

# Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visit for G-20 Summit, Italy

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- **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi interacts with Indian community in Italy on the side-lines of the G-20 summit:**

1. **Prime Minister meets Indologists and Sanskritists on the side-lines of the G-20 Summit, Italy, October 29, 2021**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met and interacted with several Indologists and Sanskrit experts from Italian universities. Prime Minister noted their interest in Indian culture, literature and practice of Yoga & Ayurveda and lauded the role played by them in strengthening the ties between India and Italy.

2. **Prime Minister meets the representatives of Sikh community involved in the commemoration of Indian soldiers who fought in Italy in the World Wars**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met and interacted with the community members from various organisations including representatives of Sikh community and institutions involved in the commemoration of Indian soldiers who fought in Italy in World War I and World War II. Prime Minister paid tributes to the valour shown by Indian soldiers in these wars.

**3. Prime Minister meets the representatives of Italian Congregation for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) on the side-lines of the G-20 Summit, Italy October 29, 2021**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met and interacted with the community members from various organisations including the representatives of Italian Congregation for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON). Prime Minister appreciated their contribution in several social activities including spreading the message of Bhagavad Gita in Italy.

**4. Prime Minister meets the representatives of Italian Hindu Union on the side-lines of the G-20 Summit, Italy, October 29, 2021**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met and interacted with the community members from various organisations including the representatives of Italian Hindu Union-Sanatana Dharma Sangha. Prime Minister lauded the role played by them in propagating Indian culture in Italy.



**5. Press Release on Prime Minister's Tribute at the bust of Mahatma Gandhi during his visit to the G-20 Summit, Italy, October 29, 2021**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi paid floral tribute at the bust of Mahatma Gandhi at Piazza Gandhi in the city of Rome. After paying tribute, Prime Minister also greeted the members of Indian Diaspora who were present there in large numbers.

**6. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi interacts with the Indian Community in Rome on the side-lines of the G-20 Summit:**







➤ **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi interacts with Pope Francis of Vatican:**



His Holiness Pope Francis received Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in a private audience at the Apostolic Palace in the Vatican on Saturday, 30 October 2021. This was the first meeting between an Indian Prime Minister and the Pope in more than two decades. In June 2000, Late Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had last visited the Vatican and met the then Pope, His Holiness John Paul II. India and The Holy See have friendly relations dating back to the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1948. India is home to the second largest Catholic population in Asia.





During today's meeting, the two leaders discussed the Covid-19 pandemic and its consequences for people across the world. They also discussed the challenge posed by climate change. Prime Minister briefed the Pope about the ambitious initiatives taken by India in combating climate change as well as India's success in administering one billion Covid-19 vaccination doses. His Holiness appreciated India's assistance to countries in need during the pandemic.

