

**Innovating our ways amidst structural disruptions**

(As on 11 March 2019)

**Thursday 6 June 2019**

<p><b>08:30-onwards</b></p>	<p>Participants registration</p>
<p><b>10:00 – 11:15</b></p>	<p>Opening plenary session  <b><i>Capitalizing on the trends shaping the future of growth countries</i></b></p> <p>Policy-makers, business leaders and economists keep mentioning the strong fundamentals that should continue to be the key structural drivers sustaining growth in many emerging markets such as fast urbanization, demographic dividend, the new consumer class, digitization, the new generation of entrepreneurs and technology leap-frogging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What can some key growth countries such as India, or Indonesia or even China do to be able to continue leveraging these fundamentals in view of a very volatile global economic and geopolitical environment?</li> <li>✓ To what extent is the role of the government in creating the best possible framework conditions becoming now even more important than before in view of the new global context?</li> <li>✓ How should corporations in the new growth countries focus on innovation and the potential for technology leap-frogging to strengthen their competitiveness and expand their footprint as they have to compete with established MNCs?</li> </ul>
<p><b>11:30 - 12:45</b></p>	<p><b><i>Leveraging technology to create new markets and business opportunities in Emerging Countries</i></b></p> <p>New technologies are creating new business opportunities and challenges, becoming game-changers in terms of business models, changing consumers’ expectations and opening new markets. In many cases the winners are the companies apt at moving fast in translating new technologies or even incremental technology innovations into new products and new services – and this, especially as access to many new technologies is not anymore reserved almost exclusively to large enterprises. Using technology to innovate and develop new products and services is fast becoming the differentiating factor between the winners and losers in the digital economy age.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How to use technology to enhance business processes and develop the “right” solutions for the market?</li> <li>✓ What opportunities does the steadily declining cost of sensors, connectivity, and computing create for companies to harness and integrate technology to launch innovative new products and services?</li> <li>✓ What can we learn from success stories in that domain?</li> <li>✓ How to leverage AI and Big Data Analytics to collect and utilize user data and business intelligence effectively to respond to new customers needs and expectations?</li> </ul>
<b>11:30 – 12:45</b>	<p><b><i>Up-and-coming startups: Strategies for upping the game</i></b></p> <p>While many startups overcome the challenge of staying alive after two or three years of existence - on average about 50% - and manage to go through Series A and even Series B rounds of capital, a great number of them will struggle to get to the next stage and will then fold. What is required from startups to go beyond the take-off phase and successfully meet the challenges waiting for them to achieve a sustainable and expanding presence in the market?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What will make VC companies continue their financial support and how to manage financial resources to secure the level of capital needed for expansion?</li> <li>✓ How to ensure that the company’s structure, its products or services offerings, evolve in line with technology development and market expectations and conditions?</li> <li>✓ How to avoid entrepreneurial burnout?</li> </ul>
<b>12:45 – 14:15</b>	<p>Plenary Luncheon</p> <p><i>Featuring a keynote speaker</i></p>
<b>14:30 – 15:30</b>	<p>Parallel Session</p> <p><b><i>Pushing forward with the game-changing business of mobile money</i></b></p> <p>Processing tens of billions of dollars a day, mobile money has evolved into the leading digital payment service in many emerging markets. Mobile money systems are confirming their role as an engine for financial inclusion, a booster of economic activity and as a business opportunity for providers and all economic actors in general. Providers are evolving to serve as payment platforms that connect consumers with third-party services across different industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How to support the development of this new economic revolution?</li> <li>✓ What are the key requirements to be met in terms of regulatory frameworks and are there best practices to follow?</li> <li>✓ How to address increasing cybersecurity and privacy concerns?</li> <li>✓ 5G promises ubiquitous and uninterrupted connectivity. How 5G is going to impact how we spend, how we save, and how we buy financial services?</li> </ul>

