

# RIS

## Annual Report 2008-09 and Work Programme 2009-10



### RIS

Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries

— Policy research to shape the international development agenda

RIS is a New Delhi-based autonomous policy think-tank supported by the Government of India and devoted to trade and development issues. Its work programme focuses on policy research and capacity building in multilateral trade and financial negotiations, regional economic cooperation in Asia, South-South cooperation, new technologies and development, and strategic policy responses of developing countries to globalisation, among other issues. The work of RIS is published in the form of research reports, books, discussion papers, policy briefs and journals.

RIS has networked effectively with other prominent policy think-tanks, government agencies, industry bodies and international organisations in Asia and other parts of the world for collaborative research and joint activities. It has a consultative status with UNCTAD, and has been accredited to the Summit Meetings of NAM and WTO Ministerial Conferences. It has conducted policy research and other activities in collaboration with other agencies, including UN-ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNU, Group of 77, SAARC Secretariat, Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, Commonwealth Secretariat and the South Centre.

For more information about RIS and its work programme, please visit its website: [www.ris.org.in](http://www.ris.org.in)

**— Policy research to shape the international development agenda**



**RIS**  
**Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries**

Core IV-B, Fourth Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003, India.  
Ph. 91-11-2468 2177-80, Fax: 91-11-2468 2173-74-75, Email: [publication@ris.org.in](mailto:publication@ris.org.in)  
Website: <http://www.ris.org.in>, <http://www.newasiaforum.org>

# RIS Governing Council

---

## **Chairman**

**Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta**

Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)

## **Vice-Chairperson**

**Amb. L.K. Ponappa**

Former Dy. National Security Adviser  
National Security Council

## **Ex-Officio Members**

**Ms. Nirupama Rao**

Foreign Secretary  
Ministry of External Affairs

**Mr. Rahul Khullar**

Commerce Secretary  
Ministry of Commerce

**Mr. Ashok Chawla**

Secretary  
Deptt. of Economic Affairs  
Ministry of Finance

**Dr. T. Ramasami**

Secretary  
Department of Science and Technology  
Ministry of Science and Technology

**Ms. Parbati Sen Vyas**

Secretary (ER)  
Ministry of External Affairs

## **Non-Ex-Officio Members**

**Professor B.B. Bhattacharya**

Vice-Chancellor  
Jawaharlal Nehru University

**Dr. Arvind Virmani**

Chief Economic Adviser,  
Ministry of Finance (upto October 2009)

**Commodore C. Uday Bhaskar, VSM**

Former Director  
Institute for Defence Studies & Analysis

## **Member-Secretary (Ex-Officio)**

Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General  
(till 10 May 2009)

Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General  
(Since 14 May 2009)

## Research Advisory Council

### **Chairman**

**Professor Muchkund Dubey**

President  
Council for Social Development

### **Members**

**Mr. Shyam Saran**

Special Envoy to PM and  
Former Foreign Secretary

**Ambassador A.N. Ram**

Former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs

**Ambassador Arjun Asrani**

Former Ambassador

**Ambassador S.T. Devare**

Director General, Indian Council of World  
Affairs and formerly Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs

**Dr. Sudipto Mundle**

Emeritus Professor  
National Institute of Public Finance and Policy

**Professor N.S. Siddharthan**

Honorary Professor,  
Madras School of Economics

**Professor Manmohan Agarwal**

Centre for International Governance Innovation  
University of Waterloo  
Canada

**Dr. Pulin B. Nayak**

Professor  
Delhi School of Economics

### **Ex-officio Member**

**Mr. Vinod Kumar**

Joint Secretary (MER)  
Ministry of External Affairs

### **Convenor**

**Dr. Nagesh Kumar**, Director-General  
(till 10 May 2009)

**Dr. Biswajit Dhar**, Director-General  
(Since 14 May 2009)



**DR. ARJUN K. SENGUPTA**, M. P. (Rajya Sabha)  
Chairman, RIS



## Chairman's Message

RIS is celebrating its Silver Jubilee this year. During these 25 years RIS has been able to fulfill its mandate to serve as a think tank of the developing countries as also as an advisory body to the Government of India on all international economic issues, including South-South cooperation; and regional and sub-regional economic integration. At the same time, the organization has been engaged in research on international economic issues from the standpoint of all developing countries.

In recent years, one of the major planks of the RIS work programme has been to provide the intellectual basis of the 'Look East' policy pursued by the Government of India. Today India is one of the six dialogue partners of the ASEAN and is also included in the East Asia Summit. This is a direct outcome of the research inputs provided by RIS.

RIS is involved in promoting effective South-South cooperation in trade, investment, finance and technology. Towards this end, the organization has suggested strengthening of the IBSA Trilateral Commission, GSTP-III, and establishment of a South Bank. RIS is playing a major role towards the realization of the goal of deepening and expanding regional cooperation in Asia through SAARC, BIMSTEC, etc. The organization is also striving to build a broader regional architecture for economic cooperation in Asia.

Under the umbrella of its 'Global Economic Governance' programme, RIS has been working on a range of areas including WTO related issues, global financial architecture, and climate change, among others. During its journey, RIS, through its rigorous policy research and advisory services, has contributed significantly in the area of multilateral trade negotiations under the aegis of the WTO. Although the Doha Round of trade talks is currently going through a lull, RIS is tracking the negotiations closely and providing the much-needed negotiating inputs to the developing countries, as and when required, towards achieving a development-friendly outcome from this Round.

As for the global financial architecture, the recent financial crisis has brought to the fore a range of difficult questions for the policy makers from the developing countries to ponder in their endeavour to maintain financial and economic stability in the face of such crises in an increasingly globalized world. Realizing the imperative of well-researched policy inputs in this context, RIS has come out with a number of proposals with the aim of achieving a greater financial stability in the developing countries through appropriate policy interventions. For

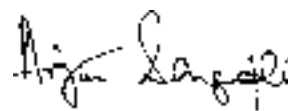
instance, the organization has been arguing for the creation of an Asian Currency Unit (ACU), which could enhance exchange rate coordination in Asia.

Over the recent past, climate change has emerged as one of the prime challenges facing the contemporary world. Developing countries across the globe are confronted with the formidable task of sustaining their growth momentum as a prerequisite for accomplishing their multi-pronged development priorities, while at the same time dealing effectively with the multifaceted threats posed by climate change. Hence, the nitty-gritty of the ongoing multilateral negotiations on climate change is bound to have enormous significance for the future course of growth and development of these countries. In view of such importance, RIS is committed to make a substantial contribution in the policy making process on climate change in India and other developing countries, so that policy makers and negotiators in these countries are better prepared to negotiate with the North on more equal basis. With this aim in view, RIS is not only undertaking rigorous research but also advising the Government of India on policy issues pertaining to climate change, in general, and trade-climate change interface, in particular. RIS is also engaged in training and capacity building of government officials from other developing and least developed countries on climate change, among other issues.

In order to foster effective policy dialogue on regional and other important international economic issues among developing country think tanks, RIS has been collaborating with leading think tanks from different developing countries in Asia and beyond. Towards this end, RIS has organized a number of events and capacity building programmes, as detailed in the Report. To move further in this direction, RIS is guided by what the 'High-Level Conference on Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development Responses of Asia and the Global South', organized by RIS in New Delhi on 6-7 February 2009 to mark its Silver Jubilee surmised:

'... (A) closer and sustained academic collaboration among think tanks of the South on global economic issues is imperative to help translating visionary ideas into practical policy prescriptions. To this end, policy-training and capacity-building in research among the Southern think-tanks would be crucial. This could be envisaged as a part of wider efforts to cooperate in terms of sharing of developmental experiences, including the responses to crisis, understanding the transmission mechanism and crisis-prevention in future. This would also give an opportunity to build on existing cultural linkages across the world.'

I am quite confident that RIS, with its new Director-General Dr. Biswajit Dhar and his dedicated research team and other staff, will continue to scale new heights in the coming years. I wish RIS all success.



**Arjun K. Sengupta**

# Director-General's Report



RIS has completed 25 years of its existence and continues to carry out its mandate to function as policy research think tank and an advisory body to the Government of India on matters pertaining to international economic and social issues, including regional and sub-regional cooperation arrangements. The focus of the work programme of RIS has been on promoting South-South Cooperation and on assisting developing countries in multilateral negotiations in various areas.

As reported in the sections on Policy Research and Policy Advisory Services of this Annual Report, RIS has provided inputs to assist the Government of India for various high level events. RIS has been engaged in the Track II process of several regional initiatives, including the Track-II Study Group of CEPEA. The organization has also provided analytical support to the Government of India during the negotiating processes for concluding comprehensive economic partnership agreements with various partner countries.

RIS is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity building among developing country think-tanks on international economic issues. The Sections on Fostering Policy Dialogue: Conferences, Symposia and Workshops and Capacity Building and Training Programme report about the major events organized by RIS to promote policy dialogue aimed at enhancing policy coherence on key international economic issues through its intensive network of think tanks, both in India and other countries. To mark its Silver Jubilee, RIS organized a "High-Level Conference on Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South" on 6-7 February 2009, in which experts and senior officials from international organizations participated.

The institute continues to strive to enhance its outreach and global presence through effective networking and capacity building efforts. A large number of publications have been brought out to disseminate the findings of the research programme of RIS, the most important being the *South Asia Development and Cooperation Report 2008* and the *SAARC Regional Study – Potential for Trade in Services under SAFTA*. The Data and Information Centre has up-to-date literature on issues related to various aspects of the world economy.

In the years ahead RIS would continue its endeavour to achieve new heights and respond to new challenges in various spheres of its work programme under the exemplary leadership and inspiring guidance of our Chairman, Hon'ble Professor Arjun K. Sengupta, M.P. (Rajya Sabha) and other distinguished members of the RIS Governing Council and of the Research Advisory Council of RIS chaired by Prof. Muchkund Dubey; and with the continued support of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and other agencies supporting the work programme of RIS. The dedicated work of the members of the RIS Faculty and administrative staff needs special mention in this regard.

  
**Biswajit Dhar**



# Contents

Chairman's Message .....	iii
Director-General's Report .....	v
I Policy Research .....	1
II Policy Advisory Services .....	23
III Fostering Policy Dialogue: Conferences, Symposia and Workshops .....	25
IV Capacity Building and Training Programmes .....	48
V Outreach, Global Presence and Networking .....	53
VI Publications Programme .....	59
VII Data and Information Centre .....	68
VIII Human Resources .....	69
IX Financial Statements .....	73
Clip Board .....	90



# I. Policy Research

As in the previous years, the core of the RIS work programme continues to include policy research in four broad areas, namely: (a) Global Economic Governance; (b) Regional Economic Integration in Asia; (c) South-South Cooperation; and (d) Strategic Responses to Globalization. This Report presents the details of the major research programmes undertaken at RIS during 2008/09 in each of these broad areas and the ongoing work in 2009/10.

## A. Global Economic Governance

### A.1. WTO's Doha Round Issues

[Ongoing]

The RIS has continued to follow the ongoing Doha Round negotiations and issued position papers and policy briefs on specific aspects to assist the developing country negotiators and policy makers. In the year under review, RIS issued a policy brief (#36) in the gains from the proposals for developing countries towards the preparations for the WTO Mini-Ministerial meeting held in Geneva in July 2008. A discussion paper (#152) entitled Limited Promise of Agricultural Trade Liberalization was proposed. RIS also organized a seminar discussion on the outcome of the Ministerial with Mr. G K Pillai, Commerce Secretary initiating the discussion on 13 August 2008.

### A.2. Towards Inclusive Globalization: Evolving a "Southern Consensus" on Globalization and Development

[2008/10]

Research Team: Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Dr. Kavin Gallagher, Dr. Andres Lopez and Other Colleagues

RIS has launched jointly with the Global Development and Environment Institute (GDAE), Tufts University, US; the Research Centre for Economic Change (CENIT) based



(From left) : Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble External Affairs and Finance Minister delivering the Inaugural Address; Dr. Nagesh Kumar, DG, RIS; H.E. Mr. Haruhiko Kuroda, President, ADB, Manila; Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman, RIS; Ambassador K. Kesavapany, Director, ISEAS, Singapore; Dr. Junko Chano, Executive Director, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Tokyo at the inaugural session of the High-level International Conference on Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South, held in New Delhi on 6-7 February 2009.

in Argentina, and other partners, a major global research programme aimed at identifying development policies in the context of globalization. This collaborative effort is examining policies that have been successful (as well as those that have not) to help facilitate a discussion on the strategic response of developing countries to globalization to delineate an agenda for evolving a more development-friendly global economic governance. The two-year programme supported by the Ford Foundation, New York was launched in March 2008. As a part of this project, RIS organised jointly with the GDAE and CENIT a session on Trade and Development Policy for the 21st Century: Towards a Southern Consensus at the WTO Public Forum on Trading into Future in Geneva on 25 September 2008. The objective of this

session was to discuss the policy challenges for building productive capacities in developing countries, how to make trade rules consistent with the development policies and to come up lessons for future trade negotiations from a development perspective. The proceedings of the Session have been reported in the publication *WTO Public Forum 08: Trading into the Future* published by the WTO Secretariat in 2009 (pp. 192-96).

A number of papers were prepared as a part of the project including on Role of Developing Countries in WTO Negotiations (#141), South-South and Triangular Cooperation (#145), Industrial Learning in Emerging Countries (#150), Intellectual Property Rights (#151), Implications of Agricultural Trade Liberalization for Developing Countries (#152), and on IPRs and Transfer of Environmental Technologies (#153) have been issued in the RIS Discussion Paper Series. A report *Foreign Investment and Sustainable Development: Lessons from the Americas* was also published by the project partners.

In the context of deepening of the financial crisis since September 2008, the focus of the project shifted to reform of international financial governance and architecture to make it more democratic and development friendly. A policy brief (#40) was issued in December 2008 on *reforming the Brettonwoods System for Inclusive Development and Democratic Global Governance*. Furthermore, a high-level international conference on Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South was organized in February 2009 by RIS in collaboration with the partners in the project and other institutional collaborators of RIS to mark its silver jubilee. The report of the Conference was issued as a policy brief (#41) for further dissemination

### A. 3. Study on the Impact of the New IP Regime

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Mr. T.C. James, Mr. Reji Joseph

India set up a new Intellectual Property (IP) regime in the beginning of the last decade, pursuant to its obligations under the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of

Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement). The new legislations and updations of earlier legislations were introduced with the hope that they would “contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations.” [Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement.]

Policy making is a continuous process, assessing the impact of each step before taking the next one. A decade is a fairly long period to make an evaluation of the effectiveness of the new IP regime, which followed almost ten years behind the economic reforms. The broad aims of the study would be: (a) How effective have been the legislation in promoting innovation in the country? (b) How the growth of the economy has been affected by the new IP regime? (c) What have been the social costs of enforcement of the new regime?

The review and study are expected to propose policy changes and course corrections, if needed and the directions they should take. Such a study would warrant wide consultations with all stake holders including civil society representatives and in-depth analysis of the trends of economic growth in relation to the areas affected by the new laws. This would necessitate the following work programme/process: (a) A one-day national level consultation with representatives of industry, government, academia and non-governmental organisations in Delhi, possibly in the month of May 2010. The number of invitees would be in the range of 50-60. (b) Setting up of a Task Force of 6-7 persons from among the participants of the National Consultation to carry out an in-depth analysis of the trends. The Task Force may meet 3-4 times before finalising the draft report in the first half of November, 2010. (c) Circulation of the draft to all the participants of the National Consultation, in November seeking their comments and suggestions by 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2010. (d) Finalisation of the Report by the Task Force by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010.

#### A.4. Studies on Climate Change Negotiations under UNFCCC and beyond [2009/10]

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Ms. Kasturi Das

Climate change has emerged as one of the prime challenges facing the contemporary world. While the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides the basic foundation of the global regime on climate change, over the recent past the issue has featured in the agenda of many other international fora, clearly reflecting its increasing importance in the current geo-political scenario. Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are currently undergoing negotiations with a view to shape up the multilateral climate regime beyond 2012, when the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is scheduled to come to an end. This was the focus of the 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 13) of the UNFCCC held in December 2007 in Bali, Indonesia, which culminated into the adoption of the 'Bali Action Plan' (BAP). The BAP set out the road map for arriving at an 'agreed outcome' for the post-2012 regime by COP 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2009. Copenhagen Summit, however, failed to live up to its promise of reaching a legally binding agreement. Instead it concluded merely by 'taking note' of the 'Copenhagen Accord' that emerged at the fag end of the Conference as a result of a joint effort being put forward by the United States, China, India, Brazil and South Africa. Hence, it was decided that negotiations will continue with the aim of reaching a legally binding agreement on post-2012 climate regime by COP 16 to be held in Mexico in December 2010.

As for developing countries, they are confronted with the formidable task of sustaining their growth momentum as a prerequisite for accomplishing their multi-pronged development priorities, while at the same time dealing effectively with the multifaceted threats posed by climate change. More so because, under the ongoing UNFCCC negotiations, developing countries, particularly the so-called 'emerging economics' (such as China and India, among a few others) are under increasing international pressure to undertake binding emission reduction commitments in

the post-2012 climate regime. Importantly, if agreed upon finally, such a regime would entail a significant departure from the 1997 Kyoto Protocol that stipulated legally binding emission targets only for developed countries (i.e. the Annex I Parties) in view of their historical responsibilities and on the basis of the principles of 'equity' and 'common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities', which are the guiding principles of the UNFCCC. While it is possible to conceive of a sustainable development path that advances economic and environmental objectives simultaneously, the achievement of such a win-win scenario is fraught with a range of formidable challenges attributable, in large measures, to the technological, financial and other capacity constraints confronting these developing countries in various degrees. Hence, the emerging post-2012 climate change regime is bound to have enormous importance for the future course of growth and development of these countries. In view of such importance, RIS is tracking the climate change negotiations closely to bring out well-researched policy papers aimed at assisting the developing country negotiators and policy makers.

#### A.5. Climate Change, Border Measures and the WTO

[2009/10]

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Ms. Kasturi Das

The recent past is witness to a growing focus on the climate-trade interface. There are also ample indications that the multilateral trade regime under the aegis of the WTO may increasingly get linked up with the climate change regime. Notably, in his speech delivered in the sidelines of the CoP 13 of the UNFCCC held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007, the WTO Director General Pascal Lamy suggested that '(T)he WTO tool-box of rules can certainly be leveraged in the fight against climate change, and "adapted" if governments perceive this to be necessary to better achieve their goals.'

Among the issues that have fuelled the debates on the climate-trade interface over the past several years, perhaps the most contested one is the proposed use by developed countries of border measures on imports from countries (read 'major-emitting' developing countries) not

implementing comparable GHG (green house gas) emissions reduction policies on the grounds of addressing the risk of what has been coined as 'carbon leakage'. The issue of carbon leakage has its origin in the purported apprehension in these developed countries that in the energy intensive, trade-exposed sectors, the carbon costs imposed by their domestic climate policies (e.g. carbon tax or cap-and-trade scheme) will put domestic producers at a competitive disadvantage *vis-à-vis* producers in countries not imposing similarly strict carbon constraints. It is argued that if stringent domestic climate action causes their firms to relocate to other countries with less stringent or no carbon constraint, or to lose market share to firms from countries having low emission standards, then the emission reduction achieved in countries imposing stringent measures will be offset to a great extent by an increase in emissions elsewhere. According to the developed countries, such carbon leakage could end up undermining the environmental integrity of the carbon constraining domestic policy measures. In keeping with the above arguments, law makers in both the US and the EU have proposed introduction of carbon tariffs in order to obviate the disadvantages that their domestic products may face *vis-à-vis* imports as a result of emission reduction measures being adopted by them. Concerns have emerged among the so-called 'major-emitting developing countries' (such as, China and India), who are the main target of such measures, that these measures could act as a discriminatory market access barrier affecting their exports to the developed countries concerned in energy intensive sectors that may come under the purview of these measures. Hence, it is apprehended by them that the proposals to impose such carbon tariffs may act as an effective threat to induce them to undertake binding emission reduction commitments in the ongoing climate negotiations. Another controversial issue pertaining to such carbon tariffs is whether they could be compatible with the WTO commitments of the countries introducing such measures. This concern has found reflection not only in the post-2012 climate-energy package of the EU itself, but also in the debates on the domestic climate legislations in the EU and US.

Against this backdrop, RIS has brought out a Discussion Paper (#156) that analyzes the WTO compatibility or otherwise of the border measure proposed by the EU in its post-2012 climate-energy package.

#### **A.6. Technology Transfer under the Clean Development Mechanism: A Multi-Country Analysis**

[2009/10]

*Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Ms. Kasturi Das*

Technology lies at the heart of development process of any country. Given that the lion's share of technology originates from developed countries, technology transfer (TT) in adequate scale and at affordable prices from developed to developing countries play a significant role in the economic and technological development of developing countries in general. The scenario is no different in the context of climate change, given that the development and deployment of a wide range of low-carbon technologies is an essential prerequisite for achieving the deep cuts in green house gas (GHG) emissions or to undertake adequate and effective adaptation actions. Endeavours on the part of developing countries towards following a clean development trajectory are contingent in large measures upon access to appropriate technology at affordable prices. Importantly, the UNFCCC has recognized these constraints faced by developing countries in a number of its provisions (e.g. Article 4.5) and has over the years undertaken several initiatives towards implementing them *albeit* without much success. While efforts are underway at the UNFCCC towards addressing these issues, potential of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as a vehicle for TT has emerged as an area worth exploring. This issue needs to be explored despite the fact that TT is not the core objective of the CDM but an offset mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM is aimed at helping developed countries (Annex I Parties) to achieve their emissions reduction commitments in a cost-effective manner, by purchasing 'certified emission reduction' (CER) credits from projects hosted in developing countries (non-Annex I Parties), while at the same time contributing to sustainable development in developing countries. Moreover, since the UNFCCC rules governing CDM do not impose any



requirements on the project approval criteria adopted by host (developing) countries, each non-Annex I country is free to delineate its own sustainable development criteria, which may or may not include TT. Clearly, a host country can exercise at least some influence on the extent of TT involved in CDM projects by establishing it as an explicit criterion in the project approval process and implementing it stringently. However, TT is a complex process that is likely to be influenced by a host of other factors. Given that the CDM, either in its current or in a modified form, is likely to continue in the post-2012 climate regime, increasing TT through the CDM route could go a long way in contributing to adoption of a cleaner development trajectory in developing countries. A clear understanding of the drivers of and barriers to TT under the CDM can help in determining ways in which its governance may be improved so as to achieve better TT through this route. Against this backdrop, RIS has launched a study that attempts to explore issues governing TT under the CDM. The study would undertake an in-depth analysis of multi-country empirical evidence on TT under the CDM on the basis of information derived from the first 1000 CDM projects that got registered with the UNFCCC. The study would be based on a database that is being prepared on the basis of information extracted from the UNFCCC website on all the projects under consideration, as well as the Project Design Documents (PDDs) of those projects. On the basis of rigorous research and analysis of the empirical evidence the study would explore the prospects and challenges of TT to developing countries through the offsets route and put forward appropriate policy recommendations in this regard.

#### **A.7. Implications of the WTO Tariff Proposals on Indian Paper and Newsprint Industry**

[2004/10]

*Research Team: Dr. Rajesh Mehta*

The main objective of this study was to send early signals to Indian paper industry regarding the progress of the WTO negotiations on non-agricultural market access regarding tariff and non-tariff. RIS has submitted the final report

entitled WTO Proposals and Indian Paper and Newsprint Industry for the research project Implications of the WTO Tariff Proposals and Indian Paper and Newsprint Industry. The study was conducted in collaboration with the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI). The report was also presented at a committee under the Development Council for Pulp, Paper and Allied Industries, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi in March 2008. The final report is being revised in collaboration with CPPRI for possible publication.

#### **A.8. Evolving Alternative Patent Regime (P-2) INNOVA P2**

[2008/11]

*Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas*

The existing international regime of intellectual property rights (IPRs) has raised several contentious issues particularly in the context of the instability of the poor patients in developing countries to get affordable medicines. Amending the present IPR regime, therefore, presents one of the major challenges. These issues are being addressed in a project on alternative patent regime that RIS is involved. The project, funded by the European Commission seeks to develop a plan for amending the current Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) regime (being called P-2) for rewarding pharmaceutical innovations without compromising the interests of the poor patients.

The project is part of the EC's Seventh Framework Programme for Science and Society. The project has involvement of institutions from Asia, Europe and the US. Apart from RIS from Asia, there are two more institutions from China (National Research Centre for Science and Technology for Development, Beijing) and the Philippines (National University of the Philippines). The institutions from Europe include University of Central Lancashire, UK, Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris, Centre d'éthique clinique at Hôpital Cochin, Paris and Wageningen University, the Netherlands. In order to forge a policy consensus, the project has some of the most influential social philosophers and economists associated with the project. They include Joseph Stiglitz, Peter Singer, University of Melbourne,

Prof. Arjun Sengupta and Thomas Pogge (Yale University).

As a part of the project a series of meetings have been planned.

### **A.9 South-South Cooperation in New Technologies**

[2007/10]

*Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi*

In this project, RIS focused on international framework Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in collaboration with other partner countries. In addition to this, RIS also launched a detailed study on possibility of including human genomes in the definition of biodiversity. This point is also being discussed at ABS Working Group under CBD. The Final workshop of the project is to be organized on 2010. The other partner institutions in the study are University of Preston, United Kingdom; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Centre d'Ethique, France; Vilnius University (VU), Vilnius, Lithuania; and University of the Philippines (UP), Manila, Philippines. This project established an interdisciplinary team of economists, ethicists, lawyers, medical doctors, specialists in gender studies, representatives of indigenous communities and policy advisers from five continents. The teams are studying four paradigmatic international case studies (from India, South Africa, Iceland, and Kenya) to provide a state-of-the-art analysis for benefit sharing in the context of human and non-human resources.

Based on this comparative research, the main aim of this project is to promote policy developments by developing "economies/ethics health check" for benefit sharing agreements involving vulnerable groups and communities in the area of human genetics.

Linkages between TRIPs and indigenous knowledge system (IKS) emerged as one of the most contentious issue at the Doha round of WTO negotiations. One of the possible policy options suggested by the developing countries as part of reconciliation is possibility of access and benefit sharing (ABS). There has been an intense debate about the various aspects of ABS of genetic resources at national and international levels. This calls for urgent and substantive policy responses both at the national and at the international level.

### **A.10. Emerging Patterns of Growth in the World Economy and Trade and Outlook**

[2007/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Manmohan Agarwal*

The study aims to analyze the implications of the rapid growth of China and India for the structure of the world economy and the distribution of economic power among the different countries. It examines the relative importance of the different economies and how that has changed over the past four decades. The study looks at how their relative importance may change in the future, giving illustrative examples of their relative size in 2025 and 2050. In this analysis the increasing importance of some emerging economies, in particular, India and China is underlined. Since the share of an economy in world trade is also an indicator of its importance in the world we also examine how the share of different economies in world trade has changed over the years and what is likely to happen in the future. The study was reported in RIS Discussion Paper (#143).

### **A.11. Climate Change, Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property Rights**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas*

At the Bali Conference, technology was identified as a key element (pillar) in the Action Plan. Technology transfer and Intellectual Property Rights has emerged as an important issue in the on going negotiations. Developing countries have identified intellectual property rights as a barrier in technology transfer. They have also submitted various proposals to facilitate technology development and transfer. Peoples Republic of China and UN DESA (United Nation's Department of Economic and Social Affairs) convened a High Level Conference at Beijing in November 2008. Building on its past work on technology transfer and intellectual property rights, RIS provided inputs to the High Level Conference on Climate Change and Technology Transfer held at Beijing in November 2008. The inputs were used in preparing the background document for the Conference. A presentation was also made at the preparatory meeting and at the Conference. This work has been reported in a Discussion Paper on Climate Change, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Rights (#153).

## B. Regional Economic Integration in Asia

### B.1 Research Programme on an Asian Economic Community

[Phase III: 2006/09]

Research Team: Dr. Nagesh Kumar and other members of faculty

RIS has been working on regional economic integration in Asia under a programme supported by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan since 2002. Under this programme, RIS developed a proposal for broader regional economic integration in Asia, bringing together all the major dynamic economies of the continent in one single grouping to create a seamless market, to begin with a core group of Japan, ASEAN, China, India and Korea (JACIK). Subsequently, a new forum, namely East Asia Summit (EAS) bringing together leaders of all the JACIK countries and Australia and New Zealand, was launched in December 2005 in Kuala Lumpur. Hence, the focus of the ongoing work programme of RIS on Asian economic integration, shifted to supporting the EAS process, through research, policy dialogue and institutional networking. The work done during the 2008/09 year which was the final year of the programme is summarized below

#### B.1.1. New Asia Forum and the New Asia Monitor

New Asia Forum is a dedicated network of think-tanks in Asia devoted to assist the process of regional integration and thus help in building a New and Economically Integrated Asia with ideas. It has been set up by RIS as a part of the Asian Economic Integration programme. The *New Asia Monitor*, a quarterly journal of the Forum, was launched in March 2004 to disseminate the news, viewpoints and analysis of the economic outlook and developments in the region among policy circles and think-tanks to promote the cause of regional economic integration. *New Asia Monitor* has been received well. During the year under review, four issues of the *Monitor* were brought out. The Forum has also set up a dedicated website [www.newasiaforum.org](http://www.newasiaforum.org) as a melting pot for all the relevant information and resources on the subject. This site is kept up-to-date and is being linked with those of the think-tanks connected with the Forum

### B.1.2. Broader Regional Economic Integration in Asia: the Agenda for East Asia Summit

The launch of the East Asia Summit (EAS) in Kuala Lumpur in December 2005 is an important step in the direction of broader regional cooperation in Asia. Bringing together ASEAN and all its dialogue partners covering virtually all the major Asian economies in an annual Summit, the EAS is an appropriate forum to launch the process of formation of an East Asian Community (EAC) which could be a stepping stone for pan-Asian economic integration and the formation of an Asian Economic Community. RIS has been supporting the EAS process through its research and policy dialogue. A paper was prepared on India's Role in East Asia (DP#147).

At its Second Session held in Cebu on 15 January 2007, the EAS agreed to launch a Track-II study on the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Arrangement of East Asia (CEPEA) and endorse the decision of the Economic Ministers of EAS to establish an Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

#### B.1.3. Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA).

RIS is represented in the ERIA Expert Group covering think tanks representing each of the 16 EAS Member countries set up by the ASEAN Secretary-General as a follow-up of the Economic Minister's decision. RIS participated in the meetings of the ERIA Expert Group held in Bangkok in August 2008, and in February 2009. RIS also conducted a capacity-building programme within the framework of the ERIA, as reported elsewhere.

#### B.1.4. Comprehensive Economic Partnership of East Asia (CEPEA): A Track-II Study

The Track-II study on the feasibility of CEPEA has been launched as per the mandate of the Second East Asia Summit held on 15 January 2007 in Cebu, the Philippines. A Study Group was constituted comprising the experts nominated by the governments of EAS countries. Following his nomination to the study group by the Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister, Dr. Nagesh Kumar, DG-RIS participated in



the meetings of the study group held in different locations throughout the year. RIS has contributed notes and papers to the work of the study group including a draft chapter on Cooperation. RIS hosted the fourth meeting of the Study Group in New Delhi in February 2008, as a further contribution to its work. The Group completed the first phase of its work by the middle of 2008 and presented its Report to Economic Ministers of the EAS in August 2008. It was requested to continue its work in the second phase involving further elaboration of the proposals with meetings taking place in Tokyo in November 2008 and Auckland in March 2009. It has completed its work and submitted its report to the fourth East Asia Summit held in Hua Hin in October 2009.

