



INDIA-JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT



INDIA-JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT 2011: TOKYO, JAPAN - SEPTEMBER 5 ~ 7, 2011



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Message by Founder & Director General of IJGPS- Vibhav Kant Upadhyay



Dear Friends,

I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all participants, delegates, speakers, partners, and supporters for your relentless support in making IJGPS 2011 a resounding success. The response from the Japanese and Indian public, businesses, and governments exceeded even our highest expectations.

Fifteen years go, we at India Center, saw this dream- a partnership between these two wonderful nations. A relationship that transcends cultural similarities and linguistic differences. A relationship built on trust and reliance on each other's strengths. The Summit was a brainstorming session of global magnitude. Over the course of three days, we pooled our strengths, our thoughts and our dreams to envision a better world. A world that is responsible to our future generation. A world that understands that resources are finite. A world that understands that the only infinite resources at our disposal are our thoughts and passion.

We worked together to create a new socio-economic framework that would build new avenues for India, Japan and rest of the world. The Summit brought forth an open architecture of development that any nation in the world can subscribe to and must because mutual knowledge sharing will further lead to a highly vibrant atmosphere of trust and will throw open many other opportunities for business and economic development. The significance of a global partnership between India and Japan is magnanimous.

This new framework is revolutionary and I thank everybody who was part of the historic event. We take this positive message to heart, and are therefore announcing that the next India-Japan Global Partnership Summit will be held in Delhi. We welcome all of those who participated in IJGPS 2011, as well as those who were unable to attend, to join us again - this time at the other end of the bridge between our two nations - to reconfirm the bond we have tied with our friends this year.

Vibhav Kant Upadhyay
Founder & Director-General IJGPS 2011
& Chairman, India Center Foundation



OUR VISION

India- the world's fourth largest economy with a sprawling population of 1.2 billion and Japan- a veritable resource of successful nation building experiences and technology, both the countries have their own legacies.

A partnership between these two Asian nations would be of global magnitude - the socio-economic framework that emerges would not just build new avenues for the two countries but also present a model for Asia and the world to adopt.

The idea of the Global Partnership emerged in late nineties as part of India Center's vision. It was formally announced when the then Japanese Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori met his Indian counterpart, Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2000. Through sustained efforts from both the sides, India and Japan pursued a cordial relationship then onwards.

The dynamics of collaboration between Japan's state-of-the-art technology and global standards in business acumen and India's highly educated and dedicated workforce and growing economy are the logical and natural reasons for formation of the strong bond between these two countries.

The India-Japan Global Partnership Summit, which was held from September 5 to 7 in Tokyo, provided a platform for the macro vision to formulate a new socio-economic framework. It opened a gateway to create new ideas, confirm and further commit to deepening bilateral and global ties and forge a strategic future that can foster the new opportunities that are arising in the dramatic shift in the region.

The summit was designed to deepen and enhance mutual understanding to work together with global partners. It culminated in a vision for a future that meets the new realities in the region.

Discussions held during the Summit aimed towards this vision. Japanese and Indian participants locked hands to build a new framework to form a Micro Road Map for a Macro Vision.

India and Japan led the initiatives because Japan represents the 5% developed world and India represents the aspirations of the 95% developing world. Cooperation between the two nations offers a perfect modular framework to which all of Asia and the rest of the world could subscribe to and contribute. This makes for a perfect partnership for a new world order based on congenial socio-economic policies without jeopardizing the finite natural resources. Mutual knowledge sharing will further lead to a highly vibrant atmosphere of mutual trust and will throw open many other opportunities for business and economic development. This is the coming together of two different schools of thought, of two different models of business, but of similar cultures and values. This is the coming together of two civilizations to change the course of future.

The summit can be compared to an Initial Public Offering (IPO) of a vision India Center has been working relentlessly towards. It saw the culmination of political leadership, business leadership, innovators, inventors, integrators and youth. This is where a micro road map was drawn so that the partnership can drive the socio-economic framework in Asia and beyond along with our global partners.





OPENING CEREMONY



Ushering in a new era of global ties, India and Japan initiated a platform for synergizing their energies towards a new socio-economic framework of development- not just within their own territories, but in Asia and across the world with the inauguration of three-day India-Japan Global Partnership Summit 2011 on September 05' 2011.

Welcoming more than 2000 prominent personalities spread across the business, policy, and academic domains from India, Japan and many other parts of the globe, Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Chairman India Center Foundation and Founder- Director General, explained his vision with 5% vs 95% model of development. He said if 95% of developing and under developed world emulates the model of development followed

by 5% of the developed nations, the world would not be able to sustain. He further elucidated, how the Summit must lead the vision of energy efficiency, environment responsibility and sustainable framework of the new socio-economic framework for development for the 95% who need it the most.

The summit was declared open with the special address of Hon. Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh, read by His Excellency Alok Prasad, Ambassador of India to Japan.

The opening ceremony saw an unprecedented presence of four Former Prime Ministers of Japan- Hon. Shinzo Abe, Hon. Yukio Hatoyama, Hon. Yoshiro Mori and Hon. Naoto Kan.





OPENING CEREMONY

Honorable Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan



His Excellency Yoshihiko Noda
Prime Minister, Japan

“ One of my favorite phrases goes like this- ‘anything that last for 10 years is great, anything that last for 20 years is tremendous and anything lasts for 30 years becomes history’. And the India Japan Global partnership Summit has entered into the forum of greatness. I expect from the bottom of my heart, that it will last at least 30 years after which it will become a historic existence. I expect that the 10th anniversary of this global partnership- the summit, will further grow into a forum in which the wide range of leaders can engage deeply in exchanges and friendship. We are determined to see Japan and India as the two largest democracies in Asia and further deepen the relationships based on the strategic global partnership that both the countries had announced in 2006. I look forward to further increase in the trade and investment between the two countries and Japan would contribute to the development of India which is already showing incredible rise. Next year marks the 60th anniversary of establishment of our bilateral diplomatic relations I look forward to building upon solid and friendly relations our predecessors had forced and further strengthening bilateral ties in the coming years. ”

H.E. Alok Prasad, Ambassador of India to Japan reading out message of Hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India

“ I am happy to learn that the India Japan global partnership summit is being held in Tokyo in the presence of very distinguished leaders of Japan. I understand that the aim of the summit is to catalyze the existing synergies between the two countries, to build a strong socio economic relationship, enhance business and industry collaborations and to provide policy inputs to strengthen cooperation between India and Japan. India and Japan are nations with long standing relations. There is great admiration in India for the many achievements of Japan and deep appreciation for Japan’s signal contribution to the economic and social development of India over the years. Economic and commercial ties remain the corner stone of our mutually beneficial relations with Japan; together with the Government of Japan we have launched several flag ship initiatives like the Dedicated Freight Corridor & the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. I’m encouraged by the steady increase in the presence of corporate Japan in India. I hope that the summit will help to build even stronger bridges between India and Japan. It should spread awareness about each others capabilities and opportunities available to forge practical collaborations between our two economies. I wish India Japan global partnership summit all success. ”



His Excellency Alok Prasad
Ambassador of India to Japan





OPENING CEREMONY

“ As one of the co-chairs, I would like to extend my heartfelt welcome to all the distinguished guests who have come all the way to Japan. 54 years ago my grandfather visited India as Prime Minister of Japan and 50 years after his visit, I visited India as the Prime Minister of Japan. The most promising bilateral relationship is India and Japan and then if we bilaterally can strengthen our relationship, I am sure we can also enhance our regional security and as well as our economy. India becoming stronger country will mean Japan becoming stronger as well. ”



Honorable Shinzo Abe
Co-Chairman, India Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS)
and Former Prime Minister, Japan



“ I hope this day serves as the start of the new relations between the two countries. So many of you took time to come to attend this summit. As one of the co chairpersons of the Summit, I would like to thank you very much for coming over. Japanese medium size companies can take this opportunity to go to India to start the operation not only for India and Japan but contribute globally. And today is the beginning of this new opportunity. Let us rejoice in this opportunity. ”

Honorable Yukio Hatoyama
Co-Chairman, India Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS)
and Former Prime Minister, Japan

“ Since I visited India 10 years ago and all of you are here today. . . . I take this opportunity to thank you all and I also express my appreciation for your visit to Japan. I am so glad to see that this India Japan Global Partnership Summit is held here with the participation of such large audience. This summit has many different stake holders participating, I hope with this kind of stake holder participation in this summit we can go a step further with ultimate goal and together we can. ”



Honorable Yoshiro Mori
Honorary Chairman, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS)
and Former Prime Minister, Japan



“ I believe this is a special initiative, to essentially improve dialogue between people to people, to augment all the efforts, both governments are trying. Today, we are at a very special moment in the history, world over there is financial crisis, the confidence in western economy has created little bit of confusion, while India is growing at the rate of 9% and everyone is looking to India and China for some answers. . . . To us people of Japan are very special; they have shown the resilience, which the world appreciates at the time of recent tsunami. I personally believe we have lot to learn from you. I personally believe we have a common agenda and I personally believe the time is right for us to work on it and I hope we could start with new thinking at this summit. ”

Sam Pitroda, Co-Chairman
India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS)
and Advisor to the Prime Minister on Public Information, Infrastructure and Innovation, India



OPENING CEREMONY



Honorable Naoto Kan
Former Prime Minister, Japan

“ The relationship between India and Japan is very special, what we really do not have in India but we have in Japan so I think India and Japan had a very complementary relationship. We would like to put best efforts so that we can produce best results by the cooperation between India and Japan. ”

“ I am delighted to find that this summit has drawn a galaxy of highly accomplished leaders of private and corporate sectors. It is an eloquent testimony of new dynamism that will analyze the participation of political private sector at such summit as equal partner and catalyst agents of change and innovation in our countries. I would like to call all the leaders of the private sector representatives at the summit take a serious look as the great investment potentials of Nepal, like hydro power, water resources, organic agriculture, forest products, infrastructure development and tourism. ”



Honorable Madhav Kumar Nepal
Former Prime Minister, Nepal



Mukesh D. Ambani
Mentor, India Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS)
Chairman and Managing Director, Reliance Industries Limited, India

“ This summit could not have happened at the more opportune time. Countries across the world are reeling under sovereign economic burden. Newer grounds have to be broken to address these challenges. Next generation partnerships that go beyond the walks of new paradigm, needs to be structured. I am delighted that this Summit is a part of such partnerships that hold tremendous promise for the future of our world. Japan-India has great potential but we have begun slowly. This is a great opportunity for our best minds to have a dialogue together. Let the power of great ideas shape the thinking over the next few days and let the spirit of big dreams, engulf us in the process, so that we not only shape a road map for a great Japan-India relationship, that the world can not only follow in the coming century but also build a peaceful, prosperous and a harmonious world. ”

“ We wish to see Japan as unique model of growth for the world economy and a center of technological excellence. I strongly believe that we can and must synergize our mutual strength to impart a momentum to Asian as well as global economic growth and prosperity. Although we had a macro partnership, now this is time to go micro people to people partnership, small and medium industries are need of the hour as well as Japan has technology and we have human resources so it is win-win for both the countries. I sense a new enthusiasm and vibrancy that gives me the reason to believe that's my long cherished vision will be realized. ”



Bhupinder Singh Hooda
Chief Minister Haryana, India



Takashi Shoda
Chairman, South Asia Regional Committee, Japan Business Federation, Japan

“ At Keidanren, we place a great deal of importance on our relationship with India and other south Asian countries. So this year, we will install the new south Asia regional committee within our organization. Keidanren will continue to engage in various activities like dispatching economic missions abroad and particularly when it comes to South Asian region, we would like to deepen our relationship with India. We will step up our efforts in that direction. ”



OPENING CEREMONY

“ The relationship between India and Japan goes way beyond trade, economics or commerce. India is right now an explosion of economic activity. The process of the journey from poverty to prosperity is one, which demands various sacrifices from people, if not handled properly can become very painful. Japan has already made this journey, India is in the process so in this aspect, Japan could offer a paternal hand, which will be very valued in India. ”



Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev
Founder, Isha Foundation, India



“ There is a great reservoir of wisdom in both Japan and India and we have seen it in terms of the wisdom of our leadership. It has been my privilege to have been associated with this great effort and I would continue to do so because I believe in it and all I want to say this evening is to tell to all those who have come here and participated today that they will remember from 5-10 years from now that they were very much part of this historical process. ”

Rajesh V. Shah
Chief of Advisory Board, India Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS)
Co-Chairman and Managing Director, Mukand Limited

“ We are here today in this historical summit, to pledge to work together for the cause of humanity. Fifteen years ago, at India Center we saw this dream that India and Japan can work for a greater cause and for a platform which could be as big as world. Today I see it's the start! I welcome everybody from India, from Japan and all those who have stood for this cause and supported unconditionally for fifteen years towards the making of this summit. Around eleven years ago, my respected sensei, Mori San made a historical announcement in India, declaring India & Japan as Global partners. Ten years have passed, we have experimented with many models, some are up-coming, many we will have to discuss, think and deliberate on how this new socio-economic framework, that we are talking can be beneficial to others as well.



Today our friends from Nepal, Singapore, Vietnam, United States and Europe have joined the summit to see how the wisdom from around the world can put together this effort and work towards betterment of humanity. The summit in my opinion is about working together, it is about trust, which we can share, and rest is what comes out as a byproduct of our trust, friendship and partnership. In these three days, I expect that we can talk about the micro-roadmap of this macro vision that how India, Japan can work together for India, Japan and for the world can create something which many others find it feasible and interesting to follow. This in my opinion will also talk about the global balance sheet, national balance sheet as well as organizational balance sheet. It will be interesting to see, how we can talk about these balance sheets together and still can sustain growth while working towards our national interests and in totality for the humanity. With these words, I would like to say in twentieth century whatever was infinite, like energy, natural resources, looks finite in the twenty-first century. I have a confidence that in the twenty first century, India Japan Global Partnership has an infinite potential to work towards humanity. I would like to welcome everybody again to contribute and participate with ideas and passion and be a part of the catalytic process in this three-day summit, and I really wish this summit goes a long way with the help of everyone who are present here and many more yet to join. ”

Vibhav Kant Upadhyay
Founder & Director-General IJGPS 2011
Chairman, India Center Foundation



IJGPS 2011: GLIMPSES





PLENARY SESSION IJGPS - MICRO ROAD MAP FOR A MACRO VISION

Assessing the India-Japan relationship: opportunities for the future (IJGPS-micro road map for macro vision)

Panelists:

- H. S. Bedi**, Chairman and Managing Director, Tulip Telecom Limited, India
Hari S. Bhartia, Co-Chairman and Managing Director, Jubilant Life Sciences Limited, India
Jaspal Bindra, Group Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, Standard Chartered Bank, India
Shinichi Nishimiya, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Moderators:

- Yoshimi Ishikawa**, Director General, India Center Foundation, Japan
Claude Smadja, President, Smadja & Smadja, Switzerland



Japan and India have traditionally enjoyed a very strong bilateral relationship. India is already a big market for Japanese companies – many of them having significant production facilities in India.

The session focussed on importance of bilateral agreements including the recently signed Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) has played a pivotal role in improving the bilateral relations between the two countries along with the need for more cultural exchanges and people to people contact.

Recommendations :

- Discussions on the specific areas for Japan-India co-operation:
 - Improvement in Smart Grid and Smart Community in India
 - Address global climate change issues along with reduction of carbon emissions along with low carbon technologies
 - Sharing of sea links for further co-operation in Asia.
 - Innovations, R&D and generic business along with telecom and defense: Tapping India's potential to build products for Indian and Japanese Markets
 - The panelists also discussed India-Japan cooperation as G-20 partners and potential of joint cooperation in Africa.

- Exploring opportunities for Japanese SME's to invest in India, develop products, which would serve Indian market, develop low cost production capabilities and in reciprocity serve the Japanese market as well.
- Capacity and Capability of India to function as exporting base for Japan while channelizing investment flows into India.
- Utilization of FII Limit in Infra Bonds by Japanese Firms.
- Immense Opportunities in Banking and Finance Sector in India for Japanese banks to foray.
- Indian telecom sector is the youngest and the fastest growing sector and has among the lowest tariff among the world. There is a lot of potential for the Japanese companies to spread into other niche areas apart from serve their global customers in India or their Japanese customers in India.





PLENARY SESSION DELHI-MUMBAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR

DMIC: Developing the Full Potential of a Landmark Initiative

Panelists:

Kenji Goto, Deputy Director-General for International Regional Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan

Randeep Singh Surjewala, Honorable Haryana Industries Minister of Commerce

Kazuo Inamori, Honorary Chairman, Kyocera, Japan

Amitabh Kant, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, DMIC Development Corporation, India

Koji Omi, Founder and Chairman, Science and Technology in Society Forum (STS) and Former Finance Minister, Japan

Abhay Rangnekar, Managing Director and Head - Project & Export Finance, Standard Chartered Bank, India

Bharat Kaushal, Managing Director, SMBC Capital India, SMBC Group, India

Moderator:

Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Founder and Director General, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) and Chairman, India Center Foundation, India

The ambitious objectives of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor have the potential to provide a major boost to India's economic growth and to bring the economic and business cooperation between Japan and India to a new, unprecedented level. Involving a US\$ 90 billion investment and incorporating 9 mega-industrial zones the DMIC is India's largest infrastructure project. The key challenges for India are to continue to grow at 9 to 10% per annum for the next 3-4 decades. There is a very keen desire on the part of Indian Government and companies to work of the partnerships with the Japanese companies. Several new manufacturing and industrial cities across sectors like solar farms, smart city, transportations, logistics, will come in the coming years.

Recommendations :

- Addressing all legitimate demands of the investors who may be looking and the need for accelerating the simplification of the processors and tax reforms.
- The US \$ 9 billion will help in promotion of DMIC and also establish the working group in assisting the DMIC task force in actively discussing the issue about the financial support.



- Need for a much higher participation by Japanese banks, Japanese Institutions and bilateral and multilateral agencies.
- Bringing the digital technology and merge it with Geographical planning to create a smart city for the future and technology will be the key driver to all these concepts.
- Japan is now focusing on Asia together with the countries of the world and how they can collaborate directly together and get the impetus for the growth of Japan as well.
- The potentials of economic power, technology and product execution power of Japan as well as Indian people power potential capability and human resources capability in the near future can extend and expand economic exchange 10 folds.
- Objective of urbanization, industrialization and being able to get the technology which is being driven by Japanese companies especially in new emerging area of smart cities, transportation, logistics should be merged.
- The next generation SMART cities in India must become the example of Japanese technology in India. And this is an opportunity to be seized to create the infrastructure for the next 30 years in India.





