

CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAMME  
ON LEARNING  
SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION  
UNDER ITEC/SCAAP, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
CONDUCTED BY RIS, NEW DELHI  
2015



**RIS**

**Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries**

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Twenty eight delegates from 19 different countries attended the Capacity-Building Programme on South-South Cooperation at RIS from 16-27 November 2015 where the delegates were introduced to different facets of SSC. Six thematic areas under which the study programme was conducted were as follows:

**Theme I : Science, Technology & Innovation (STI) and South-South Cooperation**

**Theme II : Trade, Investment and Development Issues**

**Theme III : Financial Architecture and Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Theme IV : Peace, Security, Culture, Institution Building and Multi-stakeholder Analysis**

**Theme V : Role of Civil Society Organisations**

**Theme VI : Theoretical Framework of SSC**



# Inaugural Address

Mr. Arun Kumar Sahu

Joint Secretary (DPA-II)

Ministry of External Affairs

In his inaugural address, Mr. Arun Kumar Sahu gave a snapshot of the ITEC Programme conducted by the Ministry of External Affairs.

He expressed India's unwavering support to other developing countries towards their quest for capacity-building as part of their common endeavours for the economic advancement of their people despite the fact that India was also facing some developmental challenges. He particularly emphasised the demand-driven approach of India's development cooperation programme for the benefit of India's partner countries.

While talking about the demographic dividend that India enjoyed at the moment, he also underlined the urgent need for job creation for the youth in the developing countries. He also spoke about India's ambitious 'Make in India' programme, which would result in substantial job creation in the country. He also underlined the need for vocational training and incubation centers to support start-ups and emerging entrepreneurs as part of India's ongoing economic development strategy.

Concluding his remarks, Mr. Sahu shared details of India's development programme initiatives, including India's assistance in the area of disaster management. While thanking RIS for the initiative, Mr. Sahu wished the participants every success in the study programme.





# Theme I

## Science, Technology & Innovation (STI) and South-South Cooperation

### **Science, Technology and SSC: Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi Director General, RIS**

Prof. Chaturvedi started the day-2 of the study programme with an introductory lecture on STI and SSC explaining the fine distinction between Science Diplomacy and Technological Diplomacy. He explained that while the Science Diplomacy was important for developed countries, the Technological Diplomacy was of huge importance for the developing world. Prof. Chaturvedi also elaborated on the connotations of ongoing typologies associated with topics like Promotion Diplomacy, Public Aid Diplomacy, Functional Diplomacy and Global Leadership Diplomacy, in addition to science-centred models, science-outsourcing models and top-down coordination models.

### **Science, Technology and SSC: Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Consultant, RIS**

Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas talked about the national approaches to Science Diplomacy where coordination between the foreign policy, education policy and industrial policy of the country is of utmost importance.

### **Science, Technology and SSC – Some Practical Illustrations: Dr. H. Purushottam, Chairman and MD, National Research Development Cooperation (NRDC)**

Dr. H. Purushottam gave a detailed introduction of the mandate and workings of NRDC. He explained how the organisation has been at the forefront of delivering different developmental projects in the Southern countries. He also explained the importance of incubation centers for providing a fillip to the entrepreneurial atmosphere of the country. Dr. Purushottam elaborated on the successful projects undertaken by the NRDC in countries like Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Rwanda, Senegal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Benin, and Sudan.



**Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi**  
Director General, RIS



**Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas**  
Consultant, RIS



**Dr. H. Purushottam**  
Chairman and MD,  
National Research Development  
Cooperation



**Prof. T. C. James**  
Visiting Fellow, RIS

### **Intellectual Property Rights and SSC: Prof. T. C. James, Visiting Fellow, RIS**

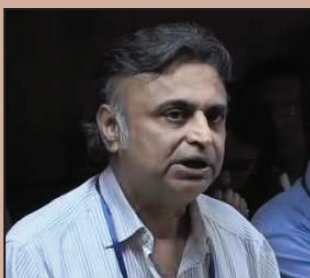
Prof. T. C. James gave a background on terms 'copyrights' and 'IPR'. He further explained how the first to file a patent gets the patent and not the first to invent and how ideas can neither be copyrighted nor patented. Further, he went on to explain the Technology Facilitation Mechanism under Sustainable Development Goals. He expressed the confidence that the developing countries would cooperate in international negotiations to fight the information/knowledge asymmetries perpetrated by the developed countries.



