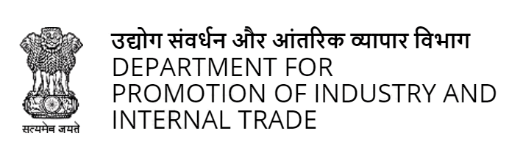
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The Partnership Summit 2021

13 – 15 December 2021

Partnering for Building a New World: Growth, Competitiveness, Sustainability, Technology

**Draft Programme (As on 06.11.2021)**

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| **Day 1: Monday, 13 December 2021** | |
| 1800 – 1915 hrs  (Tentative) | **Inaugural Session** |
| 1315 - 1430 hrs | **Session 1: Towards Manufacturing Excellence**  *Government of India has set a national goal of raising India’s GDP to USD 5 trillion, including USD 1 trillion from the manufacturing sector by 2025. A slew of policy reforms, incentives and structural changes have been announced under the ‘Aatmanirbhar Bharat’ campaign, aimed at building a competitive economic environment for a self-reliant nation. Strengthening participation in global value chains by attracting investments and reducing the cost of doing business is envisaged through the campaign. The session will focus on how Indian businesses can elevate manufacturing excellence, while building new partnerships for strong supply chains and optimising the manufacturing landscape*. |
| 1430-1545 hrs | **Session 2: Climate Action: The Road Beyond COP26 Glasgow**  *The effects of climate change are already being felt by people across the globe. Countries including India are making transformational shifts and have initiated activities towards low-emission technologies. The COP26 Summit, held in November 2021, aimed at accelerating action towards the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The session will bring together different stakeholders to discuss future scenarios beyond COP26, collaborative actions and solutions to confront climate change.* |
| 1500 - 1630 hrs | **Session 3: G20 Leadership: Leveraging Global Partnership**  *The G20 is the world’s most influential multilateral forum, steering the global economy and financial institutions like IMF, World Bank, WTO etc. Representing about two-thirds of the world’s population and accounting for 85% of global GDP, it has an annual, rotating presidency and the President country sets out the agenda for the year, culminating in the Leaders’ Summit. India would commence its presidency term from 1 December 2022 and hold the Summit meeting in 2023 for the first time. With the world grappling with multiple issues that require collective solutions, shaping best global actions by G20 would be a key part of the Partnership Summit deliberations.* |
| 1815-1930 hrs | **Session 4: Social Entrepreneurship: Crafting Change**  *Social entrepreneurship has been the catalyst for change for years and is gradually becoming a crucial element in the worldwide discussion on the nature of businesses and civic commitment. Going beyond profit motives, social entrepreneurship has the potential to make a significant developmental impact. The session will present conversations with eminent thought leaders on shaping the entrepreneurial ecosystem in a post pandemic world; role of emerging key players such as impact investors, social business incubators, and donor agencies; and scope of partnerships in reinforcing investments in scaling social enterprises, developing leaders and creating more sustainable and inclusive business models.* |
| 1645 - 1800 hrs | **Session 5: The Startup Revolution: Changing the Livelihood Dimension**  *Startups are important indicators of the innovation capabilities of any nation, while contributing to its competitiveness. As a result of the Startup India initiative, the country today has created a robust and vibrant startup ecosystem that is growing at a steady pace. Currently the third-largest startup ecosystem in the world, India has over 58,000 startups, a significant proportion of which are core technology startups operating in the areas of AI, Cloud Computing, IoT, Digital Health, Fin-tech and Ed-tech. This session aims to understand the role of local and global partnerships in enabling a strong and innovative startup ecosystem to contribute effectively to livelihood generation and sustained growth.* |
| 1645 -1800 hrs | **Session 6: Coordinating Global Business Leadership for Growth: Role of B20**  *Established in 2010, the Business 20 (B20) is amongst the most prominent G20 Engagement Groups that primarily focuses on economic growth, development and trade governance. As the world emerges from the COVID 19 pandemic, there are tectonic shifts in the way businesses operate around the world. It is imperative that we focus on ensuring preparedness for future shocks, building resilience in our systems & supply chains, adopting technology, enforcing sustainability and creating inclusiveness. This session would deliberate on a new era focusing on future-ready partnerships to drive the business dimension of G20.* |
| 1900– 2015 hrs | Session 7: Tracking India’s Reform Journey: The Investment Trajectory  *Even during the pandemic, India kept up the pace of reforms, announcing multiple policies on taxation, infrastructure, disinvestment, and different sectoral reforms. Taken together with its focussed approach on a creating a welcoming climate for doing business and new initiatives for manufacturing and infrastructure, India is setting up many new areas for global investments. This session will elaborate on the multiple new reform policies such as Production Linked Incentives, asset monetisation, reduction in corporate taxes, ease of doing business, and so on which together create a myriad emerging business opportunities in India.* |