PLENARY SESSION SMART KNOWLEDGE & AGRICULTURE CORRIDOR

Achieving a Breakthrough in Food Security and Economic Growth: The Agriculture Corridor

Panelists:

Rakesh Bharti Mittal, Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, Bharti Enterprises, India

Gokul Patnaik, Chairman, Global Agrisystems, India

Sam Pitroda, Chairman, India Japan Global Partnership Summit 2011 and Advisor to the Prime Minister on Public Information, Infrastructure and Innovation, Government of India, India

Sompal Shastri, Union Minister of State for Agriculture & Water Resources, India

Haruo Shimada, Former Special Advisor for Economic and Fiscal Policy to the Cabinet Office of Japanese Prime Minister

Tay Kheng Soon, Principal Architect, Akitek Tenggara and Adjunct Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Hiroyuki Suematsu, Director-General, Forest Policy Planning department, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Founder & Director General, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit and Chairman, India Center, India

Moderator:

Sanjeev Asthana, Chairman, Ifarms, India

The session focussed on the special opportunities that exist in agriculture and criticalities from India's perspective on the food and agricultural front. India is in need of a new paradigm in terms of more science based, more objective assessment and new strategies.

It is estimated that by 2020, our population will increase to 1.5 billion and we will require 343 billion metric tons of food grains. By 2050, we need to increase our agricultural production by 70% to feed the world. 33% of agricultural crop is wasted every year and if this can be saved we can feed 2-3 average level countries easily.

The highlight of the session was Announcement of "Smart-Agriculture and Knowledge Corridor" for India by Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Founder & Director General, IJGPS and Chairman, India Center, India who gave a general overview of the proposed initiative of Agriculture Corridor. Expounding its distinctive features, i.e., focus on 5Ps, which are policy, processing, packaging, preservation, and power, he explained how this corridor covering approximately 51% of the total geographical area of India could bring in second green revolution for India.



Recommendations :

- Japanese capacity in terms of enhancing the production in terms of building a high quality production system.
- Japanese investment in retail growth story.
- Significant investments need to come in food processing efficient infrastructure development, backward linkages with the farmers and the cold chain and supply chain logistics, farm mechanization, skill development, knowledge dissemination, Dissemination of market information, technology, infrastructure, reorientation of policies to make it more investor friendly and more agriculture friendly and innovations.
- Japanese human resource from the agricultural co-operative fields, irrigation and construction, board of control experts who very experienced can be the core of the formation of agricultural Human Resource to save India.
- Japan has a great scope to partner in business and investments including in the PPP model with the government.
- Vision of empowering India, through the development of linked up village developments and urban areas with small distributed compact settlements to work, to live to play, to farm, learn and hue and all networked by rail, roads and internet. That is the future. That is smart urbanization.





BUSINESS FORUM: TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY BUDDHIST CIRCUIT

Developing the Huge Tourism Potential of India and Japan

Panelists:

Surendra Man Bajracharya, Lecturer, Central Department of Buddhist Studies, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

Amitabh Kant, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, DMIC Development Corporation, India

Hiroshi Mizohata, Commissioner, Japan Tourism Agency, Japan

Atsushi Oue, Former Manager, Asia Group, Marketing & Promotion Department, Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO), Japan

Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Founder and Director General, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) and Chairman, India Center Foundation, India

Moderator:

Tsutomu Sato, Executive Advisor, Japan Association of Travel Agents, Japan

The 21st century has seen the real emergence of Asia not merely economic power but standard of living, quality of life, health education and along with that travel and tourism. Travel and tourism destinations of the 21st century will be the Asian countries. New products on travel and tourism relating to spirituality, medical tourism, and rural tourism are taking place. Travel and tourism has huge multiplier effect & is the biggest employment creator (seven times more than software industry) in the world. It's important to realize that the world of travel and tourism today is changing from the world of what was traditionally known as Sun, Sand and Sea, the triple S destination, to a world of discerning traveler. The highlight of the session was the announcement of 'Trans-Asia Buddhist Circuit' connecting India and Nepal as prime Buddhist destinations. From Buddhist side, Japan, India and Nepal have common heritage. Therefore there is a huge potential



of Buddhist Tourism Development in these three countries if these heritages are properly utilized.

Recommendations :

- The culture and religious richness and heritage wealth of Nepal can also be utilized for mutual benefits.
- We have to stimulate demand outside and inside of Japan and actually tourism will enhance our soft power.
- Create new types of tourism and new destinations which are attractive and also promote the efforts to expand overall market.
- The couch tourism as well as aqua tourism is now possible, along with industrial tourism. The sports tourism in Japan has various sports events that you can actually observe or participate or support.
- Medical tourism, medico services can be linked to tourism and on the model of Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.
- Nepal is famous as treasure trove of Buddhist swastika literature and India has a shared Buddhist history. Nepal should maintain the historical evidences and Japan should keep them in practice.





BUSINESS FORUM: HEALTHCARE AND PHARMA COOPERATION MODELS OF HEALTHCARE

Co-operation models for the Indian and Japanese Healthcare & Pharma Companies in the Global Context

Panelists:

Ichiro Kamoshita, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

Huzaiifa Khorakiwala, Chief Executive Officer, Wockhardt Foundation and Executive Director, Wockhardt Ltd., India

Takashi Shoda, Chairman, Daiichi Sankyo, Japan

Rao Narender Singh, Health & Medical Education Minister, Haryana, India

Moderator:

Sai Narayan, Member of the Executive Board, India Center Foundation, India

India is in need of a brand new vision for the health care set up with the power of partnership and cooperation module on health care and initiative. This vision will be made real through power of public private partnership which means central and state govt., infrastructure development companies, health care companies, and financial organizations and global partners Japan which will bring to Indian health care its knowledge, technology and resources while India can benefit greatly from Japan medical technology. Japan can benefit from India school of health care professionals. India Japan cooperation will be mutually beneficial to both countries in solving their health care challenges. The cooperation on health care model can make better health reality for all.

Recommendations :

- Universal health insurance medical device market and the health equipment area including with healthcare services.
- Investment, exchange and training programmes in area of technical and health management especially in Pharma and bio medical engineering and research



- India is becoming one of the major economic power in the world and the total medical cost in india is about 60 billion dollars or about 5 trillion yen in Japanese currency.
- Japan advanced research and development activities in the field of Pharma & India's advanced technologies and relatively lower labor cost, Japan and India can own & execute different expertise.
- Japan and India exchange in terms of medical or the health care fields perhaps medical infrastructure is still insufficient.
- India's excellent approach and Japan's excellent physicians and researchers should be tapped as resource, learning from the best of each other.
- India is a vast country and to be able to provide access to lot of that country efficiently, we would need better efficient models in terms of mobile vans or better delivery system that can go and reach in to multiple remote reaches to the country.





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BUSINESS FORUM: ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY CHALLENGES

Addressing Environment and Energy Challenges for Sustainable Growth

Panelists:

Kenji Iba, Professor, Meisei University, Japan

Girish Sethi, Senior Fellow, Industrial Energy Efficiency Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India

V. Subramanian, Former Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), India

Nobuo Tanaka, Executive Director, International Energy Agency (IEA), Japan

Ajay Singh Yadav, Honorable Power, Forests and Environment Minister, Haryana, India

Moderator:

Atul Kumar Mishra, Managing Director, e-Gateway India Private Limited

The challenges of the developing country like India, which has rapidly increasing demand for energy is to have renewable and sustainable energy policies. 75% of the rural population is still dependent on the traditional fuels like biomass and wood to meet their basic energy needs. Decentralized applications in electricity access through renewable sources can be the major focus area in the future. Around 6-7% of the industries account for more than 60% of the total energy consumption in the country. The session focussed on global energy picture in terms of the energy security and sustainability. As India needs petroleum for economic growth, and rapidly, growing oil intensive economy will certainly face oil challenge of higher oil prices.

Recommendations :

- To make Japan possible to use more renewable energy, investment in grids and much better interconnections in the country and probably in the future with Korea and Russia on a regional basis is necessary.
- We need more efficiency, more renewable bio-fuels, nuclear and carbon capturing and storage and a combination of good energy market policy, together with technology can make the difference.



- Collective Security in electricity supply or future energy supply is one of the solution which could be a good model not only for Europe but for East Asia, Japan, China, Korea, Russia, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan or ASEAN countries and this kind of international or global thinking is necessary for the energy security of the 21st century.
- India is at an early stage of building infrastructure and this provides an opportunity to have low carbon technologies implemented in the commercial, industrial and other sectors of the Indian economy. One of the key challenges is enabling an institutional setup for the companies to come and invest in India. There is a need for balancing the pillars of sustainable economic development, social advancement and environmental improvement for the Japanese companies in India, apart from the companies which already exist
- India and Japan can work together in energy conservation apart from geothermal power and solar power and R&D to reduce the cost of solar power generation. Joint efforts in tapping wind energy have tremendous scope. There is need for good technologies to apply for power storage, either at a micro scale or a medium scale or a large scale.





BUSINESS FORUM: INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN INFRASTRUCTURE

India's 5 year plan 2012-17: The challenges and opportunities of a Trillion Dollars for Infrastructure

Panelists:

Rajeev Arora, Managing Director, HSISDC, Haryana, India
Ramakant Goswami, Honorable Minister of Industries, Government of NCT of Delhi, India
Harsh Manglik, Chairman and Managing Director, Accenture India, India
Chetan B. Sanghi, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DSIIDC), India
Randeep Singh Surjewala, Honorable Industries & Commerce, Public Work (B&R) Minister, Haryana, India

Case study:

Ravi Parthasarathy, Vice Chairman and Managing Director, IL&FS Securities Services Ltd., India
Pradeep Puri, Chief Executive Officer, METCO Project, IL&FS Securities Services Ltd., India
Yuji Take, General Manager, Transportation Logistics Division, Mitsui & Co. India Pvt. Ltd., Japan
Tetsuo Okamura, Business Administrative Div., Mitsui & Co. Ltd.

India's 12th five year plan 2012-2017 targets GDP growth rate of at least 9 to 9.5% is a huge challenge. This challenge provides the opportunity to create infrastructure, immense wealth, possibilities and a chance to be partners of world's largest democracy. The Great Indian infrastructure story is that investment in infrastructure has increased from 4.9% of GDP in 2002-03 to 8% in 2010-11 targeted to increase to 10% in the 12th five year plan. By the end of 2012 we estimate that India will be receiving US dollars 475 billion worth of investment into infrastructure that is road, highways, electricity, ports, airports, railways.

Govt. of India has allowed 100% foreign direct investment under the automatic route for all road development related projects in addition to offering 100% income tax exemption for 10 years. The session focussed on the best practices in the economic planning process of Japan which India can adopt and offer from its experience. The session closed with a joint case study by IL&FS Securities Services Ltd. and Mitsui & Co. Ltd.



Recommendations :

- Infrastructure opportunities exist in sewage water treatment, health sector, education sector, transport, telecommunications, metals and mining, housing and irrigation sector for Japan.
- Planning commission of India sees an investment opportunity of around US \$ 25 billion in building and expanding ports and shipping centers as the country proposes double ports capacity.
- Large projects lined up in Delhi one in the knowledge based industry space and manufacturing SME products where Japanese can provide advisory or a training mechanism and upgrading the technology.
- Japan's Technological assistance in the field of major projects like elevated bus rapid transport, monorail, rapid transport projects and machinery construction equipments etc.
- The Sewage has the concept of Zero discharge system city wise waste collection system basically the opportunity for the potential stake holder is to coming at the drawing board stage and craft the town ship which is consistent with best international market.





BUSINESS FORUM: SPECIAL SESSION SUCCESSFUL APPROACHES FOR DOING BUSINESS IN INDIA AND JAPAN

Successful Approaches for doing Business in India and Japan

Panelists:

Masanori Kondo, Senior Associate Professor, Developmental Economics, International Christian University (ICU), Japan

Neelanjan Shome, Business, Marketing & Brand Advisor, India

Mikio Tanji, Director and Chairman, SALESJAPAN Corp., Japan

Vikram Upadhyay, President, Team India Co. Ltd., India

Moderator:

Sai Narayan, Member Executive Board, India Center Foundation, India

India is projected to be the third biggest economy in 2025. Just behind China and the US. India will also be the 5th largest consumer market in the world, Surpassing Germany's total consumer market today. The middle class population will dominate total price consumption to the tune of about 60%. The most affluent, very small portion of society about 2%, will account for 20% of private consumption by 2025.

For the companies planning to do business in India, have to basically look into two issues: first is the top end with global pricing, secondly to play the high volume, but low priced, squeezed low margin gains. The strategy is to think local and act global.

Recommendations :

- How protocol practices as successful approaches to businesses involve understanding countries' social, political and economic context, the way decision making processes work and the importance of personal relationships etc.
- What is important to understand when doing business in India including do's and the don'ts.
- Consumer Product Market in India and the ways and approaches to success in breaking in Indian market.



- How Japanese companies, venturing out to develop new operations can adjust to different environment and conditions.
- How Japanese market evolved in last few years and what are the key elements that companies especially SME's need to manage to penetrate into the Indian market.
- Japanese companies operating in India and Indian companies present in Japan and the key lessons to be drawn from difficulties encountered and successes achieved in business operations in India and Japan.





BUSINESS FORUM: HEALTHCARE AND PHARMA CONTAINING THE COST OF HEALTHCARE IN JAPAN

Containing the cost of healthcare in Japan: what role for generic medicines?

Panelists:

Hari S. Bhartia, Former President Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and Co-Chairman & Managing Director, Jubilant Life Sciences Limited, India

Pranav Gupta, Managing Director, Parabolic Drugs Ltd., India

Jai Hiremath, Vice Chairman and Managing Director, Hikal Ltd., India

Moderator:

J. M. Hans, Chairman, Department of ENT and Cochlear Implant, Dr. B. L. Kapur Memorial Hospital, India

The major markets in future for generic medicines and medical tourism would be India, Thailand, Singapore and South Korea. Indian Pharma industry could help develop qualitative products for comparatively lower cost in Japan. In the last 2 years India has become a leader in providing active ingredient of bulk drug and finish dosage form for the pharmaceutical industry both in Europe and in US, influencing the prices.

Japanese government is keen to promote the generic equivalent of the innovators products. Under CEPA, we can expect a special dispensation to the Indian companies who are able to sell their generic products. Indian companies are now discovering their own product or new molecules for other large pharmaceutical companies.

India has an advantage of a large resources base in science and technology that can be employed towards early stage drug discovery.



Recommendations :

- Indian companies need to get more access to Japanese market quality and have to focus on maintaining the regulatory status.
- Japanese companies should take advantage of the base that is already being created by multinational companies in India.
- India is the largest producer of generic drugs and pharmaceutical intermediate ingredients that Japan needs.
- India offers a low cost highly regulated manufacturing base with low wages, from the perspective of highest number of US FDA approved plants outside the US in India.
- Opportunity exists for Japanese companies to look at an Indian companies due to slow growth rate, to their acquire basis and the fast growing Indian market.





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BUSINESS FORUM: ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY INDIA-JAPAN COOPERATION ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

How can India and Japan Cooperate on Energy and Environment to Achieve Sustainable Growth?

Panelists:

Bhagwan Bhambhani, Founder Member and Convener, India Energy Forum and Former Director, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., India

Shigeru Kurasawa, Advisor, Technology and Engineering Operation Division, Chiyoda Corporation, Japan

Ram Sharan Mahat, Former Finance Minister, Nepal

Hiroshi Nishizaki, Member of the Board of Directors, JFE Steel Corporation, Japan

Girish Sethi, Senior Fellow, Industrial Energy Efficiency Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India

Moderator:

Hiroshi Watanabe, Executive Director, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Japan

The session focussed on how India and Japan can co-operate on energy and environment to achieve sustainable growth of the economy by overcoming energy and environmental challenges. Japan has tried to develop energy conservation technologies and new energy technology achieving world leading level and India is showing significant growth. Now the time is right for a stronger partnership. Most of the programmes in India are committed to reduce the carbon emissions to 20-25% by 2020. Indian climate change policies are focussed on achieving these reduction targets, with increasing environment consciousness, depleting resources and mounting pressures from the international community. The GOI is all set to take steps to reduce the carbon intensity of power generating without hampering the supply growth. This initiative of GOI opens large opportunities to Japanese agencies to enhance their co-operation with Indian agencies.



Recommendations :

- The energy and environment issues can't be overcome by only one country that means it is indispensable to have international alliances and partnerships.
- In order to evolve the mutual co operation related to wide ranging areas including technologies, trade and infrastructure between India and Japan apart from governments of both the countries, a cooperative relationship at the industry level is necessary.
- Japanese energy saving technologies should be transpired overseas to reduce CO2 emission and there exists a lot of potential especially in the steel industry. The energy saving dimensions should cover more than one company.
- An opportunity of win-win situation for all the three countries India, Japan and Nepal exists with more private sector investment to come in to produce energy for the Indian market, with Japanese capital, with raw materials from Nepal.
- Shipping is the only mode of transport through which we can reduce the global carbon footprints. India is in need of technology and good proven efficient designs where Japan's shipbuilding industry can co-operate with the Indian ship yards.





BUSINESS FORUM: INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN INFRASTRUCTURE

India-Japan Cooperation to Address India's Water Challenge

Panelists:

Naoki Inose, Vice Governor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan

Masataka Nakahara, Director General, South Asia Division, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan

Ramesh Negi, IAS, Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Jal Board, Government of NCT of Delhi, India

P. S. Rana, Chairman, India Infrastructure & Urban Development Co. Pvt. Ltd, India

Kotaro Takemura, Director General, Water Security Council of Japan, Japan

Moderator:

Kuriakos Roy Paul, Former Secretary, Government of India, India

The global population is expected to reach 7 billion and India is the 2nd largest population in the world. Considering that water is increasingly a scarce commodity, management and reduction in the wastage of water has become very important along with Improvement of water supply and sewage for faster growth and inclusive growth for the safe and stable water supply to improve the life, the environment and prevent the pollution of water sources. The session focussed on vastness or extent of the problem of water management in India and the tremendous role that technology and experience of Japan can play in solving our water management problem in India.

Recommendations :

- Japanese co-operation in terms of investment and technology, recycling of waste water and infrastructure upgradation.
- The legacy of Tokyo water works driven by local communities as a business model based on water can be applied in India and other countries of the world suffering from water shortage.



- Regarding business opportunities for Japanese companies to invest in India, first is the interaction with the local bodies, with the official and the best possible option is to go for studying the scenario by the Japanese companies having consultancies.
- An important issue for the government's policy level between India and Japan is to have some kind of funding facilities to Government of India where the fund comes to the local bodies either has very soft loan or the subsidy.
- Sanitation water fund based on Japanese capital can be created. The funds come from Japan at the reasonable rates and then government of India can pass to the states through consultancies by Japanese firm so that best technologies can come.
- Key challenge in the future is to take advantage of PPP and have comprehensive infrastructure development plan, operation, management and rehabilitation so that we can reduce non revenue water.
- Metering is an area where we can have very good interaction with Japan because Japan has good experience and technology.





