

CONFERENCE REPORT

A Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation

12-13 February 2013



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A Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation



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Conference Proceedings of India Canada Cooperation Dialogue

Cooperation between India and Canada has been thriving for the past several decades. Both countries have been engaged in deepening the economic cooperation by engaging in a comprehensive economic partnership agreement. In recent years, both countries have been working together to enhance bilateral cooperation in a number of areas including trade, investment, education, energy, science & technology and agriculture among others.

Against this backdrop, to strengthen the bilateral relations between the two, both in terms of quality and quantity, IDRC and RIS organized a Dialogue on India–Canada Economic Cooperation in New Delhi on 12 February 2013.

The purpose of the dialogue was to have a comprehensive discussion on some of the key issues which both countries experience as important in socio-economic sense and to perceive how think-tanks from both the countries can come together to study in depth the issues involved and evolve a coherent policy framework for exploiting the tremendous opportunities for mutual cooperation between the two countries both at bilateral and multilateral levels. Thus, the dialogue aimed to strengthen the process for understanding various dimensions of the issues involved and to prepare a road map for further dialogue between the two countries for identifying steps to be taken for preparing a concrete agenda for further strengthening the process of development cooperation that is already in place.

As indicated in the beginning, both India and Canada have been working in a number of areas and still there are many opportunities exist for mutual cooperation. The major areas where the bilateral relationship can move forward include cooperation in trade and investment, energy, food security, fertilizer, finance, agriculture, etc. Therefore, the present think-tank initiative could become all the more important to serve as a useful vehicle to provide strength to the process of bilateral dialogue. Canada can contribute to the ongoing development initiatives that India has in an array of areas in which India is looking for partnership like the areas of food security, skills formation, energy cooperation, migration, remittances, innovation and scientific cooperation, etc., among others.

Energy sector forms an important area of India's development strategy. Several opportunities exist for cooperation in the energy sector with Canada, which is a lead economy globally in this sector. Expectation runs high in India where it can collaborate with Canada in areas like hydrocarbons, nuclear fuel and clean technology in energy sector, etc. Thus, energy could be an important pillar of Indo-Canada future bilateral relations.

Another strategic area for cooperation between the two is food security. India has achieved major strides in accomplishing food self-sufficiency with the green revolution. However, of late declining productivity in Indian agriculture, which is critical for recent growth story of the country

has become a major area of concern. Canada can be an important partner in this area. It is also one of the important suppliers of pulses to India. In addition to that, India can collaborate with Canada as a strategic partner to develop food technology in the country as Canada has evolved advanced food technologies and there are several possibilities to develop partnership based on high-end food technologies. India's dialogue on agriculture intends to move towards setting up of demonstration centres using Canadian technologies in designated areas. Fertilisers, is another potential area of cooperation between India and Canada. India is examining the Canadian potash sector. IFFCO, an Indian fertiliser cooperative, is just in the process of putting up a 1.3 million TPA plant in Quebec Province of Canada. There are several noteworthy opportunities for India to build up a sustained partnership for ensuring supplies of potash.

Finance and FDI are of great interest for both countries. Canada is a leading country among the advanced economies, having best managed financial systems. It is significantly endowed to invest and India needs to find ways of engaging with Canada. Canada is also well placed in FDI, both in terms of inward and outward flows. At present, FDI flows are growing in both countries but the net flow of FDI is negative for India. Recent initiatives in India to improve investment regime in the country may attract more FDI from Canada to improve investment flows between both countries.

Human resource development is another potential area of bilateral cooperation. Recently, young Indians are increasingly looking at Canada as an opportunity for educational advancement. Canada's high-end universities are trying to collaborate and form partnerships with Indian universities. Institutional partnerships and science technology are the potential areas of cooperation for both countries. India-Canada joint working group on science and technology is already working on this issue but this is a sector where a lot more can be done. Therefore, both countries can look at science and technology as another opportunity to cement the ongoing partnership in a comprehensive manner. Both countries can join together to benefit from bringing in new products through innovation and technology to the market, in high-tech sectors.

It also needs to be underlined that both Canada and India are playing important role in G-20. There is need to recognise and strengthen the emerging relationship between Canada and India in the multilateral sphere. It was also reiterated with greater emphasis that think-tanks of both the countries can also cooperate with each other for strengthening the economic dialogue architecture to explore the opportunities for much more extensive partnerships on issues relating to agriculture, energy and science and technology. Therefore, there should be greater engagement between both Canadian and Indian think-tanks, including civil society, for enriching the research and policy dialogue process for promoting concrete cooperation between the two countries in niche areas of common interest.