### **B.1.5. Trade Costs in Asia**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Prabir De*

Recent decades have seen significant changes in the international economic integration. In spite of the potential benefits associated with the globalization process, in recent years a growing number of researchers started to reveal a long list of trade costs that plausibly affect international economic integration. How are the Asian countries doing in reducing trade costs? Which barriers matter – tariff or transport costs? Do inland transport costs influence Asian trade much greater way than that by international transport costs? How the estimates of freight rates look like across Asian countries? By using direct and indirect evidences on trade barriers, this study seeks to enhance our understanding in the area of trade costs in Asia in general and South Asia in particular. Two research papers, published in *Infrastructure's Role in Lowering Asia's Trade Costs: Building for Trade* (Edited by Doug Brooks and David Hummels, Edward Elgar, 2009), and an RIS discussion paper (#142) are the initial outcomes of this project.

### **B.2. Funding Modalities for Cooperation Projects under Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) [2008/09]**

*Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das*

Considering that the sustainability of cooperative economic projects under the aegis of the Asian Cooperation Dialogue would essentially depend upon the financial

commitments of member countries, the 2<sup>nd</sup> ACD High Level Study Group Meeting held in Seoul (2008) decided to entrust RIS to explore the feasibility of creating a funding mechanism. The prime objective of this study was to evolve an ACD system of financial contribution which is scientific, transparent and development-oriented. In so doing, an analysis of different models of financial contribution in different international and regional organisations was made and policy recommendations made for the ACD. The study was presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> ACD High Level Study Group Meeting held in August 2008 in Astana, Kazakhstan and it is under consideration of the ACD members. The study was undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

### **B.3. Asian Cooperation for Biotechnology Development**

[Ongoing]

*Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi [and Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas,]*

The programme on Biotechnology and Asia is one of the few programmes in Asia that studies the developments in the region. Asian Biotechnology Development Review (ABDR) has completed 10 years and three issues in Volume No 11 have been published in 2009.

The Fourth Asian Conference on Biotechnology and Development, organised by RIS in February 2009 in collaboration with Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC) attracted about 90 participants from 19 countries and 7 international organisations. The Conference was supported by the UNESCO. This conference was an effort to collectively explore how best Asia and other developing countries may strategise for optimum returns on their technological R&D investments. It was part of the RIS initiative launched in collaboration with UNESCO and with support from many other national agencies. The Conference had presentations and participations from Africa. It enabled participants including policy makers to take stock of the development of Biotechnology in Asia and the global trends and many issues including collection of statistics, developing a common set of indicators, issues in capacity building were discussed. The conference report and other information is available at <http://ris.org.in/>

[asianbio2009.htm](#). The Council for Agricultural Research Policy (CARP) of Sri Lanka is likely to be the local host institution for the next conference. The Conference enabled the participants from Africa to learn about the developments in biotechnology in Asia and to establish networks with institutions from Asia and USA.

The Department of Biotechnology, Government of India and UNESCO continue to support this work program. In the coming year it is proposed to publish Special Issues of ABDR on Nanoagribiotechnology and Open Source Biology-Biotechnology.

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas undertook a research project on Biotechnology Capacity in Asia-Pacific, for UNESCO. A report 'Survey on Biotechnology Capacity in Asia-Pacific: Opportunities for National Initiatives and Regional Co-operation has been submitted to UNESCO, Jakarta.

#### **B.4. Technology Capacity Assessment in Asia-Pacific [2009]**

*Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas*

UNESCO, Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific at Jakarta has awarded RIS a research project on Assessment of Biotechnology Capacity in Asia-Pacific. The study involves analyzing the developments in biotechnology in countries in the Asia-Pacific Region, examining among things, the impact of policy initiatives in this sector, the trends in the sector globally and in the Region, multilateral initiatives in biotechnology, particularly in capacity building and regulation of biotechnology. The research on this is progressing. RIS will be submitting its reports to UNESCO, Jakarta, in the second half of 2009. Since RIS has published a volume on developments in biotechnology in Asia and been publishing Asia Biotechnology and Development Review for a decade now, this research project gives an opportunity to RIS to enhance and expand its Program on Biotechnology and Development Programme.

#### **B.5. Trade Processes and Procedures in Asia and the Pacific [2009/11]**

*Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. Prabir De*

Under the overarching research theme of trade for inclusive and sustainable development, the trade facilitation research programme implemented by the ARTNeT, UNESCAP has been striving to identify administrative and procedural barriers that unnecessarily impede the participation of more firms and more countries in regional and global trade, and propose solutions. As the growing body of research and surveys of those engaging in trade have made it clear, the situation varies greatly across products traded, as well as trade route, origin and destination of these products. Undertaking deeper analysis of the processes small and large firms face when engaging in international trade in various industries may provide useful insights and more practical and specific policy recommendations. Conduct of such analysis by using comparable methodologies across a set of countries and routes in Asia and the Pacific can be expected to result in industry-level, national-level and regional-level recommendations for a more inclusive participation of firms and countries in trade. This study aims to identify relevant procedures and processes and to map these processes, and estimate time and costs of the relevant procedures and processes. RIS would conduct the India country study in collaboration with partners of Asia and the Pacific countries. This study is being carried out for ARTNeT, Trade and Investment Division, UNESCAP, Bangkok.

#### **B.6. Gravity Modeling Initiative on "Behind the Border" Factors Affecting Trade (2008/10)**

*Research Team: Dr. Prabir De*

RIS/UNESCAP/ARTNeT Gravity Modeling Initiative is designed to more closely integrate the research capacity building and research programme implementation objectives and activities of RIS, UNESCAP, and ARTNeT. The specific objectives are (i) to enhance trade-related research capacity of research institutions in the region based on Gravity Modeling; (ii) to make available to the RIS/UNESCAP/ARTNeT research community an up-to-date gravity dataset including non-tariff barriers and "behind the border" indicators; and (iii) to deliver relevant research results to the policy community and other stakeholders. It includes regional technical research workshops, support for research

studies to apply techniques learned, development of related research facilitation tools, and support for dissemination of policy relevant results. This initiative is implemented by RIS/UNESCAP/ARTNeT. Additional technical and financial support are provided by WTO and UNCTAD.

### **B.7 Study on Feasibility of Possible FTA/CEPA between India-Australia**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Rajesh Mehta and Dr. Ram Upendra Das*

In order to study the feasibility of the possible FTA/CEPA between India and Australia the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia have formed a Joint Study Group. RIS is represented on this Joint Study Group and was requested to provide inputs on: Overview of Indian and Australian Economies, Australia-India Trade Relationship, India-Australia Investment Relationship, Liberalization of Trade in Goods, and Investment Liberalization. RIS provided inputs on Australian Investment in India, Indian Investment Regime, Impact on the Indian economy, India-Australia Draft Chapter Other Matters for Consideration, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary barriers (SPS), TBT and Standards, Mutual Recognition, Customs Procedures, Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures, Complementary between India-Australia Trade Potential, Tariff Rate Quota for Agriculture Commodities, Intellectual Property, Government Procurement, and Competition Policy. RIS also provided input for the economic modelling component of the Australia-India FTA Feasibility Study entitled Economic Modelling for the Australia-India FTA Feasibility Study. Apart from providing comments on all topics (except services) and giving more results on modelling exercise, RIS has been requested to coordinate the completion of final draft report.

### **B.8. India-Indonesia Joint Study Group on the Feasibility of a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement**

[2007/09]

*Research Team : Dr. Ram Upendra Das*

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry approached RIS to participate in the India-Indonesia JSG on the Feasibility of a

Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement. RIS participated in the First JSG meeting in Jakarta in October 30-31, 2007. In the Meeting, Dr. Ram Upendra Das was made leader of the working group on Trade in Goods from the Indian side to draft the Chapter on Trade in Goods. Subsequently, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, GOI approached RIS to prepare the chapter on Investment Cooperation for the JSG. These studies have been completed and submitted to the Department of Commerce, GOI. It was adopted by both the countries on 15 September 2009 at the JSG Meeting held in Jakarta.

### **B.9. India-New Zealand Joint Study Group on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das*

RIS was approached by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India to participate in the Joint Study Group (JSG) set up by the governments of India and New Zealand on 'Exploring the Feasibility of a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement between India and New Zealand'.

RIS was represented on the JSG and provided the necessary inputs as needed by the JSG. More specifically, inputs on Trade in Goods and Investment were prepared by RIS. RIS participated in the First JSG Meeting on 4-5 April 2008 held in New Delhi and the Second JSG Meeting on 22-23 May 2008 held in Auckland, New Zealand. This Study has been completed and submitted to the Department of Commerce, Government of India. It was adopted by both the countries on 20 February 2009 at the meeting held in New Delhi. Dr. Ram Upendra Das attended this meeting.

### **B.10. Building Capacity through South-South Cooperation: Case of Mekong-India Cooperation**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Prabir De and Dr. Beena Pandey*

This interactive research project aims to strengthen the capacity building process of the private sector and of institutions representing the interests of industry in the Mekong subregion. It also plans to foster the partnership between India and the





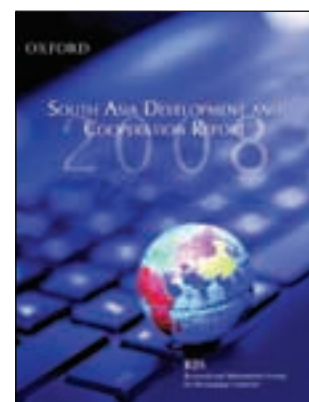
(From left): Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; Mr. Tariq Sayeed, President, SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI); Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman, RIS; Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs; and Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, M.P. and President, FICCI at the inaugural session of the Regional Conference on Deepening South Asia Economic Integration held in New Delhi on 24 July 2008.

Mekong countries in the area of trade, investment and people-to-people contacts by way of training of human resources, dissemination of knowledge, experiences and advocacy. The overall goal of this project is to strengthen the trade and investment-related capacity of Mekong countries through information sharing, dissemination of knowledge and experiences, networking and transfer of skills. Besides, this project will make an effort to frame an appropriate strategy to ensure the best possible cooperation and collaboration between India and the Mekong countries, and also to identify the interfaces for such cooperation in trade, investment, infrastructure or technology. The project supported by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation involves think tanks from the Mekong region as collaborators and also involve participation of Mekong scholars in the RIS programme on international economic issues and development policy. RIS has also launched a new publication *Mekong-Ganga Policy Brief* within the framework of this project. Four issues of this policy brief have been issued.

#### **B.11. South Asia Development and Cooperation Report 2008** [2007/09]

South Asian economic integration has been a major area of research at the RIS since the early 1990s. RIS studies and analyses have shaped the policy agenda and debates on economic integration in the region. As a further contribution to promote South Asian identity and regional economic cooperation, RIS had launched a series of flagship Reports viz. *South Asia Development and Cooperation Reports (SADCRs)*. *SADCR08* was fourth in the series that has over time emerged as the authoritative documents on monitoring the macroeconomic performance and outlook against the background of global economic trends, and status and prospects for regional economic integration.

SADCR highlights the challenges faced by the region. Despite emerging as one of the fastest growing regions of the world with an average rate of growth and having strengthened its place in the international division of labour and other impressive achievements in economic and human development, the South Asian region continues to be home for over 40 per cent of the world's poor and fares poorly in terms of different indicators of human development such as education, health, nutrition, sanitation, among others. Although the growth outlook is still robust,



the downside risks posed by dramatic deterioration of external environment are serious. The region now faces a threat of slow down in growth and a sharp rise in inflation which may hamper progress in poverty alleviation and achieving development goals. This Report argued that South Asia can face these challenges much more effectively with deeper regional economic integration. It made specific proposals for deepening cooperation in trade and investment, for strengthening transport connectivity, trade facilitation, energy cooperation and social infrastructure within the region for mutual benefit. By helping to create supply capacities in the poorer and lesser developed parts, regional economic integration can provide new opportunities for fostering equitable development and trade creation. The Report made a strong case for expeditious implementation of the South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) while extending its coverage and further deepening the scope of cooperation to cover services, investment facilitation and industrial cooperation, financial and monetary cooperation. An integrated South Asia, the Report argued, will be able to secure its due place in the emerging broader regional architecture in Asia and exercise its role in shaping the global economic governance.

The Report was launched by Hon'ble External Affairs Minister of India Mr. Pranab Mukherjee at a Regional Conference organized by RIS in collaboration with the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and FICCI in New Delhi on 24 July 2008 just before the SAARC Summit 2008 held in Colombo. It was also launched and presented at the First South Asia Economic Summit held in Colombo in August 2008.

### **B.12. Regional Economic Cooperation in BIMSTEC**

[Ongoing]

*Research Team: Dr. Prabir De and Dr. I.N. Mukherjee*

BIMSTEC is an important forum for regional economic cooperation in the bay of Bengal region bringing together some SAARC and some ASEAN member countries. Building on its previous work, RIS prepared a study highlighting the potential and some proposals for cooperation to serve as a background to the Second BIMSTEC Summit

held in New Delhi in November 2008. Earlier, RIS had brought out a discussion paper (# 75) on BIMSTEC cooperation. Later RIS study reported in RIS Policy Brief # 38 *Deepening Regional Cooperation in the Bay of Bengal: Agenda of the BIMSTEC Summit* was launched at the BIMSTEC Business Summit organized in conjunction with the BIMSTEC Summit by the business chambers of the region.

### **B.13. Draft South Asian Framework Agreement on Trade in Services (SAFAS)**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das*

On the completion and adoption of RIS Regional Study on 'Potential of Trade in Services under SAFTA Agreement' and as per the recommendation of the SAFTA Committee of Experts (COE) the Third Meeting of SAFTA Ministerial Council held in New Delhi on 3 March 2008, decided as follows: "The Meeting appreciated the fact that the Regional Study on Potential of Trade in Services under SAFTA Agreement has since been concluded. It commended the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, and the National Focal Points for their hard work in finalizing the Study." "The Meeting endorsed the recommendations of the Third Meeting of SAFTA COE and decided that RIS be requested to draft the text of Draft SAARC Framework Agreement on Trade in Services (SAFAS) by 30 June 2008." Subsequently, a Draft SAFAS was submitted to the SAARC Secretariat on the due date, on which discussions are ongoing among the Member States, to which RIS is engaged in providing policy inputs.

### **B.14. Potential for Economic Integration in Trade in Traditional Medicines in the SAARC Region**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das*

Trade in traditional medicines is an area thus far largely neglected in the SAARC region despite the presence of both demand and supply within the region. The study aims at identifying potential for trade in traditional medicines among the SAARC countries by focusing on an integrated approach whereby trade in goods is combined by trade in services under different modes with respect to the

traditional medicines sector. The study aims at making policy recommendations relating to creation of a framework for increased commercial interactions among service providers; dimensions of services trade infrastructure, among others. This study is being conducted for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

## **C. South-South Cooperation, New Technologies and Development**

### **C.1. Emergence of Large Developing Countries: Implications for Co-Developing Countries**

[2006/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Dr. S.K. Mohanty and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi along with researchers in Brazil, China and South Africa*

With decades of continued high growth in the South-South trade and investment, the pace of economic linkages has slowed down on account present episode of economic downturn. Before the on set of downturn, the share of South-South trade in global trade was growing at a rate of 10 per cent per year, which is more than twice that of the recorded rate of growth in global trade. Such unprecedented growth in South-South trade may be viewed against the trend of the last few decades whereby developing countries have built up substantial industrial-technological capabilities which in turn provided scope for exploiting synergies among themselves by sharing of knowledge and technologies on the one hand and investment on the other. In particular, the emergence of large countries in the developing world such as China, India, Brazil and South Africa (henceforth emerging economies) has created new avenues for South-South Cooperation. Considering the past experience, the emerging countries have strong potentials to contribute towards early recovery of the global economy.

This study maps the role of emerging countries in the development of developing countries with special reference to Africa. In particular, the study begins by documenting the rise of emerging economies and their growing importance in terms of various parameters of the global economy and integration. Then it examines the importance of emerging economies as markets for developing countries, and their emergence thereafter as sources of

investments and technology. Finally, the study discusses the role that emerging economies are playing and may play in shaping the global economic architecture including the world trading system, thereby making it more development-friendly. The study will conclude with some broad lessons for international development policy that could facilitate a fuller exploitation of the potential of such cooperation between emerging economies and other developing countries especially in Africa. The study has been undertaken with the support of the Commonwealth Secretariat, London. The initial drafts of study were presented and discussed at an International Workshop on the subject organised by the RIS and the Commonwealth Secretariat in New Delhi in June 2007. The revised drafts are being issued as discussion papers. RIS is in the process of finalising the project and planning to publish the output in the form of a volume in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat, London.

### **C.2. New Shades of Collective Action from IBSA**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty*

This study is a continuation of the RIS ongoing research programme on India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Partnership. The earlier studies, while finding significant synergies between the three countries in different sectors concluded that FTA with a trilateral arrangement or with more members may not work efficiently unless there is strong institutional mechanism associated with the regional forum. This institutional mechanism would oversee and monitor day-to-day functioning of the FTA. It was felt the necessity of reviewing institutional mechanisms of various successful regional groups, which have performed effectively over a period of time. Among various RTAs that are in operation the European Union has emerged as one of the most vibrant regional grouping in the world with strong institutional mechanism. RIS has launched a study to examine the evolution and efficacy of various institutional mechanisms in the European Union. The possibility of indigenization of the institutional mechanisms is to be examined in the context of IBSA. The empirical findings suggest that potential gains from the proposed





*Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister releasing the RIS report The Trinity of the South at the inaugural session of the IBSA Academic Forum held in New Delhi on 13-14 October 2009.*

arrangement could be substantial, but these potential gains may not be realized unless some the institutional mechanisms are not adopted by the proposed grouping.

### **C.3. India's Exports in Globally Dynamic Sectors** [2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty*

With the consistent and irreversible liberal trade policies of India, the export sector has expanded more swiftly than country's total output during reforms. Marked improvement in India's export sector performance has been the outcome of the domestic restructuring and also the influence of varying global situations. The changing global economic regime in the form of pushing the agenda of multilateral and regional processes has significantly influenced the overall performance of the external sector. India's stake in the global trade has improved significantly in diversified sectors during reforms, but full potential is yet to be tapped. Periodic fluctuations in the export performance of India are very much consistent with the global export behaviour. The Indian export performance can be made more external shock resistant, provided its export basket is in harmony with the globally dynamic products. It is seen in the recent past that India's recovery in the earlier episodes of global recession has been fast on account of continuous restructuring of its export basket, in line with the globally

dynamic products. This would support India's endeavour to perform well in the export sector when world economy recovers from the present phase of global economic turmoil. The findings of the study indicate that India's export structure is consistent with the world dynamic products which have tendency to pick up fast during the period of global recovery. Nearly 36.5% of India's dynamic export is same as globally dynamic exports in recent years. While dynamic exports are likely to support Indian exports to grow in the post-recession period, there is down side risks involved in getting market access for the non-dynamic exports which are stretched over several sectors. For ensuring market access for these globally non-dynamic exports, India should pursue regional approach to have easy access to preferential markets. Many regions have the potentiality to produce, consume and trade in globally non-dynamic exports which are originated from India. India's export potentials are not only spread over several regions, but also have the ability to generate sizable employment opportunities in diversified sectors. The study is prepared on the advice of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

### **C.4. IBSA Academic Forum 2008** 2007/09

*Research Team: Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Dr. S.K. Mohanty and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi*

As a part of the IBSA process, the IBSA



Summits are preceded by a meeting of the IBSA Academic Forum. Government of India nominated the RIS to be the coordinator of the IBSA Academic Forum from India. RIS hosted the Academic Forum on 13-14 October 2008 at the Third IBSA Summit held in New Delhi on 15 October 2008. The Academic Forum was participated by academic delegations from all the three countries and covered the themes of financial crisis and global economic governance, food and energy security and the potential of IBSA partnership. The forum was inaugurated by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister of India (details presented later). Shri Mukherjee also launched the RIS study *Trinity of the South: Potential of India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Partnership*. A Report of the Forum was presented by the Director-General of RIS to the leaders of the IBSA countries at their Summit. The Report has subsequently been issued as a Policy Brief #39.

### **C.5. Global System of Trade Preferences: Towards the Third Round**

[2005/09]

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty

The Agreement establishing the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing countries entered into force on 19 April 1989. To date 44 countries, including India, have ratified the Agreement. The Agreement provides for exchanging tariff preferences on products of mutual interest. The Third Round of negotiations under the GSTP was launched in June, 2004. The negotiations are to be held on a request and offer basis and will be multilateralised among the Round participants. China and other Members of the G-77, who have not acceded, have also been invited to accede to the Agreement. In order to identify Member countries with whom India will engage in market access negotiations and draw out request lists to these countries, the Department of Commerce has requested the RIS to undertake this study. The study has identified items on which India should seek tariff concessions under the GSTP. It has also identified country-wise products (6 digit HS level) on which India should seek and negotiate preferential market access from the negotiating GSTP Member countries by taking into account the current trends of trade with them in the bilateral as well as global

context. The inputs based on detailed analysis were submitted to the Department of Commerce for their preparations for the ongoing negotiations. The study will be concluded with the negotiations.

### **C.6. Emerging Trade and Investment Linkages between India and Africa**

[2008/09]

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

India-Africa economic relationship picked up in the last decade, but this steady flow of bilateral trade was affected by the emergence of global meltdown in the latter part of 2008, creating a situation of business uncertainty between India and African states. The implications of global recession are predicted to be disastrous for large number of African economies, but mitigation of the adverse effects of global recession could be possible with further economic engagement with large economies by accessing their domestic market through exports. India as an emerging country suffered from adverse effects of domestic economic slowdown, but performed better than the global average of output growth. The study examined the implications of partial opening of India's domestic market for importation of competitive industrial intermediates from African countries. The empirical findings suggest that India has ample space to accommodate exports from Africa during the period of global recession in order to meet her domestic demand in diversified sectors. This would not only empower African countries economically but also finding a large market at a time when global economy is almost closed for non-essential trade. The study has also found traces of economic potentials and the synergies emanating from Africa and India which need to be harnessed to augment the potential of mutual gains. Though the pattern of trade between the two has improved remarkably in recent years, radical policy initiatives are required to tap the existing economic synergies between them and change the current trend of a growing asymmetry in bilateral trade flows. Trade flows are often hampered by the fact that several African countries are constrained by supply capacity limitations. Addressing this problem requires stronger linkages on the investment front and faster technology transfer.



(From left): Mr. Anand Sharma, Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs; Ambassador Ashok Kumar, Acting Director General, ICWA; Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; and Prof. Rajen Harshe, President of ASA and Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University at the Valedictory Session of the International Conference on Africa-India Partnership in 21st Century, held in New Delhi on 2-3 April 2008.

### C.7. Africa-India Partnership in the 21st Century

[2008/10]

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. Anshuman Gupta

This project builds on the previous work of the RIS on India-Africa partnership and the more recent study on emerging countries and their implications for poorer countries. RIS organized an international workshop jointly with the Commonwealth Secretariat, London in June 2007 on the role of emerging countries like India in African development as reported elsewhere. RIS organized an international conference on the Africa-India Partnership on 2-3 April 2008 in the context of the forthcoming India-Africa Forum Summit. The Conference was attended by experts and scholars from African policy think-tanks and Indian institutions and deliberated on emerging patterns of trade, investment, technology transfers and development cooperation between India and Africa in an attempt to identify the potential and challenges.

### C.8. South-South Cooperation in Genomics Innovation

[2007/10]

Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

In recent past the relevance of South-South collaboration has expanded manifold. Several new initiatives have been launched

to on the emerging opportunities in the area of genomics as several developing countries have enhanced the allocations for biotechnology. In this context, RIS has joined hands with the Toronto University for a multi-country study to understand the nature of collaborations in genomics and health biotechnology amongst developing countries. The project would also look into the issues like, the factors and conditions that contribute towards successful South-to-South collaboration and the pattern of these collaborations in genomics/health biotechnology and how they compare between formal and informal collaborations. The project, which is for two years, it would also cover issues like examination of collaborations both in research activities as well as in development; and commercialization activities; identify the reasons for the collaboration and the different roles of participants in the collaborations; examine factors that have encouraged and hindered South-to-South collaborations; evaluate the impacts of the collaboration on genomics/health biotechnology development in general and evaluate the impact of the collaboration on genomics/health biotechnology development in countries that are not amongst the innovating developing countries (IDCs).

The project involves international collaborations with groups in the developing countries like Centro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, University of Brasília, Brazil; University of Zambia, Zambia. Each partner institution is expected to pick up one small and one large sized economy for detailed analysis. RIS would be looking into the linkages with Brazil and Bangladesh. The project is funded by Genome Canada with co-funding from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in Canada. The Final report has to be submitted to IDRC in 2010 and is proposed to be published in the form of a book by IDRC.

## D. Strategic Responses to Globalization

The process of globalization of the world economy has thrown up many policy challenges that require to be supported by analytical inputs. RIS work in this area deals with some of the important emerging challenges for policy as summarised below.

### D.1. International Food Safety Regulation and Processed Food Exports from Developing Countries: A Comparative Study of India and Thailand

[2002/08]

*Research Team: Dr. Rajesh Mehta and Dr. R.G. Nambiar*

This has undertaken by RIS in collaboration with Australian National University; University of Melbourne and Thammasat University, Bangkok. The project is sponsored by Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). This study sought to: (a) understand more precisely how the food safety regulations applied by the industrialised countries affect India's exports of processed food to these markets (i.e. the relationship between India's exports to these markets and the prevailing FSS regulations in these countries), (b) identify technical, institutional, and policy constraints faced by the firms in meeting SPS requirements, (c) prepare a comprehensive inventory of existing SPS standards and actual practices, and compare them with international standards like Codex in order to

demonstrate how the former deviate from the latter. Critical elements of this assessment have included: (a) a field survey of 71 sample firms selected from four product lines, namely shrimps, mango pulp, egg powder, and mushroom; (b) an evaluation of institutional framework which oversees the implementation of regulatory mandates both at national and international level, their roles and functions; and (c) examination of certain product specific experiences to demonstrate the manner in which the stringent food regulations crafted by developed countries work as trade barriers for processed food exports from India. The uniqueness of this study consists in preparing an SPS index made to capture the severity of the food safety measures on processed food exports from India, and in applying this index in the gravity model to assess how these impediments work. For constructing the SPS index, we first made a comprehensive inventory of the prevailing SPS standards and the actual practices in different developed countries; and then compared the country specific standards with the international Codex Standards recognised under the SPS agreement. At the end of this rather exhaustive study, we summarise our main findings. The Indian study report has been prepared in the form of a possible book entitled *SPS, Global Trade and WTO: Indian Processed Food*, along with a synthesis volume.

### D.2. Strategy for Export-Oriented Manufacturing

[2004/09]

*Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty and Dr. Robert Arockiasamy*

This research study attempts to formulate a comprehensive export strategy to improve its stake in the global trade. The study has identified the potential of India in the manufacturing sector and has hinted at the need for undertaking the required restructuring of the domestic manufacturing sector to meet with the specific requirements of importing countries. The study explores the possibilities of venturing into new markets for exports besides consolidating its position with the traditional trade partners. It has examined the competitiveness of India's exportable products while showing the extent to which

India's export structure matches with the export structure of the world economy. The study found evidence to support that India's exports consistently match with the global demand for different products in broad sectors. The study identified certain key sectors which need to be prioritised in the 'medium term export strategy' for boosting export. Taking into account the changing global standards of exports in important export destinations of India, and the evolving WTO rules, the study also examines the possibility of extending certain state-sponsored WTO-compatible incentives/schemes to domestic industries to enable them to manufacture export-oriented products for specific export markets. The study involves extensive fieldwork for interviews with industry in different states. Analysis of the secondary data has been completed during 2007 and the field work was being undertaken. The study team submitted an interim report in June 2006. A revised version was submitted to the Department of Commerce in April 2008. This was sponsored by the Department of Commerce under Market Access Initiatives.

### **D.3. Development Cooperation Policies of Emerging Economies: Implications for India [2007/10]**

*Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi*

The work on this study was in its second year when we tracked India's bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes. The Indian economic cooperation programme is very different from the OECD economies in more than one ways. India's development cooperation programme is more in the South-South cooperation framework as is also evident from the policies of other emerging economies. The study has brought out the consolidation efforts India has announced for the outgoing assistance and the placing of economic cooperation related programmes under a specialised agency. In this study, RIS along with researchers from South Africa, China and Brazil have tried to explore what all policy options are available to the emerging economies for establishing international linkages of their respective national agencies and how well they are placed in terms of adopting various global commitments as part of their efforts towards

the global discipline for the global aid flow, as OECD economies move ahead with standard harmonisation on lines of the Paris Declaration. In this context the option of UN led Global Development Forum and its feasibility for conducting aid related debate is being explored. A discussion paper (#139) and a policy brief (#37) have been issued as a part of this work.

### **D.4. The Indian Seed Industry [2007/10]**

*Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi*

RIS submitted final report on the Indian seed industry, sponsored by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Washington. The study finds that, Indian seed industry has emerged as one of the biggest seed markets in the world, with annual sales at around US \$920 million. However, it is important that necessary policy support mechanisms are evolved to support measures related to transfer of technology, IPRs and seed clusters. Seeds are an important source for accessing the advanced technology, which in the recent past has benefited the farmers but there is need to evolve framework to support competition policy related issues rather than any ad hoc policy response. Of this, domestic off take accounts for US \$900 million and sales in the global market account for the remaining US \$20 million. Since the New Policy on Seed Development (NPSD) was launched, in 1988, India has sizeable public and private sector seed businesses. New role for giant public sector players like the National Seeds Corporation (NSC), the State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and the thirteen State Seed Corporations (SSCs) is an urgent issue. The study was undertaken within the Industrial Organization (IO) framework of Structure-Conduct-Performance (S-C-P), which is frequently used in the investigation of agricultural sub-sectors and the framework.

### **D.5. Outward FDI from India: Trends, Patterns and Determinants [2007/09]**

*Research Team: Dr. Nagesh Kumar*

Outward investment is becoming an important aspect of the corporate strategy of enterprises in developing countries such as India to strengthen their international



competitiveness especially in knowledge-based industries. Outward investment by Indian enterprises has grown rapidly over the past decade and has undergone a change compared to earlier investments. This study takes stock of the patterns, trends, motivations and determinants of outward investment by Indian enterprises. It will also undertake case studies of select industries and companies that have emerged as important players. It builds on an earlier study on the strategic approach to international competitiveness in knowledge-based industries as a part of which an exclusive data base was created on outward investments by Indian enterprises. A paper mapped the emerging changing patterns, motivations, ownership advantages and entry strategies of Indian outward investments over the past decades in three distinct phases of evolution issued as a discussion paper (# 140) and subsequently published in the *Asian Economic Policy Review* (2008). Another paper analysed the outward investment by Indian companies in a Chinese comparative perspective in the steel industry issued in the RIS Discussion Paper (#148) and subsequently published in the *Institutional and Corporate Change* (2009).

#### **D.6. The Impact of Information Technology (IT) in Trade Facilitation on Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in India**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi*

In all the discussions related to trade facilitation (TF), it is generally assumed that TF incorporates IT related various measures. The idea is that IT would expedite the clearance and release of goods including the goods in transit. However, not all the stakeholders in the trade sector have equal access to the various options TF has provided due to high cost of IT facilities. Though, various governments in different developing countries have launched various initiatives for minimizing digital divide, however, there are not many studies which have looked into these various measures. In this context RIS launched a study on impact of IT related trade facilitation measures on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), in collaboration with Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT) – UN ESCAP. The title of the study is, “The Impact of

Information Technology (IT) in Trade Facilitation on Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in India”.

