

## SUMMARY REPORT



CANADA-INDIA TRACK 1.5 DIALOGUE

# Critical Minerals & Supply Chain Resilience



ASIA PACIFIC  
FOUNDATION  
OF CANADA

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ASIE PACIFIQUE  
DU CANADA

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## Introduction

This Track 1.5 strategic dialogue took place at a pivotal moment in Canada–India relations. In the preceding months, the two countries had held several high-level meetings — including two meetings between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney within six months — and announced a series of initiatives aimed at stabilizing and rebuilding the bilateral relationship. Together, these developments have created new momentum around trade, investment, technology, and economic security co-operation.

Key among these milestones were:

- The [Canada-India Joint Statement](#), issued in October 2025, on “renewing momentum towards a stronger partnership.”
- The announcement in late November 2025 that negotiations for a [Canada-India Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement \(CEPA\)](#) would begin.
- The [G7 Critical Minerals Action Plan](#), in which both Canada and India will be partners.
- The [Technology and Innovation Partnership](#), through which the two countries, along with Australia, will focus on “green energy innovation and building resilient supply chains, including in critical minerals.”

**NOVEMBER 24, 2025,  
NEW DELHI, INDIA**

*Convened by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, in partnership with the Ananta Aspen Centre and the High Commission of Canada in India.*

### AUTHORS

**Vina Nadjibulla,**  
*Vice-President, Research & Strategy, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada*

**Erin Williams,** *Director, Programs, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada*



The October joint statement included three commitments that were especially relevant to the day's discussion, namely to:

- Promote dialogue among government, industry, and think tanks to identify how Canada's mining expertise can provide India with the critical minerals needed for energy security.
- Hold the first Critical Minerals Annual Dialogue on the margins of the Prospectors and Developers Association Conference ([PDAC](#)) in Toronto in March 2026.
- Resume the Canada–India CEO Forum, bringing together leading business executives from both countries to identify concrete, actionable recommendations for both governments to facilitate increased bilateral trade and investment, with a focus on priority sectors such as clean technology, infrastructure, agri-food, and digital innovation.

Participants emphasized that access to critical minerals supply chains — including rare earth elements — has become a central economic security concern for both countries. Canada and India have each experienced economic coercion and supply-chain weaponization, particularly by China, while also grappling with trade volatility and tariff uncertainty stemming from U.S. policy shifts under the Trump administration.

Although Canada and India do not yet have a deep history of co-operation in critical minerals, participants repeatedly noted the strong complementarity between the two economies. Canada brings vast mineral endowments, advanced extraction technologies, and high environmental and governance standards, while India offers cost-competitive refining and processing capacity, scalable manufacturing, and deep pools of technical and scientific talent.

Importantly, participants noted that the political context had shifted significantly since this group's first meeting in February 2025. At that time, the primary task was to foster political will in both countries to re-engage and

rebuild the relationship. With that process now well underway, the conversation moved beyond the “what” and the “why” to focus on the “how.”

This dialogue was further informed by parallel domestic initiatives and policy reforms in both countries. Canada and India have each launched domestic initiatives and action plans on critical minerals — and reached new bilateral, trilateral, and multilateral agreements — that create a favourable landscape for co-operation.

India rolled out its [National Critical Mineral Mission](#) in 2025, which covers the entire supply chain from exploration to processing to beneficiation, including recycling. This plan commits C\$1.9 billion, including C\$170 million for recycling, and lists 24 (of about 30+) critical minerals for which there will be national government involvement. India has also set clean-energy transition targets, including reaching net-zero by 2070 and having 50 per cent of its energy come from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. It is also looking to introduce 6 to 7 million electric vehicles (EVs) over the next few years. Meeting these targets will require solar panels, wind turbines, and other clean technologies — and therefore reliable access to rare earths and other critical minerals, as well as relevant experience and technology.

