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India-Russia Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation:Past, Present and Future

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Science and technology have been central to the bilateral partnership between India and Russia, alongside political and military cooperation. The roots of this collaboration run deep through several collaborative projects in both strategic and civilian science sectors across universities, academic institutions, industries, and basic research laboratories. Both countries have made sustained and concerted efforts to strengthen, expand, and deepen cooperation in this vital sector of their bilateral relations.

India and Soviet Union Science Cooperation

From the late 19th century, India and Soviet Union relations evolved through cultural and intellectual exchanges. India and Russia share a long-standing and multifaceted partnership with formal diplomatic ties established on April 13, 1947, beginning even before India's Independence.[1] Six years later, India and the Soviet Union signed the first comprehensive trade agreement outlining a five-year plan of development of trade between the two countries. Science and technology remains a cornerstone of this bilateral relationship. The 1953 Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement incorporated provisions for technical assistance, including the provisions of scientific and engineering instruments.[2] The Steel Agreement during the same year focused on technology transfer, joint engineering and scientific work, training and human-capital development, paving the way for a long-term technical collaboration for

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establishing iron and steel works in India.[3] Additionaly, by recognising scietific and technical research as a domain of bilateral cooperation beyond economic and cultural fields, the 1955 Indo-Soviet Joint Statement marked an important expansion of ties, an emphasis reiterated by Soviet Prime Minister, N. A. Bulganin's speech at the Indian Parliament later that year.[4, 5]

Between the mid-1950s and 1960, Indo-Soviet cooperation was marked by sustained Soviet technical assistance, long-term credit and technology transfers in projects such as the Bhilai Steel Plant, Neyvelli power stations, Barauni refinery, the Ranchi machine-building, the Korba Coalfield. Thereby, laying the foundations of India's heavy industrial and infrastructural modernisation.[6] Beyond these, Indo-Soviet cooperation also facilitated India's access to a URAL electronic digital computer.[7] In this context, the 1958 Trade Agreement explicitly recognised applied science as well as technical assistance, including the provisions of experts, technicians and training and introduced technical credit transactions.[8] In light of India's Science Policy Resolution 1956 which laid the foundation for a self-reliant scientific and technological framework, the Indo-Soviet Agreement on Cultural, Scientific and Technological Cooperation signed in February 1960 during N.S. Khrushchev's visit to India marked the turning point and formal institutionalisation of S&T in bilateral relations, overseen by a Joint Indo-Soviet Committee.[9] The Agreement consolidated earlier project-based collaborations with a long-term institutional mechanism for sustained S&T cooperation. It formalized exchanges of scientists, students and technical knowledge, joint research between the two countries, thus reinforcing India's development strategy under the Five-Year Plans. The Bokaro Agreement broadened the cooperation beyond steel to non-ferrous metals, mining oil, power and fisheries followed by joint statements focusing on cooperation in emerging sectors such as oil exploration, pharmaceuticals, agriculture and technical education.[10,11,12] Through an agreement between the Indian National Science Academy and the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Inter-Academy Exchange Programme was initiated to facilitate research exchanges, joint projects and knowledge-sharing.

The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation safeguarded and reinforced existing scientific and technological collaborations.[13] Building upon the 1960 Agreement, the 1971 Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Applied Science and Technology further strengthened mechanisms for the exchange of scientific and technical delegations, joint seminars, co-development of research programmes and collaborative technological processes in industry, agriculture and other sectors. These mechanisms aligned with India's Five-Year Plans which prioritised industrial modernisation, technological self-reliance, and human capital development in science and engineering, as well as the 1983 Technology Policy Statement which emphasised indigenous R&D, high technology promotion and integration of science with industrial development. These bilateral frameworks catalysed significant advances in space and nuclear science, including the launch of India's Aryabhata satellite in 1975, the flight of Rakesh Sharma during Soyuz Mission in 1984, and the training of Indian scientists at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR), which supported institutions like Bhabha Atomic Research