The study reviewed relevant national-level studies and reports and secondary data that may be available along with pooling of information relevant to IT trade facilitation system with regards to access and use of IT systems and any measures in place to assess their impact on particular groups of traders (e.g, SMEs). The study undertook an in-depth case study of one (or a few) relevant SME traders, including for the purpose of developing and testing a survey instrument, a small survey of a representative set of establishments which are cargo declarants will be administered (the universe of the sample establishments covered completely processed cargo declarations and released; could be within a particular sector/product category so as to increase the credibility of the survey results given small sample size) on the impact of IT trade facilitation systems on their business development and participation in international trade.

#### **D.7. Empowerment and Poverty Eradication in South Asia: Case Studies from India**

[2007/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Beena Pandey*

This paper was prepared as a part of South South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS)/Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) (Dhaka) larger study on the role of empowerment of the poor through asset transfers in poverty alleviation. RIS was assigned the examination of India’s experience for which it took up three case studies, viz. Amul dairy cooperatives, Lijjat self-help group and Tata Tea’s initiatives in giving stakes to workers in tea plantations. The study was submitted to the CPD in March 2008. A revised version was later issued in RIS Discussion Paper Series (#149)

#### **D.8. Identification of Gender Sensitive Items of Trade in the Case of India**

[2008/10]

*Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das and Dr. Beena Pandey, under supervision of the project Steering committee*

The study focuses on identification of gender-sensitive items of trade at HS 6-digit level in the case of India so as to facilitate incorporation of gender-related concerns in

the trade policy-making process. It tries to relate employment of women with trade with the help of an analytical framework and detailed empirical work based on the NSSSO and DGCIS data sets. The study was conducted as part of the project undertaken for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India which is sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat. Dr. Ram Upendra Das is representing RIS in the Government's Project Steering Committee overseeing this project and handling the project at RIS on behalf of the Project Steering Committee.

#### **D.9 India's Regional Arrangement: Ex-post Analysis**

[2008/09]

*Research Team : Dr. Rajesh Mehta*

As reported earlier, India has already signed number of regional/bilateral free trade agreements namely Indo-Singapore FTA, Indo-Sri Lanka FTA, SAFTA, Indo-Thailand FTA, etc. The study aims to examine ex-post the gains of these FTAs to India taking Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement as a case study.

#### **D. 10. Non-Tariff Barriers**

*Research Team: Dr. Rajesh Mehta*

This project has been approved by European Union and has been launched in March 2009. RIS will be associated with an inter-country project for conducting a long-term study on Assessment of the Impacts of Non-Tariff Barriers. The goal of the project is to conduct comparative research on the impacts of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) on the competitiveness of selected countries. The project is based on the following specific objectives: (i) to map and to classify the existing NTBs in order to define the NTBs to be targeted in the various project analyses, (ii) to create a database on NTBs that obstruct or can obstruct agro-exports for select countries, like US, Russia, Canada, Japan, etc., (iii) to conduct a comparative analysis for assessing the level of limitations of EU's NTBs towards direct trade competitors such as Argentina, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, US, Russia, Canada, Japan, China and India, and (iv) to generate additional quantitative information through case studies for the comparative analysis in (iii). We have identified areas of the research and case

studies which will be conducted for India. These identifications have been done in collaboration with other institutes of the project study.

#### **D.11 Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and Economic Development in India**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Nagesh Kumar*

Building on the earlier work conducted at the RIS on the quality of FDI and empirical relationships between FDI inflows and domestic investments and growth, this study compares the performance of India in terms of both quality and quantity of FDI in a global comparative perspective. It also examines the role of FDI inflows in India in balanced regional development with an analysis of the determinants of FDI inflows across Indian States with the help of a panel data for 15 years. It will also draw policy lessons for the FDI policy of India including on the national security exceptions in the light of global experiences for FDI among other aspects. The analysis was reported in a paper published in a volume published by the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development in honour of Professor S.K. Goyal..

#### **D.12. India-US Economic Relations**

[2008/09]

*Research Team: Dr. Rajesh Mehta*

As part of this study, RIS prepared a Status Report on India-US Economic Relations. The report studies the following aspects: India-US trade in goods, foreign direct investments, trade in services, and bilateral export potential: identification of commodity groups.

#### **D.13. India 2050: Long Term Prospects, Implications and Challenges**

[2008/10]

*Research Team: Dr. Ram Agarwala*

The objective of the study is to explore whether it is feasible for India to achieve by 2050 the level of social and economic development that the developed countries have today. It will begin with conventional sources of growth analysis which will assess contributions of the growth of labour, capital and total factor productivity to India's growth in the last fifty years. Then the study will explore alternative scenarios in the growth of these factors so as to achieve by 2050 the

developed country per capita income as of today. It will proceed to identify the likely constraints in achieving this target and explore the policies and programmes needed to overcome these constraints. The study will also assess the relative role of India in the world economy and world society in 2050 if the goal of becoming a developed country by 2050 is to be realised.

#### **D.14. Innovation System in Pharmaceuticals in India**

[2009/10]

*Research Team : Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Mr. Reji K Joseph*

The study analyses the whole process of innovation in pharmaceuticals' sector from a system perspective. It involves an R&D system that supports both basic research and applied research and technology development, an industry culture which is keen to interact with academia, an academia that is sensitive to the requirement of the industry, a bureaucracy which is supportive, an education system that nurtures creativity, an ability to scan scientific developments in the world and to use technology foresight to select critical technologies and an intellectual property policy that is supportive of building up technology capabilities. The study takes clues from the experience of Japan and other East Asian countries, which have build up effective innovation systems, to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the innovation system in India.

#### **D.15. Effect of Product patents on Indian Pharmaceutical Industry and Healthcare Services**

[2009/10]

*Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Mr. Reji K Joseph and Mr. K M Gopakumar*

The Study looks into: one, compatibility of Indian law with the TRIPS Agreement; two, recent performance of Indian pharmaceutical industry; and three, access to HIV medicines in India. On legal issues the study looks into issues of scope of patentability, compulsory licensing, opposition proceedings, parallel imports and data exclusivity. A number of variables such as networth, sales, R&D expenditure, profits, patent applications, ANDA approvals and DMF filings, exports, imports, etc., are used in the analysis of the performance of the pharmaceutical industry.

A comparison of the performance of Indian generic firms vs foreign firms is also made.

#### **D.16. Emerging Trends in the Direction of R&D in Drugs and Pharmaceuticals in India**

[2009/10]

*Research Team : Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Mr. Reji K Joseph, Mr. K M Gopakumar and Dr. S Visalakshi*

It has been argued that strengthening of patent regime in developing countries would user in more R&D investments in neglected diseases. The study attempts to verify this proposition by collecting data on R&D expenditure, therapeutic wise, in the private sector. Information on private sector R&D gathered from patent applications and company annual reports. The study also attempts to see the trends in the public R&D investments. The information on public sector R&D is collected from Department of Science and Technology, which is them categorized therapeutic category wise.

#### **D.17. Sustaining High Growth in India: Lessons from the global financial crisis and other external sector developments**

[2009/10]

*Research Team: Mr. Rajeev Malhotra*

With the full effects of the 1990s economic reforms working through the system, the Indian economy has moved to a higher growth path. The new challenge is to maintain high growth over an extended period of time, which, as events over the last two years bear out, has become more complex due to the growing influence of global developments, economic as well as non-economic on the domestic economy. The analysis of recent developments in the economy brings to fore the importance of understanding and responding to global economic impulses in a timely and an effective manner if the new found growth momentum of the Indian economy is to be sustained.

There are two interrelated macroeconomic challenges that India faces in maintaining high GDP growth on a sustained basis. These relate to capital inflows and inflation. High GDP growth attracts foreign capital looking for profitable investment opportunities. In a positive cycle this inflow is expected to find profitable investment opportunities that others have missed and lead to even higher growth. However, if the growth



opportunities do not materialize fast enough there is pressure on the currency to appreciate, resulting in either an accumulation of reserves (followed by monetary expansion and inflation) or actual (nominal) appreciation or both. In the last two years, the Indian economy has gone through such a phase.

At the same time, sustaining high growth requires mobilization of unprecedented amounts of capital with macroeconomic stability, which can only happen if both the public and private sectors have the incentive to perform at their best. The former requires addressing the persistent institutional weaknesses and implementation constraints at different levels of government in the country. The latter requires policy and regulations that are comprehensive but simple and clear and credible.

The proposed study would analyze the specific challenges that confronted the Indian economy in the last two years and the policy response to the developments. It would examine the short-term macro-economic challenges of monetary and fiscal policy and

the medium-term challenge of returning to the high growth path. This would cover issues such as the trade-off between inflation and growth, the use of monetary policy versus use of fiscal policy, their relative effectiveness and coordination between the two. It includes the tension between short- and long-term fiscal policy, the immediate longer term imperatives of monetary policy and the policy and institutional reforms necessary for restoring high growth. The study would also analyze the current understanding on the global developments that led to the collapse of the financial markets and an unprecedented slowdown in the developed economies and the implications it has for the growth of the Indian economy in the medium to long-term. In terms of policy relevance, the study would attempt to highlight the reforms that need to be pursued, including in the financial sector, to make the economy more competitive and the economic regulatory and oversight systems more efficient and sensitive to new developments.



## II. Policy Advisory Services

### WTO and UNCTAD

- Inputs for the High Level Meetings of ECOSOC with BWIs, WTO and UNCTAD were provided to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on 8 April 2008.

### Asian Cooperation Dialogue

- Prospects and Modalities of Track II Participation under Asian Cooperation Dialogue: A Concept Note was submitted to Ministry of External Affairs, in April 2008.

### Financial Cooperation in Asia

- A policy note on Emerging Aid Architecture: Tightening the Conditionality? was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 1 September 2008 as an input for the Third High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.
- RIS publications on financial cooperation in Asia and a Note on importance of India joining the ADB's initiative to develop Asian Currency Unit (ACU) as a unit of account for facilitation of intra-regional trade in Asia was sent to MEA on 6 November 2008.
- Some suggestions and comments on the Draft Chairman's Statement on Finance was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 26 November 2008.
- Copies of RIS Policy Brief on a regional mechanism for infrastructure investment along with Notes on financial crisis were sent to the Cabinet Secretary on 29 December 2008.
- A Note on Towards an Asian Financial Architecture: Building on Chiang-Mai initiative for Mitigating the crisis was sent

to the Ministry of External Affairs on 2 January 2009

### ASEAN-India

- Inputs for the 13th AIWG, 10th ASEAN-India JCC and 10th ASEAN-India SOM were provided to the Ministry of External Affairs on 10 April 2008.
- Inputs were provided to the Ministry of External Affairs for the 14th ASEAN-India Working Group (AIWG) Meeting, held in New Delhi on 30-31 October 2008.
- A Note on ASEAN-India Cooperation in Transport Infrastructure was made available to the Ministry of External Affairs on 19 January 2009.

### Comprehensive Economic Partnership Arrangement in East Asia (CEPEA)

- A Report on the Fifth Meeting of the Track II Study Group on Comprehensive Economic Partnership Arrangement in East Asia (CEPEA) was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Commerce & Industry on 6 May 2008.
- A Note on the Track-II Study Group on CEPEA was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of Commerce on 18 July 2008.
- Report on the Study Group on CEPEA along with executive summary of the Study Group Report was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 21 August 2008.
- A Note on Comprehensive Economic Partnership Arrangement for East Asia (CEPEA) and Comments on CEPEA vis-à-vis East Asian FTA (EAFTA in ASEAN+3 Framework) Proposal were

made available to the Department of Commerce on 22 August 2008 in preparation of the Economic Ministers Meeting of EAS.

- A Note on EAS, CEPEA and ERIA was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 5 November 2008.
- A Note on CEPEA and ERIA was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 2 December 2008.
- Some Talking Points on CEPEA and ERIA were sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 31 December 2008.
- Report on the Eighth Meeting of the Track II Study Group on CEPEA was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce on 19 March 2009.

#### **SAARC**

- Inputs were provided on different aspects of SAARC related matters in various interactive sessions held in the Ministry of External Affairs.

#### **BIMSTEC**

- Some Talking Points on BIMSTEC Economic Cooperation were sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 4 November 2008 besides the RIS Policy Brief.

#### **Mekong-Ganga Cooperation**

- A Note on India's Air Connectivity Potentials with Mekong Subregion: An Appraisal was provided to the Ministry of External Affairs on 3 April 2008.
- A Note on Towards Deepening Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) : Proposals on Financing Regional Cooperation Projects was made available to the Ministry of External Affairs on 6 January 2009.

#### **IBSA Summit**

- A Note on Energy and Food Security prepared in the context of the IBSA Summit

held in New Delhi was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 28 July 2008.

- Report of the Third IBSA Summit – Academic Forum – IBSA Partnership for Shared Prosperity and Inclusive Globalization, held on 13-14 October 2008 was sent to the Ministry of External Affairs on 16 October 2008.

#### **IORAG**

- A Note on IORAG activities was made available to the Ministry of External Affairs on 31 December 2008.

#### **Other Inputs provided to the Ministry of External Affairs**

- Notes on the World Economic Outlook were provided to the Ministry of External Affairs on 15 April 2008.
- A Note on the work programme of the RIS was provided to Policy Planning & Research Division of Ministry of External Affairs on 24 June 2008.

#### **Other Inputs to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India**

- Chapters on Trade in Goods and Investment, as part of the India-Indonesia JSG on CECA, submitted to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- A Note on Lessons Learnt from European Economic Integration and Consequent Implications for Asia was provided to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on 10 May 2008.
- Inputs for US-Japan-India Strategic Dialogue in two parts dealing with prospects for an Asian architecture and perspectives on existing institutions – APEC, ASEAN; and a new institutional framework, that is Asia G8 and global financial architecture, was made available to the Special Envoy to PM on 18 October 2008.
- Note on National Security Exceptions for FDI Policy was made available to the Dy. National Security Adviser and Secretary, NSCS on 18 October 2008.

## III. Fostering Policy Dialogue: Conferences, Symposia and Workshops

### High-level International Conference on Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South, 6-7 February 2009

To launch the Silver Jubilee celebrations of RIS, a High-level International Conference on Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South was organized on 6-7 February 2009 in New Delhi. This Conference combined the major themes of RIS' work. The Conference was organized in collaboration with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore; Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Indonesia; Global Development and Environment (GDAE) Institute at Tufts University, Medford, USA; Centro De Investigaciones Para La Transformacion, (CENIT), Buenos Aires, Argentina; Commonwealth Secretariat, UK; Asian Development Bank, Manila; Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan and Ford Foundation, USA.

Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble External Affairs and Finance Minister delivered the Inaugural Address. H.E. Mr. Haruhiko Kuroda, President, Asian Development Bank delivered a Keynote Address in the Inaugural Session chaired by Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman, RIS. The Commonwealth Secretary-General H.E. Mr. Kamlesh Sharma delivered a dinner address on 6 February, the SAARC Secretary-General H.E. Dr. Sheel Kant Sharma delivered a Keynote Address on 7 February, and Ambassador H. S. Puri, Secretary (ER), Ministry of External Affairs, delivered the Valedictory Address at the Session chaired by Ambassador Leela Ponappa, Vice-Chairperson, RIS.



*Ambassador H.S. Puri, Secretary (ER) delivering the Valedictory Address at the High Level International Conference on Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South. Other Speakers Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS (not visible); Ambassador Leela Ponappa, Vice-Chairperson, RIS (in the chair); Dr. H. Nishimura, Executive Director, ERIA; Dr. Tim Wise, Director, Research and Public Policy; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS.*

The High-Level Conference brought together heads or senior experts from policy think-tanks across the world and international development agencies with whom RIS has developed institutional networking links. It had a representation of more than 35 institutions from outside India and numerous institutions within the country.

The Report of the Conference has been issued as RIS Policy Brief # 41. The documentation of the Conference is available at [www.ris.org.in](http://www.ris.org.in).

### Regional Conference on Deepening South Asia Economic Integration, 24 July 2008

RIS organized a Regional Conference on Deepening South Asian Economic





(From right): Dr. Saman Kelegama, Executive Director, Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka; Dr. Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Power; Dr. Kamal Hossain, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh; H.E. Dr. Sheel Kant Sharma, Secretary-General, SAARC; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS at the valedictory session of Regional Conference on Deepening South Asia Economic Integration.

Integration in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 24 July 2008. The objective of the Conference was to have a discussion on the relevance and challenges for regional economic integration in South Asia by engaging leading members of the think-tanks, business circles, media and civil society at large in the context of the forthcoming SAARC Summit. RIS has a tradition of organizing such pre-Summit event before the SAARC Summits to create an awareness on the agenda of the Summit.

Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs inaugurated the Conference. He launched the latest RIS publication *South Asia Development and Cooperation Report 2008*. Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman Chaired the session. Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS presented the highlights of the *Report*. Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, M.P. and President, FICCI, and Mr. Tariq Sayeed, President, SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) also addressed the inaugural session. The launch of the *Report* was followed by intensive discussion. The first session on a High-Level Forum on Vision for South Asian Cooperation and Development was moderated by Dr. Arjun Sengupta. The distinguished panelists were:

Professor Muchkund Dubey, President, CSD; Dr. Kamal Hossain, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh; Mr. Nihal Rodrigo, Adviser to President of Sri Lanka and former SAARC Secretary-General, Sri Lanka; Dr. Bekh Bahadur Thapa, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nepal; Mr. Sultan Chawla, Life Member, SCCI and Chairman, Research and Development Committee, Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry. This was followed by the open discussion. The second session on Deepening South Asian Economic Cooperation: Business Opportunities and Challenges was chaired by Dr. Saman Kelegama, Executive Director, Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka. It had presentations by Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Fellow, RIS; Mr. Rajeev Kher, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Mr. M.K. Saharia, Executive Committee Member of SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and Mr J.K. Jain, Joint Managing Director, LMJ International Limited. It was followed by open discussion. Dr. Bekh Bahadur Thapa, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nepal chaired the third session on Exploiting Potential of Regional Cooperation: Issues in Physical Connectivity and Other Areas of Cooperation. Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS; Dr. Khaya Bhattacharya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Mr. Abdul Haque, Director, Federation of

Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Mr. S.K. Aggrawal, Director, Vimal Organics Limited; and Mr. Suraj Vaidya, Vice President, SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nepal were the Panelists. The Valedictory Session was chaired by Dr. Kamal Hossain, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh. Dr. Saman Kelegama, Executive Director, Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka presented the highlights of the day's discussion. Dr. Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Power delivered the valedictory address. At the end, Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS extended the vote of thanks. A large number of participants from academic, business, industry, government and media circles had attended the conference and participated in the discussion.

### **IBSA Academic Summit on Partnership for Shared Prosperity and Inclusive Globalization, 13-15 October 2008**

IBSA has emerged as an important forum bringing together three leading emerging countries from three continents in the South to reflect on global issues as well as on strengthening their partnership for mutual benefit. As part of the Third IBSA Summit, held in New Delhi on 13-15 October 2008, RIS, jointly with the Ministry of External Affairs, coordinated a high-level Academic Forum on IBSA Partnership for Shared Prosperity and Inclusive Globalization, held in New Delhi on 14 October 2008. The Academic Forum brought together senior academics and expert from leading think-tanks and other members of civil society from India, Brazil and South Africa for a discussion on themes of mutual interest and common concerns of development.

Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, delivered the inaugural address. Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman RIS made Chairperson's remarks. Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; Dr. Paulo G. Fagundes Vizentini, Centre of Strategy and International Relations, UFRGS, Brazil; Dr. J.A. Velaphi Bhali, Global Partnership, Government of Republic of South Africa; and Mr. Nalin Surie, Secretary (West), Ministry of External Affairs also addressed the inaugural session.

The first session on Global Economic Governance and Development covered the discussion in the context of US financial crisis. The speakers in the session were: Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, RIS, Dr. Claudio Costa Pinheiro, Campinas State University, Brazil and Professor Adam Habib, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa. Dr. Arif A. Waqif, Adjunct Professor, ICFAI School of Public Policy, Hyderabad was the Discussant.

The second session was on IBSA and the Energy Security for Development. Mr.



(From left): Prof. J.J. Kattakayam, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences & Director, UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Kerala; Prof. M. Jeenah, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa; Prof. G. K. Chadha, Member, Economic Advisory Council to PM; Prof. P. G. G. Vizentini, Centre of Strategy and International Relations, UFRGS, Brazil; and Dr. Ashok Gulati, Director in Asia, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), New Delhi at a session of the IBSA Academic Summit on Partnership for Shared Prosperity and Inclusive Globalization.

Narendra Singh Sisodia, Director-General, Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) chaired. The speakers included: Dr. Rekha Krishnan, Visiting Fellow, Centre for Research on Energy Security, The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), India; Dr. Paulo G. Fagundes Vizentini, Centre of Strategy and International Relations, UFRGS, Brazil; Professor M. Jeenah, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa. Discussants included Professor A.K. Pasha, Centre for West Asian and African Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS.

The third session had the theme IBSA and the Food Security for Development.



(From left): Mr. Nalin Surie, Secretary (West), Ministry of External Affairs; Mr. Ashok Kumar, Acting Director-General, ICWA; H.E. Mr. Carlos Agostinho Do Rosario, Ambassador of Mozambique and Dean of African Diplomatic Corps in New Delhi; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS at the Inaugural Session of International Conference on Africa-India Partnership.

Professor G.K. Chadha, Member, Economic Advisory Council to PM chaired. The speakers included Dr Ashok Gulati, Director in Asia, and Ms. Kavary Ganguly, Senior Research Analyst, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), New Delhi; Dr. Paulo G. Gagundes Vizontini, Centre of Strategy and International Relations, UFRGS, Brazil; and Professor M. Jeenah, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa. Professor Jacob John Kattakayam, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences & Director, UGC-Academic Staff College, University of Kerala was the discussant.

The session five was on Economic Cooperation in IBSA: Potential and Challenges. Dr. Nitin Desai, former Under Secretary General, UN chaired. The speakers included: Dr. S.K. Mohanty, RIS. Dr. Dinesh Abrol, National Institute of Science, Technology and Development (NISTADS) from India. Dr. André Nassif, Economist, Brazilian Development Bank, Brazil; Professor Adam Habib, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Johannesburg; and Professor M. Jeenah, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa. Discussants included Professor Ajay Kumar Dubey, Chairman, Centre for West Asian and African Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Professor Vijay Kumar Kaul, Department of Business Economics (University of Delhi) and Dr. T. Nirmala

Devi, Director, Centre for SAARC Studies, Andhra University. Dr. Anshuman Gupta, RIS; and Dr. Gurpreet Singh Bhatia, RIS were the rapporteurs. The Report of Academic Forum was presented to the Leaders of the IBSA Countries at their Summit Meeting on 15 October 2008 by Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS. RIS has issued the Report of the Forum as RIS Policy Brief # 39. The documentation of the Forum is available at the RIS website.

### **Africa-India Partnership in the 21st Century, 8-9 April 2008**

RIS, jointly with the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) and in collaboration with African Studies Association of India (ASA), organized the International Conference on Africa-India Partnership in the 21st Century in New Delhi on 2-3 April 2008. The conference was held as a precursor to the India-Africa Forum Summit which took place in New Delhi on 8-9 April 2008. Mr. Nalin Surie, Secretary (West), Ministry of External Affairs delivered the inaugural address. H.E. Mr. Carlos Agostinho Do Rosario, Ambassador of Mozambique and Dean of African Diplomatic Corps in New Delhi; Mr. Ashok Kumar, Acting Director-General, ICWA; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS also addressed at the inaugural session. Shri Anand Sharma, Hon'ble MoS



for External Affairs delivered the Valedictory Address.

The session on Partnership for Economic Growth and Development chaired by Dr. Nitin Desai, former Under Secretary-General, United Nations had a panel discussion including Prof. Rajen Harshe, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University; Prof. Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, National Director, South Africa Institute for International Affairs (SAIIA); Dr. H. Bohela Lunogela, Executive Director, Economic and Social Research Foundation, Tanzania; and Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Senior Adviser, RIS.

The next session on Trends in Trade and Investment was chaired by Ambassador Kishan S. Rana, former Secretary to the Government of India. It had presentation on Emerging Patterns in India-Africa Trade by Dr. S. K. Mohanty, RIS; India-Africa Cooperation in Export Finance by Mr. S. R. Rao, Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai; African Investment Environment by Dr. Neuma Grobbelaar, SAIIA, South Africa; and Indian Investment in Africa by Dr. Shipra Tripathi, Confederation of Indian Industry, New Delhi.

The session on Technological Progress and Agriculture Cooperation was chaired by presentations in the session included: India-Africa Cooperation in ICT by Mr. G. Raghavan, President (Individual Learning Services), NIIT, New Delhi; Emerging Trends in Technology Cooperation by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS; Investment and Technological Cooperation between Indian and African Enterprises by Prof. Stephen Gelb, Director, EDGE Institute, South Africa; From Lab to Land & Industry – NRDC: Partnering Techno-logical process by Mr. Somnath Ghosh, Chairman and Managing Director, National Research Development Corporation; and Africa-India Cooperation in Agriculture-experience of Ghana by Prof. Anna Barnes, former Dean of the School of Agriculture, University of Ghana.

The theme of the fourth session was Partnership for Human Resource Development and Capacity Building.

Ambassador Shashank, former Foreign Secretary of India, chaired this Session. Presentations were made by Dr. Ab-Haj Badru Dogra Kateregga, Vice Chancellor, Kampala University, Uganda; Prof. Nuhu

Yaqub, Vice Chancellor, Abuja University Nigeria; Prof. Z. M. Khan, formerly in Jamia Milia University, New Delhi; and Dr. Shachi Joshi, Member of Faculty, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi. The Session on Partnership for Energy and Sustainable Development was Chaired by Ambassador Mr. Lalit Mansingh, former Foreign Secretary of India. Presentations were made by Prof. Aparajita Biswas, Centre for African Studies, University of Mumbai; Dr. Kiru Naidoo, Zwelibalele Management Services, South Africa; Dr. Saad A. Alghariani, Professor of Water Science and Engineering, Academic of Graduate Studies, Libya; and Dr. D. M. Kale, Executive Director (R&D), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC).

Mr. Anand Sharma, Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs, in his Valedictory Address assured the participants of the conference that India values the India-Africa Partnership and wants to take it to the higher level. Ambassador Ashok Kumar, Acting Director General, ICWA; Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; and Prof. Rajen Harshe, President of ASA and Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University also addressed the Valedictory Session. A large number of participants from business, industry, government, academic and media circles took part in the open discussion.

#### **Fourth Asian Conference on Biotechnology and Development, 12-13 February 2009**

The Fourth Asian Conference on Biotechnology and Development was organized by RIS in collaboration with Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC) in Kathmandu on 12-13 February 2009. The Conference was supported by UNESCO.

Mr. Tek Bhadur Thapa, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives chaired the inaugural session. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS made the welcome remarks. H.E. Mr. Jayaprakash P. Gupta, Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives, Government of Nepal delivered the inaugural address. Prof. Govindan Parayil, Vice-Rector, United Nations University and Director, Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), Japan delivered the keynote address. Prof. Parashuram Lal



*Participants of the Fourth Asian Conference on Biotechnology and Development.*

Karna, Executive Director, Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Kathmandu proposed the vote of thanks. About 90 participants from 19 countries and 7 international organizations participated in the Conference. From India Dr. S. R. Rao, Adviser, Department of Biotechnology; and Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow, RIS, among others, participated.

The Conference was an effort to collectively explore how best Asia and other developing countries may strategize optimum returns on their technological and R&D investments. It was part of the RIS initiative launched in collaboration with UNESCO and with the support from many other national agencies. The report of the Conference is available at RIS website.

### **Conference on Emerging Asian Regionalism: ASEAN- India FTA and Beyond, 29 September 2008**

RIS, jointly with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila, organized the Conference on Emerging Asian Regionalism: ASEAN-India FTA and Beyond in New Delhi on 29 September 2008. Dr. Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Power, delivered the inaugural address and also launched ADB's Report *Emerging Asian Regionalism*. The programme began with opening remarks by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS. Dr. M. Kawai Dean, ADB Institute, Tokyo also addressed the gathering. The working session on Broader

Asian Regionalism: India's Role was chaired by Ambassador Arjun Asrani, Chairman, India-Japan Partnership Forum. It had three panelists: Dr. Srinivas Madhur, Director, OREI, ADB, Manila: Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Senior Adviser, RIS and Dr. Nagesh Kumar. Ambassador S. T. Devare, former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, chaired the second working session on the Implications of India-ASEAN FTA for Emerging Regionalism. The panelists were Mr. P.K. Dash, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce; Dr. Jayanta Roy, Principal Adviser, CII; and Prof. Tran Van Hoa of the Victoria University, Melbourne. A large number of participants from business, industry, academic, and government circles participated in the open discussion that followed the panel discussions.

### **RIS Session at WTO Public Forum: Trade and Development Policy for the 21st Century – Towards a Southern Consensus, 25 September 2008**

RIS, jointly with Global Development and Environment Institute (GDAE); Tufts University, Medford, MA, USA; and Research Centre for Economic Change (CENIT), Argentina organized a special session on Trade and Development Policy for the 21st Century: Towards a Southern Consensus at the WTO Public Forum on



(From right): Dr. Srinivasa Madhur, Director, OREI, ADB, Manila; Dr. Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce and Power; Dr. M. Kawai, Dean, ADB Institute, Tokyo; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS at the inaugural session of the Conference on Emerging Asian Regionalism: ASEAN-India FTA and Beyond.

Trading into Future in Geneva on 25 September 2008. The objective of this session was to discuss the policy challenges for building productive capacities in developing countries, how to make trade rules consistent with the development policies and to come up with lessons for future trade negotiations from a development perspective. The session was aimed to contribute to an informed debate on emerging trade rules consistent with the development policies and come up with policy lessons to maximize their consistency.

Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS moderated the discussion. The distinguished panelists included Mr. Faizal Ismail, Head of the South African Delegation to the WTO, Geneva; Dr. Kevin Gallagher of GDAE; Dr. Mehdi Shafaeddin, IRENE, Universite de Neuchatel, Switzerland. This was followed by open discussion. The discussion on the panelists' presentations was initiated by Dr. Sam Laird, formerly of UNCTAD and Dr. Sheila Page of Overseas Development Institute, London, among other participants.

### **First South Asia Economic Summit on Economic Integration in South Asia and Launching of RIS' SADCR 08, 28-30 August 2008**

The first South Asia Economic Summit on

Economic Integration in South Asia: SAFTA and Beyond was held in Colombo on 28-30 August 2008. This Summit was organized by the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) and Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Sri Lanka (FCCISL) in collaboration with RIS, India; South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS); South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics & Environment (SAWTEE); The World Bank; UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo (UNDP-RCC); Commonwealth Secretariat (CS); and Asian Development



(From left): H.E. Ambassador of South Africa at WTO, Mr. Faizal Ismail; Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; Dr. Mehdi Shafaeddin, IRENE; and Dr. Kevin Gallagher of GDAE and Boston University, USA, at the RIS Session at WTO Public Forum.





(From left): The High Commissioner of India in Colombo, Dr. Alok Prasad launching RIS' South Asia Development and Cooperation Report 2008 at the First Asia Economic Summit on Economic Integration in South Asia in Colombo on 29 August 2008. Also seen in the picture are [from right] Dr. Selim Raihan of Dhaka University; Dr. Sadiq Ahmed of the World Bank; Dr. Naoko Ishii, Country Director, the World Bank; Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; and Dr. Izaj Ghani of the World Bank.

