowing to 2.3% in 2025 and 1.9% in 2026, supported by strong job creation and wage gains. Inflation in both economies will decline to target levels by 2025.

ECONOMY

INDIAN ECONOMY

India GDP projection

According to the OCED report, GDP is expected to grow by 6.8% in fiscal year (FY) 2024-25, and this momentum is set to be sustained at similar rates throughout FY 2025-26 and 2026-27.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on has projected India's real GDP growth for FY 2024-25 at 6.6%, with Q3 at 6.8% and Q4 at 7.2%. The real GDP growth in the first quarter of 2025-26 is projected at 6.9% and the Q2 at 7.3%.

Foreign Reserve Exchange

For November, RBI data shows a dip in India's reserves, which fell from US$675.65 billion on November 8 to US$658.1 billion as of November 29. This decrease of approximately US$17 billion is mainly due to a drop in foreign currency assets, which declined by US$16.58 billion over November. The country's Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) also saw a minor decrease, slipping by US$1 million to US$18.21 billion. In comparison, its reserve position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) declined, reaching US$4.25 billion.

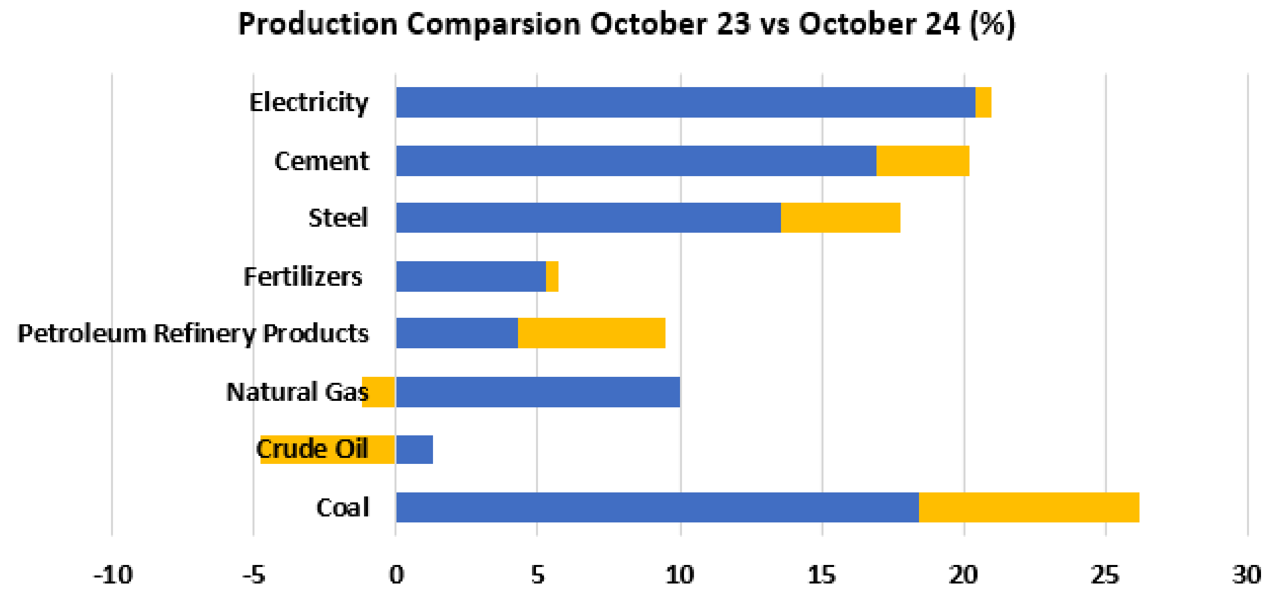
Items	1 Nov – 8 Nov	8 Nov – 15 Nov	15 Nov – 22 Nov	22 Nov – 29 Nov
1 Total Reserves	675.65	657.89	656.58	658.1
1.1 Foreign Currency Assets	585.38	569.83	566.79	568.85
1.2 Gold	67.81	65.74	675.7	66.97
1.3 SDRs	18.15	18.06	17.98	18.0
1.4 Reserve Position in the IMF	4298.0	4247.0	4232.0	4254.0

