



**INDIA EUROPE**  
BUSINESS AND SUSTAINABILITY  
CONCLAVE

**Partner Country**  
Denmark



**Focus Countries**  
Lithuania & Malta



**28th February 2023; ITC Maurya, New Delhi**  
**1st March 2023; The Ashok, New Delhi**

**Tracks:**

 Future Business |  Sustainability |  Digitalization |  Trade & Investment

<b>DAY ONE: Tuesday, 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023; ITC Maurya, New Delhi</b>	
<b>0930 – 1000 hrs</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
<b>1230 – 1330 hrs</b>	<b>INAUGURAL SESSION</b>
<b>1330 – 1500 hrs</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>

1500 – 1600 hrs	<b>SESSION I: Transitioning to Clean Energy Together</b>
	<p>The global energy crisis has highlighted the dependency on fossil fuels and as a result has pushed the need for speeding up the transition to clean energy. At the COP26 in Glasgow held in 2021, PM Modi, made bold commitments to take the country’s non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW and meet 50% of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030, while promising to achieve the net zero target by 2070.</p> <p>Today India’s RE sector is the 4th most attractive renewable energy market in the world. With the government’s focus on EVs, green hydrogen and manufacturing of solar equipment, it is expected to grow further with a likely investment of US\$ 15 billion. How valuable will India’s cooperation with Europe be, in scaling up production and utilisation of green hydrogen? With green transition being a priority to both India and the Europe how can they two regions increase mutual cooperation in the area of energy efficiency, renewable energy, green hydrogen and sustainable financing, thus ensuring that they and other countries are able to fulfil their commitments towards a cleaner, greener and more sustainable future?</p>
1500 – 1600 hrs	<b>SESSION II: Partnership for Sustainable and Reliable Water</b>
	<p>Sustainable management of water resources has become a critical imperative for policymakers around the world today. The looming threat of climate change has made achieving a balance between water resources and its human consumption a necessity. Therefore, sustainable water management must be accorded top priority for addressing future water challenges as it can lead to better health and livelihoods by providing greater water security and improving water governance.</p> <p>Countries across Europe have adopted several programmes and initiatives for enhancing greater sustainability and circularity in water management. India also has undertaken several initiatives for boosting water conservation in the country and has a National Policy on Water that advocates greater water harvesting.</p> <p>How can greater partnerships on sustainable water management be facilitated between India and Europe for producing global solutions to global water challenges? What are the emerging and</p>

	<p>potential areas of cooperation on water management for India and Europe? How can India-Europe collaboration help the regions in achieving their Sustainable Development goals and help build greater climate resilience?</p>
<b>1600 – 1700 hrs</b>	<p><b>SESSION III: Green Urban Infrastructure</b></p>
	<p>The Budget of FY22 placed great emphasis on India's Infrastructure which is absolutely pivotal for a fast-expanding economy like India. At a time when India has committed to achieving its climate change goals, the need for sustainable green infrastructure is critical for a greener and more sustainable future. Green infrastructure refers to the projects that are carried out in a manner to ensure economic, social, and environmental sustainability. Not only does it facilitate economic development and job creation but also increases the utility of alternative green energy and consumption of renewable goods and services.</p> <p>Europe is an essential partner for India, fostering the sharing of knowledge and experience, practices, and cost-effective technological solutions for smart and sustainable urban development.</p> <p>This session will deliberate on ways forward for both Europe and India in their partnership and shall help bolster cooperation on sustainable and green urban development, thus contributing to India's climate change commitments. With the correct policies in place, how can further cooperation between Indian and the European cities help exchange of best practices and contribute to the sustainable urban development goal of India.</p>
<b>1600 – 1700 hrs</b>	<p><b>SESSION IV: Recalibrating Global Value Chains</b></p>
	<p>Over the past few decades, global value chains (GVCs) have proved to be an engine of growth and development. The pandemic stressed upon the necessity of interconnectivity, hence highlighting the need for such global value chains which shall boost economic activity. Owing to the COVID-19 outbreak, the global value chains (GVCs) are being reshaped. Organisations and governments are attempting to develop alternative supply chains to mitigate future production shocks. In this environment, India has emerged as an appealing alternative to the traditional GVCs. India appears to be well-equipped to attract corporations that are overhauling their GVCs. The structural reforms done by various State governments,</p>