Bank. From RIS, Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS, Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Fellow, RIS; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS participated in the Summit. The Summit was inaugurated by Hon. Rohitha Bogollagama, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka. The inaugural session was also addressed by Dr. Nagesh Kumar among representatives of collaborating organizations. From RIS, key presentations were made by Dr. Nagesh Kumar on Investment Cooperation in South Asia, on Trade in Services in South Asia by Dr. Ram Upendra Das, and on transport and connectivity by Dr. Prabir De. The RIS' *South Asia Development & Cooperation Report: 2008* was launched at the Summit on 29 August 2008 at a session chaired by Dr. Naoko Ishii, Country Director of Sri Lanka of World Bank. Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director General, RIS made the presentation on the highlights of the *Report*. Dr. Selim Raihan, Executive Director, SANEM was the Commentor. The Chief Guest Dr. Alok Prasad, High Commissioner of India in Sri Lanka launched the *Report* and delivered the special address. The Session on the outcomes and follow-up was chaired by Dr. Rehman Sobhan, Chairman, CPD. Dr. Ejaz Ghani, Economic Advisor, South Asia PREM, World Bank; Dr. Saman Kelegama, Executive Director, IPS; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director General, RIS addressed the

concluding session. The documentation and presentations made at the summit are available at the RIS as well as IPS websites. It was decided to organize the second Economic summit in India to be hosted by RIS in 2009.

### **Conference on India-ASEAN Economic Partnership: Trade and Investment Opportunities, 24 November 2008**

India concluded negotiations for ASEAN-India FTA recently in Singapore at the ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting. Linking together the dynamic economies of the ten ASEAN countries and India in trade pact is an important event in the direction of broader architecture for regional economic cooperation in Asia. Against that background, RIS jointly with India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), New Delhi organized a Conference on India-ASEAN Economic Partnership: Trade and Investment Opportunities on 24 November 2008 in New Delhi. The programme began with the welcome remarks by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS and opening remarks by Dr. Sheela Bhide, CMD, ITPO. Mr. Yogendra Kumar, Additional Secretary (MER), MEA made inaugural remarks. Mr. P.K. Dash, Joint Secretary, Ministry of





*Mr. Yogendra Kumar, Additional Secretary (MER), Ministry of External Affairs making his inaugural remarks at the Conference on India-ASEAN Economic Partnership: Trade and Investment Opportunities. Also seen in the picture are Mr. P. K. Dash, Dr. Nagesh Kumar and Dr. Sheela Bhide, CMD, ITPO*

Commerce & Industry chaired the first technical session on India-ASEAN FTA in Goods. Mr. Subhash Bose Pillai, Minister Counsellor (Economic Affairs) Malaysian High Commission; Dr Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS; and Mr Dilip Chenoy, Director General, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), New Delhi were the panelists. The technical session II on Opportunities for India-ASEAN Investment Cooperation was chaired by Ambassador Navrekha Sharma, former Ambassador in the Philippines and Indonesia. Mr S.R. Rao, Executive Director, EXIM Bank of India; Mr. D. Matsushima, Senior Director, JETRO; Dr. Raj Agarwal, Director & Professor, IILMS; and Mr N.L. Lakhanpal, former Director General of Foreign Trade, Govt. of India were the panelists. A large number of participants took part in the open discussion that followed.

### **Seminar on the Doha Round on Trade Negotiations: Challenges and Prospects, 13 August 2008**

The ongoing Doha Round of Negotiations have again hit a road block with the collapse of WTO Mini-Ministerial meeting in Geneva in July 2008. Even though the Round was launched in 2001 as a 'Development Round' to address the concerns of the developing

countries, the latest collapse tends to strengthen the popular impression that the developed countries see this round not differently from the previous Rounds and are not willing to accommodate the livelihood concerns of poor farmers in developing countries. Against that background, RIS organized a Seminar on 13 August 2008 to discuss the key negotiating positions of developed and developing countries, the emerging areas of convergence and challenges remaining to be addressed in the Round and the future prospects. Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman, RIS Chaired the Seminar. The seminar began with opening remarks by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS. Shri Gopal K. Pillai, Commerce Secretary, Government of India, who led the team of Indian negotiators in Geneva, initiated the discussion at the Seminar. Dr. Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission and Professor Muchkund Dubey also addressed the participants. A large number of participants took part in the open discussion which followed.

### **First Silver Jubilee Lecture by Professor Jan Pronk, 24 March 2009**

In commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of its establishment, RIS has launched an Eminent Persons Lecture Series. The First Silver Jubilee Eminent Persons Lecture was



*Professor Jan Pronk delivering the First Silver Jubilee Eminent Persons Lecture. Also seen in the picture are Professor Muchkund Dubey, President, CSD and Chairman, RIS Research Advisory Council Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman, RIS and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS.*

delivered by Professor Jan Pronk on Globalization, Sustainable Development and Conflict on 24 March, 2009 in New Delhi. Professor Muchkund Dubey, President, CSD and Chairman, RIS Research Advisory Council chaired. Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman, RIS made the opening remarks. Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS extended the vote of thanks.

Environment. He has been Deputy Secretary General, UNCTAD; Co-Chairman, Global Coalition for Africa; and Special Envoy of UN Secretary-General for the World Summit on Sustainable and Development, among many positions. Currently a Professor of Theory and Practice of International Development at the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in the Hague, he was elected as President of the SID, Rome in 2008. A large number of audience attended the lecture and also participated in the question-answer session that followed.



*(From left): Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President CSD; Shri Gopal K. Pillai, Commerce Secretary, Government of India; Dr. Arjun Sengupta, M.P. and Chairman, RIS; Dr. Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS, at the Seminar on the Doha Round on Trade Negotiations: Challenges and Prospects.*

Professor Pronk is a leading thinker on international development and policy. Professor Pronk served as the Dutch Minister for Development Cooperation and as Minister of Housing, Special Planning and

### **Seminar on Sovereign Wealth Funds: Issues and Challenges for India, 5 May 2008**

A number of Asian countries are currently facing a challenge of managing their bulging foreign exchange reserves in a most optimal manner.

Decision of some countries, notably Singapore and recently China forming the Sovereign Wealth Funds to manage their foreign exchange reserves, has provoked a debate on their pros and cons and their relevance in India's context.

To discuss their relevance in the context of the ongoing debate, RIS organized a Seminar on Sovereign Wealth Funds: Issues and Challenges for India on 5 May 2008 in New Delhi.



(From left): Prof. Muckund Dubey, President, CSD; Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Senior Adviser, RIS; Dr. Alok Sheel, Secretary, Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister; Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; and Dr. Mukul Asher, Professor of Public Policy, LKY School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore and Adjunct Senior Fellow, RIS at the Seminar on Sovereign Wealth Funds: Issues and Challenges for India.

The programme began with initial remarks made by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS. Dr. Alok Sheel, Secretary, Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister, Chaired the Seminar.

Dr. Mukul Asher, Professor of Public Policy, LKY School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore and Adjunct Senior Fellow, RIS and Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Senior Adviser, RIS made presentations.

These presentations were followed by open discussion in which a number of participants took part.

### **RIS/ICTSD Discussion Meeting on National Biosafety Legislations and Cartagena Biosafety Protocol, 14 May 2008**

There are several issues related to a clear definition of “socio-economic considerations” and explicit criteria to determine when socio-economic assessments are required at different stages of biosafety decision-making.

In order to look into this intricate issue in depth, RIS and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) organized an interactive discussion meeting on National Biosafety Legislations

and Cartagena Biosafety Protocol: How far we are from Convergence?’ in Bonn, Germany on 14 May, 2008.

Mr. John Komen, from PBS, The Netherlands, was the Moderator. The presentations in the discussion meeting covered Comparing EU, US and Chinese Biosafety Regulations by Dr. Adrian Ely, SPRU Research Fellow, Sussex University, UK; National Biosafety Legislations and Cartagena Biosafety Protocol: How Far We



(From left): Dr. Adrian Ely, SPRU Research Fellow, Sussex University, UK; Mr. Johan Komen, PBS, The Netherlands; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Fellow, RIS at the RIS/ICTSD Discussion Meeting on National Biosafety Legislations and Cartagena Biosafety Protocol.



are from Convergence by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Fellow, RIS; and Impact of International Trade Rules on the Development of National Approaches to Biosafety by Maria Julia Oliva, Senior Programme Officer, ICTSD, Geneva. These presentations were followed by open discussion.

### **Launch of the Special Issue of Asian Biotechnology and Development Review (ABDR) in Bonn, 20 May 2008**

The special issue of the *Asian Biotechnology and Development Review* on Access and Benefit Sharing, published by RIS, was launched in Bonn on 20 May 2008 as a side event of the Conference of Parties (CoP) to the international biosafety protocol. The programme began with welcome remarks by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Fellow, RIS. Mr. B. S. Parsheera, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India chaired the session. After remarks by Dr. Balakrishna Pisupati, UNEP, Nairobi, Mr. B.S. Parsheera launched the Special Issue of the ABDR. Dr. Bakray Kante, Director, UNEP Division for Environmental Law and Convention received the first copy of the issue.

Launching of the special issue of the journal was followed by a panel discussion in which the distinguished participants were: Dr. Jorge M. Cabrera, Legal Adviser, Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, San Jose, Costa Rica; Mr. Sumida Seizo, Director General, Japan Bioindustry Association; and Prof. Doris Schroeder, University of Central Lancashire, England. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi also made presentation on the special issue of the *Asian Biotechnology and Development Review* on Access and Benefit Sharing.

### **Seminar on Pricing to Market in Indian Exports: The Role of Market Heterogeneity and Product Differentiation, 17 July 2008**

RIS organized a Seminar on Pricing to Market in Indian Exports: The Role of Market Heterogeneity and Product Differentiation on 17 July 2008. Dr. Sushanta Mallick, Senior Lecturer in International Finance, School of Business and Management, Queen Mary, University of London made the key presentation on Pricing to Market in Indian Exports: The Role of Market Heterogeneity and Product Differentiation. Dr Sushanta Mallick's presentation was followed by open discussion. A large number of participants took part in the open discussion.



(From left): Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Fellow, RIS; Dr. Balakrishna Pisupati, UNEP, Nairobi; Dr. Bakray Kante, Director, UNEP; Mr. B. S. Parsheera, Additional Secretary, MoEF, India; Prof. Doris Schroeder, University of Central Lancashire, England; and Dr. Tomme Rosanne Young, Consultant during the launch of the Special Issue of the Asian Biotechnology and Development Review.

### **Seminar on India-East Asia Economic Cooperation: The Case of Logistics Network, 18 September 2008**

As a part of the Look East Policy, India has been deepening her economic integration with East Asian countries. A key factor in facilitating trade is the connectivity and logistics infrastructure. In that context, RIS, jointly with the Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS) organized a Seminar on India-East Asia Economic Cooperation: The Case of Logistics Network on 18 September 2008. Ambassador A.N. Ram, former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs chaired the Seminar. Professor Suo Kojima, School of Asia 21, Kokushikan University, Tokyo and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS made the key presentations. Their presentations were followed by the open discussion by the participants.



### Seminar on Development Cooperation: Emerging Trends, Patterns and Policies, 20 November 2008

The international development cooperation has been an important source and expertise of foreign resources for developing countries. Development assistance provided by OECD countries to developing countries has tended to stagnate and remain much below the target of 0.75 per cent of GDP, adopted by United Nations long time ago. In the meanwhile, large developing countries such as China and India have emerged as important sources of development cooperation for co-developing countries. To take a stock of the emerging trends and patterns of development activities, RIS organized a Seminar on Development Cooperation: Emerging Trends, Patterns and Policies, on 20 November 2008. Ambassador Sudhir T. Devare, former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, chaired the Seminar. The programme began with welcome remarks by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS. Mr. Eckhard Deutscher, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), OECD, Paris, Mr. S.R. Rao, Executive Director, EXIM Bank, Mumbai and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS made presentations which were followed by open discussion.

RIS organized a Seminar on Globalization, Productivity and Employment on 16 December in New Delhi. The programme began with welcome remarks by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, DG-RIS. Mr. Ajay Shankar, Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion chaired the Seminar. Professor Sumit K. Majumder, University of Texas at Dallas, USA and Professor Dipak Mazumdar, University of Toronto, Canada made key presentations which were followed by open discussion.



(From right): Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; Prof. Brij Tankha, University of Delhi; Ambassador A.N. Ram, former Secretary, MEA; Prof. Suo Kojima, School of Asia 21, Kokushikan University, Tokyo; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS the Seminar on India-East Asia Economic Cooperation: The Case of Logistics Network.

### Seminar on Regional Infrastructure for Asia's Economic Integration, 22 December 2008

In the context of global financial crisis, regional economic cooperation in Asia has assumed a new relevance and urgency. Infrastructure development and connectivity is a key driver for development and promoting

### Seminar on Globalization, Productivity and Employment, 16 December 2008

In the context of the global economic crisis,



(From left): Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Mr. S.R. Rao, Executive Director, EXIM Bank, Mumbai; Ambassador Sudhir T. Devare, former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Mr. Eckhard Deutscher, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), OECD, Paris; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS at the Seminar on Development Cooperation: Emerging Trends, Patterns and Policies.

regional economic integration. To discuss the potential, challenges and policies on the subject, RIS organized a Seminar on Regional Infrastructure for Asia's Economic Integration on 22 December 2008 in New Delhi. Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS made initial remarks. Dr. Biswa Bhattacharyay, Special Adviser, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Tokyo and Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, RIS initiated the discussion on the subject. This was followed up by an open discussion.



(From left): Professor Sumit K. Majumder, University of Texas at Dallas; Professor Dipak Mazumdar, University of Toronto, Canada; Mr. Ajay Shankar, Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, DG-RIS at the Seminar on Globalization, Productivity and Employment.

### Seminar on the Global Financial Crisis and India, 24 December 2008

A Brainstorming-cum-Discussion Seminar on the Global Financial Crisis and India was held in RIS on 24 December 2008 with Professor Ajit Singh, Professor of Economics & Senior Fellow, Queens' College, University of Cambridge. The Seminar began with opening remarks by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS, Professor Muchkund Dubey,



(From left) : Dr. Biswa Bhattacharyay, Special Adviser, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Tokyo; Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS; and Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, RIS at the Seminar on Regional Infrastructure for Asia's Economic Integration.



(From left): Professor Ajit Singh, Professor of Economics & Senior Fellow, Queens' College, University of Cambridge; Professor Muchkund Dubey, President, CSD and Chairman of RIS Research Advisory Council; and Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS at the Seminar on Global Financial Crisis and India.

President, CSD and Chairman of RIS Research Advisory Council moderated the discussion.

### Contributions of RIS Faculty to Outside Policy Dialogues

#### Dr Nagesh Kumar, Director-General

- As a Member of the Indian Delegation participated in the Second Ministerial Meeting of Asia- Middle East Dialogue (AMED II) Partnership in Action Towards a Better Future held in Sharm-El-Sheikh, Egypt on 5-6 April 2008.
- Attended the India-Africa Summit – Plenary Session, held in New Delhi on 8-9 April 2008.
- Participated in the Fifth CEPEA Study Group Meeting held in Manila on 18-19 April 2008.
- Made a presentation on Internationalization of Indian Enterprises: Patterns, Strategies, Ownership Advantages and Implications at the AEPR Conference on New India, organized by the Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) at Tokyo, 19 April 2008.
- A Panelist on Priorities in Global Trade Governance: South Asian Perspectives at the South Asia Research-Policy Dialogue on Global Economic Governance and Trade, organized by ICRIER in collaboration with Oxford University's Global Economic Governance Programme; The Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies, Geneva and the Emerging Dynamic Global Economies Network, Canada in New Delhi on 29 April 2008.

- Delivered the Keynote Address at the National Seminar on Globalization and Inclusive Growth, organized by the Birla Institute of Management Technology in New Delhi on 2 May 2008.
- Participated in the Meeting of the India-Indonesia JSG, held in the Department of Commerce in New Delhi on 9 May 2008.
- Participated in the Meetings with the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and other senior officials of the Trade Section of the Commonwealth Secretariat to discuss collaborative programmes between the two organizations, in London on 12-14 May 2008.
- Participated in the First Meeting of the Steering Committee on Trade and Gender held in the Department of Commerce in New on 6 June 2008.
- Participated in Meetings of the Governing Board; Executive Committee and Programme Task Force of the ICTSD, held in Evian (France), and Geneva on 10-12 June 2008.
- Delivered a seminar on Internationalization of Indian Enterprises at the UNU-MERIT, Maastricht, the Netherlands on 13 June 2008.
- Made a presentation on international trade as a driver of growth and development at the Regional Policy Dialogue on Financing for Development, organized by UN-ESCAP and Asian Development Bank Institute in Bangkok on 18-19 June 2008.
- Participated in Sixth Meeting of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA) Study Group held Jakarta on 19-20 June 2008.
- Delivered a Talk on Indian Economy, Globalization and Regionalism: Challenges and Prospects, at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta on 20 June 2008.
- Addressed the Session III: India's Prospects as a Partner in East Asia Community Building at the Policy Dialogue on The Emergence of India- A New Dimension of East Asia Community" organized by IC Centre for Governance in collaboration with Japan Centre for International Exchange in Tokyo on 23 June 2008.
- Made a presentation on FDI and Economic Development: Indian Experience in a Global Comparative Perspective at the Seminar on Industrial Development and Economic Policy Issues organized in honour of Professor S.K. Goyal by the ISID, New Delhi on 28 June 2008.
- Appointed by the Government of India as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of the Export Import Bank of India. Participated in the Meeting of the Board held in Mumbai on 18 July 2008.
- Delivered a Keynote Address at the Seminar-cum-Workshop on Management of Investment and Organizational Growth: Emerging Concerns, organized by the Indian Society for Training and Development in New Delhi on 18 August 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on Potential, Prospects and Progress Towards Regional Economic Integration in Asia to visiting Japanese delegation at JNU, New Delhi on 23 August 2008.
- Launched UNCTAD's *Trade and Development Report, 2008*, at the UN Information Centre, New Delhi on 4 September 2008.
- Made a key presentation at the Seminar on India-Brazil-South Africa Cooperation: Challenges and Opportunities, held during the Second Meeting of the IBSA Diplomatic Institutes, organized by the FSI, New Delhi on 16 September 2008.
- Held a Meeting of Steering Committee of the RIS/GDAE/CENIT Project on inclusive Globalization: Towards a Southern Consensus in Geneva on 24 September 2008.
- Participated in the 131st Board Meeting and Chaired the 55th Meeting of the Audit Committee of the Export-Import Bank of India, held in Mumbai on 10 October 2008.
- Delivered a keynote address on Triangular and South-South Cooperation in Asia: A



Paradigm Shift of Development Cooperation at the Asia-Pacific Development Cooperation Forum, organized on 21-22 October 2008 in Bangkok by the UN-ESCAP jointly with UN-DESA and UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, New York.

- Panelist at the high-level symposium on EAFTA, CEPEA, and FTAAP and beyond, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 29-31 October 2008 organized by the Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia
- Participated at the Meeting of the CSCAP India Committee held at the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi on 4 November 2008.
- Addressed the inaugural session of the BIMSTEC Business Summit 2008 on Strengthening the Economic Partnership, organized by ASSOCHM, CII and FICCI in New Delhi on 12 November 2008.
- Presented the Mid Year Review of Indian Economy, at the India International Centre in New Delhi on 14 November 2008.
- Participation in the Seventh Meeting of CEPEA Study Group, organized by Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) in Tokyo 28 November 2008.
- Participated in the Discussion Meeting on impact of the current global financial crisis on the Indian economy, convened by the Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance in New Delhi on 8 December 2008.
- Delivered the Inaugural Address at the Annual Economics Festival L'économiste, Hindu College, Delhi University on 10 December 2008.
- Chaired the Panel Discussion on Global Crises and the Development Policy Discourse in South Asia at the IV South Asia Conference on Trade & Development 2008 on Trading in Development: Emerging Issues in South Asia, organized by Centre for Trade and Development (Centad) in New Delhi on 17 December 2008.
- Participated in the interaction of the Committee of Secretaries Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary on Global Recession-Measures to deal with situation, held in New Delhi on 23 December 2008.
- Participated in the 132nd Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Exim Bank of India, held in New Delhi on 5 January 2009.
- Addressed the Round Table on India-Bangladesh Trade and Economic Cooperation, organized by the CII in New Delhi on 30 January 2009.
- Participated in the Research Institutes Network Meeting of ERIA held at Bangkok Research Centre, Bangkok on 24 February 2009.
- Participated in the Eighth Meeting of the Track II Study Group on CEPEA, held in Auckland, New Zealand on 13-14 March 2009.
- Launched to Media UN-ESCAP's *Economic and Social Survey of Asia* and the Pacific in New Delhi on 26 March 2009.
- Participated in the 133rd Meetings of the Board of Directors of Exim Bank held in New Delhi on 30 March 2009.

#### **Dr. Rajesh Mehta, Senior Fellow**

- Participated in the preparatory meeting for the India-Australia Joint Study Group, held in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 15 April 2008.
- Made a presentation on India-Australia Economic Relations: A Brief Overview, at the 1st Meeting of the India-Australia Joint Study Group on FTAs, organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Government on 17 April 2008 in New Delhi.
- Made a presentation on Identification of Research Needs at the National Workshop on Teaching Pedagogy & Research Orientation in Management, organized by the FORE School of Management (FSM), in collaboration with Association of Indian Management Schools, on 29 April 2008 in New Delhi.
- Participated in the third meeting of the Australia-India Joint Study Group (JSG) on the Feasibility of a Free Trade



Agreement (FTA), held in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 11-12 August 2008.

- Panelist at a Workshop on Convergence Towards Regional Integration between the EU and India-Implications for Trade between India and UK, in Textile Export Section, organized by ICRIER and University of Wales, in New Delhi on 22 August 2008.
- Participated in the panel discussion on Reforming Indian Agriculture book released by Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, organized by Sage Publications India in New Delhi on 25 August 2008.
- Participated in the Conference on Globalization, Corporate Leadership and Inclusive Growth: An Indian Agenda for Global Knowledge & Local Implication, organized by CII in New Delhi on 20-21 October 2008.
- Participated in the Seminar on Relevance of the Multilateral Trading System and Doha Negotiations in Today's World, organized by ICRIER in New Delhi on 23 October 2008.
- Participated in the Symposium on The Global Financial Crisis: Implications for India, organized by ISID & IDNM in New Delhi on 13 November 2008.
- Participated in the programme on WTO Negotiations on Agriculture and Developing Countries, organized by IFPRI in New Delhi on 1 December 2008.
- Participated in the Audio Conference on Indo-Australia Joint Study Group organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and Government of Australian on 10 December 2008.
- Chaired the session on Banking and Financial Inflows and Panelist on Proliferation of Regional Trade Agreement at the Conference on Empirical Issues in International Trade and Finance, organized by IIFT, Kolkata, on 23-24 December 2008.
- Made a keynote presentation at the All India Seminar on Safety and Toxicity in Food Products, organized by the Institute of Engineers (India) and Avenash Society, in New Delhi on 9-10 January 2009.

- Made a presentation on World Trade Organization at the Seminar on Food Regulations and Voluntary Certification, organized by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, FICCI and QCI in Mumbai on 16 March 2009.

#### **Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow**

- Participated in the Ministerial Meetings of Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) held in Tehran on 29 April 2008 as Member of the Official Delegation from India.
- Made a presentation on Independence of Think-Tanks in Developing Countries at the International Conference on the Role of Think-tanks in Developing Countries, organized by Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC), Cairo, Egypt on 17-18 January 2009.
- Participated in the Research Workshop on Emerging Trade Issues for Policymakers in Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific -New Era of Trade Governance, organized by ESCAP on 5-6 March 2009 in Manila.

#### **Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow**

- Participated in the Meeting on ACD, held in the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi on 1 April 2008.
- Participated in the Meeting on India-New Zealand JSG held in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry in New Delhi on 2 April 2008.
- Participated in the 1st Meeting of the India- New Zealand Joint Study Group on CECA held in New Delhi on 4-5 April 2008.
- Participated in the GOI, ROO Expert Group Meeting, held in FICCI on 16 April 2008.
- Participated in the Second Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) High Level Study Group Meeting, held on 17-18 April, 2008, Seoul, Republic of Korea.
- Participated in the Second Meeting of the India-Indonesia JSG on CECA, organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on 9-10 May 2008 in New Delhi.
- Participated in the Second India-New Zealand Joint Study Group Meeting on

- CECA, held on 22-23 May 2008, Auckland, New Zealand.
- Presented paper on Deepening Economic Integration in SAFTA: Potential on Constraints at the Regional Conference on Strengthening Economic and Social Integration in South Asia, organized by the IPS and SACEPS, on 29-31 May 2008 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- Participated in the Meeting on South Asian University, SAARC Secretariat, held in New Delhi on 17 June 2008.
- Participated in Government of India Expert Group Meeting on Preferential Rules of origin held in New Delhi on 21 July 2008.
- Participated in the Meeting on India-Indonesia Joint Study Group on CECA held in Batam, Indonesia on 24-25 July, 2008.
- Participated in the Meeting of India-Australia Joint Study Group on CECA, held in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi on 11-12 August 2008.
- Participated on behalf of the Government of India at the 3rd ACD High Level Study Group Meeting held in Astana, Kazakhstan, on 18-19 August 2008.
- Made a presentation on the Prospects of Trade and Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan at the International Seminar, organized by Islamabad Policy Research Institute, Islamabad, Pakistan on 25-26 August 2008.
- Participated in the Meetings for India-New Zealand JSG on CECA, held in Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in New Delhi, on 4-5 August, 25 August, 8 September, 11 September and 23 September 2008.
- Participated as a Discussant in the Conference on Multilateralizing Regionalism, organized by ADBI, Tokyo and The Graduate Institute, Geneva on 18-19 September 2008 in Tokyo.
- Participated in the Meeting convened by Secretary (ER) on Asian Cooperation Dialogue in the Ministry of External Affairs on 6 October 2008.
- Participated in the Meetings on India-New Zealand JSG organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on 8 October 2008, 6 November 2008 and 13 January 2009.
- Participated in the Meeting convened by Additional Secretary (TC) on ITEC, in the Ministry of External Affairs on 21 October 2008.
- Participated in the Meeting on Expert Group of Preferential RoO, organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 29 October 2008.
- Participated in the Meeting on India-Pakistan Trade Relations, organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 14 November 2008.
- Participated in the Meeting on Asian Economic Cooperation with Mr Richard A Woolcott AC, Special Envoy for the Prime Minister of Australia, organized by the Australian High Commission on 14 November 2008.
- Participated in the Meeting of the Project steering Committee on Trade and Gender, organized by Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 17 November 2008.
- Presented paper on Imperatives of Regional Economic Integration in Asia in the Context of Developmental Asymmetries: Some Policy Suggestions in the Annual Conference 2008 on Asia's Contribution to Global Economic Development and Stability, organized by Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) on 5 December 2008 in Tokyo.
- Presented a paper on Trade and Investment Cooperation between India and GCC at the Seminar on GCC Investments in Asia: Issues and Prospects, organized by CWAAS / Gulf Studies Programme / SIS / JNU in New Delhi on 15 January 2009.
- Participated in the Meeting on India-New Zealand JSG organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 12 February 2009.
- Made a presentation on Asian Economic Community during a Meeting with Taiwanese Delegation, organized by the Ministry of External Affairs on 16 February 2009.
- Participated in the Meeting on India-Indonesia JSG, organized by the Ministry

of Commerce and Industry on 17 February 2009.

- Participated in the Meeting on India-New Zealand JSG, between Trade and Commerce Ministers of New Zealand and India on 12 February 2009.
- Presented a paper on India-ASEAN Trade and Economic Relations: Problems and Prospects at the International seminar on Culture, Trade and Development in Southeast Asia, and India's Response organized by The Society for Indian Ocean Studies on 5 March 2009 in New Delhi.
- Participated in the preparatory meeting on India-ASEAN Summit and East Asia Summit convened by the Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs on 13 March 2009.
- Participated as a Discussant in the National Conference on Corporate Sector, Industrialization and Economic Development in India, organized by the ISID on 27 March 2009 in New Delhi.

#### **Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow**

- Made a presentation on Forecasting and Agricultural Innovation System – Case Study of Evolution of NAIP at the Training Workshop on Technology Foresight Methodologies in Agricultural Innovation System, organized by Centre for Studies in Science Policy, JNU at New Delhi on 5 April 2008.
- Made a presentation on The Role of Emerging Powers in Development Cooperation: Issues and Future Perspectives at the seminar entitled, Reshaping the Global Development Cooperation Architecture: The Role of the Emerging Powers, organized by InWent and German Development Institute on 17 April 2008 at Bonn, Germany.
- Made a presentation on Global Experience with ABS: Emerging Evidence from India and South Africa at the Seminar on Traditional Knowledge/Genetic Resources/Folklore from Public Policy to Practical Solutions, organized by USPTO and CII at New Delhi on 23 April 2008.
- Made a presentation on Patent Protection and Agriculture Sector at the Capacity Building Training Programme on Advance IPR, WTO Related Issues and Patent Writing, organized by CUTS, Jaipur for Department of Science and Technology officials on 30 April 2008.
- Made a presentation on Asian Biotechnology, Innovation and Development Initiative (ABIDI) at the OECD Ad hoc Biotechnology Statistics Meeting, organized by Paris, France on 15 May 2008.
- Made a presentation on India's Development Cooperation Policy at the OECD DAC Meeting, on 16 May 2008 at Paris, France.
- Made a presentation on Food Security and Food Prices: Are We on the Right Track, at the Workshop on Global Food Security and Raising Food Prices, organized by TERI at New Delhi on 26 May 2008.
- Made a presentation on ABS in India at a side event at CoP 9 on Indigenous Peoples, Consent and Benefit-Sharing. Learning Lessons from the San-Hoodia Case, organized by University of Central Lancashire on 21 May 2008 at Bonn, Germany.
- Made a presentation on Development Impact of IT in Trade Facilitation: An Overview of Indian Experience at the ARTNeT Research Team Meeting - Impact of IT-based Trade Facilitation Measures on Inclusive Development held on 29-30 July 2008 in Bangkok.
- Made a presentation on US-India Bilateral Trade and SPS Regulatory Regime: An Indian Perspective, at the 2nd Workshop India-US SPS Agricultural Knowledge Initiative (AKI), organized by NBPGR, New Delhi on 23 July 2008.
- Made a presentation on TRIPs and Public Health, at the First Innova Workshop on 27 August 2008 in Oslo.
- Made a presentation on Development Aid Policies: Emerging Experience from India at the First All India Alumni and Partner Conference, organized by InWent on October 16, 2008 in New Delhi.
- Made a presentation on Trade Facilitation and Regional Integration: A View from India at the Seminar on Trade Facilitation in South Asia, organized by the SAARC

Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) and FBCCI in Dhaka on 19 October 2008.

- Made a presentation on CBD and Human Resources: Is the Inclusion Possible! at the GenBenefit Research Project Meeting held on 30-31 October 2008 in Johannesburg.
- Participated as a discussant at the Roundtable Meeting on Global Socio Economic Impact of Biotech Crops, at the International Life Sciences Institute-India (ILSI-INDIA) in New Delhi on 13 November 2008.
- Made a presentation on Impact of Emerging Powers on Governance in Partner Countries at the European Development Days on 16 November 2008, Strasbourg, France.
- Made a presentation on India-Africa Economic Partnership: Agenda for Collective Resurgence at the ORF-RLF International Conference on Engaging with a resurgent Africa, organized by the Observer Research Foundation in New Delhi on 21 November 2008.
- Made a presentation on Intellectual Property Rights and Traditional Knowledge: Indian Experience at the GBD/WTO Issues Meeting between CASTED/RIS/Uclan on 9-11 December 2008 at Beijing, China.
- Made a presentation on Intellectual Property Rights and Traditional Knowledge: Indian Experience at the Seminar on IPRs and Cyber Law organized by the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal on 19 December 2008.
- Participated in the First Advisory Committee (AC) meeting of the project Enabling Bio-innovation for Poverty Alleviation in Asia at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, Thailand on 23 January 2009.
- Made a presentation on Issues under WTO-SPS and CBD-Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at the National Orientation Course on Biosecurity and Biosafety: Policies, Procedures and Issues at NBPGR, New Delhi on 28 January 2009.
- Participated in the Roundtable meeting to discuss the matter regarding a legislation for protection of Traditional Knowledge at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 3 February 2009.
- Made a presentation on Indigenous Knowledge and Evolving Indian Regulatory Framework at the Conference on Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources, organized by George Washington University and CII, New Delhi on 24 February 2009.
- Participated in the International Policy Dialogue on The Global Financial Crisis and International Financial Institutions – Governance Perspectives for Developing Countries, organized by the German Development Institute (GDI) and InWent, Berlin, Germany on 8-9 March 2009.
- Participated as an observer at the Seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing: Informal Consultation with the Co-chairs and regional consultations, on 31 March – 1 April 2009, organized by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UNESCO, Paris, France.