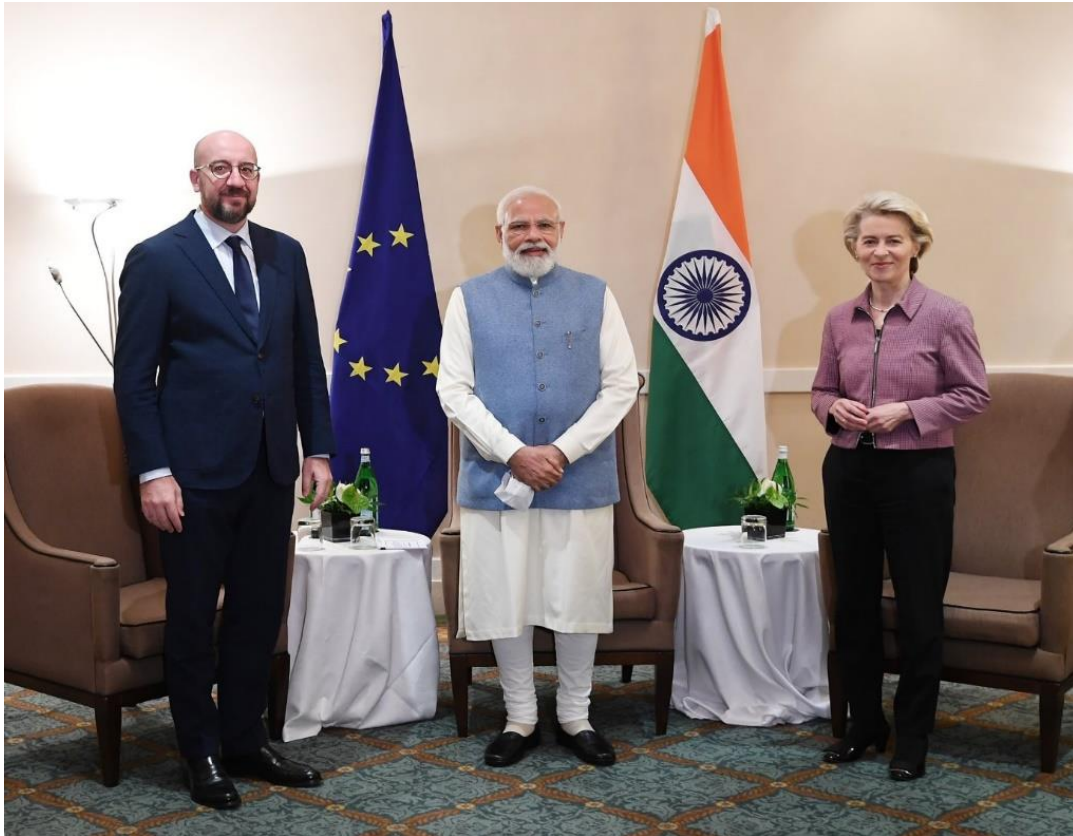


Both the leaders also exchanged gifts during the visit. P.M Modi gifted specially-made silver candelabra and a book titled, "The Climate Climb: India's strategy, actions and achievements" and reciprocated the gesture with a bronze plaque which had the inscription "The desert will become a garden". He also gifted the Indian Prime Minister volumes of papal documents, his message for World Day of Peace and the document on Human Fraternity, signed on February 4 of 2019 in Abu Dhabi and the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar. Prime Minister also extended an invitation to His Holiness Pope Francis to visit India at an early date, which was accepted with pleasure.

➤ **Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi held a series of bilateral interactions:**

**1. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meeting with the President of the European Council, His Excellency Mr. Charles Michel and President of the European Commission, Her Excellency Ms. Ursula von der Leyen**

They recalled that they had very, very significant exchange when the India-EU leaders meeting in the form of the EU plus 27 took place in May this year, and the 15th India-EU Summit took place in July 2020. As EU being one of India's very important part, the leaders reviewed India-EU cooperation covering political and security relations, trade and investment relations, as well as 'Roadmap 2025' adopted at the last India-EU summit. They also discussed developments around climate change, COVID-19 pandemic and contemporary global and regional developments of interest including the situation in Afghanistan, the Indo Pacific



The EU leaders congratulated Prime Minister for India's excellent progress on vaccination, both in terms of numbers of vaccines actually administered in the country and also in terms of the percentage of people covered in terms of the first dose.

The Prime Minister invited both President Charles Michel and Ursula von der Leyen to visit India as well.

