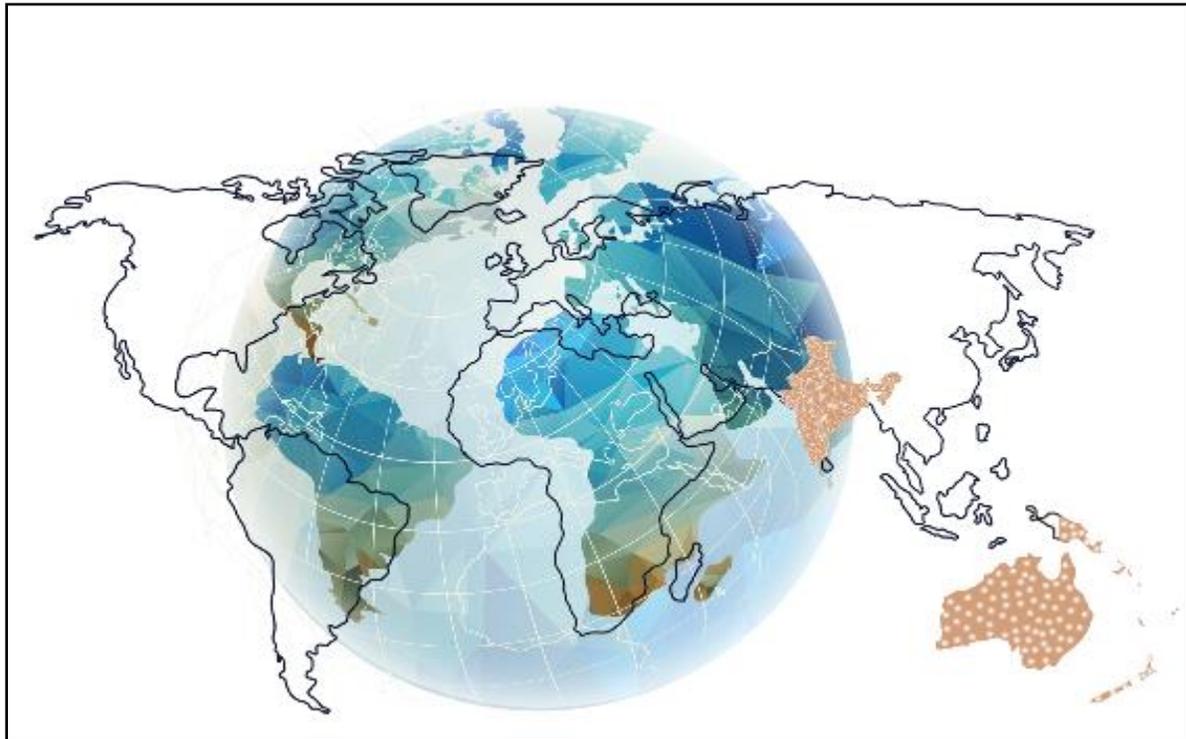


India-Oceania Knowledge Report

October 2020



Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi, India



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Overview of India –Oceania Relations

Oceania is a vast expanse of the world where the Pacific Ocean rather than land borders connects the nation. It includes the continental land mass of Australia and vast area of the Pacific which includes larger island masses of Papua New Guinea and New Zealand as well as the territories of the Pacific Islands. The term Pacific Island Countries (PICs) refers to the fourteen countries scattered in the South-West Pacific Ocean. These are the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Oceania is an increasingly important component of India's Act East policy. The India-Oceania economic relationship has undergone evolution in recent years. Visits by Oceania Ministers and a reciprocal visit by Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in recent years demonstrate the importance both regions are placing on the relationship. Trade and commercial links between the two nations began to deepen since the turn of the century.

India has historically enjoyed very close and cordial ties with Oceania region and particularly with Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

India and Australia have several commonalities, which serve as a foundation for closer cooperation and multifaceted interaction, on lines similar to what India has developed with other Western countries. Both are strong, vibrant, secular and multicultural democracies. During the recent, India Australia Virtual summit, affirming their commitment to strengthening India-Australia ties for the long term, **Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi and the Hon Scott Morrison MP, Prime Minister of Australia elevated the bilateral Strategic Partnership concluded in 2009 to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (CSP).** Under the CSP, both countries decided to work together in the areas of mutual cooperation such as Science & Technology, Maritime cooperation, Innovation, Agriculture and Water resource management, Energy, Education, Tourism and People –to-people connects.

