

## **G20 SUMMIT AND INDIAN ECONOMY**

*\*Sunil. S, \*\* Dr. K.B. Dhanajaya*

*\*Research scholar, Department of Economics, Kuvempu University.*

*\*\* Professor and Principal, Sahyadri Arts College, Shivamogga.*

---

### **Abstract**

On November 16, the president of Indonesia symbolically delivered the G20 gavel to the prime minister of India, and India thereafter assumed that position. India will be leading efforts to forge agreements between rich and developing nations on problems of global significance during the coming year as it takes over the G20 presidency on December 1. India has a great chance to demonstrate global leadership. With the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," India's presidency will have made the world aware that we are all global citizens, that we can foster a sense of one family and one Earth, and that when we come together, we can truly create a future that is inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. It will be intriguing to observe how India can reimagine the G20 and impact global people.

---

**Keywords:** *India, G20, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, presidency*

### **Introduction:**

Twenty-three is a significant year for India. Naturally, the G20 presidency functions as a diplomatic exercise to strengthen ties with long-standing allies, investigate potential new ones, and improve the host country's standing and power on the international scene. India has the chance to satisfy its local objectives while simultaneously serving as a global ambassador for developing nations. India has demonstrated its resiliency in a time of unmatched multifaceted problems. India has continued on its robust economic path, benefiting many people through new tactics, while the rest of the globe has been experiencing recessionary conditions and uncertainties. India has the chance to showcase its achievements to the globe while also attracting foreign companies at a time when they are trying to diversify their investment locations.

"India's G20 Presidency will aim to encourage this sense of interconnectedness among all people. Thus, "One Earth, One Family, One Future" serves as our theme. India took over from Indonesia as the G20 forum's president on December 1, 2022, making it a historic day. The G20 presidency of India, which has the largest democracy and the fastest-growing economy in the

world, will be essential in building on the noteworthy accomplishments of the previous 17 presidencies.

India is on a mission to create a shared global future for all as it assumes the G20 Presidency, focusing on the LiFE movement and the Amrit Kaal programme, which aims to encourage ecologically responsible behaviour and a sustainable way of life. India seeks to advance a rules-based order, peace, and equitable progress for all with a defined strategy and a development-focused approach. India's agenda and the six thematic goals of India's G20 leadership will be strengthened by the 200+ events scheduled in the run-up to the 2023 Summit.

In order to provide Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors with a forum for discussing global economic and financial challenges, the G20 group of 19 nations plus the EU was founded in 1999. Together, the G20 nations make up over two-thirds of the world's population, 75% of its trade, and 85% of its gross domestic product. The G20 was given the title of Heads of State or Government in the wake of the global financial and economic crisis of 2007, and was dubbed the "premier forum for international economic cooperation."

#### **G20 Meetings: Summit Level:**

Year	Meeting Location	Chair
2008	Washington DC, USA	Brazil
2009	London, UK	UK
2009	Pittsburgh, USA	UK
2010	Toronto, Canada	South Korea
2011	Cannes, France	France
2012	Los Cabos, Mexico	Mexico
2013	St. Petersburg, Russia	Russia
2014	Brisbane, Australia	Australia
2015	Antalya, Turkey	Turkey
2016	Hangzhou, China	China
2017	Hamburg, Germany	Germany
2018	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Argentina
2019	Osaka, Japan	Japan
2020	Riyadh (virtual), Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia
2021	Rome, Italy	Italy
2022	Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia
2023	New Delhi	India

Source: Wikipedia [[Wikipedia.org/wiki/list\\_ofG20\\_summits](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_G20_summits)]

## **G20 Leaders Summits:**

There have been seven G20 summits so far. The US President hosted the First Summit in November 2008 in Washington to create a coordinated response to the world financial crisis.

The leaders agreed to implement an action plan with three main goals—restoring global growth, strengthening the international financial system, and reforming international financial institutions—at the first summit after discussing the causes of the world economic and financial crisis.

The Financial Stability Forum (now known as the "Financial Stability Board" or FSB) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) were expanded at the Second Summit in London in April 2009, along with strong regulatory provisions, a stimulus package worth US\$ 1.1 trillion to restore credit and growth, a reiteration of the commitment against protectionist trends (including trade, investment, and services), and a commitment to reforming international financial institutions.