Trade and Macroeconomic Issues: An Overview

This session gave an overview of trade and macroeconomic issues involved between India and Canada. It provided the academic framework within which the emerging dimensions of the relationship between India and Canada should be viewed. The session focussed on a wide range of issues including bilateral trade, trade in manufacturing, services and natural resources, temporary movement of natural persons, protection including tariffs and NTBs, trade competitiveness, regionalism, etc., among others.

Trade structure of Canada is dominated by service sector. The potential of the country lies in high value added manufacturing and services that are internationally tradable. Besides this, the trade in natural resources is also a high potential area. The Canadian economy, which was earlier known as a resource economy, is presently emerging as a provider of commercial services to the rest of the world. The share of commercial services has grown more than 100 per cent in last forty years. Value added manufacturing (except automobiles) is also emerging as an area of comparative advantage for Canada. India, being a major supplier of services, would be highly benefited by expanding trade with Canada.

The trade linkage between India and Canada is very old. During 80's nearly 2.5% of India's import was from Canada and the figure was also quite large for the export sector. However, the percentage share has gone down drastically in recent years for both import and export and is hovering around 6-7%. India-Canada trade relationship is significantly under-traded. Total trade between India and Canada is three times smaller than the size of trade between India and Australia, even though the Canadian economy is about 50% larger than that of Australia. Thus, this is providing a strong case for bilateral cooperation. Presently, India's exports to Canada are largely concentrated on the textiles and jewellery. Though the trade between India and Canada is growing in services, manufacturing trade is still very much below its potential. Bilateral merchandise trade between India and Canada for years 2007-10 was also almost stagnant; however, it started showing some improvement during 2011. Canada occupies 30th position in terms of India's export and 20th as far as import is concerned. Similarly, in Canada's bilateral trade, India ranks 10th in export and 19th in import.

Both India and Canada are different in terms of their macro economic performances. While India has just entered into the middle income group, Canada is already a developed economy. However, both the economies are facing the challenges of double-dip recession. Global GDP growth rate has now come down drastically, following global financial crisis and Euro Zone crisis. In India, the growth rate has been falling. Rise in commodity price and falling of domestic currency is affecting the competitiveness of Indian export. Therefore, both India and Canada should give greater attention to the external sector cooperation to stimulate growth. Investment confidence

building between Canada and India is another area which needs to be given top priority. According to Kearney Index, India is the second most important destination for foreign direct investment. The existing potential in both the countries is quite high than what both have achieved so far.

Bilateral trade between India and Canada has been diversified. India has got strong trade opportunities in Canada. The estimation of trade potential between India and Canada showed that in many critical areas like high-tech and in primary and low technology product segments there is high trade potential. India has got large trade potential in parts and components sector which can be effectively harnessed to augment the bilateral trade. And again, in the technology dimensions of trade, high technology and medium technology products share even more than 50 per cent of the total trade potential that India is having with Canada. The tariff profile of India has been lowered in recent years to bring it at par with Canada. Although, India's agriculture sector is protected, its not because of its high contribution to growth, but because of the livelihood security reason which the country has been emphatically arguing in the WTO. But in the case of manufacturing sector, India's average tariff rate is much lower than that of China.

Temporary movement of people, trade in Mode 4, mutual recognition agreements, government procurement and business and financial services are very important for the two countries and needs urgent attention. Besides this, transportation, education, health and infrastructure, finance, etc., are other important areas in which both can cooperate. Another major area is foreign direct investment. While the bilateral Canada-India investment relationship has been expanding, it remains modest compared to the level investment that each country receives from the rest of the world. Furthermore, lot of potential exists in Canada which the Indian firms can exploit through Mode 1. Educational service is also a major area that needs to be looked at. Thus, there is urgent need for both countries to strongly engage into further negotiations to lend support to North-South economic cooperation.

Cooperation in Energy and Agricultural sectors

Energy and agriculture are critical areas for Indo-Canada trade relations. These two sectors have been identified as strategic areas for enhancing cooperation and bilateral engagement between the two. Energy is one of the major areas where India and Canada are cooperating effectively for harnessing existing synergies between them for mutual gains. Canada provides enormous opportunities as an investment and a market partner not only in hydro carbons but also in clean energy and nuclear fuel. Against this back drop, this session provided an overview of the energy sector of both India and Canada. Emerging opportunities and areas of cooperation in energy and agriculture were the focal point of discussion.