1 Modi, N. (2017, May 31). Article by the Prime Minister of India H.E. Mr. Narendra Modi on the 70th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the Russian Federation: Seven decades of India-Russia friendship. Embassy of India, Moscow, Russian Federation. https://www.indianembassy.ru/downloads/Article%20by%20the%20Prime%20Minister%20of%20India.pdf?utm_source (indianembassy.ru)

2 Government of India & Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (1953, December 2). Indo-Soviet trade agreement and exchange of letters pertaining thereto (pp. 73–88). In B. Prasad (Ed.), Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study. Allied Publishers

3 Government of India & Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (1953, February 2). Indo-Soviet steel agreement (pp. 86–98). In B. Prasad (Ed.), Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study. Allied Publishers.

4 Government of India & Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (1955, June 23). Indo-Soviet joint statement (pp. 103–106). In B. Prasad (Ed.), Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study. Allied Publishers.'

5 Bulganin, N. A. (1955, November 21). Address to the Indian Parliament (pp. 106–115). In B. Prasad (Ed.), Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study. Allied Publishers.

Centre. With the establishment of the Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation in 1987, the collaboration was expanded across several sectors and thematic areas including biotechnology and immunology, engineering and electronic materials, laser science, catalysis, space science, accelerator physics, oceanography, biomedical science, computing and electronics, and environmental sciences.[14]

During the Soviet period, when laboratories were largely inacessible to non-COMECON countries, scientists from India and China had access to scientific and production institutes in Soviet Union. This led to establishment of key technical and academic institutes in India, including the Bhilai Steel Plant, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT Bombay), and the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy & New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, while also providing crucial support for India's strategic sectors, notably, nuclear, space, and defence research. Following the Soviet Union's collapse and the emergence of Russia as a sovereign state, India-Russia scientific cooperation regained momentum and is now active in both in civilian and strategic sectors, in basic and applied sciences, promoting knowledge generation, entrepreneurship, innovation, and supporting techno-commercial research.

India-Russia Science Cooperation: Beyond the Soviet Era

India-Russia relations transitioned from the Soviet-era framework, anchored by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (1993) and the Military-Technical Cooperation Agreement.[15] Science and technology cooperation was further expanded through the Indo-Russia Working Group on S&T, facilitating joint research, exchanges of scientists, and collaborative projects. Civil nuclear cooperation was also strengthened through agreements for the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP).

India and Russia elevated their bilateral ties to a Strategic Partnership, enhancing cooperation across political, economic, defence, cultural and scientific fields. S&T collaboration was further strengthened through Integrated Long-Term Programme, Indo-Russia Working Group on S&T and the Basic Science Cooperation Programme, facilitating joint research and the exchange of scientists and cooperation in areas such as oceanology, agricultural sciences, medical sciences and biotechnology, environmentally clean technologies, meteorology, standardisation, together with exploring possibilities of commercial applications as well as cooperating in peaceful uses of nuclear energy and outer space.[16] India's S&T Policy (2003) laid the basis for bilateral and multilateral S&T cooperation. India and Russia were the founding members of BRIC with the inaugural summit in Russia. India and Russia also engaged in G20, notably at the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit where both leaders participated in discussions on global economic stability.[17]

Marking a decade of Strategic Partnership, Indo-Russia bilateral ties were formally elevated to Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership on 21 December 2010, enhancing political, defence-industrial cooperation, energy and high-technology cooperation.[18] With the renewal of the Integrated Long-Term Programme and the establishment of the Indian-Russian S&T Centre, bilateral science and technology cooperation

6 Prasad, B. (Ed.). (1971). Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study. Allied Publishers.

7 Indian Statistical Institute. (n.d.). History of computers at ISI. Indian Statistical Institute. Retrieved December 7, 2025, from https://www.isical.ac.in/~repro/history/public/notepage/ISI_Computers-F.html

8 Government of India & Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (1958, November 1). Indo-Soviet trade agreement. In B. Prasad (Ed.), Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study. Allied Publishers.