India and New Zealand share historical ties. Bilateral trade between both the countries has much scope for improvement both in terms of quantum and the goods traded. Tourism and sporting links, particularly in cricket, hockey and mountaineering, have played a significant role in fostering goodwill between the two countries. The ever-growing relations between New Zealand and India got a further boost when New Zealand's Foreign Affairs Minister Winston Peters and Trade and Export Growth Minister David Parker visited India from 25-29 February 2020.



India and Fiji relations are historic. Despite vast geographical distances, there are strong cultural links between the countries as 38 percent of Fiji's population is of Indian descent. During Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi's visit to Fiji on 19 November 2014, this special historical relationship received a boost and now India and Fiji are engaged in building a modern partnership on the strong foundations of these cultural and historical linkages.

India and Independent State of Papua New Guinea (PNG) relations were established when the latter got independence from Australia in 1975. India and PNG are Commonwealth countries and enjoy warm and cordial relations. They share commonality of views on most global issues. The two countries have been working closely in international fora including the Commonwealth, NAM and UN.

India's interaction with the Pacific Island Countries is largely driven by the presence of sizeable Indian Diaspora in the region. In terms of institutional engagements, India participates in the Pacific Island Forum (PIF) as one of the key dialogue partners of the Forum. The most important development in facilitating India's interaction with the PICs in recent years has been the formation of action-oriented Forum for India and Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC).

India has provided financial assistance for the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector in Pacific Island countries, helping many small scale entrepreneurs to develop their own business. To provide a boost to economic cooperation, FICCI launched the Business accelerator for FIPIC in September 2015, with the objectives of providing necessary information and facilitation to businessmen on both sides regarding prospects of trade and investment, facilitating meetings between the concerned businessmen and organizing events/trade fairs.

While collaborations are happening, India and Oceania's relationship is yet to develop to its full potential. India can consider Oceania as a strategic region with especially those which create value addition natural resources. There is enormous scope for closer ties between India and Oceania; a sustained engagement would benefit both in the economic, political, and strategic domains.

India and Oceania: Synergies in Sustainable Resources

Resources, from metals to water and soils to biomass, are fundamental to everything people create. Oceania is extremely rich in sustainable resources, minerals and agriculture and rely on their natural resources for subsistence and economic development. India possesses a wide



range of minerals and other natural resources and the diversity of resources gives India a distinct advantage in its industrial development.

India is committed to the efficient and sustainable use of resources. Resource use efficiency is one of the stated objectives of India's National Environment Policy. **India is committed towards Sustainable Development Goal target to achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030. Various schemes introduced by Government of India to achieve this target are: National Mission for a Green India, Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems, National River Conservation Programme, Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development.**

Despite geographical distance, India has been so far successful in reinvigorating development ties with Oceania countries. The strengthening of this relationship holds huge potential both for India and Oceania, as it provides newer markets for India exports and more favorable terms of access to potentially resource rich Exclusive Economic Zones of the Pacific Islands. Resources are, and will remain, a significant component of the India Oceania economic relationship.

The Oceania countries are leading the world when it comes to achieving sustainable development in sectors such as **Renewable Energy, Agriculture, Mining of Rare Earth Minerals and Ocean Resources**. On the other hand, Oceania stands to benefit immensely from India's experience in diverse fields including low cost renewable energy, sustainable agriculture practices.

At the 14th East Asia Summit held on November 4, 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand, Hon'ble Prime Minister Modi announced an Indo-Pacific initiative for the Oceans, which is built on Sustainable Development Goal 14. Under this initiative, conservation and sustainable use of maritime resources is emphasised upon in order to create a safe, secure and stable maritime domain.

It is necessary for both the regions to adopt measures to build partnerships on security and safety, disaster management, sustainable management of resources as well as to facilitate better trade and transport links.