**Dr. Ranjini Warriar**  
Adviser, Ministry of  
Environment and Forest  
(MoEF)

### **Cooperation in Bio-Safety: Dr. Ranjini Warriar, Adviser, Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)**

The session started with the speaker giving an introduction of different stakeholders associated with SSC and the relationship between SSC and Biosafety. She explained Biosafety in the context of modern technology, bio-security and Sanitary & Phytosanitary measures. She then went onto explain the differences between biosecurity and biosafety. It was also explained that there are no differences between GMOs and LMOs. An overview about the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity was also discussed. The session ended with the discussion on challenges in effective implementation and enforcement of legitimate policies in the field of biosafety.



**Prof. Pranav Desai**  
Centre for Studies in  
Science Policy, JNU

### **Science, Technology and International Affairs: Prof. Pranav Desai, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, JNU**

The session started with defining the criteria for entering into international cooperation of Science and Technology. The criteria discussed were of S&T objective, socio-economic objective and political or diplomatic objective. It was also discussed how political or diplomatic objective has an overbearing influence on entering into the internationalisation of S&T. The speaker discussed the rise in the ranking of Asia with respect to R&D expenditure, number of researches, number of publications and rise in number of patent filings. The aspect of inflow and outflow of FDI in R&D was also discussed towards the end of the lecture.

# Theme II

## Trade, Investment and Development Issues

### **Introduction to Regional Integration and Trade and Investment Linkages: Prof. Ram Upendra Das, RIS**

A comprehensive and detailed explanation on how and why countries are entering into regional trade integration that are also WTO-consistent was provided by Prof. Ram Upendra Das. In the realm of trade in goods, the nuances of the Most-favoured Nation (MFN) treatment with respect to tariff liberalisation at HS-6 digit level as well as the imperatives of derogation from the MFN was explained by the speaker. These were also explained with respect to trade in services.

He highlighted that both the multilateralism at the WTO and the bilateral / regional FTAs can co-exist also due the domino effect. The main reason behind these is the price competition due to increased market access and risk of countries being left out. According to the speaker, trade in goods and trade in services are interlinked and they in turn are linked with investments as well. Taken together, they help deepening of bilateral /regional economic integration.

The lecture ended with an explanation how FTAs can be the solution to push development in the countries and at the same time using safeguards to address side-effects, if any.

### **India's Experience with Development and Post-2015 Agenda: Dr. P.K. Anand, Senior Consultant, NITI Aayog**

Dr. P. K. Anand explained the different factors that influence economic growth. They were namely: institutions (say, ease of doing business); investment in human capital; investment in physical capital; trade openness and R&D innovations. He explained the Game Theory to drive home his point. He also gave prescriptive measures to ensure growth. In technology, the speaker mentioned that there must be technology transfer through North-South Cooperation (NSC), SSC and triangular development cooperation. He also ended his presentation by emphasising that there must be accountable and transparent institutions at all level to achieve a desired rate of growth. Investment must be increased, including through enhanced institutional cooperation in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services.



**Prof. Ram Upendra Das**  
RIS



**Dr. P. K. Anand**  
Senior Consultant, NITI Aayog



**Ms. Karin Vazquez**  
Scholar and Researcher

### **India's Development Cooperation with Latin America: Ms. Karin Vazquez, Scholar and Researcher**

Ms. Karin talked about how Latin American countries (LAC) have been at the forefront of South-South Cooperation (SSC) since the last decade and but there are very few LAC-India development partnerships. She also explained the similarities and differences between LAC and Indian development cooperation practices. According to the speaker, while in LAC SSC is mainly given as non-repayable grants for technical cooperation and scholarships, India largely gives out loans targeted towards economic growth and development of recipient countries along with that of India. She also underlined the potential for LAC-India technical cooperation agreements for capacity building and technology transfer. There are also benefits to be reaped if IBSA focuses on areas in which it has a clear competitive advantage and if it uses financial instruments and modalities that focus more on poverty than just act as 'infrastructure aid'.