9 Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (1960, February 12). Agreement regarding cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved December 8, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/6345/Agreement+regarding+Cultural+Scientific+and+Technical+Cooperation

10 Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics & Government of the Republic of India. (1965, January 25). Indo-Soviet agreement on Bokaro. In B. Prasad (Ed.), Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study. Allied Publishers.

11 Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics & Government of the Republic of

has continued, while enabling sectoral and thematic expansion together with innovation-led programmes in nuclear energy, space, telecommunication and advanced technologies. Further, emphasis on frontier areas such as nanotechnology, biomedical instrumentation, advanced materials, ICT, high-performance computing exemplified by the PARAM 10000 parallel computing project, space programmes, and India's utilisation of Russia's GLONASS system has further strengthened bilateral cooperation. This reflects India's development and S&T priorities as well as its focus on international cooperation, frontier research, innovation, and the societal application of science. During the last decade, India and Russia havew maintained sustained engagement, particularly in defence, nuclear energy and space. The 2018-19 joint summit statements highlighted energy security, hydrocarbons, Arctic cooperation, and space collaboration, and expansion into ICT, nanotechnologies, AI and biotechnology, alongside deeper collaboration between ROSCOSMOS and ISRO.[19]

At present, India-Russia scientific cooperation operates on a multi-stakeholder basis and is facilitated through numerous agencies. On the Indian side, the primary agencies involved in civilian S&T collaboration include the Department of Science & Technology (DST), Ministry of Earth Sciences (MOES), Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Electronics & Information Technologies (MEITY), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Indian National Science Academy (INSA). On the Russian side, the key agencies include the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MSHE), Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR), Russian Science Foundation (RSF), Skolkovo Foundation (SF), Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), Russian Federal Foundation for Small Innovative Enterprises (FASIE) and the Ministry of Economy Development.

During the last five years, particularly during the COVID-19, India and Russia strengthened biotechnology and pharmaceutical cooperation. Joint clinical trials of the Russian Sputnik V vaccine were conducted in collaboration by Dr. Reddy's Laboratories and approved by India's DGCI, followed by extensive technology transfer and large-scale manufacturing by Indian firms, highlighting bilateral capabilities and cooperation during a global crisis.[20]

Indo-Russian S&T cooperation was further consolidated at the 21st India-Russia Annual Summit through the signing of MoUs in science and technology, intellectual property, outer space, geological exploration, etc.[21] The India-Russia Science, Technology and Innovation Roadmap (2022-2027) provides a structured five-year agenda to move beyond traditional domains towards innovation-led collaboration, technology commercialisation, and joint research across multiple sectors. Identified priority areas include agriculture and food science and technology, the blue economy, marine industries and ocean resources, chemical science and engineering, energy, water, climate, and natural resources, health and medical technology, life sciences, and biotechnology, ICT, applied mathematics and data science, material science and technology; physics and astrophysics, polar research, and quantum science and technologies.[22]

The Roadmap strengthens alignment between bilateral S&T cooperation

India. (1966). Joint statement. In B. Prasad (Ed.), Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study (pp.). Allied Publishers.

12 Husain, S. (1968, July 9). Speech at the Moscow luncheon. In B. Prasad (Ed.), Indo-Soviet relations: A documentary study (pp. [insert page range]). Allied Publishers.

13 Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Russian Federation. (1971). Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation (Treaty No. RU71B1557). Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved December 8, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/LegalTreatiesDoc/RU71B1557.pdf

14 Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Russian Federation. (1987) Integrated Long Term Programme on Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. December 9, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/LegalTreatiesDoc/RU10B2349.pdf

15 Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Russian Federation. (1993, January 28). Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of India and the Rus-

and national development priorities, anchored in long-standing institutional mechanisms such as Inter-Governmental Commission and thematic working groups. Despite growing geopolitical challenges, India-Russia cooperation demonstrates continuity in established areas while expanding engagement in Arctic science and connectivity, in line with India's Arctic Policy, through joint initiatives in polar research, maritime training, and participation in international Arctic forums.[23,24]