Source: RBI (Figures in USD Million)

Performance Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI)

The cumulative growth Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) from April – October 2024-25 stands at 4.1%. In October 2024, ICI experienced an increase of 3.1% compared to October 2023, with positive growth recorded in 6 industries out of 8. The ICI, which comprises Cement, Coal, Crude Oil, Electricity, Fertilizers, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, and Steel, accounts for 40.27% of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

INDIAN ECONOMY



	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Petroleum Refinery Products	Fertilizers	Steel	Cement	Electricity
Oct-23	18.4	1.3	10	4.3	5.3	13.6	16.9	20.4
Oct-24	7.8	-4.8	-1.2	5.2	0.4	4.2	3.3	0.6

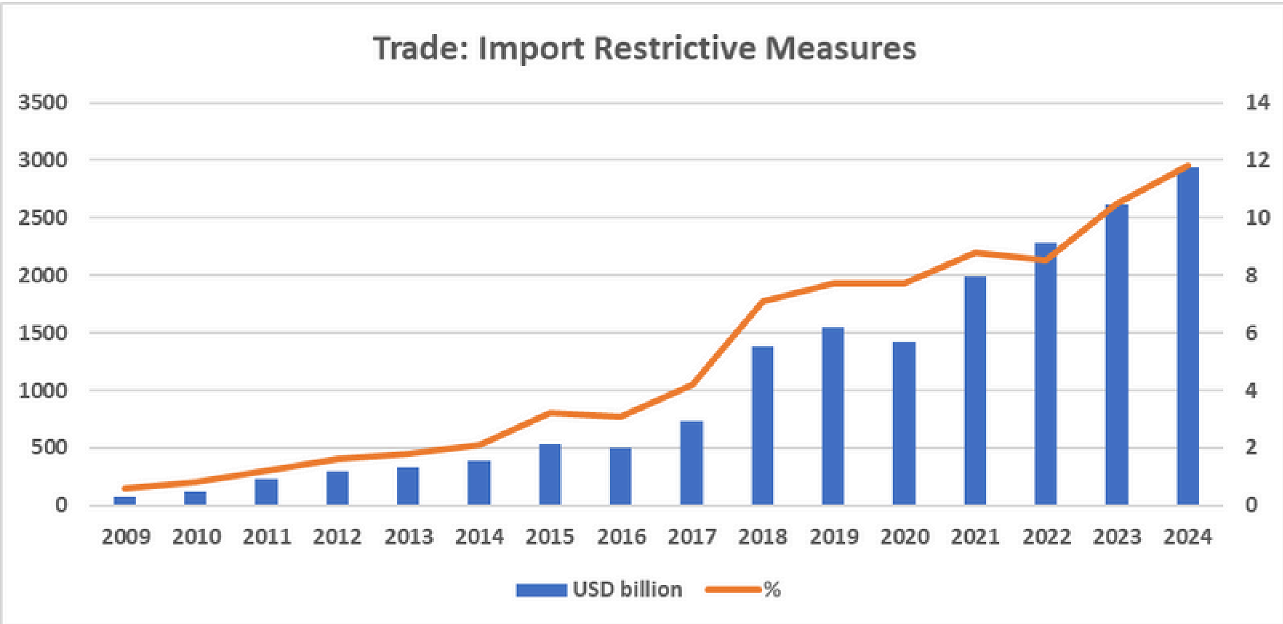
Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Figures in %)

WORLD TRADE UPDATES

Import restriction impact USD 2.94 trillion of global trade in 2024

The WTO Trade Monitoring Report revealed that trade restrictions introduced from October 2023 to October 2024 were estimated at USD887.7 billion in trade—a significant increase from the last report, ie. USD 337.1 billion. During this period, trade-facilitating measures also increased to USD 1.44 trillion in goods, up from USD 977.2 billion the previous year. The reports depict WTO members introduced 169 new trade restrictions and 291 trade–facilitating measures on goods and in the services sector, members introduced 134 new measures.