The G20 was formally established as the "premier forum" for worldwide economic cooperation at the Third Summit in Pittsburgh in September 2009. The main outcomes of the Pittsburgh Summit included a decision to reform the IFIs by shifting the IMF's quota share to vibrant Emerging Markets and fostering a "Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth" in the 21st century through sound macroeconomic policies that prevent boom and bust cycles through a Mutual Assessment Process (MAP) or "peer review" which is co-chaired by India. Developing Countries (EMDCs) of at least 5% from over-represented countries to under-represented countries, the adoption of a dynamic formula for the World Bank to generate an increase of at least 3% voting power for developing and transition countries that are under-represented, and making sure that the World Bank and Regional Development Banks (RDBs) have enough resources to tackle global challenges.

The "Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth" and the conclusion of Phase-I work, which included MAP (or "peer review") by groupings of countries, were the main topics of the Fourth Summit, which was held in Toronto in June 2010 under the theme "Recovery and New Beginnings." As part of domestic rebalancing, advanced economies have committed to

fiscal consolidation, which includes reducing the budget deficit by 2013 and stabilising debt by 2016. Additionally, a consensus was achieved on the term "growth-friendly fiscal consolidation," which refers to a differentiated strategy to consolidating growth and recovery versus exit options and fiscal consolidation. For the first time, "development" was placed on the G20 agenda to be dealt with by a High-Level Development Working Group (DWG).

The launch of the G20 Development Agenda, which is embodied in the Multi-Year Action Plans (MYAP) under the nine development pillars of infrastructure (including a High-Level Panel on infrastructure financing), human resources development, trade, private investment and job creation, food security, growth with resilience, domestic resource mobilisation, and knowledge mobilisation, was the highlight of the Fifth Summit in Seoul in November 2010 with the theme "Shared Growth Beyond Crisis."

In the context of the Eurozone/Greek crisis, the Sixth G20 Summit held in Cannes in November 2011 examined the state of the world economy. A regulation of commodities derivatives markets, an Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, increased energy market transparency, and an affirmation of support for the proposals of the High-Level Panel and MDBs Action Plan on Development were some of its significant outcomes. The 'Communique' and 'Declaration' titled 'Building our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All' coupled with the 'Cannes Action Plan for Growth and Jobs' were the outcomes of the Cannes Summit.

On June 18–19, 2012, the seventh G20 Summit took place in Los Cabos, Mexico, hosted by the Mexican Presidency. The following were the priorities Mexico has listed: In order to promote economic growth and employment, it is important to: i. promote economic stabilisation and structural reforms; ii. strengthen the financial system and foster financial inclusion; iii. improve the international financial architecture in an interconnected world; iv. improve food security and address commodity price volatility; and v. advance sustainable development, green growth, and the fight against climate change. Since the Pittsburgh Framework and the Seoul Development Consensus, the G20 has acknowledged that challenges relating to development and the global economy cannot be addressed in isolation. Global economic growth, the eradication of poverty, and the creation of jobs all depend on development. The Sherpas' Track's Development Working Group was established in 2010 to complement the G20's economic and financial agenda

by working across sectors to support developing nations in areas critical to their societies' development. Infrastructure, food security, and inclusive green growth were Mexico's development goals as it carried out the G20 DWG's development agenda.

In 2013, St. Petersburg (Russia) saw significant advancements in the fight against tax avoidance and evasion. The Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan and the automatic exchange of tax information were both approved by the G20. By reducing profits and moving profits outside of the nations where the operations that generate those profits are carried out, multinational corporations were engaging in tax avoidance. This was done in an effort to support the development of a regulatory policy to monitor such activities.

The G20 set an ambitious aim to boost its total GDP by an additional 2% at the Brisbane Summit (Australia) in 2014. The approval of the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Tax Information by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors is another significant development in the area of banking regulation. The 'Brisbane 25 by 25' target, which sought to close the gender gap in the labour force by 25% by 2025, was supported by the Leaders.