Canada launched its [Indo-Pacific Strategy](#) and [Critical Minerals Strategy](#) in 2022, creating frameworks for deepening partnerships in Asia and positioning Canada as a reliable global supplier of resources needed to power green and digital economies. This year, Canada opened the [Major Projects Office](#) to accelerate the approval and completion of ports, mines, trade corridors, and other major projects that will help unlock access to Canada's natural resources. On critical minerals, the aim is to provide clear and predictable regulatory pathways, move final investment decisions forward more quickly, and prioritize sustainability.

Building on these milestones and developments, the group focused on practical ways to translate both countries' critical minerals priorities into action.

# Key Takeaways

- **Move from frameworks to projects.** Canada–India co-operation on critical minerals will succeed only if it shifts from broad statements of intent to a small number of well-resourced, commercially viable pilot projects. Participants cautioned against over-reliance on new frameworks without clear delivery mechanisms.
- **Co-operation on critical minerals should be framed as an economic security priority for both countries,** linking clean energy, advanced manufacturing, and defence-adjacent technologies to long-term supply-chain resilience.
- **Leverage complementarity and avoid duplication.** Canada and India should avoid replicating China’s state-driven model. Instead, they should build a “market-plus” partnership combining Canadian upstream production and technology with Indian midstream processing, refining, and manufacturing capacity.
- **Use state tools to crowd in private capital.** Long timelines, price volatility, and technology risk require targeted interventions such as offtake-backed finance, sovereign equity participation, investment guarantees, and regulatory fast-tracking.
- **Pick priority minerals and deliver early wins.** Lithium, nickel, copper, and selected rare earths emerged as logical starting points based on demand outlook, existing capabilities, and policy tailwinds such as India’s tariff reforms.
- **Institutionalize partnerships.** The proposed Critical Minerals Annual Dialogue at PDAC 2026 should be paired with a standing working group focused on project identification, regulatory alignment, and financing solutions.
- **Deepen subnational engagement.** Provinces in Canada and states in India control key aspects of permitting, infrastructure, and industrial policy. Targeted province–state linkages can unlock practical co-operation faster than federal-only approaches.
- **Invest in joint R&D and skills.** Connecting Canadian universities and labs with Indian institutions such as Councils of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) and Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) can accelerate innovation in extraction, processing, recycling, and ESG performance, while workforce development and training can strengthen long-term capacity.
- **Strengthen investor confidence through an early conclusion of a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).** Investor protection and predictability — including dispute resolution and clearer rules — were seen as critical for unlocking institutional capital, including pension funds, and enabling sustained private-sector collaboration.

## SESSION 1

# India–Canada Co-operation in a Shifting World: Exploring Pragmatic Areas for Engagement, with a Focus on Economic Partnership and Resilience



*What are the short-to-medium term deliverables that advance India–Canada co-operation while managing geopolitical risk?*

Before diving into co-operation on critical minerals, participants suggested a range of steps that could help create the context in which renewed bilateral relations can thrive.

- First, participants emphasized the need to articulate a clear strategy for what the two countries want from the relationship. Clarity on that strategy would allow both sides to monitor progress and identify — and remove — potential obstacles. Ideally, key activities would be co-ordinated and aligned with the calendar of high-level visits and major events, such as PDAC.
- There was also interest in producing an updated study on the potential economic impact of CEPA.
- Such a study would need to incorporate private-sector perspectives from both countries and reflect the present-day priorities, such as the prominence of critical minerals and the role of “deep tech” — issues that would have been less central when trade talks began 15 years ago.
- Participants suggested redefining Canada-India education partnership as being about much more than international student flows. Instead, it should be widened to focus on research collaboration, faculty exchanges, alumni networks, executive education, and dual-degree programs that can help address skills gaps.

- Finally, it was pointed out that there is a need to assess institutional capacity to deliver on leaders' ambitions — including staffing, trade commissioners, and visa processing — and add capacity in embassies and consulates where needed.