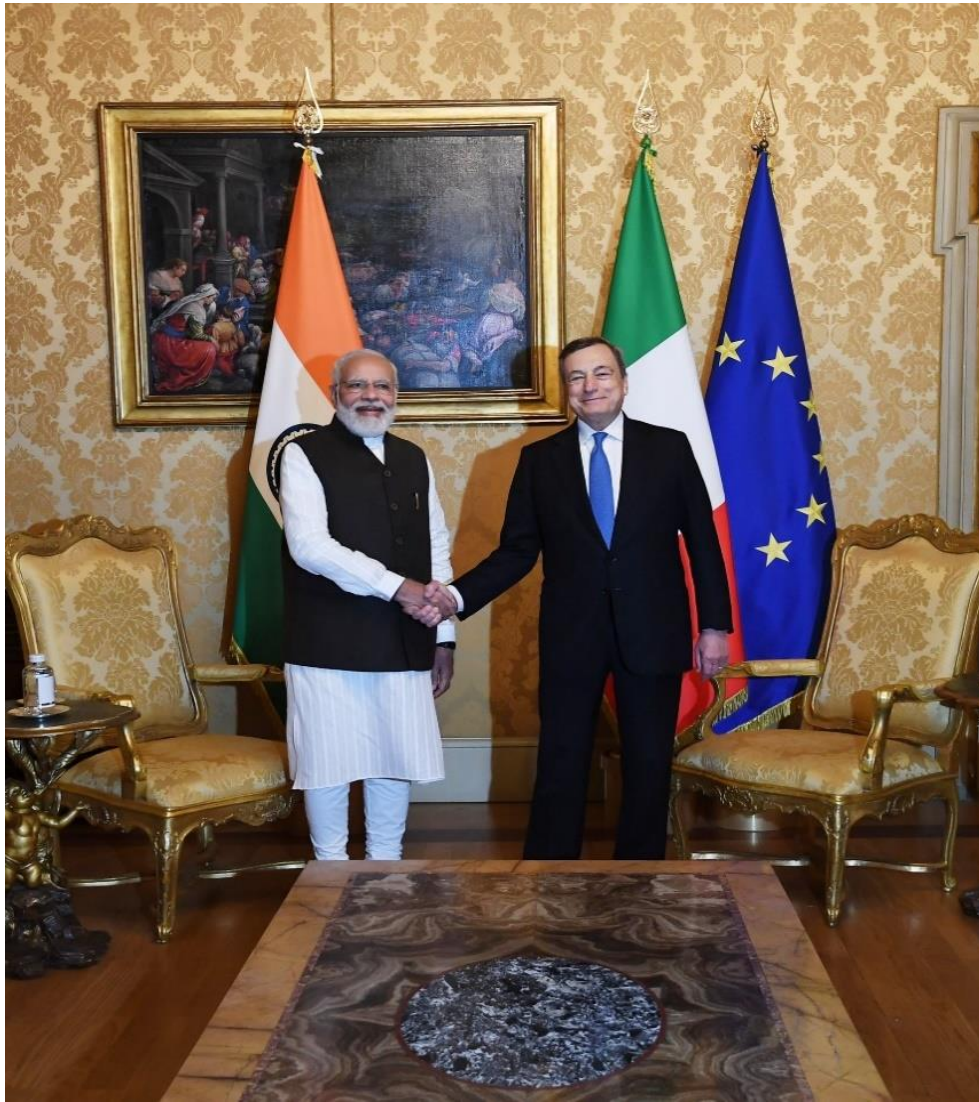
## **2. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's bilateral meeting with the Prime Minister of Italy, H.E Mario Draghi on the side-lines of G-20 Summit, Italy**

The Italian Prime Minister H.E. Mario Draghi congratulated Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi for India's excellent progress on vaccination, both in terms of numbers of vaccines actually administered in the country and also in terms of the percentage of people covered in terms of the first dose.

The meeting with the Prime Minister of Italy at the Palazzo Chigi took place at the official office and residence of Prime Minister of Italy, this was their first in person meeting. The Prime Minister has spoken on a number of occasions with the Prime Minister Draghi including recently on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August when they discussed the issue of Afghanistan, Prime Minister Draghi invited him to participate in the international summit on Afghanistan, and which the Prime Minister did and there was some conversation on that issue as well. They reviewed the progress since the India-Italy virtual summit that was held in November 2020.

The two leaders discussed the challenges posed by climate change, and the need for the international community to work together. Prime Minister highlighted the transformative climate actions undertaken by India, and the concerns of developing countries about climate financing commitments of the developed world. They also exchanged views on recent global and regional developments, including in Afghanistan and the Indo-Pacific. They reiterated their desire for working closer together for furthering the India-EU multi-faceted cooperation.





On the bilateral side, both the leaders reviewed developments since the India-Italy Virtual Summit in November 2020 and expressed satisfaction at the progress in implementation of the 2020-2025 Action Plan adopted at the Virtual Summit that set strategic goals in the political, economic, S&T and cultural spheres to be achieved in the next five years.