Canada is rich in natural resources. Oil, natural gas and uranium are the major energy sources of the country. It is world's 3rd largest country in oil reserves and 2nd in uranium and hydro-electricity generation. Energy contributes 7 per cent to GDP of the country and 25 per cent to export value of Canada. In recent years, the energy market of Canada has been rising. The production of oil, gas, electricity, coal is increasing whereas consumption is moderating, resulting in availability for exports quite significantly. On the other hand, India is one of the largest importers of energy. Energy consumption is dominated by both residential and industrial sectors and is increasing rapidly. Canada needs new market and India needs new source of supply. Thus, given the present situation in the energy market, both countries can cooperate for maximising gains from energy trade. Also, the two countries have large reserves of coal, but the coal of India is not very clean, it has high sulphur content. India needs to build more clean thermal power plants. In this regard both the countries can come together to develop clean technology. There is also potential to collaborate on energy storage technologies. Already Canadian batteries are being used for electric bicycles being produced in India, in CNG engines and so forth. Thus it ensures that there is ample scope for further collaboration in this area.

Further, the recent trend in Canadian oil production shows that it is increasing in non-traditional areas, thereby there is raising demand for new infrastructure, pipeline capacity, etc. This creates tremendous demand for material and labour and this could be an opportune area for India. Besides, the Canadian energy sector also provides opportunity for collaborative research on environmental issues such as oil sands, shale oil and gas. In the area of gas exploration, it has a bigger environmental footprint and higher Green House intensities. In the energy sector, Canada's emphasis is on clean energy technologies, those related to the thermal generation as well as renewable sources of energy. India is also working on the development of second generation bio-fuels and there is a burgeoning manufacturing capacity in renewable energy in India. On

renewable energy, there is an opportunity to invest in the Indian solar market. Further, there lies a huge potential for collaborative research in such areas for reducing environmental impacts as well as costs of these technologies.

In recent years, Indian agriculture is facing a new set of challenges relating to diversified and increased demand for food commodities as a result of the changing dietary preferences of population. Imports meet a substantial share of India's consumption of edible oils and pulses. Canada is a major exporter of pulses, particularly split peas, chick peas and lentil to India. Indo-Canadian joint research in the areas of phytosanitary aspects in pulses would lead to facilitating trade between the two countries. Trade balances between India and Canada in agriculture can also be achieved by reorienting certain agricultural inputs like, fertilisers, bio-fertilisers, agro chemicals, farm machinery, etc. Canadian capacities for joint venture in building up of certain services in the agricultural sector like post-harvest management, farm machinery and implements, etc., could be highly beneficial for Indian counterparts. As mentioned already, Indo-Canadian joint research in the areas of phytosanitary aspects in pulses would facilitate better trade. In addition, energy management and value addition in agriculture are the other two key areas where both countries need to collaborate for mutual benefit.

There is also big scope for collaboration in energy and agriculture sector not only for increasing trade flows, but for promoting R&D. Therefore, both countries should initiate fresh negotiations in these critical areas to expand scope of comprehensive cooperation, which is presently at a low key.

Immigration Issues

Movement of people and information plays a significant role in developing cultural, social and economic ties between countries. Along with bilateral trade and investment flows, mobility of skilled workforce fosters entrepreneurship, and as a result they jointly contribute to fostering economic growth. Keeping in view the importance of human capital, this session discussed the issues related to migration. This session focused on Indo-Canadian migration issues and perspective; Canada's immigration policies, mechanisms of policies to deal with Indian immigrants; bilateral migration relations in the 21st century and other related issues concerning migration and human capital formation.

Canada is one of the major destinations for immigrants across the globe. India is an important source country for immigration to Canada and has been consistently ranked among the top five source countries for Canada's immigrant population. Historically, Indian immigration flows to Canada have been very specific regionally and culturally with the majority of immigrants being Jat Sikhs from the central Punjab. The dominance of Punjabi immigration to Canada is the product of a combination of effective utilisation of family and marriage migration routes and workers being mostly engaged in unskilled or semiskilled work. However, in the last few years Canada has changed its immigration policy to accommodate increasing flow of skilled workers, students and temporary workers migration which entails both constraints and opportunities for the Indian immigrants. The constraints are marked in terms of restrictions of family sponsorship route. However, the opportunity is emerging in the form of growing skilled migration.

Analysis of the trends in migration flows from India to Canada shows that migration of skilled workers has increased at a phenomenal rate. In 2011, there were over 25,000 students and more than 16,000 temporary workers present in Canada from India. India is the second highest in terms of total entries of foreign students from a source country, with over 12,000 students being admitted from India in 2011, a near six-fold increase since 2002.