| 1945-2100 hrs | **Session 8: The Recalibration of Global Power: Towards a Multipolar World**  *The pandemic has accelerated the ongoing shift to a realignment of global power equations. With Asia fast emerging as a new arena of contestation, countries are opting for partnerships and coalitions of different kinds for different purposes. The Indo-Pacific region has gained increasing heft in geopolitics, with leading nations introducing new formats of cooperation in this geography. India as an influential, credible and robust democracy is crafting a new narrative for its external engagement that looks at including all geographies in its development path. Are the modalities of external engagement for nations changing? Is there scope for a multipolar world that is more inclusive and equitable with nations coming together to address global challenges and risks? What are India’s priorities in the realignment process?* |
| 1945– 2100 hrs | **Session 9: Inclusive Healthcare: Accessibility and Affordability**  *The inequalities of the global healthcare system have been highlighted by the Coronavirus pandemic which has deeply impacted lives and livelihoods for almost over two years. While the global scientific community hastened to develop vaccines, the imbalanced rollout of vaccination poses continued risks, given that ‘no one is safe until everyone is safe’. India as the largest supplier of vaccines to the world is known as the “Pharmacy of the World”. Its notable programs for widespread healthcare access and insurance have helped millions of people. This session shall discuss how partnership models for accessible and affordable healthcare can be instituted, especially in the light of future pandemics.* |
| 1945 - 2100 hrs | **Session 10: COVID - Synchronizing the Monetary Response**  *The world has seen unprecedented times with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic which has caused large scale disruptions to the global economy, demanding unconventional monetary responses to stabilize economies and protect livelihoods. As the pandemic winds down, central banks are planning to retract from the policies of high liquidity infused into their economies. At the same time, multiple factors such as rebound in leading economies and supply chain blockages are causing rising prices, while the need for income support measures for poor and vulnerable sections of society remains high. With monetary policies of leading economies having global impact, coordination among them is important to smooth out further economic disruptions. This session will look at evolving monetary strategies and ensuring stable unwinding of stimulus measures.* |
| **Day 2: Tuesday, 14 December 2021** | |
| 1130 - 1245 hrs | **Session 11: Changing Dynamics of Global Value Chains (Part I)**  The dynamics of global value chains (GVCs) is changing because of some major structural shifts across the world. GVCs are being reshaped by rising demand and new industry capabilities in the developing world as well as a wave of new technologies. New technologies are changing costs across global value chains. As a result, all GVCs are becoming more knowledge-intensive, which has further diminished the importance of low-skill labor as factor of production. In addition, the flows of services and data now play a much bigger role in tying the global economy together. Given this important shift in global production network, companies need to reevaluate their strategies for operating globally. |
| 1245–1400 hrs | **Session 12: India’s Next-Level Infrastructure Strategy: Unleashing the Power of Speed**  *A new era for India’s infrastructure sector is rapidly evolving. The Government of India has announced big-ticket initiatives including the National Monetisation Plan for private sector participation, National Infrastructure Pipeline to create a shelf of ready projects, and Development Finance Institution and infrastructure investment trusts for access to long-term finance. Gati Shakti (power of speed), the new platform announced for multimodal connectivity, introduces a definitive coordination mechanism for infrastructure creation by 16 ministries. Taken together, the ambitious strategies transform the country’s infrastructure ecosystem. This session will focus on futuristic trends through conversations with concerned ministries on the emerging potential.* |
| 1315-1430 hrs | **Session 13: From Epidemic to Endemic: The New Paradigm**  *With a significant decrease in the number of daily cases in the world, it seems we have reached a stage where the pandemic has been reduced to endemic virus presence, owing to the acquired herd-immunity and vaccination strategy. The transition from “pandemic to endemic” shows that though there is better control over the virus, it shall not be eradicated completely for some more time. The new paradigm may also call for either an upgraded vaccine or a booster dosage which would provide further immunity against the disease. This session discusses the way forward regarding vaccinations, and how to make it easily accessible and equitable for all.* |
