

विकास में सहभागिता के ७५ वर्ष

विविधता, प्रतिबद्धता तथा सामूहिक विकास की गौरव गाथा

75 Years of Development Partnership

Saga of Commitment to Plurality, Diversity and Collective Progress



75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली



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Preface

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General, RIS

India has been sharing her knowledge, experiences and resources since time immemorial. The idea of “*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*” has guided India’s engagement with fellow developing countries. As is well known, the India’s development cooperation programme rose out of the pains that the country itself endured during the colonial era. As a result, India realises the needs of developing countries that are facing many challenges of development and reconstruction. In the last ten years or so, RIS has worked to generate immense expertise by collecting ministry-wise data of development assistance provided by India to realize the idea of a better world for an enriched and inclusive growth.

The present publication “*75 Years of Development Partnership – Saga of Commitment to Plurality, Diversity and Collective Progress*”, which RIS has brought out as part of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav programme of the Ministry of External Affairs, aims to remind us about the mutual commitment and collective engagement for true accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030. These engagements are captured through five different modalities which RIS has described as ‘Theory of Development Compact’. These modalities include capacity building, concessional finance, grants, technology transfer and finally duty free quota free access to Indian markets for the LDCs.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the RIS Governing Council and General Body Members, Chairman, Dr Mohan Kumar and RIS Research Advisory Council for their guidance and support and to my senior faculty colleague Professor S.K. Mohanty and his team for tirelessly working for bringing out this unique publication. I would also like to acknowledge the work done by Dr Sushil Kumar, Dr Pankhuri Gaur, and Ms Shweta Shaju for making a consistent and coherent data base at RIS. In fact, this is one publication in the recent past for which almost all RIS faculty members, administrative staff and publication colleagues have worked together. This becomes clear from the Acknowledgement Box given in the publication.

I am sure policy makers, practitioners, stakeholders and researchers would find this unique publication stimulating and useful in their areas of work.

Sachin Chaturvedi

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Core IV-B, Fourth Floor, India Habitat Centre,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003, India; Ph.: +91-11-24682177-80, Fax: +91-11-24682173-74
E-mail: dgoffice@ris.org.in; Website: www.ris.org.in

Philosophical and Conceptual Framework

Logic of sharing, in Indian context, comes in from eternal principles of life. India's philosophy embraced the idea of *daanam* (sharing). Various scriptures emphasise the idea of sharing material possessions with others as part of one's *dharma* or duty. In the spirit of "*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*" the cooperation is characterised by emphasising on partnership and solidarity amongst developing countries. It is in this context that India initiated partnerships even before becoming independent. It was in 1946 that India invited, as an interim government, trainees from partner countries in Asia. After Independence, India's development cooperation programme got further strength from the pains that India endured during colonial rule. As a result, India appreciates the needs of developing countries facing the challenges of national construction and development.

As India celebrates 75 years of Independence, several volumes would be required to publish the glorious journey of commitment, coherence and consistence of India's cooperation with its development partners. It is also a saga of respecting plurality and horizontality. The multi-pronged strategy connects partners through synergistic modalities of engagement within a Development Compact Framework (DCF) and the project-oriented mission approach. The DCF comprises of five modalities, viz. capacity building, grants, concessional finance, technology partnership and preferential trade access.

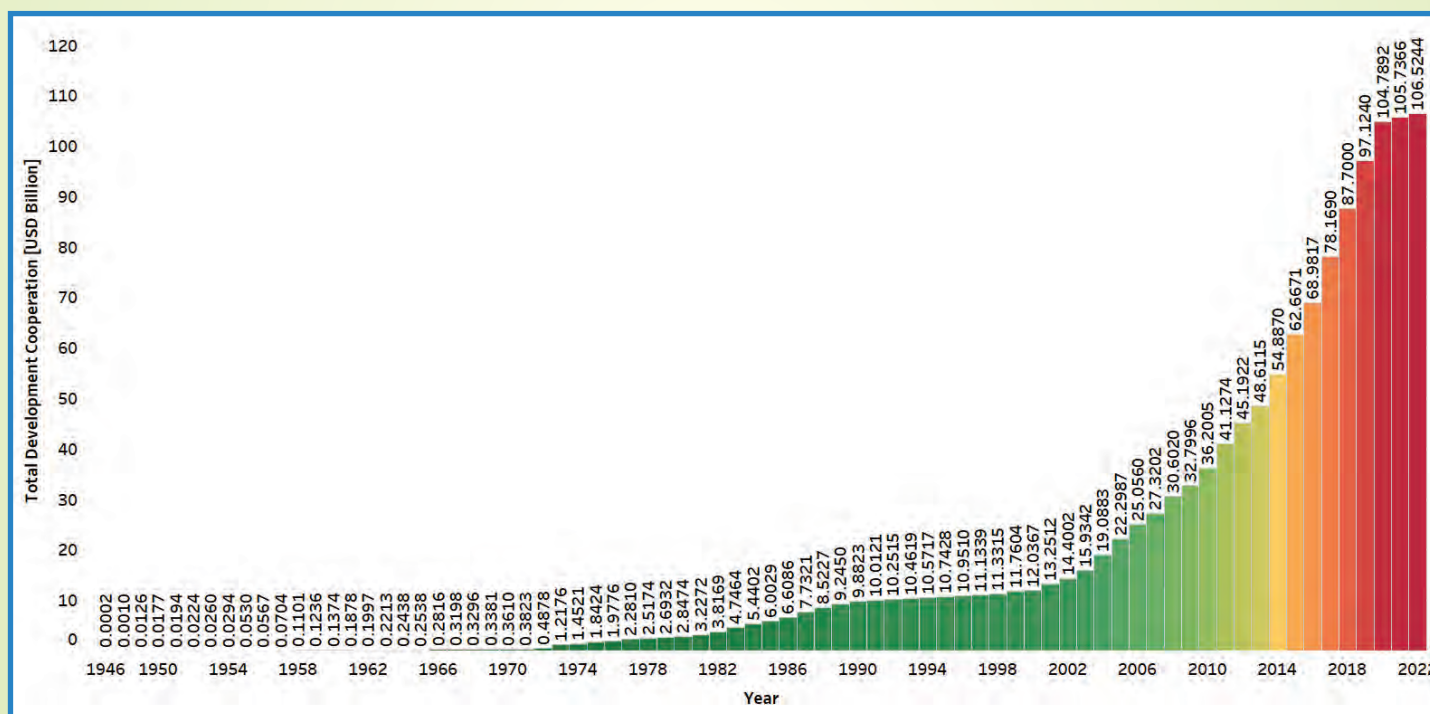
Trends in Development Cooperation

India aims to create cooperation programmes without conditionality, making partnerships that are governed by mutual respect, diversity, care for the future, and sustainable development. In that spirit, India has extended development assistance of US \$ 107 billion during 1947-2022 as shown in (Figure 1).

India has developed strong partnerships, moving from a net aid receiver to a rising development partner. In 2021 India received aid of US \$ 6.49 billion from developed countries while India partnered with fellow developing countries with a budget of US \$ 7.66 billion.

Figure 1: Cumulative Development Assistance

(US \$ billion at current prices)

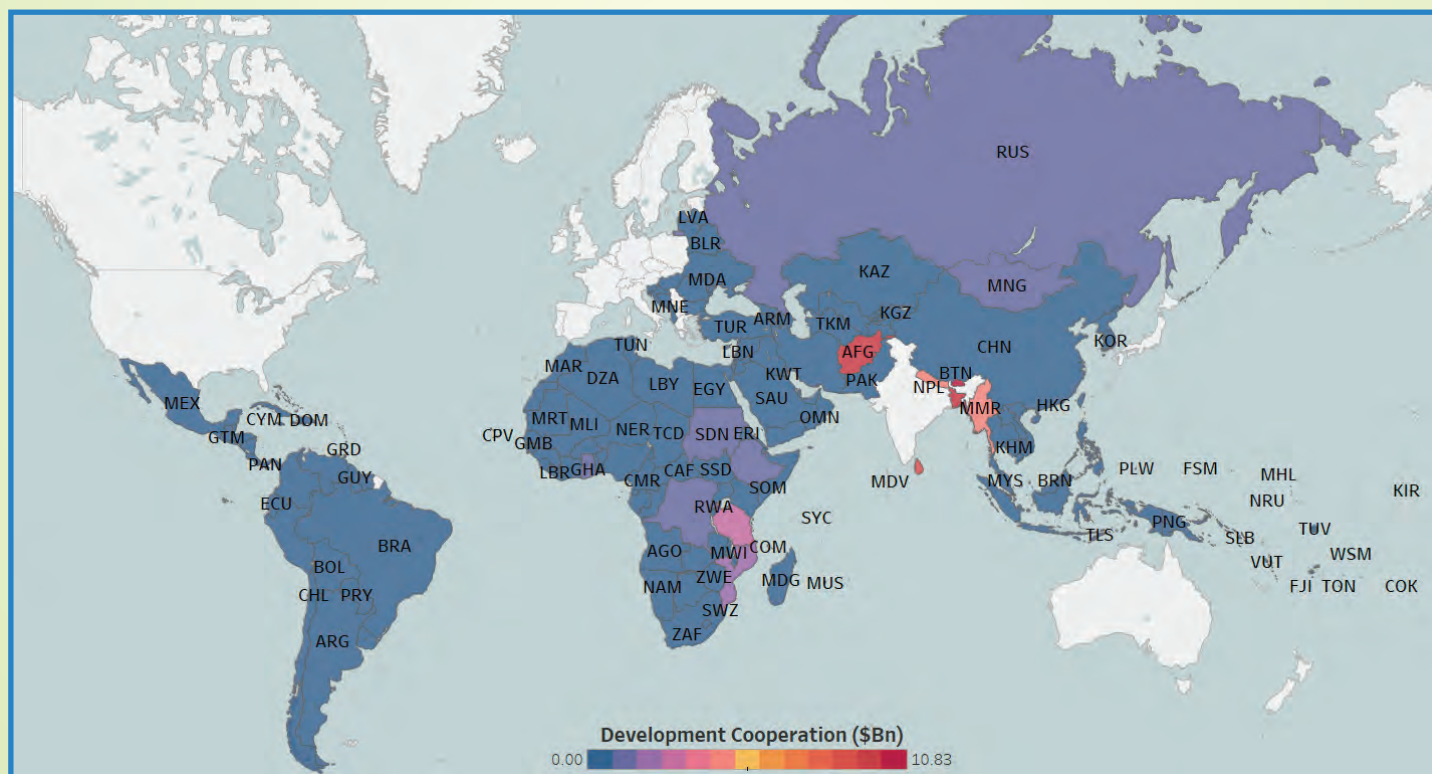


Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

Note: Values for 2021-22 and 2022-23 are estimated budget figures.