Turning to critical minerals and energy and technology co-operation, participants offered several framing suggestions:

- Canada and India should not look to replicate the path that China followed in establishing critical minerals dominance — a model with serious market and environmental consequences. Instead, they should explore alternate technologies and a partnership-centred approach.
- The broader focus on energy co-operation should also include the nuclear energy sector. India is emphasizing nuclear power as an alternative baseload energy source — not only for power grids but also for new data centres across the country. New Delhi is currently amending two related laws — the Civil Nuclear Liability Law and the Atomic Energy Act — that will change the landscape for co-operation. Participants noted, however, that approaches to nuclear co-operation that work in a European or North American context may not translate directly to the Indian context.
- As an early win, partners in Canada and India could pilot a joint technology research project with commercialization potential to test how the two sides' innovation ecosystems respond. Future projects could learn from this experience and adjust as needed. On the India side, possible partners proposed included:
  - Councils of Scientific & Industrial Research ([CSIR](#)), which function similarly to government research laboratories and undertake cutting-edge research. The CSIRs in Bengaluru and Odisha, in particular, do interesting work on rare earths.
  - Indian Rare Earths Limited ([IREL](#)), a government-led public sector enterprise, primarily supports the nuclear sector.
  - Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. ([KABIL](#)), which seeks opportunities overseas. Examples cited included the recent acquisition of a lithium-ion mine in Argentina and MOUs for cobalt and nickel in Australia.
  - Coal India Limited, a public sector enterprise also focused on the overseas acquisition of mines.





## SESSION 2

# Critical Minerals Trade & Investment: India–Canada Pathways for Processing, Refining, and Value Capture



*What are some concrete trade and investment instruments that can unlock joint critical minerals projects, including offtake-backed finance, targeted tariff treatment for processed content, rules of origin for refined products, investment guarantees, power/land/tax packages, and bilateral project-implementation vehicles?*

Participants acknowledged a significant gap in the financing ecosystem for critical minerals. Projects across mining, processing, manufacturing of critical components, and recycling face long time horizons, compounded by technological uncertainty and unstable policy environments that deter investor commitment.

The tightening of trade restrictions worldwide has compounded these structural issues. China continues to weaponize rare earths and battery materials, and other countries are raising tariffs and imposing non-tariff barriers — often framed as technical or environmental standards — that disadvantage foreign competitors. For India, an additional challenge is the scale and maturity of the financing ecosystem. As one participant put it, it

is difficult for India to do what China does: buy a mine or invest huge amounts in innovation.

At the same time, Canada, India, and many others recognize the need to move quickly and decisively to develop new capacities. Demand for some key minerals is projected to jump by as much as 300 per cent by 2030. Left to market forces alone, however, projects cannot survive in a system in which China effectively sets global prices and dominates midstream capacity.

Amid this confluence of turbulence and urgency, participants argued that Canada and India can work together in “trailblazing” ways. Canada brings vast resource endowments and advanced technologies, but

limited smelting capacity. India offers cost-competitive refining — often equal to or cheaper than China's — along with scalable manufacturing and strong human capital. Together, they could anchor an alternative supply chain that extracts in Canada, refines in India, and manufactures wherever demand exists.

Realizing this vision will require direct government intervention. Potential avenues for action include:

- Translate Canada's budget commitments into joint ventures. Canada's 2025 federal budget included an unprecedented level of government commitment to the mining sector, including a C\$2 billion sovereign fund intended to de-risk early-stage investment through offtakes and equity acquisition. Participants called for using it to catalyze partnerships, such as joint processing projects, and to facilitate offtake agreements in which Indian manufacturers — including battery makers, aerospace firms, and clean tech companies — commit to buying Canadian materials.
- Build a realistic and flexible supply-chain architecture. New mines will not become operational in the short- to medium-term. In the interim, both sides could identify non-Chinese equity partners in existing operations who may be open to redirecting offtake toward India, Canada, or other trusted buyers. Participants also suggested joint investments in third countries, particularly in Africa, where there is strong interest in partnerships that include technology transfer.
- Broaden the conversation beyond rare earths. There are opportunities for Canada and India to co-operate around critical minerals such as platinum-group and titanium-group metals and rare earth applications. Unlocking this potential will require not only offtake financing, but also bilateral mechanisms to streamline approvals and facilitate technology transfer.