BUSINESS FORUM: AGRO-ECONOMY AGRO-ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Enhancing Productivity and Creating Opportunities for a Sustainable Future

Panelists:

Yutaka Arai, Director, Food Industry Policy Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan

Yuki Inomoto, Chief Analyst, Marubeni Research Institute, Japan

Yoshio Kobayashi, Chairman, Norinchukin Research Institute, Japan

Pushpesh Pant, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Salil Singhal, Co-Chairman, Confederation of India Industries Agriculture Council and Chairman, PI Industries, India

Moderators:

Masanori Kondo, Senior Associate Professor, Developmental Economics, International Christian University (ICU), Japan

Gokul Patnaik, Chairman, Global Agrisystems, India



- Specific Areas of co-operation include transfer of technology in the area of hybrid variety of seeds, farm mechanization, joint ventures in equipment production, vocational training to the young people in farming, food processing, irrigation and dairy.
- Major exchange of scientists, NGOs, academia on understanding the ground realities of agriculture in India and what the Japanese can offer to India and how Indians can learn the practices in Japan including research and innovation.
- FTA collaborations in agriculture among governments is important. Therefore we need to increase the production volume and also have to increase the volume of the production logistics transportation facilities, including agricultural management.
- Agriculture requires the mindset change with the Japanese concern for quality and efficiency and verged for Indians and in human dedication in work to be filtered down.
- On the ground R&D activities in India need to be created, so the product produced by Japan can be sold very well in China along with control of quality.
- Private sector participation to determine the target market, focusing on R&D and entry into some of the markets that the Japanese companies are still to be active.
- Opportunity exists in manufacturing and infrastructure development.

This session delved into the potential of bilateral collaboration to enhance India's agro-economic productivity through Japan's advanced agricultural equipment and technology, including the commercialization of know-how of Japanese enterprises. Rate of agricultural growth vis-a-vis growth of the Indian economy has been declining on a yearly basis. In order to increase the overall productivity, there is a need to increase the agricultural productivity. Economic growth of agriculture and disposal of agricultural production is of utmost importance. The effect of green revolution is tapering off and today the increase in food production growth has slowed down to less than 2%.

Recommendations :

- Need for an integrated supply chain, application of IT into agriculture with complete traceability, efficient use of water and power resources, educate people about food safety norms that the world accepts, model of mobile telephony and setting up help lines and call centres.
- There has to be an environmental friendly, sustainable agriculture post harvest technology expertise, best farming practices etc.





BUSINESS FORUM: ICT

India and Japan Telecom Sector: Is the Action Missing?

Panelists:

Yasuo Sakamoto, Deputy Director-General of the Information and Communications Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan

Lt. Col. H.S. Bedi, Chairman and Managing Director, Tulip Telecom Limited, India

N K Goyal, President, Communication, Multimedia and Infrastructure Association of India, India

RK Upadhyay, Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), India

Sunil K Goyal, Founder & CEO, YourNest Capital Advisors Pvt. Ltd., India

Toshiyuki Yokota, Director-General for International Affairs, Global ICT Strategy Bureau, MIC, Japan

Yoshiharu Shimatani, Senior Vice President, General Manager, Technology Sector, Member of the Board, KDDI, Japan

Moderator and Session Chair:

Sam Pitroda, Chairman India Japan Global Partnership Summit and Advisor to the Prime Minister on Public Information, Infrastructure and Innovation, Government of India

India is one of the fastest evolving telecom markets in the world. India, the second largest mobile market in the world, is also among the fastest growing mobile markets globally. The telecommunication sector has emerged as one of the key sectors responsible for India's revitalized economic growth. On the other hand, Japan telecommunications industry size is on the order of US\$ 200 billion for the operators alone and annually about US\$ 20 billion are invested in networks. Japan's has probably the world's most advanced cellular networks, and a very advanced acceptance by consumers and industrial customers of wireless services. The main difference between the Indian mobile industry and Japanese mobile industry is essentially ARPU average revenue per user in India is very low and average revenue per user in Japan is fairly high in relation to applications, content and innovations.



Recommendations :

- Potentials exist in India in e-governance of rural areas, 3G, triple play, NGN, Cell phones, cyber to home, optical fiber technology, broadband related businesses, cloud computing and social networking.
- Opportunities for green telecoms, Japan's energy saving devices and solar energy equipments.
- Scope for handset industries from Japan to India along with technology tie ups in security related aspects in telecom.
- Opportunities for small and medium enterprises to partner and enter into healthcare innovations in India with company to company relationship, on people to people basis from private equity to venture capital funds.
- Japan's high and value added features to the mobile phones and introduction of smart phone will change the climate for which India can be a big market.
- The research collaboration in mobile sensor network, wireless network SNS affiliated one and security.
- The key technologies of Japan and also excellent study resources along with government exchange program to enhance collaboration.
- Opportunities exist for delivering content on the mobile for value added services and telecom equipment companies.





BUSINESS FORUM: INFRASTRUCTURE MODELS FOR EFFICIENT WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Water Management: Addressing the Business, Policy and Technology Challenges

Panelists:

R. Ragnathan, Chief Engineer, Commissioner of Municipal Administration and President, Indian Water Works Association (IWWA), India

Ramesh Negi, IAS, CEO, Delhi Jal Board, India

Saif Uddin Soz, Member of Parliament, India

P. S. Rana, Chairman, India Infrastructure & Urban Development Co. Pvt. Ltd, India

Moderator:

Kazunari Yoshimura, Representative, Global Water, Japan



The water infrastructure that exists in India is very old and the biggest challenge in India's cities is the non revenue water, which includes water loses, non metering and inefficient meter reading.

Technical losses are one of the biggest challenges that all the utility faces. The 12th five year plan which is now being finalized there is a big boost of water and sewer sector especially in urban areas. India is in need of latest technology and excellent business model in efficiency with Japanese assistance in urban and rural drinking water supply, pumping system, sewage treatment plant, water treatment plants, sledge management and use of waste water. The Government of India also facilitates to get the loan from the agencies World Bank, JICA, KFW and also ADB. So with this external assistance Govt. having fund and there are taking of water supply and storage projects.

Recommendations :

- There is need to bridge the gap between potential created and being utilized so we have to have Better Operation & Maintenance of existing facilities and efforts for Extension, Renovation & Modernization of water management systems.
- The Preservation of water quality is very important as availability of fresh water is affected due to pollution. Other Challenges include Fast

& uncontrolled development of technologies, Energy nexus compelling to adopt energy efficient / green practices. Comprehensive review, plan, function and development is required to be done for the whole country on national level understanding in sharing, storing, utilizing, treating, disposal of wastewaters. Indian water industry has huge potential for creation of infrastructure and for which an improved /customized practical approach is possible through Public-Private Partnership which will be a win win situation for both the countries and people.

- We should introduce the concept micro water equilibrium to treat the water locally distribute it treat the waste water locally and reuse it . So the cost to transport water even within the large city is minimized.
- Need for mass production of the modular plants for waste water treatment as well as portable water treatment are the areas where there are lot of opportunity for entrepreneurs for technologies and for the investing companies in the Indian market o avoid contamination and waste.
- There should be a vigorous dialogue about the awareness and other issues with the farmers on seed and better irrigation techniques.





BUSINESS FORUM: ICT LEVERAGING THE ICT POTENTIAL

Leveraging the ICT Potential between India and Japan

Panelists:

Jun Kamo, CEO & Founder, CMO Worldwide Inc., Japan

Kohei Nishiyama, Founder, Cuusoo.com, Japan

Hidehito Ohbayashi, Chairman of the Board, Hitachi High-Technologies Corporation and Chairman, Semiconductor Equipment Association of Japan, Japan

Masayuki Shinagawa, President, IPCORE Lab Inc., Japan

Shig Sando, Former Managing Director, Global Business Development, iMode – NTT DoCoMo, Japan

Moderator:

Vipul Kant Upadhyay, CEO & Managing Director - IAP Co., Pvt. Ltd., India

India and Japan have lots of complementary strengths in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Given the scope and possibilities the potential of leveraging the strengths is largely under or unexplored between the two countries. India is faced with lot of infrastructure problems like hardware, road, port, power, water and software related issues, quality of logistics, tax saving schemes and land acquisition issues. Japan has tremendous experience, tremendous opportunity and has successful business models of ICT.

Recommendations :

- In terms of new ICT opportunities smart grid technology , renewable energy, energy information system, optimal distribution system are the areas where both Governments. should facilitate private and public endeavors to collaborate.
- India's brand new infrastructure can be modeled on the Japanese way of building SMART cities and towns fully equipped with transportation and communication systems.
- ICT technologies with new devices and instrumentation in health care that work in toughest climates in very unique type of situation where India can tap into Japanese expertise.



- Japan can make basic investment in new industries and capabilities within India as the worldwide market cannot support that much amount of equipments in manufacturing.
- The youth of India and Youth of Japan can collaborate and work together in developing new software technology to have great partnerships between the two countries.
- Companies are being invited to set up operations manufacturing bases for electronic hardware the major chunk of that is required in the telecom side and the personal electronic segment where Japan can contribute.
- Lessons from Japanese public ICT infrastructure, urban infrastructure, communication infrastructure or people services infrastructure like medical there is a huge opportunity to have a win win scenario.
- There are initiatives of rural telephony and rural broadband and automating the Panchayats in the rural segment in India.
- The urban infrastructure that is the intelligent signaling system , the surveillance system also railways signaling systems are areas where Japan can offer solutions because of its excellent ICT infrastructure.





BUSINESS FORUM: ICT CREATING SMART IT SOCIETIES

Creating Smart IT Societies

Panelists:

Takuya Kimura, Assistant Director, Information Economy Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry (METI), Japan

Tsuyoshi Kinoshita, Managing Director, Cisco Systems, Japan

Sudheer K. Kuppam, Managing Director, Intel India, India

Samir Mitra, Head of National Innovation Cluster, India

Moderator:

Hiroshi Fujiwara, CEO and Chairman, Nano Opt Media; CEO and Founder President, Internet Research Institute, Japan



Though most of the societies move toward creating even smarter IT societies, the disadvantages such as increased power consumption cannot be ignored. The energy policies are going through the historic change and there is need for ICT based energy business. Some of the essentials of smart societies are distributed two way power generations, user participating generation like internet, solution for instability of renewable energy, storage battery for both electric system and in-house and finally local energy production for local consumption. Internet is going to be major foundation for smart society as IT has been widely used to improve the productivity and efficiency and optimization along with networking.

Recommendations :

- In power, energy, transportation system, water processing and also renewable water usage there can be logistic distribution of IT.
- For the global smart grid activities the group for standardization and road map based on international strategy and also smart house become more important.
- 2015 would see the 20% of the board internet users in India , expected to grow 3/4th.
- Outside Japan many other countries are now building broadband infrastructure which is a source of economic development and there is need for broadband technologies in rural areas for remote education, remote medicines society based internet services.

- ICT could be regarded as major infrastructure along with others utilities like electricity, gas and water and play a central role in building level in data center.
- ICT power consumption actually achieves 30% saving that contribute to much low energy consumption.
- India is under the second phase of telecom revolution. Under Public Information Infrastructure the broadband network by 2014 will essentially connect 250K panchayats country wide.
- Concept of cultural innovation in India called JUGAD having 1.5 billion dollar inclusive innovation fund which will soon be open for private investment.
- The goal of Government of India is to create the largest connected working-age citizens broadband network in the world. Broadband has the highest potential to improve GDP of a country, and can provide between 0.1% to 1.3% points to GDP.
- The biggest application area that impact the country would be education, income enhancement related to job training, access to information, agriculture , E Health, personal productivity which really comes down to less transport with more time.





BUSINESS FORUM: ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Developing the Power Sector in India

Panelists:

Ryosuke Hata, Honorary Professor, Chubu University and Former Managing Executive Officer, Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd., Japan

Takao Kashiwagi, Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology Integrated Research Institute, Japan

Toshiaki Ohta, Professor, Kyushu University, Japan

Anil Razdan, Former Secretary, Ministry of Power, India

Rakesh Sarin, Managing Director, Wartsila, India

Moderator:

Yasuyo Yamazaki, President, Research Institute for Growth Strategy Inc., Japan



In the energy sector there are five elements that we need to give a thought to; generation, transmission, control, conversion and storage system. In the context of global warming the most promising is the solar power with low running cost and long life. Some of the key issues which are in front of the power segment industry is the green house gas emission targets and challenges, while on one side the demand for energy is increasing, while on the other side the demand for reducing the emissions is further increasing as well. We have totally different power systems in Japan and India. But there are things that we can learn from each other. We have to think about mega infrastructure and smart community concepts which allows for further economic growth, in Japan and also in India.

Recommendations:

- Joint development projects to create win-win relationships between India and Japan. We offer 1/3rd of India to be developed by the Japanese and the rest 2/3rd we do it ourselves.
- Innovative advanced technologies are available in generation for the large scale solar battery. The new technology battery and the HTSDC cable power storage, where Japan has developed key technologies and with the international co-operation together with India, we can build the world leading partnership.

- Pay attention to energy infrastructure with disaster prevention system leading to the next generation energy social infrastructure.
- Japan without relying on nuclear energy, can have a nuclear-free society in 5 or 6 years, and the energy demand can be met and can even export power.
- Hydro is a very good source, a very clean source, where Nepal and Bhutan offer excellent opportunities.
- Opportunities exist in energy storage technologies, development of split runners and sight fabrication runners for hydro plants, super conductivity, grid integration for solar and wind systems, CIGO steel for transformers and smart grid technologies.
- The strategies will be judicious and adoptive mix of various types of generation to reduce the transmissions and enhance energy security and then reduce the need for right of way, reduce the land requirement and ultra super mega plants for super critical development.
- The carbon emission at the country level from power sector is 550 million tons. There is need to balance the type of generation mixes and make them work together in a complementary fashion and by paying attention at the planning stage, we can impact a lot on the emissions and also in terms of concrete dollars, in terms of money saving and generate power at a more optimal cost.





BUSINESS FORUM: MEDIA, ENTERTAINMENT AND LIFESTYLE COMPLEMENTARITIES IN ENTERTAINMENT AND LIFESTYLE

Lifestyle Trends in India and their Impact on the Entertainment Industry

Panelists:

Dilip Cherian, Founder and Consulting Partner, Perfect Relations, India

Sudhir Choudhary, CEO, Live India, India

Raja Vishal Oberoi, CEO, Market Xcel Data Matrix Pvt Ltd, India

Keisuke Sasaki, Director, Design Policy Office, METI, Japan

Naho Shigeta, Managing Director, Info bridge Holdings, Japan

Yoichi Washida, Senior Researcher, Hakuhodo Inc., Japan

Moderator:

Prahlad Kakkar, Founder and Main Director for Genesis Film Productions, India



India's booming economy is drastically changing the lifestyle of the average consumers' behavior. There is a huge perceptible difference on how people outside India perceive India and how Indians perceive themselves and while doing business with countries all over the world there has to be meeting ground. In fact, today's lifestyle trend in India is so different even compared to the recent past that its impact on the entertainment industry is somewhat unprecedented. Japan, on the other hand, is now well known all over the world for its mature entertainment industry both in hardware and software.

Recommendations :

- Entertainment market in India and need to pay attention to the cultural changes that we have and new business opportunities for the Japanese
- Opportunities in the field of creative industry including the entertainment industry and promotion of food and pop cultures for both India and Japan.
- Formation of an enterprise consortium regarding Japanese lifestyle and culture, so total package of Japanese life style and creativity can be put in to a new brand equity.
- There is a huge area that the young artists can learn in terms of photography, presentation, art & design and bring Japanese fashion into India.
- There is need to use various aspects of the Japanese entertainment industries to get space in the Indian markets and vice-versa.





IJGPS 2011: GLIMPSES





ACADEMIC FORUM INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION

India and Japan as the next education hub: investment opportunities in the booming sector.

Panelists:

Monte Cassim, Vice Chancellor, the Ritsumeikan Trust, Japan
Sumit Dullu, Head of Education and Training, IAP Company Limited, India

Kenichi Iga, President, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Aditya Jha, Co- Founder, Guruvantage, India

Gopa Sabharwal, Vice Chancellor, Nalanda University, India

N. K. Singh, Member of Parliament, India

George Yeo, Former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Singapore

Moderator:

Kan Suzuki, Former Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

Opportunities and Challenges are looking up in India and Japan in the education sector at the time when both the countries are in an age of rapid transformation, uncertainties, and exclusions.

There is a huge market potential, with an array of foreign institutes entering into partnerships with Indian institutes or companies.

Recommendations :

- How to get India and Japan to act together to mutually utilize the capacity for improving the supply side response and train and re-training people in education skills, provide with vocational training and gainful opportunities, including finishing and orientation to the pool of the resources from the higher education system which includes languages process and customized programme.
- Implementing models of gainful public private partnership and a focus on Sustainability, Innovation and Enterprise.
- Re-establishment and scaling up of Nalanda University.
- Opportunities for young Indian population in Japanese Educational Set up, with a special focus on collaborations in science
- Exploring a new partnership where universities partner with industries to set up a very sophisticated complex of technologically advanced laboratories.



- Supply Improvement, Addressing the issues of faculty shortage, Jobs for post-doctoral candidates, Improving the entire regulatory framework of education and a focus on need based education.
- Creations of Indo-Japanese Education hubs: A Catalyst for sustaining India's economic growth in complementarity with Japanese technologies and Japanese resources Japanese capital.
- Cost-Effective Management of the universities with an aim to create 2000 universities providing low cost high value education.
- Catering to the skill resource requirement of a large number of Japanese companies entering India in manufacturing and related service spaces in India in next few years and establishment of "Alternative vocation based skill development Programme centers" to cater to the influx of Japanese investment in India.
- Special Focus on skill development training for locally available resources for training skills depending on the industry type requirement standard equipment machinery process, communication, basic language information and the process which needs to be followed as per the Japanese industry requirement.
- Linking the already established Indian office of Ritsumeikan Trust to development of India and further spread the base to South Asian region.





ACADEMIC FORUM TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

Leveraging technology in education: The opportunities to be created

Panelists:

Satish Jha, Chairman, One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) India Foundation, India

Krishan Khanna, Chairman, i2K Solutions, India

Shojiro Nishio, Trustee and Vice President, Osaka University, Japan

Noboru Ookubo, Vice President, Japan Association for Promotion of Education Technology (JAPET), and Managing Director, Uchida Yoko, Japan

M. M. Pant, Former Pro Vice Chancellor, IGNOU and Chairman, Planet Eduworld, India

K. R. Srivathsan, Pro Vice Chancellor, IGNOU, India

Mohd Ilyas Rizvi, Vice Chairman, Managing Director, A.P. State Minorities Finance Commission, India

Moderator:

Yoichi Ito, Deputy Director General, Lifelong Learning Policy Bureau, Japan

Recommendations :

- Exploring the field of Education technology & opportunities in India & Japan.
- Training modules & technology to meet special education needs.
- E-learning: Exploring the potential in education by optimizing learning and Maximizing potential of each and every individual with a focus to come up with E-learning solutions for educational and vocational institutions thereby creating life-long learning.
- Opportunities in Distance Learning in India & Japan through ICT.
- Policies needed to better integrate technology into India's education system.
- Possible collaborative role between India and Japan to create and implement new business opportunities in the area of knowledge products and services.
- How Technology Enhanced Open Education enables community knowledge enterprises and thereby paves the way for knowledge econ-



omy and knowledge society with a focus on how this approach will result in knowledge economy to be built in parallel with the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

- India-Japan Collaboration for realization of ICT Vision 2011: Cultivation of Information Literacy, Development of Digital Text Books, Smoothing of school administrative work, use of ICT in assisting kids with special needs.
- ICT Education Systems in japan which induce personalized education, interactive , cooperative learning (distance and classroom) and innovate the learning environment in Japan.
- India-Japan Co-operating in supporting Primary Education.
- Proposition for setting up Community Knowledge Enterprises with an aim to change educational process from the current rote mass examinations to more of decentralized learning centric systems which promote not only education but also widen the knowledge economy, knowledge intensive products and services, thereby vastly enhancing the quality of education and livelihood opportunities.
- Developing Quality Assurance based education frameworks for India and Japan.