#### **Dr. Prabir De, Fellow**

- Presented a paper on Empirical Estimates of Trade Transportation Costs: Option for Enhancing India's Trade, at the national seminar on Developing Nations in the World Economy: Recent Issues in International Trade and the WTO, organized by the Economics Department, Jadavpur University, in collaboration with UNCTAD India, New Delhi, at Kolkata on 17-18 April 2008.
- Made a presentation on India's Exports to Bangladesh: Challenges and Opportunities, at the national seminar on Facilitating India-Bangladesh Bilateral Trade, organized by the Federation of Indian Exports Organization (FIEO), Kolkata, held on 19 April 2008 at Kolkata.
- Participated in the 6th Meeting of the Expert Committee on Development of Service Price Index, organized by the Office of the Economic Adviser, BSPI Division, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi on 30 April 2008.



- Made a presentation on India's Connectivity with Eastern Neighbours: Emerging Challenges and Policy Options at the Round Table Discussion on Indian Foreign Policy and Citizen, organized by the Centre for Public Policy (CPP), Rai Foundation in New Delhi on 7 May 2008.
- Presented a paper on Trends in National and Regional Investors Financing Cross-border Infrastructure Projects in Asia at the 2nd Workshop of ADB/ADB's Flagship Study on Infrastructure and Regional Cooperation, organized by the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADB), on 12-13 June 2008 in New Delhi.
- Presented a paper on Restoring Asian Silk Route: Towards a Vision of Borderless Asia, at the international conference on Southern Silk Route: Historical Links and Contemporary Convergence, organized by the Centre for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Calcutta, Kolkata; India-China Institute, New York; and Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi at Kolkata, on 2-4 August 2008.
- Participated in the Regional Network Meeting of Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), held at Bangkok on 9 August 2008.
- Presented a paper on Enhancing Asia's Trade: Transportation Costs Matter, at the Regional Expert Group Meeting on Trade and Transport Facilitation for Export Competitiveness, held at Yangzhou, China, organized by UNESCAP, Bangkok on 25-26 September 2008.
- Participated in the 14th ASEAN-India Working Group (AIWG) Meeting, organized by the Ministry of External Affairs held in New Delhi on 30-31 October 2008.
- Made a presentation on Transport Issues and Integration in BIMSTEC at the BIMSTEC Business Summit, organized by the ASSOCHAM-CII-FICCI, held in New Delhi on 12 November 2008.
- Made a presentation on Trade, Infrastructure and Regional Disparity in India and China at the Global Institute Russia-India-China (RIC) 4th Annual International Conference on Emerging Super Trio: Global Economic Implications, organized by the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi; Centre for China in the World Economy (CCWE), Beijing and Centre for Economic and Financial Research (CEFIR), Moscow in New Delhi on 20-21 November 2008.
- Presented a paper on Restoring Asian Silk Route: Towards a Vision of Borderless Asia at the International Conference on Building the Southwest Corridor of the Third Asia-Europe Continental Land Bridge, organized by the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), held at Beijing, on 24-25 November, 2008.
- Made a presentation on Potential for Trade in Services under SAFTA on-behalf of the SAARC Regional Services Study Team, at the Policy Workshop on Intraregional Trade and Investment in South Asia, organized by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), at Kathmandu, on 4-5 December 2008.
- Participated as a resource person and made a presentation on Enhancing Asia's Trade: Trade Costs Matter, at the ARTNeT Capacity Building Workshop for Trade Research: Behind the Border Gravity Modeling, organized by UNESCAP Trade and Investment Division and ARTNeT, held at Bangkok on 15-19 December 2008.

#### **Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow**

- Participated in the Consultation on the Intergovernmental Working Group (IGWG) on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, organized by the Centre for Trade and Development (Centad) in New Delhi on April 17, 2008.
- Participated in the Round Table Discussion on the Intergovernmental Working Group (IGWG) on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, organized by Centad in New Delhi on 13 May 2008.
- Participated in the OSDD Brainstroming Meeting, organized by the CSIR in New Delhi on 17 May 2008.
- Presented a paper on Patent Pools and Open Source Drug Discovery at the

- Workshop on Incentives for Global Health: Patent Law and Access to Essential Medicines, held at Australian National University, Canberra on 26-28 May 2008.
  - Participated in the Consultation on the Draft Manual of Patent Practice and Procedure, 2008, organized by Centad in New Delhi on 6 June 2008.
  - Participated in the Meeting on WIPO-ICMR Project on IP Management in Health R&D in India, organized by WIPO and ICMR in DGHS, New Delhi on 28 August 2008.
  - Made a presentation at the Preparatory Meeting for the High-Level Conference on Climate Change and Transfer of Technology, held in Beijing on 8-9 September, 2008.
  - Participated in the Meeting on Implications of IMPACT Definition on Counterfeit Drugs, organized by CENTAD in New Delhi on 18 September 2008.
  - Made a presentation at the High-level Conference on Climate Change: Technology Development and Technology Transfer, held on 7-8 November 2008 at Beijing.
  - Participated at the TERI-SPRU Workshop on UK-India Collaboration to overcome barriers to the transfer of low carbon energy technologies held on 28 November 2008 in New Delhi.
  - Made a presentation at IPRs, Law and Society: Inter-disciplinary Conversations at the Centre for International Legal Studies (CILS), School of International Studies (SIS), JNU, New Delhi on 7 January 2009.
  - Made a presentation and chaired a panel at National Conference on Nanotechnology and Regulatory Issues at the Centre for Research in Nanosciences & Nanotechnology, Calcutta University on 9-10 January 2009.
  - Participated at the Consultative Workshop to identify the barriers to the transfer of low carbon energy technologies, Phase-II, organized by TERI-SPRU, University of Sussex on UK-India collaboration in New Delhi on 4 February 2009.
  - Participated in the Consultation on Climate Change, organized by Centre for Trade & Development (Centad) in New Delhi on 2 March 2009.
  - Chaired a session on Bio-Cultural Diversity, Ethics, Regulation and Law at Indian Society for Human Genetics, 34th Annual Conference held in New Delhi on 20 March 2009.
- Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala,  
Distinguished Fellow**
- Made a presentation on Towards a Global Compact for Managing Climate Change at the International Workshop on Post-2012 International Policy Architecture for Global Climate Change, organized by the Harvard Project on International Climate Agreements, the International Centre on Climate Governance and the Fondazione Giorgio Cini at Venice, Italy on 14-16 May 2008.
  - Participated in the IRE and EPS workshop on the International Monetary System and Peace: Finding a New Bretton Woods Spirit, held on 16-17 June 2008 in Paris with the support of the Charles Leopold Mayer Foundation.
  - Participated in the Seminar on Indo-Iranian Relations, organized by the Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India in cooperation with the Institute of Political and International Studies in Tehran on 2 November 2008.
  - Delivered a keynote Address at the Concluding Session of the 36th World Marketing Congress on India and Central Asia: Collaboration and Cooperation, organized by IMM in New Delhi on 13 February 2009.
  - Made a presentation on Indian economy at the symposium on prospects of the Asian Economies amid the Global Financial Crisis, organized by Keizai Koho Center in Tokyo on 18 February 2009.
  - Made a presentation on Regional Keynesianism: Turning the Global Economic Crisis into an Opportunity for Inclusive Regional Growth at the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing on 5 March 2009.

**Prof. I. N. Mukherji,**  
**Senior Consultant**

- Made a presentation on Multilateral Trading System and Regional Trade at the International Conference on The Role of the Private Sector in South Asian Economic Integration, organized by Asian Development Bank at Colombo on 16-17 October, 2008.
- Made a presentation on India's Economic Diplomacy in South Asia: with Special Reference to Indo-Bangladesh CBMs at the National Maritime Foundation on 22 October, 2008.
- Discussant at Second Session on Regional Security and Cooperation in the Changing Political Context at the International Second Annual Conference on Changing Political Context in India's Neighborhood: Prospects of Security and Regional Cooperation, organized by the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses, New Delhi on 6 November, 2008.
- Chaired the Technical Session-3 on SAPTA at the International Seminar on Engagement of Developing Countries in Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs): An Assessment, organized by the Department of Economics, Mizoram University on 12 November, 2008.
- Made a presentation on SAARC: Past, Present and Future at the International Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South Asia, organized by the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, on 27-29 November, 2008.
- Chaired the Session on FTAs and Implications for South Asia at the Fourth Annual Conference on Trade and Development: Trading in Development: Emerging Issues in South Asia, organized by Centre for Trade and Development (Centad) on 17 December, 2008.
- Appointed Member, Expert Group on Preferential Rules of Origin by the Government of India.
- Made a presentation on Global Knowledge Economy: Elements and Challenges at the International Conference on Towards an Afro-Asian Knowledge—Based Society Initiative, organized by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Cairo, on 11-12 January, 2009.
- Made a presentation on Indo-Nepal Relations: Building Confidence by Strengthening Trade, Investment and Infrastructure Linkages at the International Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, organized by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh on 1-2 March 2009.
- Made a presentation on India-Pakistan Trade: Potential Unrealized at the International Seminar on India & Pakistan: the Costs of Conflict, organized by the Pakistan Studies Programme, Academy of Third world Studies, Jamia Milia Islamia on 19-20 March 2009.

## IV. Capacity Building and Training Programmes



*IEIDP participants with programme coordinator and Director-General, RIS.*

RIS continues to contribute to the process of capacity building on international economic issues in developing countries. RIS has launched its annual IEIDP programme meant for experts and officials of developing countries. In 2008-09, RIS was also requested by IDE/JETRO to conduct another programme for East Asian experts on global and regional issues (GRECI). It organised a training module for Indian Foreign Service probationers. The members of RIS faculty regularly deliver lectures at capacity-building programmes organized by the Foreign Service Institute, among others.

### **Capacity-Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP), 16 February 2009 to 13 March 2009**

In an attempt to contribute to capacity-building in other developing countries, RIS launched a four week long training programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP) in a new compact format in 2005/06 in conjunction with the Government of India's ITEC Programme.

The response and feedback has been very good. This programme has attracted middle level officials dealing with international economic issues in developing countries, providing to us an additional avenue to disseminate in-house research and an Indian perspective on international economic issues and negotiations.

The Fourth Batch comprising 16 participants (including a self-funded participant from Brazil) attended the course from 16 February 2009 to 13 March 2009. The programme took place in conjunction with the Capacity-Building Programme on Global and Regional Economic Cooperation Issues (GRECI).

The programme is attracting senior officials from all across the developing world holding important portfolios. The participants included: Mr. Akissi Atse Roland Olivier, Cote d' Ivoire; Mr. Jorge Fernandez Crespo, Cuba; Ms. Nguyen Thuy Phuong, Vietnam; Ms. Mary Ngwe Ngu Ekukole, Cameroon; Ms. Ako Pauline Eneke, Cameroon; Mr. Josef Novotny, Czech Republic; Ms. Riina Maesalu, Estonia; Mrs Claudine Boampoundi Sawadogo, Burkina Faso; Mrs Esther Aladi Achema, Nigeria; Ms. Ekaterina Pologova, Republic of Belarus; Ms. Ushanova Tatyana, Kazakhstan; Ms. Tamara Lahovski Fox, Croatia; Ms. Naira Ghazaryan, Republic of Armenia; Mrs Karen Molina, Chile;



Mr. Vladimir Tkachik, Republic of Belarus; and Mr. Adriano José Timossi, Brazil. Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS was the programme coordinator.

### **Capacity-Building Programme on Global and Regional Economic Cooperation Issues (GRECI), 6 February to 6 March 2009**

As reported earlier, RIS has launched the Global and Regional Economic Cooperation Issues (GRECI) programme with the support of ERIA. The first batch of ERIA programme, which ran during 11 February 2008 to 7 March 2008, had 8 participants while the Second Batch conducted during 6 February 2009 to 6 March 2009 had 12 participants.

The programme ran in conjunction with the Capacity-Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP). The GRECI participants included mainly government officials dealing with regional cooperation issues and academics in the EAS countries.

The participants in the programme held February-March 2009 were: Ms. Pham Thi Xuan Mai, Vietnam; Dr. Liu Xiangfeng, China; Ms. Andrea Chloe Wong, Philippines; Mr. Neth Naro, Cambodia; Mr. Vanxay Sayavong, Lao PDR; Mr. Liam Findlay, Australia; Mr. James Jiannhua To, New Zealand; Ms. Bulanchai Udomariyasap, Thailand; Mr. Faizal Izany Bin Mastor, Malaysia; Mr. Myint Aung, Myanmar; Ms. Ei Ei Khine, Myanmar; and Mr. Fajar B. Hirawan, Indonesia. The programme has received very positive feedback from the participants. Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS was the programme coordinator.

### **Capacity Building Module on International and Regional Economic Cooperation Issues, 9 and 12 March 2009**

Under the 47th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats (PCFD) of the Foreign Service Institute of the Ministry of External Affairs, RIS organized the capacity building module on international and regional economic cooperation issues on 9 and 12



*GRECI participants with Director-General, RIS and programme coordinator.*

March 2009. The training module included lecture themes such as world trading system and development, WTO negotiations on agriculture: issues and the current status; NAMA negotiations: implications for developing countries; reforming the international financial architecture; conceptual and policy issues in regional trading arrangements (RTAs), regional economic cooperation in South Asia: potentials and constraints; negotiating issues in RTAs, India-ASEAN economic cooperation and climate change and prospects of regional cooperation.



*Participants of the PCFD course at RIS for Module.*

### Training Module for Government Officers on India's Economic Security in the Globalized World, 24-25 June 2008

A special training module was organized by the RIS for senior officers of the Government of India on 24-25 June 2008. The theme of the training programme was India's Economic Security in the Globalized World: Key Challenges.

The programme addressed different sessions which included International Trade Flows and Security Concerns by Dr. B. Bhattacharyya, IILM; Energy Security Challenges Confronting India by Mr. Virendra Gupta, MEA; Ensuring Food Security in India in the Era of Globalisation by Mr. Rajesh Mahapatra, *The Hindustan Times*; Regional Economic Cooperation in South Asia: Potentials and Constraints, Dr. Ram Upendra Das, RIS; Issues and Challenges in Managing Capital Flows by Prof. N. R. Bhushnurmah, MDI; Globalization and Cyber Security: Economic and Legal Implications for India by Mr. Pavan Duggal, Supreme Court Lawyer; Intellectual Property Rights, Traditional Knowledge and Access and Benefits Sharing by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS; and Emerging Trends in East Asian Regionalism: Strategic Options for India by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, RIS.

### Training Programme for the IFS Probationers, 3-4 June 2008

RIS, on behalf of the Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, organized a training programme on the Global Economic Regime and India's Regional Economic Engagements for IFS Probationers in New Delhi on 3-4 June 2008. The programme began with the Introductory Session by Dr. Nagesh Kumar on World Trading System and Development. Earlier

Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Fellow, RIS and Course Coordinator had briefed the participants.

The training programme included different sessions on WTO Negotiations on Agriculture: Issues and the Current Status by Dr. Anil Sharma, NCAER; NAMA Negotiations: Implications for Developing Countries by Dr. Rajesh Mehta, RIS; Understanding the TRIPS Regime by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS; Challenges to International Financial System by Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, RIS; Emerging Trends in East Asian Regionalism: Strategic Options for India by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, RIS; Regional Economic Cooperation in South Asia: Potentials and Constraints by Dr. Ram Upendra Das, RIS; Transport Connectivity and Relevance of Regional Cooperation by Dr. Prabir De, RIS; and India's Trade Performance under Reforms by Dr. S. K. Mohanty, RIS. The participants also made individual presentations on different subjects related to the theme of the training programme. In the Wrap-up Session, Dr. Nagesh Kumar and Dr. Ram Upendra Das addressed the participants and had their feedback on the course contents.

### Training Module on Understanding Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia, 5 November 2008

RIS organized a Training Module on Understanding Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia in conjunction with UGC Refresher Training Programme in Economics for College and University Teachers conducted by the Academic Staff College, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia University on 5 November 2008. The programme began with an introduction session on Understanding



*Participants of the training programme for the IFS probationers with Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS and Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Fellow and Course Coordinator.*

Emerging Regionalism in Asia by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS. This was followed by presentations on Some Aspects of South Asian Economic Integration by Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS; Issues in Transport Connectivity in Asia by Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS; and Methodologies for Assessment of Gains in RTAs by Dr. Rajesh Mehta, Senior Fellow, RIS. The participants provided feedback in the concluding session.



*Uniniversity and College Teachers at RIS for Training Module.*

## **Training Module on Global Economic Issues: Implications for Developing Countries, 10 November 2008**

RIS organized a Training Module on Global Economic Issues: Implications for Developing Countries in conjunction with 46th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats conducted by Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External affairs in New Delhi on 10 November 2008. The programme began with an introductory session on WTO and Developing Countries by Dr. Nagesh Kumar, DG-RIS. It was followed by a presentation WTO Agreements and Implications by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; and International Financial System by Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, RIS. In the Concluding Session participants gave feedback on the course content.

## **Lectures Delivered by RIS Faculty Members at Outside Training Programme**

### **Dr Nagesh Kumar, Director-General**

- Delivered a Lecture on Regional Cooperation and Integration in Asia: Prospects for an Asian Economic Community, at the Asian Development Bank, Hqrs, Manila on 17 April 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on India and Asian Economic Integration at the Sixth Programme for Diplomatic Correspondents conducted by the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi on 28 April 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on WTO and Developing Countries at a Special Course for Diplomats from Southern Sudan, organized by FSI in New Delhi on 7 May 2008.

- Delivered a lecture on Asian Economic Integration: Potential and Challenges at the programme for foreign diplomats, organized by the FSI, New Delhi on 3 September 2008.

### **Dr. Rajesh Mehta, Senior Fellow**

- Made presentations on Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) and Regional Trade Agreements (RTA) at the IEG Training Course for IES Officers held in New Delhi on 8 September 2008.

### **Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow**

- Delivered lectures on Economic Aspects of Regional Integration among Developing Countries; and Regional Reading Arrangements: Some Issues Relating to Theory and Practice, at the Training Programme for University Teachers, organized by UNCTAD and Centre for Development Studies on 24-25 October 2008 at Tiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
- Delivered a lecture on Global Financial Crisis and Implications for the India's External Sector at the Refresher Course for University Teachers, Kerala University, held at Tiruvananthapuram, Kerala on 24 October 2008.



*Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala leading a session at the Training Module on Global Economic Issues: Implications for Developing Countries*



**Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow**

- Delivered a lecture on SAARC: Prospects and Challenges to Foreign Diplomats at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), New Delhi on 16 April 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on India-ASEAN Relations with special Focus on Prospects & Challenges to Foreign Diplomats at the FSI, New Delhi on 25 April 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on Interface between WTO and RTAs at the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), in New Delhi on 5 May 2008.
- Delivered a Lecture on India-ASEAN Economic Cooperation to Foreign Diplomats at the FSI in New Delhi on 14 August 2008.
- Delivered a lecture to DGFT Officers of the Government of India on the Rule of Origin, at IIFT, on 24 September 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on India's Trade Policy and Regional Economic Engagements to Indian Economic Service Probationers at the Institute of Economic Growth on 1 October 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on New Developments in Trade Theory and Practice at the Training Programme for College Faculty and Researchers on Contemporary Issues in International Trade organized by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum on 25 October 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on The Dynamics of South Asian Economic Integration at the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University on 27 October 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on Understanding WTO Agreements under the ITEC Programme for Foreign Journalists, organized by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication on 11 November 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on South-South Trade and Regionalism under the Training Programme on Trade and Sustainable Development organized by TERI, Gurgaon on 27 November 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on Understanding Preferential Rules of Origin Some Conceptual and Policy Issues under the Training Programme for DGFT Officials, organized by the Centre for WTO Studies and IIFT, New Delhi on 12 February 2009.

**Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow**

- Made a presentation on Forecasting and Agricultural Innovation System – Case Study of Evolution of NAIP at the Training Workshop on Technology Foresight Methodologies in Agricultural Innovation System, organized by Centre for Studies in Science Policy, JNU at New Delhi on 5 April 2008.
- Made a presentation on Patent Protection and Agriculture Sector at the Capacity Building Training Programme on Advance IPR, WTO Related Issues and Patent Writing, organized by CUTS, Jaipur for Department of Science and Technology officials on 30 April 2008.
- Made a presentation on Biosafety and Trade Related Issues, at the second ITEC Training Programme on Applications of Biotechnology and its Regulation, TERI, New Delhi on 20 August 2008.
- Made a presentation on Intellectual Property Rights and Trade Regime: Indian Experience at the Training Programme for State government officials, organized by the IIFT in New Delhi 10 February 2009.

**Dr. Prabir De, Fellow**

- Delivered a lecture on Infrastructure and Regional Development in India, at the Special Course for Diplomats of Southern Sudan, organized by FSI, New Delhi on 21 April 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on Trade Cost and Business in the Context of India-South East Asia Economic Cooperation' to the MBA students at International Management Institute (IMI), New Delhi on 5 May 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on Development of Infrastructure in India: Progress and Prospects, at the special course for foreign diplomats, organized by FSI, New Delhi on 18 August 2008.
- Delivered a lecture on Economic Reforms and Infrastructure Development in India at the 46th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats, organized by FSI, New Delhi on 5 November 2008.

**Prof. I. N. Mukherji, Senior Consultant**

- Invited as Visiting Faculty under UGC-CAS-Phase-1 Programme in the Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University to deliver lectures on India's Look East Policy on 23-30 March 2009.





## V. Outreach, Global Presence and Networking

Over the years RIS has taken steps to strengthen the institutional networking and international visibility of its work by organising seminars at the global events besides other joint activities and studies. In the past year a number of policy dialogues were organised jointly with partner institutions in different parts of the world. These included First South Asia Economic Summit on Economic Integration in South Asia in Colombo in August 2008; RIS Session at WTO Public Forum in Geneva in September 2008; Fourth Asian Conference on Biotechnology and Development in Kathmandu in February 2009; Discussion Meeting on National Biosafety Legislations and Cartagena Biosafety Protocol in Bonn, Germany in May 2008; and launch of special issue of the Asian Biotechnology and Development Review in Bonn as a side event of the Conference of Parties (CoP) to the international biosafety protocol in Bonn in May 2008. RIS has also organised a number of policy dialogues with international institutions and other collaborative institutions in India including the Asian Development Bank; Commonwealth Secretariat, UK; Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore; Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Indonesia; Global Development and Environment (GDAE) Institute at Tufts University, USA; Centro De Investigaciones Para La Transformacion (CENIT), Argentina; Saskawa Peace Foundation, Japan, Ford Foundation, USA; SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry among others. As reported elsewhere in this report, RIS faculty members were invited to contribute to a number of outside policy dialogues and capacity building programmes.

As reported, RIS has entered into MoUs providing a framework for joint activities with a number of similar institutions in different countries such as with the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Sri Lanka, the Development Research Centre (DRC) of the State Council of China, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE/JETRO) in Tokyo, International Institute of Trade and Development in Bangkok, and NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation in Jakarta, among others. RIS continues to take part in the ERIA (Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia) Expert Group and ERIA's 16 Institute Network research and capacity-building programmes. Another important regional research network is the Track-II Study Group on Comprehensive Economic Partnership of East Asia (CEPEA) with designated institutions from 16 EAS member countries.

In collaboration with Global Development and Environment (GDAE) Institute at Tufts University in the USA and Research Centre for Economic Change (CENIT) in Argentina RIS has launched a research programme on Inclusive and Development Friendly Global Economic Governance: Evolving a Southern Consensus. RIS also forms part of a collaborative research project on genetic resources with institutions from different countries coordinated from a University of Central Lancashire team and another on South-South Cooperation in Genomics.

RIS was also represented on the Governing Boards of the ARTNeT set up by UN-ESCAP and of SACEPS based in

Kathmandu. RIS represents India on the ACD Think-Tank and on Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Institute Network.

RIS coordinates the New Asia Forum as a network of institutions and experts to promote regional economic integration in Asia. This network has developed its own dedicated website [www.newasiaforum.org](http://www.newasiaforum.org) and has launched a quarterly journal *New Asia Monitor* which has been received well. The Forum website is fast becoming a rich repository of news, analysis and documentation on Asia's development prospects and regional cooperation while the journal, offers a forum for exchange of information, resources and analysis on regional economic cooperation and analysis on regional economic cooperation in Asia.

RIS continues to maintain contacts with a number of national, regional and international policy think-tanks and civil society organizations such as:

#### International Organisations

UNCTAD, Geneva.

UNESCO, Paris.

UNDP, New York.

World Bank, Washington D.C.

OECD Secretariat, Paris, France.

South Centre, Geneva.

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), Geneva.

International Institute for Sustainable Development, Canada.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington D.C.

Commonwealth Secretariat, London.

#### Regional Organisations

UN ESCAP, Bangkok.

Asian Development Bank, Manila.

Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo.

Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNet), ESCAP.

South Asia Centre for Policy Studies, (SACEPS) Dhaka and Kathmandu.

IUCN-Asia Region, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

UNDP Regional Centre, Colombo.

FAO, Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, Bangkok.

Third World Network, Malaysia, and Geneva.

NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC), Indonesia.

Asia and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), New Delhi.

ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta.

SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu.

Institute of Boao Forum for Asia, Beijing.

Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Network of Think-tanks.

Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Chiba (Japan). Bangkok, and Jakarta.

#### National Institutions in Other Countries

Development Research Centre for the State Council of China, Beijing.

Global Security Research Institute, Keio University, Tokyo.

Waseda University, Tokyo.

Institute of Energy Economics of Japan, Tokyo.

National University of Singapore.

Centre for Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong.

Bangladesh Enterprise Institute, Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Academy of Science (BAS), Bangladesh.

Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, China.

Coalition of Biotechnology, The Philippines.

CLRRI, Vietnam.

National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA), Thailand.

National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies (NISTPSS), Vietnam.

Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), Denmark.

Inha University, South Korea.

Kyoto University, Japan.

Council on East Asian Ecommunity, Tokyo.

International Institute for Trade and Development (ITD), Bangkok.

Thammasat University, Bangkok.

Australian National University, Australia.  
 University of Melbourne, Australia.  
 Brunei Darussalam Institute for Policy Studies, Brunei.  
 University Brunei Darussalam, Brunei.  
 Institute of Foreign Affairs, Lao PDR.  
 Asia Centre, University of the Philippines.  
 Institute of International Relations, Vietnam.  
 Institute of Security and International Studies, Bangkok.  
 Institute of Developing Economies of JETRO (IDE/JETRO), Chiba, Japan.  
 Institute for South East Asian Studies, Singapore  
 Institute of South Asian Studies, Singapore  
 Singapore Centre for Applied Policy and Economics (SCAPE), National University of Singapore  
 Institute for Policy Studies, Singapore  
 LKY School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore  
 Singapore Institute for International Affairs, Singapore.  
 Malaysian Institute of Economic Research, Malaysia.  
 Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia.  
 Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan.  
 Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA (SPFUSA).  
 Royal Institute for International Affairs, London.  
 Institute of International Economic Studies (IEEI), Brazil.  
 Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam.  
 Institute for Development Studies, Sussex, Brighton, UK.  
 Research Centre for Economic Change (CENIT), Argentina.  
 Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales (IDDRI), France  
 Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka.  
 Pakistan Institute for Development Economics, Islamabad.  
 Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), Korea.  
 Ethiopian Development Research Institute, Ethiopia.

China Centre for Contemporary World Studies, China.  
 Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, China.  
 Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China.  
 Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.  
 Centre for Economic Development and Administration, Kathmandu.  
 University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan.  
 Asia Pacific Foundation, Canada.  
 University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.  
 Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka.  
 Shanxi University of Finance and Economics China.  
 New Zealand Institute of International Affairs  
 Asian Strategy & Leadership Institute (ASLI), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  
 Global Development and Environment Institute (GDAE), Tufts University, USA.  
 Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

#### **Institutions within India**

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)  
 Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).  
 The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM).  
 PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry.  
 Federation of Indian Small and Medium Enterprises (FISME).  
 Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT).  
 Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.  
 Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).  
 Delhi School of Economics  
 Institute of Economic Growth  
 Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh.  
 Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh.  
 Centre for SAARC Studies, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.  
 Centre for Indian Ocean Studies (CIOS), Osmania University, Hyderabad.  
 Asia Centre, Kolkata.  
 Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi.

Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.  
International Management Institute, New Delhi.

Management Development Institute, Gurgaon.

Department of Economics, Jadavpur University

Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai

Institute for Chinese Studies, New Delhi

Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi.

Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP) India.

Centre for Trade & Development (Centad), New Delhi.

### **Important Visitors/Delegations Received from abroad**

Professor Arne Melchior, Oslo, Norway, on 4 July 2008.

Mr. Sheel Kant Sharma, Secretary-General, SAARC, Kathmandu on 5 July 2008.

Mr. Prashant Jha, Contributing Editor, *Himal*, Nepal on 8 July 2008.

Mr. Mark Ryan, First Secretary (Economic), Australian High Commission, New Delhi on 9 July 2008.

Dr. Kamal Malhotra, Senior Adviser and Cluster Leader, UNDP, New York on 12 September 2008

Prof. Suo Kojima, School of Asia 21, Kokusikan University, Tokyo on 28 July 2008

Professor Saman Kelegama, Executive Director, IPS, Colombo on 14 August 2008.

Dr. Farooq Sobhan, President, Bangladesh Enterprise Institute, Dhaka on 1 September 2008

Dr Ejaj Ghani, Adviser, South Asia, World Bank, Washington D.C. on 2 September 2008

Dr Amrita Narlikar, University Lecturer in International Studies, Centre for International Studies, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom on 19 September 2008.

Dr. Sabi Mitra, ADB on 25 September 2008.

Prof. Tran Van Hoa, Research Professor, Centre for Strategic Economic Studies (CSES), and Director, Vietnam and ASEAN Plus

Research Program, CSES, Victoria University, Australia, on 30 September 2008.

Mr. Saurabh Mishra, The World Bank on 30 October 2008.

Ms. Perya Short, Education Counsellor, New Zealand High Commission on 10 October 2008

Mr. K. P. Chen, First Secretary, High Commission of Singapore on 20 October 2008

H.E. Mr. Rupert Holborow, High Commissioner and Ms. Michelle Wanwimolruk, Second Secretary, New Zealand High Commission, New Delhi on 24 October 2008.

Dr. Ganeshan Wignaraja, Principal Economist, Asian Development Bank Manila on 7 November 2008.

Dr. H. Nishimura, Executive Director, ERIA on 13 November 2008.

Ms. Alexandra Mallett, Research Fellow, SPRU, University of Sussex on 18 November 2008.

Ms Sandra Destradi, GIGA German Institute of Global Area Studies, Germany on 2 December 2008.

Dr. Hilde Selbervik, Senior Researcher, Chr Michelsen Institute, Norway on 5 December 2008.

Dr. Anthony D'Costa, Comparative International Development, University of Washington on 14 January 2009.

Ms. Grace Guest, Economics Department, School of Oriental African Studies, UK on 21 January 2009.

Dr. Ludovico Alcorta, Director, Research and Statistics Branch, UNIDO Vienna on 9 February 2009.

H.E. Mr. Wong Chow Ming, Deputy High Commissioner of Singapore, New Delhi on 20 February 2009.