Sectors of Collaboration in sustainable resources are as follows:

Collaboration in Mining

India is home to abundant mineral deposits, and the country's mining sector forms an important segment of the economy. India produces 90 different types of minerals, including fuel, atomic, metallic and non-metallic minerals. Globally, India is the third-largest coal



producer, the third-largest steel producer, the fourth-largest iron-ore producer and has the fifth-largest Bauxite reserves.

There is a huge scope for collaboration in Mining between India and Oceania. Australia’s mining sector has historically played an important role in shaping the country’s national economy. As the world’s largest exporter of iron ore and metallurgical coal, the sixth-largest exporter of gold, and the third-largest exporter of copper, Australia has a sophisticated and export-focused industry with established channels into India.

Australia is a recognised global leader in METS. Australian METS companies have a competitive edge in the following areas:

- Sustainable environmental management and safety experience (mine closures, mine site rehabilitation, groundwater conservation, mine safety)
- Advanced technology and systems (including in underground mining and to raise productivity and product quality)
- Advanced mineral exploration (large parts of India have no, or very little, data on resources potential)
- Initiatives to manage structural change in the mining sector (for example through technical upskilling and increasing awareness of environmental externalities).

India is seeking to improve the utilisation of its mineral resources through scientific and sustainable mining practices and geo-scientific research and development by:

- Expanding its resource and reserve base through greater exploration and acquisition of strategic minerals
- Improving mine infrastructure, human capital and technology
- Enforcing sustainable mining through regulatory changes.

Australia can play a significant role in India’s growth story, not only as a resource supplier, but also as an enabler, helping India modernise its mining sector and improve efficiency.

Critical Metals and Rare Earth Elements: The increasing adoption and use of new technologies, including environmental technologies, will mean India will require commodities such as critical metals and rare earth elements, of which Australia has reserves. India is one of the 10 or so countries that also has its own rare earth reserves and active mining projects. The Indian Government is trying to promote rare earth mineral exploration and production from a very



low base. If India looks to increase its rare earth refining capabilities out to 2035, there may be the opportunity for partnership with Australia.

Indian mine operators can tackle challenges of low productivity, quality and inadequate mine safety by collaborating with Australian METS companies to introduce into India the advanced mining technology and best mining practices prevalent in Australia.

In addition, India can also manufacture and export mining equipment to meet demand from Australia. The availability of labour at a reasonable cost, combined with a host of government initiatives for manufacturing make India an extremely attractive manufacturing destination.

Mining's economic contribution is concentrated in a handful of places in New Zealand and other pacific island countries. Indian industry can collaborate and PICs and share with each other advanced mining technology and best mining practices.

Collaboration in Renewable Energy

India is richly endowed with clean sources of energy. There is high potential for generation of renewable energy from various sources particularly wind and solar, as well as biomass and small hydro. The primary objective for deploying renewable energy in India is to advance economic development, improve energy security, improve access to energy, and mitigate climate change. Sustainable development is possible by use of sustainable energy and by ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for citizens.

Strong government support and the increasingly opportune economic situation have pushed India to be one of the top leaders in the world's most attractive renewable energy markets. The government has designed policies, programs, and a liberal environment to attract foreign investments to ramp up the country in the renewable energy market at a rapid rate. It is anticipated that the renewable energy sector can create a large number of domestic jobs over the following years.

India is committed towards sustainable development goal target to enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology by 2030.

The potential for solar power in India is also immense as the country races to meet its growing energy needs and as solar technology and storage becomes more cost effective. India's demand



for energy is set to outpace domestic supply, providing the largest contribution (30 per cent) to global energy demand growth to 2035.

Oceania's strength in Energy sector can be of utmost importance to India. Australia is currently witnessing high levels of investment in the renewable energy market to meet renewable energy targets set by the federal government. Australia has some of the highest rates of penetration of rooftop solar power systems in the world. India's focus, on the other hand, in the past few years has been on rural electrification and adopting renewable energy in the country. **Collaboration opportunities for India and Australia in the power and renewable sector exist in the fields of energy, power generation and transmission. India can also collaborate with Australia on research programs for renewables.**

Sharing of best practices where Australia has distinct expertise such as sharing experiences on accreditation of solar panels for quality checks, battery storage solutions – bioenergy systems (to help address air pollution) – smart grids and metering – new energy systems related to agriculture.