	<p>the Central Government's sectoral incentive schemes, and India's liberal FDI environment will all facilitate India's effective integration into GVCs.</p> <p>How crucial will the India-Europe partnership be to drive a resilient and sustainable supply chain? Can they work in tandem to bring about a smoother GVC, thus benefiting economies of both regions? What can policy makers from both India and Europe do to achieve and sustain a recovery and make GVCs more resilient?</p>
<p><b>1700 – 1800 hrs</b></p>	<p><b>SESSION V: Clean Technologies and Circular Economy</b></p>
	<p>With rapid urbanisation taking place, technology has permeated every sphere of life. This gives immense opportunities for companies to ensure that the technology they develop has the minimum impact on the environment. Rapid growth, climate change and depletion of resources are now driving the need to invest further in clean technologies. With an aim of fostering the Green Revolution, Indian companies are investing significantly in this sector. The adoption of newer and cleaner technologies will help India in plunging into the sustainable growth pathway. A circular economy is key to attaining a clean green future. It is approximated that by adopting a circular economy, India could bring an annual benefit of US\$ 624 billion in 2050, thereby benefitting not only health but the economy as a whole.</p> <p>Recently India and the Europe renewed their agreement on scientific and technological cooperation for the next five years and have also signed a Clean Energy and Climate Partnership, which promotes enhanced access to clean energy technologies, while encouraging R&amp;D for innovative solutions. Moving forward, how can the policy makers and thought leaders contribute to furthering this agenda of strengthening global energy innovation around clean and affordable energy solutions? Can their existing partnership serve as a unique opportunity in developing a more renewable, clean, and circular economy? And how can the two economies maximize the potential of their bilateral relationship to achieve the same?</p>

DAY TWO: Wednesday, 01 March 2023, The Ashok, New Delhi	
<b>1130 – 1230 hrs</b>	<p><b>SESSION VI: India EU FTA: The Game Changer</b></p>
	<p>During June 2022, India and the European Union (EU) formally resumed trade negotiations after a hiatus of over eight years, on a comprehensive free trade agreement with the objective of further intensifying India-EU economic ties. The EU has been one of India's largest trade partners and trade between the two sides have significantly increased over the years, surpassing US\$ 116 billion in 2021-22.</p> <p>With significant shifts in the global geopolitical landscape and in the post-pandemic world, the need for diversifying export baskets and reducing dependence on a few suppliers have become imperatives. Given this backdrop, free trade agreements like the India-EU Bilateral Free Trade and Investment Agreement (BITA) and the India-UK FTA can become a game changer by boosting trade and investments for both sides, through a comprehensive and strategic partnership and addressing current and future challenges together.</p> <p>With negotiations set to be held in several policy areas, what are some of the key areas to focus on for further cooperation? Previous contentious issues will need to be resolved for an early conclusion and what are some of the solutions and way forward in this context? These are some of the questions that will be discussed in the session.</p>
<b>1230 – 1330 hrs</b>	<p><b>SESSION VII: Future of Mobility</b></p>
	<p>Mobility or the movement of people and goods has undergone a massive transformation in the recent past, with significant implications on people's lives and the economy. The mobility sector has gathered increasing relevance over the years as it has become a significant provider of jobs, education, healthcare, and trade.</p> <p>Emerging and disruptive technologies such as autonomous vehicles (AVs), drones, biometrics, connectivity, electrification and shared mobility, among others, are shaping the future of the mobility sector and present tremendous potential and opportunities for safer, cleaner and more inclusive transportation systems along with ensuring easy access to everyone.</p>

	<p>During 2017, India and the EU signed the Joint Declaration on the Partnership for Smart and Sustainable organization with the objective of supporting investments in sustainable urbanization, climate action and disaster risk reduction in cities.</p> <p>The session will discuss how can the mobility agenda be further strengthened through the Europe-India Partnership. It will also focus on other important aspects such as the role of public-private partnerships in fuelling the growth of the sector and ways to ensure sustainable and inclusive mobility, particularly in the rural space, in the face of increasing population and congestion?</p>
<b>1230 – 1330 hrs</b>	<b>SESSION VIII: Food Productivity – Next Practices</b>
	<p>Efficient and global food production systems, with effective farm management practices can significantly improve agricultural and food productivity, and in turn positively impact current and future economic growth prospects. High food productivity promotes food security by ensuring an abundant and stable supply of food, while conserving limited natural resources.</p> <p>Both India and Europe have undertaken several market reforms and interventions to make agriculture and food production more green, efficient and sustainable. Europe's common agricultural policy and Farm to Fork strategy and schemes such as Pramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana and application of nano area in India, aims to improve agricultural productivity, ensure food security, address climate change, and encourage sustainable management practices. Food security remains a top priority as the global economy recovers from the impacts of the pandemic and other geopolitical developments.</p> <p>The session will focus on how India and Europe can step up food productivity by enhancing collaboration in agriculture and food security by adopting the best management practices. As technological innovation has a critical role in significantly boosting agricultural production, the session will also focus on forging partnerships in this area as well.</p>
<b>1330 – 1430 HRS</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>
<b>1430 – 1530 hrs</b>	<b>SESSION IX: Meeting the Healthcare Challenges of Future:</b>