They reiterated their commitment to further expanding trade and investment linkages between the two countries particularly in textiles, food processing, automotive and renewable energy sectors. To provide fresh impetus to the bilateral cooperation in renewables and clean energy, India and Italy issued a Joint Statement announcing a Strategic Partnership on Energy Transition and agreed to explore partnerships in areas such as large size green corridor projects, smart grids, energy storage solutions, gas transportation, integrated waste management (waste-to-wealth), development and deployment of green hydrogen and promotion of bio-fuels. India and Italy also signed a Statement of Intent on Textiles cooperation during the meeting.

**3. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi with his counterpart of Indonesia Joko Widodo:**



Both held discussions of ‘India-Indonesia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.’ They agreed cooperate on post-pandemic recovery. Both emphasised the importance of the Indo-Pacific and also on strengthening the bilateral trade & investment. Both also called for a greater people to people interaction. They agreed to cooperate on Climate Change & implementation of finance commitments.

**4. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meeting with his German counterpart Angela Merkel**



Both the leaders committed to maintain the close strategic partnership. They expressed satisfaction at the close bilateral times. They stressed on combatting climate change & implementation of climate finance commitments.

**5. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meeting with his Spain counterpart Pedro Sanchez**



Both the leaders welcomed growing bilateral trade & innovation linkages. They agreed to expand bilateral new areas like e-mobility, clean technology, advanced materials & deep sea exploration. P.M Modi called for investment in India especially in Green Hydrogen, Infrastructure, Defence manufacturing. They noted global & regional issues including Afghanistan & the Indo-Pacific. They also discussed cooperation on climate change.

**6. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi with his French counterpart Emmanuel Macron**



Both the leaders expressed satisfaction at state of the wide ranging India-France Strategic Partnership. They welcomed E.U's Indo-Pacific strategy. They also re-affirmed their commitment to the Indo-Pacific. They noted the importance of finding new & innovative ways to contribute towards a free, open & rules based order in the region. They also discussed COP-26 & focus on issues of climate finance. P.M Modi has invited his counterpart to visit India.



**7. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi meeting with his Singaporean counterpart Lee Hsien Long**



Both the leaders discussed global efforts to combat climate change and COP-26. They also discussed covid-19 cooperation, vaccination efforts & ensuring supply of critical medicines. P.M Modi appreciated Singapore's outreach to provide Covid assistance. Lee congratulated Modi for rapid vaccination drive in India. They further emphasised on enhancing people to people ties & early normalization of movement between both the countries. \

➤ **Major events at the G-20 Summit, Italy:**

**1. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at the G-20 Summit**



**G-20 leaders pose for family photo**



**G-20 leaders toss a coin in the famous ‘Trevi Fountain’**

- **Session I: “Global Economy & Global Health”**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at the session on “**Global Economy & Global Health**” put forth the mantra of ‘**One Earth, One Health**’ to the world **in order to fight the pandemic**. It can become a great strength to deal with any such crisis of such nature in future. He stressed that India has **delivered medicines to over 150 countries** and quoted India as ‘Pharmacy of the World.’ He said it was **accelerating vaccine research & manufacturing related to the pandemic**. He also brought to attention that India has **administered over 1 billion vaccine doses** in India.

Speaking on the lessons learnt from the pandemic, Prime Minister Narendra Modi stressed on the **need for a reliable supply chain**. He noted, **India has emerged as a reliable manufacturing**



hub and was being appreciated as a ‘**Trusted Partner**’ due to its efforts to help other nations during the pandemic. Further, he noted, **15% minimum corporate tax** will prove to be vital step in making the **global finance architecture fairer**. He recalled his similar suggestion at **G-20 meeting in 2014**. He also brought to notice the need for recognition of the vaccine certificates being issued by different countries as it would stimulate the **economic recovery** and also that **W.H.O should recognize the Indian vaccines at the earliest for greater humanity**.