<p><b>14:30 – 15:30</b></p>	<p>Parallel Session  <b><i>Defining AND generating the talents and skills for the digital economy</i></b></p> <p>The ever-accelerating move towards the digital economy is not only changing the nature of skills and training required from employees at all levels of the business structure but also changing the very nature of work. Beyond the mastery - or at least a good grasp – of ICT, a flexible and adaptive mindset allowing people to re-skill and upskill as they move ahead in their professional trajectory, the nurturing of emotional intelligence, the ability to communicate and to operate alongside robots, are among the qualities and skills most often mentioned to succeed in the digital economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How should countries with a fast-growing population ensure the employability of the number of young people entering the job market and ensure that digitization will not lead to structural jobless growth?</li> <li>✓ How to make skills development and updating more effective, and ensure the complementarity of the role that both government and business have to play in that respect?</li> <li>✓ Are there some best practices to emulate in this domain?</li> </ul>
<p><b>15:30 – 16:00</b></p>	<p><b>Tea Break</b></p>
<p><b>16:00 – 17:15</b></p>	<p>Plenary session  <b><i>From synchronized global growth to synchronized global slowdown: The implications for the new growth countries</i></b></p> <p>Most indicators point out to a continuing deceleration of global economic activity, moving into the second part of 2019 and into 2020 with no major economy – except possibly India – immune from that trend. The combination of cyclical and structural factors and of major geopolitical risks and uncertainties is creating a very volatile context for business decision-making, and very difficult conditions for the efficient use of monetary and fiscal policies to sustain growth in the world’s key centers of economic activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What actions to strengthen further domestic demand as a growth driver?</li> <li>✓ What can countries such as China, India, Indonesia do to expand their economic and business interactions to create new sources of growth?</li> <li>✓ What needs to be done to translate more efficiently and rapidly technological enhancement into increased productivity as a competitiveness factor in a more difficult global environment?</li> </ul>
<p><b>17:30 – 18:15</b></p>	<p>Update briefing  <b><i>Owning the data/Owning the future</i></b></p> <p>It is now well understood that with respect to leveraging AI full capabilities, having a huge amount of data to work with is a more important factor than algorithms. Governments, as well as corporations are now in full drive to secure the ability to leverage the maximum amount of data. Who owns the data, who is able to leverage it, at what conditions, where it will be stored are the crucial questions the answers of which will shape to a great extent the economic future of countries and the competitiveness and sustainability of corporations. The</p>

	<p>battle lines are being drawn between China, Europe and the US with each of these three economic giants – either through very directive government policies or through leaving a lot of leeway given to MNCs – now asserting its strategic interests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Will different data strategies and policies be able to coexist and interact or are we moving towards a fragmented big data world with tremendous implications for national economies and businesses?</li> <li>✓ Where does the competition and different approaches of the three giants leave middle level economic and technological countries and emerging markets such as India, Mexico or Indonesia, to mention just a few examples?</li> </ul>
<p><b>17:30 – 18:15</b></p>	<p>Update briefing  <b><i>Digital healthcare: Accelerating market penetration and exploring new models</i></b></p> <p>Technological developments, fast expanding connectivity and the increasing popularity of digital healthcare systems in major emerging economies, such as China and India, are combining to create an enormous growth potential for the digital health market comprising mHealth, electronic health record (EHR), telemedicine, and healthcare analytics. As healthcare demand in emerging markets is growing at exponential rates, digital health is a promising answer to the challenge of providing accessible, affordable, and patient-centric care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How can major emerging economies leapfrog and develop new digital health models?</li> <li>✓ What role can digital health startups play in boosting innovation in the sector?</li> </ul>
<p><b>18:30 – 19:30</b></p>	<p>Plenary session  <b><i>What does the new paradigm in international trade mean for emerging countries? What options for economies and businesses?</i></b></p> <p>The crisis of the multilateral trading system has been deepening as the once celebrated concept of free trade continues to be under increasing attacks with the multiplication of protectionist measures and tariffs wars – or threats of them - between the US on the one hand and China, Europe, Japan, Korea on the other hand. Uncertainties on the international trade front come now on top of the global risks that corporations need to be ready to confront and mitigate. There is today the very real risk to see the global business scene basically divided into two major supply chains, one centered around the US economy, the other one around the Chinese economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How can countries such as India but also other major emerging markets avoid being caught in the crossfire of these multiple trade tensions and wars and become the collateral victims of them?</li> <li>✓ What supportive policies could buffer emerging market countries against the risk of protectionism and increasing trade frictions?</li> <li>✓ As trade diversion has already started as the risk of supply chains disruptions has increased, which countries could stand to benefit from that trend? And how could they ensure to be on the winners side?</li> </ul>