The period has seen growing stockpile of import restrictions, now affecting USD 2.94 trillion (11.8% of global imports) compared to USD 2.48 trillion (9.9%) previous year. Export restrictions also rose significantly, covering USD 276.7 billion in goods (1.1% of global exports), up from USD 159.1 billion (0.7%). Cumulatively, export restrictions since 2009 impact 3.2% of global exports (USDS786 billion). Notably, food, feed, and fertilizer restrictions fell to USD 11.8 billion from USD 29.6 billion in 2023.



Source: WTO

Trade remedy actions increased, with 28.2 monthly initiations, up from 16.7 in the prior period, marking a rise in anti-dumping measures. The WTO Director-General Okonjo-Iweala emphasized trade's resilience but warned of a fragile global trading environment amid geopolitical tensions. She called for reforming the rules-based trading system to address challenges like growth, food security, and climate change.

The report noted increased trade measures citing national security (affecting USD 79.6 billion) and new government policies promoting sustainability and low-carbon economies.

The report, supports the Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB) in its annual review of the global trading environment, as mandated by the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM).

Agriculture committee members presented counter-notification on India' MPS

At the Committee on Agriculture meeting, the US, supported by countries like Argentina, Australia, Canada, and Ukraine, presented a counter-notification (G/AG/W/250) on India's Market Price Support (MPS) for rice and wheat in 2021/22 and 2022/23. Where, it claimed that India's MPS levels - over 87% for rice and 67–75% for wheat—exceeded the WTO's 10% limit for developing nations. On the other hand, India dismissed the claims as baseless, asserting compliance with WTO rules and criticizing outdated reference prices and vague definitions in the Agreement on Agriculture. It urged co-sponsors to focus on their overdue notifications instead of counter-notifications.

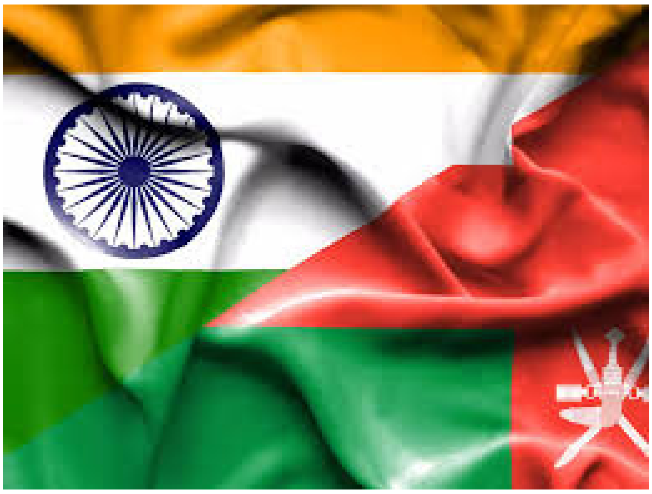
Disclaimer: Image created by AI

The Committee under the agricultural policies addressed 22 new items, some of the items are - Canada's food security fund, China's technical and financial assistance project, the European Union's farm support to some member states, India's subsidies for cotton and soybeans, the United Kingdom's farming equipment and technology fund, and the United States' various farm programmes and policies.

The Committee also reviews farm policies and addresses key issues such as food security, technology transfer, and transparency in agricultural practices.

FTAS/ BILATERALS

Oman request for opening 500 tariff lines under India – Oman FTA



India – Oman FTA agreement ongoing negotiation stalled; however, now, Oman is pursuing to expand the trade line from 200 to 500 and demands revisions to India's market access for specific products.

The proposed FTA aims to eliminate duties on key products like petroleum, textiles, and pharmaceuticals, enhance trade ties, and aid Oman in diversifying its economy. India, in turn, sees potential benefits in using the pact to establish manufacturing units for green exports, addressing challenges from the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. However, Indian officials are cautious about the inclusion of additional products such as agricultural goods and processed foods, which could increase vulnerabilities to Chinese dumping.

India – EU discussing important areas – agriculture, standards, investment

The India – EU FTA negotiations striving to address key issues to reach a mutually beneficial accord.