The G20 took a first look at migration and refugee movement at its 2015 summit in Antalya (Turkey). They resolved to support the global climate pact as well as more banking sector reforms. A G20 Statement on the Fight against Terrorism was also released by the Leaders.

The 2016 World Economic Summit in Hangzhou (China) put a strong emphasis on fostering long-term inclusive growth of the global economy. The Summit also considered the connection between social welfare and sustainable growth. During China's G20 Presidency in 2016, the digital economy—a vital engine of development and growth—became a topic on the agenda for the first time. The "G20 Action Plan on 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was also accepted by G20 Leaders and has since served as the foundational document for all of the G20's efforts in the area of "sustainable development."

The G20, which was hosted by Germany, gathered under the theme "Shaping an interconnected world" and placed particular emphasis on confronting the threat of terrorism on a worldwide scale. The G20 Leaders' Retreat on "Fighting Terrorism" was conducted before the Summit's official opening.

The "irreversibility" of the Paris Agreement was endorsed in the Hamburg Declaration that the Leaders at the 2017 Summit accepted. It called on multilateral development banks (MDBs) to support promoting universal access to affordable and clean energy and underlined energy security as the driving concept for the reform of the energy sector. The leaders of the G20 agreed to further integrate their plans with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the summit, the G20 Africa Partnership, often known as the "G20 Compact with Africa," was unveiled.

'Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development' was the overall topic of the G20 while Argentina held the presidency. Future of work, the Fourth Industrial Revolution, health, youth, infrastructure for development, and sustainable food security were the top priorities for Argentina's presidency. The G20 also aimed to continue the work of previous Presidency across a wide range of issues, including advancing women, combating corruption, improving financial governance, a robust and sustainable financial system, fairness of the international tax system, trade and investment, climate action, and flexible and cleaner energy systems.

The G20 Summit in 2019 (Japan) concentrated on important issues like trade and investment, excess steel production capacity, digitalization, trust-based data flow, the G20/OECD Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Sharing, quality infrastructure investment, anti-corruption, climate change, energy, the environment, and displacement and migration. A significant statement on "Preventing Internet Exploitation for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (VECT)" was released by the G20 leaders.

The theme of the 15th G20 Summit was "Realising Opportunities of the 21st Century for all." In G20 history, it was the first virtual summit that ever took place.

The Saudi Presidency also organised a "Extraordinary Virtual G20 Leaders' Summit" on March 25, 2020, at the request of Prime Minister Modi, to explore the difficulties faced by the COVID-19 epidemic and to create a coordinated international response. The Leaders then issued a statement on COVID-19 reaffirming their resolve to combat the pandemic, protect the world economy, deal with interruptions in international trade, and improve international collaboration to lessen the impact of the pandemic. To combat the social and economic effects of the epidemic, the G20 also promised to put more than USD 5 trillion into the world economy.

Under the Saudi Presidency, the leaders endorsed the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and the Common Framework for Debt Treatments (CFDT) in order to provide debt-ridden nations with liquidity relief and free up their resources to focus on providing social security and health benefits to their citizens and addressing the pandemic's economic effects. More than 45 countries have benefited from the DSSI's assistance to date, which has been extended through the end of 2021.

Adopting an Action Plan in response to COVID-19, calling a combined conference of the Finance and Health Ministers, and making substantial headway in the debate over the reform of the global tax system are just a few of the notable accomplishments of the Saudi Presidency. The G20 also decided to launch Progression of Women's Economic Representation (EMPOWER) under the Saudi Presidency and to create the Private Sector Alliance for the Empowerment.

Italy will host the 16th G20 Summit on October 30 and 31, 2021, in Rome. People, Planet, Prosperity is the theme chosen by Italy for its G20 presidency, with a focus on four major themes: (i) Pandemic recovery and global health governance; (ii) Economic recovery and resilience; (iii) Climate Change; and (iv) Sustainable Development and Food Security.

The Global Health Summit (in collaboration with the EU), the first-ever G20 Joint Meeting of the Foreign and Development Ministers, a separate meeting of the Development Ministers focused on food security, the first meeting of the G20 Research Ministers, a Ministerial Conference on Women's Empowerment, and a Joint Meeting of the Health and Finance Ministers have been major highlights of the G20 calendar during the Italian Presidency.