<b>19:30 – 20:15</b>	Reception
<b>20:15 – 21:45</b>	Official Opening Dinner  <i>Featuring a keynote speaker</i>

### Friday 7 June 2019

<b>09:15 – 10:30</b>	<p>Plenary Session <b><i>Dealing with geopolitical risks for business as the great power competition intensifies: What mitigation strategies?</i></b></p> <p>The era of great power competition is now with us. While Trump’s America sees China as an economic and technological competitor whose rise needs to be contained, President Putin continues to develop his initiatives on multiple fronts to force the US and Europe to deal with Russia as a great power with global interests and having its say on global affairs; the strategic reordering in the Middle East is now pitting the Gulf countries, Egypt and Israel – with the US support – in a strategic confrontation against Iran. This creates situations where on some global issues Europe is closer to China’s position rather than to the US one, while we have been witnessing a tactical improvement of relations between China and Japan and an expansion of a tactical alliance between Russia and China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How will countries “in between” maintain a balance among these great power poles and protect their strategic interests?</li> <li>✓ How will corporations mitigate the risks of doing business with countries engaged in trade and/or geopolitical confrontation?</li> <li>✓ As the great power confrontation increasingly encroaches on the technological domain, how can emerging countries try to mitigate the risks of the transfers of technology on which they rely drying up?</li> </ul>
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	Tea Break
<b>11:00– 12:00</b>	<p>Plenary session <b><i>Coming next to your business and your life: AI and Big Data analytics</i></b></p> <p>Developments in machine learning and deep learning, will continue to be a major trend in the AI domain in the coming period, with the development of the capabilities of AI-driven machines to execute a wider range of “thinking” and decision-making activities so far reserved for people. But as AI and Big Data analytics get more and more embedded into business processes and people’s daily lives, there will be also greater demand for transparency and accountability about how this data is being collected, protected, used, transacted. This will lead to pressures for AI regulations, especially with respect to applications such as facial or voice recognition.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What could these trends mean for business strategies, government policies and the way people relate to society and institutions?</li> </ul>
<b>12.15 – 13.15</b>	<p>Plenary session</p> <p><b><i>What the new picture of the Chinese economy means for dealing with China</i></b></p> <p>As China’s economy slows down as the result of cyclical and structural factors at the domestic and international levels and of the trade tensions with the US, the leadership is trying to fine-tune its stimulus measures and provide support to the private sector. It is also reorienting its economy policy orientations from pure quantitative targets to a focus on linking growth objectives to healthcare, education, cleaner air and water, food and medical products safety, overall quality of life issues. At the same time, the trade conflict with the US, and Washington’s containment policy are prompting President Xi Jinping to accelerate even more the pace towards achieving self-sufficiency and in some cases prominence in strategic areas such as semiconductors, Artificial Intelligence, new materials, aerospace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What does this new economic picture mean for China’s trade and business partners?</li> <li>✓ To what extent does the US-China competition open new economic opportunities for other emerging market countries?</li> </ul>
<b>13:15 – 14:45</b>	<p>Plenary luncheon</p> <p><i>Featuring a keynote Speaker:</i></p>