ACADEMIC FORUM FUTURE PROSPECTS IN EDUCATION

Future Prospects of India-Japan Partnership in Education (Including the Special Discussion on Creating Nalanda as a Template for Academic Excellence)

Panelists:

Kenichi Arai, Director, Benesse Educational Research & Development Center, Japan

D. K. Banwet, President, The Indian Society for Training and Development (ISTD), India

Yoichiro Matsumoto, Executive Vice President, The University of Tokyo (CoE), Japan

Tadayasu Nishida, President and CEO, Representative Director, Cicom Brains Inc, Japan

Dinesh Singh, Vice Chancellor, Delhi University, India

Kan Suzuki, Former Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

Yutaka Tsujinaka, Vice President, Tsukuba University, Japan

Katsuichi Uchida, Vice President, Waseda University, Japan

Kiyoshi Yamada, Vice Chancellor, Tokai University, Japan

Moderators:

Ankur Mehra, Co-Founder, Guruvantage, India

Tamotsu Tokunaga, Director-General, National Institute for Educational Policy Research, Japan

Special discussion on Nalanda as a template for academic excellence

Panelists:

Gopa Sabharwal, Vice Chancellor, Nalanda University, India

N. K. Singh, Member of Parliament, India

Kan Suzuki, Former Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

Japan's recent effort to expand international linkages of its universities provides a favorable backdrop for countries like India to intensify partnership with Japan. India, on the other hand, should increasingly leverage on countries with strong global presence of technology intensive companies, and excellent university system with close industry linkages like Japan. It is in this context that India should intensify its efforts to engage universities and research institutions in Japan. The session focused on the possibilities of deeper engagement in tertiary education with a surety



to provide greater substance to India-Japan strategic partnership and enhance leverage for both countries.

Recommendations :

- Benesse's leading edge R&D activities in the field of education and its applications in the forefront of the learning world.
- Perspective on the educational system in India, its pros and cons, and what can be done in terms of partnership in education between Japan and India.
- Experiences in the field of human resources development in many parts of the world including India and what can be done to strengthen the effectiveness of human resource development from the bilateral partnership standpoint.
- Experiences in promoting international academic exchange and education research and how to bring the successful educational partnership.
- How select group of universities that share similar values, a global vision and commitment to educating world leaders with emphasis on academic diversity and international collaboration can be brought together.





SESSION IN PARALLEL CO-OPERATION TOWARDS A LOW CARBON SOCIETY

The Inevitability of a Low Carbon Economy: What Can Japan and India Bring to Each Other?

Panelists:

Kosuke Kurokawa, Professor, Solutions Research Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Hideki Minamikawa, Vice Minister, Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan, Japan

Kuriakos Roy Paul, Former Secretary, Government of India, India

Navin M. Raheja, Chairman and Managing Director, Raheja Developers Limited, India

Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Founder and Director General, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit and Chairman, India Center Foundation, India

Moderator:

Kunihiko Shimada, Special Advisor to the Minister of Environment and CEO, KS International Strategies, Inc., Japan

The international community has acknowledged the need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50 percent by 2050. In order to achieve this goal, it is imperative to develop the Low Carbon Society in Asia, as Asian countries account for more than half the global population and GHG emissions. It is thus necessary for every country in Asia to identify development pathways to enable a shift to low-carbon emissions and low-resource consumption, while continuing to find ways to improve people's lives through economic growth.

Developing countries rightly feel that over the last two centuries we have been able to upgrade the standard of living of their people to a fairly high level and now for the under developing countries will take some more years and some more efforts to reach to a reasonable level of living. So while the absolute production in the emission is the global target, the primary responsibility for the developing countries is to take forward their development plant in a sustainable manner.



Recommendations :

- Energy is the most important area when it comes to climate change, combating global warming, bring down carbon emissions of the green house gases.
- Since the cleaner energy is expensive so we have to find the ways of switching over the highly polluted energy sources to less polluted energy sources. As important as switching over from more emission intensity power generation to less emission intensity power generation is also to ensure adequate stable supplier for power.
- India is looking for innovation, collaboration and better technology partner who can provide better and more efficient technology at low price.
- By switching on to the use of renewable energy sources we can save the environment and Large global part of energy can be supplied by the renewable energy sources.
- There is huge possibility of the collaboration in the photovoltaic system if we want to achieve the energy security globally.
- Two governments should jointly have a renewable energy mission, in which both governments should invest. We should have apex organization of achieving a target we are talking about of advancing it to an earlier stage where we can achieve a higher percentage of energy from the renewable sources. Private sector should be involved in this mission.





BUSINESS FORUM MANUFACTURING AND ENGINEERING: SMEs

Opportunities and Challenges for Indian and Japanese SME's

Panelists:

Sandeep Dhupia, Executive Director, KPMG India, India

Nobuyuki Nagashima, Director-General, Invest Japan Department, JETRO, Japan

Sushil Muhnot, Chairman and Managing Director, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), India

T.L. Satyaprakash, Director of Industries & Commerce, Haryana, India

Hiroimi Suzumura, Internationalization Support Adviser, SME Support, Japan

Go Yamada, Senior Economist, Asian Research Department, Japan Center for Economic Research, Japan

Moderator:

Masanori Kondo, Senior Associate Professor, Division of International Studies, International Christian University, Japan

The session focused on the problems in the Indian SME sector and also opportunities for Japanese SMEs to do business in India. Two biggest challenges that SME's in India face is financing and technology. The Japanese SME's are equipped with high technologies can find room to do business in Indian market. SIDBI and NSIC are well positioned to help Japanese investors to come over into India to in terms of providing advisory support services.

Japan and India, both in terms of providing complementarities can take advantage of technology, capital, skilled manpower brought to the Indian context in terms of taking advantage of the markets available there. US is the biggest country to make investment in Japan, and the Holland among others and fifth is Singapore, 10th is Hong Kong. Direct investment from India to Japan is 3.3 billion yen; in terms of the value it's still low.



Recommendations :

- Japanese SME's need to focus on overseas market, overseas demand and look at vertical integration, and industrial sub contracting
- Indian SME's need to target Japanese markets and move up the value chain than need to focus on value added production in conversation been having with some Indian companies
- There is a role that Indian SME's has to play, you need to build trust with Japanese companies, you need to invest management skills
- Cluster based approach for MSME's developed will provide lot of opportunities to Japanese technology experts and also consultant companies and also for joint ventures
- Opportunity exists for Japanese SME's in India's automotive market, healthcare and tourism.
- Need for well developed technology, financing and business models of training and Japan can be technology suppliers and first as joint venture collaborators and also on skilled development side as the strategic partners.





BUSINESS FORUM: BANKING AND FINANCE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR JAPAN

Investment Destinations for Japanese Companies in India

Panelists:

Darshan Desai, Managing Partner, London and Mumbai, Euromax Capital, India

Bharat Kaushal, Managing Director, SMBC Capital India, SMBC Group, India

Topsy Mathew, Managing Director, Corporate Advisory, M&A, Standard Chartered Bank India

Randeep Singh Surjewala, Honorable Haryana Industries Minister of Commerce, Public Work(B&R), India

Naoki Tabata, Senior Advisor, RHJ International, Japan

Vikram Upadhyay, President, Team India Co. Ltd., India

Moderator:

Sai Narayan, Member Executive Board, India Center Foundation, India

The last few years have seen a surge of Japanese companies having now operations in India. From 2005 to the end of 2010, the number of Japanese companies in India has gone from about 250 to almost 750. Another trend has been the greater diversification of the sectors in which Japanese companies are getting involved in India, from automotive to electrical equipment, from telecom to financial services. For instance, the development of activities in India has become a priority for some of the top Japanese steelmakers. Infrastructure is also beginning to get some attention. Japanese companies are more and more attracted by India's growth prospects and the development of domestic consumption, the possibility to use India as a platform for operations towards the Middle East and Africa, the need to avoid over-dependency from China. The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) is bound to provide an additional impetus for Japanese investment. There is a difference in human resource with Japan suffering from declining population. So small and big state like Haryana and many other now provide opportunities, for that potential to be tapped, considering the kind of skilled young man power and government and private sector driven opportunities that exist.



Recommendations :

- The getaway telecommunications, the insurance industry, environment and water are areas where probably Japan can invest in. Utilization of water and also becoming more environmentally friendly in India probably highly advanced technique used in Japan can also be applied in India.
- India Japan Partnership need to deep and broadened, in order to Japan to grow, and also in order for India to compete in the world with highest technology and higher level of technology that Indian companies have.
- India could home that Japan is looking at which can provide steady returns on the long term sustainable basis.
- India as an investment destination for investment with improved domestic and rural consumption market offers opportunities for Japan.
- The level of FDI into India has substantially increased as well over the few years, and a big chunk of that over the recent past is also driven by the MNCs in the country. India is obviously now the third largest destination for overseas MNCs as far as Japan outbound and therefore just behind the US and Switzerland.





BUSINESS FORUM: BANKING AND FINANCE FINANCIAL SECTOR

India's Financial Sector: Opportunities for Japanese Companies

Panelists:

Rajendra Kumar, IAS, Secretary, Information Technology / Commissioner (Trade & Taxes), Government of NCT of Delhi, India
Shachindra Nath, Group CEO, Religare Enterprises Ltd, India
Ananta Padmanabhan Sarma, CEO, SIDBI Venture Capital Limited, India
Vivek Kohli, Zeus Law Associates, Haryana, India
Mikio Tanji, Director and Chairman, SALESJAPAN Corp., Japan
Om Jain, CEO, Just Call –Debt and Equity Syndication, India

Moderator:

Srinivasan Sridhar, Former Chief Managing Director, Central Bank, India

Japanese investors represent the third largest global pool of investors after the US and the UK. However, the share of India in outbound portfolio investment from Japan has been declining over the last five years. Japanese funds with India focus comprise today only around US\$ 9 billion. This does not take into account Japanese money indirectly invested into India through emerging markets and BRIC funds.

The session focussed on how Japanese funds are looking at higher returns than they would have at home and how India has the potential to figure higher on their radar screen. The session also focused on what would make India's capital markets more attractive to Japan's institutional investors and how can Japanese investment in Funds investing in Indian growth companies be increased beyond the few existing examples such as the JBIC investment in the Tata Capital Growth Fund.

Recommendations :

- Indian Banking offers opportunities in rural banking , housing and finance, private equity and ventured capital, securities, SME landing and retail landing, asset management Interim pension fund regulators, thrust end mobile technologies.



- Indian financial markets are well regulated & provide scope for considerable renovation and expansion.
- Since Japanese Financial Institutions are relying on cross border financing there can be a Japan and India SME investment facility.
- Indian infrastructure and Indian corporate are in need of significant amount capital to grow Equity and technology are so much in demand that provide excellent returns to Japanese companies, Japanese investors, Japanese organizations and Institutions.
- There is a good textile industry there in India. There is the requirement of the certain textile production to be made for the Japanese apparel industries.
- The infrastructure sector offers large investment opportunities. There is a huge market opportunity for the Japanese companies and primarily it comes out from the fact that the saving rates are high and only the 10% of the Indian households are in the financial assets, shares, debentures and mutual funds which means that there is a huge requirement and market for the same
- Prospects exist in financial infrastructure between India and Japan in the real estate market and manufacturing as well.





BUSINESS FORUM: INFRASTRUCTURE MODELS FOR PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Innovative Models for Public Private Partnerships and Private Investment in Infrastructure

Panelists:

Arvind Chandran, Joint Commissioner (Industries) / General Manager,
Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development, India

Bharat Kaushal, Managing Director, SMBC Capital India Pvt Ltd., India

Tadashi Maeda, Head of Corporate Planning Department, Japan Bank for
International Corporation, Japan

P.S. Rana, Chairman, India Infrastructure & Urban Development Co. Pvt.
Ltd, India

Moderator:

Yasuyo Yamazaki, President, Research Institute for Growth Strategy Inc.,
Japan

Inadequate infrastructure in India is a major constraint to rapid growth. Currently the private sector contributes about 30% and during the next 5 year plan it can go up to 50%, so 500 billion investments is expected. There is need for private sector funding along with foreign assistance as public sector is unlikely to mobilize the required resources to ensure greatest efficiency in delivery of public services and to augment this flow of resources the private sector is required. How we walk together between the public and private sector on the specific project and clean up the obstacles that exist is of utmost importance.

Recommendations :

- Need for more flexibility for external commercial borrowing to facilitate the private sectors potential investor to get enough funding both in foreign currency, hard currency and Indian rupee.
- Adjusting the tariff regulations is important: cost based tariff and competitor bidding



- Using the latest green field projects require not only the financing but technical expertise and investment from private sector and the Government over the last two decades has eased the rules , regulations and processes to invite private sectors
- Japan is growing out of the contractor and equipment supplier in India to becoming a project developer. We need to have very effective joint ventures to manage the bottom line effectively and introduce better technical and quality specifications while remaining price sensitive. The financial package will then begin to support the India Japan economic engagement specially in domain of infrastructure
- Even in debt, not just to use the conventional based mechanism or the guarantees that usually enhance the credit worthiness of the contortion but to enhance the general competitiveness of how the Japanese can partner successfully and bring better quality infrastructure, into the next generation of India's growth but equity insurance foreign risk cover and other innovative tools is necessary.
- In order to bring about more public private partnerships more decentralization, sustainable city development along with financial issues is important.





IJGPS 2011: GLIMPSES





POLICY FORUM STRATEGIC AND GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Vision for India-Japan strategic and global partnership in the next decade

Panelists:

Hideaki Domichi, Ambassador in charge of Economic Diplomacy and Former Japanese Ambassador to India, Japan

Rajive Kaul, Chairman, Nicco Corporation and Former President, Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), India

Jan Mortier, Founder and Executive Director, Civitatis International, United Kingdom

M.V.Rajashekharan, Former Minister of State for Planning, India

Tomoyuki Taira, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

Discussants:

Kalikes N. Singh Deo, Member of Parliament, India

Khim Lal Devkota, Lawmaker & UCPN (Maoist) Leader, Nepal

K.V. Kesavan, Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation (ORF), India

Nobuo Kishi, Member of the House of Councilors, Japan

Shuhei Kishimoto, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

Yasutoshi Nishimura, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

Gagan Kumar Thapa, Lawmaker and Congress Leader, Nepal

Yuichiro Tamaki, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

Moderator:

Yoshimi Ishikawa, Director General, India Centre Foundation, Japan

In this session, policy makers, opinion leaders and business leaders from India-Japan and Global Partner countries deliberated on how the new socio-economic framework evolving between India and Japan can serve as a model to emulate for global partner countries from a futuristic perspective.

Recommendations :

- Need to maneuver India-Japan relationship beyond ODA perhaps with a focus to cover social sector.
- Policy initiatives are required for the following five key areas:
 - Education – Matching India's need to build 2000 universities, to be able to take the gross enrolment from 11% - 25% with a huge surplus capacity in Japanese institutes of learning.
 - Energy: Reducing carbon footprints to the minimal without affecting the higher rate of economic growth



- Health Sector- Stretching the scope in the health sector, beyond pharmacy and intellectual property sector, with a focus on learning from the best practices.
- Agriculture: Inculcation of innovative best practices to improve agricultural yield and productivity with a viewpoint of being a contributor in terms of global perspective.
- ICT: Learning from creative potential of Japan in utilizing IT in its multiple ways to create gainful employment in India and Japan.
- India-Japan Joint Co-operation on the reform of the international financial architecture particularly to what India and Japan can do to reform the global order in collaborative arrangements.
- Policy initiatives required addressing the problem of shortage of exchange in deepening the bilateral ties.
- Addressing the issue of potential growth in trade between the two countries, in the purview of the fact that the India-Japan trade is 1\4th as compared to India-China and 1\3rd of that between India and the U.S.
- Proposal for Prefecture (Japan)- State (India) decentralized co-operation systems.
- Joint Exploration of Oil elsewhere to address the problem of Energy Security.
- India-Japan Civilian Nuclear Agreement.
- Proposal to include Nepal as Global Partner Country for India-Japan Global Partnership.





POLICY FORUM CO-OPERATION WITH GLOBAL PARTNERS

India-Japan Global Partnership and its global partners

Panelists:

Piyush Vedprakash Goyal, Member of Parliament, India
Kelikesh N. Singh Deo, Member of Parliament, India
Yuichi Tamaki, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

Discussants:

Dinesh Chandra Devkota, Vice Chairman of the National Planning Commission, Nepal
SavitriKunadi, Former Indian Ambassador to France and Indian Foreign Service (Retired), India
Quang Trung Thai, Chairman, GreenWorld System, Vietnam
Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Founder and Director General, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) and Chairman, India Center Foundation, India
Upendra Yadav, Lawmaker, Foreign Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman, MadhesiJanaadhikar Forum, Nepal
Rohit Gandhi, Correspondent, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Tay Kheng Soon, Principal Architect, Akitek Tenggara and Adjunct Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Moderator:

Yasutoshi Nishimura, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

In this special interactive session on “India Japan Global Partnership and its Global Partners”, Policy Makers, Opinion Leaders and Business Leaders from India and Japan discussed how India-Japan can collectively work for economic stability, growth and peace in Asia and the rest of the world and how can these two countries achieve a broad convergence of interests to create positive developments.

Recommendations :

- Role of India and Japan at the United Nations, disarmament, non-alignment, Global Warming and climate change, maritime security issues with a focus on the regional cooperation to make a contribution towards global peace.
- Possibilities of Japan-India-Nepal Cooperation in various sectors such



as Energy, Tourism etc. based upon relationship of mutual complementarities.

- Possibilities of expanding relationships going beyond the boundaries of India and Japan and trying to involve more countries in the neighborhood with similar interests with a special focus on people to people interaction.
- Possibilities of Joint Partnership amongst India and Japan and Nepal in Africa.
- Focus on Globalization of Knowledge
- Proposal to develop Trans Asia Green Corridor to scale up the knowledge, science and technology in harmony with the systems of nature based upon the Japanese concept of Satoyama.
- Discussions on how Japan can help the State of Gujarat to address:
 - The challenge of cost in its Solar Park initiative: an initiative to provide greener energy to masses at a lower price.
 - The technological interventions required in the developing an eco-friendly fishing industry.
- India-Japan Co-operation for re-vitalization of Nalanda University.