Bilateral STI cooperation has been reinforced at the multilateral level. During India's G20 Presidency (2023), New Delhi emphasized digital public infrastructure, inclusive innovation, and technology for sustainable development, priorities closely aligned with India–Russia collaboration in ICT, health technologies, and climate-oriented science. This convergence was further amplified under Russia's BRICS Presidency (2024), which foregrounded artificial intelligence, digital transformation, data sovereignty, and technological sovereignty as core BRICS themes. Within BRICS ministerial and working-group processes, India and Russia coordinated positions on ethical and development-centric AI governance, opposition to exclusionary technology regimes, and the promotion of multipolar, interoperable innovation ecosystems. By 2024, successive summit statements reaffirmed cooperation in energy security, hydrocarbons, space exploration, semiconductors, hydrogen energy, AI, and resilient supply chains, signalling a shift toward future-oriented, high-impact technological collaboration.

The 23rd India–Russia Annual Summit, during which President Vladimir Putin visited India, marked a significant reinforcement of bilateral scientific and technological cooperation within the framework of the Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership. The Indian Prime Minister and the Russian President assessed the breadth and depth of India–Russia relations and emphasized that science, technology, and innovation (STI) constitute a central pillar linking strategic, economic, energy, and societal cooperation. The Summit reflected continuity with existing institutional frameworks while signalling a decisive push toward advanced, future-oriented, and application-driven collaboration, complementing traditional strengths in nuclear energy, space, and defence technologies.

A major outcome of the Summit was the expansion and diversification of sectoral S&T cooperation. The two sides agreed to advance collaboration in healthcare, medical education, food safety, energy, and outer space, reinforced through new bilateral agreements in healthcare sciences, food safety standards, and specialist training for polar navigation. In the nuclear domain, cooperation was broadened beyond power generation to encompass the entire nuclear fuel cycle, lifecycle support for Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP), non-power nuclear applications, and high-end nuclear technologies, aligned with India's long-term objective of expanding nuclear capacity to 100 GW by 2047. The commitment to adhere to timelines for equipment and fuel supplies and to complete remaining KKNPP units underscores the operational depth and reliability of bilateral nuclear cooperation.

The Summit also strengthened collaboration in space and frontier technologies, reaffirming cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space, including human spaceflight programmes, satellite navigation, planetary exploration, and rocket engine development. New

sian Federation (Treaty No. RUB1210). Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved December 10, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/LegalTreatiesDoc/RUB1210.pdf

16 Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Russian Federation. (2000, October 3). Declaration on strategic partnership between the Republic of India and the Russian Federation. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved December 10, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf/Decleration-StrategicPartnership.pdf

17 Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. (n.d.). The Group of Twenty (G20). Government of India. Retrieved December 11, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf/Twenty.pdf

18 Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Russian Federation. (2010, December 21). Joint statement: Celebrating a decade of the India-Russian Federation Strategic Partnership and looking ahead. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved December 12, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/5118/Joint+Statement+Celebrating+a+Decade+of+the+India+Russian+Federation+Strategic+Partnership+and+Looking+Ahead

emphasis was placed on cooperation in critical minerals and rare earths, covering exploration, processing, and recycling technologies, an area of growing strategic relevance, given global supply-chain vulnerabilities and the technology-energy transition nexus. Importantly, both sides agreed to intensify cooperation under the India–Russia STI Roadmap (2022–2027), with expanded focus on digital technologies, information protection, critical infrastructure security, and law enforcement-related technologies, reflecting the convergence of STI with national security and governance priorities.

A notable qualitative shift at the 23rd Summit was the explicit integration of academia–industry–start-up ecosystems into bilateral STI cooperation. The leaders agreed to promote government-to-government, academic, and private-sector collaboration, facilitating joint R&D, co-development of technologies, and innovation-driven solutions to societal challenges. New "soft support" mechanisms were proposed to enable start-ups and SMEs to engage in knowledge exchange, capacity building, and commercialization-oriented research, thereby extending India–Russia S&T cooperation beyond state-led projects toward innovation ecosystems and entrepreneurial networks. Collectively, the Summit outcomes signal a maturation of bilateral scientific ties from institutional cooperation to innovation-driven, multi-actor, and strategically embedded STI partnership, firmly aligned with long-term development goals, technological sovereignty, and global multipolar governance.