<b>14:45 – 16:00</b>	<p>Plenary session</p> <p><b><i>Positioning India in a world of multipolar innovation and competition</i></b></p> <p>A new global map of entrepreneurship and innovation is now emerging where innovation hubs and startups ecosystems are widely spread around the world. China has now more startups than the United States and, outside America, places like Bangalore, Gurgaon, Jakarta, Mexico or Stockholm, among others, are cradles for vibrant ecosystems. The number of patents now granted in Bangalore, Beijing and Shanghai is increasing more than twice the rate than in Silicon Valley. China, but also India are catching up to the US on the number of unicorns emerging each year. While the US – and to a lesser extent Europe - retain an edge in basic research China is aiming for prominence in critical disruptive technologies such as AI, Big Data, facial recognition technologies, new materials, 5G technology, aerospace; India’s pharma and life sciences industry is moving from generics to the creation of new molecules, while the country’s IT industry has achieved world leadership.</p> <p>While everybody might be looking for the next big bang idea, there is a lot to be won in leveraging fast and efficiently incremental innovation, as Chinese and Indian entrepreneurs have shown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Where does India stand in the new global map of innovation and entrepreneurship?</li> <li>✓ What is needed to accelerate and expand the country’s innovation drive?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How should established corporations and innovative startups connect and create the synergies that will help meet their respective needs?</li> </ul>
<b>16:00 – 16:30</b>	<b>Tea break</b>
<b>16:30 - 17:45</b>	<p>Plenary Session</p> <p><b><i>Moving ahead with Industry 4.0 as the only way forward</i></b></p> <p>While corporate India recognizes the huge benefits to be derived from moving towards Industry 4.0 in terms of quality, productivity, cost-efficiency, a relatively small number of companies have actually made the plunge towards the digitization of their operations and the full use of AI, robotics and IoT. China might be more advanced in the journey towards Industry 4.0 but it is also facing the challenge of accelerating the pace of the transformation and spreading it to the different sectors of the economy. Building the right talent to support digitization projects remains one of the challenges many companies are facing, while the extent of investment needed for Industry 4.0 solutions requires that solid business cases be established for doing so – rather than doing that just for the sake of bringing new technology. However, there is now a widespread recognition among business leaders that moving towards smart manufacturing and implementing Industry 4.0 in ways adapted to their specific competitive and technological environment is a priority to ensure the future of their companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What does moving towards Industry 4.0 entails for Emerging markets corporations?</li> <li>✓ What are the key prerequisite to ensure the success of the journey?</li> <li>✓ Are there ways to accelerate the pace of the transformation?</li> <li>✓ What to learn from some success stories?</li> </ul>
<b>17:45 – 19:00</b>	<p>Closing plenary</p> <p><b><i>Fostering the growth of globally competitive new MNCs to boost emerging economies' growth and performance</i></b></p> <p>There is today a growing awareness of the role that new private sector MNCs from emerging market countries, with their nimbleness, their fast adaptation to new products and services, their ability to operate in difficult economic and institutional environments, are playing in generating and sustaining growth in emerging economies and helping to bridge the technology gap through creative innovation adapted to low purchasing power markets. There are, in that respect outstanding examples in China, South Korea, Mexico, India, to mention some examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Should national policies aim at supporting the emergence of global champions able to compete successfully at the global level and sustain steady technology development? And if so, in what ways?</li> <li>✓ How to ensure that the growth of globally competitive MNCs from emerging economies goes hand in hand with the expansion of a solid fabrics of SMEs?</li> <li>✓ What role should the new MNCs play in supporting the emergence of new startups as creators of new technologies and new technology applications, and in support of entrepreneurship as a growth driver?</li> </ul>

<b>19:00 - 19:30</b>	<b>Cocktails</b>
<b>19:30 - 21:00</b>	Closing Dinner  <i>A conversation with:</i>