YOUTH, CULTURAL AND NGO FORUM CONVERGENCE OF BUSINESS CULTURES

India and Japan: How Could Two Business Cultures Meet?

Panelists:

Ikka Tsukuda, Grand Master, Holder of Authority, Issa-An, Japan

Jagmohan Chandrani, CEO & President, Japan Business Services, Ltd,
Chairman, Indian
Community of Edogawa, Japan

Mami Yamada, Author and Director Linguistics, Indo Japan Art Institute
Trust; Director, The Japan-India Association, Japan

Smriti Zubin Irani, Member of Parliament, India

Moderator:

Seichi Mizuno, President, Institute of Marketing Architecture Co., Ltd.,
Japan

India and Japan have their own cultures and the social fabric of any culture is shaped by its history which in turn influences the way different countries or cultures conduct business. The Japanese tend to be risk averse and engage in very deliberate decision making processes. They choose to involve all possible stakeholders who may be affected by the final outcome. On the other hand, the Varna or Caste System, wherein roles and responsibilities were defined according to the caste of an individual is known to have played a significant role in the decision making process of Indian individuals. The session focused on how can these not completely dissimilar and yet unique business cultures meet in the 21st Century. People from India and Japan need to learn business practice and mind set of business needs in order to have a good business relationship. India's is preparing itself for the next phase. We are historically placed in a situation where we apply the best of the mind to the world to our growth, the best of the mind of the world to enrich our culture and our growth is now possibly relevant to harmony agreements.



Recommendations :

- Japan has imported civilization from the west and Japan has progressed in its economy and technology and at the same time culture unique to Japan and great heritage from Japan may be lost to a certain extent over the course of catching up. We need to reconfirm our cultures and try to promote exchange of cultures
- The real challenge is to really advance the civilization and harmonize humanity and technology
- Young people in Japan can be a better to bring this culture in to the future and that's a lot Indian people can learn from Japan

We have to come back and think what we can do now. We are in a mid of modernization, everything is in revolution, in progress and in the economies what is important that we have come back to the way originally started in our own culture and then you can see a lot of possibilities and really come back to the view on your own culture.





SESSION IN PARALLEL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (CEPA)

Implementing the CEPA: Next Steps And Priorities

Panelists:

Ramakant Goswami, Honorable Minister of Industries, Delhi State Government, India

Masanori Kondo, Senior Associate Professor, Developmental Economics, International Christian University (ICU), Japan

K.S. Srinivas, Special Secretary (Industries), Government of Kerala, India

Randeep Singh Surjewala, Honorable Industries & Commerce, Public Work(B&R) Minister, Haryana, India

Moderator:

Claude Smadja, President, Smadja & Smadja, Switzerland

Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between India and Japan aims to provide greater access to each other's markets and almost double the bilateral trade by 2014. Apart from complimenting trade and investment, CEPA is also a mode and methodology for exchange of human resource. Post CEPA, the technical regulations conformity assessment procedures particularly for drugs, food, cosmetics, and fishery will get new access to the Japanese market offering great opportunity for Indian companies. With substantial reduction of tariffs barriers, the business will grow in the sectors like pharmaceuticals, textiles and agricultural products. In terms of trade and or the movement of people in trade, Japan-India trade is 1\20th of trade between Japan and China. Japanese' perspective India's FDI ranked in top 3 but in terms of trade, India only ranks, 27th or 28th for Japan.

There is a lot of FDI between India and Japan but low in trade the reason being that Japanese FDI to Asian and the China is high because these two countries are manufacturing bases for Japanese firms. Whereas FDI in Japan would only be centered around consumption in the Indian market. CEPA should have boosted investment more than trade. I believe in investment EPA will play a major role for Japanese firms, which will be exporting raw material to India. Now then, in what form do Japanese corporation do manufacturing in India.



Recommendations:

- CEPA should become accumulation of two countries: One having demographic dividends and young buoyant work force waiting to unleash its energy and another which has technological dividends and relevant experience and expertise.
- What Indian firms are looking from the Japanese companies is the movement of people to facilitate, like visas, dispatch of professionals to Japan.
- Need for an holistic system to provide access to the market to the small farmers to get in touch with big buyers and seek help from the organizations.
- In the field of healthcare, build home healthcare kind of paramedics visiting with high tech gadget made in Japan and put some catalytic structures in the form of Institutions to facilitate spawning to such 100 thousands of knowledge enterprises, adding value.
- Delhi has millions of qualified English teachers, Yoga teachers, management consultants, accountants, staff nurses who can avail the special commitments of Japan for entry and temporary profession under the CEPA. The Government of Delhi is eager for the technical collaborations and Japanese building technologies, since the national capital of India falls under the zone 4 and prone to earthquakes.





YOUTH, CULTURAL AND NGO FORUM TECHNOLOGIES FOR WELLBEING

A Session by Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev

The session was led by Sadhguru, a yogi, mystic, poet and a visionary humanitarian. His scientific methods for self-transformation are both direct and powerful, as he presents what is most valid for the contemporary life from the core of yogic sciences. Sadhguru began the session by explaining how one's wellbeing need not be accidental or co-incidental, but something that can be engineered with the help of proper understanding and necessary technologies. Science and commerce are the two major forces shaping the course of life on the planet, today.

These two forces, if managed with vision, wisdom and compassion, can make life pleasant and wonderful for every human being but at the same time, if allowed to go unbridled, they can destroy the very life upon this planet. The tools for our wellbeing can become the tools for our destruction if the necessary tempering does not happen within the human being.

- It is important that each individual addressed this, particularly those who have taken the responsibilities of being leaders. Especially, because the very way a leader thinks, speaks, acts, and every single thing a leader does impacts the lives of millions of people.
- Sadhguru pointed out that the human body is the most sophisticated machine on this planet, and is made out of whatever we eat. So, clearly, there is an intelligence or competence within us, which is capable of doing this miracle. Finding access to this dimension of life and harnessing this intelligence is the key to one's true wellbeing. Describing the mechanics of wellbeing, Sadhguru delved into various methods that could easily be incorporated into one's hectic modern day lifestyles to achieve it.
- Sadhguru imparted "Isha Kriya", a simple yet potent tool that creates such wellbeing, the daily practice of which brings health, dynamism, and peace.





YOUTH, CULTURAL AND NGO FORUM ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Working Together for Equitable and Sustainable Development: A Special Forum for Youth, Culture, NGOs & NPOs

Panelists:

Sanjay Bapat, CEO, indianngos.com, India

Kenta Izumi, Member of the House of Representatives and Former Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet Office, Japan

Madhu Khanna, President and Founder Trustee, Tantra Foundation, India

Huzaifa Khorakiwala, Chief Executive Officer, Wockhardt Foundation and Executive Director, Wockhardt Ltd., India

Ryo Takahashi, Member Committee, AIESEC, Japan

Shoko Uchida, Secretary General, Pacific Asia Resource Center, Japan

Moderator:

Suvendrini Kakuchi, Journalist and Correspondent, Inter Press Service, Japan

The session focussed on discussions on the NGO, NPO landscape in the two nations and its role in Nation building, Environment & Social issues. The Youth aspirations, Intercultural Exchange and volunteering, enhancing role of youth and community engagement in policy decisions and Enhancing individual support and investment – for local, regional and international activities. This session structure set a platform for Youth Organizations and NGOs to share ideas and discuss perspectives and challenges for equitable and sustainable development with the objectives to highlight worthy social, economic and environmental best practices from India and Japan to empower youth as leaders in building alliances across two nations and help address emerging local, national and global issues in the nation building process.

Recommendations:

- Japan India need to work together not just on business and diplomatic issues but also NGO's and help to make youth as future leaders.



- Forming informal committee to draw out some broad generalization and policies mutually agreed upon to creating business partnerships.
- Japan and India can come together based on human values shared between two cultures which can be a investment or gentle pressure group which believes in peaceful negotiations.
- India and Japan have very important role to play in international peace because the tradition of both these counters have lot of tolerance and peace.
- Cultural exchange make people broader minded and tolerant and integrate with larger humanity and plays very important role in the promotion of world peace.
- Provide schools programmes for the Japanese people curriculum and sometimes organize overseas tour.
- Put online separate section for India Japan NGO so any Japanese NGO who want to interact with India and any Indian NGO who want to interact with Japanese can raise question, give solutions and recommendations and corporate volunteering.





SPECIAL SESSION ON THE STATE OF DELHI

Special Session on the State of Delhi

Presentations:

Arvind Chandran, Joint Commissioner (Industries) / General Manager, Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development, India

Ramakant Goswami, Honorable Minister of Industries, Delhi State Government, India

Rajendra Kumar, Secretary, Information Technology / Commissioner (Trade & Taxes), Government of NCT of Delhi, India

Chetan B. Sanghi, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, DSIIIDC, New Delhi, India

Moderator:

Sandeep Mishra, Executive Director, ICSIL (Information Technology Corporation), India

The National Capital Territory of Delhi is one of the fastest growing areas in India. In India the very high urbanization stream is expected to attract a lot of investment in the field of urban infrastructure and provision of basic services. The national capital territory of Delhi would require substantial, financial as well technical inputs for increase in provision of these services. The NCT of Delhi would like to benefit itself from the experience and know how available with the Japanese organizations in the field of technology up gradation of micro small and medium enterprises, establishment of world class incubation center and high tech knowledge industry, technology for clean water, sanitation, solid waste management, construction technology, model multi transportation etc.

Recommendations :

- Viable modes of enhancing opportunities for funding the mega projects which are on their way.



- Delhi has almost 10000 + SME's and Japan's growth story has been repeatedly by its SMEs. Government of Delhi proposes setting up of a Japanese Advisory Cell in Delhi who can help and advice the 10000 SME's to modernize their operation and activities.
- The multi level manufacturing hub having a multilevel state with multi-floor facility having some manufacturing activity for all these projects.
- The transport sectors requires up gradation and modernization in some modes like Delhi Metro, which covers only the larger tracks. The smaller ones and the congested areas require a different mode of transport for which monorail could an option along with the bus rapid transport system.
- Lessons from Japan in waste water management for construction, horticulture usage and cleaning etc.
- The Japanese companies can team up with Delhi to take the projects further for reuse of water or construction of housing or monorail set up , incubation center and operating it so a lot of opportunities exist with land available, policy in place and the willingness to work.





SPECIAL SESSION ON THE STATE OF HARYANA

Special Session on the State of Haryana

Speakers:

Rajeev Arora, Managing Director, Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HSIIDC), India

Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister Haryana, India

Y.S. Malik, FC & PS Industries & Commerce

Randeep Singh Surjewala, Minister of Industries & Commerce, Public Work(B&R), Haryana, India

Vikram Upadhyay, President, Team India Co. Ltd., India

Haryana's has transformed from an agrarian to a vibrant industrial economy competing at par with everyone else on the global platform and eventually positioning itself as leading state in the country. The state has a vision to achieve a double digit growth rate and convert a 30 billion dollar economy in to 130 billion dollar economy in the next decade. Haryana is been a magnet in attracting Japanese investment and this is been possible because of very safe secure atmosphere along with creation of employment opportunities. This state will continue to grow and expand on account of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor on account of its very close proximity to Delhi.

Recommendations :

- Integrated Manufacturing Hub , integrated multimodal logistics hubs spread over areas of 1000 acres by the side of the Dedicated Freight Corridor which will reduce the logistics cost.
- Reliance is working on creating a new city that will join hands with Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor to take Haryana state forward.
- Distribution utilities are having huge investment proposal to strengthen the infrastructure and bring new technologies such as construction of gas insulators substations, use of multi circuit towers, underground cabling and use of better quality conductors.



- The system from Japan will improve the quality of power especially in the National Capital Region of the state.
- Government of Haryana offers investment in smart community development with micro grids that shall provide reliable and cost effective solutions to energy requirement.
- Japan can offer financial, technical and infrastructural assistance in the mass rapid transport system which coming between Gurgaon and Haryana border touching Rajasthan and rapid rail transport system is going to be set up in the NCR region.
- The Government of Haryana's 3I frame work of infrastructure development, Industrial power project and investment promotion.
- Investment opportunities are available under DMIC, the KNP Global Corridor the development of Industrial infrastructure under the PPP model, up gradation of infrastructure and support facilities of the industrial clusters, O&M activities in states, international cargo airport in NCR, setting up of industrial units specially the Small and medium enterprises in Haryana, the skill development activities and the support infrastructure like transport, R&D, medical and health care facilities.





IJGPS 2011: GLIMPSES





CLOSING CEREMONY

Setting the Agenda for the next steps in the Japan-India Relationship amidst the presence of eminent dignitaries, the summit successfully concluded on September 07` 2011.

Addressing a wide array of audience on the closing day of the Summit, the Chairman, India Center Foundation and Founder Director-General, Vibhav Kant Upadhyay thanked everyone for the great support received, pledging to continue efforts in creating a modern silk route between India and Japan. Soliciting the support for the next summit, he extended his special gratitude to the people of India and Japan for making the summit a historic success in the illustrious history of India and Japan.

Expressing his delight that the summit was a great success, which saw an overwhelming response from both India and Japan and pledging to continue the efforts, towards making India-Japan Global Partnership Summit an institution, Sam Pitroda said "When we go back to Delhi next week, lets meet where we can sit down and reflect what we accomplished, what we need to do and get help from our co-chair and then put together a plan not just for the next summit but for the road ahead – summit is not the product but a process: the product is very different, I think we need to keep our eye balls on the end product"

Speaking from a spiritual perspective, Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev spoke about how Indians had a special knack to produce things out of nothing and generate miraculous results out of an absolute chaos. Appreciating the wonderful nature and natural tenor of India Japan Global Partnership, which saw the participation from all sectors of society, he also spoke about the investment opportunities for the Japanese companies in rural India. Expressing hope to have similar impact on the Indian

leadership and the business when the summit happens in India, he suggested the need for regional summits in India and Japan.

Randeep Singh Surjewala commended the summit, pointing out that the discussions spanning across three days were not only fruitful, incisive, pointed and critical but quite analytical as well and opined that both the Indian side and the Japanese side were taking a lot back home to build upon, carry forward and to work together and that was really the essence of this summit. Ramakant Goswami remarked, "This is not closing ceremony, this is a opening ceremony of new relations". He expressed his gratitude to the Japanese for their hospitality and said that the summit was a platform for renewing the friendship and cooperation between the two great civilizations. Conveying his greetings from the Chief Minister of Delhi, Sheila Dikshit, he announced the State of Delhi as the venue for the upcoming **India-Japan Global Partnership Summit 2013 (IJGPS)**.

Appreciating how the summit has been a major event in terms of creating awareness across India and Japan, Claude Smadja, expressed the need to further solidify, expand and strengthen this partnership to a greater extent to do justice to the potentials that exist between the two countries.





SPEAKERS AT THE SUMMIT

1. **Abhay Rangnekar**, *Managing Director and Head - Project & Export Finance, Standard Chartered Bank, India*
2. **Aditya Jha**, *Co- Founder, Guruvantage, India*
3. **Ajay Singh Yadav**, *Honorable Power, Forests and Environment Minister, Haryana, India*
4. **Akira Sakai**, *Water Bureau, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan*
5. **Alok Prasad**, *Ambassador of India to Japan*
6. **Amitabh Kant**, *Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, DMIC Development Corporation, India*
7. **Ananta Padmanabhan Sarma**, *CEO, SIDBI Venture Capital Limited, India*
8. **Anil Razdan**, *Former Secretary, Ministry of Power, India*
9. **Ankur Mehra**, *Co-Founder, Guruvantage, India*
10. **Arun Kumar Gupta**, *Director, Technical and Offshore Services, The Shipping Corporation of India, India*
11. **Arvind Chandran**, *Joint Commissioner (Industries) / General Manager, Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development, India*
12. **Atsushi Oue**, *Former Manager, Asia Group, Marketing & Promotion Department, Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO), Japan*
13. **Atul Kumar Mishra**, *Managing Director, e-Gateway India Private Limited, India*
14. **B. Bhambhani**, *Founder Member and Convener, India Energy Forum and Former Director, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., India*
15. **Bharat Kaushal**, *Managing Director, SMBC Capital India, SMBC Group, India*
16. **Bhupinder Singh Hooda**, *Chief Minister of Haryana, India*
17. **Chetan B. Sanghi**, *Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (DSIIDC), India*
18. **Claude Smadja**, *President, Smadja & Smadja, Switzerland*
19. **D.K. Banwet**, *President, The Indian Society for Training and Development (ISTD), India*
20. **Darshan Desai**, *Managing Partner, London and Mumbai, Euromax Capital, India*
21. **Dilip Cherian**, *Founder and Consulting Partner, Perfect Relations, India*
22. **Dinesh Chandra Devkota**, *Vice Chairman of the National Planning Commission, Nepal*
23. **Dinesh Singh**, *Vice Chancellor, Delhi University, India*
24. **Gagan Kumar Thapa**, *Lawmaker and Congress Leader, Nepal*
25. **George Yeo**, *Former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Singapore*
26. **Girish Sethi**, *Director Industrial Energy Efficiency Division, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India*
27. **Go Yamada**, *Senior Economist, Asian Research Department, Japan Center for Economic Research, Japan*
28. **Gokul Patnaik**, *Chairman, Global Agrisystems, India*
29. **Gopa Sabharwal**, *Vice Chancellor, Nalanda University, India*
30. **H.S. Bedi**, *Chairman and Managing Director, Tulip Telecom Limited, India*
31. **Hari S. Bhartia**, *Co-Chairman and Managing Director, Jubilant Life Sciences Limited, India*
32. **Harsh Manglik**, *Chairman and Managing Director, Accenture India, India*
33. **Haruo Shimada**, *President, Chiba University of Commerce, Japan*
34. **Hideaki Domichi**, *Ambassador in charge of Economic Diplomacy and Former Japanese Ambassador to India, Japan*
35. **Hidehito Ohbayashi**, *Chairman of the Board, Hitachi High-Technologies Corporation and Chairman, Semiconductor Equipment Association of Japan, Japan*
36. **Hideki Hayashi**, *Water Bureau, Yokohama City, Japan*
37. **Hideki Minamikawa**, *Vice Minister, Ministry of Environment, Government of Japan, Japan*