| 1315- 1430 hrs | **Session 14: Industry 5.0: The Factory of the Future**  *The post pandemic era will be dominated by extremely agile organisations that leverage digital technologies in various businesses. In this context, Industry 5.0 will have people working alongside robots and smart machines. There has been a tremendous shift in the trends of industrial production due to digital technologies and its impact on reviving the manufacturing sector has been significant. Digital manufacturing has brought in operational efficiencies to all aspects of the manufacturing industry in various sectors. This session will discuss collaborations in 5G, AI, IoT and other ICT, which are now increasingly an integral part of smart manufacturing and the impact they have on the world and Indian economy.* |
| 1500 - 1615 hrs | **Session 15: Competitiveness for Equality**  *The need for a new economic agenda that combines social and economic growth objectives has been recognised by advanced and emerging economies alike. Achieving competitiveness with greater equality may in fact spur a new era of quality economic growth. Increased market concentration may result in limited investments to increase productivity, and if addressed proactively, the policies can help build competitive businesses and promote more jobs. Ensuring that all markets move towards this path will require significant efforts, bold policies and resolving some potential trade-offs. The session will discuss the strategies that Governments and businesses can work on to ensure better economic and industry competitiveness.* |
| 1730-1845 hrs | **Session 16: Sustainable Finance: Investing for the Future**  *Sustainable finance is an important component in building a resilient future. Major private and public investments are needed to transform the economy to deliver on climate, environmental and social goals, including the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This session will highlight existing and future actions and initiatives to enhance the quality of financing through better incentives, accountability and transparency, thereby supporting the sustainability agenda.* |
| 1645- 1800 hrs | **Session 17: India’s FTA Strategy: New Directions**  *Over the years FTAs have become the key driver of global trade and investment. The continued stalemate at WTO has further emboldened the primacy of FTAs as a vehicle to promote trade. India too followed this path but somehow the results were not too encouraging. As a result, India didn’t sign any major FTAs since the one it signed in 2012 with Malaysia. Now, there is a renewed thrust on FTAs as FTA strategy is being revamped with an aim to fast-track negotiations and ensure early conclusion with select countries. The news is encouraging but simultaneously Indian industry too needs to change its strategy while approaching the FTA negotiations. Industry needs to be more aggressive in articulating its offensive interests. This is also an opportunity for global investors as India’s changed strategy on FTAs would enable more seamless functioning of GVCs.* |
| 1645 –1800 hrs | **Session 18: Session on Leveraging the Power of Youth: Role of Y20**  *The Y20 is aimed at enabling the youth to express their visions and ideas to the Heads of State and Government of the G20. It is an inclusive discussion platform, from which agreed recommendations related to the G20 agenda are compiled into a joint communiqué to address systemic challenges through bold policies and actions and make the world more sustainable for current and future generations. The session would act as a platform for the youth to interact with counterparts from around the world to understand, learn and collaborate with the objective of economic renewal, job creation, innovation and social change.* |
| 1645- 1800 hrs | **Session 19: Converging Manufacturing and Services: Emerging Scenarios for Competitiveness** *The evolving tech-based manufacturing scenario can only be successful with a high component of related services, including R&D, digital technology services, logistics and distribution. Manufacturing sectors in economies with concomitant services support are better suited for growth. India’s competitive advantage via its service industry has been globally recognised with strong linkages around the world through its service professionals and high skilled workers. With technological advancement across sectors, India is an attractive market to converge manufacturing and services. The session will explore how the emerging tech convergence has further built emerging manufacturing scenarios for competitiveness and the potential for partnerships between India and the world.* |
| 1815 - 1930 hrs | **Session 20: Circular Economy: Building Partnerships for the Transition**  *Globally, there is a growing consensus on the potential contribution of material resource efficiency and adoption of circular economy principles, to mitigate climate change. For India, the transition to a more resource-efficient and Circular Economy holds the potential to address the contribution to NDCs and SDGs. This session will focus on the importance of partnerships on Circular Economy as a key in the transition wherein knowledge-sharing and cooperation on elements such as business models and best practices can accelerate the process.* |