New Zealand's commitment towards a clean, green and sustainable environment has been remarkable. New Zealand's investments in hydro and geothermal plants have positioned them incredibly well to shift their energy reliance towards sustainable sources. New Zealand's main sources of renewable energy generation come from hydroelectricity, geothermal and wind. The country has set a target to achieve 100 percent renewable energy by 2030. **New Zealand can provide innovative assistance and advanced technologies to India in promoting the growth of renewable energy sector.**

The PICs with their resource-rich EEZs can be attractive sources of natural resources like LNG and hydrocarbons to fuel India's growing economy and can also provide new markets. **India, with its experience in low-cost renewable energy, especially wind and solar power could prove a valuable development partner as the Pacific Islands seek to reduce their carbon footprint and look for innovative climate change adaptation strategies.** In 2019, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a line of Credit of \$ 150 Million which can be availed by the Pacific Island countries for undertaking solar, renewable energy and climate related projects based on each country's requirement.



Collaboration in Agriculture

Agriculture is the biggest employer in India. India is expected to achieve the ambitious goal of doubling farm income by 2022. The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investment in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage.

India is working towards Sustainable Development Goal target to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment by 2030. Various schemes launched by Government of India to help achieve these goals are: Green Revolution Umbrella scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Pradhan Mantri FasalBima Yojana, White Revolution National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, Blue Revolution (includes schemes related to inland and marine fisheries), etc.

India and Oceania have multiple opportunities for collaboration in Agriculture. Australia's agriculture sector is renowned for its high productivity, technological advancement and high quality of produce. Approximately 50% of Australia's land is used for agriculture, with almost half of farm produce exported. Partnering with Indian researches and farmers, Australian services and expertise in agriculture and climate science can contribute to increasing productivity and farmer incomes.

Australia's high farm productivity is a result of using advanced farm equipment and implementing innovative technologies which include IoT and artificial intelligence. **Australia can share their best practices with India and introduce their innovative techniques to in India.**

Australia's has access to milk shed technologies, calving patterns and supplementary feeding techniques that could resolve India's milk productivity challenge. CSIRO in Australia is carrying out several research projects in agribusiness which provide tremendous opportunities for India to enter into partnerships.

Similar collaboration possibilities also exist with universities in Australia engaged in agribusiness based research. India and Australia already have a MoU between ISRO and the Australian Space Agency to map weather changes and its impact on crop patterns. Though India has several agri-universities, a specialized agri-university using Australia's sophisticated technology, research capabilities and know-how can be set up in India, which would contribute significantly to agriculture research in the country. Indian government and private players can collaborate with



the Australian government/companies to implement innovative storage techniques and innovative logistics and handling to address storage issues in India.

In order to achieve our goals of food sufficiency and productivity, India can partner with Australia for building capacity in Agri sciences, land-water resource management, logistical and supply chain improvements, joint research development to improve agricultural productivity.

New Zealand has a comparative advantage with regard to agricultural technologies, supply chains and logistics, with an admirable reputation for meat, dairy, and horticultural industries. This provides immediate opportunities for increased engagement between India and New Zealand's agribusiness and agritech sectors. The food processing companies of New Zealand can join hands with Indian domestic players to introduce them to new technologies.

The larger Pacific island countries are agrarian societies, with agriculture – both subsistence and commercial – being the main source of employment and livelihoods. Agriculture provides a significant proportion of net export earnings for Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. There is scope to expand export markets by more effectively targeting Pacific island communities in New Zealand, Australia which offer a significant market for various horticultural products, including root crops.

Collaboration in Ocean Resources/ Marine Resources

India has an exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million sq. km and a long coastline of 8,118 km with rich and diverse marine living resources. Government of India is promoting 'Blue Growth Initiative' which focus on utilisation of wealth from the marine and other aquatic resources of the country for improving the lives and livelihoods of fishermen and their families.

Marine resources from Indian Ocean can serve as the backbone of India's economic growth and can help India to become a 5 trillion dollar economy by 2022. Blue economy, through sustainable use of oceans, has great potential for boosting the economic growth.