Investment Chapter Focus

The investment component of the proposed FTA is expected to concentrate on investment liberalization, particularly rules governing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Notably, investment protection and arbitration mechanisms are planned to be addressed separately through a bilateral investment treaty (BIT). This approach aligns with India's preference to negotiate BITs independently from FTAs, as per reports.

Divergences in Key Areas

Significant differences persist between India and the EU, especially concerning agricultural trade. According to reports, German Economy Minister Robert Habeck has identified agriculture as the "most problematic" area in the FTA discussions, suggesting that initial focus should be on the industrial sector due to substantial disparities in the agricultural sectors of both regions.

Additionally, India's Trade Minister Piyush Goyal has criticized certain EU trade policies, describing them as "irrational standards" and "unfair rules" that hinder bilateral trade relations. He specifically pointed to the EU's proposed carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) and extended safeguard duties on steel imports as measures that could adversely affect Indian exports.

Venezuela ratifies BIT with China

Venezuela ratified a BIT with China, marking a significant step in its efforts to attract foreign investment following its 2012 withdrawal from the ICSID Convention.

Key features of the China-Venezuela BIT include:

- Broad Definition of Investment: The treaty offers a wide-ranging definition of investment, not requiring contributions to the host state's economic development for protection eligibility.
- Investment Protection Standards: It ensures protections such as Fair and Equal Treatment, Full Security and Protection, Most Favored Nation, and National Treatment.
- Expropriation Rights: The BIT acknowledges the state's right to expropriate investments for public interest, with compensation at market value. It clarifies that non-discriminatory public welfare measures do not constitute indirect expropriation.
- Dispute Resolution Mechanisms: Investors can resolve disputes through domestic courts, ad hoc arbitration under UNCITRAL Rules, or other agreed arbitral institutions, excluding ICSID arbitration due to the country prior denunciation.

A six-month cooling-off period is mandated before escalating disputes.

- Origin of Funds Requirements: To qualify for protection, investments must not originate from the host state. Dual nationals are excluded from treaty protections.
- Environmental and Labor Measures: The treaty upholds the parties' rights to regulate investments for public welfare objectives, including health, safety, environmental, and labor rights, and prohibits relaxing such regulations to attract investments.

Through this treaty, China may get easy access to Venezuela's resources like iron ore, aluminium and provide markets in strategic sectors.

INDIA

AP cabinet approves key policies for fostering growth

The Andhra Pradesh cabinet, chaired by Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu, approved several significant policies aimed at enhancing the state's infrastructure and economic growth.

Key Policies Approved

- **IT and Global Competitive Centres Policy 4.0:** This policy aims to position Andhra Pradesh as a leading IT hub in India by promoting remote, hybrid, and co-working spaces. It offers incentives of up to 50% for investments in IT campuses and aims to create numerous job opportunities for the youth. The policy is expected to attract significant investments and foster innovation in the state.
- **AP Apparel and Textile Policy 4.0**: Targeting ₹10,000 crore in investments over the next five years, this policy aims to create 200,000 jobs and increase textile exports to $1 billion. The establishment of five textile parks under a public-private partnership (PPP) model is also part of this initiative.
- **AP Maritime Policy:** This policy focuses on developing Andhra Pradesh as a port-centric economy, leveraging its extensive coastline of 975 km. It includes plans for establishing a mega shipyard and enhancing cargo handling capabilities at ports.
- **Sustainable Electric Mobility Policy 4.0**: Envisaged to attract ₹30,000 crore in investments, this policy aims to create 60,000 jobs by promoting electric mobility solutions within the state.
- **Integrated Tourism Policy:** This new tourism strategy seeks to elevate Andhra Pradesh's position in the tourism sector by attracting large-scale investments and promoting eco-tourism initiatives.