**Dr. Ash Narain Roy**  
Director, Institute of Social  
Sciences

### **Developing Countries in the World Economy and Rise of the Global South: Dr. Ash Narain Roy, Director, Institute of Social Sciences**

The lecture started with Dr. Ash Narain Roy posing a question "Do the Rest Need the West?" and a statement "The World without the West". The gist of the lecture was that if during the 1990s, the resurgent powers tried to deepen their connection with the Euro-Atlantic hub, they are now taking further steps to tighten the relationship between themselves to bypass the West. He then explained the parallel multilateral architecture and the associated reconfiguration of the world. Through the share in global GDP and participation in global trade, the speaker explained that the South is now bolder and the rise of it is not a passing fad. He ended his lecture by emphasising that the rise of South is not by following a Western liberal model but by forming regional blocs. However, he had a word of caution that the SSC should not be romanticised and there must be a partnership of equals based on solidarity.



## **SDGs and the Responsibilities of the Global North: Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative**

The speaker started his speech with the mention of global economic scenario, as developed countries are going through economic crisis while developing world is witnessing growth, but developing countries were going through jobless growth. He then mentioned about SDGs and how developing countries contributed significantly in shaping these goals.

He further mentioned about major challenges in implementing of SDGs, i.e. finance, technology, and implementation issues. As far as finance is concerned, he was of the opinion that done model was not going to work and developing countries would have to finance these goals through their own resources. In the area of technology transfer, the issues related to IPR need to be looked into, he underlined.

On the issue of governance, he advocated reforms in UN. However, he cautioned that any reform should be through consensus and not through majority. He also highlighted about governance issues in the New Development Bank and AIIB.



**Mr. Yuri Afanasiev**  
UN Resident Coordinator  
and UNDP Resident  
Representative, New Delhi



# Theme III

## Financial Architecture and Monitoring and Evaluation



**Prof. Rathin Roy**  
Director General, NIPFP



**Dr. Sreeram S. Chaulia**  
Professor and Dean, Jindal  
School of International  
Affairs



**Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti**  
Visiting Fellow, RIS

### **Financial Architecture and Agenda 2030: Prof. Rathin Roy, Director General, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)**

Prof. Rathin Roy started his lecture by explaining the bipolar disorder of the world in which the United States and China are the superpowers with US possessing the “Creative Economy”. The speaker also discussed the source of fuelling the economic growth of the superpowers. According to him, the US has a huge domestic economy and it uses the surplus generated out of it to increase its strength worldwide. China, according to him, engages with the world first and leverages its surplus through its trade and has then increased its military strength and its stature in the world. The speaker also discussed the shift that has taken place in the Bretton Woods institutions from addressing infrastructure and agriculture related issues to addressing poverty. A caveat to such an explanation was discussed through the workings of the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank through their work on infrastructure albeit at a slow pace.

### **New Financial Institutions: Dr. Sreeram S. Chaulia, Professor and Dean, Jindal School of International Affairs**

Prof. Sreeram S. Chaulia started his lecture by discussing the attainment of juridical sovereignty and lack of empirical sovereignty by the newly decolonised nations of Asia and Africa since 1950s. He then went on to explain the transformations that have taken place in the world order since the fall of the Berlin Wall. According to the speaker, the three major events that have transformed the world are the emergence of new institutions like the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Sun Alliance; and Intensifying Coalitions within the Southern countries which have led to increase in the intra-South trade and strategic cooperation with the North.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation: Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti, Visiting Fellow, RIS**

Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti started the lecture by giving a brief insight at the state of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the world. He then explained that underdevelopment in these countries is a result of coordination failure. He also suggested the possible remedial measures with special emphasis on the role of development cooperation in reducing the coordination failure. The speaker also explained that external monitoring is a requirement in North-South Cooperation (NSC) as it is necessary to ensure conditionalities imposed while external monitoring is not required for SSC as it is based on demand driven approach. He ended his lecture by cautioning that financial audit and development evaluation should not be used synonymously as both are not one and the same.