The dependence of Pacific Island countries upon marine resources has been a vital part of their social and economic development. The coastal and marine ecosystems of the Pacific Islands region are extremely important habitats for sustaining the livelihood of the region's people by providing food and nutritional security. The existence of large Exclusive economic zones (EEZs) makes it important to optimally manage marine living and non-living resources. PICs faces significant development challenges and threats from global warming induced rise in sea levels and extreme weather events.



India is working towards Sustainable Development Goal Target to increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism by 2030.

India has offered its capability to Pacific Islands in Space technology to help in inventory of land and water resources, fish zoning, forest resources management, coastal and ocean studies, weather and climate change and disaster management support.

India and Oceania can collaborate and develop integrative new approaches for management and sustainable development of coastal areas including EEZ; marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas; management of critical uncertainties of the marine environment and climate change.

The two regions can also collaborate and come up with comprehensive and effective monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems which are imperative for the goals of reducing non-sustainable fishing practices and achieving broader sustainable development in the Indian Ocean.

Conclusion

Pacific island countries conventionally rely on development assistance for resource management activities. India and Oceania should explore the opportunities for regional alliances to improve returns from ocean resources and exploit emerging opportunities. There is need for both the regions to jointly develop and embrace practices, approaches and processes that promote sustainable resource use, development and management based on existing experiences. Educating and training people within the region is the best strategy for ensuring the continuity of resource understanding and replenishment of knowledge.

Key takeaways of Session on Reimagining Synergies in Sustainable Resources

India and Oceania are rich in sustainable resources, minerals and agriculture. In an era of accelerating change, there is immense focus on sustainability across these sectors for the better future by economies. The eminent business leaders during the Oceania Session of LEADS 2020: a 4-day global leadership initiative from FICCI discussed how to develop and embrace practices, approaches and processes that promote sustainable development across various sectors.

"LEADS 2020" being organized on FICCI's in-house virtual platform, from October 12-15, 2020 featuring 11 power packed regional spotlights from East to West, curated in a time zone friendly series of sessions. It strives to be a confluence of global leaders for sharing their vision on how Leadership, through business excellence, needs to adapt to an evolving future, keeping Diversity and Sustainability as its foundation.

The **Session on “ Reimagining Synergies in Sustainable Resources”** focussed on how combining Oceania’s significant expertise in sustainable resources such as Renewable Energy, Agriculture, Mining of Rare Earth Minerals and Ocean Resources with India’s manufacturing capacity will create value opportunities for India and Oceania to collaborate for better future.

OCEANIA: REIMAGINING SYNERGIES IN SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES
 TIME: 1115 – 1315 hrs (IST)/ 0545- 0745 hrs (GMT)

HIGHLIGHTS

- We need to reset, reorganise and re-innovate government policies and businesses models, and adopt sustainable energy best practices models around the world, rather than reinventing the wheel, for our energy supply chains.
- Governments around the world must consider policies and taxes which can promote investments in renewable energy sector and enable fulfilment of sustainable goals.
- Oceania region has been embracing renewables, focusing on carbon reduction, developing energy storage solutions and increasing efficiency of solar projects. India can work with them and learn from their experiences by adopting advanced technologies.



Devin Narang
Country Head
Sankatam Renewable Energy
India



Marcelo Castillo Agurto
Head of Business Development
Enel Global Infrastructure and
Networks - Italy



Shri Sidharth Nath Singh
Cabinet Minister, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Investment & Export, NRI, Sericulture
Textile & Handlooms, Khadi & Gramodyog
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh



Mr. Ilham A. Habibie
CEO & President
PT Sibuhari Rokotama, Indonesia



Mr. Ashish Khanna
President
Renewables Tata Power



Mr. Anooj Oodit
Managing Director- Asia Pacific,
Turner & Townsend- Australia

LEADS INDIA 2020
 LEADERSHIP EXCELLENCE ADAPTABILITY INNOVATION SUSTAINABILITY
REIMAGINE THE WORLD
 12th -15th October 2020 (Monday-Thursday)
 A FICCI-Star India Initiative

FICCI LEADS @FICCILEADS · Oct 13

Mr. Sidharth Nath Singh, Cabinet Minister, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Investment & Export, NRI, Sericulture, Textile & Handloom, Khadi & Gramodyog, @UPGovt "Global pandemic has posed many challenges. We need to reset, reorganise, & re-innovate govt. policies & businesses