South-South Cooperation (SSC) has become more prominent in India's international cooperation for development as the rapid economic growth experienced by many Southern economies has enhanced their importance, role and visibility in global affairs. India is now taking keen interest in wider global partnerships and also assuming wider responsibilities, be at the Paris Climate Summit or at other platforms through triangular cooperation (TrC). Figures 2 and 3 capture the spread of India's development partnership. Since 1947, India has

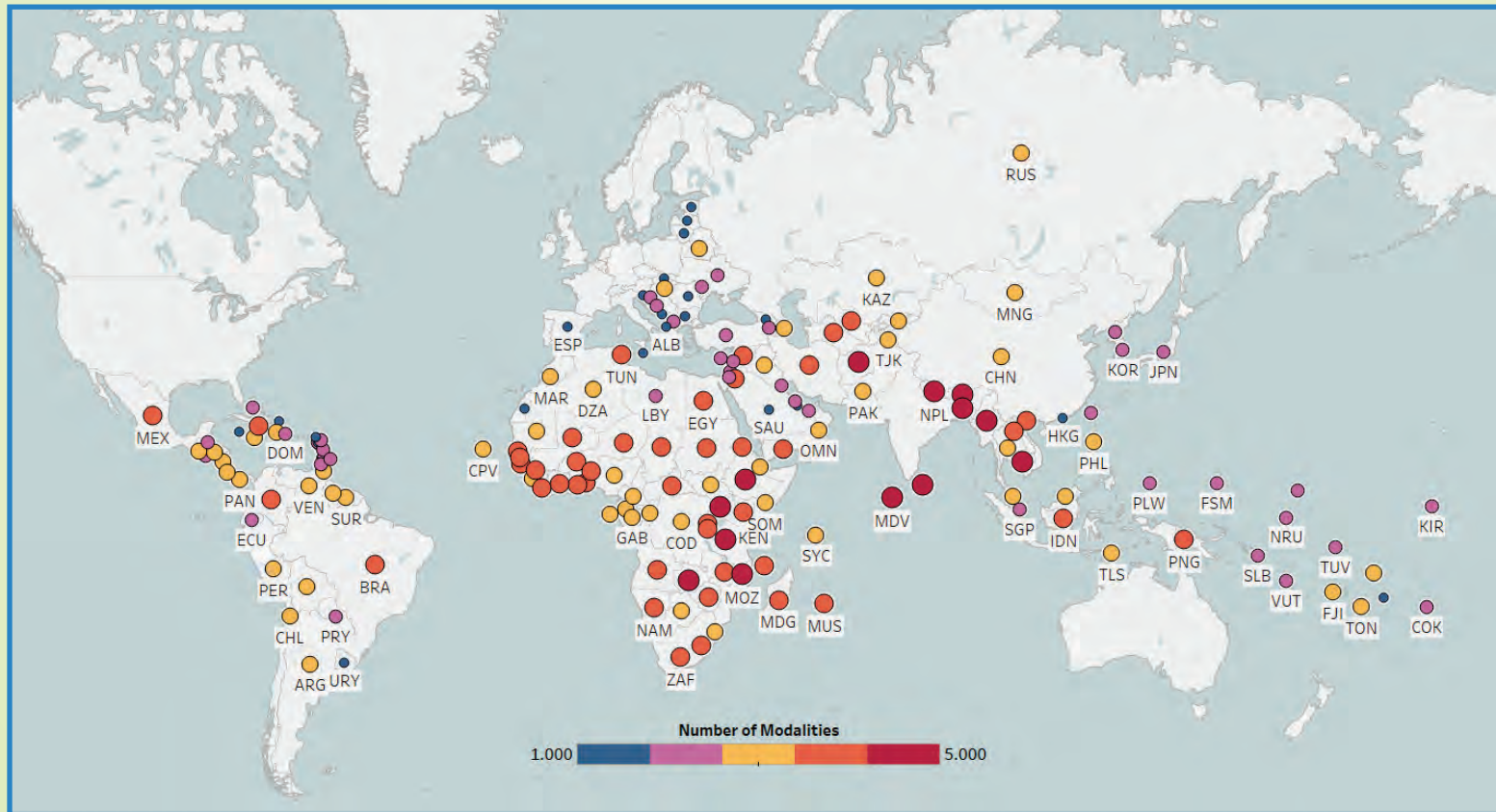
Figure 2: Spread of Development Cooperation



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

extended a support of US \$ 52.4 billion to its partners from lower-middle income countries and US \$ 23.1 billion from low-income countries. The partners from upper-middle income constituting 48 countries received an amount of US \$ 10.1 billion (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Spread of Modalities across Development Partners

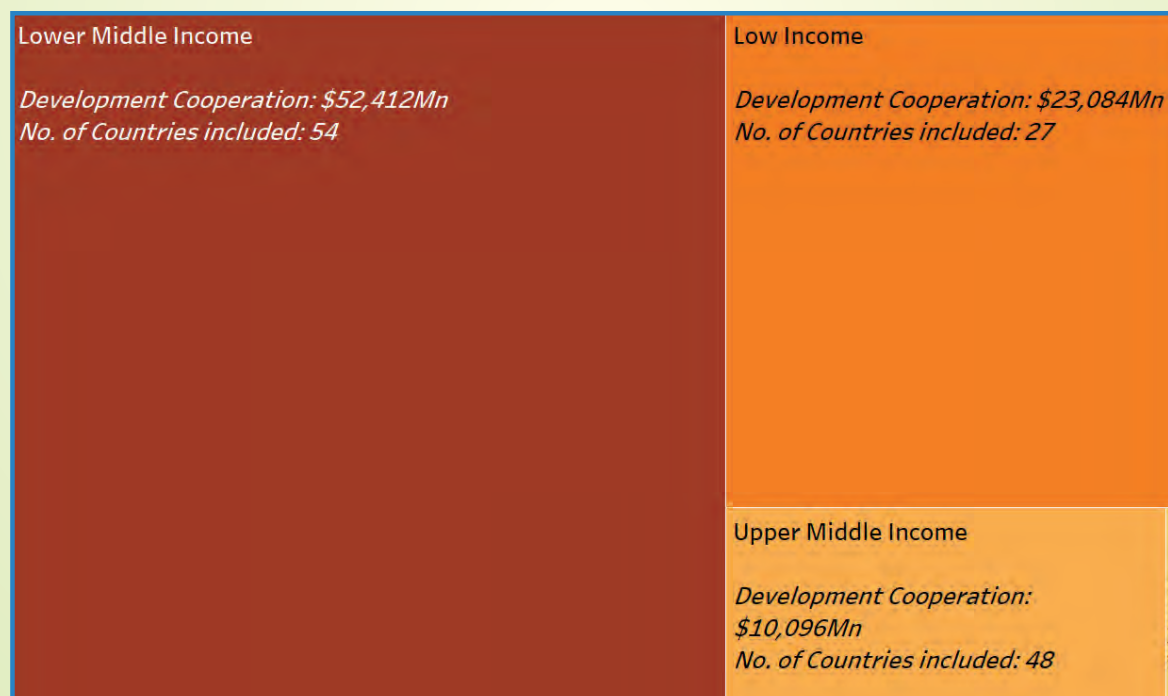


Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

India's development partnership is demand-driven, mutually beneficial and local ownership based. Various endeavours from India demystify the 'donor-recipient' relation and promote 'sharing' among the partner countries. In essence, India envisages complementarity in resources, skills and capacity, and technology between partners than unidirectional flows as per the North-South models. Prime Minister Modi during the inauguration of the new Supreme Court building in Mauritius on 30 July, 2020 said: *"India's approach to development partnership is mainly human-centric. India had undertaken projects that were diverse – commerce to culture, energy to engineering, health to housing, IT to infrastructure and sports to science."*

This is a roadmap of development cooperation that is passionate towards the needs of other Southern countries and will continue to guide India's contribution to create a world where "no one is left behind". India has always supported and endorsed the idea of democracy. The Election Commission of India has also emphasised on this philosophy during cooperation in elections held in different countries.

Figure 4: Development Cooperation in Different Regions



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

Capacity Building

Capacity building is associated with development of human resources in which the capabilities and potential of people are enhanced through increasing their knowledge-base in form of providing trainings, scholarships, etc. Countries help each other to bring qualitative changes in human resources by developing their skills and helping them attain development goals. India's capacity building programmes started in 1946 when India invited agriculture scientists from China and Indonesia. India launched 75 scholarships for capacity building in 1948.

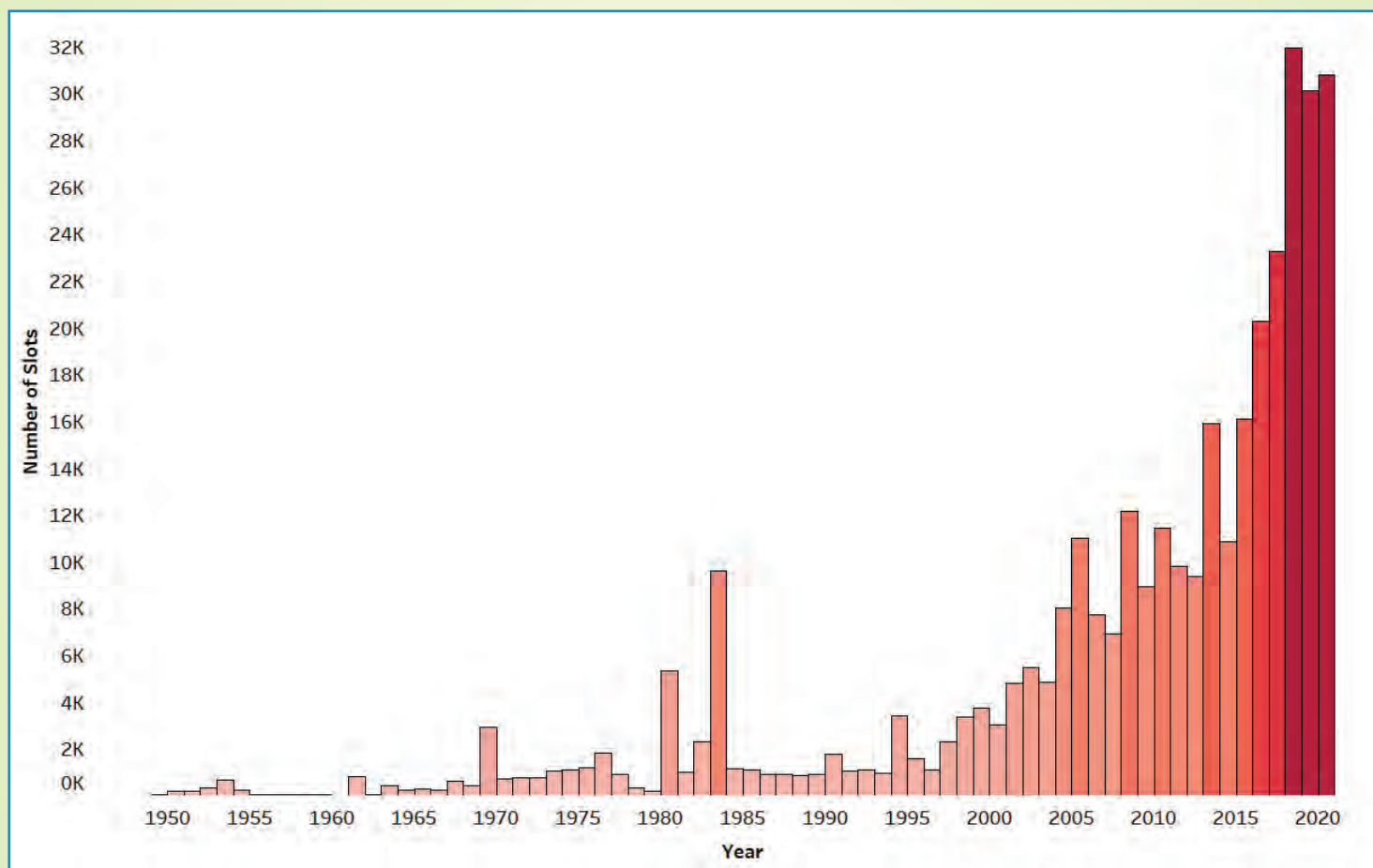
Over the years, training programmes evolved around exchanging expertise in technical, scientific, vocational, educational, defence, management, administration, and other domains. The programmes of Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC), launched in 1964, supported sharing of the Indian development experience with partner countries.