	<p><b>Cooperation in Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines, Medical Devices, and more</b></p>
	<p>The pandemic though chaotic, brought immense opportunities for India. Having earned the moniker “Pharmacy of the World” India is the third largest in pharma production by volume and 14th largest by value. In FY22, pharma exports stood at US\$ 24.6 billion and have shown strong growth despite the pandemic-led global supply disruptions. Even the medical devices sector is expected to grow to US\$ 25-30 billion by 2025.</p> <p>India produces nearly 60 per cent of the world’s vaccine. Under the ambit of the “Make in India” and “Maitri” initiatives, India produced COVID-19 vaccines domestically, and has supplied over 235 million total supplies of vaccines to 98 countries of the world. Moving forward, in the next leg of growth in pharma sector, how can advancement be achieved by skill development, use of technology in manufacturing and establishing of a robust global supply chain? How can the India-Europe cooperation contribute to the future of healthcare, not only in distribution of medicines and vaccines, but also pertaining to medical devices, R&amp;D etc.?</p>
<p><b>1530 – 1630 hrs</b></p>	<p><b>SESSION X: Shaping the Digital Transformation Revolution</b></p>
	<p>Every country across the world today is experiencing a digital transformation revolution, wherein different technologies are used to change a business process to become more efficient and effective. Some recent technologies include cloud computing, AI, Internet of Things, and big data. Over the next few years, with innovation and development, there will be increased attention on topics like metaverse, blockchain and digital currencies.</p> <p>In India, the Digital Revolution started with the Government of India initiating the Digital India programme in 2015 to transform India into a digitally enabled knowledge-based economy. Today, India has built a strong foundation of digital infrastructure and expanded internet access throughout the country. And now it is posed for the next phase of growth- the creation of immense economic value and the empowerment of millions of Indians as new digital technologies infiltrate and transform nearly all activities on a national scale.</p> <p>Can cooperation between India and Europe help both economies become resilient to the any challenges the future may hold? How effective will Europe-India Partnership be in delivering mutual benefits in digital connectivity? With Europe’s cooperation will</p>



	India's digital economy be able to fulfil its dream of becoming a US\$ 5 trillion economy.
<b>1630 – 1730 hrs</b>	<b>SESSION XI: Education and Skill Development: Leveraging Complementarities</b>
	<p>Education and skill development are important growth drivers and skill-based development can foster higher economic growth by enhancing employability and labour productivity, while also helping countries become more competitive. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and the changing geopolitical landscape, the nature of work along with the requisite skills required have significantly changed over the last few years.</p> <p>Therefore, greater investments in education as well as a high-quality workforce has become imperative. Europe being one of the leading skills leaders in the world, it can significantly contribute to improving India's skill eco-system. On the other hand, the vast reservoir of young and skilled talent of India also presents significant opportunities for Europe. Tapping into the existing complementarities have great untapped potential and multifaceted cooperation can impact both sides positively.</p> <p>This session will focus how India and Europe can derive mutual benefits by enhancing cooperation in the field of skill development by tapping into the complementarities of the Indian and Europe labour markets. The role of private sector in this context will also be explored.</p>
<b>1630 – 1730 hrs</b>	<b>SESSION XII: Financing the Sustainability Agenda</b>
	<p>Sustainable finance is critical for driving economic growth in a climate friendly manner, while making investment decisions in the financial sector. Taking into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations can drive long term investments in a sustainable manner and has become a powerful movement led by regulators, institutional investors and asset managers across the world.</p> <p>Global dialogue and cooperation on sustainable finance has also gathered pace, focused on developing sustainable finance regulatory measures and providing information on best practices, comparing diverse initiatives, and identifying challenges and opportunities in the sector. This in turn helps investors identify and seize sustainable investment opportunities.</p>



	<p>The session will deliberate on deepening cooperation in the field of sustainable finance between India and Europe, as well as identifying the challenges and opportunities in potential sectors of cooperation. The role of public-private partnerships, addressing barriers such as debt constraints and best practices and ESG reporting standards are some of the topics that would be discussed in the session.</p>
--	--

[CLOSE](#)