FICCI LEADS @FICCILEADS · Oct 13

"There is no alternative to a sustainable model as countries have to adopt these sustainable models especially for building resilient and sustainable supply chains, in view of the challenges posed by pandemic." - Mr. Sidharth Nath Singh, Cabinet Minister, @UPGovt

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"Uttar Pradesh has been working on the sustainable development goals of the UN and various ministries have been considering these sustainable goals in their sectors." - Mr. Sidharth Nath Singh, Cabinet Minister, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Investment & Export, @UPGovt



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FICCI LEADS @FICCILEADS · Oct 13

Mr. @devinnarang, Country Head- India, @sindicatum Renewable Energy Company emphasised that there are immense business opportunities with Oceania to develop the full potential in a post-pandemic world.

#LEADS2020 #GlobalBusinessSummit #GlobalLeaders



🗨️ ↻️ 2 ❤️ 1 📤



FICCI Retweeted

FICCI LEADS @FICCILEADS · Oct 13

Mr. Ilham A. Habibie, CEO & President, PT Ilthabi Rekatama, Indonesia emphasised that governments have to consider policies and taxes which can promote investments in the renewable energy sector and enable the fulfillment of sustainable goals.

#LEADS2020 #GlobalBusinessSummit

2 3

FICCI LEADS @FICCILEADS · Oct 13

Mr. Anooj Oodit, MD @turnertownsend shared that Australia has been embracing renewables by maximising on the opportunities in renewables, focusing on carbon reduction & creating a conducive environment across states, developing energy storage solutions to meet growing demands.

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Mr. Marcelo Castillo Agurto, Head of Business Development, Enel Global Infrastructure and Networks, Italy highlighted the efforts of Italy such as the transformation of waste to electricity, electric vehicles, and smart industrial processes to promote sustainability in Italy.



Interaction icons: Comment, Retweet, Like, Share

FICCI LEADS @FICCILEADS · Oct 13

"India has leapfrogged in the renewable energy sector in last 10 years, and we can achieve more in this sector from Australia especially rooftop solutions and energy storage solutions." - Mr. Ashish Khanna, President-Renewables, Tata Power India



Interaction icons: Comment, Retweet, Like (1), Share



Annexure 1: Press Release of Oceania Session

Need to reset, reorganize & re-innovate govt policies and businesses: UP Cabinet Minister Sidharth Nath Singh

UP working towards 20GW of RE; scope for bigger players under the Open Access System policy

NEW DELHI, 13 October 2020: Mr Sidharth Nath Singh, Cabinet Minister, MSME, Investment & Export, NRI, Sericulture, Textile & Handloom, Khadi & Gram Udyog, Govt of Uttar Pradesh today said that India has a diversity of natural resources that give it a distinct position to lead the global economy, particularly sustainable global economy. Therefore, it is a stated policy of the Govt of India, along with the state governments, that to address India's national environment, resources need to be used efficiently.

Addressing the Oceania Session of Reimagining Synergies in Sustainable Resources during the 4-day '**LEADS 2020**', organized by **FICCI**, **Mr Singh** said that there is a need to reset, reorganize and re-innovate government policies and businesses both at central and state levels. "The national development policy is to work on SDGs, but the global pandemic has thrown challenges to all of us and these challenges need remodelling in all our policy frameworks," he said.

He further said, "We have been working on UN SDGs since last year. Almost all ministries have adopted these after a brainstorming session with IIM, Lucknow."

The Atmanirbhar Bharat vision of the PM means more synergies are needed with the world. "The Jal Mission is one of the most important visions of the PM. The Uttar Pradesh government is hopeful that by 2022, we will be able to ensure each household with pipe water and each farmland to be irrigated," **Mr Singh** added.

This also has larger ramifications, said **Mr Singh**. "From the sustainable side, it completely changes the farm economy. Doubling of farmer's income is possible because there is a model that is sustainable and innovative. Also, the simple task of providing everyone with pipe water elevates the ease of living phenomenally," he said.