Capacity building programmes conducted by India supported 187 countries in South Asia, Africa, and Latin America and Caribbean regions. These programmes include:

- Training in India
- Training programme in host country
- Scholarship and Fellowship
- Deputation of specialists
- Exposure visits

The total slots in capacity building so far are 3,43,315 (Figure 5) of which more than half is contributed by training in India including ITEC programmes. Another 26 per cent is contributed by various other scholarships. A total of 12.8 per cent of India's capacity building slots are contributed for training programme in partner countries and 4.2 per cent for deputation of experts for implementing various development projects and programmes (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Total Number of Persons Trained



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

The total number of persons trained in various slots has increased from 60 to 3,43,315 over the years. Since 2000, the number of persons trained has been increasing exponentially. Meanwhile, during the pandemic, e-training programmes were effectively run, and the e-TECH programme trained 5600 participants from 83 countries through 170 training programmes in 2021.

Figure 6: Distribution of Persons Trained across Sub-Modalities



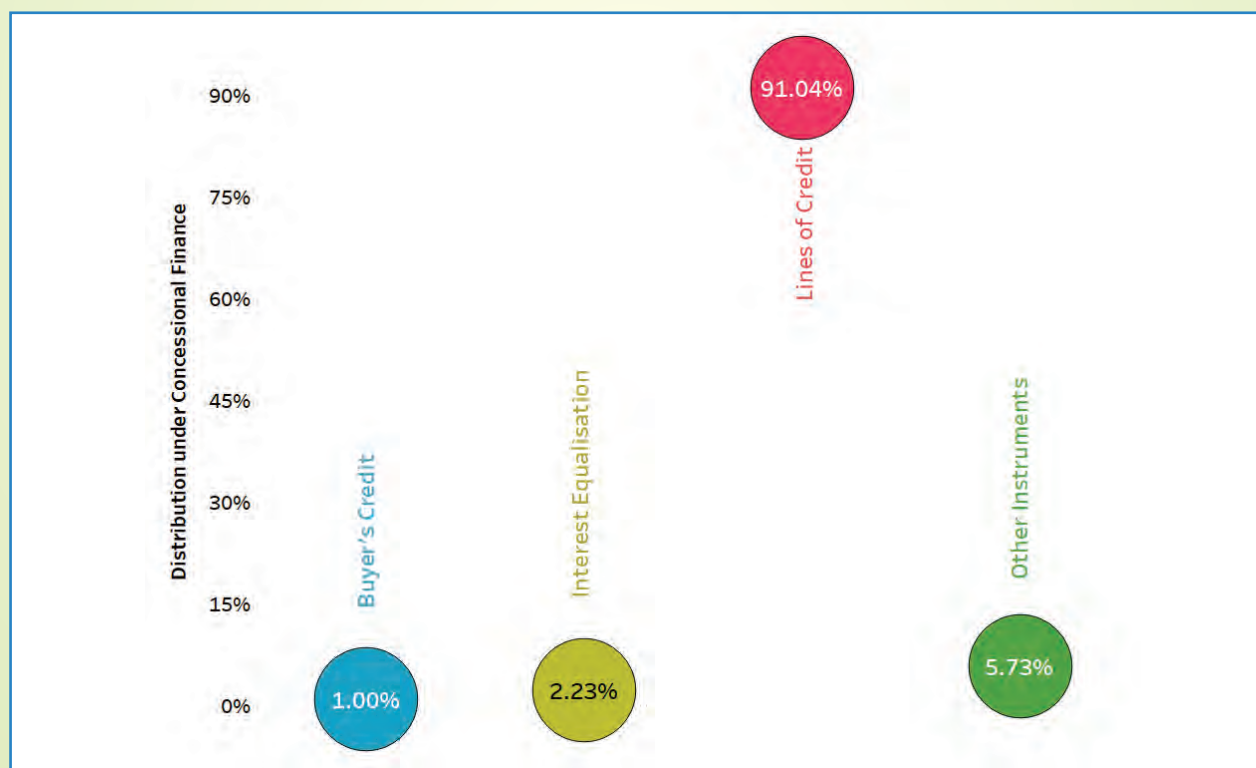
Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

Concessional Finance

India's support to the partner countries under Concessional Finance is not independent of the other modalities e.g. capacity building, technology transfers and trade support (Figure 7). The Common indicators under this modality are:

- Lines of Credit (LoCs),
- Buyers Credit, and
- Interest Equalisation.

Figure 7: Distribution of Concessional Finance



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

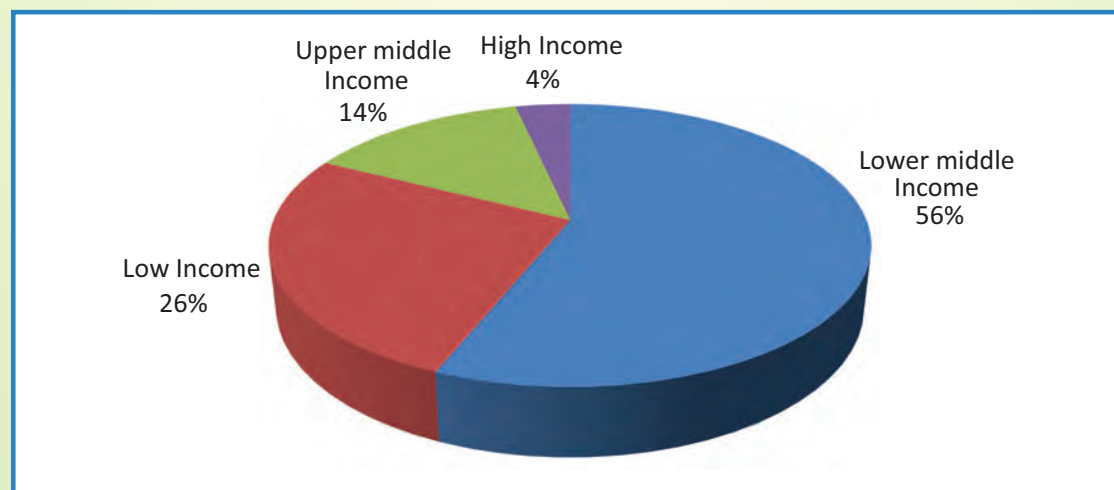
Lines of Credit (LoC)

Through this modality, India is bearing a share of interest equalization, so that partner countries may not have to wait indefinitely to borrow from commercial markets in times of need. This modality of development cooperation, as offered by India, follows the principle of being exclusively 'demand driven' with the choice of projects left entirely to the partner country. This has further strengthened India's unique approach to development cooperation wherein India undertakes sovereign borrowing to support development initiatives in partner countries with opportunity cost of foregoing its own development needs.

As illustrated in Figure 8, with regard to the income wise distribution of India's LoC for the year (1947–2020), the percentage share of Lower Middle Income countries tops with 56 per cent, followed by Low Income (26 per cent), Upper Middle Income (14 per cent) and High Income (4 per cent) respectively. In terms of sector wise distribution (1947–2020), the percentage share of Physical Infrastructure is the highest with 46 per cent followed by Electrification, Renewable Energy and Green Industrialization with 21 per cent in (Figure 9).

Lines of Credit were implemented directly by the Ministry of Finance till 2004. During 1947-2004 a total of 151 lines of credit were provided. Post-2004 Export-Import Bank of India, on behalf of Government of India has launched IDEAS (Indian Development and Economic Assistant Scheme). Between 2005 and 2020, 423 Lines of Credits have been provided to the countries. Physical

Figure 8: Income Wise Distribution of India's Development Cooperation (LoCs) (1947-2020)



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022

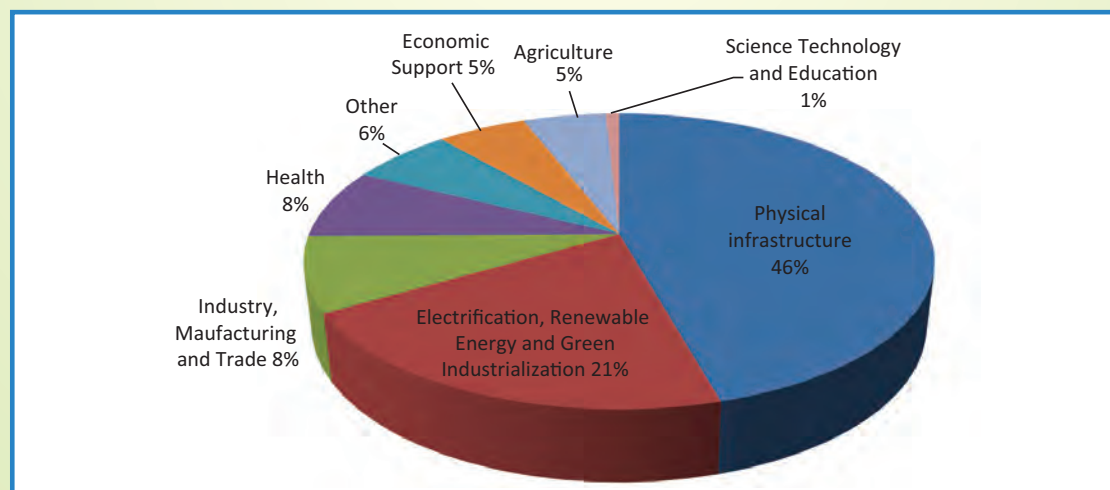
Infrastructure projects consisted 46 per cent of the total assistance provided till date (Figure 9). These projects comprised rail, road and telecommunication among other sub-modalities. Infrastructure projects apart from providing the stimulus to the economy also had a considerable impact in complementing the social infrastructure like access to health, education and sanitation.

Taking into account the distribution of Concessional Finance, Lines of Credit have the maximum percentage share of more than 90 per cent. Concessional Financing Scheme (CFS) which was introduced in 2015–2016, has been extended till 2023. The scheme is presently being operated through the EXIM Bank of India, which raises resources from the market to provide concessional finance. The Government of India provides counter guarantee and interest equalization support of 2 per cent to the EXIM Bank of India.

In order to provide further support on project based equipment procurement, particularly in the infrastructure sector, EXIM Bank of India in the year 2011 in concurrence with Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd implemented a new programme named buyer's credit under the National Export Insurance Account. They provide medium to long term export credit insurance cover for the purpose of promoting project exports from India.

Some of the select success stories include the sanction of US \$ 447.17 million to Ghana for Transportation (Railways), Maldives for Transportation (Road) US \$34.33 million, to Senegal for Power Transmission & Distribution US \$ 200 million, to Mozambique for Petroleum / Oil and Gas US \$ 31 million, to Sri Lanka US \$ 60.69 million towards water sector .