# Theme IV

## Peace, Security, Culture, Institution Building and Multi-stakeholder Analysis

### **Peace, Security and Development: Cmdr. Uday Bhaskar, Director, Society for Policy Studies**

Cmdr. Bhaskar invoked the historical text of *Arthshastra* at the start of his lecture and connected India's glorious past with its challenging present with respect to the security issues and foreign policy. The speaker also explained the economic and military hexagons (H1 and H2) comprising major countries and important groupings. He ended his lecture by discussing the menace of terrorism and the issue of refugees across Europe.

### **Peace Keeping Operations and SSC: Prof. Anuradha Chenoy, Chairperson FIDC and Dean, School of International Studies, JNU**

Prof. Chenoy started her lecture by explaining that peace operations have become more expensive, more complex and more dangerous as the definitional nature of different peace operations have expanded. The speaker then talked about the role of Southern countries in providing the largest contingent of UN peacekeeping forces in the world. The speaker explained the concept of DDR – Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration – in detail. The lecture ended with a discussion on transitional justice and reconciliation mission under the auspices of the UN.

### **Struggling Democracies – Need for SSC: Dr. S. Y. Quraishi, Former Election Commissioner of India**

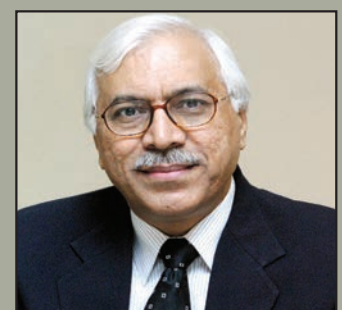
Dr. S. Y. Quraishi started his lecture by giving a broad overview of the Indian elections with special emphasis on 2014 Lok Sabha elections which were the largest election in the world history. The complexities associated with holding such a massive election were also discussed. In the second part of his lecture he elaborated on the importance of democracy in the context of South Asia as it houses 60 per cent of the world's democracy and 30 per cent of the world's population. Conducting of elections in the backdrop of the constitutional issues and issues of religious minorities; ethnic issues; women issues; and human rights and civil liberties across the region was elaborated by the speaker. He ended his lecture by explaining the electoral management and recommendations for strengthening the election process.



**Cmdr. Uday Bhaskar**  
Director, Society for Policy Studies



**Prof. Anuradha Chenoy**  
Chairperson FIDC and Dean,  
School of International  
Studies, JNU



**Dr. S. Y. Quraishi**  
Former Election  
Commissioner of India





**Mr. TK Arun**  
Editor, *The Economic Times*

### **Multi-Stakeholder Approach of SSC: Mr. T. K. Arun, Editor, *The Economic Times***

Mr. T. K. Arun started his lecture by explaining the usefulness of interdependence between the North and the South and gave various examples to substantiate his claims. Some examples were the technologies developed in the North that are being brought to reality in the developing world. The Maglev developed in Germany is being realised in China. Meningitis drugs developed in the North are being used to treat people in Africa. This interdependence, according to him, is very useful. The speaker felt that the developing countries must cooperate among themselves to leverage the norms in their favour. He also talked about how export-led growth through commodity boom is not sustainable in nature by giving the example of Brazil, whose economy has slowed down because China has reduced the imports from Brazil. According to the speaker, the biggest cooperation in SSC waiting to happen in the world is in the field of finances and the change has started to happen with the emergence of new financial institutions like AIIB and NDB. He ended his address by explaining how re-imagining cultural and economic contours are very important especially for the countries who have undergone colonialism.



**Amb. Suresh Goel**  
Former Director General,  
Indian Council  
for Cultural Relations

### **Cultural linkages and SSC: Ambassador Suresh Goel, Former Director General, Indian Council for Cultural Relations**

Ambassador Goel started his lecture by commenting that SSC is all about finding a common ground in the developing world in different fields and the cultural connections are the tangible ways through which SSC takes place. He, however, mentioned that there are intangibles ways too, through which SSC takes place and it must be leveraged for India's development. He candidly said that culture as a concept is difficult to explain and it is about different identities. He gave different examples of cultural linkages between India and its neighbours. He said that Silk Route-One Belt, One Road initiative is not purely a Chinese initiative. Back in the days, India, China and Central Asia were connected through this route.