| 1500 - 1615 hrs | **Session 21: Shaping Jobs for the Future: Role of L20**  *The Labour 20 (L20) signifies the interests of workers at the G20 countries and integrates the representatives of trade unions from these nations. It contributes to the work of the G20 with analysis and policy recommendations aimed at improving labour related issues including income inequality, gender pay gap and formalisation of workforce participation in supply chains through labour rights, minimum wages, and social protection. This session is aimed at creating a necessary regulatory environment which is pertinent for the workforce to take the leap and embark towards the future of work, skills and entrepreneurship.* |
| 1945 - 2100 hrs | **Session 22: Financing Recovery**  *Global recovery necessitates sufficient access to funds for businesses, including small enterprises, long-term capital for infrastructure investments, and building up household balance sheets. The cross-border movement of capital needs to be steered in the right direction to ensure robust recovery avenues. Over the years, India has emerged as one of the fastest growing economies in the world and an attractive investment destination driven by a slew of economic reforms and a large consumption base. India’s revised FDI policy and the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative have given significant impetus to the development and modernisation of the financial sector. This session will outline important financial sector reforms in India for growth and how these play into global economic recovery.* |
| 1945– 2100 hrs | **Session 23: Future of Multilateralism**  The international trading environment has been in turmoil for almost a decade. First the economic crisis, followed by BREXIT, the big trade war involving US and China and now the pandemic induced massive disruption. In this context of unprecedented challenges, serious questions are being raised as how far the World Trade Organization has been effectively able to address them. *The seriousness with which reform efforts are undertaken will be key in determining whether the WTO reasserts the historic centrality of its global role in* *managing international trade relations in the years ahead.* |
| **Day 3 : Wednesday, 15 December 2021** | |
| 1130 - 1245 hrs | **Session 24: Delivering Infrastructure-Ready India, on time**  *India has recently launched the Prime Minister Gati Shakti program, which brings together infrastructure related ministries on a single digital platform to fast-track multimodal connectivity. Earlier, the country announced the National Infrastructure Pipeline for focused new infrastructure creation to 2025, along with the National Monetisation Pipeline, a shelf of Government-owned assets to be leased out to the private sector for management. With many initiatives providing access to long-term finance, delivering infrastructure on time with greater participation of businesses will be boosted. The session will outline the new investment opportunities in the Indian infrastructure sector.* |
| 1315 - 1430 hrs | **Session 25: The Digital Revolution: Learnings from Small Businesses**  *The pandemic has speeded up the adoption of new technologies by several years and the explosion in innovations in digital technologies in the form of artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, Block Chains etc. is expected to provide impetus to this Industrial Revolution. Small businesses are better positioned to benefit from digital transformation than large companies, as their size proves to be advantageous when adapting digital technology. India is home to more than 65 million MSMEs who will need to embrace digitisation to make the country a trillion-dollar digital economy. Small and medium enterprises are very much at the heart of these disruptive technologies and their intrinsic agility can help countries adapt quickly to these major structural shifts that are changing the rules of the game.* |
| 1500 - 1615 hrs | **Session 26: Fintech: Leveraging technology for empowering societies**  *Fintech has transformed the way the world handles its finances and has helped immensely in financial inclusion. The increasing penetration of smartphones and growing middle class as well as rise in disposable incomes has ensured a rapid offtake of Fintech across the globe. Economic interventions like demonetisation, Digital India initiative, and a cashless economy ecosystem have furthered the growth of Fintech in India, making it one of the fastest growing markets in the world, ranking the highest globally in terms of adoption rate. This session aims to explore the latest developments in the global Fintech space as well as look into enabling factors to further its growth.* |