Figure 9: India's Lines of Credit, Sector-Wise Distribution (1947-2020)

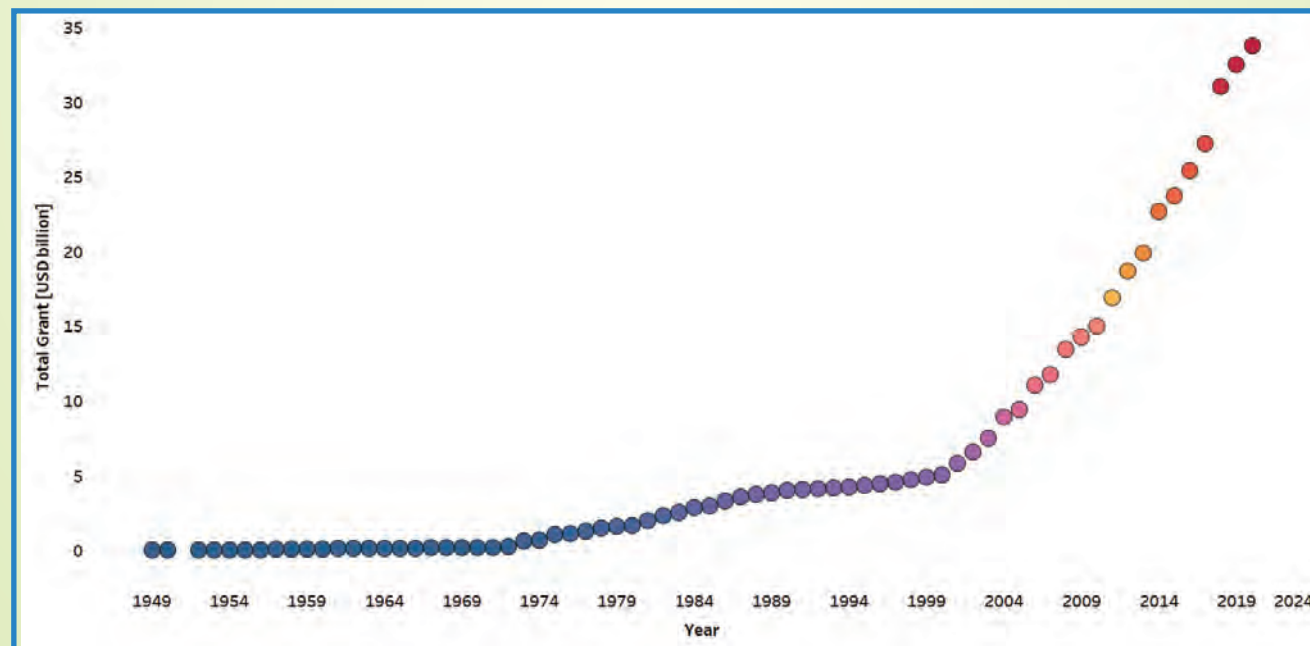


Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022

Grant

India's development cooperation in the form of grants is a testimony of its responsibility and commitment to international development. Grants do not require any repayment nor does it involve any interest burden. This plays a pertinent role in culminating into an environment of solidarity between India and partner countries towards their endeavour for collective development. In the context of South-South Cooperation, India aims at promoting mutual benefit, partnership, and creating higher levels of capabilities and economic opportunities. This provision of grant takes place through different sub-modalities such as grant in cash, grants for building physical assets, humanitarian assistance, debt forgiveness and grant in kind. The total grant provided by India since 1947 stands at US \$ 35.17 billion (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Total Grant Provided



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

Grant in Cash

An empowered India extends its assistance to those countries which are in need. In addition to being a soft tool towards diplomacy it also helps India in positioning its global presence. India's extension of grants to Nepal and Bhutan can be traced back to 1951 and 1958, respectively. Majority of the grants from India are directed towards Asia and Africa. India's development assistance in cash stands at US \$ 25 billion.

Grant for Building Physical Assets

India has also contributed in the building of physical assets in various countries through its provision of grants. For example, grants provided to Myanmar and Bangladesh have been targeted towards building health infrastructure, education establishments, dispensaries, etc. The last five years have witnessed the government committing itself to a number of bilateral projects with Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, etc. These projects are targeted towards different sectors like energy, transportation, roads, agriculture, infrastructure, etc. At present, India's grant in projects stands at US \$ 392 million.

Humanitarian Assistance

The recent years have seen India's preparedness to handle natural disasters. With time, India has elevated its role from being dependent to the one that provides support to other countries. India extends extensive support to affected countries in their relief and rehabilitation work. India has also extended its support to a large number of countries in the fight against the Corona virus. India's current humanitarian assistance stands at US \$ 2.6 billion.

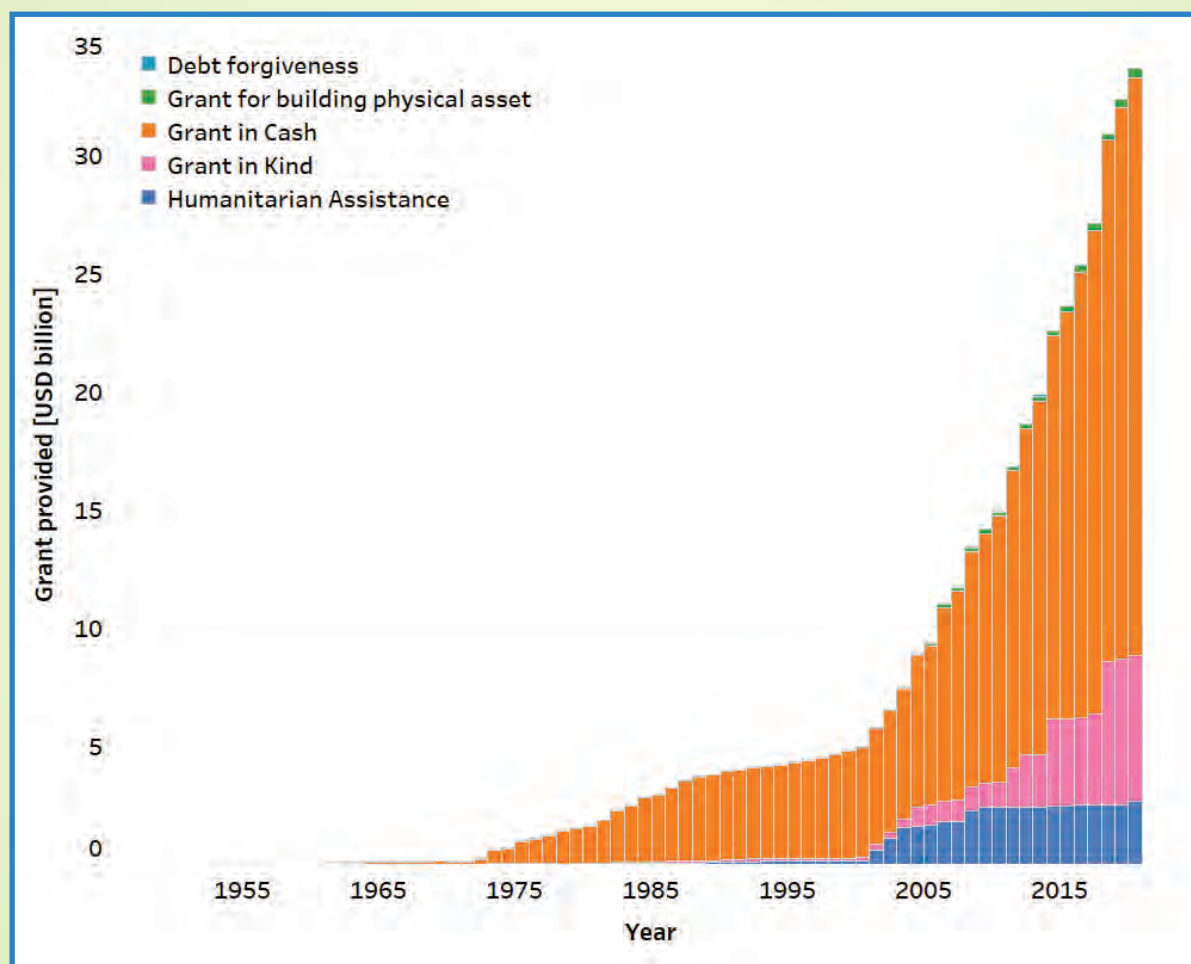
Debt Forgiveness

Debt forgiveness is an important sub-modality of grant. India has offered debt forgiveness to some countries in the recent past. Since the 2000s, India has extended debt forgiveness grants to countries like Zambia, Seychelles, Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, etc. The total amount given in grant in form of debt-forgiveness is US \$ 70.2 million.

Grant in Kind

Besides grant in cash, India provides grants in kind in the form of provision of industrial goods, equipment and through commodities like agricultural products. India's development assistance through grants in kind remains distributed under various sub-modalities with the cumulative amount being US \$ 10 billion. The quantification of India's grant in kind has been attempted for the first time in this report. The modality of in-kind assistance is spread across several sub-modalities. The grant in kind stands at US \$ 6 billion and the rest has been allocated to humanitarian and various other sectors (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Grant Modalities



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

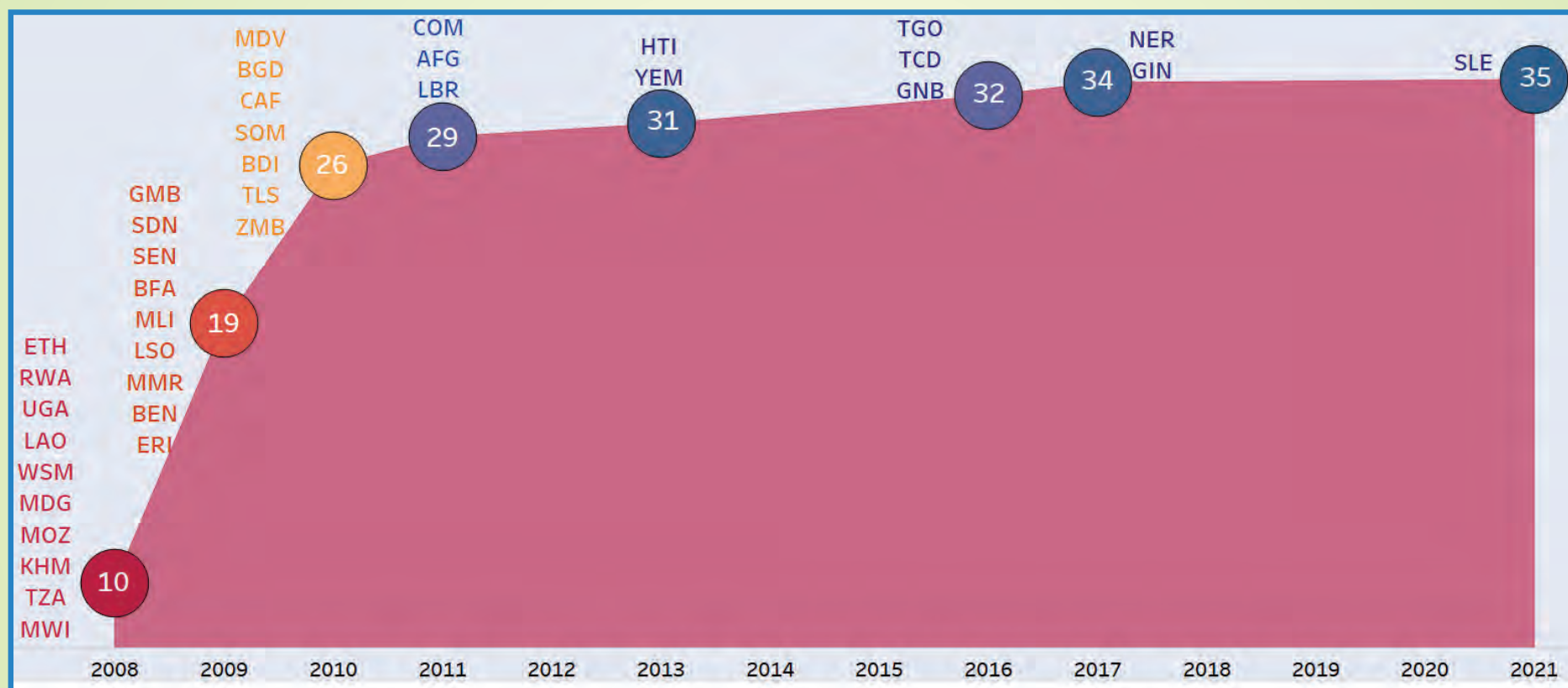
Trade: Duty Free Tariff Preference

Increasing volumes of South-South trade have imparted strength and resilience to widespread dynamism among the developing countries. South-South trade is often found to be followed by increased investment from Southern partners. New modalities like currency swap arrangements are for trade financing, further strengthening South-South Cooperation, enabling developing countries to forge new economic relations.

Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme

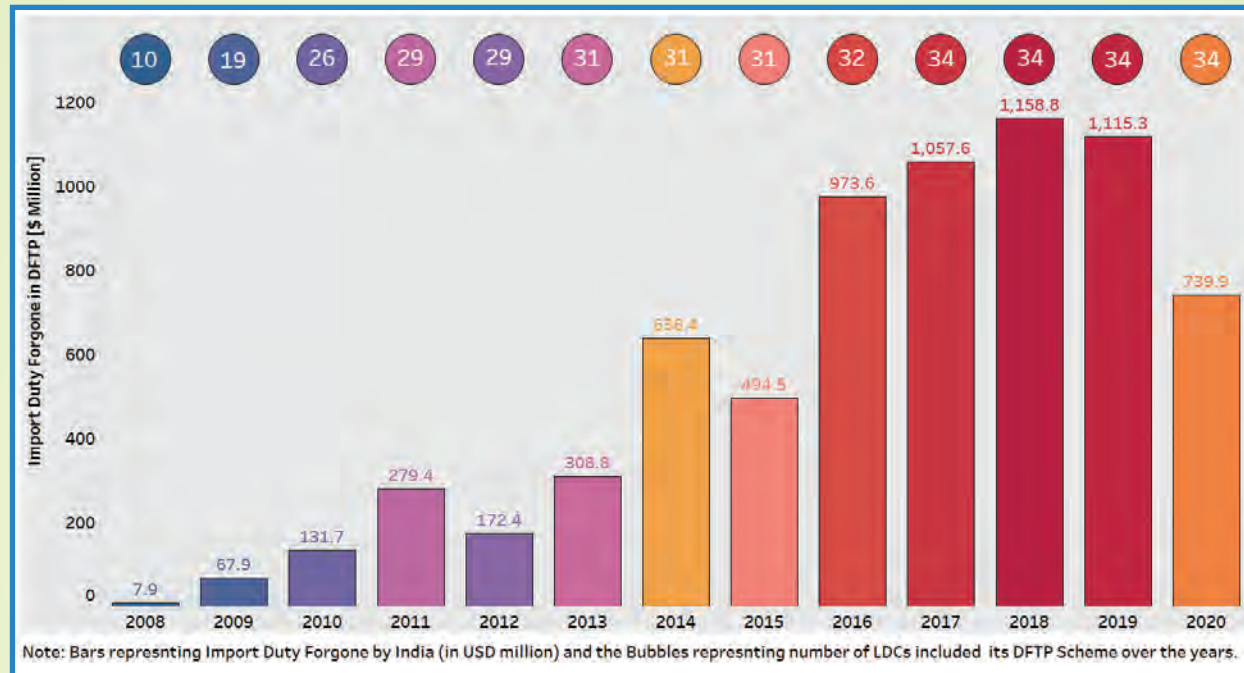
Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was an outcome of the Sixth Ministerial Conference (MC6) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Hong Kong in December 2005. India became the first developing country to extend this facility to LDCs. On 8 April 2008, Prime Minister of India announced the DFTP Scheme for LDCs at the India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS). The scheme came into force on 13 August 2008 and was further notified on 5 September 2011 by the WTO. This Scheme is a unilateral tariff preference scheme on the lines of a Preferential Trade Arrangement where the import duties on a majority of products imported from the LDCs would be allowed at zero tariff rates. At the time of inception of the scheme, 10 countries were notified as beneficiaries of the scheme. Gradually, numbers of countries that benefitted from DFTP have been increasing, and as of 2021 35 LDCs have been notified as beneficiaries of the unilateral DFTP Scheme (Figure 12). Similarly, the amount of revenue forgone under DFTP by India has expanded over the years and reached the highest level at US \$ 1158.8 million in 2018 (Figure 13). However, due to COVID, the size of revenue forgone by India declined sharply in 2020. From 2008 to 2020, cumulative revenue forgone by India reached US \$ 7.14 billion due to the DFTP Scheme.

Figure 12: Number of Countries Benefitted from DFTP



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

Figure 13: Amount of Revenue Forgone under DFTP



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

Investment

International Investment Agreements (IIAs) are divided into two types: (1) bilateral investment treaties and (2) treaties with investment provisions. Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) have become an integral part of international investment relations. In 1994, India signed its first BIT with the United Kingdom to attract and incentivise foreign investment. From 1994 to 2011, India signed more than 80 BITs and ratified over 70 such Agreements. India signed one such Agreement with the UAE during 2011-15 followed by three more BITs during 2018-20 including one with Brazil.

Technology

Technology is key to sustained economic growth and structural & social transformation. India played substantial role in expanding linkages not only bilaterally but also at multilateral and regional levels. The main focus has been to tap the translational outputs based on R&D that contribute to international alliances, meet national R&D priorities and building the human and institutional capacity. Being an active practitioner of SSC, India engaged itself in all activities in firming up S&T cooperation along the principles of solidarity among the developing nations.

Joint R&D projects/S&T Cooperation Agreements/Technology Development/Prototype Development

India, through the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been part of many bilateral S&T Agreements/MoUs/Engagements/fellowships with many developed and developing countries. India has also partnered with countries like Italy, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Thailand for satellite based technologies for identification, distribution and utilization of natural resources (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1: DST, DBT and CSIR S&T Cooperation Agreements/Engagements

Africa	Egypt, Ethiopia, South Africa, Benin, Rwanda, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritius
Americas	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba
Asia	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, South Korea (RoK), Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Israel, Tunisia, Oman, Iran, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Nepal

Source: DST, DBT, CSIR Government of India.

Table 2 : Multilateral International Cooperation by DST

Grouping	Areas of Cooperation
BRICS	Food security and sustainable agriculture; Climate change and natural disaster preparedness and mitigation; new and renewable energy, energy efficiency; nanotechnology
ASEAN	Bio-medical devices, food and agricultural sciences, Cyber Physical System, AI
BIMSTEC	Technology transfer and commercialization

Source: DST, DBT, CSIR Government of India.

Fellowships programmes like India Science and Research Fellowship (ISRF) and CV Raman fellowship were launched for researchers, from Africa. Likewise, Biotechnology fellowships were launched by The Department and The World Academy of Sciences (TWAS).

Co-creation of knowledge and technology (joint publications and patents)

During the last five-year period, many Joint-Call for Proposals were launched in areas especially Cyber Physical System, Renewable Energy, Advances in Chemistry, Biology and Technology for Medicine, Smart Cities and Clean Technologies, Digitalization and Internet of Things (IoT), etc. The projects had huge translation value in terms of technology transfers, product development, publications, patents granted, new molecules discovered, and number of human resources trained.

Establishment of Technical Institutes/Technology Demonstration Centres/Testing Facilities

Set up in January 2020, the New Emerging and Strategic Technologies (NEST) division at the Ministry of External Affairs engages in new technology diplomacy aspects and also deals with the foreign policy and international legal aspects of such discussions in global forums. It has participated in robust dialogues on the new Science Technology Innovation Policy 2020 deliberations and has helped shape the outreach to Diaspora & the international scientific community. In the context of development cooperation with Seychelles, it has formally joined the E-Vidya Bharati and E-Arogya Bharati (Telemedicine & Tele-Education) project in September 2020 with Indian grant assistance. Under Quick Impact Project schemes, many projects were launched in Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR. Within the framework of India-Ethiopia S & T Collaboration, DST has initiated action to strengthen four Centers of Excellences (CoEs) in Ethiopian Universities.

Transfer of Indigenous Technologies

India's position in South Asia remains unquestionably pivotal to South-South technology transfer and cooperation because of its relatively advanced technological and economical capabilities. India's successful experience in technology and innovation-intensive sectors such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, information technology and telecommunications is of considerable relevance and use to other countries of the region. India's intensified trade relations with Africa features as a key component of its model of South-South cooperation based on mutual partnerships. Tanzania has emerged as a key partner, with promising potential in cotton apparel. Countries like China, India and Brazil which have made significant investments into renewable, and begun using innovative technology to address issues such as deforestation and air quality.

Support to Sustainable Development

India has been closely working towards the development aspirations of the developing countries since Independence which has gained a new currency since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. Prominent sectors featuring in India's development cooperation in recent years include: Agriculture & Food Security (SDG2), Health (SDG3), Power & Energy (SDG7), and Industry and Infrastructure (SDG9), Partnership for the goals (SDG 17) all of which are important SDGs strongly anchoring development, inclusivity and sustainability. Here, we may note that the motto of the Agenda 2030 of 'Leaving No One Behind' actually resonates the Prime Minister of India's call of: *"Sabka Saath-Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas-Sabka Prayas"* (the support of everyone, development for everyone, trust of everyone, everyone's effort).

Agriculture

Prominent Areas

- Irrigation infrastructure,
- Financing (or providing) agricultural machinery and equipment, and
- Transferring developing agricultural capacity

Various projects were supported under agriculture, including, but not limited to, enhancing irrigation infrastructure, financing (or providing) agricultural machinery and equipment, and transferring developing agricultural capacity. For instance, an LoC of US \$ 100 million was extended to the Government of Rwanda in 2018-19 for three Agriculture Project Schemes, i.e. (i) Warufu Multipurpose Irrigation Project, (ii) Mugesera Irrigation Project, and (iii) Nyamukana Irrigation Project. For capacity building in agriculture, a Soil, Water & Tissue Testing Laboratory (SWTTL) is being set up in Tunisia under the India-Africa Forum Summit. ICAR-Indian Institute of Soil Sciences (IISS), Bhopal is the nodal institute designated for setting up the laboratory. The establishment of Soil, Water & Tissue Testing laboratory under Indian expertise will facilitate the conservation of soil resources and ensure balanced fertilizer applications to crops grown in Tunisia.