- Leverage existing partnerships and deliver tangible wins. Rather than invent new frameworks, both sides could build on existing relationships and assets — such as CSIR's MOU with the University of Saskatchewan — and, crucially, “pick one thing and go.” In practice, this means identifying a specific challenge (for example, extracting lithium from a particular Indian deposit, or optimizing potash extraction in Rajasthan) and prioritizing delivery.

Participants also highlighted Ontario, Canada's largest province by population and GDP, as having strong partnership potential. Ontario has an ambition of becoming a major centre for EV manufacturing and the only jurisdiction in the Western Hemisphere with all the critical minerals — including nickel, cobalt, lithium, and graphite — needed to build lithium-ion batteries. It is also a reliable, accessible, and law-abiding jurisdiction for companies seeking a foothold in the North American market.

The minerals available in Ontario (and other Canadian provinces) are central to India's technology and energy security needs. In addition, the province is making strategic, long-term investments in expanding processing capacity. Examples of recent progress include:

- A C\$500 million [critical minerals processing fund](#) to accelerate and strengthen the end-to-end supply chain (alongside efforts to crowd in private capital).
- The development and fast-tracking of a lithium mine ([Frontier Lithium](#)) in Thunder Bay. Mitsubishi (Japan) has invested 25 per cent, and the province has contributed C\$162 million to support lithium hydroxide production for EV batteries.
- A C\$3.2 billion large-scale synthetic graphite plant that, once operational, will produce battery anodes. (Ontario also has an anode plant, cathode plant, and separator plant being built by Asahi Kasei.) Together, these investments will strengthen the supply chain for EV batteries and battery storage.



### SESSION 3

## Geopolitics & Technology: India–Canada Co-operation on Critical Minerals Risks, Research, and Routes to Resilience



*What are the geopolitical stressors and technology gaps that threaten supplies (export restrictions, single-market concentration, standards divergence)? What joint R&D, financing, and governance mechanisms are available? And how can Canada and India address vulnerabilities, technology gaps, and pathways for resilient supply chains — including in rare earths?*

Participants noted that the shock of Trump-era tariffs has forced Canada and India to confront their trade vulnerabilities, revealing a shared strategic interest in deeper economic integration. In Ottawa, new political leadership has taken a pragmatic approach to pursuing a mature, interest-driven relationship with New Delhi.

Critical minerals sit at the centre of this recalibration. As China tightens its grip on the value chain — extending export controls from minerals to processing technologies themselves — countries like Canada and India are being forced to rebuild capabilities almost from scratch.

But unlike China, they must do so under stringent environmental and labour standards, rising costs and stretching timelines.

For India, the stakes are high. China is India's number one strategic threat, with Pakistan increasingly seen as an extension of Chinese pressure. This perception shapes Indian decision-making across sectors — from defence procurement to telecoms, data centres, and semiconductors — where New Delhi is determined to minimize Chinese presence.

Against this backdrop, participants argued that India and Canada have an opportunity to construct a trusted, non-Chinese critical minerals supply chain — one that neither country could build alone. Concrete proposals included:

- Pursue joint R&D. Connect Indian institutions such as CSIR and IREL with Canadian labs and universities to tackle environmentally sustainable extraction, improve processing technologies, and achieve recycling breakthroughs.
- Establish a dedicated India–Canada Critical Minerals Investment Fund. This could be expanded to include like-minded partners such as members of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) and the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP). The goal would be to compete with China’s state-backed financing model. Participants noted that Canada’s pension funds have already invested heavily in renewables; critical minerals could be a logical next step.
- Align standards and regulations. If environmental, labour, and transparency rules are better aligned, companies can integrate supply chains more easily.
- Pool supply and co-ordinate investments in processing. Governments could work backwards from EV and clean-energy targets — such as EV deployment by 2030 — to estimate required volumes of lithium, graphite, nickel, and rare earths, and identify the mines, refineries, and infrastructure required.