SPEAKERS AT THE SUMMIT

38. **Hiromi Suzumura**, *Internationalization Support Adviser, SME Support, Japan*
39. **Hiromichi Sakamoto**, *Federation of Japan Water Industries. Inc., Japan*
40. **Hiroshi Fujiwara**, *CEO and Chairman, Nano Opt Media; CEO and Founder President, Internet Research Institute, Japan*
41. **Hiroshi Mizohata**, *Commissioner, Japan Tourism Agency, Japan*
42. **Hiroshi Nishizaki**, *Member of the Board of Directors, JFE Steel Corporation, Japan*
43. **Hiroshi Watanabe**, *Executive Director, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), Japan*
44. **Hiroyuki Suematsu**, *Director General, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan*
45. **His Excellency Yoshihiko Noda**, *Prime Minister, Japan*
46. **Huzafa Khorakiwala**, *Chief Executive Officer, Wockhardt Foundation and Executive Director, Wockhardt Ltd., India*
47. **Ichiro Kamoshita**, *Member of the House of Representatives, Japan*
48. **Ikka Tsukuda**, *Grand Master, Holder of Authority, Issa-An, Japan*
49. **Ishimaru Yutaka**, *Kobelco Eco-Solutions Co., Ltd., Japan*
50. **J.M. Hans**, **Chairman**, *Department of ENT and Cochlear Implant, Dr. B. L. Kapur Memorial Hospital, India*
51. **Jagmohan Chandrani**, *CEO & President, Japan Business Services, Ltd and Chairman, Indian Community of Edogawa, Japan*
52. **Jai Hiremath**, *Vice Chairman and Managing Director, Hikal Ltd., India*
53. **Jan Mortier**, *Founder and Executive Director, Civitatis International, United Kingdom*
54. **Jaspal Bindra**, *Group Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer, Asia, Standard Chartered Bank, India*
55. **Jun Kamo**, *CEO & Founder, CMO Worldwide Inc., Japan*
56. **K. Roy Paul**, *Former Secretary, Government of India, India*
57. **K.R. Srivathsan**, *Pro Vice Chancellor, IGNOU, India*
58. **K.V. Kesavan**, *Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation (ORF), India*
59. **Kaieda Banri**, *Member House of Representatives and Former Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan*
60. **Kan Suzuki**, *Former Senior Vice Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan*
61. **Katsuichi Uchida**, *Vice President, Waseda University, Japan*
62. **Kazunari Yoshimura**, *Representative, Global Water, Japan*
63. **Kazuo Inamori**, *Honorary Chairman, Kyocera, Japan*
64. **Kazuya Kubota**, *Manager, Global Water Business Division, City of Kitakyushu, Japan*
65. **Keisuke Sasaki**, *Director, Design Policy Office, METI, Japan*
66. **Kalikes N. Singh Deo**, *Member of Parliament, India*
67. **Kenichi Arai**, **Director**, *Benesse Educational Research & Development Center, Japan*
68. **Kenji Goto**, *Deputy Director General for International Regional Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan*
69. **Kenichi Iga**, *President, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan*
70. **Kenji Iba**, *Professor, Meisei University, Japan*
71. **Kenta Izumi**, *Member of the House of Representatives and Former Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet Office, Japan*
72. **Khim Lal Devkota**, *Lawmaker & UCPN (Maoist) Leader, Nepal*
73. **Kiyoshi Yamada**, *Vice Chancellor, Tokai University, Japan*
74. **Koji Omi**, *Founder and Chairman, Science and Technology in Society Forum (STS) and Former Finance Minister, Japan*
75. **Kosuke Kurokawa**, *Professor, Solutions Research Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan*



SPEAKERS AT THE SUMMIT

76. **Kotaro Takemura**, *Director General, Water Security Council of Japan, Japan*
77. **Krishan Khanna**, *Chairman, i2K Solutions, India*
78. **Kuldip Sharma**, *Speaker Vidhan Sabha, Haryana, India*
79. **Kunihiko Shimada**, *Special Advisor to the Minister of Environment and CEO, KS International Strategies, Inc., Japan*
80. **M.M. Pant**, *Former Pro Vice Chancellor, IGNOU and Chairman, Planet Eduworld, India*
81. **M.V. Rajashekhara**, *Former Minister of State for Planning, Government of India, India*
82. **Madhav Kumar Nepal**, *Former Prime Minister, Nepal*
83. **Madhu Khanna**, *President and Founder Trustee, Tantra Foundation, India*
84. **Mami Yamada**, *Author and Director Linguistics, Indo Japan Art Institute Trust; Director, The Japan-India Association, Japan*
85. **Manoj Pant**, *Chief Executive Officer, JK Centre for Technician Training and Shankh Inc, India*
86. **Masahiro Fujiwara**, *Chair, Board of Directors, Japan Water Research Center, Japan*
87. **Masanori Kondo**, *Senior Associate Professor, Division of International Studies, International Christian University, Japan*
88. **Masao Yamada**, *Advisor, Chubu Forum, Japan*
89. **Masataka Nakahara**, *Director General, South Asia Division, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan*
90. **Masayuki Shinagawa**, *President, IPCORE Lab Inc., Japan*
91. **Megumu Kurasawa**, *Advisor, Technology and Engineering Operation Division, Chiyoda Corporation, Japan*
92. **Mikio Tanji**, *Director and Chairman, SALESJAPAN Corp., Japan*
93. **Mohd Ilyas Rizvi**, *Vice Chairman, Managing Director, A.P. State Minorities Finance Commission, India*
94. **Monte Cassim**, *Vice Chancellor, the Ritsumeikan Trust, Japan*
95. **Mukesh D. Ambani**, *Chairman and Managing Director, Reliance Industries Limited, India*
96. **N.K. Goyal**, **President**, *Communication, Multimedia and Infrastructure Association of India, India*
97. **N.K. Singh**, *Member of Parliament, India*
98. **Naho Shigeta**, *Managing Director, Info bridge Holdings, Japan*
99. **Naoki Inose**, *Vice Governor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan*
100. **Naoki Tabata**, *Senior Advisor, RHJ International, Japan*
101. **Naoto Kan**, *Former Prime Minister, Japan*
102. **Naoya Tanaka**, *Manager, Waterworks Information Division Iron Pipe Corporation, KUBOTA. Corporation Ltd, Japan*
103. **Navin Raheja**, *Chairman and Managing Director, Raheja Developers Limited, India*
104. **Neelanjan Shome**, *Business, Marketing & Brand Advisor, India*
105. **Noboru Ookubo**, *Vice President, Japan Association for Promotion of Education Technology (JAPET), and Managing Director, Uchida Yoko, Japan*
106. **Noboru Sakai**, *Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology, Faculty of Marine Science Department of Food Science and Technology, Japan*
107. **Nobuo Kishi**, *Member of the House of Councilors, Japan*
108. **Nobuo Tanaka**, *Former Executive Director, International Energy Agency (IEA), Japan*
109. **Nobuyuki Horie**, *National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management, MLIT, Japan*
110. **Nobuyuki Nagashima**, *Director-General, Invest Japan Department, JETRO, Japan*
111. **Om Jain**, *CEO, Just Call - Debt and Equity Syndication, India*



SPEAKERS AT THE SUMMIT

112. **P.S. Rana**, *Chairman, India Infrastructure & Urban Development Co. Pvt. Ltd, India*
113. **Piyush Vedprakash Goyal**, *Member of Parliament, India*
114. **Pradeep Puri** – *CEO, METCO Project, IL&FS Ltd., India*
115. **Prahlad Kakkar**, *Founder and Main Director for Genesis Film Productions, India*
116. **Pranav Gupta**, *Managing Director, Parabolic Drugs Ltd., India*
117. **Pushpesh Pant**, *Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India*
118. **Quang Trung Thai**, *Chairman, GreenWorld System, Vietnam*
119. **R. Raghunathan**, *Chief Engineer, Commissioner of Municipal Administration and President, Indian Water Works Association (IWWA), India*
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131. **Randeep Singh Surjewala**, *Minister of Industries & Commerce, Public Work (B&R), Haryana , India*
132. **Rao Narender Singh**, *Health & Medical Education Minister, Haryana, India*
133. **Ravi Parthasarathy**, *Vice Chairman and Managing Director, IL&FS Securities Services Ltd.*
134. **Rohit Gandhi**, *Founder and Managing Director, South Asian International News and International Correspondent, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, India*
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137. **S. Sridhar**, *Former Chief Managing Director, Central Bank, India*
138. **Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev**, *Founder, Isha Foundation, India*
139. **Sai Narayan**, *Member of the Executive Board, India Center Foundation, India*
140. **Saifuddin Soz**, *Member of Parliament and Former Minister for Water and Environment, India*
141. **Salil Singhal**, *Co-Chairman, Confederation of India Industries Agriculture Council and Chairman, PI Industries, India*
142. **Sam Pitroda**, *Chairman, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (JGIPS) and Advisor to the Prime Minister on Public Information, Infrastructure and Innovation, India*
143. **Samir Mitra**, *Head of National Innovation Cluster, India*
144. **Sandeep Dhupia**, *Executive Director, KPMG India, India*
145. **Sandeep Mishra**, *Executive Director, ICSIL (Information Technology Corporation), India*
146. **Sanjay Bapat**, *CEO, indianngos.com, India*
147. **Sanjeev Asthana**, *Chairman, Ifarms, India*



SPEAKERS AT THE SUMMIT

148. **Sankalp Shukla**, CEO, InfraOne, India
149. **Satish Jha**, Chairman, One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) India Foundation, India
150. **Savitri Kunadi**, Former Indian Ambassador to France and Indian Foreign Service (Retired), India
151. **Seiichi Mizuno**, President, Institute of Marketing Architecture Co., Ltd., Japan
152. **Shachindra Nath**, Group CEO, Religare Enterprises Ltd, India
153. **Shig Sando**, Former Managing Director, Global Business Development, iMode – NTT DOCOMO, Japan
154. **Shinichi Nishimiya**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan
155. **Shinzo Abe**, Co-Chairman, India Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) and Former Prime Minister, Japan
156. **Shojiro Nishio**, Trustee and Vice President, Osaka University, Japan
157. **Shoko Uchida**, Secretary General, Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC), Japan
158. **Shuhei Kishimoto**, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan
159. **Smriti Zubin Irani**, Member of Parliament, India
160. **Sompal Shastri**, Former Union Minister of State for Agriculture & Water Resources, India
161. **Sudheer K. Kuppam**, Managing Director, Intel India, India
162. **Sudhir Choudhary**, CEO, Live India, India
163. **Sumit Dullu**, Head of Education and Training, IAP Company Limited, India
164. **Sunil K. Goyal**, Founder & CEO, YourNest Capital Advisors Pvt. Ltd., India
165. **Surendra Man Bajracharya**, Lecturer, Central Department of Buddhist Studies, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
166. **Sushil Muhnot**, Chairman and Managing Director, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), India
167. **Suvendrini Kakuchi**, Journalist and Correspondent, Inter Press Service, Japan
168. **T.L. Satyaprakash**, Director of Industries & Commerce, Haryana, India
169. **Tadashi Maeda**, Head of Corporate Planning Department, Japan Bank for International Corporation, Japan
170. **Tadayasu Nishida**, President and CEO, Representative Director, Cicom Brains Inc, Japan
171. **Takao Kashiwagi**, Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology Integrated Research Institute, Japan
172. **Takashi Shoda**, Chairman, South Asia Regional Committee, Japan Business Federation, Japan
173. **Takehiko Kawai**, Managing Director Sewerage Business Management Centre (SBMC), Japan
174. **Takahiro Tachi**, Public Control Systems Div., Social Infrastructure Systems Div., Industrial & Social Infrastructure Systems Company, Hitachi, Ltd., Japan
175. **Takuya Kimura**, Assistant Director, Information Economy Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry (METI), Japan
176. **Tamotsu Tokunaga**, Director-General, National Institute for Educational Policy Research, Japan
177. **Tay Kheng Soon**, Principal Architect, Akitek Tenggara and Adjunct Professor, National University of Singapore, Singapore
178. **Tetsuzo Matsumoto**, Chief Strategic Advisor to CEO, Director, Softbank Mobile Corporation, Japan
179. **Tomoyuki Taira**, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan
180. **Topsy Mathew**, Managing Director, Corporate Advisory, M&A , Standard Chartered Bank India
181. **Toshiaki Ohta**, Professor, Kyushu University, Japan
182. **Tsutomu Sato**, Executive Advisor, Japan Association of Travel Agents, Japan
183. **Tsuyoshi Kinoshita**, Managing Director, Cisco Systems, Japan
184. **Upendra Yadav**, Lawmaker, Foreign Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman, Madhesi Janaadhikar Forum, Nepal



SPEAKERS AT THE SUMMIT

185. **V. Subramanian**, *Former Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), India*
186. **Vibhav Kant Upadhyay**, *Founder and Director General, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit and Chairman, India Center Foundation, India*
187. **Vikram Upadhyay**, *President, Team India Co. Ltd., India*
188. **Vipul Kant Upadhyay**, *CEO & Managing Director - IAP Co., Pvt. Ltd., India*
189. **Vivek Kohli**, *Senior Partner, ZEUS Law Associates, Haryana*
190. **Yasuo Sakamoto**, *Deputy Director-General of the Information and Communications Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan*
191. **Yasutoshi Nishimura**, *Member of the House of Representatives, Japan*
192. **Yasuyo Yamazaki**, *President, Research Institute for Growth Strategy Inc., Japan*
193. **Yoichi Ito**, *Deputy Director General, Lifelong Learning Policy Bureau, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan*
194. **Yoichi Washida**, *Senior Researcher, Hakuhodo Inc., Japan*
195. **Yoichiro Matsumoto**, *Executive Vice President, The University of Tokyo (CoE), Japan*
196. **Yoshiharu Shimatani**, *Senior Vice President, General Manager, Technology Sector, Member of the Board, KDDI, Japan*
197. **Yoshihiko Misono**, *Executive Director, Japan Waterworks Association, Japan*
198. **Yoshimi Ishikawa**, *Director General, India Centre Foundation, Japan*
199. **Yoshio Kobayashi**, *Chairman, Norinchukin Research Institute, Japan*
200. **Yoshiro Mori**, *Honorary Chairman, India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) and Former Prime Minister, Japan*
201. **Yuichiro Tamaki**, *Member of the House of Representatives, Japan*
202. **Yuki Inomoto**, *Chief Analyst, Marubeni Research Institute, Japan*
203. **Yuji Take**, *General Manager, Transportation Logistics Division, Mitsui & Co. India Pvt. Ltd*
204. **Yukio Hatoyama**, *Co-Chairman, India Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) and Former Prime Minister, Japan*
205. **Yutaka Arai**, *Director, Food Industry Policy Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan*
206. **Yutaka Tsujinaka**, *Vice President, Tsukuba University, Japan*



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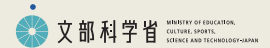


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**Announcement of
INDIA-JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT
(IJGPS) 2013. New Delhi, India. December 27, 2011**





Announcement of **INDIA-JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT (IJGPS) 2013**



The Honourable Prime Minister of Japan, H.E. Yoshihiko Noda, addressed an august gathering on the occasion of the announcement of the 'India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) - 2013.' The IJGPS 2013, to be held in New Delhi, was unveiled by **Shri Dinesh Trivedi**, Union Minister for Railways and **Shri Ram Jethmalani**, Member of Parliament and Former Union Minister of Law and Justice, Government of India.

“ As you know, after taking in office of the Prime Minister of Japan in September, I had the honour of meeting the members of the IJGPS. I strongly felt at that time, that a very large number of people are hoping for stronger India-Japan Partnership.... Japan and

India share universal values as two major democracies in Asia and I am determined to further strengthen the co-operation between the two countries covering broad range of areas that include political, security, economic and otherwise” - **Honourable Prime Minister of Japan.**

IJGPS is an initiative of India Center Foundation. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) is the strategic Partner for IJGPS 2013.

Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister of Haryana, **Shri Arjun Munda**, Chief Minister of Jharkhand, **Dr Rajeev Bindal**, Minister of Health of Himachal Pradesh, **Shri Rajesh Munat**, Minister of Urban Administration and Development, Chhattisgarh, **Shri N.K. Singh**, Member of Parliament, **Shri Vibhav Kant Upadhyay**, Chairman, India Center Foundation and Founder and Director General, IJGPS, **Shri Amitabh Kant**, CEO and MD, DMICDC, **Shri Rajesh V Shah**, Chairman Advisory Board, IJGPS and Co-Chairman and MD, Mukand Ltd., **Shri Hari S Bhartia**, Mentor IJGPS, Past President CII and CMD Jubilant Organosys Ltd., **Shri R.V. Kanoria**, President Elect, FICCI and Managing Director Kanoria Chemicals and other eminent policy makers, business leaders, opinion leaders and academicians were present on the occasion.

Emphasising the importance of Railway Infrastructure in the growth of India, **Shri Dinesh Trivedi** said “Railways are going to be the engine of growth for India. This growth can become much smoother much efficient, much safer with the help of Japan and India would have one of the best and the most safest Railway system in the world.”



Shri Vibhav Kant Upadhyay explained the vision behind the India Japan Global Partnership Summit Initiative, “If 95% of developing and under developed world emulates the same model of development followed by 5% of the developed nations, the world would not be able to sustain. Our initiatives must lead the vision of the new socio-economic framework for development for the 95% who need it the most. India and Japan can pool their strengths together to jointly lead this new framework while engaging and empowering other countries of the region and the world. We had a dream that India and Japan who are the mature partners, can work together for the greater cause of humanity.”

'India-Japan Global Partnership Summit', is a platform for policymakers, opinion leaders, business leaders, media leaders and academicians from India, Japan and its global partners to interact and exchange ideas in a conducive environment to create a Micro Road Map for the Macro Vision which exists in the form of India-Japan Global Partnership and thereby promote collaboration in various sectors such as but not limited to agriculture,



Announcement of INDIA-JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT (IJGPS) 2013



energy, infrastructure, healthcare, banking, information and communication technologies, tourism and education.

Elucidation on how, the holistic nature of the Summit sets the stage for institutionalizing a mutually beneficial partnership between India and Japan, **Shri Ram Jethmalani** said “Japan and India are the two peaceful democracies and we have to take a special note of this phenomenon. Ladies and gentlemen, this summit is not so important for economic, industry or GDP growth, but for the removal of destitution, disease and some kind of self-destruction which civilizations continue to practice.”

Outlining the crucial potential of socio-political and economic relationship between India and Japan in setting a stage for a peaceful, strong and vibrant Asia, **Shri N. K. Singh**, Member of Parliament (India) said, “Indeed if Asia is to become the continent of the 21st century, India and Japan will have a critical role in fulfilling Asia’s ambitions.”

This partnership is expected to bring stability and prosperity in the region by creating chain reactions leading to the creation of state-of-the-art foundation to activate and attain sustainable development for both the countries, which is energy efficient, environment responsible and sustainable.



Evincing strong support, partnership and participation in India-Japan Global Partnership Summit 2013, the Indian States represented by Chief Ministers and Ministers of States, welcomed the Honourable Prime Minister of Japan, taking further the strong India-Japan Partnership to the next level.



Welcoming greater Japanese participation in mutual development of both the nations, Chief Minister of Haryana, **Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda** said, “Presence of large Japanese manufacturing companies like Mitsui, Panasonic, Denso and Honda is a testimony for Haryana’s progressive industrial policy and the sound infrastructure facilities. We appreciate the faith reposed in us by our Japanese partners and we would like to assure them of our continued support and encouragement. I recently lead an official cum business delegation at the India Japan Global Partnership Summit held in Tokyo in September 2011, organized by India Center Foundation. This provided us opportunity to interact with the Japanese investors.”