OPINION COLUMN

Cryptocurrencies and Financial Regulation – Navigating the Future of Digital Assets

Aditya Sinha

The rise of cryptocurrencies has captured global attention, with Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other digital assets reshaping how we think about money, investment, and financial systems. As cryptocurrencies become more mainstream, however, questions about their regulation have grown louder. The debate centers on whether the benefits of decentralized, borderless digital currencies outweigh the potential risks associated with their unregulated nature. This article explores the economic consequences of cryptocurrency adoption and the pressing need for regulatory frameworks to address these challenges.

The Promise of Cryptocurrencies

Cryptocurrencies promise several advantages over traditional financial systems. Chief among these is decentralization—blockchain technology, which underpins cryptocurrencies, removes the need for centralized intermediaries like banks. This can reduce transaction fees and increase efficiency, particularly for cross-border payments.

Additionally, cryptocurrencies provide financial services to people in regions where traditional banking systems are limited or inaccessible.

For investors, digital currencies represent a new asset class with the potential for high returns. Bitcoin, for example, saw its value soar from under US$1,000 in 2017 to more than $60,000 by 2021, offering unprecedented opportunities for wealth accumulation. Cryptocurrencies are also perceived as a hedge against inflation and currency devaluation, with many viewing them as "digital gold."

Furthermore, blockchain technology offers transparency and security. Transactions are recorded on a public ledger, making it difficult to manipulate the system or conduct fraudulent activities. This has led to widespread interest not only from individual investors but also institutional players, such as hedge funds, banks, and even governments.

The Case for Regulation

Despite these benefits, cryptocurrencies present numerous risks that necessitate regulation. The most pressing concern is their potential for misuse. Due to their pseudonymous nature, cryptocurrencies are often used in illicit activities such as money laundering, tax evasion, and the financing of terrorism. While blockchain itself is secure, the anonymity it provides has attracted individuals looking to evade law enforcement.

Moreover, the extreme volatility of digital assets poses risks for investors and the broader economy. Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin have experienced significant price fluctuations, with sharp increases followed by dramatic crashes.

These swings can be harmful to retail investors who are not equipped to handle the risk. For instance, in May 2021, Bitcoin's value dropped by over 50%, wiping out billions of dollars in market value overnight.

The lack of a regulatory framework also means that investors have little recourse in cases of fraud or market manipulation. The collapse of platforms like Mt. Gox and FTX, which lost billions of dollars of customer funds due to mismanagement and fraud, highlights the need for better oversight and consumer protection. Without clear regulations, the cryptocurrency market remains highly susceptible to scams and unreliable investment platforms.

Global Regulatory Approaches

Several countries have already taken steps to regulate cryptocurrencies. The United States, for instance, has started to treat cryptocurrencies as commodities, subjecting them to certain taxation and reporting requirements. However, regulatory approaches vary significantly across the globe. In China, for example, authorities have cracked down on cryptocurrency mining and trading, citing concerns over financial stability and energy consumption. On the other hand, nations like El Salvador have embraced Bitcoin as legal tender, reflecting a more lenient approach.

The lack of a unified global regulatory framework creates challenges for businesses and investors operating in the cryptocurrency space. A patchwork of rules can lead to confusion, inefficiency, and potential regulatory arbitrage, where companies seek to operate in jurisdictions with looser regulations. This calls for international cooperation and the establishment of consistent, comprehensive regulations that address the risks while preserving the benefits of cryptocurrencies.

The Path Forward

As cryptocurrencies continue to gain traction, the need for regulation will only intensify. Governments and financial regulators must strike a balance between fostering innovation and ensuring financial stability. A well-constructed regulatory framework could help protect investors, prevent illicit activities, and address environmental concerns. At the same time, it is essential that regulations do not stifle the innovation that has made cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology so transformative.

In conclusion, while cryptocurrencies present exciting opportunities for financial innovation, they also pose significant risks. The future of digital assets depends on how effectively governments can regulate them to promote their benefits while mitigating their dangers. Clear, global regulations are crucial for ensuring that cryptocurrencies contribute positively to the global economy without undermining financial stability or security.

OPINION COLUMN

India's Dietary Shift: Progress for Some, Survival for Others

Leah Miriam George

In the context of a rising demand for healthier food options among the Indian population and the struggle against achieving food security bringing a balance of socioeconomic inequalities.