Other projects include agriculture mechanization programme in Zambia under a line of credit of US \$ 40 million, LoC project for enhancing Agriculture and Dairy production authorised in 2018-19, worth US \$ 64 million, among others.

India also met food needs of countries. For instance, in 2016-17, food shortage in Mozambique was addressed by India in the form of a grant of US \$10 million to purchase wheat from the world market. In another instance, India provided 1000 MTs of rice to Sierra Leone in November 2020, as a goodwill gesture. Afghanistan has been a regular recipient of Indian wheat. The shipment of 50,000 tons of wheat is now under way to alleviate the humanitarian crisis triggered by the Taliban takeover in Kabul.

Training and ITEC programmes run by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research are another important source of agricultural capacity building. e-ITEC courses were offered even during the COVID-19 pandemic, including one on developing a strong food safety framework in November 2021. ICAR-CIFT was a pioneer in moving India's seafood quality assurance system from a consignment-by-consignment inspection system to fully HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point)-compliant enterprises.

Health

Prominent Areas

- Procurement of medicines and life-saving drugs,
- Health infrastructure, and
- Capacity building.

Under the broad area of health, India has provided assistance in procurement of medicines and life-saving drugs, health infrastructure, capacity building, among others. For example, in Seychelles, grant of US \$ 25 million was issued for procuring critical stock of medicines, medical equipments in 2016-17. In 2020-21, LoC of US \$20.51 million was given to Guinea for construction and upgradation of regional hospitals in Kankan and Nzerekore. Another noteworthy cooperation is the launch of island-wide operations of the 1990 Emergency Ambulance Service in Sri Lanka. The Service was initially launched in July 2016 in Western and Southern Provinces of Sri Lanka under an Indian grant assistance of around US \$ 7.56 million (eighty-eight ambulances), which was then expanded to all provinces in Sri Lanka in 2018-19, under an Indian grant of US \$ 15.02 million. The grant covered procurement of 209 additional ambulances, training costs, as well as operational costs for one year after the launch of services.

It is worth mentioning that India's Pan-African e-Network initiative, aims to connect all 53 nations of the African Union with India via a satellite and fibre optic network. The Network will support tele-education, telemedicine, Internet, video-conferencing, and VoIP services, as well as e-Governance, e-Commerce, and infotainment. The TeleVital programme was developed as part of this initiative to deliver telemedicine solutions to the entire network, which includes rural hospitals in 53 African countries, 5 African Super Specialty hospitals, and 12 Indian Super Specialty hospitals. So far, 42 African countries have commissioned telemedicine facilities, which include medical equipment, cameras, telemedicine software, PCs, and other technology, and patient end hospitals in these countries are receiving online and offline consultations.

More recently, amid COVID-19 pandemic, India also provided support in terms of providing vaccine doses at a crucial time, deployment of Rapid Response Medical Team to assist in COVID-19 preventive methods, conducting training programmes, etc. underpinned its policy of "*Vaccine Maitri*". For instance, healthcare providers from Namibia participated in special online ITEC course "COVID-19: Good Governance Practices" in August 2020, organised by the Government of India to share Indian experiences and best-practices in the fight against COVID-19 with partner countries.

Power & Energy

Prominent Areas

- Traditional energy,
- Transition to renewable energy (solar and hydro), and
- Financing and upgradation of transmission lines.

India has significantly contributed towards power and energy needs of other countries and enhancing their capacity by investing in solar, hydro, and thermal power, financing and upgradation of transmission lines. For instance, an LoC of US \$ 250 million was approved for improving the quality of power supply in Mozambique in 2020-21. The Government of India approved six solar power projects totalling 74MW, under LoC of US \$ 223.44 million in Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2020-21. The Kosti Power Plant Project financed under a Line of Credit of US \$ 350 million to the Government of Sudan is the largest thermal power plant commissioned

in Sudan. Under this Project, a 4x125 MW combined cycle power plant has been set up. The power plant is contributed to one-sixth of the total power demand of Sudan. The electricity generated from the plant is also supplied to sugar and cement factories. The project, executed by BHEL was inaugurated in February 2016. Under the International Solar Alliance (ISA) Framework Agreement, initiative, India offered US \$ 75 million LoC for 100 MW solar power project in Cuba.

Industry & Infrastructure

Prominent Areas

- Setting up of manufacturing units
- Training and capacity building in SMEs

India's support to industry and infrastructure encompass connectivity projects, assistance in setting up industries across sectors and manufacturing, training and capacity building to Small and Medium Scale entrepreneurs, among others. For instance, in 2019-20, three expert artisans from India were deputed to Ecuador by the Ministry of Textiles wherein experiences in design, innovation and production of textile, jewellery and wood items were shared with four hundred local artisans. An example of industrial development include refurbishment of Komenda Sugar Factory in Ghana, which was financed under an LoC of US \$ 35 million extended to the Government of Ghana. The plant intends to increase the production of sugar and its related products for the local and international markets. Apart from Sugar production, the plant also has capacity of producing 3 MW power. The Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) established in partner countries serves as a vital gateway in enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of individuals.

Some connectivity projects include Akhaura-Agartala Rail Link project in Bangladesh, procurement of railway rolling stock, upgradation of Maho-Omanthai railway track and other railway projects under an LoC agreement of US \$ 318 million to Sri Lanka in 2017-18, etc. The Akhaura-Agartala Rail Link project is a cross-border rail connectivity project to connect the existing station of Agartala in India to the Gangasagar station in Bangladesh. The total route length of the proposed alignment is 12.031 km, 5.453 km of the proposed rail link is in India and 6.578 km is in Bangladesh. The project was approved in 2016 and is expected to open up markets of India's North-Eastern states for Bangladesh, enhance smooth transportation of goods and facilitate people-to-people contact.

Another significant infrastructure project is India's flagship Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project (KMTTP). The Kaladan Road Project is completely grant-funded with an outlay of US \$ 484 million that aims to connect the eastern Indian seaport of Kolkata with Sittwe seaport in Rakhine State, Myanmar by sea. In Myanmar, it will then link Sittwe seaport to Paletwa in Chin State via the Kaladan river boat route, and then from Paletwa by road to Mizoram state in Northeast India.

Partnership for Development

A crucial aspect of sustainable development includes the need to mobilise financial resources for developing countries from international sources, as well as through strengthened domestic capacities for revenue collection. India's development cooperation to partner countries since 2015 has been US \$ 50.18 billion.

India's participation in the IBSA facility for poverty and hunger alleviation (IBSA Fund), which began operations in 2006, demonstrates India's commitment to development partnership long before Agenda 2030. Projects financed by the IBSA Fund assist Global South partners in achieving their national priorities as well as all other internationally agreed development goals (Table 3). The IBSA Fund has allocated about US \$ 39.43 million in support of 35 development projects in 31 countries since its creation. India has been a consistent contributor to the IBSA fund, contributing US \$ 15.1 million to date since its inception (Table 4).

Table 3: Key Highlights of IBSA Fund

Total projects	35 (23 completed, 8 ongoing, 4 under preparation for implementation)
Partnerships	31 South-South led partnerships for innovative solutions
Countries	20 partner countries covered, most of the least developed
Development Focus	All 17 SDGs advanced
Leadership	3 Southern leaders in South-South cooperation

Source: UNOSSC, 2021.

Table 4: Total Revenue and Delivery, 2004–2020
US \$

Revenue	43.61 million
Allocation	39.43 million
Delivery	32.94 million

Source: UNOSSC, 2021.

Cultural and Civilizational Connect

Cultural and civilizational connect have always been crucial elements of India's foreign policy. India has been promoting cultural interactions in multiple forms, especially through people-to-people interactions, providing scholarships, building wider academic network, deputation of experts, restoring and renovating ancient cultural heritages since its independence. India's deep-rooted values and cultural ethos amply reflects in promotion of such cultural relations and providing development assistance in restoration and renovation projects. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been the nodal agency for restoration and renovation works abroad. Later, the Ministry of External Affairs created a new Development Partnership Division (DPA-IV) for coordinating and undertaking culture and heritage conservation projects abroad, including identification, planning and implementation of schemes in consultation with technical agencies. The ASI, sometimes in collaboration with other agencies and UNESCO Heritage Committee, has worked in several historical sites in different parts of the world in various sorts of conservations works.

India has given grants to countries and deputed experts for restoring old heritage sites. Most of restoration and conservation temples and heritage sites have taken place in the Southeast Asia and South Asia. The most famous restoration work taken by India was Angkor Wat temple in Cambodia. New Delhi accepted the Southeast Asian nation's request to restore Angkor Wat temple which was carried out by ASI from 1986-1993. India has also taken two other important temples of Angkor region. The restoration work of Ta Prohm was started in 2004. A grant of US \$ 4.20 million was given for restoration work of the temple. Another grant of US \$ 4.10 million was given in 2014-15 and after completing the first two phases of restoration project of Ta Prohm temple successfully, ASI is currently undertaking the third phase at the cost of US \$ 4.5 million. New Delhi is carrying out the restoration of the ancient temple of "Preah Vihar" which was also built during the period of the Khmer Empire. A grant of US \$ 5.50 million was given in 2020-21 for this temple.

ASI has been actively engaged in other Southeast Asian nations. Ananda is a Buddhist temple built in the early 12th century that is located in the ancient city of Bagan, Myanmar. The restoration work was started in May 2012 by ASI and it was completed in 2018. India also provided cash assistance of US \$ 0.20 million to Myanmar for the reconstruction of Shwedagon Pagoda complex in

Yangon. Restoration of Wat Phou which is Shiva temple is being carried out in two stages in Lao PDR. India has also been working to restore “My Son group of temples” in Vietnam. ASI team has found monolithic sandstone Shiva Linga of the 9th century, which further highlighted rich civilizational and cultural connections between India and Vietnam.

Similarly, India has also been engaged in restoring temples, mosque and monasteries in South Asian nations, viz. in Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan and Maldives. India has restored Thirukeeteswaram Temple in Mannar in Sri Lanka. India has taken several projects in Bhutan and Nepal. In Bhutan, restoration and renovation works include Rigsum Goenpa Lhakhang, Lingzhi Dzong Conservation project, construction of Sarpang Dzong and Wangdiphodrang Dzong reconstruction. Like Bhutan, several projects are also underway in Nepal such as renovation of nine sites of historical places in and around Lalitpur District, Shree Pal Ewam Namgyal Monastic, Choonup in Mustang District, Harihar Bhawan, Kathmandu, Balmiki Campus of Nepal Sanskrit University, Kathmandu and rehabilitation of East and West Bhagmati Ghats at Pashupatinath Temple, etc. In the early 1960s, ASI teams excavated Buddhist archaeological sites in Sidharthanagar, Kapilvastu, Tilaurakot and Lumbini. In 1965, another team carried out an iconographical survey to discover rare images like Shiva as Ekpada-Trimurti, Chandra riding on a chariot of geese, Mahesha-samhara, etc.

India undertook some restoration work in Afghanistan. In partnership with Aga Khan Foundation and Afghan government, ASI carried out renovation of historical Stor Palace under a grant assistance US \$ 4.00 million to Afghanistan. In the past, the ASI had also conserved and restored the sixth century Buddhas of Bamiyan and the 15th century mosque at Balkh of Sufi leader Khwaja Abu Nasr Parsa in the 1960s. The restoration work of Hukuru Mistiy/Friday Mosque in Male by ASI has commenced in 2019-20.