Participants identified several trilateral and minilateral configurations that could support these actions:

- India–Canada–Australia for co-investment in African or Latin American projects, combining Australian operators with Canadian capital.
- India–Canada–Japan for processing, recycling, and downstream manufacturing in Southeast Asia, building on existing India–Japan rare earth co-operation.

- Using existing frameworks such as the G7, the MSP, and UN standards on transition minerals to align rules and expectations across partners.

Participants underscored that progress will require confronting some hard truths. Both Canada and India need to avoid getting fixated on systems and frameworks and instead prioritize delivering actual projects.

It was suggested that the partnership could pick a few potential projects — a handful of priority minerals and tangible initiatives — and invest real state capacity in making them happen. These could include lithium, nickel, and cobalt (where Canada has strong processing and technology capabilities), as well as rare earths, including in Alberta and Quebec, where Canadian expertise is concentrated.

A related theme came up repeatedly: national governments cannot do this on their own. In Canada, provinces control natural resources and permitting. Progress will therefore run through Saskatchewan, Quebec, and Ontario — jurisdictions that already have critical minerals projects underway, as well as R&D clusters and industry partnerships that India could tap into. In India, Gujarat is developing a dedicated critical-minerals park, working with international labs and actively courting Canadian partners for magnet manufacturing, rare-earth processing, and technology transfer.

At the same time, participants noted that to attract investment — particularly from Canadian junior mining companies — India will need to deepen reforms to strengthen security of tenure, improve transparency in royalty structures, enhance investor protections, and make permitting more predictable.

Finally, participants cautioned against overreach. Tight restrictions on waste exports, critical mineral exports, or rigid “do everything domestically” policies can lock countries into inefficient, high-cost supply chains.

## SESSION 4

# Next Steps and Deliverables: Toward an India-Canada Roadmap



Participants noted that the calendar over the next few months offers multiple opportunities for an iterative approach to deepening Canada-India partnerships and implementing the roadmap agreed by the two foreign ministers in October 2025. At the same time, there was broad awareness of the need to strike the right balance between moving quickly and ensuring public buy-in and broad participation in the ongoing reset.

Specific suggestions included:

- Be clear that greater state intervention in the critical mineral sector does not mean replicating the China model. While China's approach has succeeded in establishing supply-chain dominance, it has also had devastating environmental and market consequences. The Canada-India model would be a "market-plus" solution that involves harmonizing industrial policies while retaining high standards.

- The two-to-three priority projects for collaboration should be selected based on future demand for minerals that have clear strategic value to both Canada and India. Once initiated, these projects should be supported with a range of policy and financing tools.
- In the near term, the two sides could conduct a feasibility study focused on Canadian upstream offtake combined with a joint midstream processing plant with an Indian manufacturing partner.

Participants suggested that the specific minerals to prioritize could include lithium, nickel, and copper. India has relaxed import duties on many of these minerals in its 2024 and 2025 budgets, and Canada has relevant upstream and processing capacity.



Participants also recommended that Canadian and Indian stakeholders engage with KABIL to identify Indian companies and explore joint investments.

To reduce bureaucratic obstacles, participants suggested additional mapping of projects, actors, and priority minerals. This mapping should also reflect differences in national versus subnational jurisdiction and the differing roles played by public and private sectors in each country.

Several Canadian university presidents will visit India in February 2026, and participants noted that a number of these universities have mining programs that could be leveraged. Suggestions included:

- Exploring and potentially announcing new graduate-level joint research and training initiatives.
- Developing mid-career training programs for mining officials (in both directions), potentially through universities and/or professional associations.

- Announcing a joint India–Canada Critical Mineral Centre of Excellence focused on R&D, standards, and workforce development, modelled on best practices and designed to accelerate commercial pilot projects.

Finally, for the CEO Forum, participants stressed the importance of recruiting high-calibre participants from both sides and publicizing their participation. It was also noted that business executives typically require greater lead time to plan than is often the case for government meetings convened on short notice.