At the Global Health Summit in May 2021, G20 Leaders adopted the Rome Declaration, which called for strengthening multilateral cooperation to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, aid in recovery, and continue to contribute to collective efforts to better prevent, detect, and respond to global health risks and emergencies. The "Matera Declaration on Food Security and Nutrition," which the G20 also adopted, aims to solve challenges of food security, malnutrition, and hunger by transforming the agricultural industry.

## **India's G20 Presidency:**

As 43 Heads of Delegation—the most ever in the G20—will attend the final New Delhi Summit in September of this year, India will host the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time in 2023. As a country dedicated to democracy and multilateralism, India's presidency will mark an important turning point as it works to advance "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," or "the world is one family," and develop workable global solutions for everyone.

India will serve as the G20 Summit's rotating chairmanship in 2023. The summit is held yearly. The troika, or past, present, and future presidents, provide assistance for the organisation, which lacks a dedicated secretariat. The troika in 2023 is made up of Indonesia, Brazil, and India.

This summit will wrap up a year-long series of meetings, with Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Indore, Jodhpur, Khajuraho, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Pune, Rann of Kutch, Surat, Thiruvananthapuram, and Udaipur among the potential host cities from December 2022 to February 2023.

The slogan for India's G20 presidency is "One Earth, One Family, One Future," or Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam. It draws inspiration from the ancient Sanskrit text known as the Maha Upanishad. The core message of the subject emphasises the significance of all life—human, animal, plant, and microorganism—as well as how interdependent they are both on Earth and beyond the cosmos. The topic also perfectly embodies LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), a movement that emphasises the significance of environmentally sound and responsible lifestyle decisions on both a personal and a societal level for the development of a cleaner, greener, and bluer future.

The G20 Presidency also marks the beginning of "Amritkaal," a 25-year period beginning on August 15, 2022, the 75th anniversary of India's independence, leading up to the 100th anniversary of its independence.

## **India's G20 Priorities:**

### **1. Climate finance, green development, and LIFE**

India is putting a lot of effort into combating climate change, with a focus on climate financing and technology as well as ensuring equitable energy transitions for poor nations.



The LiFE movement, which supports ecologically responsible behaviour and is founded on India's sustainable traditions, is introduced.

## **2. Growth that is Rapid, Inclusive, and Resistant**

Focus on initiatives that could result in structural change, such as assisting small and medium-sized businesses in international trade, advancing labour rights and welfare, solving the global skills gap, and constructing inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems.

## **3. Accelerating SDG Progress**

Reaffirmation of commitment to attaining the goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with an emphasis on resolving the COVID-19 pandemic's effects.

## **4. Transformation of Technology and Digital Public Infrastructure**

Encouragement of a human-centric view of technology and improved information exchange in areas like financial inclusion, digital public infrastructure, and tech-enabled development in industries like agriculture and education.

## **5. Institutions multilateral for the twenty-first century**

Efforts to modernize multilateralism and build a more accountable, inclusive, and representative global order capable of facing the challenges of the twenty-first century.

## **6. Development led by women**

In order to promote socioeconomic development and the fulfilment of the SDGs, emphasis should be placed on inclusive growth and development, with a focus on women's empowerment and representation.

**The leaders of the world's biggest economies will meet at the G20 meeting, which might have a number of effects for the Indian economy. Here are a few possible outcomes:**

**Trade and Investment:** Discussions about international trade and investment policies can be had at the G20 summit. Any promises or agreements made at the summit may have an impact on trade and investment patterns, which may have repercussions for the Indian economy. For instance, conversations about lowering trade restrictions or encouraging investment may open up new business opportunities for exporters and firms in India.

**Economic cooperation:** is promoted at the G20 meeting between participating nations. This coordination may result in projects that support economic growth and stability, including coordinated monetary and fiscal policies, infrastructure development efforts, and technological alliances. By luring investments, advancing technological capacity, and enhancing infrastructure, participation in such projects can help the Indian economy.