India has also been engaged in restoration, renovation, excavation and exploration work beyond its neighbourhood. ASI teams had been part of excavation, restoration and exploration of heritage sites in Bahrain, Angola and Egypt. For example, a team of ASI archaeologists excavated burial mounds in Hamad town in Bahrain in 1983. Similarly, an ASI team restored and reorganised the Museum of the Armed Forces located inside the 17th century fortress of Sao Miguel in Luanda in 1988-89. In the early 1960s, an ASI team visited Nubia to explore, excavate and salvage any ancient artefacts around Afyeh and Tumus.

Entrepreneurial Support

India has been extending entrepreneurial assistance to partner countries for long in the form of capacity building, aiding in establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Centres (EDCs) and industrial estates, vocational training centres and IT centres besides help in developing small and medium enterprises. First recorded instance can be traced back to 1955 when a planning expert was deputed to Kabul to advise the Government of Afghanistan for setting up of cottage and small scale industry. Moreover, a sugar expert was also deputed to Jalalabad in Afghanistan for providing training facilities for setting up a sugar factory in the same year.

Laos-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (LIEDC)

LIEDC was inaugurated by External Affairs Minister of India in Vientiane on 27 November, 2004. India provided initial funding for the centre's facilities as well as training for local staff to develop the centre. The centre trains entrepreneurs from Laos for setting up small and medium scale businesses. In its early years, the LIEDC received full assistance from the Indian government, which included deputing faculty from the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI), Ahmedabad (Table 5). The Government of India also provided support to the Centre by donating computers, laptops, and projectors in 2018.

Similar centres have emerged as independent institutions in Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Rwanda, and Senegal. These centres have aided in the creation of ecosystems that foster entrepreneurship while also introducing speciality training programmes.

The Centres' capacities have expanded through Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programmes at the EDI, which has emerged as a leading institution in the field. ITEC programmes increased capacity by instructing trainers and building processes to assist EDC administration. For example, each CLMV government was requested to select a team for training in India so that those teams could run such centres when they returned home country.

Table 5: List of Entrepreneurship Development Centres Set up by India

Country	Centre	Year	Region
Cambodia	Cambodia-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (CIEDC)	2006	CLMV
Laos	Laos-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (LIEDC)	2004	CLMV
Myanmar	Myanmar-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (MIEDC)	2009	CLMV
Vietnam	Vietnam-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (VIEDC)	2006	CLMV
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (UIEDC)	2018	Central Asia
Rwanda	Rwanda – India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (RIEDC)	2021	Africa
Senegal	Entrepreneur and Technical Development Centre (ETDC)	2002	Africa
Gabon	Entrepreneurship Development Centre	Ongoing	Africa

Source: RIS database.

India's Development Cooperation with Ethiopia for Sugar Project as Value Chain

India's development cooperation with Ethiopia for the sugar industry aims to transfer sugar manufacturing technology and capacity building of Ethiopian sugar experts.

Ethiopia recognises sugar as a priority sector and as one of its drivers for economic growth. India's commitment to the development compact was evidenced by the fact that it extended support to Ethiopia's individual demands.

India agreed to finance three sugar mills, with an expected total production of roughly 1.58 million tonnes by 2015. A US \$ 640 million line of credit was set up to promote the development of the sector over the period 2007-12.

India assisted specifically in providing better germplasms for sugar strains, new processing plants and transportation of products over new railway tracks. Packaging support came from a new jute bag plant. Overall, India's development cooperation in sugar can be regarded as a support structure that spans the value chain.

Mozambique Solar Project

Mozambique, like the rest of Africa, had a significant and mostly untapped solar potential. At the same time, Photovoltaic (PV) technology was fast evolving, and increasingly being recognised as a viable and innovative source of renewable energy. India entered into a contract with the Mozambican Government National Energy Fund (FUNAE) under an LoC of US \$ 13 million for setting up Solar Photo Voltaic Module Manufacturing Plant in Mozambique in 2011-12. The project's technical partner was Electronics Corporation of India Ltd, a government entity under India's department of Atomic Energy.

The plant was developed with the intention of cutting the cost of importing solar panels. The photovoltaic solar energy project, as a whole, has an annual generating capacity of 5 MW. The solar panels manufactured at the plant were projected to be employed in a number of rural electricity projects in Mozambique, including in villages, schools, and hospitals, with the extra output being exported to other African countries.

The project served as an accomplishment for Mozambique in acquiring the technical capacity for producing previously imported PV instruments. The project's success has exhibited a level of technical excellence, which has been aided by various Indian public sector firms. Central Electronic Limited (CEL), which played a key role in the programme, has developed projects of similar magnitude in countries such as Syria and Sudan. In this case CEL not only provided production technology but also trained Mozambican scientists nominated by FUNAE, to run the plant, resulting in a long-term skill acquisition gain for Mozambique.

Assistance to Fijian SME Sector

India has manifested, time and again, that it is a committed development partner of Fiji. One example, among many, of such partnership is India's continued support to Fiji's SME sector. India provided US \$ 1.73 million in 2017-18 to the Fijian SME sector. The Fijian Government provides FJ\$ 1000 (eq. US \$ 500) to individual small entrepreneurs to start a vast range of activities. Various enterprises supported under these arrangements are engaged in canteen businesses, poultry, bee keeping, livestock farming, market vending, bakery, sewing, carpentry, roadside stalls, tailoring and handicraft businesses.

Support to Multilaterals

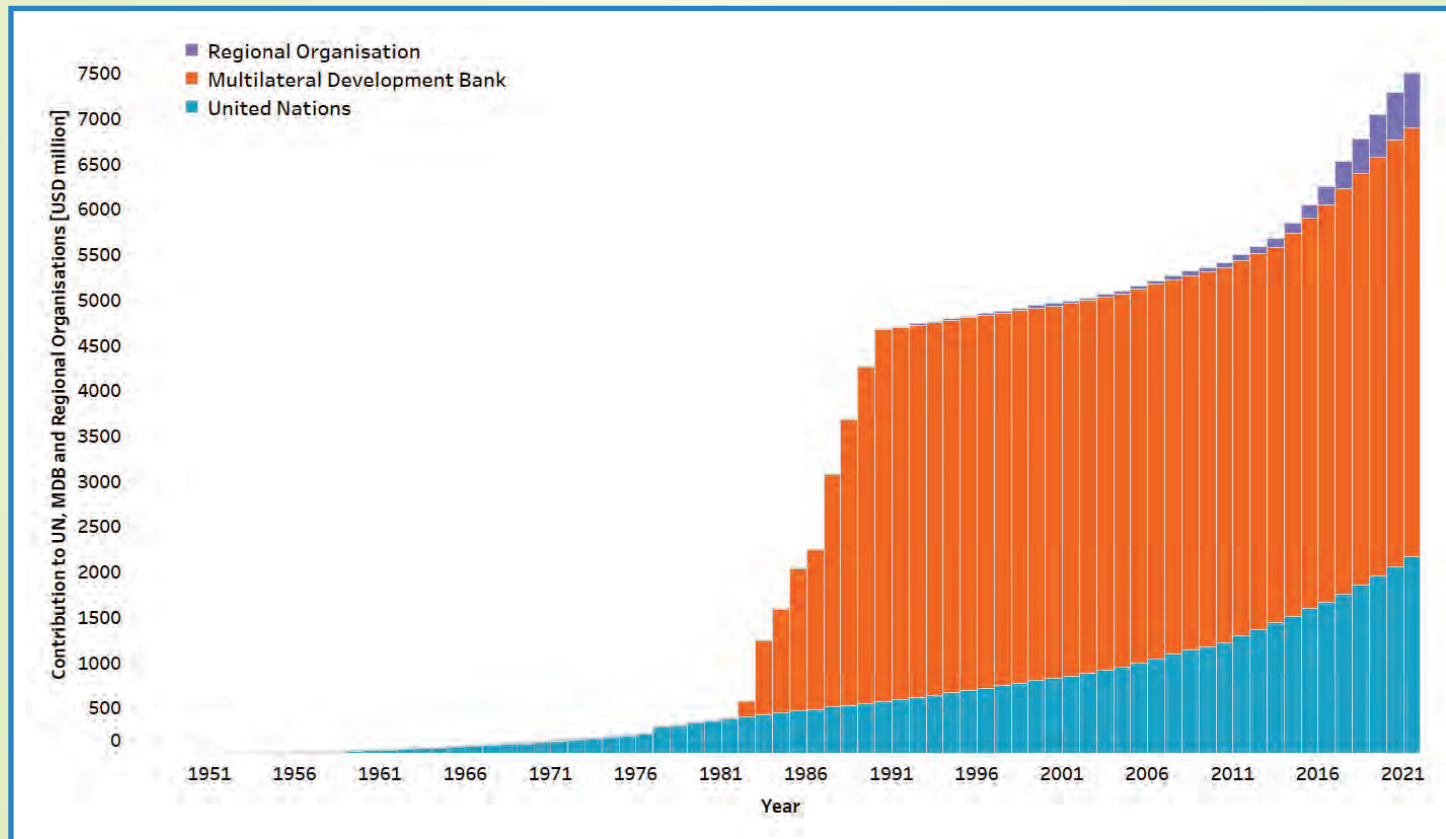
India has played a proactive role in multilateral and inter-governmental organizations both at the regional and global levels since its Independence. The United Nations (UN) occupies the central position among the multilateral inter-governmental organizations. India has its presence in the UN since its inception and on several occasions it has played a leading role in raising the issues of developing countries, in struggle against apartheid and colonization. Principles of our freedom struggle also inspired us to strengthen the multilateral organizations. Indian leaders have showed a strong commitment to the UN for maintaining peace and security, greater contribution in shaping development of developing countries and establishing the rule-based global order.

Today, when the global community is facing several crises, India has come forward to shoulder greater responsibility for effectively dealing with global challenges and supporting equitable and sustainable development. As the climate crisis is further aggravating, Indian leadership has shown greater commitment for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. India has pledged to cut its emissions to net-zero by 2070. India has also taken several initiatives such as creating the International Solar Alliance (ISA), Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) and the One Sun, One World, One Grid for greater international collaboration to combat climate change through harnessing renewable sources of energy and building climate- resilient infrastructure.

India has also contributed to financial requirements of UN and other multilateral organizations. India's commitments to UN organizations have significantly increased over the decades. India contributed US\$ 2170.11 million from 1947 to 2021. In the 21st century, India's financial contribution increased considerably due to its participation in several multilateral processes in areas of climate change, other environmental issues and research and development initiatives on issues related to sustainable development. Its approach to extending support in humanitarian disasters and natural calamities has been acknowledged across the globe. The UN Secretary-General has also highlighted the importance of India's role during the pandemic. In this context, the UN is urged to work and also to support the South-South Cooperation.

In addition to the Bretton Woods Institutions - the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), New Delhi has also been contributing to region specific organizations such as Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, New Development Bank, etc. India has contributed US\$ 4726.52 million to multilateral banks (Figure 14). The country has also been engaged with several regional organisations and sub-regional groupings in South Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa, etc. India's contribution to regional organisations amounts to US\$ 611.75 million from 1947 to 2021.

Figure 14: Contribution to International Organisations



Source: Estimation based on DevCoopIndia, 2022.