India stands at a fascinating culinary crossroads. On one side, a burgeoning health-conscious middle class is redefining dietary landscapes; on the other, millions continue their daily struggle for basic nutrition. This isn't just a tale of food but a stark narrative of socioeconomic disparity playing out on dinner plates across the nation. As we continue to make progress as a nation the double-faced issue cannot be pushed under the carpet.

A look at the numbers tells us a compelling story. A 2022 Avendus Capital report projects household spending on health-focused food and beverage products will skyrocket to USD 30 billion by 2026, with a remarkable 20% compound annual growth rate. Health-conscious consumers have surged from 108 million in 2020 to a projected 176 million by 2026 testifying a rapidly evolving nutritional consciousness. The pandemic served as a powerful catalyst. Seventy percent of Indians reported dietary modifications aimed at bolstering health, transforming immunity-boosting and nutrient-rich diets from niche preferences to mainstream considerations. Urban centers lead this revolution, contributing approximately 40% of packaged food demand, with healthier snacks, dairy alternatives, and functional foods gaining unprecedented traction.

The figures do look encouraging, a rather gleaming picture of health-conscious India, but the reality is much different from what the numbers project. The narrative of dietary transformation comes with a sobering counterpoint. The Global Hunger Index's 2024 ranking places India 105th out of 127 countries—a damning indictment of persistent food insecurity. Government welfare programs like the Public Distribution System and Mid-Day Meal Scheme have made strides, but significant challenges still remain.

While health-focused products constitute nearly 12% of the USD 88 billion packaged food market with a projected to rise to 16% in five years, micronutrient deficiencies continue to plague vulnerable populations. Women and children remain particularly at risk, since their food choices are majorly dictated not by wellness trends, but by stark economic realities. The rising senior citizens is another section who remains unattended. Affluent households embrace superfoods and organic options, while rural and low-income communities wrestle with fundamental food security.

The solution demands a multifaceted approach: promoting locally grown nutrient-dense foods like millets, enhancing government food distribution programs, and leveraging digital platforms to democratize nutritional awareness.

India's dietary landscape reflects more than eating habits rather it mirrors our societal complexities, our challenges, and our potential for transformative change. As we celebrate the rise of health-conscious consumption, we must simultaneously confront the systemic inequalities that leave millions nutritionally marginalized.

The plate, it seems, is a powerful canvas for understanding our nation's most pressing social dynamics.

OPINION COLUMN

Why the U.S. and India Are Shaping the Future of Global Education Together

Pragya Prakash

The educational relationship between India and the United States is undergoing a fascinating evolution, one that offers much to celebrate but also calls for deeper reflection. Indian students have surged past their Chinese counterparts to become the largest international student group in the U.S., driven by the promise of advanced research opportunities and global careers. At the same time, a rising number of American students are venturing to India, intrigued by its cultural richness and expanding academic offerings. These trends point to the growing interdependence of these two nations in the educational domain, but they also highlight critical gaps that need addressing.

For India, the unprecedented flight of its students to the U.S. is both a source of pride and a sobering reminder of its domestic shortcomings. Despite being home to some of the world's brightest minds, India has yet to produce universities that consistently rank among the global elite. Overcrowded classrooms, outdated curricula, and a lack of research infrastructure push talented students to look westward for opportunities. State governments, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, have played a significant role in this trend by fostering English education and funding scholarships, but this only partially offsets the systemic failures of higher education at home.

The U.S., on the other hand, sees Indian students as a vital resource for its academic and professional ecosystems. Their contributions, particularly in STEM fields, fuel innovation and economic growth. Yet, the increasing reliance on Indian talent comes at a time when geopolitical shifts and declining numbers of Chinese students have forced American universities to recalibrate their global outreach. The U.S. must ensure that this dependency is balanced with efforts to create inclusive environments that support the mental and emotional well-being of international students, many of whom face isolation and cultural challenges.