**Financial Market Stability:** Topics pertaining to global financial stability are frequently discussed at the G20 meeting. The Indian financial system may benefit from actions taken to reduce market volatility, bolster regulatory infrastructure, and encourage sustainable growth. Investor confidence may increase and the possibility that financial shocks won't negatively affect the Indian economy may decrease with increased stability in the world financial markets.

**Climate Change and Energy:** The G20 conference offers a forum for debates on energy regulations. The results of these conversations could have an impact on the Indian economy given that country's considerable energy requirements as well as its commitment to green energy and climate action. Agreements on clean energy funding, technology transfers, or investments can help India's renewable energy industry and advance the nation's aims for sustainable development.

**International Cooperation:** Global issues like terrorism, poverty, health crises, and digital governance are discussed at the G20 meeting as a forum for international cooperation. India may gain from information exchange, capacity building, and cooperative efforts to address these concerns by taking part in these conversations and initiatives. Enhanced collaboration can support stability, security, and development while also having indirect positive benefits on the Indian economy.

It's vital to remember that the precise outcomes, agreements, and policies that emanate from the debates among member countries will determine how the G20 meeting will actually affect the Indian economy. The impact of these accords on the Indian economy would depend on how effectively the policies are implemented and how far they are enforced.

**Through a number of avenues, the G20 conferences could benefit the Indian economy:**

**Trade and Investment:** The G20 summits offer a forum for debates on international trade and investment policies. Agreements or promises made at the summits may have an impact on

trade patterns and investment choices, opening up new commercial prospects for Indian companies. The summits can help India's export-oriented businesses and draw foreign direct investment by encouraging open markets, lowering trade obstacles, and improving investment frameworks.

**Economic Cooperation:** The G20 conferences promote economic collaboration among participating nations. The summits have the potential to promote economic stability and expansion around the world through concerted efforts and initiatives. India's economy can gain from cooperation on topics including fiscal and monetary policies, infrastructural growth, and technological innovation by luring investments, boosting productivity, and boosting competitiveness.

**Financial Market Stability:** At the G20 summits, financial market stability is a common topic of conversation. The Indian financial system may benefit from actions taken to reduce financial volatility, bolster regulatory infrastructure, and encourage sustainable growth. Increased market stability can boost investor confidence, lessen the likelihood that financial shocks would have an adverse effect on the Indian economy, and assist the expansion of the Indian financial sector.

**Technology and Innovation:** The G20 conferences place a strong emphasis on encouraging cooperation and technical innovation. India's technology sector can gain from discussions on digital governance, emerging technologies, and research and development. Increased collaboration, knowledge sharing, and partnerships in industries like biotechnology, clean energy, and artificial intelligence can support India's digital and innovation-driven economy.

**Climate Change and Sustainable Development:** The G20 summits place a strong emphasis on sustainable development and climate change mitigation. India's efforts in these areas can be aided by agreements and initiatives pertaining to clean technology, renewable energy, and sustainable business practises. India's transition to a low-carbon economy and the pursuit of sustainable growth can be aided through cooperation on climate finance, capacity building, and technology transfers.

**Global Health and Pandemic Response:** The G20 summits discuss issues related to international collaboration in healthcare and pandemic response. India's healthcare industry can

gain from cooperation on vaccine distribution, healthcare infrastructure, and illness prevention. India's healthcare systems can be strengthened through access to international resources, knowledge, and financing, which can also aid in economic recovery and resilience.

It's vital to remember that the precise outcomes, agreements, and policies that emanate from the debates among member countries will determine how the G20 meetings will actually affect the Indian economy. The impact on the economy will ultimately depend on how well these measures are implemented and executed, as well as on India's own economic policies and changes.

**There are certain definite ways that the G20 process can help India's economy.**

The first is international trade; a fair, open, and rules-based trading system can help to temper the negative consequences of rising protectionism, disrupted supply chains, and food and fuel shortages brought on by the conflict between the Ukraine and Russia. The G20's Trade and Investment Working Group has been working on a variety of issues, including increasing logistics, supporting resilient trade, and improving MSME involvement in trade.