- **Session II: “Climate Change & Environment”**



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said that the outset brought out two major problems viz **Climate Mitigation & Climate Justice**. Speaking about Climate Mitigation, he noted, India’s goal to achieve **175GW energy** and that it was **achieving goals quickly** even when it **set higher targets** beyond its Paris commitment. He brought to attention some of the ambitious Indian targets as **rehabilitation of 26 million hectares wastelands, Indian Railways aim of ‘Net Zero by 2030’** will mitigate carbon emission by **60 million tons per annum, 20% ethanol blending in petrol by 2025**. He added that India has never retreated from its responsibility of mitigation. He also brought to notice that **India is one of the top countries in production of renewable energy capacity** and that countries like France, USA, UK & Sweden partner it initiatives in **ISA & CDRI**.

Speaking on the **Climate Justice**, he said, by forgetting climate justice were **betraying entire humanity & doing injustice to developing countries**. He added, India cannot neglect it as being a developing country. He emphasised on the **importance on financing climate in developing countries by developed countries and proposed at least 1% of their GDP to finance green projects**.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi brought out **three actionable points** for the G-20 partners, **First, Clean Energy Project Fund** which will be **used in countries where peaking had not yet reached & support initiatives like ISA**. **Second**, create a **network of research institutions working on clean energy** in G-20 countries and also look for new technologies & deploy the best practices. **Third**, create an **institution to create global standard in field of Green Hydrogen & to encourage its production & use**.

- **Session III: Sustainable Development**

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said that it was essential that the **SDG** must be a **priority** in the **post-Covid recovery** as the **economic gap has widened**. He noted that **LDCs especially in Africa & small island countries would need special support** and in this context **thanked Italy for taking the initiative & holding a meeting of the G-20 Development Ministers’**. India has



made its **digital solutions an open source** and were available to entire humanity. He added, **India would collaborate with the G-20 partners to share India’s experience with developing countries and that G-20 had a major role to play.**

## 2. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at the Global Summit on Supply Chain Resilience



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi noted ‘**America is back**’ and the initiative on ‘**Supply Chain Resilience**’ under the **President Joe Biden** reflected it. In his speech, the Prime Minister brought to notice the **shortage of raw materials to produce vaccines, health equipment & essential medicine** during the pandemic. He added, as the economy was recovering after the pandemic, issues related to supply chain became evident. P.M Narendra Modi noted **India is gearing up to produce 5 billion Covid vaccines by next year end.** In this context he noted the **importance of supply of the raw materials related to vaccines.** He emphasised on **three aspects** as important for improved global supply chains – **Trusted Sources, Transparency, and Time –Frame.** He batted for an alternative manufacturing capacities in a set time frame in order to diversify supply chains. He also noted that **India has built credibility of Trusted Sources of pharma, IT & other items.** He looked forward for **India to play a role in clean technology supply chain** within a **timeframe** & based on **shared democratic values.**

### ➤ Major Outcomes:

#### ● **Climate Change & Biodiversity Conservation:**

The G20 nations emit nearly 80 per cent of carbon emissions, and a firm commitment on action was viewed as vital for the success of the UN's COP26 @ Glasgow, Scotland.

G20 leaders pledged to end the financing of coal power plants — at least, in countries outside their own — and to “pursue efforts” to keep the average global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius by the end of this century. They agreed to “put an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.”

They remain committed to the Paris Agreement goal to hold the global average temperature increase well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels, also as a means to enable the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

For the first time, all the countries of the G20 acknowledge the scientific merit of the 1.5-degree goal.

The leaders also said they would continue work on a French initiative for wealthier countries to re-channel \$100 billion in financial support to needier countries in Africa in the form of special drawing rights - a foreign exchange tool used to help finance imports allocated by the International Monetary Fund and also received by advanced countries. Some \$45 billion has already been reallocated by individual countries on a voluntary basis.