Participants recommended that the possible CEPA impact study take a wider scope, capturing the broader benefits of the relationship. This could include opportunities for Indian involvement in Canada’s major projects and assessing the feasibility of exporting to India in a potential LNG Canada Phase 2.

## Closing Reflections

Participants concluded that critical minerals co-operation has become one of the most practical and strategic pathways for sustaining momentum in Canada–India relations. The dialogue underscored that complementarity alone will not deliver results: moving from ambition to action will require disciplined prioritization, stronger investment protections, targeted financing tools, and state capacity devoted to implementation. With PDAC 2026 and the planned CEO Forum providing near-term milestones, participants emphasized the importance of arriving at those moments with concrete project concepts, credible partners, and a clear delivery roadmap.

**ANNEX**

# Agenda

**November  
24-25, 2025  
New Delhi**

## DAY 1, NOVEMBER 24, 2025

19:00-22:00

### Reception



#### HOSTED BY:

**Christopher Cooter**, High Commissioner for Canada in the Republic of India

## DAY 2, NOVEMBER 25, 2025

### VENUE: NILGIRI ROOM, THE OBEROI

(Dr Zakir Hussain Marg, Delhi Golf Club, Golf Links, New Delhi, Delhi 110003, India)

9:45-10:00

### Assemble

10:00-10:30

### Opening Remarks



**Shri K Nagaraj Naidu**, Additional Secretary, Americas Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India



**Sara Wilshaw**, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, International Trade and Chief Trade Commissioner of Canada



**Hon. Victor Fedeli**, Minister of Economic Development, Job Creation and Trade, Government of Ontario

## SESSION 1

10:30-11:30

### India-Canada Co-operation in a Shifting World: Exploring Pragmatic Areas for Engagement, with a Focus on Economic Partnership and Resilience

#### SESSION FOCUS:

Identify short-to-medium term deliverables that advance India-Canada co-operation while managing geopolitical risk.



**DISCUSSANTS:****Ajay Bisaria**, Former Indian High Commissioner to Canada**Indrani Bagchi**, CEO, Ananta Centre**Nadir Patel**, Former High Commissioner for Canada in the Republic of India**Trevor Kennedy**, Vice President, Asia-Pacific, Business Council of Canada**SESSION CHAIR:****Vina Nadjibulla**, Vice-President, Research & Strategy, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada

11:30-11:45

Tea and Coffee

**SESSION 2**

11:45-13:00

**Critical Minerals Trade & Investment: India-Canada Pathways for Processing, Refining and Value Capture****SESSION FOCUS:**

Concrete trade and investment instruments that unlock joint critical minerals projects: offtake-backed finance, targeted tariff treatment for processed content, rules of origin for refined products, investment guarantees, power/land/tax packages, and bilateral project-implementation vehicles.

**DISCUSSANTS:****Sachin Maheshwari**, Chief of Corporate Development, Lohum**Praveen Choudhary**, Founder, Nexon Geochem**Photinie Koutsavlis**, Vice President, Economic Affairs and Climate Change, Mining Association of Canada



**Yash Kalash**, Senior Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation



**SESSION CHAIR:**

**Rishabh Jain**, Senior Programme Lead, Council on Energy, Environment and Water

13:00-13:45

Lunch

**SESSION 3**

13:45-15:00

**Strategic Geopolitics & Technology: India-Canada Co-operation on Critical Minerals: Risks, Research and Routes to Resilience**

**SESSION FOCUS:**

Map geopolitical stressors and technology gaps that threaten supplies (export restrictions, single-market concentration, standards divergence), and identify joint R&D, financing, and governance mechanisms. Additionally, the session will focus on rare earths within the India-Canada critical minerals partnership, addressing geopolitical vulnerabilities, technology gaps, and pathways for resilient supply chains.