Second, international cooperation and the exchange of technological best practises could support innovation development in India. India will be able to demonstrate its technological capabilities and launch new alliances thanks to the G20 discussions on various occasions throughout the year.

Third, by involving MSMEs in discussions through the G20's multiple arms, new prospects will be greatly increased for them, particularly through collaborations with middle-income nations.

Fourth, holding G20 is helping to increase tourism in the country as well. The government has planned to hold the various gatherings in various regions of the nation, and numerous related events will highlight India's cultural and historical monuments. By promoting these locations through communication outreach, India's attractions are being made more widely known.

Direct interaction with multinational corporations can also spur fresh investment. Leading corporations from around the world are having discussions on the B20 platform, the largest of the G20's interaction groups, in conjunction with its meetings. B20 India hosts over 100 policy discussion initiatives throughout the year that draw significant international involvement. For

instance, a number of activities in North East India are encouraging B20 companies to investigate potential commercial prospects in this resurgent region.

### **Conclusion:**

The globe was headed in an unsustainable direction and was climate-vulnerable. If the aforementioned interrelated steps are implemented in the post-pandemic age, developing nations in the Global South won't be compelled to return to the "old normal." It will be possible to explore this agenda for collaboration in the Global South during India's 2023 G20 presidency. With Indonesia in 2022 and Brazil in 2024, the Global South will hold a string of G20 presidency prior to India's. Thus, it represents a chance to advance the global agenda of international cooperation for a wise, environmentally friendly, and inclusive energy transformation.

### **References:**

1. Dev, S. M., & Venkatanarayana, M. (2011). Youth employment and unemployment in India. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai. "Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth", G20 Seoul Summit, June 2010; accessible at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-consensus.pdf> (accessed on 25 December 2020).
2. G20 (2009) Global Plan for Recovery and Reform released in London, accessible at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0402.html#recovery> G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, September 24-25, 2009; accessible at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html> (accessed on 25 December 2020).
3. GOI (2015), "National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship", Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; accessible at <https://www.msde.gov.in/sites/default/files/201909/National%20Policy%20on%20Skill%20Development%20and%20Entrepreneurship%20Final.pdf> (accessed on 25 December 2020).
4. GOI (2017-18) "Periodic Labour Force Survey- Annual Report", National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; accessible at [http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/Annual%20Report%2](http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Annual%20Report%2)

- C%20PLFS%202017-18\_31052019.pdf?download=1 (accessed on 25 December 2020).
5. Goyal, T.M. (2020) “Anti-Corruption Agenda of the G20: Bringing Order without Law”, Working Paper Number 400, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi, India. (Accessed on 25 December 2020).
  6. Goyal, T.M. and Kukreja, P. (2020) “The Sustainable Development Agenda: Evaluating the G20 as a Stage for National and Collective Goals”, ORF Issue Brief No. 419, Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi, India; accessible at <https://www.orfonline.org/research/the-sustainable-development-agenda/> (accessed on 25 December 2020).
  7. ILO “A Skilled Workforce for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth: A G20 Training Strategy”, November 2010; accessible at <https://www.oecd.org/g20/summits/toronto/G20-Skills-Strategy.pdf> (accessed on 25 December 2020).
  8. International Labour Organization (2018), “G20 Facts and Figures”, accessible at <https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo> (accessed on 25 December 2020).
  9. Kathuria, R. & Kukreja, P. (2019) “Introduction”, in Rajat Kathuria and Prateek Kukreja (Eds) 20 Years of G20: From Global Cooperation to Building Consensus, pp. 19-36. Springer: Singapore. ISBN:9789811381065. 2019.

#### **Website:**

1. extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgiclfndmkaj/https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/g20-august-2012.pdf
2. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/ht-insight/economy/challenges-to-india-s-g20-presidency-and-effectiveness-of-g20-framework-101674814886719.html>
3. extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgiclfndmkaj/https://eacpm.gov.in/wpcontent/uploads/2023/05/Indias-G20-Presidency.pdf
4. extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgiclfndmkaj/https://www.orfonline.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/11/GP-ORF-G20-in-2023-Priorities-for-Indias-Presidency.pdf