The speaker then went on to explain how people must be positioned before the conceptualisation and enactment of any policy. Encouraging the youths of different countries for knowing about different parts of the world helps them in broadening the horizons, and it must happen at an early age when the individual is bereft of any prejudices. He ended his lecture by explaining how going beyond the philosophical aspects of culture one can see economic push in this field. The point was substantiated through the example of music and theatre groups of different countries coming together and touring the world.

# Theme V

## Role of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

### **Role of CSOs and SSC: Mr. Amitabh Behar, Executive Director, National Foundation for India**

Mr. Amitabh Behar started his lecture by explaining the different types of Indian CSOs based on their mode of service delivery. The types mentioned by him were public service contractors; groups working in partnerships with the state governments; part-partnership and part-opposition; and part-opposition and part-negotiations. The speaker also discussed the challenges faced by the CSOs in their activities. The restrictive regime and imposition of clauses severely hampers the cross-border workings of the CSOs. However, the Indian government allowed the Indian CSOs to carry out relief operations in the recent Nepal earthquakes. He mentioned that the Southern CSOs interact with each other through the global North and this problem can be addressed only through availability of more resources at the disposal of the CSOs. He ended his lecture by explaining how CSOs are vital for the fulfilment of the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



**Mr. Amitabh Behar**  
Executive Director,  
National Foundation for India



# Theme VI

## Theoretical Framework of SSC



**Prof. S.K. Mohanty**  
RIS

### Theoretical Conception of SSC: Prof. S. K Mohanty, RIS

Prof. Mohanty started his lecture by explaining that development aid has been flowing from both developed and developing world. He further added that North has always believed that a country can develop only if it has macroeconomic stability. This is dubbed as the monetarist perspective of growth. The speaker then explained that countries in Latin America and Asia grew despite having macroeconomic stability and this according to him is the structuralist perspective of growth.

Monetarist approach inflation is the key to macroeconomic stability as monetarists believe that inflation is of monetary origins. The 'mission approach' is an alternative to 'monetary approach' based on 'framework approach' to development cooperation. According to this framework, inflation, money supply, foreign exchange problems, rational inflationary expectation, etc., are the monetary issues.

Structuralist Approach - Growth with macroeconomic instability. Inflation is structural in nature and is built in these economies.

The speaker then commented that going by the middle path approach, neither the monetarist nor structuralist approach could be appropriate for comprehensive global development cooperation.

The lecture ended with the discussion on the India's "Mission Approach" to development cooperation and dispensation of the development cooperation projects through the "Development Compact".

## Valedictory Address



**Prof. B.B. Bhattacharya**  
Former Vice-Chancellor  
Jawaharlal Nehru University

Professor B. B. Bhattacharya, a reputed economist, discussed the evolution of global institutional framework of South-South Cooperation. He explained how a divide was created between rich and poor countries after World War II and institutions such World Bank and IMF came into being. Institutions like GATT and UNCTAD were also formed but Southern countries grew suspicious of GATT and UNCTAD became a debating platform for the world. But the southern countries lacked funds and, therefore, the influence at such global platforms. He also noted that after the oil price shocks during 1990s, the influence of developing countries increased due to their high growth rates and development and GATT was reformed as WTO.

There have been shifts of power at global platforms due to increased economic activities of Southern countries and low growth rates of the North. Also, there have been success stories of pragmatic approaches amongst developing countries, for instance ASEAN. According to him, what is needed of southern countries now is to have collective efforts amongst themselves in order to discuss economic issues and further shift the global power in favour of them.



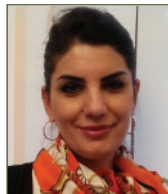
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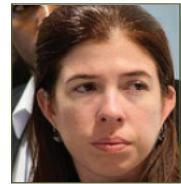
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## **RIS** A Think-Tank of Developing Countries

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](http://www.ris.org.in)

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