Congratulating India Center Foundation on the historical IJGPS initiative and expounding on how the States, had the potential to become major participants and beneficiaries of this new socio-economic framework, **Shri Arjun Munda**, The Chief Minister of Jharkhand said, “The State of Jharkhand which is the newly created state, has an abundant natural and mineral resources and would like to work more closely with Japan for evolving new models of development in the state of Jharkhand. I wish all success to this initiative and extend my as well as my government’s full support to the initiative and look forward to more active engagement with Japan.”





Announcement of INDIA-JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT (IJGPS) 2013



Representing the Government of State of Himachal Pradesh, on behalf of the Chief Minister, on the occasion of the announcement of India-Japan Global Partnership Summit 2013, **Dr. Rajeev Bindal**, Minister of Health, Himachal Pradesh said, "I am grateful to Japan for their association with the State of Himachal Pradesh since 2006. We have got big potential of hydropower, horticulture that needs co-operation. Infrastructure development especially roads and tunnels are core areas of investment. We are better in health still long miles to go. I thank Vibhav and his team for giving us this opportunity and Himachal Pradesh would be glad to participate in the IJGPS 2013"

Welcoming the Honourable Prime Minister of Japan, **Shri R.V. Kanoria**, and President Elect FICCI expressed pleasure on the part of FICCI to be the part of next Summit in 2013.



Shri Rajesh Munat, Minister of Urban Administration and Development, representing the Government of State of Chattisgarh, on behalf of the Chief Minister, on the occasion of the announcement of India-Japan Global Partnership Summit 2013, Shri Rajesh Munnat, Minister of Urban Administration and Development, brought the message of support and partnership of the State of Chattisgarh for IJGPS 2013.

The Announcement Ceremony ended with a Thank you Note by **Shri Rajesh V Shah**, Chairman Advisory Board IJGPS and Co-Chairman and MD, Mukand Ltd.





GLIMPSES



Shri N.K. Singh, Member of Parliament (India), Shri Rajesh Munat, Minister of Urban Administration and Development, Chhattisgarh, Shri R. V. Kanoria, President Elect, FICCI, Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO and MD, DMICDC, H.E. Yoshihiko Noda, Shri Arjun Munda, Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, Shri Vibhav Kant Upadhyay and Dr. Rajeev Bindal, Health Minister, Himachal Pradesh at the occasion.



Honourable Prime Minister of Japan, H.E. Yoshihiko Noda and Shri Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Chairman, India Center Foundation and Director General, IJGPS, at the Announcement Ceremony of IJGPS-2013.



H.E. Yoshihiko Noda with Shri Vibhav Kant Upadhyay and Shri Rajesh V Shah, Chief of Advisory Board, India Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS), Co-Chairman and Managing Director, Mukand Limited.



Dr. Rajeev Bindal, Minister of Health, Himachal Pradesh, presenting the traditional hat to H.E. Yoshihiko Noda, Honourable Prime Minister of Japan also in picture - Shri Dinesh Trivedi, Union Minister for Railways.



Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO & MD, DMICDC, Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, H.E. Yoshihiko Noda, Honourable Prime Minister of Japan and Shri Dinesh Trivedi, Union Minister for Railways greeting the Honourable Prime Minister.



GLIMPSES & Media Coverage



H.E. Yoshihiko Noda, Shri Dinesh Trivedi and Shri Vibhav Kant Upadhyay.



Shri Dinesh Trivedi addressing the gathering at the IJGPS 2013 Announcement Ceremony.

Business Line

Initiative to strengthen India-Japan ties

Our Bureau
New Delhi, Dec. 27
The India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) 2013 was launched here on Tuesday by Mr Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan.
The joint initiative of India Centre Foundation and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) aims to forge stronger ties between the two nations.



Mr Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan, with Mr Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister of Haryana; Mr Arjun Munda, Chief Minister of Jharkhand; and Mr Dinesh Trivedi, Railway Minister, in the Capital on Tuesday. — Kamal Narang

SYNERGY

"The synergies between India and Japan are apparent in the fact that while Japan is endowed with technology and capital, India has a young workforce and abun-

dant demand for capital," the Japanese Prime Minister said on the occasion.

He hinted at discussing, among other things, the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial corri-

dor with his Indian counterpart, when he meets him on Wednesday.

The Indian EXPRESS
www.indianexpress.com

NEW DELHI | WEDNESDAY | DECEMBER 26 | 2013

Bullet trains: Japan says will provide latest tech

AVISHEK G DASTIDAR AND SHUBHAJIT ROY
NEW DELHI/TOKYO, DEC 27

THE plan to introduce bullet trains in India moved several steps ahead on Tuesday as Railway Minister Dinesh Trivedi met visiting Japan Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda and expressed his willingness to introduce the world-class Japanese transport system in the country.

"I met the Japanese Prime Minister and told him that with Indo-Japan cooperation, we can build the world-class transport system in India," Trivedi told *The Indian Express*. "I have seen

their presentation and what has impressed me is their safety aspects."

A section of the Japanese delegation will meet senior Railway Ministry officials and further pitch for the trains which run upwards of 300 km per hour on dedicated tracks. The Japanese team has highlighted the fact that in the 47 years of its existence the bullet train system — Shinkansen — has not recorded any accident.

It is learnt that Trivedi has been particularly impressed with the fact that during the devastating earthquake and tsunami, which ravaged Japan in March this year, the bullet



Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda with Haryana CM Bhupinder Singh Hooda on Tuesday.

trains suffered no casualties as their in-built anti-quake brakes came to the timely

rescue. With the high-level Japanese delegation in the

country, officials said the chances of a formal commitment have risen significantly.

Countries like Germany and China have also been wooing the Indian Railways to get a toe-hold in the project. What tilts the balance in Japan's favour is that bullet train technology used by the Chinese for the Beijing-Shanghai line was also partly supplied by the Shinkansen.

Japan will now hold a conference on its bullet trains in January aimed at Indian Railways officials.

The Railways has paved the way for the trains on paper. Six corridors — Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar; Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad; Hyderabad-Chennai; Howrah-Haldia; Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Er-

nakulam-Trivandrum; and Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna — have already been proposed for the ambitious project.

Toshihiro Yamakoshi, director in the office of project development (Railway Bureau) in Japan's transport ministry, told *The Indian Express* in Tokyo that Japan would be offering the "latest necessary technology" for the six corridors that India is planning to develop, spanning over 3,800 km.

"We had briefed Indian Railway Minister Dinesh Trivedi in November this year, and are planning to hold a conference in Delhi in January," he said.

दैनिक जागरण

28 दिसंबर 2011

करेंसी स्वैप करार पर रहेगा जोर

भारत-जापान संबंध

• ढांचागत क्षेत्र में निवेश के लिए जापान को आमंत्रित करेंगे प्रधानमंत्री

नई दिल्ली, जागरण न्यूज़ : डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपये की कमजोरी के मद्देनजर भारत इस बात की पूरी कोशिश करेगा कि जापान के साथ करेंसी स्वैप समझौता हो सके। अगर यह समझौता हो जाता है तो जापान के साथ कारोबार करने वाली भारतीय कंपनियों को रकम अदाएगी में काफी सहायता होगी। माना जा रहा है कि बुधवार को जब प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जापान के प्रधानमंत्री योशिको नोडा के साथ द्विपक्षीय बैठक करेंगे तब नाभक्षीय सहयोग के साथ करेंसी स्वैप के मुद्दे पर भी प्रमुखता से चर्चा होगी।

उद्योग जगत के लोग इस बात को लेकर आश्वस्त हैं कि जापान भारत सरकार के आग्रह को जरूर स्वीकार करेगा। जापान ने इस तरह का करेंसी स्वैप समझौता हाल ही में चीन के साथ वहां की मुद्रा युआन के लिए किया है। जानकारों का कहना है कि जापान भारत का एक प्रमुख कारोबारी साझेदार है और भारतीय रुपये व जापानी येन के बीच भुगतान संबंधी समझौता होने से



भारत-जापान वैश्विक भागीदारी सम्मेलन में हिस्सा लेने जापान के प्रधानमंत्री योशिको नोडा मंगलवार को नई दिल्ली पहुंचे।

भारतीय रुपये में अवमूल्यन पर गेक लग सकेगी। वैसे, दोनों देशों के प्रधानमंत्रियों के बीच बैठक में द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक रिश्ते को प्रगाढ़ बनाने के लिए और भी कई समझौते होने को लेकर बातचीत होगी। दोनों देश के नेता जिस माहौल में मिल रहे हैं वह काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। ग्लोबल मंदी से दोनों देशों की अर्थव्यवस्थाएं प्रभावित हैं। अमेरिका व यूरोप की भरपूर मंदी की वजह से जापान की कंपनियां भारत को निवेश के लिहाज से ज्यादा बेहतर मान रही हैं। दूसरी तरफ भारत सरकार भी

निवेश का माहौल बनाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। जापान की कंपनियां भारत के कुछ गिने-चुने क्षेत्रों जैसे ऑटोमोबाइल, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तक ही सीमित हैं। भारत चाहता है कि जापान की कंपनियां अब अन्य उच्च तकनीकी क्षेत्र और ढांचागत क्षेत्र में निवेश करें। माना जा रहा है कि भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री जापान की कंपनियों को सीधे इन क्षेत्रों में निवेश करने के लिए आमंत्रित करेंगे। दोनों देश दिल्ली-मुंबई औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में भी बुधवार को भेषणा कर सकते हैं। जापान सरकार ने कई बार यह संकेत दिया है कि वह इस परियोजना में मदद करने को तैयार है। 90 अरब डॉलर की इस परियोजना के तहत दिल्ली और मुंबई के बीच कई औद्योगिक क्लस्टर बनाए जाने हैं।

इन दोनों शहरों के बीच अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर की ढांचागत सुविधाएं विकसित की जाएंगी। जापान सरकार मेट्रो परियोजना की तरह इसे भी आसान शर्तों पर कर्ज देने का ऐलान कर सकती है। भारत और जापान के बीच होने वाले द्विपक्षीय कारोबार में इस वर्ष के पहले छह महीने में 24 फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है और यह 13 अरब डॉलर को पार कर गया है। फिलहाल यह भारत व चीन या चीन और जापान के बीच होने वाले द्विपक्षीय कारोबार से काफी कम है।

जनसत्ता

बुधवार 28 दिसंबर, 2011



नई दिल्ली में मंगलवार को भारत-जापान वैश्विक साझेदारी सम्मेलन के दौरान जापान के प्रधानमंत्री योशिको नोडा से हाथ मिलाते हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री भूपिंदर सिंह हुड्डा।



Media Coverage

hindustantimes HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 2011

Japan PM in Delhi, currency pact soon

SWAP DEAL Move to open new window for Indian companies to raise yen-denominated loans at cheaper rates

HT Correspondent
tntan@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda arrived in India on Tuesday for a two-day visit with a power-packed economic and business agenda including a multi-billion dollar bilateral currency swap pact. The deal aims at preventing adverse contagion effects during crises fuelled by speculative investment, a move likely to stem the rupee's fall.

This is Noda's first visit to India since he became the Japanese Prime Minister in September.

Currency swaps involve an exchange of cash flows in two different currencies. By its special nature, these instruments are used for hedging risk arising out of volatility in the foreign exchange markets.

The agreement would effectively mean that Japan will accept rupees and give dollars to India up to a stipulated limit, and similarly India will take yen and send dollars to Japan if speculators seek to thrash down



Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda with Haryana CM Bhopinder Singh Hooda (L) and railway minister Dinesh Trivedi in New Delhi. SONU MEHTA/HT

the respective currencies.

The idea is to allow a country that finds itself with short-term liquidity problems to borrow from its partners' foreign reserves to absorb heavy selling pressure on its currency.

The move might also open up a new window for Indian corporates to raise yen denominated loans at extremely cheap rates. The Japanese central bank have kept its interest rates nearly zero over the last ten years.

While the exact quantum of the currency swap deal has not been announced, sources indicated that it would be more than \$10 billion. Under the framework, Japan would swap up to \$5 billion for Indian rupee to prevent any currency crisis in India. India would swap up to \$5 billion for yen if Japan were in trouble.

"It's cost effective tool of achieving the strategic objective of demonstrating regional cooperation," a government official said.

नईदुनिया

बुधवार, 28 दिसंबर 2011



नई दिल्ली में मंगलवार को भारत-जपान वैश्विक भागीदारी सम्मेलन में जपान के प्रधानमंत्री योशिहिको नोदा के स्वागत में मुख्यमंत्री भूपिंडर सिंह हुड्डा और रेल मंत्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी। फोटो : रवि बच्च

सहारा 28 दिसंबर • 2011

जापानी तकनीक और भारतीय हाथ मिलें तो बदलेगी दुनिया की तस्वीर

जापान के प्रधानमंत्री योशिहिको नोदा की राय

नई दिल्ली (एजेंसी)। जापान के प्रधानमंत्री योशिहिको नोदा ने भारत के राष्ट्रपति प्रणव मुखर्जी से मिलने की यात्रा को अत्यंत सफल बताया। नोदा ने कहा कि जापान तकनीक और हिन्दुस्तानी हाथ अगर मिल जाते तो दुनिया की तस्वीर ही बदल सकती है।

श्री योशिहिको ने वह दुमरे भारत-जपान वैश्विक भागीदारी शिखर सम्मेलन की घोषणा के अगस्त पर निम्नो द्वारा आयोजित एक सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता करते हुए जापान का दृष्टांत जताया। दुमरा भारत-जपान वैश्विक भागीदारी शिखर सम्मेलन कावरी 2013 में नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया जाएगा। श्री योशिहिको ने भारत को तीन दिन

द्विपक्षीय रिश्तों को मजबूती

- ▶ नोदा ने सुरक्षा और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना जारी
- ▶ भारत-जपान वैश्विक भागीदारी सम्मेलन कावरी 2013 में
- ▶ दिल्ली और मुंबई के बीच बढ़ते जाते आर्थिक सहयोगों में सहयोग का दृष्टांत है जलवायु

मुकबल होगी। कार्यक्रम में तीन सप्ते दिना किने, हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री भूपिंडर सिंह हुड्डा, उत्तरांचल के मुख्यमंत्री अजय कुमार, पूर्व कर्नाट

को एक वेदपत्र, विभवत प्रोडर के उद्योग शक्ति सहित, अतिथि के सते प्रोडर मुला तक प्रोडर जल को जलक इतिहास मैजुत है। जापानी प्रधानमंत्री ने भारत सरकार के परचा अरो जापाने सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम में देने देते के बीच वैश्विक भागीदारी के पारस्परिक रूप का विकास करने हुए कहा कि जापान के पास कर्मिक और युवा है यथार्थ भारत के पास शिक्षा कर्मिक और प्रारु भवा में संकलन है। वे देते मिल जाते हैं दुनिया को उत्तरे अल सकते हैं।

नोदा ने कहा, 'जापान साक्ष और आर्थिक क्षेत्र जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत के साथ सांघ बनने को दृष्टांत है। जापान ने 90 अरब डॉलर की सहायक शिल्प-मुक्त आर्थिक सहयोग परियोजना में विश्व सहायता में हिस्सा सहाय है।

mint

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 2011, DELHI

BILATERAL TALKS

Japan keen on greater India ties

PTI
feedback@livemint.com

NEW DELHI
Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda on Tuesday said his country is keen to step up cooperation with India in different areas including security issues. "I am determined to further step up the cooperation between the countries in areas like security and economics," Noda said here at a function organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the India Centre Foundation.

Noda, who arrived in the country on Tuesday on a three-day visit, is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on Wednesday. "We will have discussions



Increasing cooperation: Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda.

(with Singh) and the exchange of views with him on various projects including the DMIC (Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor) project," he said. Japan has shown an interest in a financial partnership on

the \$90 billion DMIC project, aimed at creating world-class industrial infrastructure along the Delhi-Mumbai Rail Freight Corridor that is under implementation.

Termining the bilateral relationship between the two countries as "complementary", Noda said that while Japan has the technology and capital, India has a young workforce as well as abundant demand for infrastructure.

"On the economic front, there still remains plenty of potential for beneficial mutual cooperation. Already over 800 Japanese companies have invested in India," he said.

India-Japan bilateral trade has shown a robust increase of 24% at \$13.2 billion during January-September period on the back of a mutual free trade agreement.

Under the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, the two countries have slashed duties on a large number of items of trade. Significantly, Japan has given access to Indian pharmaceutical products.



Media Coverage



THE ECONOMIC TIMES | NEW DELHI | THURSDAY | 29 DECEMBER 2011

JAPAN

A BUSINESS REPORT

AN INTERNATIONAL REPORT FROM THE ECONOMIC TIMES



Yoshihiko Noda, Honourable Prime Minister of Japan at the Announcement Ceremony of IJGPS 2013, December 27, 2011. Amitabh Kant: CEO and MD, DMICDC, Bhupinder Singh Hooda: Chief Minister of Haryana, Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Founder and Director General, IJGPS and Chairman, ICF, Yoshihiko Noda, Honourable Prime Minister of Japan, Dr. Rajeev Bindal, Health Minister, Himachal Pradesh, Dinesh Trivedi, Union Minister for Railways and Arjun Munda, Chief Minister of Jharkhand

INDIA - JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT 2013 ANNOUNCED

The Honourable Prime Minister of Japan, H.E. Yoshihiko Noda, today addressed an august gathering on the occasion of launch of the 'India-Japan Global Partnership Summit (IJGPS) 2013.' The IJGPS 2013, to be held in New Delhi, was officially unveiled by Mr. Dinesh Trivedi, Union Minister for Railways and Mr. Ram Jethmalani, Member of Parliament and Former Union Minister of Law and Justice. IJGPS is an initiative of India Center Foundation and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) is the strategic Partner for IJGPS 2013. Mr. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister of Haryana, Mr. Arjun Munda, Chief Minister of Jharkhand, Dr. Rajeev Bindal, Minister of Health of Himachal Pradesh, Mr. Rajesh Munat, Minister of Urban Administration and Development, Chhattisgarh, Mr. N.K. Singh, Member of Parliament, Mr. Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Chairman India Center Foundation and Founder and Director General, IJGPS, Mr. Amitabh Kant, CEO and MD DMICDC, Mr. Rajesh V Shah, Chairman Advisory Board IJGPS, IJGPS and CMD and MD Mukand Ltd., Mr. Hari S Bhartiya, Mentor IJGPS, Past President CII and C, MD Jubilant Organosys Ltd., eminent policy makers, business leaders, academicians were present on the occasion.

I strongly felt at that time, that a very large number of people are hoping for stronger India-Japan Partnership.... Japan and India share universal values as two major democracies in Asia and I am determined to further strengthen the co-operation between the two countries covering broad range of areas that include political, security, economic and otherwise". Honourable Prime Minister of Japan.

Emphasising the importance of Railways Infrastructure in the growth of India, Mr Dinesh Trivedi said "Railways are going to be engine of growth for India. This growth can become much smoother much efficient, much safer with the help of Japan and India would have one of the best and the most safest Railway system in the world."