The rise in American students coming to India is a welcome but underexplored phenomenon. While their numbers remain modest, the 300% growth rate in one year signals India's potential as a global education hub. However, for this potential to be realized, India must go beyond cultural appeal and build academic institutions that offer world-class education. Programs that foster cross-cultural collaboration and research partnerships could significantly enhance India's profile on the global education stage.

What remains striking is the historical and social backdrop that explains why states like Andhra Pradesh and Telangana dominate India's student migration to the U.S. Decades of policy initiatives aimed at capitalizing on the IT boom created a culture of aspiration that has endured. This regional trend reveals how targeted policies can shape educational outcomes, but it also underscores the uneven distribution of opportunities across India.

The growing flow of students between India and the U.S. is a testament to the power of education to transcend borders, but it also highlights the need for introspection. For India, the challenge lies in creating an educational ecosystem that retains talent while still encouraging global exposure. For the U.S., the focus should be on sustaining this mutually beneficial relationship by addressing the barriers that international students face.

Ultimately, this is not just a story about numbers but about the aspirations of millions and the opportunities that come when nations invest in their youth. India and the U.S. are uniquely positioned to lead this charge together, but only if they rise to meet the challenges of this new educational era.

OPINION COLUMN

The Importance of Circular Economy for Critical Minerals

Saloni Goyal

In recent years, the conversation surrounding sustainability and resource management has gained significant traction, particularly in the context of critical minerals. As industries across the globe pivot toward renewable energy, electric vehicles, and advanced technological systems, the demand for these minerals—such as lithium, cobalt, and rare earth elements—has skyrocketed. Traditional linear economic models, which rely on extraction, production, and disposal, are proving inadequate in addressing the complexities of resource depletion and environmental impact.

A circular economy focuses on minimizing waste and making the most of resources by promoting a continuous loop of use, reuse, repair, refurbishment, and recycling. For critical minerals, this model is not just beneficial but essential. Mining and processing these minerals are highly resource-intensive activities that frequently result in substantial environmental disruption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Adopting a circular economy offers a promising approach to alleviating some of these negative impacts in this scenario.

One of the primary advantages of adopting a circular economy for critical minerals is the reduction of dependency on raw materials and action towards resource adequacy. As countries strive for self-sufficiency in essential technologies—such as batteries for electric vehicles—relying solely on mining operations can lead to geopolitical tensions and supply chain vulnerabilities. By enhancing the recycling and reclamation of minerals, industries can decrease their reliance on newly extracted materials and create a more resilient supply chain that is less sensitive to global fluctuations.

Furthermore, the circular economy has significant economic implications. It fosters innovation and the development of new business models that can capture value from end-of-life products. This could include the establishment of closed-loop systems where manufacturers take responsibility for their products throughout their entire lifecycle. By finding ways to recycle battery components back into production processes, companies can lower costs, create jobs within the recycling sector, and contribute positively to the local economy.

Another vital aspect is the reduction of environmental impact. The extraction of critical minerals often leads to adverse ecological effects, including soil degradation, water pollution, and biodiversity loss. By adopting circular economy principles, industries can lessen the environmental footprint associated with mining practices.

OPINION COLUMN

For instance, recycling not only conserves natural resources but also requires less energy and emits fewer greenhouse gases compared to conventional mineral extraction processes.

Moreover, public and governmental support is essential in advancing the circular economy for critical minerals. Regulatory frameworks can incentivize material recovery and recycling, setting targets for industries to meet regarding resource efficiency. Policies encouraging the development of recycling technologies, infrastructure and R&D for alternative also play a crucial role in enabling a transition to a more circular model.

In conclusion, as the global economy continues to shift towards more sustainable practices, the importance of a circular economy for critical minerals cannot be overstated. It offers a pathway toward reduced reliance on virgin resources, promotes economic resilience, mitigates environmental impacts, and inspires innovation. Industries must collaborate with policymakers, communities, and stakeholders to build a framework that supports circularity in their supply chains. By doing so, we can ensure that the critical minerals driving our technological advancements can be sourced sustainably, paving the way for a more sustainable future.

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