The institutional depth and thematic breadth of India–Russia scientific and technological cooperation are also confronted by structural and contextual challenges. These include asymmetries in innovation ecosystems, commercialization of joint research outcomes, and regulatory and financial issues affecting technology transfer, as well as the constraining effects of geopolitical turbulence and sanctions on mobility, funding flows, and industrial collaboration. At the same time, rapid technological change, particularly in AI, quantum technologies, clean energy, and digital infrastructure demands greater agility than traditional state-centric mechanisms alone can provide.

Both India and Russia advocate for responsible AI development, though with different approaches. Russia prioritizes state-centric cooperation within multilateral blocs like BRICS+, while India emphasizes a multi-stakeholder model grounded in responsible AI principles. Although there no dedicated bilateral framework currently exists for ethical and responsible development of artificial intelligence, both countries recognise AI's importance for economic and social growth and support international cooperation on shared priorities, including safe, ethical, trustworthy, and responsible AI for the benefit of all, data governance and digital sovereignty, as reflected in initiatives such as the BRICS Leaders' Statement on the Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence released during Brazil's 2025 BRICS Presidency.

Both India and Russia support the establishment of an inclusive global AI governance architecture that mitigates risks and addresses the needs of all countries, especially those of the Global South; while respecting national sovereignty. It should also be representative, development-oriented, accessible, inclusive, dynamic, and responsive, grounded in personal data protection, the rights and interests

[19] Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Russian Federation. (2019, September 4). India-Russia joint statement during the visit of the Prime Minister to Vladivostok. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved December 12, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.dtl%2F31795%2FIndia_Russia_Joint_Statement_during_visit_of_Prime_Minister_to_Vladivostok

[20] Press Information Bureau, Government of India. (2021, April 13). The National Regulator grants permission for restricted use in emergency situations to Sputnik-V vaccine (Press Release No. PRID 1711342). Government of India. Retrieved December 12, 2025, from https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.x?PRID=1711342&reg=3&lang=2

[21] Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Russian Federation. (2021, December 6). 21st India–Russia Annual Summit [Press release]. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved December 13, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.tm?dtl%2F34608%2F21st_IndiaRussia_Annual_Summit

[22] Department of Science & Technology, Government of India. (2021, December 7). New roadmap for science, technology & innovation cooperation signed between India & Russia. Government of India. Retrieved December 13, 2025, from https://dst.gov.in/new-roadmap-science-technology-innova-

of humanity, safety, transparency, sustainability, and conducive to overcoming the growing digital and data divides within and between countries. By articulating a collective bilateral stance on fair and equitable AI governance, India and Russia can strengthen cooperation on responsible AI development, deployment, and use. In line with their shared STI priorities in AI and technological sovereignty, the India AI Impact Summit held in February 2026 advanced multipolar and interoperable innovation ecosystems by shaping actionable global AI agendas that bridge Global South perspectives and promote equitable, ethical AI development. The future of India–Russia STI partnership will depend on translating institutional frameworks into outcome-oriented platforms, strengthening academia–industry–start-up linkages, enhancing co-funding and intellectual property regimes, and insulating scientific collaboration from geopolitical disruptions, including through the co-creation of strategic technologies delivering tangible economic, societal, and global public goods.

Future Ahead

There are both opportunities and challenges for India and Russia in the present era as they seek to emerge as global knowledge economies. During the next two decades, the scientific ministries and agencies of both countries can strategically leverage collaborative advantage by building selected alliances and partnerships capable of delivering tangible outcomes. These include generating R&D outputs through joint initiatives aligned with national research priorities; accelerating institutional and human capacity building through shared exposure and linkages; enabling new paradigms for sustainable development; evolving modalities and mechanisms to seamlessly connect Indian and Russian research with global efforts, particularly in frontier areas of science and technology and in domains addressing global challenges; and absorbing best practices from existing global research facilities to fine-tune, upgrade, or integrate with existing and planned research infrastructure.