| 1500 – 1615hrs | **Session 27: Volunteering: Partnering Society for Change**  *Volunteering is an effective way to bring change in society. It is an opportunity for individuals to partner society in bringing meaningful change and there has never been a greater opportunity to do so than in the post-Covid world. This session looks at what can be done to create an ecosystem that provides opportunities for individuals to bring the change they believe in, both socially and economically. The discussion will also highlight how volunteering can create diverse community groups that are more resilient, innovative and engaged.* |
| 1500 –1615 hrs | **Session 28: Leveraging the Power of Research Community and Policy Makers: Role of T20**  *The Think 20 (T20) brings together leading think tanks and research centres from around the world. It serves as the ‘ideas bank’ of the G20 with the aim of contributing, through research and policy proposals, to the G20 Leaders’ reflections on the big issues related to global governance. The session will discuss and deliberate on the initiatives that need to be undertaken to better engage the research community, policy-makers and the public at large. Particular emphasis would be on addressing the issues related to COVID-19 pandemic, Carbon Neutral & Circular Economy, Human Mobility, Digital Financial System and Food, Water & Energy Security, besides others.* |
| 1500– 1615 hrs | **Session 29: Preparedness of Scientific Community in New Normal: Role of S20**  *Established in 2017, the Science 20 (S20) is one of the youngest engagement groups of the G20. The S20 supports the G20 by fostering an official dialogue with the scientific community. Its core purpose is to present policymakers with consensus-based recommendations for the chosen topics of interest. These science-driven recommendations are formulated through task forces comprising international experts. The session will deliberate on the preparedness of the scientific community and possible policy options that the Governments could adopt to support them. Special focus would be on AI for social welfare, genetic engineering, sustainability and potential of nanotechnology.* |
| 1645 - 1800 hrs | **Session 30: Fostering Gender Equality and Promoting Women Empowerment: Role of W20**  *Women 20 (W20) is a recent G20 dialogue process with the goal of reducing the gender employment gap by 25% by 2025 (“25 by 25”). Demands and measures have been formulated to promote the economic participation of women in the G20 member states and to strengthen their economic power. The session would facilitate dialogue to provide safe access to digital technologies for all women in G20 economies by 2026 to bridge the digital divide, include unpaid care and domestic work in policy making, create safe and welcoming workplaces and ensure equal representation of women at all levels of decision making.* |
| 1900 - 2015 hrs | **Session 31: Technology and the Future of Governance**  *Rapid technological changes have become the global norm, with tech advancements often setting the pace and molding societal interactions and business reactions. Besides the obvious impact on society and industry, technology has an immense role in governance as it has the potential to make governance work for all sections of society and for making governments more efficient. Both public and private entities, particularly in emerging economies are undertaking transformation programs in digital citizen identity, banking, transportation, healthcare, education, social welfare etc. to increase the penetration of public initiatives. India’s successful initiatives of Aadhar identity card, financial inclusion program and direct benefits transfer have reaffirmed these possibilities. The session will focus on the digital transformation required to operationalise newer technologies, innovate more and deliver better services.* |
| 1945 - 2100 hrs | **Session 32: The Geopolitics of Investment Strategy**  *The last couple of years have seen unprecedented disruptions in global supply chains in wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. When the lockdowns were lifted, real cracks in the supply chain started to emerge from a logistics perspective, given the lack of predictability and precision in an uncertain global environment. Businesses made conscious efforts to re-strategise and diversify their supply chains to build more resilient, reliable and resurgent supply chains and many firms were motivated to shift to a strategy of spreading production. Where does India feature in this strategy and what is the future of international investment decision-making considerations?* |
| 1945- 2100 hrs | **Session 33: Rebooting Global Services Trade: The Imperatives** *The services sector, which took the biggest hit when the Covid pandemic hit the country last year, staged a recovery but still below the pre-pandemic levels. The slow recovery is largely due to the fact that the pandemic continues to weigh on travel and tourism. While some of the traditional sectors like travel, tourism and education may take time to their normal revival but world need to have newer approach towards some other critical services such as logistics. As trade is more and more organized through value chains, be it global or regional, logistics services are the “glue” that holds value chains together. Developing countries urgently need to improve their logistics capacity in the pursuit of development goals.* |

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