COVID Support and Vaccine Maitri

In spirit of global solidarity to fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, India launched its “Vaccine Maitri” (Vaccine Friendship) initiative in January 2021. It has supplied 162.43 million doses of COVID vaccines to 97 countries, and two UN entities - UN Peacekeepers and UN Health workers so far in the form of grant (14.26 million doses), commercial export (107.21 million doses) and through COVAX (40.95 million) (Table 6). In accordance with the ‘Neighbourhood First’ policy, the supply of ‘Made in India’ vaccines started with South Asian countries. Bhutan and Maldives were the first two countries to receive vaccine on 20 January 2021. Total vaccine doses supplied to South Asian countries are 56.88 million. Later COVID vaccine was gradually sent to almost every part of the globe, including 36.37 million doses in Africa and 8.80 million doses in Latin America and the Caribbean. India also gifted 0.2 million doses to UN Peacekeepers. The ‘Vaccine Maitri’ initiative is considered to be an important for promoting internationalism; and for ensuring equitable distribution of the vaccine.

Table 6: India’s Vaccine Supply (Doses in million)

South Asia			Latin America and the Caribbean		
Sr. No	Country	Total Supplies	Sr. No	Country	Total Supplies
1	Bangladesh	22.59	1	Brazil	4.00
2	Myanmar	21.20	2	Mexico	2.03
3	Nepal	9.50	3	Argentina	0.58
4	Bhutan	0.55	4	Guyana	0.08
5	Maldives	0.31	5	Guatemala	0.20
6	Sri Lanka	1.26	6	Barbados	0.10
7	Afghanistan	1.47	7	Dominica	0.07

Table 6 continued....

Table 6 continued....

Africa			8	Dominican Republic	0.14
1	Morocco	7.00	9	Suriname	0.05
2	Nigeria	9.77	10	St. Vincent & Grenadines	0.04
3	DR Congo	1.77	11	Antigua & Barbuda	0.04
4	Kenya	1.12	12	St. Lucia	0.03
5	South Africa	1.00	13	El Salvador	0.11
6	Uganda	0.96	14	St. Kitts & Nevis	0.02
7	Sudan	1.84	15	Nicaragua	0.34
8	Ghana	2.70	16	Belize	0.03
9	Angola	0.62	17	Trinidad & Tobago	0.04
10	Ivory Coast	0.55	18	Paraguay	0.60
11	Mali	0.40	19	Jamaica	0.05
12	Malawi	0.41	20	Bahamas	0.02
13	Senegal	0.35	21	Cape Verde	0.02
14	Rwanda	0.79	22	Bolivia	0.23
15	Mauritius	0.40	Southeast, Central, West Asia, PIC and Europe, UN		
16	Liberia	0.10	1	Cambodia	0.33
17	Seychelles	0.05	2	Indonesia	9.01
18	Egypt	0.05	3	Laos	0.13
19	Algeria	0.05	4	Vietnam	0.20
20	Gambia	0.04	5	Mongolia	0.15
21	Lesotho	0.04	6	Tajikistan	0.89
22	Seirra Leone	0.10	7	Uzbekistan	0.66
23	Botswana	0.13	8	Bahrain	0.10

Table 6 continued....

Table 6 continued....

24	Mozambique	1.20	9	UAE	0.20
25	Ethiopia	2.18	10	Saudi Arabia	4.50
26	Benin	0.14	11	Oman	0.10
27	Eswatini	0.03	12	Syria	0.26
28	Namibia	0.03	13	Kuwait	0.20
29	South Sudan	0.13	14	Iran	1.13
30	Zimbabwe	0.08	15	Palestine	0.03
31	Niger	0.38	16	Yemen	0.36
32	Guinea-Bissau	0.03	17	Albania	0.05
33	Zambia	0.23	18	Netherlands	28.98
34	Comoros	0.01	19	Australia	6.35
35	Cameroon	0.39	20	PNG	0.13
36	Mauritania	0.07	21	Fiji	0.10
37	Guinea	0.19	22	UN Peacekeepers	0.20
38	Sao Tome & Principe	0.02	23	Serbia	0.15
39	Togo	0.16	24	Ukraine	0.50
40	Djibouti	0.02	25	UN Health Workers	0.13
41	Somalia	0.84	26	UK	5.00
			27	Canada	0.50
			28	Solomon Islands	0.02
			29	Nauru	0.01
Total 162.43 million doses					

Source: Vaccine Supply, MEA, GoI, <https://www.mea.gov.in/vaccine-supply.htm> (As on 14 February 2022).

Data and Methodology

The present report is based on a database (*DevCoopIndia*), developed at RIS, which covers the five modalities of Development Compact: Capacity Building, Grants, Concessional Finance, Trade and Market Access and Technology Transfer. The broad classification of India's development assistance is further classified into sub-modalities, sectors and activities. The database captures India's development assistance with partner countries during 1947-2021, covering more than 200 countries spread over different regions and continents. Along with MEA, other ministries are also engaged in providing development assistance through various modalities and sub-modalities. The new database is developed by making use of Annual Reports from the Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Commerce, Department of Science & Technology, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Ayush, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Education, and Export and Import Bank of India, and other documents to supplement the existing information base. The database also includes India's grants comprising bilateral development assistance and contribution to international organisations. For 2021-22, the allocations for development assistance are Revised Estimates for 2021-22 based on Annual Budget Report 2022-23.

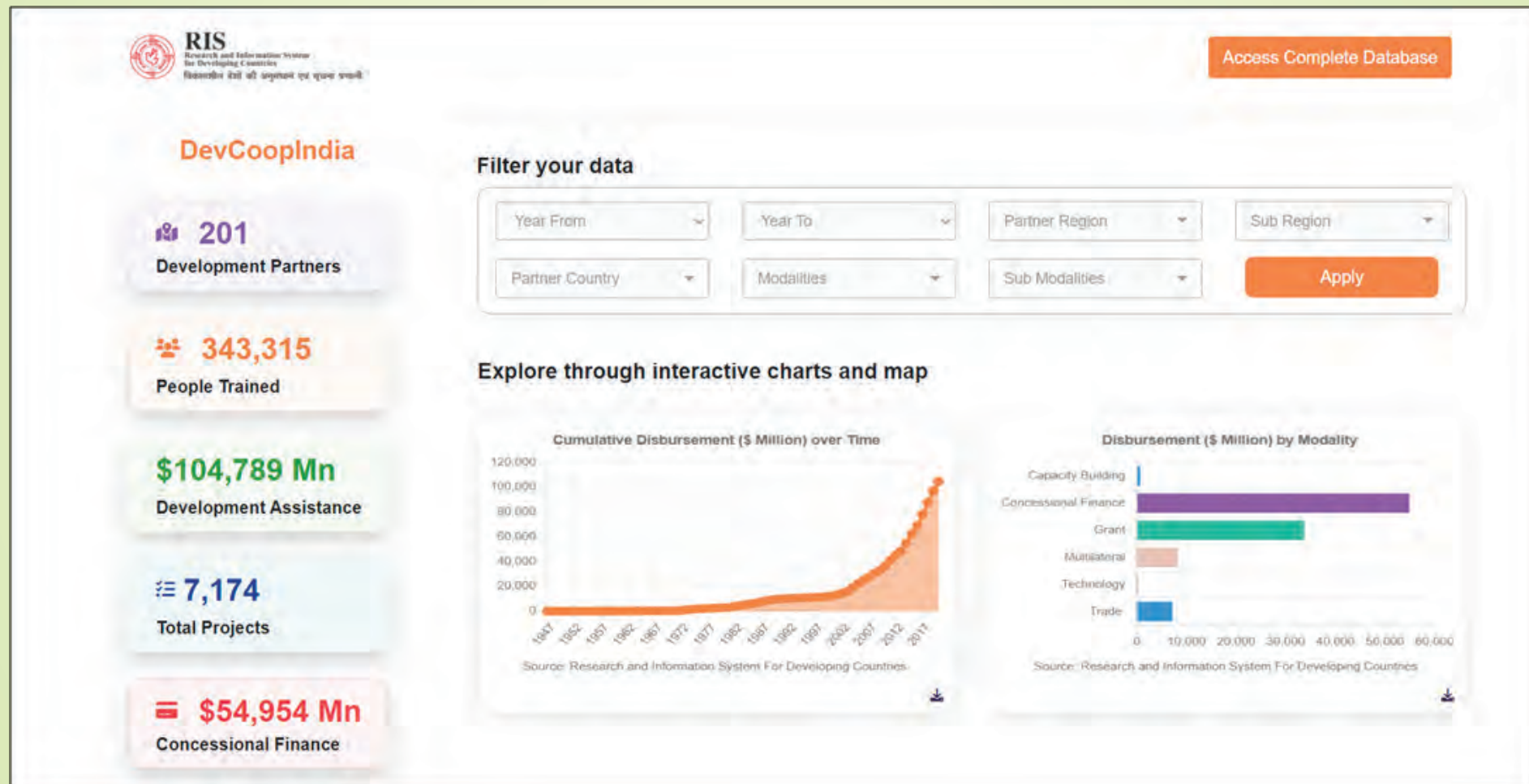
Development assistance of India includes both in-kind and cash. A sizable proportion of grant elements in development assistance is in cash and some in kind. In monetary terms, disbursement of certain components in the form of grants in cash, lines of credit, etc. are through cash support. Grant in kind are in the form of tractors as agricultural equipment, certain quantum of cereals, medicines, ambulances, etc. In addition there are implicit costs associated with certain transactions such as LoC, Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP), etc. where India incurs certain costs which are considered as part of India's development assistance.

The size of Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) has been estimated as revenue forgone in terms of tariff concessions offered by India under the DFTP Scheme. For estimating revenue forgone by India, trade and tariff data used from

various sources including ComTrade, United Nations at HS 6-digit for the period 2008-20. The value of imports from each beneficiary country, under DFTP Scheme, has been weighted with the concessional tariff, using the margin of preference under the scheme to arrive at the quantum of revenue foregone by India for each country and for each year.

The cash equivalence for each commodity, grant in kind, has been estimated using commodity codes at 6-digit and 8-digit levels of HS. While undertaking time series analysis in commodity trade, the nomenclature issue has been carefully followed. In the absence of information about commodity prices at the disaggregated level, trade unit prices are considered in the estimation. Such commodity prices are used for computing total grants in kind by India to different countries each year.

DevCoopIndia







“

Our development cooperation does not come with conditions.

India's approach to development is mainly human-centric and the country is making development partnerships that are marked by respect, diversity, and sustainable development.

For India, the most fundamental principle in development cooperation is respecting our partners.

”

– **Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India**

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Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) is a New Delhi-based autonomous policy research institute that specialises in issues related to international economic development, trade, investment and technology. RIS is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity-building among developing countries on global and regional economic issues.

The focus of the work programme of RIS is to promote South-South Cooperation and collaborate with developing countries in multilateral negotiations in various forums. RIS is engaged across inter-governmental processes of several regional economic cooperation initiatives. Through its intensive network of think tanks, RIS seeks to strengthen policy coherence on international economic issues and the development partnership canvas.

For more information about RIS and its work programme, please visit its website: www.ris.org.in

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Core IV-B, Fourth Floor, India Habitat Centre,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003 India.

Ph. 91-11-24682177-80, Fax: 91-11-24682173-74,

Email: dgoffice@ris.org.in, Website: www.ris.org.in

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