India achieved “key successes” at the G20 summit on energy and climate, instead of only focusing on climate goals, India along with other developing countries, was able to introduce language on what actions need to be taken including by developed countries to achieve these goals which found its impression in the Rome Declaration

For the first time, G20 has identified sustainable and responsible consumption and production, along with provision of finance and technology as “critical enablers” for achieving climate goals of keeping 1.5 degrees within reach. This is line with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi’s vision of promoting the mantra of sustainable lifestyles all over the world which found resonance in the Rome Declaration. Sustainable consumption and responsible production patterns also comes from the Sustainable Development Goal number 12, and is aimed at encouraging developed countries to reduce their luxurious energy intensive lifestyles.

In another big win for the country, India pushed and obtained commitment from G20 for improving of livelihoods for small and marginal farmers.

On the issue of phasing out coal as part of efforts to cut greenhouse gas emissions, India’s suggestion of not financing unabated coal-powered plants, rather than phasing out coal completely, was accepted.

The G-20 nations, including India, also committed to strengthening actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

- **Landmark Tax Agreement:**

The leaders signed off on a landmark agreement for countries to enact a global minimum corporate tax of 15%. The global minimum is aimed at deterring multinational companies from dodging taxes by shifting profits to countries with ultra-low rates where they may do little actual business. The world’s most aggressive attempt yet to stop opportunistic companies like Apple and Bristol Myers Squibb from sheltering profits in so-called tax havens.

The agreement was negotiated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development with nearly 140 countries signing on. It would impose a minimum 15 percent corporate tax rate in nearly every country in the world and punish the few holdouts who refuse to go along. The O.E.C.D. estimates the accord will raise \$150 billion per year globally from tax-fleeing companies.

It was the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi’s suggestion of a global minimum 15% corporation tax rate, originally made at the 2014 G20 Summit, found acceptance from the grouping’s leaders.

- **Data Protection:**

The grouping of the world’s 20 largest economies was focused on data free flow with trust and cross-border data flows. India brought the issue of data for development into the Rome Declaration, issued at the end of the summit, as an important point for developing countries.

G20 states will push for common understanding and work to identify “commonalities, complementarities and elements of convergence between existing regulatory approaches and instruments” to enable the flow of data with trust to foster future interoperability.

- **Post Pandemic Recovery:**

The declaration noted that post-pandemic recovery “remains highly divergent across and within countries, and exposed to downside risks, in particular the possible spread of new variants of Covid-19 and uneven vaccination paces”.

Leaders agreed to endeavour to restart international travel in a safe and orderly manner, consistent with the work of relevant international organisations such as the WHO, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the OECD.

- **Health & Vaccines:**

In the Rome Declaration, the G20 leaders thanked healthcare and frontline workers, international organisations and scientists for their relentless efforts to cope with the deadly COVID-19 pandemic.

G20 leaders also agreed on India’s push for declaring Covid-19 immunisation as a global public good.

India’s call to work on a common framework for accepting vaccine certificates for the reopening of international travel was also included in the Rome Declaration.

India also highlighted the need to optimise the processes and procedures of the World Health Organization (WHO) for vaccine approval and emergency use authorisation, and this was endorsed by the G20 leaders. The leaders also vowed to strengthen the WHO to fast-track the process for emergency use authorisation for COVID-19 vaccines and to take steps to boost the supply of jabs in developing nations so as to move towards the global goals of vaccinating at least 40 per cent of the population in all countries by the end of 2021 and 70 per cent by mid-2022. We will take steps to help boost the supply of vaccines and essential medical products and inputs in developing countries and remove relevant supply and financing constraints, to support research and development as well as to ensure their production and swift and equitable distribution worldwide, also by strengthening supply chains and by expanding and diversifying global vaccine manufacturing capacity at the local and regional level, while promoting vaccine acceptance, confidence and fighting disinformation.

G20 leaders also committed to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all, leaving no one behind.

They committed to refrain from WTO inconsistent export restrictions and to increase transparency and predictability in the delivery of vaccines

The leaders also welcomed multilateral efforts aimed at supporting and strengthening pandemic preparedness and response, including consideration of a possible international instrument or agreement in the context of the WHO, and at strengthening implementation of and compliance with the International Health Regulations 2005.