In laying down his thoughts for the energy sector, **Mr Singh** said that there is a 6 per cent drop in demand, globally, hence, it is important for all of us to address this globally as well. "Some countries have better technologies and innovative systems for renewable energy. For those countries that haven't developed at that scale, we can join hands, and India would be very happy to do so." Renewable energy (RE) is an important factor, and the state government is working towards 20GW of RE. While many big players have already joined hands but there is still huge scope for others under the Open Access System policy, he added.



Mr Singh stated that UP is ready to collaborate with countries for artisanal goods to improve rural economy and create markets for each other thereby making a change to our economies. Opportunities are available collaborate and bring synergies together, we need a sustainable supply chain model that would be resilient and equitable.

“I commit myself and the Govt of UP to Oceania countries to bring strategic partnerships with each other in order to develop a sustained engagement that will give an economic political and will create value addition particularly in our natural resources,” emphasized Mr Singh.

Mr Ilham A Habibie, CEO & President, PT Ilthabi Rekatama, Indonesia stressed on the potential for opportunities in renewable energy sector especially geothermal, hydro, wind, solar and marine and tidal energy in Indonesia.

Mr Marcelo Castillo Agurto, Head of Business Development, Enel Global Infrastructure and Networks- Italy highlighted the efforts of Italy such as transformation of waste to electricity, electric vehicles and smart industrial processes like metering, to promote sustainability in Italy. He also emphasized on the importance of sustainable businesses and sustainable incentive regulation by the governments in order to keep with growing demand in cities.

Mr Anooj Oodit, MD, Asia Pacific, Turner & Townsend, Australia shared that Australia has been embracing on renewables by maximizing on the opportunities in renewables , focusing on carbon reduction and creating conducive environment across states, developing energy storage solutions such as lithium ion batteries to meet the growing demand.

Mr Devin Narang, Country Head- India, Sindicatum Renewable Energy Company, said, “India is slated to grow at over 10 per cent next year. With programmes by the central govt on RE, clean air programmes, Swachh Bharat Mission, and others, India is well on its way to sustainable development goals. India would also like to learn from the experiences of other countries. This will be the beginning of learning and hopefully we will leave behind a better world for generations to come.

“There are immense opportunities for Indian businesses specially with Oceania countries. While collaborations are happening, India and Oceania’s relationship is yet to develop to its full potential in post pandemic world,” added Mr Narang.

Mr Ashish Khanna, President- Renewables, Tata Power India talked about that India has leapfrogged in renewable energy sector in last 6-7 years, and we can achieve more in this sector with best practices from Australia especially rooftop solutions and energy storage solutions. He also spoke about enabling policy environment for renewable adoption by Agriculture sector, to reach our full potential while providing sustainable power to that crucial segment of our economy.



MEDIA RELEASE

<http://www.uniindia.com/need-to-reset-reorganize-re-innovate-govt-policies-businesses-sidharth-nath-singh/business-economy/news/2198541.html>

Annexure 2: Trade & Investment statistics between India and Oceania

Trade Relationship

- Total trade between India & Oceania amounted to **USD 13,780.247million** in 2019–20. India's exports to Oceania decreased by 16.54% to **USD 3,358.63** million in 2019-20 and imports over the same period decreased by 25.23 % to **USD 10,402.61** million. India's top trading partners from Oceania region are: **Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea.**

India's Trade with Oceania Region (In USD Million)

S.NO.	COUNTRY	EXPORTS FROM INDIA (2019-20)	IMPORTS TO INDIA (2019-20)	TOTAL TRADE (2019-20)
1.	AUSTRALIA	2,852.14	9,782.22	12,634.36
2.	FIJI ISLAND	55.70	0.57	56.27
3.	KIRIBATI REP	0.39		0.39
4.	NAURU RP	0.14	0.07	0.21
5.	NEW ZEALAND	378.55	521.83	900.38
6.	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	56.02	55.70	111.72
7.	TIMOR LESTE	6.33		6.33
8.	SOLOMON IS	2.04	38.97	41.01
9.	TONGA	0.66		0.66
10.	TUVALU	0.00		0.00
11.	VANUATU REP	2.42	0.26	2.68
12.	SAMOA	4.25	3.00	7.25
	Total	3,358.63	10,402.61	13,780.24

Source: Department of Commerce

- Major items of export from India to Oceania** are Plastics, Pharmaceuticals, Sugar, Apparels & Textiles, Surgical Instruments, Refined Petroleum, medicaments, Railway vehicles including hover-trains, Pearls & Gems, Jewellery , fixed vegetables fats and oils while **India's major imports from Oceania** are Coal, copper ores & concentrates, Gold, vegetables, wool & other animal hair, fruits and nuts, lentils , Pigments, Paints and Varnishes , Electrical Machinery, Plastic and articles thereof, Ships, boats and floating structures and etc.