Mr. Raja Mitra, Senior Consultant, the World Bank Group, Washington D.C. on 6 March 2009.

Dr. Masanori Kondo, Visiting Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Indian Economic Studies, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan on 17 March 2009.

Mr. Gaspar Frontini, Chief Trade Economist, European Commission, Brussels on 23 March 2009.



## Conservative Friends of India MPs from UK

A group of Conservative Friends of India MPs from the UK visited RIS on 28 November 2008. They included Hon'ble Mr. Shailesh Vara; Hon'ble Mr. Stephen Hammod MP, Shadow Transport Minister; Hon'ble Mr. Stephen Crabb, MP; Baroness Flather, Hon'ble Mr. Edward Vaizey, MP, Shadow Minister for Arts, Hon'ble Mr. Mark Pritchard, Hon'ble Mr. Simon Burns, Hon'ble Mr. Crispin Blunt, Hon'ble Mr. James Clappison, Hon'ble Mr. Greg Clarke, Shadow Minister for the Cabinet Office, Hon'ble Mr. Nigel Eynas, Hon'ble Mr. Mark Field, Hon'ble Mr. Peter Luff, Hon'ble Mr. Brooks Newmark, Shadow Whip, Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Robertson, Shadow Sports Minister, Hon'ble Mr. David Ruffley, MP, Shadow Home Affairs, Hon'ble Mr. Robert Walter, MP, and Hon'ble Mr. David Wilshire. Hon'ble Mr. Shailesh Vara was the Chairperson of CPFIN.

From RIS Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, made a presentation on different aspects of the Indian economy. Earlier Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow made a presentation on the work programme of the RIS. This was followed by interactive session.

International Affairs, Social Affairs and Information. Other members of the delegation were Hon'ble Mr. Solijonov Nodirjon, Member of Commission on Control of Instruction and Organization of Works; Hon'ble Ms. Hakimova Khatica Fathulloevna, Member of Committee on Constitution, Legalization and Human Rights; Hon'ble Mr. Hisoriev Mahmadamin Ismatovich, Member of Committee on Science Education and Youth Policy; Hon'ble Mr. Okhunov Inomjon Nurmatovich, Member of Committee on Local Management; Hon'ble Mr. Salimov



*Conservative Friends of India MPs from UK at RIS.*

## Delegation of MPs from Tajikistan at RIS

A delegation of MPs from Tajikistan visited RIS on 26 February 2009. The leader of the delegation was Hon'ble Mr. Salimov Olim, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on

Abdjujalol, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Energy, Industry, Construction and Communication; Hon'ble Ms. Uzokova Zulfiya Anvarovna, Member of Committee on Constitution, Legalization



*Delegation of MPs from Tajikistan at RIS.*

and Human Rights; Hon'ble Mr. Bobokalonov Abdujalil, Member of Committee on Family Health and Ecology; Hon'ble Mr. Sadriddinov Badriddin Talbakovich; Member of Committee on Agriculture and Social Affairs; and Hon'ble Mr. Kasim Muktharov, Adviser to the Committee on International Affairs.

Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS made a presentation on the work programme of the RIS. It was followed by an interactive session.



*Indian Origin Parliamentarians from South Africa at RIS.*



*Journalists of Indian Origin at RIS.*

## Visit of Parliamentarians of Indian Origin from South Africa

A delegation of the South African MPs of Indian origin visited RIS on 10 December 2008 for an interactive session on Indian economy. The members of the delegation included: Hon'ble Mr. Mewa Ramgobin, African National Congress (leader of delegation); Hon'ble Mr. Rafeek Shah, Democratic Alliance; Hon'ble Mr. Salam Abram, African National Congress; Hon'ble Dr. Ismail Mahomed Cachalia, African National Congress; Hon'ble Mr. Zonaid Kotwal, African National Congress; Hon'ble Ms. Farida Mahomed, African National Congress; Hon'ble Ms. Santosh Vinita Kalyan, Democratic Alliance; Hon'ble Mr. Alex Chekkat Jacob, African National Congress; and Hon'ble Narend Singh, Inkatha Freedom Party.

Dr. Nagesh Kumar, Director-General, RIS made a presentation on the different facets of the Indian economy. It was followed an interactive session with the honourable MPs.

## Visit of the Journalists of Indian Origin

A delegation of journalists of Indian origin visited RIS on 4 January 2009. The members of the delegation included: Ms. Suryatapa Bhattacharya, UAE; Mr. Balan Moses, Malaysia; Mr. Fakir Hassen, South Africa; Mr. Subry Govender, South Africa; Mr. Amit Roy, UK; Mr. Ajit Jain, Canada; Mr. Ramesh Jaura, Germany; Mr. Anand Sawant Mulloo, Mauritius; Ms. Kumud Merani, Australia; Ms. Indira Toelsie, Suriname; Ms. Fareeza Haniff, Guyana; Ms. Monika Singh, Fiji; Mrs. Mulloo Satyamistha, Mauritius; and Ms. Juhi Bharat, USA.

# VI. Publications Programme



## Reports

### **South Asia Development and Cooperation Report 2008**

In this Report, RIS argues that South Asia can face different economic challenges much more effectively with deeper regional economic integration. It makes specific

proposals for strengthening cooperation in trade and investment, transport infrastructure, trade facilitation, energy security, and social infrastructure within the region for mutual benefit. By helping to create supply capacities in the poorer and lesser developed parts, regional economic integration can provide new opportunities for trade expeditious implementation of the South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) besides extending its coverage and further deepening of cooperation in services, investments, industrial development, finance, and capital markets, while moving towards the cherished goal of a South Asian Economic Union. An integrated South Asia, the Report argues, will be able to secure its due place in the emerging broader regional architecture in Asia and exercise its role in shaping the global governance. For far too long, the economic logic of integration in South Asia has been overwhelmed by geopolitical considerations. Now with deteriorating global environment, renewed efforts must be made to give economic integration a chance in order to realize fully South Asia's potential for rapid and inclusive growth.



### **Foreign Investment and Sustainable Development: Lessons from the Americas**

by the Working Group on Development and Environment in the Americas. Kevin P. Gallagher et al. (eds.). Epilogue by Nagesh Kumar on Globalization, FDI and Development.

Published by GDAE, Cenit, RIS et al.



### **SAARC Regional Study: Potential for Trade in Services under SAFTA**

This regional study was prepared by RIS in collaboration with nominated research teams by all the SAARC Member countries as per a mandate given by the SAARC

Summits. It was presented to the SAFTA Ministerial Council and has become basis for launching negotiations on a SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services.

### **Resurgent China: Imperatives for India**

By Ramgopal Agarwala and Nagesh Kumar

This study builds on an earlier one prepared by RIS for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (unpublished).

## Policy Briefs

### **# 36 Back to the Drawing Board: No Basis for Concluding the Doha Round of Negotiations**

As rich country leaders try to rally negotiators for yet another "make-or-break" deadline, in which has become the most imminent agreement in history, developing country negotiators should remember why the proposals on the table deserve to be sent back to the drawing board. This policy brief reviews the economic projections, from the World Bank and other institutions that show how limited the gains are for most developing countries and how high the hidden costs of an agreement could be.

### **# 37 Emerging Aid Architecture: Tightening the Conditionalities?**

The policy brief was prepared on the eve of the Third High Level Forum (HLF-3) on Aid Effectiveness held in September 2008 in Accra. There are many developments in the aid architecture including the adoption of the Paris Declaration in 2005 and emergence of United Nations Development Cooperation Forum (DCF). The DCF raises many expectations, largely in terms of evolving a broader consensus for a global strategy for addressing global challenges. There is a hope that this UN forum will be committed to make the development agenda more inclusive by bringing in trilateral cooperation at the centre stage and by making aid flows to be more efficient, responsible and development friendly. There is also an urgent need to shift the focus from Accra to Doha where a World Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) would take place towards the end of 2008. Being the UN forum it provide could far more space to aspirations and expectations of the developing world for ensuring accountability while resources are channelised for economic development. However, the opportunity at Accra should be used to let the debate remain open on aid effectiveness and facilitate discussions without losing the spirit of Paris Declaration.



### # 38 *Deepening Regional Cooperation in the Bay of Bengal: Agenda of the BIMSTEC Summit*

BIMSTEC has been launched with laudable objectives of promoting cooperation in the region in mutually beneficial manner in 13 select areas. The potential for cooperation is immense in a view of the synergies of the member countries. A number of steps have been taken to evolve an institutional framework for fostering regional cooperation. It is now time for advancing the agenda for action and the expediting the implementation of programmes. The progress in BIMSTEC also has great positive implications for development of India's north eastern region transforming it as India's gateway to the East. The Policy Brief called upon the Delhi Summit to give a new thrust towards promoting in integration within the region.

### # 39 *IBSA Partnership for Shared Prosperity and Inclusive Globalization: Report of Third IBSA Summit Academic Forum*

The Academic Forum addressed three themes for a detailed discussion under the broad theme of IBSA partnership for shared prosperity and inclusive globalization. These included global economic governance and development, food and energy security, and potential and challenges for IBSA economic cooperation. Besides, it reflected on the future directions of the Forum to make it more effective. The Policy Brief presents a Report of the discussion.

### # 40 *Reforming the Bretton Woods System for Inclusive Development and Democratic Global Governance*

The policy brief presents some thoughts on how a more effective global governance can be promoted in one vital area, namely, the financial sector. It argues that lack of international surveillance on the country with "license" to print international money (namely, the US) was at the root of the current global financial crisis. It also argues that on present trends, the financial crisis may soon be transmuted into a major economic crisis with the risks of repetition of the nightmare scenario of the 1930s. It suggests the way forward like globalization of IMF.

### #41 *Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South*

The Policy Brief presents the report of the High Level Conference on Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South. The main objective of the Conference was to understand the impact of the global financial crisis on developing countries and discuss the policy responses by Asian countries and the global South at national, regional and global levels. Hopefully, these efforts would make the world economically more equitable and

sustainable in future. Towards this goal, imperatives of designing a 'Southern Consensus' on a new development paradigm cannot be overemphasised.

## Discussion papers

### #136 *Potential of Asian Economic Integration: A Perspective from the Strategy of Japanese Enterprises* by Tetsuji Kawamura

The progress of the cooperation and economic integration of the region has a big potentiality for further industrial and economic development of the whole Asian region in general. IT industries have big potentiality for the future economic development of each country in the region. IT sectors will stimulate high-tech and lead the technological innovations in the economy and possibly lead the economic development of the region. Japanese firms have significant roles, as demonstrated by the experiences over the past three decades. The effective transfer of its capability-building system, or its significant human resources management and development system still has the key importance.

### #137 *Emerging Countries as Sources of Investment and Appropriate Technology: Case Study of India* by Sachin Chaurvedi

BICS have developed strong linkages with fellow developing countries in the realms of trade, investment and technology. This paper analyses the major trends in India's linkages with other developing countries with specific focus on technology. It has come out that there are several sub-fields of technology which are of economic importance where linkages of India in a South-South cooperation framework have benefited several economies. The paper has elaborated upon select sectors with identification of possible factors facilitating these linkages. Four key drivers for South-South linkages are identified. viz. factor endowment, cost effective professional services, and ability to scale down. The collaborations have gone beyond manpower training programmes, skill upgradation to more substantive contributions like in production and exports of technology intensive goods and services.

### #138 *Rise of BICS and the World Economy Implications of India's Recent Expansion on Developing Countries* by S.K. Mohanty

The rise of emerging countries has caused a profound impact on the balance of economic powers in the global economy. With the upsurge of the emerging economies, global disparity between countries has not only been reduced but many of these fast rising economies are also likely to surpass the gross domestic product (GDP) of some of the most affluent economies of the North in the next couple of years. Many studies have envisaged that the emerging BICS countries (Brazil, India, China, and South Africa) can overtake the economic





accomplishments achieved by many industrialized countries. The present study empirically examined some of these broad assertions, and found that the rise of the emerging countries would reduce the development gap between developed and developing countries and also enormously sustain development efforts of developing countries by providing greater market access. India, with a distinct development strategy, has the potential to influence economic activities of many countries in Asia as well as the world economy in the future.

**#139 *Emerging Patterns in Architecture for Management of Economic Assistance and Development Cooperation: Implications and Challenges for India*** by Sachin Chaturvedi

With sharp economic growth, the international focus on 'aid' programmes of emerging economies, including India, has gone up considerably. The timing of Indian announcement, of setting up of a new and specialised agency for international cooperation, has further fuelled global speculations about an ambitious Indian 'commercial agenda.' As most of the traditional donors are trying to achieve harmonisation and transparency under Paris Declaration, OECD has called for global discipline in the aid programmes. China has proposed supporting a UN-led initiative instead of joining OECD. While India has major challenge of putting its house in order, it can no longer overlook international placing of its 'aid' programmes, which so far have been projected as a part of South-South cooperation.

**#140 *Internationalization of Indian Enterprises: Patterns, Strategies, Ownership Advantages and Implications*** by Nagesh Kumar

The recent spate of large cross-border acquisitions e.g. Tata Steel-Corus, Hindalco-Novelis, and Tata Motors-Jaguar/Land Rover, among others and Greenfield investments by Indian companies have helped in focusing attention on the emergence of new corporate players on the global scene. India's emergence as a source of FDI outflows is impressive for its level of development. It is argued that the destinations, sectoral composition, motivations, and entry strategies of Indian investments have been changing with magnitudes. This paper examines the sources of Indian companies' ownership advantages and trends, patterns and implications. It has been argued that the source of their ownership or competitive advantage lies in their accumulation of skills for managing large multi-location operations across diverse cultures in India and in their ability to deliver value for money with their 'frugal engineering skills' honed up while catering to the larger part of income pyramid in India.

**#141 *Rediscovering the Role of Developing Countries in GATT before the Doha Round*** by Faizel Ismail

Developing countries have been characterized as having played an essentially defensive role in the GATT, unwilling to make tariff concessions, and have focused almost exclusively on securing Special and Differential Treatment concessions. These three perspectives have become part of the conventional wisdom in the academic literature on the GATT. The paper argues that the conventional argument is not an accurate description of the role of developing countries in the ITO and the GATT.

**#142 *Transportation Cost and Trade Competitiveness: Empirical Evidence from India*** by Prabir De and Bhisma Rout

India has been witnessing a sharp rise in merchandise trade and showing greater trade interdependence on a large variety of goods, particularly in intermediate and capital goods. However, higher transportation costs continue to impede India's trade. Costlier transportation prohibits trade in India and taxes the trade in the way tariff does. This paper provides sufficient evidence to ascertain that variations in ad-valorem transportation costs strongly influence trade flows in India. Another conclusion of this paper is that transportation cost is relatively more important than tariff in enhancing India's merchandise trade. Reduction in transportation costs should therefore get utmost priority while formulating policy for India's infrastructure development and trade facilitation since the fall in transportation costs, as an outcome of improved infrastructure, will stimulate trade. The challenge for India is thus to identify improvements in trade facilitation, logistics services and related infrastructure that can be achieved in the short-to-medium term and that would have a significant impact on trade competitiveness of India.

**#143 *Changing Economic Power in the World Economy*** by Manmohan Agarwal

The paper finds that economic performance of most regions of the world economy except Asia, both East and South, has suffered since the 1973-74 price rise. China and India have been the fastest growing economies, and have been growing faster than the other emerging economies, Brazil, Mexico, Russia and S. Africa. Continuation of these trends is likely to result in the emerging economies accounting for a much larger share of the world's GDP than they do currently. The largest part of this increase would be because of China's performance with India also contributing a significant portion. The increase in the shares of the other economies would be more limited. While China and would significantly narrow the gap in the size of their GDP with that of the US they would continue to lag substantially behind the US in per capita income. It is therefore essential that these economies continue to grow rapidly even beyond the period of analysis here for per capita incomes of these economies to catch up with that in the US.





**#144 *Exchange Rate Pass-through in India's Exports to Developed and Emerging Markets* by Sushanta Mallick and Helena Marques**

This paper studies the pricing to market (PTM) behaviour of Indian exporters during the economic reforms period (1992-2005). A PTM model has been estimated using panel data at the four-digit level of classification for the G3 and three emerging markets (Brazil, China and South Africa), distinguishing also homogeneous from differentiated goods. Overall, we observe that there is clear evidence of incomplete exchange rate pass-through (ERPT) to buyers' currency prices. This degree of ERPT is net of changes in the level of protection faced by India's exporters (import tariffs in destination markets), inflation and openness in the export destination market, a macroeconomic policy index partly reflecting changes in exporter's costs, the share of the exporter in the destination market and the share of the product in the exporter's total exports. When distinguishing between G3 and emerging markets, the empirical results indicate that Indian firms do practice PTM and have some pricing power in G3 markets, but they fully pass-through the exchange rate changes in emerging markets. On the contrary, Indian exporters seem to be taking advantage of trade liberalization in destination markets by marginally increasing the exporter currency prices into emerging markets but not into the G3. We also find a similar impact of trade liberalization in the case of differentiated goods.

**#145 *South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Asia-Pacific: Towards a New Paradigm in Development Cooperation* by Nagesh Kumar**

SSC and TDC in Asia-Pacific have grown in importance over the past decades with the rising complementarities and emergence of growth poles in the region and due to attention paid by the governments to regional economic cooperation. Asian emerging countries have been cooperating with their partner countries within and outside the region primarily through sharing of development experiences, cooperation projects, capacity building, technical assistance, but increasingly also including subsidized lines of credit and grants, preferential market access on unilateral and reciprocal basis. Against that background, this paper reviews the relevance of SSC and TDC and the emerging trends and patterns in Asian context. It then discusses the policy challenges for exploiting the full potential of SSC and TDC and enhancing their effectiveness.

**#146 *Livestock Industrialization, Trade and Social-Health-Environment Impacts in Developing Countries: A Case of Indian Poultry Sector* by Rajesh Mehta, Clare A. Narrod and Marites M. Tiongco**

**Abstract:** This paper presents the results of an empirical study of the Indian Poultry Industry which is specially focused on the social and environmental outcomes generated by the rapidly increasing scale of egg and broiler production in India. Among the effects of these rapid changes that occurred in the poultry industry include increased risk for animal health, changes in demand patterns in terms of amount, quality, and food safety, higher prices for high value items; but there is also a threat to smallholders that they will be excluded from more demanding markets. There are important questions, which have arisen with the industrialization of poultry activity in India. Is the scaling up of production driving small producers to disadvantage on account of high transaction costs, policy distortions and environment externalities? Why do some poultry farms have higher incomes than others? Do large farms earn more profit per unit of output than small farms? What explains the differentials in efficiency? An attempt is made here to take stock of these changes and to assess their social and environmental outcomes particularly those that affect the welfare of poor. The paper starts by examining the state of the Indian Poultry Industry, then it goes in dealing with selected socio-economic, health, and environment changes that affect the competitiveness of livestock production including domestic institutional arrangement of food safety standards.

**#147 *India's Role in East Asia: Lessons from Cultural and Historical Linkages* by Ellen L. Frost**

**Abstract:** India's presence in the East Asia Summit signals not only a victory for New Delhi's "Look East" policy but also an implicit "Look West" policy on the part of India's neighbors to the east. This convergence represents not only a major economic opportunity for India but also a long-term strategic shift in regional order. The purpose of this essay is to demonstrate that for historical, cultural, political as well as for substantial economic reasons India belongs to the East Asian table. It is time to "re-center" our notions of Asia so that maps and other geographic concepts reflect India's resurgent links with eastern neighbors. India's political role in the Asian integration movement underscores this need. One of the key opportunities for policy makers is to revive and build on India's historical and cultural legacy in Asia without appearing to be seeking hegemony or trumpeting a chauvinist vision.

**#148 *India's Outward Foreign Direct Investments in Steel Industry in a Chinese Comparative Perspective* by Nagesh Kumar and Alka Chadha**

**Abstract:** Indian and Chinese enterprises have emerged as important outward investors in recent times with their involvement in a number of prominent Greenfield investments and acquisitions. The theory of international business posits that the ownership of some unique advantages having a revenue generating



potential abroad combined with the presence of internalization and locational advantages leads to outward FDI. Conventional MNEs based in the industrialized countries have grown on the strength of ownership advantages derived from innovative activity that is largely concentrated in these countries. It examines the case of steel industry that has become an important sector of overseas activity for Chinese and Indian companies with a string of major acquisitions of foreign MNEs for acquiring footprints and natural resources in order to identify the sources of ownership advantages and strategies of outward investments from emerging countries.

**#149 *Eradicating Poverty in India: Lessons from Experiments in Empowerment***  
by Beena Pandey

**Abstract:** This paper was prepared as a part of SACEPS/CPD (Dhaka) larger study on the role of empowerment of the poor through asset transfers in poverty alleviation. The paper analyzes the importance of structural interventions through asset ownership by the poor and helping them to move up the value chain. It explores the India's experience in addressing poverty in cooperative sector, through self-help groups (SHGs) and some initiatives taken by the private sector of empowering making small and poorer producers as stakeholders of their supply chains. This includes case studies of AMUL in cooperatives, Lijjat Papad in SHGs and Tata Tea's worker-ownership scheme in tea plantations. It also draws some policy implications of these selected case studies.

**#150 *Policies for Industrial Learning in China and Mexico*** by Kevin P. Gallagher and M. Shafaeddin

**Abstract:** Previous work has shown that the results of both China and Mexico's export-led market reforms over the past quarter century have been strikingly different. In contrast to China, Mexico has not managed to increase the value added of its exports of manufactured goods and has subsequently had a difficult time competing with China in world markets. Building on this previous work, in this paper we conduct a comparative analysis of the role of government policies in industrial learning and the development of capabilities of indigenous firms in Mexico and China in order to shed light on why China is outperforming Mexico. We find that Mexico and China have had starkly different approaches to economic reform in this area. Mexico's approach to reform has been followed a "neo-liberal" path, whereas China's approach could be described as "neo-developmental." Mexico's hands-off approach to learning has resulted in a lack of development of endogenous capacity of domestic firms, little transfer of technology, negligible progress in the upgrading of industrial production, and little increase in value added of exports. By contrast, China has deployed a hands-on approach of targeting and nurturing domestic firms through a gradual and trial and error led set of government policies.

**#151 *Who Uses the Patent System in Developing Countries? A Study of Patent Propensities in Argentina, 1992-2001*** by Andrés López And Eugenia Orlicki

**Abstract:** This paper aims at studying the determinants of the patent behavior of Argentinean manufacturing firms. In particular, we seek to identify the factors that affect the probability of obtaining a patent and the determinants of the number of patents granted. We include industry fixed effects and our sample is based on data extracted from two innovation surveys. Our main results are: (i) foreign owned firms have a higher probability of obtaining a patent than domestic ones; (ii) local R&D activities have not had any impact on the probability of obtaining a patent neither on the number of patents obtained by the firms.

**#152 *The Limited Promise of Agricultural Trade Liberalization*** by Timothy A. Wise

**Abstract:** It has become an article of faith in international trade negotiations that farmers in developing countries have much to gain from agricultural trade liberalization. This paper assesses the evidence for such claims. It concludes that the promise of agricultural trade liberalization is overstated, while the costs to small-scale farmers in developing countries are often very high.

## Journals

- ***South Asia Economic Journal*, Vol. 9, Number 2, July-December 2008.**

Contents: Evaluating the Intra-regional Exports and Trade Creation and Trade Diversion Effects of Trade Agreements in SAARC Countries by Suresh Moktan; How Have the Poor in South Asia Fared between 1980 and 2004? An Assessment of Living Conditions by Udaya R. Wagle; Why Privatize? The Decline of Public Ownership in India and Its Impact on Industrial Performance by Sumit K. Majumdar; Impact of Mining on Agriculture Productivity: A Case Study of the Indian State of Orissa by Prajna Paramita Mishra and Ayan Kumar Pujari; An Examination of the Resiliency of Sri Lanka's Tax System; by Ananda Jayawickrama, Financial Development and Economic Growth in Pakistan: Evidence Based on Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Approach by Muhammad Arshad Khan; Economic Development and Political Conflict: Comparative Study of Sri Lanka and Malaysia by Sirimal Abeyratne; Water Footprint of India and Its Implications for International Trade in Food Products by Kriti Bardhan Gupta; and The Mincer Human Capital Model in Pakistan: Implications for Education Policy by Qaisar Abbas and James Foreman-Peck. Book Reviews.

- ***South Asia Economic Journal*, Vol. 9, Number 1, January-June 2008.**

Contents: *Impact of the Indo-Sri Lanka Free*





*Trade Agreement on the Sri Lankan Economy: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis* by M.S.S. Perera; *Pro- Poor Growth in Pakistan: An Assessment Over the Past Four Decades* by Muhammad Omer and Sarah Jafri; *Relationship between Exchange Rate Volatility and Central bank Intervention: An Empirical Analysis for India* by Harendra Behera, Vathsala Narasimhan and K.N. Murty; *Analysis of the Growth of Manufacturing Industries in Bangladesh* by Sumonkanti Das, Md. Zizul Baten, Md. Masud Rana and Md. Abdul Kheleque; *Does Financial Development Cause Economic Growth? The Case of India* by Indrani Chakraborty; *Financial Development and textile Sector Competitiveness: A Case Study BSE and NSE* by P.R. Madhusoodanan and Hareesh V. Kumar; *Regional Energy Trade in South Asia: Problems and Prospects* by Kamal Raj Dhungel; and *Some Methodological Aspects of Rates Growth Computations: Limitations and Alternatives* by Amarjit Singh Sethi. Book Reviews and Document.

- **Asian Biotechnology and Development Review**, Vol. 10 No. 3, July 2008. **Special Issue on Access and Benefit Sharing.** Guest Editor: Balakrishna Pisupati

Contents: Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS): Issues and Policy Options *Guest Editor: Balakrishna Pisupati*; The Question of Minimum Standards of Access and Benefit-sharing under the CBD International Regime: Lessons from the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture by *Claudio Chiarolla*; Free Trade Agreements and Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing: Exploring the Linkages by *Jorge Cabrera Medaglia*; Bioindustry and the Convention on Biological Diversity: Japan's Experience by *Seizo Sumida*; Access and Benefit Sharing: Issues Related to Marine Genetic Resources by *Balakrishna Pisupati, David Leary and Salvatore Arico*; Access and Benefit Sharing and the Biological Diversity Act of India: A Progress Report by *K. Venkataraman*; The International ABS Regime Negotiations: A Business Opportunity? by *Timothy Hodges and Fernando Casas*; Making Access and Benefit Sharing Regime Equitable to Women by *Fatima Alvarez Castillo*; Monitoring Compliance under an International ABS Regime: The Role of an International Certificate Scheme by *Brendan Tobin*; The Challenge of a New Regime: The Quest for Certainty in "Access to Genetic Resource and Benefit-Sharing" by *Tomme Rosanne Young*; Book Review: Plant and Agricultural Biotechnology: Achievements, Prospects and Perceptions by *Beena Pandey*

- **Asian Biotechnology and Development Review**, Vol. 11, No.1, November 2008.

Contents: Policy and Institutional Factors and the Distribution of Economic Benefits and Risk from the Adoption of Insect Resistant (Bt) Cotton in West Africa by *Jose Falck-Zepeda, Daniela Horna, Patricia Zambrano and Melinda Smale*; Indian Efforts for Developing Biotechnology

by *Prasanta K. Ghosh*; Technical Capacity, Policymaking and Food Standards: An Overview of Indian Experience by *Nupur Chowdhury and Sanjay Kumar*; and The Cost of Research and Development for Producing a Transgenic Crop and Its Biosafety Regulation Compliance in Indonesia by *Bahagiawati Amirhusin, Erna Maria Lokollo, Supriyati, and Sutrisno*. List of Reviewers (1997-2008). 10 Years of ABDR: Select Messages.

- **Asian Biotechnology and Development Review**, Vol. 11 No. 2, March 2009

Contents: Biotechnology Industry, Statistics and Policies in Korea by *Dongssoon Lim*; Definitions, R&D Activities and Industrialization of Biotechnology in China by *Li Zhe, Guo Lifeng and Zhu Xinghua*; National Biotechnology Policies and Realism: Overcoming Challenges in Implementation by *Benigno D. Peczon*; Framework for Benefit Sharing Guidelines for India by *M.S. Suneetha, Balakrishna Pisupati and Sanjay Kumar*; Need for New Trends in Biotechnology Education and Training by *B. Panduranga Narasimharao*; Import and Commercialization of Transgenic Crops: An Indian Perspective by *Gurinder Jit Randhawa and Rashmi Chhabra*; Document; Book Review .

### New Asia Monitor

- New Asia Monitor, Vol. 5 No. 2&3, July 2008
- New Asia Monitor, Vol. 5 No. 4, October 2008
- New Asia Monitor, Vol. 6 No. 1, January 2009

### Mekong-Ganga Policy Brief

- Mekong-Ganga Policy Brief, No. 3, May 2008
- Mekong-Ganga Policy Brief, No. 4 March 2009

### Newsletter

- RIS Diary, Vol. 6 No.2, April 2008
- RIS Diary, Vol. 6 No. 3, July 2008
- RIS Diary, Vol. 6 No. 4, October 2008
- RIS Diary, Vol. 7 Nos. 1&2, April 2009

### Outside Publications of the RIS Faculty Members

#### Books/Monographs/Research Monographs

Chaturvedi, Sachin. 2008. "Too Little, too Late?" A Comment. *Development and Cooperation*, 35 (6), June.

Chaturvedi, Sachin and S. K. Mohanty. 2008. "The WTO and Trade in Electronically Delivered Software:





- Emerging Challenges and Policy Options - An Indian Perspective". *Journal of World Trade*, 42(5): 927-951.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin. 2008. "Biodiversity, Intellectual Property Rights Regime, and Indigenous Knowledge System at the WTO: Revisiting the Unresolved Issues" in *Handbook on Trade and the Environment* by Kevin P. Gallagher (ed), London: Edward Elgar Press.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin et.al. 2009. A Survey of South-North Health Biotech Collaboration. *Nature Biotechnology* 27(3): 229-232
- Chaturvedi, Sachin et. al. 2009. "Historical Analysis of the Effectiveness of AKST Systems in Promoting Innovation" in *International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD): Global Report*, World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin 2009. "Agricultural Biotechnology and Trends in IPR Regime: Emerging Challenges for Development Countries" in D. Castle (ed.) *The Role of Intellectual Property Rights in Biotechnology Innovation*. Centre for Intellectual Protection Policy. February. London: Edward Elgar.
- De, Prabir. (co-author) 2008. *Prospects for India's Industry and Ways to Further Enhance Bilateral Industrial Cooperation: Focusing on Major Manufacturing Sectors*. Policy Analysis 07-11, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), Seoul
- De, Prabir. 2008. "India Infrastructure". *India Perspective*. Vol. 22, No. 2, Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi
- De, Prabir. 2008. "How are the Indian States Doing in Infrastructure Sector? An Assessment", in D. Chakraborty and S. Nath (eds.) *Collected Essays on Economic Development in Honour of Prof. Asok Barman*. New Delhi: Bookwell.
- De, Prabir (co-author). 2008. *Transit and Trade Barriers in Eastern South Asia: A Review of the Transit Regime and Performance of Strategic Border Crossings*. Working Paper No. 56, Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT), Bangkok : UNESCAP.
- De, Prabir. 2008. "Empirical Estimates of Trade Costs for Asia", in D. Brooks and J. Menon (eds.) *Infrastructure and Trade in Asia*. Edward Elgar: Cheltenham.
- De, Prabir. 2008. "Reassessing Transaction Costs of Trade at the India-Bangladesh Border", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 43, No. 29, pp. 69- 79
- De, Prabir (co-author). 2008. "Barriers to Trade in Higher Education Services in the Era of Globalization", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 43, No. 35, pp. 51-60.
- De, P. 2008. "Empirical Estimates of Transport Costs: Options for Enhancing Asia's Trade" and "Trade Transportation Costs in South Asia: An Empirical Investigation" in Douglas Brooks and David Hummels (eds.) *Infrastructure's Role in Lowering Asia's Trade Costs: Building for Trade*. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.
- De, P. 2008. "Is India's Services Trade Pro-Poor? A Simultaneous Approach" in UNESCAP (ed.) *Emerging Trade Issues for Policymakers in Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific*. Studies in Trade and Investment # 64, United Nations and Economic and social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, New York and Bangkok.
- De, P. 2008. "Empirical Estimates of Trade Transportation Costs: Option for Enhancing India's Trade". *Trade and Development Review*, Vol. 1, No.2, pp. 95-121.
- De, P. 2009. *Inclusive Growth and Trade Facilitation: Insights from South Asia*, ARTNeT Policy Brief # 16, UNESCAP, Bangkok, January.
- Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. "Relevance and Challenges of Broader Regionalism in Asia". *India Quarterly* LXI (1): 79-105.
- Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. "Investment Provisions in Regional Trading Arrangements in Asia: Relevance, Emerging Trends and Policy Implications" in UN-ESCAP: *Towards Coherent Policy Frameworks: Understanding Trade and Investment Linkages*. Bangkok and New York: United Nations, pp1-25.



- Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. "Emerging MNCs: Trends, Patterns, and Determinants of Outward FDI by Indian Enterprises", in Ramkishan Rajan et al. (eds.) *New Dimensions of Economic Globalization: Surge of Outward Foreign Direct Investment from Asia*. Singapore: World Scientific: 141-168.
- Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. "India's Economic Engagement with East Asia: Trends and Prospects" in *Rising India and Indian Communities in East Asia* by K. Kesavapany et al (eds). Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
- Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. "FDI Development-India Experience in Global Comparative Perspective" in *Indian Industrial Development and Globalisation – Essays in Honour of Professor S.K. Goyal* by S.R. Hashim et al. (eds), New Delhi: Academic Foundation.
- Kumar, Nagesh and Alka Chadha. 2008. *India's Outward Foreign Direct Investments in Steel Industry in a Chinese Comparative Perspective. Working Paper Series #2008-053*. United Nations University-Merit, Maastricht.
- Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. "Internationalization of Indian Enterprises: Patterns, Strategies, Ownership Advantages, and Implications". *Asian Economic Policy Review* 3, Blackwell, 242-261
- Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. "India's Look East Policy : Achievements and Challenges in Satish Kumar (ed). *India National Security Annual Review 2008*. New Delhi: KW Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Kumar, Nagesh. 2009. "Liberalisation, Foreign Direct Investment Flows and Development: Indian Experience in 1990s" in K.L. Krishna and Uma Kapila (eds.) *Readings in Indian Agriculture and Industry*. New Delhi: Academic Foundation.
- Mehta, Rajesh (co-author). 2008. *Determinants and Implications of the Growing Scale of Livestock Farms in Four Fast-Growing Developing Countries*. International Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington D.C. et al.
- Mehta, Rajesh (co-author). 2008. *India: The State of Its Economy* in S.K. Bhaumik (ed.) *Reforming Indian Agriculture: Towards Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction – Essays in Honour of G.K. Chadha*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 3-24.
- Mehta, R. 2008. "The Poultry Industry in India". *Poultry in the 21st Century: Avian Influenza and Beyond*. FAO Animal Production and Health, FAO, Rome, 9, ISSN 1810-0732; ISBN 978-92-5-106063-6.
- Mehta, R. 2008. "Perceptions and Challenges in Export of Processed Food from India". *Safety and Toxicity in Food Products*. Proceedings of All India Seminar, January 2009, The Institute of Engineers (India), New Delhi.
- Mehta, R. 2008. "WTO and Technical Barriers to Trade". *Focus WTO*. Lead Article. November-December, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp 1-8. Printed in March 2009.
- Mukherji, I. N. 2008. "SAFTA: Challenges and Opportunities". *South Asia Journal*, pp 102-113, Lahore, July-September.
- Mukherji, I. N. 2008. "Access and Benefit Sharing and Farmer's Rights-Sharing the Indian Experience with Bangladesh and Pakistan". *Sustainable Solutions: A Spotlight on South Asian Research*. Pp. 188-212. Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad.
- Mukherji, I.N . 2008. "India's Trade with South Asian Neighbors: Conflict or Confidence Building?" in *Conflict and Peace in South Asia*, Vol 5. Eds. Manas Chatterjee and B.M.Jain. Pp. 285-298. UK: Emerald.
- Srinivas, Ravi K. 2008. "Sink or Swim: Eco-Patent Commons and Transfer of Environmentally Sustainable Technologies". *BridgesTradeBioRes*, Vol.2, No.2. <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/BioResReview/pdf/BioRes2-2.pdf>
- Srinivas, Ravi K. 2008. "Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights: A Note on Issues and Some Suggestions". *Asian Journal of WTO and International Health Law and Policy*, Vol. 3, No. 1, Pp 81-120.
- Srinivas, Ravi. K. 2008. "Industrial Applicability/Utility"; "Therapeutic,

Surgical and Diagnostic Methods” ; “Substances Occurring in Nature” and “Product-by-Process Claims” in *A Guide to Pharmaceutical Patents*, Vol. I and Vol. II by Carlos M. Correa (ed.). Geneva: South Centre.

Srinivas, K. Ravi. 2008. “Fundamentals of Patent Law : Interpretation and Scope of Protection”. (book review). *SCRIPT-ed*. Vol.5 No. 3.

### Popular Columns

Agarwala, Ramgopal. 2008. “Catching up with China: India needs to focus on social factors”. *The Economic Times*, 2 September 2008.

Agarwala, Ramgopal. 2008. ‘Be bold enough to fight the system from within’. *The Economic Times*. 14 November.

Agarwala, Ramgopal. 2009. ‘Breaking the logjam’. *The Financial Express*. 11 January

Agarwala, Ramgopal. 2009. ‘Towards Global keynesianism’. *The Financial Express*. 18 January.

Chaturvedi, Sachin (2008). “Watch out, it is emerging as BICS now” *The FinancialExpress*, 24 September.

Chaturvedi, Sachin. 2008. ‘BICS should provide a collective leadership’. *The Financial Express*. 12 November.

De, Prabir. 2008. ‘India, Japan Bhai, Bhai’, *The Financial Express*, 7 May.

De, Prabir. 2008. ‘Despite FTA, Indo-Thai Economic Ties Need a Boost’. *The Financial Express*, 18 June.

De, Prabir. 2008. “Vibrant trade marks India, Bhutan ties”. *The Financial Express*, 20 August.

De, Prabir, 2008. “India uses services route to globalise”. *The Financial Express*, 9 July.

De, P. 2008. “BIMSTEC Meet to Positively Impact India’s Northeast Region”. *The Financial Express*, 5 November.

De, P. 2008. “Borderless South Asia: Towards Full Regional Connectivity”. *Indian Engineering Exports*, Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 6-16, October.

De, P. 2009. ‘Infrastructure Spending as an Antidote’. *The Financial Express*, February 11.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘FM’s Options for achieving 9% growth’. *The Economic Times*, 20 February.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘Target of \$200 billion challenging’. *Business Standard*, 14 April.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘Time Unctad put its act back to life’. *The Economic Times*, 23 April.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘How should India respond to WTO drafts?’ *The Economic Times*, 27 May.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. “Are emerging economies causing inflation”. 8 July.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. “Focus on the economic agenda. *The Economic Times*. 1 August.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. “The Growth Track”. *Outlook Business*, 23 August 2008.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. “Policy response to Ranbaxy takeover?”. *The Economic Times*, 5 September.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. “Emerging regional architecture in Asia”. *Business Standard*. 6 September.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘For an Asian financial architecture’. *The Economic Times*. 7 November 2008.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘Case for a bold fiscal stimulus’. *The Economic Times*. 5 December.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘Does India face a balance of payment crisis?’ *The Economic Times*. 16 December.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘Challenging Times’. *The Financial Express*. 28 December.

Kumar, Nagesh. 2008. ‘Averting BOP Crisis. *The Economic Times*. 2 January

Kumar, Nagesh. 2009. ‘For an Asian financial architecture’. *The Economic Times*. 6 February 2009

Kumar, Nagesh. 2009. ‘Look inwards to mitigate the crisis’. *The Economic Times*. 6 March.

Mukherji, Indira Nath. 2009. ‘Pakistan in the grip of a major financial crisis’. *The Financial Express*. October 1.

Mukherji, Indira Nath. 2008. ‘Addressing the Unfinished Bimstec Agenda.’ *The Financial Express*, November 19, 2008.

## VII. Data and Information Centre

The Data and Information Centre of RIS has been functioning as a well stocked-up-to-date library on literature related to issues such as the world economy, international trade, world trading system, international monetary and financial system, South-South economic cooperation including regional economic cooperation schemes like SAARC, ASEAN, IOR-ARC, North-South cooperation, capital flows, FDI, technology transfers and MNCs, technological capacity building, agriculture and food security, new technologies such as IT and biotechnology, environment and sustainable development, etc.

The Data and Information Centre caters not only to the research staff of the RIS but also to researchers, policy makers, etc. from the government, academic, business and industry circles.

The Centre has a large collection of research material which has been growing constantly. It has been enriched by not so easily available publications, i.e. occasional papers/working papers/reprints/reports, unpublished documents, etc. obtained with the help of networking exercises with the national and international organizations/institutions. It has a fair collection of electronic documents and is equipped with

Internet facilities. RIS has introduced Delnet (Delhi Library Network) services for acquiring references and ascertaining the availability of the documents and journals in Delhi libraries.

### **RIS Online Documentation Centres**

In order to facilitate the dissemination of RIS research outputs the online RIS website has been kept up to date. Research Reports, Policy Briefs, Discussion Papers, conference reports, journals and newsletters, and op-ed articles contributed by RIS faculty can be downloaded by users anytime. The site is also registered with various search engines. The RIS website is visited by an increasing number of visitors from India and different countries across the globe. An indication of growing popularity of the institute among its peers and its website can be had from the fact that most of the visitors come directly to the site than those being referred by search engines. The other website hosted by RIS, viz. [www.newasiaforum.org](http://www.newasiaforum.org) is a dedicated website for promoting regional economic cooperation in Asia. This website pools together resources and links from all over the world on subjects other than RIS studies. It has also received a large number of successful hits.



# VIII. Human Resources



**Dr. Biswajit Dhar,**  
*Ph.D. (JNU)*

**Director-General** (Since 14 May 2009)  
*Specialisation:* Trade and development issues; international finance; intellectual property rights, traditional knowledge, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity; agriculture; and technical standards and food safety regulations, trade and environment.



**Dr. Nagesh Kumar,**  
*Ph.D. (Delhi School of Economics)*

**Director-General** (till 10 May 2009)  
*Specialisation:* FDI and technology transfers, industrial and technology development policies, world trading system, regional economic integration, economic reforms and development, knowledge-based industries and development, global economic governance.

## Faculty



**Dr. Rajesh Mehta,** *Ph.D. (Delhi School of Economics)*

**Senior Fellow**

*Specialisation:* WTO, trade policy reforms, regional trading blocs, patterns and determinants of trade flows, forecasting, trade and development, tariff and non-tariff barriers.



**Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas,**  
*Ph.D. (National Law School University, Bangalore)*

**Associate Fellow**

*Specialisation:* IPRs and global trade.



**Dr. S.K. Mohanty,** *Ph.D. (Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research)*

**Senior Fellow**

*Specialisation:* WTO issues, regional trading arrangements, human development and social sector issues, economic reforms, food security and productivity analysis, services sector.



**Dr. Gurpreet Singh Bhatia,** *Ph.D. (National University of Singapore)*

**Associate Fellow**

*Specialisation:* Industrial economics and competitiveness



**Dr. Ram Upendra Das,** *Ph.D. (JNU)*

**Senior Fellow**

*Specialisation:* Regional economic cooperation; rules of origin; trade, growth and technology; labour market implications of economic reforms and the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.



**Dr. Anshuman Gupta,** *Ph.D. (J.N.U.)*

**Visiting Associate Fellow**

*Specialisation:* International trade and finance



**Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi,** *Ph.D. (Agra)*

**Senior Fellow** (on leave till 30 May 2010)

*Specialisation:* National innovation system and biotechnology, biodiversity conservation, intellectual property regime and indigenous knowledge system, food security, trade and standards.



**Ms. Kasturi Das,** *M.Phil (JNU)*

**Consultant**

*Specialisation:* Climate change and WTO issues



**Dr. Prabir De,** *Ph.D. (Jadavpur)*

**Fellow**

*Specialisation:* Trade and transport, regional economics, and regional economic cooperation.



**Mr. Reji K. Joseph,** *M.Phil (JNU)*

**Consultant**

*Specialisation:* Intellectual Property Rights and WTO issues, pharmaceutical industry and innovations in agriculture.



**Dr. Beena Pandey,** *Ph.D. (Jamia Millia Islamia)*

**Research Associate**

*Specialisation:* Social sector, gender empowerment and development issues.



**Mr. Priyadarshi Dash,**  
*M.Phil.(IIT, Bombay)*  
**Research Associate**  
*Specialisation: Macroeconomics and international finance.*



**Dr. U.S. Rana,**  
*Ph.D (HNB Garhwal University)*  
**Research Analyst**  
*Specialisation: International trade and development, and regional trading blocs.*



**Mrs. Pooja Agarwal,** *M.A.Economics (Delhi School of Economics)*  
**Research Analyst (till 24 May 2009)**  
*Specialisation: International trade.*



**Mr. Sayan Samanta,** *M.A.Economics (JNU)*  
**Research Analyst (till 26 August 2009)**  
*Specialisation: Development economics and econometrics*



**Ms. Pragya Jain**  
*M.B.E.(Delhi University)*  
**Research Assistant**



**Ms. Swati Saluja**  
*M.A. Economics (Delhi School of Economics)*  
**Research Assistant**



**Ms. Menka Chandiramani**  
*M.A. Economics (Delhi School of Economics)*  
**Research Assistant**



**Mr. Jagdish Kumar**  
*M.A. Economics (Delhi School of Economics)*  
**Research Assistant**



**Ms. Sangeeta Ghosh**  
*M.A. Economics (JNU)*  
**Research Assistant**

## Advisers/Consultants



**Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala,** *Ph.D. (Manchester)*  
**Distinguished Fellow**  
**Specialisation:** Macro-modelling, Macro-economic management, regional economic cooperation, pension system reforms, foreign aid for development and development policy paradigm.



**Dr. I.N. Mukherji,** *Ph.D.(Patna)*  
**Senior Consultant**  
**Specialisation:** Regional economic cooperation in South Asia, international trade and development

## Adjunct Senior Fellows



**Prof. Mukul Asher,**  
*Professor, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore.*



**Dr. Manmohan Agarwal,**  
*Professor, Centre for International Governance Innovation, University of Waterloo, Canada*



**Dr. Amrita Narlikar,**  
*International Political Economy at the Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge, UK.*

## Adjunct Fellows



**Dr. Kevin P. Gallagher**, *Professor, Department of International Relations, Boston University; Senior Associate, GDAE, Tufts University.*



**Dr. Ramkishan S. Rajan**, *Associate Professor, School of Public Policy, George Mason University, Washington D.C.*



**Dr. Suma Athreye**, *Reader, Brunel Business School, Brunel University, Uxbridge*



**Dr. Srividhya Ragavan**, *Associate Professor of Law, University of Oklahoma College of Law, Norman, Oklahoma*

## Adjunct Researchers



**Dr. Rahul Sen**, *Lecturer in Economics, Business Economics Department, Auckland University, New Zealand*



**Dr. Alka Chadha**, *Lecturer, National University of Singapore*

## Research Interns

**Ms. Priyamvada Gupta**

(April 2009 to July 2009)

**Ms. Aditi Singhal**

(April 2009 to July 2009)

**Ms Sonia Sharma**

(April 2009 to July 2009)

**Ms. Sanghamitra Mukherje**

(May 2009 to June 2009)

**Ms. Pilu Chander Das**

(June 2009 to July 2009)

**Mr. Mohit Singhi**

(May 2009 to July 2009)

**Mr. Rajiv Parasher**

(May 2009 to July 2009)

**Ms. Tulsipriya Rajkumari**

(May 2009 to July 2009)

## Other Staff Members

### **Lt. Col. (Retd.) Bharat Panwar**

*Finance & Administrative Officer*

### **DG Office**

Shri Jagan Nath Makhija, *OSD*

Shri Sanjeev Sharma, *Pers. Assistant*

### **Publications & Data and Information Centre**

Shri Tish Kumar Malhotra, *Publications Officer*

Mrs. Sarita Kapoor, *Documentation Officer*

### **Information Technology/Databases Unit**

Mrs. Sushma Bhat, *Computer Programmer*

Shri C.S. Puri, *Computer Programmer*

Mrs. Poonam Malhotra, *Data Entry Operator*

### **Finance & Administration**

Shri V. Krishnamani, *Accounts Officer*

Shri D.P. Kala, *Desk Officer*

Shri N.N. Krishnan, *Private Secretary*

Mrs. Sheela Malhotra, *Pers. Assistant*

Shri Ramesh Chand, *Administrative Assistant (Programmes) (on leave)*

Shri Harkesh, *Dispatch Clerk*

Mrs. Anu Bisht, *Receptionist*

### **Research Support**

Ms. Kiran Wagh, *Private Secretary*

Mrs. Sujata Taneja, *Pers. Assistant*

Shri Surender Kumar, *Jr. Pers. Assistant (on leave)*

Ms. Ritu Parnami, *Stenographer*

Mrs. Bindu Gambhir, *Stenographer*

### **Project Support**

Shri Sachin Singhal *Graphic Designer*

Ms. Sushila, *Jr. Library Assistant*

Ms. Jyoti Goel, *Jr. Library Assistant*

Shri Satya Pal Singh Rawat, *Computer Maintenance Technician*

Shri Anil Gupta, *LDC*

Shri Surjit, *LDC*

Shri Piyush Verma, *LDC*

Shri H. H. Naqvi, *Assistant (Accounts)*

**Support Staff:** Shri Satyavir Singh (Staff Car Driver), Shri Balwan, Shri Pradeep, Shri J.B. Thakuri, Shri Raju and Shri Raj Kumar



*Other Staff Members with Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS and Lt. Col. (Retd.) Bharat Panwar, Finance & Administrative Officer, RIS.*





# IX. Financial Statements

**THAKUR, VAIDYANATH AIYAR & CO.**

Chartered Accountants  
New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai  
Patna, Hyderabad and Chandigarh

221-223, Deen Dayal Marg, New Delhi – 110002

Phones: 23236958-60, 23237772

Fax: 23230831

E-mail: [tvand@vsnl.com](mailto:tvand@vsnl.com)

[tvande@rediffmail.com](mailto:tvande@rediffmail.com)

**Auditor's Report**

We have audited the attached Financial Statements comprising the Balance Sheet of **Research and Information System for Developing Countries**, New Delhi as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 and also the Income and Expenditure Account of the Society for the year ended on that date.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conduct our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We report that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- ii) The said accounts are in agreement with the books of accounts maintained by the Society.
- iii) In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Society as far as appears from our examination of the books.
- iv) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts subject to accounting policies and notes to the accounts given in Schedule 7 and **subject to Note No. 3 regarding non-execution of registration deed in favour of RIS; Note No. 4 regarding provision for balance 60% arrears not made in the books of account (amount not ascertained) and our separate report dated 30<sup>th</sup> September 2009 addressed to the Members of the Governing Council**, give a true and fair view.
  - a) in case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009; and
  - b) in the case Income and Expenditure Account, of the surplus for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.

For **Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
**(K.N. Gupta)**  
Partner  
M. No. 09169

Place: New Delhi

Date: 30.09.2009

**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**(A Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860)**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2009**

PARTICULARS	SCHEDULE	AS AT 31.3.2009 Rs.	AS AT 31.3.2008 Rs.
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND	1	62405193.94	42115544.42
ASSET FUND (ASSETS CREATED OUT OF GRANT-IN-AID FROM GOI)	} 2	24811871.00	26273582.00
ASSET FUND (ASSETS CREATED OUT OF VARIOUS SPONSORED PROJECTS-(Non-FCRA)		951738.00	1126820.00
ASSET FUND (ASSETS CREATED OUT OF VARIOUS SPONSORED PROJECTS-(FCRA)		492134.00	21241.00
<b>UNSPENT BALANCES</b>			
A. SPONSORED PROJECTS AS PER SCHEDULE ATTACHED (NON-FCRA)	} 3	8952698.00	8080742.00
B. SPONSORED PROJECTS AS PER SCHEDULE ATTACHED (FCRA)		7312637.00	9754771.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (Non-FCRA)	4	5779458.00	2723259.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>110705729.94</b>	<b>90095959.42</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
FIXED ASSETS (ASSETS CREATED OUT OF GRANT-IN-AID FROM GOI)	} 5	24811871.00	26273582.00
FIXED ASSETS (ASSETS CREATED OUT OF VARIOUS SPONSORED PROJECTS) - Non-FCRA		951738.00	1126820.00
FIXED ASSETS (ASSETS CREATED OUT OF VARIOUS SPONSORED PROJECTS) - FCRA		492134.00	21241.00
<b>AMOUNT RECOVERABLE</b>			
A. SPONSORED PROJECTS AS PER SCHEDULE ATTACHED (NON-FCRA)	} 3	6610869.00	3532579.00
B. SPONSORED PROJECTS AS PER SCHEDULE ATTACHED (FCRA)		2576428.00	-
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, AND ADVANCES, ETC. (NON-FCRA)	} 6	38421199.97	31737988.23
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, AND ADVANCES, ETC. (FCRA)		36841489.97	27403749.19
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>110705729.94</b>	<b>90095959.42</b>
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS	7		

Schedule 1 to 13 form an integral part of Accounts.

Subject to our report of even date.  
Examined and found correct.

for Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
K. N. Gupta  
(Partner)  
Regn.No. 9169

Sd/-  
Fin. & Admn. Officer

Sd/-  
Director General

New Delhi  
Dated: 30.09.2009

**Schedule 1**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Research and Development Fund as at 31-3-2009**

As at 31-3-2008 Rs.		Rs.	As at 31-3-2009 Rs.
33935122.00	Balance brought forward at the beginning of the year		42115544.42
	Add: Surplus for the year transferred from Income and Expenditure Account:		
3617672.64	Non-FCRA	5833346.74	
4562749.78	FCRA	14456302.78	20289649.52
<b>42115544.42</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>62405193.94</b>

**Schedule 2**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Schedule of Fixed Assets Fund as at 31st March 2009**

As at 31.3.2008 Rs.			As at 31.3.2009 Rs.
	<b>A. Fixed Asset Fund – Out of grant-in-aid received from Government of India</b>		
27569543	Balance brought forward at the beginning of the year	26273582	
784561	Add: Fixed assets addition during the year	456769	
28354104		26730351	
	Less Sold/Return off during the year	6207	
		26724144	
2080522	Less: Depreciation for the year	1912273	
<b>26273582</b>		<b>24811871</b>	<b>24811871</b>
	<b>B. Fixed Asset Fund – Out of sponsored projects (Non-FCRA)</b>		
1334771	Balance brought forward from last year	1126820	
-	Add: Fixed Assets addition during the year	-	
1334771		1126820	
207951	Less: Depreciation for the year	175082	<b>951738</b>
<b>1126820</b>		<b>951738</b>	
<b>27400402</b>	<b>Total (A + B)</b>		<b>25763609</b>
	<b>C. Fixed Asset Fund – Out of sponsored projects (FCRA)</b>		
-	Balance brought forward from last year	21241	
24990	Add: Fixed Assets addition during the year	515255	
24990		536496	
	Less: Sold/Return Off	900	
		535596	
3749	Less: Depreciation for the year	43462	<b>492134</b>
21241			
<b>27421643</b>	<b>Total (A + B + C)</b>		<b>26255743</b>



**Schedule 3**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Statement of Sponsored Project as at 31-3-2009**  
**A. SCHEDULE OF SPONSORED PROJECTS AS AT 31.3.2009 (NON-FCRA)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance brought forward as at 1-4-2008	Balance Recoverable as at 1-4-2008	Grant received during the year transferred to Project A/c	Expnd. Incurred during the year	Amount refunded to the sponsoring agency	Amount Transferred on completion of Projects to Income & Expenditure Account	Unspent balance carried forward as at 31-3-2009	Balance recoverable as at 31-3-2009
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	CPPRI: Implimentation on WTO Tariff on Paper Industry	858778.00			2587.00		856191.00		
2	MEA - ITEC - Fellowship Programme 2003-2004		597987.00						597987.00
3	MEA ITEC Fellowship Programme 2005-2006	147221.00						147221.00	
4	MOC: Study on India, Malaysia JSG for CECA			600000.00			600000.00		
5	ICSSR: Visiting Fellowship Programme	24651.00						24651.00	
6	MoC: Study on Indo-Mauritius FTA	11217.00					11217.00		
7	MEA: ITEC Fellowship Programme 2004-2005		94244.00						94244.00
8	IFPRI: The Structure of Indian Seed Industry		287674.00						287674.00
9	MOC: Tariff Performance (GSTP)	433527.00			8589.00			424938.00	
10	RIS/SACEPS Workshop, ADB	57501.00						57501.00	
11	MOC - Study on Prospects of Making India's Mfg. Sector Export-oriented	2138816.00			250482.00			1888334.00	
12	MOC - India's Trade in Audio-Visual Services under GATs	82000.00						82000.00	
13	MoC - Non-Agriculture Market Access Study in WTO Development Round Negoation-II	21434.00		282000.00	27110.00		276324.00		
14	MOC: Rule of Origin from ASEAN India and FTA	20550.00						20550.00	
15	MOC: Study relating to Tariff Concession with Korea	128781.00			74344.00			54437.00	
16	MOC: Analysis of Eco. Implication on Afghanistan Membership in SAFTA	161261.00			33135.00			128126.00	
17	MOC: Regional cooperation for Infrastructure Finance in Asia		24684.00		26714.00				51398.00
18	MOC: Study on SPCU India MERCOSUR On Trade and Investment	620367.00			13701.00			606666.00	

19	MOC: India Pakistan Trade in Economic Relation	38242.00		273826.00				235584.00
20	MOC: Trade and Investment with China	83060.00					83060.00	
21	MEA: Delegation to China	225000.00					225000.00	
22	UNDP/UNOPS: South South Development Cooperation	351215.00					351215.00	
23	MEA: ITEC Fellowship Programme 2006-2007	299407.00						299407.00
24	EU: Geonomics and Benefit Sharing among Developing Countries	469059.00	1651504.00	1058394.00			124051.00	
25	ADB: Economic Cooperation between East and South Asia	315342.00						315342.00
26	MEA : India Brazil South Africa Workshop			971825.00				971825.00
27	MOC: Financial Support for CEPA Meeting		253420.00	253420.00				
28	CW: Study on Brazil, China and India at WTO	2278881.00		359497.00		1919384.00		
29	ADB: Potential for Trade in Services under SAFTA Agreement	431996.00	1201735.00	740340.00		29399.00		
30	ICGEB/WB/Moef: Capacity Building on Biosafety	387399.00		53729.00		333670.00		
31	MEA: ITEC Fellowship Programme 2007-2008	965701.00	19431.00	5612.00				951882.00
32	Moef: Biosafety Capacity Building	10841.00				10841.00		
33	IDRC South South Collaboration in Genomics	3500.00	3500.00					
34	MOC: Study on India-Indonesia JSG on FTA	42985.00		40509.00				83494.00
35	Uclan: Study on Pharma Innovation P-2		2553187.00	90589.00		2462598.00		
36	UNESCO (ABDR)		16904.00	7445.00		9459.00		
37	UNESCO /DBT: 4th ABD Conference - Nepal		273616.00	916788.00				643172.00
38	MEA: ITEC Fellowship Programme 2008-2009			1555561.00				1555561.00
39	CWS: Study on India Africa Economic Partnership			209170.00				209170.00
40	MOC: Study on FTA between India, Newzealand			89882.00				89882.00
41	CWS: Capacity Building in Trade and Gender		2513000.00	240650.00		2272350.00		
42	ADB: Emerging Asian Regional Conference			175130.00				175130.00
43	CWS: High Level Conference on Financial Crisis in Global Economic Development		713500.00	713500.00				
44	MOC: Indo Australia JSG on FTA			29488.00				29488.00
45	EC:FP7-NIB Project			1975.00				1975.00
46	MOC: Study on Non-Agricultural Market Access in WTO-III			17654.00				17654.00
<b>Total A</b>		<b>8080742.00</b>	<b>3532579.00</b>	<b>10081797.00</b>	<b>8241646.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4046485.00</b>	<b>8952698.00</b>
								<b>6610869.00</b>

**Schedule 3**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**B. SCHEDULE OF SPONSORED PROJECTS (FCRA) AS AT 31-3-2009**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance brought forward as at 1-4-2008	Balance Recoverable as at 1-4-2008	Grant received during the year transferred to Project A/c	Expenditure Incurred during the year	Amount refunded to the sponsoring agency	Amount to be Transferred on completion to R&D Fund as at 31-3-2009	Unspent balance carried forward as at 31-3-2009	Balance recoverable as at 31-3-2009
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Regional Conference on the Agenda for WTO Hong Kong (IUCN)	181784.00	-	-	-	-	-	181784.00	-
2	ERIA/ADB High Level Conference on Financial Crisis Global Economic Governance and Development	-	-	977776.00	1363179.00	-	-	-	385403.00
3	Towards an Asian Economic Community: The way forward 2007-08 (SPF)	1850695.00	-	202650.00	114704.00	-	1938641.00	-	-
4	International Food Safety Regulation and Processed Food Exports (ACIAR)	784359.00	-	-	15085.00	-	-	769274.00	-
5	SADC: Building Capacity Through South-South Cooperation	3284225.00	-	-	24000.00	-	-	3260225.00	-
6	Analysis of Industrial Agglomeration Industrial Clustering (JETRO)	499409.00	-	228580.00	172324.00	-	555665.00	-	-
7	International Infrastructure Development in East Asia (JETRO)	1078988.00	-	139092.00	230.00	-	1217850.00	-	-
8	Study on Policy Research and Dialogues (The Ford Foundation)	-	-	7300161.00	193578.00	-	7106583.00	-	-
9	Capacity Building Programme (JETRO)	18620.00	-	801519.00	334377.00	-	485762.00	-	-
10	CEPEA Meeting (JETRO)	1018845.00	-	-	984886.00	-	33959.00	-	-
11	Study on South-South Cooperation in Genomics Innovations (University of Toronto)	1037846.00	-	-	292023.00	-	-	745823.00	-
12	Towards an Asian Economic Community: The way forward 2008-09 (SPF)	-	-	3297400.00	941869.00	-	-	2355531.00	-
13	Capacity Building Programme on GRECI (ERIA)	-	-	2566216.00	3798063.00	-	-	-	1231847.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9754771.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>15513394.00</b>	<b>8234318.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11338460.00</b>	<b>7312637.00</b>	<b>1617250.00</b>
	Amount Receivable from Main A/c								959178.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9754771.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>15513394.00</b>	<b>8234318.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11338460.00</b>	<b>7312637.00</b>	<b>2576428.00</b>

**Schedule 4**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Current Liabilities and Provisions as at 31-03-2009**

As at 31-3-2008 Rs.		As at 31-3-2009 Rs.
	<b>A. Current Liabilities</b>	
3752	Sundry Creditors	3752
15000	Stale Cheques	41267
-	Amount Payable	959328
	<b>B. Provisions</b>	
2599966	Expenses Payable	4609756
66292	Audit Fee Payable	125000
21065	PF and Leave Salary Contribution payable	21065
17078	Pension payable	17078
106	LIC Premium	212
-	TDS Payable	2000
<b>2723259</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5779458</b>