**DISCUSSANTS:**

**Pramit Pal Chaudhuri**, Practice Head, South Asia, Eurasia Group



**Vikas Swarup**, Former Indian High Commissioner to Canada



**Anindita Sinh**, Research Associate, Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP)



**Dr. Luisa Moreno**, Director of the Critical Minerals and Industrial Resilience Institute



**Nadira Hamid**, CEO, Indo-Canadian Business Chamber



**Jeff Biggs**, Senior Director of International Affairs and Trade, Natural Resources Canada



**SESSION CHAIR:**

**Jonathan Berkshire Miller**, Senior Fellow, Macdonald-Laurier Institute

**SESSION 4**

15:00-16:15

**Next Steps and Deliverables: India-Canada Roadmap**

**SESSION FOCUS:**

Turn the dialogues' findings into a sequenced, accountable roadmap. Identify pilots, policy changes, financing packages and governance mechanisms that can be delivered and mutually beneficial.



**DISCUSSANTS:**

**Karthik Bansal**, Research Associate, CSEP



**Saswati Dey**, Director (Americas), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India



**Kasi Rao**, Managing Director, Fairfax Consulting Services India



**Vina Nadjibulla**, Vice-President, Research & Strategy, Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada



**SESSION CHAIR:**

**Ashok Malik**, Partner, The Asia Group

16:15-16:30

**Closing remarks**



**Christopher Cooter**, High Commissioner for Canada in the Republic of India



# Participants

INDIA



**Indrani Bagchi**

Chief Executive Officer,  
Ananta Centre



**Kartik Bansal**

Research Associate, Centre for  
Social and Economic Progress



**Ambassador Ajay  
Bisaria**

Senior Advisor, India, OMERS;  
Former High Commissioner of  
India to Canada



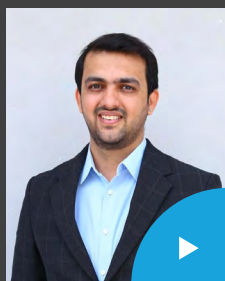
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**Saswati Dey**

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**Sachin Maheshwari**

Chief of Corporate  
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**Ashok Malik**

Partner & Chair of India  
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**Shri K Nagaraj Naidu**

Additional Secretary, Americas  
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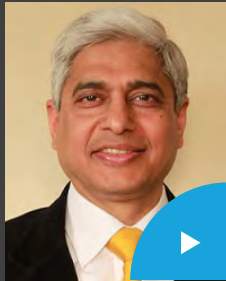
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Founder & MD, ALTMIN



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**Jeff Biggs**

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**Christopher Cooter**

High Commissioner for  
Canada in the Republic of India



**Jeff David**

Consul-General of Canada in  
Mumbai



**Hon. Victor Fedeli**

Minister of Economic  
Development, Job Creation  
and Trade, Government of  
Ontario



**Nadira Hamid**

CEO, Indo-Canadian Business  
Chamber



**S. Yash Kalash**

Senior Fellow, Centre for  
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**Trevor Kennedy**

Vice President, Asia-Pacific,  
Business Council of Canada



**Photinie Koutsavlis**

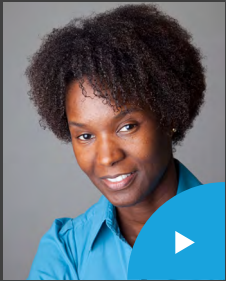
Vice President, Economic  
Affairs and Climate Change,  
Mining Association of Canada  
(MAC)



**Jonathan Berkshire  
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Senior Fellow, Macdonald-  
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**Dr. Luisa Moreno**

Managing Director and  
Founder, Tahuti Global Inc.



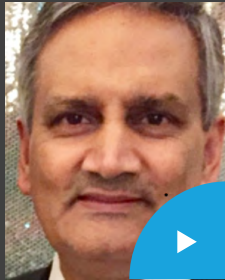
**Vina Nadjibulla**

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**Nadir Patel**

Former High Commissioner  
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**Kasi Rao**

Managing Director, Fairfax  
Consulting Services India Ltd



**Sara Wilshaw**

Senior Assistant Deputy  
Minister, International  
Trade and Chief Trade  
Commissioner of Canada