Mr Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Chairman India Center Foundation and Founder and Director General, IJGPS explained the vision behind the India Japan Global Partnership Initiative. "If 95% of developing and under developed world emulates the same model of development followed by 5% of the developed nations, the world would not be able to sustain. Our initiatives must lead the vision of the new socio-economic framework for development for the 95% who need it the most. India and Japan can pool their strengths together to jointly lead this new framework while engaging and empowering other countries of the region and the world."

"As you know after taking in office of the prime minister of Japan in September, I had the honour of meeting



Rajesh Munat, Minister of Urban Administration and Development, Chhattisgarh, R.V.Kanoria, President Eject, FICCI, Bhupinder Singh Hooda: Chief Minister of Haryana, Amitabh Kant: CEO and MD, DMICDC, Yoshihiko Noda-Honourable Prime Minister of Japan, Arjun Munda, Chief minister of Jharkhand, Dinesh Trivedi, Union Minister for Railways, Vibhav Kant Upadhyay- Founder and Director General, IJGPS and Chairman, ICF, and Dr. Rajeev Bindal, Health Minister, Himachal Pradesh



Yoshihiko Noda recounting his 'Himachal Hat' experience to Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Chairman of India Center Foundation



Rajesh V Shah, Chairman Advisory Board, IJGPS, Chairman and MD, Mukand Limited



Media Coverage

About India Center Foundation

India Center Foundation (ICF) is a non-partisan and not-for-profit organization working as a CATALYST in nation building processes of India through its various socio-economic initiatives. Committed to this cause for more than a decade, IC has taken several unique initiatives that can potentially address many of our challenges in India, Asia and rest of the world.

Inspired by Japan's vitality & restless pursuit to develop the country into an international leader, IC has also taken several initiatives to catalyze new interactions at all levels between Japan & India, to further encourage mutual understanding, co-operation, & trust & lay a strong foundation for a new socio-economic framework that is energy-efficient, environmentally responsible & sustainable, which will contribute to peace, stability & economic growth in Asia & rest of the world.

Vibhav Kant Upadhyay is an emerging leader & a well-known contributor in national & international development process. Known for his statesmanship, macro-vision & a holistic approach on integrated development, His vision, initiatives, commitment to finding solutions for energy, food & environmental challenges will help the nation be energy efficient, environmentally responsible, sustainable & agriculturally are supported & appreciated by top policy makers, business & opinion leaders from many countries around the world. He is the Founder and Director General of India Japan Global Partnership Summit and Chairman of India Center Foundation.



Part - 02



Yoshino Mori, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Yukio Hata, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Naoto Kan, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Yoshihiko Noda, Honourable Prime Minister of Japan on September 5, 2011 at IJGPS 2011, Tokyo, Japan

INDIA-JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP SUMMIT 2011: GLIMPSES

IJGPS 2011, held from 5-7 September at Prince Park Tower Hotel, Tokyo, Japan, provided a platform for a face-to-face interaction amongst 100 top business leaders, policy makers, opinion leaders, media leaders & academicians. The Summit held with the aim of expanding, reinvigorating & creating stronger socio-economic framework for cooperation between India & Japan achieved a breakthrough by further bringing closer the dynamics between the two nations. Organized at the behest of ICF, the summit saw participation from India, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia, United States, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada and Nepal. With 40 theme specific sessions, focusing largely on Agro-Economy, Pharma and Healthcare, Environment and Energy, Infrastructure, ICT, Media and Entertainment, Manufacturing and Engineering, Tourism and Hospitality, Banking and Finance, Policy Issues, Education and other services spread across three days, the summit had more than 250 experts interacting & speaking on these subjects of interest of India & Japan. Official delegations from Haryana, Delhi, Kerala, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Jharkhand & Andhra Pradesh attended the Summit. Barmarked by the attendance of PM of Japan, Yoshihiko Noda & a special written message from the PM of India, Manmohan Singh, read out by the Ambassador of India in Japan, the Summit saw the presence of a wide galaxy of dignitaries including four former PMs of Japan Shinzo Abe, Yukio Hata, Mori & Naoto Kan besides Sanjit Prasad, Chairman of India Japan Global Partnership Summit, Mukesh Ambani, Chairman Reliance Industries Ltd, Takashi Ito, Chairman South Asia Regional Committee, Rajesh V. Shah, Co-Chairman of ICF and ICF. Setting the Agenda for the next steps in the Japan-India Relationship amidst the presence of eminent dignitaries, the summit successfully concluded on September 07, with the State of Delhi announcing its partnership for IJGPS 2013 & as the venue for the next summit to be held in India.



Yoshihiko Noda, Prime Minister of Japan and Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Founder and Director General, IJGPS and Chairman, ICF



Yoshihiko Noda, Honourable Prime Minister of Japan, Dinesh Trivedi, Union Minister for Railways and Vibhav Kant Upadhyay, Director General, IJGPS and Chairman, ICF

Part - 04

MAJOR FOCUS AREAS OF IJGPS 2013

IJGPS 2013 will largely focus on generating socio-economic models of development in the fields

- a) **Infrastructure:** Railways, Coastal Freight Corridor, Multi-Nodal Logistics Parks, Real Estate and Model Townships, Mass Transit Systems and Water Management
- b) **Agro-Economy (Smart Agriculture and Knowledge Corridor):** Food and Agro-Processing Industries, Power Industries, Packaging and Preservation Industries
- c) **Healthcare (Health Corporation of India):** Developing a vision for affordable healthcare based on PPP Model with participation of Governments, Healthcare Companies, Financial Institutions, Insurance Companies, Equipment Manufacturing Industries, Research and Development Institutes, Pharmaceutical and Generic Medicines Manufacturers
- d) **Trans-Asia Buddhist Circuit:** Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Transport Industry, Recreation and Entertainment Industry, Social Infrastructure Development Organizations
- e) **Energy Security:** Power Generation Companies- Non-Renewable, Manufacturers and Suppliers of Solar Power Products/ Accessories, Renewable Power Generation Companies, Power Distribution Companies
- f) **Education and Other Services Industry:** Universities, Schools, Academic and Research Institutes, Technical Institutes, Management Institutions seeking Cross-Country Collaborations, Education Solutions and E-Learning Industry
- g) **Banking and Finance Sector:** Financial Institutions and Leading Banks

Part - 03

Part - 05



Media Coverage

The Indian EXPRESS

RESURGENT JAPAN

WEDNESDAY | DECEMBER 28 | 2011



Taking relations to the next level

Propelled by summit-level exchanges, relations between India and Japan have become stronger during the past few years. Special emphasis has been given to strengthening economic relations, and a slew of initiatives have been taken in this field. Currently, Japan ranks sixth largest in cumulative foreign direct investment flows into India. The two sides have also launched an Energy Dialogue to promote cooperation in the energy sector in a comprehensive manner. More such efforts are being taken up in a systematic manner by the governments of the two countries to take relations to a new level.

Part - 01

INDIA-JAPAN GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP 2011

IJGPS 2011, held from 5 to 7 September at Prince Park Tower Hotel, Tokyo, Japan, provided a platform for a face-to-face interaction amongst 3,000 top business leaders, policy makers, opinion leaders, media leaders and academicians. The Summit held with the aim of expanding, reinforcing and realising stronger socio-economic frameworks for cooperation between India and Japan, achieved a breakthrough by further bringing closer the dynamics between the two nations. Organised at the behest of ICF, the summit saw participation from India, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia, United States,

United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada and Nepal. With 40 theme-specific sessions, focusing largely on Agro-Economy, Pharma and Healthcare, Environment and Energy, Infrastructure, ICT, Media and Entertainment, Manufacturing and Engineering, Tourism and Hospitality, Banking and Finance, Policy Issues, Education and other services spread across three days, the summit had more than 230 experts interacting and speaking on these subjects of interest of India and Japan. Official delegations from Haryana, Delhi, Kerala, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh attended the Summit.

Earmarked by the attendance of PM of Japan, Yoshihiko Noda and a special written message from the PM of India, Manmohan Singh, read out by the Ambassador of India to Japan, the Summit saw the presence of a wide galaxy of dignitaries including four former PMs of Japan Shinzo Abe, Yukio Hatoyama, Yoshino Mori & Naoto Kan besides Sam Pitroda, Chairman of India-Japan Global Partnership Summit; Mukesh Ambani, Chairman Reliance Industries Ltd; Takashi Shoda, Chairman South Asia Regional Committee; and Rajesh V Shah, Co-Chairman & MD Mukand Ltd.

Important Announcements

Smart Agriculture and Knowledge Corridor for India

The most auspicious and audacious attempt to usher second green revolution for India got a giant leap forward with this announcement by India Center Foundation. With focus on 5Ps, policy, processing, packaging, preservation and power, this corridor is proposed to cover approximately 31% of the total geographical area, covering 12 states of India.

Trans-Asia Buddhist Circuit

The circuit connecting India and Nepal as prime Buddhist destinations was announced at the Summit with a view to look into the possibilities of India-Japan-Nepal collaboration for Trans-Asia Buddhist Circuit while exploring the huge potential that the countries have to offer one another.

Creation of Indo-Japan 2020 Knowledge Hubs
Gavevantage, the Summit Academic Partner, and Cicom signed a MoU for skill development under the aegis of Chief Minister Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Haryana, for creation of 'Indo-Japan 2020 Knowledge Hubs' whereby 600,000 young vibrant, skilled Indians and Japanese will be ready by 2020 to cater to the need of India-Japan skilled Human Resource requirement.

Education and Other Services Industry

■ Proposition for setting up Community Knowledge Enterprises with an aim to change educational process from the current rote mass examinations to more of decentralised learning-centric systems which promote not only education but also widen the knowledge economy, knowledge-intensive products and services, thereby vastly enhancing the quality of education and livelihood opportunities.

■ Linking the already established Indian office of Ritsumeikan Trust to development of India and further spread the base to South Asian region.

■ India-Japan Co-operation for re-establishment and scaling up of Nalanda University
■ Matching India's need to build 2,000 universities, so be able to take the gross enrolment from 11% to 25% with a huge surplus capacity in Japanese institutes of learning.

Japan-India-Nepal Partnership

■ Role of Nepal in India's requirement of clean energy with the help of Japanese technological knowhow. A Public Private Partnership (PPP) model on energy cooperation was proposed where the potential hydro resources of Nepal and technological strength of Japan would supply the impending energy deficit in India and Nepal. The proposed PPP model will create a win-win situation for India, Nepal and Japan. This PPP model will consist of the Indian power companies, Central government, Japan and Central government, Nepal.

■ Nepal can subscribe to the proposed New Agricultural Model and learn from both India and Japan. The output of which can go beyond Nepal and contribute to food security of India as well.

■ Inclusion of Lumbini in the proposed Trans Asian Buddhist Circuit.

■ Japan India Nepal Development Forum, an initiative where anyone can join and give ideas, whether he is a politician or media person, and we can work towards convincing the government, which is the eventual executing body and need for a proactive approach in making the Forum a reality.

■ The importance of educational sponsorship and

scholarships in India and Nepal for the opportunity to learn Japanese language, through which the language barrier can be eliminated.

Environment and Energy

■ Proposal and deliberations for setting up of a "Model for Collective Security in Electricity Supply", East Asia, Japan, China, Korea, Russia, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan or ASEAN countries for the energy security of the 21st century.

■ Mutual discussions between the Government of Delhi and Japan for the technical collaborations consistent with Japanese building technologies, since the national capital of India falls under the Zone 4 and prone to earth quakes.

■ Proposal to develop "Trans-Asia Green Corridor" to scale up the knowledge, science and technology in harmony with the systems of nature based upon the Japanese concept of Satoyama.

■ Joint exploration of oil elsewhere to address the problem of energy security

Policy discussions

■ Discussions on the role of India and Japan at the United Nations, disarmament, non alignment, global warming and climate change, and maritime security issues with a focus on the regional cooperation to make a contribution towards global peace.

■ Discussions on kind of funding facilities to Government of India where the fund comes to the local leaders either as very soft loan or the subsidy.

■ Proposal to include Nepal as Global Partner Country for India-Japan Global Partnership.
■ Proposal for Prefecture (Gyantse) State (Indian) decentralised co-operation systems.

Part - 02



Media Coverage

Message from **Vibhav Kant Upadhyay**, Chairman, India Center Foundation, and Founder and Director General, IJGPS



I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to all participants, delegates, speakers, partners, and supporters for your relentless support in making IJGPS 2011 a resounding success. The response from the Japanese and Indian public, businesses, and governments exceeded even our highest expectations.

Fifteen years ago, we at India Center, saw this dream—a partnership between these two wonderful nations. A relationship that transcends cultural similarities and linguistic differ-

ences. A relationship built on trust and reliance on each other's strengths.

The Summit was a brain-storming session of global mag-nitudes. Over the course of three days, we pooled our strengths, our thoughts and our dreams to envision a better world. A world that is responsible to our future generation. A world that understands that resources are finite. A world that understands that the only infinite resources at our disposal are our thoughts and passion.

We worked together to create

a new socio-economic frame-work that would build new avenues for India, Japan and rest of the world.

The Summit brought forth an open architecture of develop-ment that any nation in the world can subscribe to and must because mutual knowl-edge sharing will further lead to a highly vibrant atmosphere of trust and will throw open many other opportunities for business and economic develop-ment. The significance of a global partnership between India and Japan is magnani-

mous. This new framework is revolutionary and I thank everybody who was part of the historic event.

We take this positive message to heart, and are therefore announcing that the next India-Japan Global Partnership Summit will be held in Delhi. We welcome all of those who partici-pated in IJGPS 2011, as well as those who were unable to attend, to join us—this time at the other end of the bridge between our two nations—to reaffirm the bond we have tied with our friends this year.

Vibhav Kant Upadhyay is an emerging leader and a well known contributor to the national & international development process. Known for his strongmanship, macro vision and a holistic approach to integrated development, Vibhav has been working on formulating a new socio-economic framework for Asia & the world, initiated by India & Japan as global partners. His vision, initiatives, commitment to finding solutions for energy, food & environmental challenges will help the nation become energy-efficient, environmentally responsible and agriculturally sustainable. His views are supported and appreciated by top policy makers and busi-ness and opinion leaders from many countries around the world.

Part - 03

Message of H.E. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh

"Economic and commercial ties remain the corner stone of our mutually beneficial relations with Japan; together with the Government of Japan we have launched several flagship initiatives such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor & the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor. I'm encouraged by the steady increase in the presence of corporate Japan in India. I hope that the summit will help to build even stronger bridges between India and Japan."



His Excellency Yoshihiko Noda,
Honorable Prime Minister, Japan

"The two countries share universal values such as democracy, the rule of law and market economy. We are determined to see Japan and India, the two largest democracies in Asia, further deepen the co-operative relationships based on the strategic global partnership both countries announced in 2006."

Honorable Yoshiro Mori, Honorary Chairman, IJGPS and Former Prime Minister of Japan

"This summit has many different stakeholders participating. I hope with this kind of stake holder participation in this summit, we can go a step further with ultimate goal, and together we can."



Honorable Shinzo Abe, Co-Chairman, IJGPS and Former Prime Minister Japan

"If India and Japan can bilaterally strengthen our relationship, I am sure we can also enhance our regional security as well as our economies. India becoming a stronger country will mean Japan becoming stronger as well."

Honorable Yukio Hatoyama, Co-Chairman, IJGPS and Former Prime Minister, Japan

"We have distinguished leaders from each state and each has different issues such as water supply, agriculture, sewage, smart city and environment. Japan can extend cooperation in these areas where especially Japanese small- and medium-size companies can take this opportunity to go to India to start the operation not only for India and Japan but to contribute globally."



Sam Pitroda, Co-Chairman, IJGPS and Advisor to the Prime Minister

"To us, people of Japan are very special; they have shown the resilience, which the world appreciates at the time of recent tsunami. I personally believe we have a lot to learn from you. I personally believe we have a common agenda and I personally believe the time is right for us to work on it and I hope we could start with new thinking at this summit."

Honorable Naoto Kan, Former Prime Minister of Japan

"The relationship between India and Japan is very special. What we really do not have in India we have in Japan, so I think India and Japan have a very complementary relationship. We would like to put in best efforts so that we can produce best results by the cooperation between India and Japan."

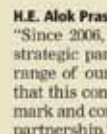


Part - 04



Honorable Madhav Kumar Nepal,
Former Prime Minister of Nepal

"I would like to call all the leaders and the private sector representatives at the summit to take a serious look as the great investment potential of Nepal, such as hydropower, water resources, organic agriculture, forest products, infrastructure development and tourism."



H.E. Alok Prasad: Ambassador of India to Japan

"Since 2006, we have embarked on the global strategic partnership, which covers the entire range of our bilateral relations. It is my hope that this conference will be an important landmark and contribute to the development of that partnership."



Honorable Bhopinder Singh Hooda,
Chief Minister of Haryana, India

"India's buoyant economy, young population and large market combine well with Japan's technological prowess, manufacturing skills and financial resources to create a win-win situation for both the countries. I strongly believe that we can and must synergise our mutual strengths to impart a momentum to Asian as well as global economic growth and prosperity."



Mukesh D Ambani, Mentor, IJGPS & Chairman & Managing Director, Reliance Industries

"This is a great opportunity for our best minds to have a dialogue together. Let the power of great ideas shape the thinking over the next few days and let the spirit of big dreams, engulf us in the process, so that we not only shape a road map for a great Japan-India relationship, that the world can not only follow in the coming century but also build a peaceful, prosperous and a harmonious world."



Amitabh Kant, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, DMIC Development Corporation, India

"Japanese technology has taught us how to bring in world-class technology and bring in programme management to deliver great infrastructure projects and within the time schedules. I think this potential must be fully tapped and we must use this opportunity in the next 30 years to create great synergy between India and Japan where we can create a win-win situation for both India and Japan."



Rajesh V Shah, Chairman, Advisory Board, IJGPS and Chairman & MD, Mukand Ltd.

"We, the people of India and Japan and the businesses of India and Japan, should take advantage of this great friendship and the positive interactions of our political leadership."



Hari S. Bhartia, Chairman and Managing Director, Jubilant Life Sciences Limited, India

"India is a leader in generic products where under the CEPA we will be able to get equal status as the Japanese companies, and I'm sure India companies will play a very important role in reducing the cost of health care in Japan."

Part - 05



ABOUT INDIA CENTER



India Center

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

India Center is a non-partisan and not-for-profit organization working as a catalyst for a stronger India-Japan partnership through its various socio-economic initiatives.

India Japan Global Partnership is one of such initiatives. Inspired by Japan's process of successful nation building and vision for India as a democratic, progressive, peaceful, contributory role model for the world, India Center believes a Global Partnership between India and Japan is symbiotic in nature and shall contribute globally.

Several unique initiatives are taken to catalyze interactions at various levels between Japan and India, based on empathy, mutual respect to encourage cooperation and trust, to motivate both countries to build a strong partnership that will grow organically by synchronizing mutual strengths.

It is our resolve that such Global Partnership encompassing socio economic framework based on energy efficiency, environment responsibility and sustainability will not only form the foundation of peaceful, stable, economically prosperous and united Asia but also rest of the world.



<http://indiajapansummit.org/>