India and Russia can also jointly address emerging challenges in the humanities by integrating traditional as well as newer and emerging technologies to meet various Sustainable Development Goals. Further opportunities exist in exploring new frontiers such as Arctic or polar research, as well as advancing outer space research and exploration, through both bilateral and multilateral cooperation frameworks.

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[23] Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India. (2022). India's Arctic policy: Building a partnership for sustainable development. Government of India. Retrieved January 7, 2026, from https://www.moes.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-03/compressed-SINGLE-PAGE-ENGLISH.pdf

[24] Government of the Republic of India & Government of the Russian Federation. (2025, December 5). Joint statement following the 23rd India Russia Annual Summit [Press release]. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved December 13, 2025, from https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/40410/Joint_Statement_following_the_23rd_India_Russia_Annual_Summit_December_05_2025

RIS

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

RIS specialises in issues related to international economic development, trade, investment and technology. It 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. Through its following centres/forums, RIS promotes policy dialogue and coherence on regional and international economic issues.

The word "DAKSHIN" (**दक्षिण**) is of Sanskrit origin, meaning "South." The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, inaugurated DAKSHIN – Global South Centre of Excellence in November 2023. The initiative was inspired by the deliberations of Global South leaders during the Voice of the Global South Summits. DAKSHIN stands for Development and Knowledge Sharing Initiative. Hosted at the RIS, DAKSHIN has established linkages with leading think tanks and universities across the Global South and is building a dynamic network of scholars working on Global South issues.

AIC at RIS has been working to strengthen India's strategic partnership with ASEAN in its realisation of the ASEAN Community. AIC at RIS undertakes research, policy advocacy and regular networking activities with relevant organisations and think-tanks in India and ASEAN countries, with the aim of providing policy inputs, up-to-date information, data resources and sustained interaction, for strengthening ASEAN-India partnership.

CMEC has been established at RIS under the aegis of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPS&W), Government of India. CMEC is a collaboration between RIS and Indian Ports Association (IPA). It has been mandated to act as an advisory/technological arm of MoPSW to provide the analytical support on policies and their implementation.

FITM is a joint initiative by the Ministry of Ayush and RIS. It has been established with the objective of undertaking policy research on economy, intellectual property rights (IPRs) trade, sustainability and international cooperation in traditional medicines. FITM provides analytical support to the Ministry of Ayush on policy and strategy responses on emerging national and global developments.

BEF aims to serve as a dedicated platform for fostering dialogue on promoting the concept in the Indian Ocean and other regions. The forum focuses on conducting studies on the potential, prospects and challenges of blue economy; providing regular inputs to practitioners in the government and the private sectors; and promoting advocacy for its smooth adoption in national economic policies.

FIDC, has been engaged in exploring nuances of India's development cooperation programme, keeping in view the wider perspective of South-South Cooperation in the backdrop of international development cooperation scenario. It is a tripartite initiative of the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, academia and civil society organisations.

FISD aims to harness the full potential and synergy between science and technology, diplomacy, foreign policy and development cooperation in order to meet India's development and security needs. It is also engaged in strengthening India's engagement with the international system and on key global issues involving science and technology.

As part of its work programme, RIS has been deeply involved in strengthening economic integration in the South Asia region. In this context, the role of the South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS) is very important. SACEPS is a network organisation engaged in addressing regional issues of common concerns in South Asia.

Knowledge generated endogenously among the Southern partners can help in consolidation of stronger common issues at different global policy fora. The purpose of NeST is to provide a global platform for Southern Think-Tanks for collaboratively generating, systematising, consolidating and sharing knowledge on South South Cooperation approaches for international development.

DST-Satellite Centre for Policy Research on STI Diplomacy at RIS aims to advance policy research at the intersection of science, technology, innovation (STI) and diplomacy, in alignment with India's developmental priorities and foreign policy objectives.

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