Investment Relationship

- Australia is the most active foreign investor from the Oceania region. Australia ranked 25th in terms of India's FDI Investment Inflows. According to DPIIT, FDI equity inflows in India from Australia stood at **US\$ 956.00 million** from the period April 2000- December 2019 particularly in sectors such as energy, metallurgical industries, financial services, business services and railway related components. In contrast, **India's cumulative foreign direct investments to Australia as of 2018 were USD 26 million**. The major sectors for investments by Indian companies in Australia were agriculture and mining, manufacturing, construction and financial services.
- According to the DPIIT, New Zealand is the 55th largest investor in India. FDI Inflows from New Zealand to India amounts to **US\$ 66.98 million** from April 2000 -December 2019.
- FDI equity inflows in India from Fiji stood at **US\$ 5.07 million** from the period April 2000- December 2019.
- **Key Indian Companies present in Oceania are:** Adani, Freshworks, Ola, Jindal Steel, Wipro, Lanco, Infosys, State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Aditya Birla Group, Tech Mahindra, HCL, Apollo Hospital, Madras Institute of Orthopaedics and Traumatology (MIOT), Technofab Engineering Limited (Construction), Indian Oven Restaurant Limited (services), Overseas Engineering Solutions (services), Delhi Trading Company Limited (Wholesale & Retail), GCC Exchange Private Limited (Financial Intermediation), Sun Agro Farm Limited (Agriculture & Forestry), Pacific Concrete Solution Limited (Manufacturing), etc.
- **Key Oceania companies present in India:** Rio Tinto, Macquarie Group, Telstra and BHP Billiton, MIM holdings, Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, ANZ, Fonterra, Glidepath – Baggage & Cargo and Parcel automation Co in logistics sector, Gallagher Security Management Systems in innovation sector, Crest Commercial Cleaning, Rakon in electronics, MedtechGlobal's R&D centre, etc.
- **Other sectors of Collaboration with Oceania are:** Information Technology, Healthcare, Start-ups and innovation, Education, Tourism and Infrastructure.



Annexure 3: FICCI's Engagement with Oceania

- FICCI also has a very active **office in Melbourne**, Australia coordinating all initiatives in Oceania.
- Partnership through **MoU partners in Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands**.
- FICCI intends to spearhead several initiatives in key areas in alignment with India's foreign policy objectives such as **G20 and Blue Economy**.
- To complement and support the vision of Government of India as well as to identify an industry vision, **FICCI established a Taskforce on Blue Economy in 2016**. This Taskforce wrote a Knowledge Paper on Blue Economy titled **“Blue Economy Vision 2025 - Harnessing Business Potential for India Inc and International Partners.”** The study highlights the need for a balanced approach, combining imperatives for growth and sustainability the value of Public-Private Partnership and deploying technology for optimal development of Blue Economic opportunities for India Inc. and its international partners.
- In 2020, FICCI in continuation with the excellent effort on Blue Economy launched industry focused knowledge report titled **“Blue Economy – Global Best Practices: Takeaways for India and Partner Nations”**. In this second edition, FICCI its institutional partner Konrad Adenauer Stiftung has conducted a study to prepare a knowledge report on global best practices with the aim to make it a repository of international best practices and successful case studies from coastal states of India, leading nations and their companies that are practitioners of Blue Economy.
- FICCI National Startup Committee which aims to build a booming start-up ecosystem in the country and foster economic growth by leveraging innovation to attain a competitive edge in the Indian & global markets. FICCI organised Start-ups delegation to Sydney in September 2018.
- Exclusive Interactions of Indian Industry with High Commissioners are organised on regular basis.
- Regular interactions with incoming delegations from Oceania and outgoing delegations to Oceania Countries.