**Schedule 5**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Schedule of Fixed Assets as at 31-3-2009**

Particulars	Balance as at 1-4-2008	Add during the Year	Sold/Written during the Year	Total	Rate of Depreciation	Depression during the Year	Balance as at 31-3-2009
	1	2	3	4(1 + 2 + 3) = 4	5	6	7
<b>A1 Building</b>							
Office space at IHC inclusive interior work	20851962	-	-	20851962	5%	1042598	19809364
<b>Total A1</b>	<b>20851962</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20851962</b>		<b>1042598</b>	<b>19809364</b>
<b>A2 Fixed Assets</b>							
<b>Assets created out of Grant-in-Aid from Government of India</b>							
Computer Hardware	2009682	-	-	2009682	15%	301452	1708230
Microfisch Reader Printer	44755	-	-	44755	15%	6713	38042
Motor Car	98031	-	-	98031	20%	19606	78425
Furniture and Fixtures	581026	146511	-	727537	10%	72501	655036
Office Equipments	881558	132888	2000	1012446	15%	145752	866694
Library Books	1260982	177370	4207	1434145	20%	269092	1165053
Interior (Furniture & Fixtures)	545586	-	-	545586	10%	54559	491027
<b>Total A2</b>	<b>5421620</b>	<b>456769</b>	<b>6207</b>	<b>5872182</b>		<b>869675</b>	<b>5002507</b>
<b>Total of A1 + A2</b>	<b>26273582</b>	<b>456769</b>	<b>6207</b>	<b>26724144</b>		<b>1912273</b>	<b>24811871</b>
<b>B1 Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)</b>							
Computer Hardware	886689	-	-	886689	15%	133003	753686
Office Equipments	41313	-	-	41313	15%	6197	35116
Word Perfect (PCL)	4369	-	-	4369	15%	655	3714
Furniture and Fixtures	23150	-	-	23150	10%	2315	20835
Fax Machine	26961	-	-	26961	15%	4044	22917
Library Books	144338	-	-	144338	20%	28868	115470
<b>Total B1</b>	<b>1126820</b>			<b>1126820</b>		<b>175082</b>	<b>951738</b>
<b>B2 Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects (FCRA)</b>							
Mobile Phone	21241	23555	900	43896	15%	6584	37312
Laptop (Computer Hardware)	-	491700	-	491700	15%	36878	454822
<b>Total B2</b>	<b>21241</b>	<b>515255</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>535596</b>		<b>43462</b>	<b>492134</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>27421643</b>	<b>972024</b>	<b>7107</b>	<b>28386560</b>		<b>2130817</b>	<b>26255743</b>
<b>A1 + A2 + B1 + B2</b>							
<b>Previous Year</b>	<b>28904314</b>	<b>809551</b>		<b>29713865</b>		<b>2292222</b>	<b>27421643</b>



**Schedule 6**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**A. CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES, ETC. AS AT 31-03-2009 (NON-FCRA)**

As at 31-3-2008 Rs.		Rs.	As at 31-3-2009 Rs.
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
3571.00	1. Cash in Hand		205.00
742656.00	2. Cheques in hand		8500000.00
	3. Bank Balances		
	a) With Scheduled Banks: Andhra Bank	1027.00	
19430785.00	in Fixed Deposit Account	21131760.84	
2431820.33	in Savings Account /Auto Sweep Deposit	5925093.21	
7436000.00			27057881.05
50825.00	b) Postage stamps and balance in franking machine		48599.00
	<b>LOANS, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS</b>		
	<b>(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)</b>		
	1) Advances		
49515.00	a) Staffs	263457.00	
125354.00	b) Others	16836.00	
90028.00	2) Vehicle Loans - staff	68504.00	
624761.00	3) Pre-paid expenses	479734.00	
664924.90	4) Interest Accrued	1898235.92	
13500.00	5) Security Deposit	13500.00	
74248.00	6) TDS Receivable	74248.00	2814514.92
<b>31737988.23</b>	<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>38421199.97</b>

**Schedule 6**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**B. CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES, ETC. AS AT 31-03-2009 (FCRA)**

As at 31-3-2008 Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	As at 31-3-2009 Rs.
	<b>Bank Balances</b>		
	Cash in Hand		4443.00
24000000.00	In Deposit Account with Bank of India		32302367.72
3387092.19	In Auto Sweep/ Saving Account with Bank of India		4515964.25
	<b>Advances (Others)</b>		
	Balance brought forward at beginning of the year	8427.00	
<u>8427.00</u>	Add: Advance paid during the year	10485.00	
		18912.00	
	Less: Amount recovered during the year	8427.00	10485.00
8230.00	TDS Receivable		8230.00
<b>27403749.19</b>	<b>Total B</b>		<b>36841489.97</b>

**Schedule 7**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Accounting policies and Notes forming part of accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009**

**A. Accounting Policies**

1. The financial statements had been prepared on accrual basis except for royalty income and interest on loan to staff, which is accounted for on receipt basis.
2. Fixed assets are accounted for on historical cost basis. Assets created out of grant-in-aid from Government of India and out of various sponsored projects are charged directly to the respective Grant-in-Aid Account and are simultaneously transferred to Assets Fund Account for keeping physical and financial control over them.
3. As per the guidelines of the Director-General Comptroller of Accounts, depreciation has been provided on fixed assets as per Diminishing Value Method at the rates worked out by the Administration Department, RIS for the year 2001-2002 and onwards. No arrears of depreciation have, however, been provided in the books of accounts. From the year 2006-2007 depreciation on building has been provided @ 5% on WDV as against, 2% till the year 2005-2006.
4. Investments are kept in fixed deposits with the Banks and have accordingly been shown at cost.

**Retirement Benefits of Employees**

- a) The Society is having an independent Provident Fund Trust for the employees approved by the Government of India under Contributory Provident Fund Act 1925 and duly notified in the Gazette. Employer's Contribution at the rate of 10 per cent of the basic pay towards Provident Fund is remitted to the Trust Fund account on monthly basis.
- b) RIS is having LIC's Group Leave Encashment Scheme Policy for its staff for which annual premium is paid to LIC on annual basis.
- c) RIS is having LIC's Group Gratuity Scheme for its employees for which an annual premium worked out on actuarial basis and is remitted to LIC on annual basis.
- d) RIS has taken a Mediclaim Policy Arogyadan Mediclaim Scheme offered by Andhra Bank in cooperation with United India Insurance Company to cover the hospitalization cost upto Rs. 1 lakh for self and family members.
- e) RIS has taken a Personal Accidental Policy on account of Accident and Death for its staff members with a sum assured of Rs. 1.00 + 2.00 lakhs.

**Projects**

- a) Only direct expenses related to the project are charged to the project. Expenditure in respect of telephone, electricity, maintenance charges payable to India Habitat Centre and other common office expenses are not allocated to projects.

**Notes**

1. An Ad-hoc provision of Rs.6 lakhs has been made during the year 2008-2009 (cumulative Rs. 26,00,000/- as on 31-3-2009) for replacement of common fixed assets, which are being built by IHC on self-financing basis, have been made in the books of accounts.
2. No provision for ground rent has been made in the books of accounts for making payment to India Habitat Centre pending finalization of the plinth area.
3. Registration Deed in respect of office space at IHC in favour of the Society is yet to be executed.
4. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified to make them comparable with current year's figures.

Place: New Delhi  
Dated: 30.09.2009

**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**(A Society Registered Under The Societies Registration Act of 1860)**  
**Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2009**

INCOME	Schedule	Current Year Amount (Rs.)	Previous Year Amount (Rs.)
Grant-in-aid received from Ministry of External Affairs		26000000.00	17500000.00
Grants/Fees transferred to meet expenditure on sponsored projects (Non-FCRA) and (FCRA)		16990319.00	12660103.00
Amount Transferred from Sponsored Projects (Excess amount transferred on completion of projects)	3	15384945.00	6467478.42
Income from Royalty, Publications etc.		71791.28	194330.23
Interest Earned:			
On Term Deposits - FCRA		2887339.55	-
On Term Deposits - Non-FCRA		1833218.38	431558.90
On Savings Accounts/Auto Sweep A/c - Non-FCRA		245878.08	992585.52
On Savings Accounts/Auto Sweep A/c - FCRA		230503.23	331023.86
On Loans Employees/Staff - Non-FCRA		-	5180.00
Other Miscellaneous Income Non-FCRA		9818.00	94206.49
Transfer to Assets Fund (Depreciation on Fixed Assets acquired out of Grant-in-Aid from Government of India/Sponsored Projects)	2	2130817.00	2292222.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>65784629.52</b>	<b>40968688.42</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Programme Expenses	8	16475964.00	12635113.00
Establishment Expenses	9	19092760.00	10514665.00
Other Administrative Expenses	10	6830522.00	6536715.00
Expenses Incurred on Purchase of Fixed Assets transferred to Assets Fund(Non FCRA & FCRA)	5	964917.00	809551.00
Depreciation on Fixed Assets acquired out of Grant-in-Aid from Government of India/Sponsored Projects	5	2130817.00	2292222.00
Surplus transferred to Research and Development Fund	1	20289649.52	8180422.42
<b>Total</b>		<b>65784629.52</b>	<b>40968688.42</b>

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS 7**

Schedule 1 to 13 form an integral part of Accounts.

Subject to our report of even date.  
Examined and found correct.

for Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
K. N. Gupta  
(Partner)  
Regn.No. 9169

Sd/-  
Fin. & Admn. Officer

Sd/-  
Director General

New Delhi  
Dated: 30.09.2009

**Schedule 8**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Programme Expenses for the year ended 31st March 2009**

S. Particulars No.	Current Year			Previous Year		
	Expenses incurred out of Grant/Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA) Amount (Rs.)	Expenses incurred out of Grant/Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA) Amount (Rs.)	Consolidated Total Amount (Rs.)	Expenses incurred out of Grants/Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA) Amount (Rs.)	Expenses incurred out of Grants/Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA) Amount (Rs.)	Consolidated Total Amount (Rs.)
1 Salaries and Wages	1884599.00	405511.00	2290110.00	1911397.00	196855.00	2108252.00
2 Consultancy Charges	240000.00	-	240000.00	661785.00	-	661785.00
3 Allowances and Bonus	-	-	-	8784.00	-	8784.00
4 Staff Welfare Expenses (Medical Facility)	18290.00	-	18290.00	21572.00	-	21572.00
5 Bank Charges	2515.00	4560.00	7075.00	5357.00	1201.00	6558.00
6 Expenses on Seminar/Workshops	2716087.00	2486974.00	5203061.00	2306030.00	1402726.00	3708756.00
7 Hospitality Expenses	74533.00	841.00	75374.00	107703.00	10459.00	118162.00
8 Postage Telephone & Communication Charges	36512.00	-	36512.00	59086.00	-	59086.00
9 Printing & Stationary	18157.00	-	18157.00	9060.00	-	9060.00
10 Publication Expenses	12015.00	9000.00	21015.00	226261.00	87227.00	313488.00
11 <b>Auditors Remuneration</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Audit Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Certification Work	-	20225.00	20225.00	-	16854.00	16854.00
12 Seminar and Conferences Abroad	916788.00	-	916788.00	119636.00	-	119636.00
13 Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	760977.00	1175417.00	1936394.00	691830.00	633476.00	1325306.00
14 Training Programme	1561173.00	4131790.00	5692963.00	1428299.00	2729515.00	4157814.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8241646.00</b>	<b>8234318.00</b>	<b>16475964.00</b>	<b>7556800.00</b>	<b>5078313.00</b>	<b>12635113.00</b>

**Schedule 9**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Establishment Expenses for the year ended 31st March 2009**  
**Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA**

S. No.	Particulars	Current Year (Rs.)	Previous Year (Rs.)
A	Salaries and Wages	16204512	9237516
B	Consultancy Charges	-	-
C	Allowances and Bonus	132830	67704
D	RIS Provident Fund Contribution	1000724	481205
<b>E</b>	<b>Contribution to Other Fund</b>		
1)	Leave Encashment Premium	523022	187368
2)	RIS Benevolent Fund Contribution	50000	50000
3)	RIS Group Gratuity Scheme	527378	184192
F	Staff Welfare Expenses (Medical Facility)	410348	295676
	Staff Welfare Expenses (Others)	243946	11004
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19092760</b>	<b>10514665</b>



**Schedule 10**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Other Administrative Expenses out of core grant from MEA for the year ended 31st March 2009**

S. No.	Particulars	Current Year (Rs.)	Previous Year (Rs.)
1	Bank Charges	5645.00	6961.00
2	Electricity and Power	114153.00	97504.00
3	Membership Fee of other organisation	42426.00	39560.00
4	Expenses on Seminar/Workshops	82762.40	70353.00
5	Hospitality Expenses	194892.00	145429.00
6	Insurance of Office Equipment	24581.00	24821.00
7	Leave Travel Concession	57836.00	17402.00
8	Liveries	13308.00	6158.00
9	Maintenance Charges IHC	1215536.00	1080476.00
10	Maintenance of Office Equipment	140719.00	113823.00
11	Maintenance of Office Premises	20439.00	892668.00
12	Office Expenses	62872.00	52089.00
13	Postage Telephone and Communication Charges	948455.00	834301.00
14	Printing Stationery and Photocopy charges	386631.60	298408.00
15	Publication Expenses	772329.00	768598.00
16	Rates and Taxes	261923.00	261923.00
17	<b>Auditors Remuneration</b>		
	a) Audit fee and Certification work	166573.00	64157.00
18	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	306637.00	106253.00
19	Subscription Expenses	219118.00	310996.00
20	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	611618.00	384401.00
21	Vehicles Repairs and Maintenance including Petrol	269288.00	216780.00
22	Maintenance and Repairs-Computer including Software	167478.00	66489.00
23	Advertising and Publicity		41207.00
24	Insurance of Motor Car	4958.00	3636.00
25	Expenses on Fee	126212.00	32322.00
26	Provision for replacement of common fixed assets - IHC	600000.00	600000.00
27	Insurance Staff	14132.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6830522.00</b>	<b>6536715.00</b>

**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**(A Society Registered Under The Societies Registration Act Of 1860)**  
**Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 2009**

Receipts	Current Year		Previous Year		Current Year		Previous Year	
	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)
<b>I. Opening Balances as at 1.4.2008</b>								
a) Cash in hand (Non-FCRA)	3571.00	17666.00			17274997.00	10732169.00		
b) Bank Balances of India (Non-FCRA)					6469884.00	5861199.00		
i) Saving Account/Auto Sweep-Bank (Non-FCRA)	9867820.33	23436751.00			415467.00	796703.00		
ii) Saving Account/Auto Sweep-Bank of India (FCRA)	3387092.19	12153387.00			24160348.00	17390071.00		
iii) In Deposit account - Bank of India (FCRA)	24000000.00	187846.00						
iv) In Deposit accounts - Bank of India (Non-FCRA)	19430785.00	-						
v) Saving Account- Bank of India (Non FCRA & FCRA)	-	10130785.00			8241646.00	7538814.00		
vi) Cheques in Hand (Non-FCRA)	742656.00	-			-	-		
Postage Stamps in Hand (Non-FCRA)	50825.00	34462.00			-	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>57482749.52</b>	<b>45960897.00</b>						
					-	-		
					7719963.00	5078313.00		
					514355.00	24990.00		
<b>Total (II)</b>					<b>16475964.00</b>	<b>12642117.00</b>		
<b>III. Advances &amp; Deposits</b>								
Advances (Non-FCRA)					259707.00	171513.00		
Advances (FCRA)					10485.00	8427.00		
TDS Receivable (Non-FCRA)					-	39980.00		
TDS Receivable (FCRA)					-	2530.00		
<b>Total (III)</b>					<b>270192.00</b>	<b>222450.00</b>		
<b>IV. Stale Cheques as on 31-3-2009</b>								<b>60991.00</b>
A) From Ministry of External Affairs -GOI/26000000.00		17500000.00						
<b>Total A</b>	<b>26000000.00</b>	<b>17500000.00</b>						
B(i) From various Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	10081797.00	8962978.50						
B(ii) From various Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	15513394.00	13329095.92						
<b>Total B(i)+B(ii)</b>	<b>25595191.00</b>	<b>22292074.42</b>						
					205.00	3571.00		
					4443.00	-		
<b>III) Interest Received</b>								
a) Loans, Advances etc.(Non-FCRA)	-	5180.00			1027.00	-		
b) Interest on Savings Account/Autosweep (FCRA)	230503.23	331023.86			21131760.84	19430785.00		
c) Interest on FDRs (Non-FCRA)	599907.36	-			32302367.72	24000000.00		

d) Interest on FDRs (FCRA)	2887339.55	-	iv) Savings account / Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non-FCRA)	5925093.21	9867820.33
e) Interest on Savings Account/ Autosweep (Non-FCRA)	245851.08	992585.52	iv) Savings account /Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	4515964.25	3387092.19
f) Interest on SB Account (Non-FCRA) Andhra Bank	27.00		iv) Cheques in hand (Non-FCRA)	8500000.00	742656.00
<b>Total (III)</b>	<b>3963628.22</b>	<b>1328789.38</b>	c) Postage stamps in Hand (Non-FCRA)	48599.00	50825.00
			<b>Total (V)</b>	<b>72429460.02</b>	<b>57482749.52</b>
<b>IV) Other Income</b>					
i) Publication sales	11069.27	142163.00			
ii) Royalty	60722.01	52167.23			
iii) Misc. Income (Non-FCRA)	9818.00	94206.49			
iv) Misc Income (FCRA)	-	-			
<b>Total (IV)</b>	<b>81609.28</b>	<b>288536.72</b>			
<b>V) Other Receipts</b>					
i) Recovery of Loan/Advance (Non-FCRA)	108418.00	66779.00			
ii) Advances recovered from Staff (Non-FCRA)	69674.00	346302.00			
iii) Recovery of Loan/Advance (FCRA)	8427.00	-			
iv) Stale Cheques (Non-FCRA)	26267.00	15000.00			
<b>Total V</b>	<b>212786.00</b>	<b>428081.00</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>113335964.02</b>	<b>87798378.52</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>113335964.02</b>	<b>87798378.52</b>

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified to make them comparable with current year's figures.

Subject to our report of even date.  
Examined and found correct.

for Thakur, Vaidyanath Aiyar & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-  
K. N. Gupta  
(Partner)  
Regn.No. 9169

Sd/-  
Fin. & Admn. Officer

Sd/-  
Director General

New Delhi  
Dated: 30.09.2009

**Schedule 11**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Establishment Expenses**

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA Amount (Rs)	Previous Year Expenses incurred out of Core Grants from MEA Amount (Rs)
A)	Salaries and Wages	15427229	9234809
B)	Allowances and Bonus	206888	97308
C)	RIS Provident Fund Contribution	651093	481205
D)	<b>Contribution to other Fund</b>		
1)	Leave Encashment Fund	286132	203292
2)	RIS Benevolent Fund Contribution	50000	50000
3)	RIS Group Gratuity Scheme	89826	319890
E)	Staff Welfare Expenses (Medical Facility)	348237	334661
F)	Staff Welfare Expenses (Others)	215592	11004
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17274997</b>	<b>10732169</b>

**Schedule 12**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Administrative Expenses**

S.No.	Particulars	Current Year Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA Amount (Rs)	Previous Year Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA Amount (Rs)
1	Advertisement and Publicity	-	41207.00
2	Auditors Remuneration	107865.00	68539.00
3	Bank Charges	5645.00	6961.00
4	Electricity and Power	322124.00	-
5	Expenses on Fee	73979.00	100001.00
6	Expenses on Seminar/Workshops	82762.40	70353.00
7	Hospitality Expenses	199897.00	142987.00
8	Insurance	14132.00	-
9	Insurance of Motor Car	4958.00	3636.00
10	Insurance of Office Equipment	24190.00	24680.00
11	Leave Travel Concession	57836.00	17402.00
12	Liveries	13308.00	6158.00
13	Maintenance Charges IHC	1215536.00	1080476.00
14	Maintenance of Office Equipment	140995.00	119279.00
15	Maintenance of Office Premises	20439.00	892668.00
16	Maintenance and Repairs including Computer Software	244688.00	66489.00
17	Membership Fee of other Organisation	2836.00	51090.00
18	Office Expenses	62872.00	52773.00
19	Postage Telephone and Communication Charges	953292.00	845128.00
20	Printing, Stationary and Photocopy Charges	377964.60	321660.00
21	Publication Expenses	892047.00	632399.00
22	Rates and Taxes	261923.00	261923.00
23	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	297747.00	106253.00
24	Subscription Expenses	205703.00	343873.00
25	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	603581.00	402760.00
26	Vehicle repairs and Maintenance including Petrol	283564.00	202504.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6469884.00</b>	<b>5861199.00</b>



**Schedule 13**  
**Research and Information System for Developing Countries**  
**Programme Expenses for the year ended 31st March 2009**

S. Particulars No.	Current Year			Previous Year		
	Expenses incurred out of Grant/Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA) Amount (Rs.)	Expenses incurred out of Grant/Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA) Amount (Rs.)	Consolidated Total Amount (Rs.)	Expenses incurred out of Grants/Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA) Amount (Rs)	Expenses incurred out of Grants/Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA) Amount (Rs)	Consolidated Total Amount (Rs.)
1 Salaries and Wages	1884599.00	405511.00	2290110.00	1911397.00	196855.00	2108252.00
2 Consultancy Charges	240000.00	-	240000.00	661785.00	-	661785.00
3 Allowances and Bonus	-	-	-	8784.00	-	8784.00
4 Staff Welfare Expenses (Medical Facility)	18290.00	-	18290.00	21572.00	-	21572.00
5 Bank Charges	2515.00	4560.00	7075.00	5357.00	1201.00	6558.00
6 Expenses on Seminar/Workshops	2716087.00	2486974.00	5203061.00	2306030.00	1402726.00	3708756.00
7 Hospitality Expenses	74533.00	841.00	75374.00	107703.00	10459.00	118162.00
8 Postage Telephone & Communication Charges	36512.00	-	36512.00	59086.00	-	59086.00
9 Printing & Stationary	18157.00	-	18157.00	9060.00	-	9060.00
10 Publication Expenses	12015.00	9000.00	21015.00	226261.00	87227.00	313488.00
11 <b>Auditors Remuneration</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Audit Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Certification Work	-	20225.00	20225.00	-	16854.00	16854.00
12 Seminar and Conferences Abroad	916788.00	-	916788.00	101650.00	-	101650.00
13 Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	760977.00	1175417.00	1936394.00	691830.00	633476.00	1325306.00
14 Training Programme	1561173.00	4131790.00	5692963.00	1428299.00	2729515.00	4157814.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8241646.00</b>	<b>8234318.00</b>	<b>16475964.00</b>	<b>7538814.00</b>	<b>5078313.00</b>	<b>12617127.00</b>

# Non-tariff barriers pose hurdles for exporters

Page 1  
New Delhi, April 8

## India allows duty-free imports from poor African countries

5 April, 08

**By Urvashi Menon**  
u-menon@rediffmail.com

India has said it will permit duty-free imports from the least developed countries (LDCs), 34 of which are in Africa.

India has said it will permit duty-free imports from the least developed countries (LDCs), 34 of which are in Africa. The move is part of a broader effort to boost exports from these countries.

## Imports from Africa to become cheaper

Least developed countries get duty-free access to India

By REPORTERS  
New Delhi, 8 April

**A**SSERTING its role as an emerging global power, India today announced duty-free market access to all the 34 least developed countries (LDCs) in the world, including 34 of the world's poorest nations in Africa. With this move, India has joined the



Singh with Africa Union Chairman Z at the inaugural session of India-8, in New Delhi on Tuesday.

secretary general, Coordination of Indian Textile Industry (CITI).

In his address today, Singh also pledged to double India's aid to Africa from the current \$2.15 billion to \$4.3 billion and spend budgetary grants of \$500 million under the Aid to Africa plan in next five years.

However, going by the reactions of the audience, PM's announcement to increase the aid for African students from 1,100 to 1,600 each year in India's technical institutions seems to have made a major impact on relations with the continent.

Aha, India pledged to develop railways, information technology, telecommunications, roads and power generation in Africa in the public-private sector. "We will strengthen local capacities by creating regional and pan-African institutions of higher education, information technology, vocational education, research and development in industrial

## Duty-free market access offer for African countries

Economy Bureau  
New Delhi, April 8

In a bid to catch up with China in trade ties with Africa, secure access to minerals and garner support to secure a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, India on Tuesday said it would unilaterally give preferential duty-free access for exports from least developed countries (LDCs), 34 of which are in Africa.

Addressing the First India-Africa Forum Summit here, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said India and Africa have coordinated positions in the UN and other international forums. "No one understands better than India and Africa the imperative need for global institutions to reflect current realities and to build a more equitable global economy and polity," Singh said. He also said both sides also recognised the importance of market access in ensuring the development dimension of international trade. Over a dozen African countries are attending the Summit and the participants include heads of state like South Africa's Thabo Mbeki.

Announcing a duty-free tariff preference scheme for LDCs, Singh said the scheme would cover 94% of India's tariff lines and provide preferential market access on tariff lines that comprise 92.5% of global exports of all LDCs.

"Products of immediate interest to Africa which are covered in cloth, cotton, cocoa, aluminium ores, copper ores, rawhide, cane sugar, ready-made garments, fish fillets and non-industrial diamonds," he said.

Nagesh Kumar, director general, Research and Information System for Developing Countries, said "India itself is a low income country with a per capita income of below \$1,000 and is seeking more market access for its products in other countries. But, being a responsible emerging economy, India has shown solidarity with other low income countries by such generous measures."

However, Pradeep Moha, secretary general, CUTS International, said, "Since 6% of India's total tariff lines and some of Africa's exports are not covered by the scheme, it should see that the scheme serves Africa's genuine interests by ensuring that



## BRIEFINGS

### India's exports touches \$155 billion in 2007-08

New Delhi: India's exports for 2007-08 touched \$155.5 billion, growing by over 2.1% in dollar terms, according to a report by the Ministry of Commerce. The report said that India's exports would not achieve its target of \$160 billion due to global slowdown, particularly in traditional markets like the US and the EU. Exports during March 2008 were \$14.28 billion, 26.59% in dollar terms and 16.04% higher than the value of exports during March 2007. Exports comprised around 17% of India's GDP. Nagesh Kumar, director general, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RISDC), said, "Though the trade deficit is a matter of concern, there is no reason to panic. We have positive flows in the current account and the current account deficit will be limited to 1.5% of the GDP due to substantial capital inflows. Therefore, the impact of the widening trade deficit will be moderate." Dr Gupta, president, Federation of Indian Export Organisations, agreed that the growing trade deficit is a cause of concern, but said it is understandable considering the "more than 50% increase in international crude oil prices and the rising metal prices".

### Indians Find U.S. at Fault in Food Cost

By WEATHERS, EDMUND

NEW DELHI — Instead of blaming India and other developing nations for the rise in food prices, Americans should criticise their energy policy — and go on a diet.

That has been the response, basically, of a growing number of politicians, economists and academics in this country, who are angry at statements by top United States officials that India's rising prosperity is to blame for food inflation.

The debate has sometimes devolved into what sounded like petty playground brawls over who ate the real glutens devouring the world's resources.

For instance, Pradeep S. Moha, secretary general of the center for international trade, economics and the environment of CUTS International, an independent research institute based here, said that if Americans blamed India in the weight of middle class Indians, "hungry hungry people in sub-Saharan Africa would find that on their plates."

He added, angrily, that the money spent in the United States on agriculture to get rid of fat farm excess consumption could be funnelled to feed famine victims.

Mr. Moha's comments may sound like the megalomaniacal ravings of "a fat poor old man," but they reflect genuine outrage — and following criticism — toward the United States in particular, over recent remarks by President Bush.

After a news conference in Missouri on May 4, he was quoted as saying of India's burgeoning middle class, "When you start getting wealthy, you start demanding better nutrition and better food, and so demand is high and that causes the price to go up."

The economic, widely reported in the developing world, followed a statement by the secretary of State Condoleezza Rice that had upset many Indians.

In response to the president's remarks, a working official in the economic ministry, Julian Ramiah, told the Press Trust of India, "George Bush has never been known for his knowledge of economics," and the remarks proved again how "unintentionally wrong" he is.

The Asian Age, a newspaper based here, argued in an editorial last week that Mr. Bush's "government on food matters is widely known and openly acknowledged by his own economists," and that he must not be allowed to "let loose" with an effort to "divert global attention from the truth by pointing the back to us India."

## India mulls selective FDI from Pak

By REPORTER  
New Delhi, 29 September

India may allow selective foreign direct investment (FDI) from Pakistan, if the political situation in the neighbouring country improves.

At the moment, both the countries do not allow FDI flows between each other.

"I hope that once the political situation in Pakistan eases, we may look at foreign investment from Pakistan on a case-by-case basis and taking into consideration security issues," Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Jaiwant Ramiah said on the sidelines of a seminar organised by the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RISDC).

Earlier, calling for easing investments from India for its neighbours, Ramiah said, "Investment will be the main incentive for the South Asian Free Trade Agreement. In one way, investment will help neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal to address the large trade deficit that they have with India."

India had allowed FDI from Bangladesh on a case-by-case

## Convention on Tackling Terror

# SAARC Summit likely to finalise date: Pranab

Times News Service

New Delhi, July 24

External affairs minister Pranab Mukherjee said today that the recent visit of the Indian embassy in Kabul showed the vulnerability of South Asian nations to terrorism. He also indicated that a SAARC convention on mutual legal assistance in tackling crime was likely to be finalised at the coming SAARC Summit in Colombo.

"We have initiated discussions on a draft convention on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. This will enable us to implement action against such crimes in the neighbourhood with regional cooperation," said Mukherjee at a seminar on "South Asian Economic Integration," organised by FICCI.

"While development projects bring benefits to those that more require it, the SAARC governments have a collective responsibility to ensure that growth and development within the region take place in a crime-free atmosphere where people feel secure," he said. Emphasising that India had kept the commitment of moving SAARC from declaration to implementation, he asserted that the country would transfer the entire amount of \$ 100 million voluntary contribution to the SAARC Development Fund within this year.

The minister hoped the second meeting of transport ministers in Colombo in September would be able to finalise the draft Regional Motor Vehicles and Railway Agreement. "I hope the agreement will accelerate seamless travel from Kabul to Male," he said.

## Adjustment aid mooted to tackle free trade impact

ADB could create a window for industries hit by FTAs: Minister

By Bureau

New Delhi, Aug 20  
Asian Development Bank (ADB) could create a small window to provide adjustment aid to industries hit by free trade agreements (FTAs) and under stress, said Union Minister, Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry, N. Chandrababu Naidu.

Addressing a conference on "Strengthening Regional Integration: Asia-India FTA and Beyond," organised by ADB and Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RISDC), Mr. Naidu said that the government was keen to create a window to provide adjustment aid to industries hit by free trade agreements.

At the same time, he said, the government was also looking at providing adjustment aid to industries hit by free trade agreements.

REPORT ON REGIONALIZATION  
The minister, who was speaking at the 10th anniversary of the signing of the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) in 1993, said that the government was looking at providing adjustment aid to industries hit by free trade agreements.



Unctad predicts India's growth at 7.6% in 2008

By REPORTER  
New Delhi, 4 September

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) today said the country's GDP would expand by 7.6 per cent in 2008.

'US slowdown to reduce global growth rate'

The global economy is expected to grow by 4.2 per cent in 2008, down from 4.8 per cent in 2007, according to the World Bank.

## AIMING FOR A DOUBLE PROMOTION

India's growth at 7.6% in 2008







## – Policy research to shape the international development agenda



# RIS

**Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries**

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: [publication@ris.org.in](mailto:publication@ris.org.in)

Websites: <http://www.ris.org.in/> <http://www.newasiaforum.org>