In fact, Canada has been a major destination for Indian immigrants. The country is sparsely populated and endowed with ample natural resources. On the other hand, India is densely populated with limited natural resources. Fertility rates in Canada are below replacement levels, and the Canadian population and labour force is rapidly aging. Thus, immigration contributes to demographic growth and offsets these demographic challenges. With a high percentage of its population below the age of 30 India is well positioned to reap benefits from its demographic dividend.

According to the report of Conference Board of Canada (CBC), one per cent increase in the number of immigrants to Canada can increase the value of imports into Canada by as much as 0.21 per cent and raise the value of exports by 0.11 per cent. Further, FDI in Canada is also greater from countries that are well-represented in Canada's immigrant population. Thus, it is important for Canada's policy makers to fully appreciate and take demographic dividend as a great opportunity.

Canada is changing its immigration policy to attract more skilled workers and students. Canadian government has instituted fast-track processes to expedite processing of visas. However, in a globalized and integrated world India and Canada need to have a more flexible and proactive immigration policy. Though reforming the existing immigration policy is an appropriate step, still there is need for further initiatives to harness the mobility of immigrant workers.

Innovation, Production and Technology

Both India and Canada are quite advanced in terms of Science and Technology and have developed their own competence in this sector. At the same time, both countries face formidable challenges in meeting the demand for new market-linked innovations in industrial production and competition from other countries, particularly China. Keeping in view the importance of Science and technology, this session was devoted to the debate on the role of science and technology (S&T) research in innovations, industrial applications of patented innovations in India and Canada, and the prospects of bilateral cooperation between the two countries in sharing knowledge and expertise. Among many issues that surfaced during the deliberations, the three issues that drew more attention in the context of India-Canada cooperation are linking academic research in universities on S&T with industrial applications, involvement of private sector in R&D and commercialisation of patents, and identification of complementarity in applied fields of scientific research and applications.

Further, both India and Canada witness the importance of globalized innovations for enhancing industrial competitiveness and the different components of preparedness for instituting such a system of scientific research, patenting and industrial applications. These components broadly include the focus on higher education and research in S&T, promoting a culture of patenting among the scientists and researchers, establishing industry-academic linkages, and devising proper incentive scheme for commercial use of available patents. While national initiatives on S&T are crucial for building higher capabilities and developing creative and innovative solutions, there is merit in strengthening bilateral cooperation between them.

Despite remarkable achievements in number of key scientific areas, India is considered as a late comer in terms of scientific publications, knowledge creation and innovation, patenting and commercial use of patents. Although the country has made impressive progress in select knowledge intensive sectors, India's focus has been primarily on routine repetitive tasks such as software coding, process development in pharmaceuticals, etc., rather than on innovations. This has seriously affected the country's ability for innovations in product development, thereby lowering competitiveness of domestic firms in international market. The performance of public-funded scientific research has been dismal and confined to minor innovative capabilities. Moreover, awareness about patents and their applications among the scientists and the users in India is very low as compared to other countries. The current environment for S&T research and patents in India is largely intellectual property driven and regressive. In order to reverse this one-size-fit-all approach, India may need to formulate suitable policies for different components of S&T research and technology development. The Government of India has recently evolved a policy on science, technology and innovation, which could possibly pave the way for a more integrated approach towards knowledge creation and its application in industrial processes.

Any scheme of cooperation in S&T between India and Canada must take into cognizance the global environment for scientific research and marketability of innovations. Unlike the past, consumer needs are not the same everywhere and different market segments need different types of products, which in turn inspire the firms to go for customized product and process innovations. It requires concerted action by both the governments to understand the importance of market-driven research and develop proper incentives for motivating the universities, research institutions and the firms to undertake demand-driven research in emerging fields of scientific knowledge, e.g. health biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, etc. Instead of separate R&D centres in distant places, R&D for product innovation needs to be co-located with the respective market segments.

At present, firms in both the countries are collaborating with each other in sharing knowledge and expertise. Trade in high technology products between the two countries has grown significantly over the past few years. India exports traditional medicine and other products to Canada and imports a number of such products from Canada. Besides China, India is a top collaborator for Canadian firms. In the recent years, Indian multinationals have established collaborations with Canadian firms with the objective of expanding market access in Canada and to learn from the Canadian firms. From Canada's perspective, both India and China appear to be attractive for promoting bilateral cooperation in S&T. India and China are both high-volume and low-value markets. The motivation for Canadian firms behind choosing these two markets is basically due to cost advantages. Regardless of these motives, a higher level of bilateral engagement in S&T would create win-win situation for the industry and users of scientific knowledge in both the countries.

India's capability in science and technology has improved considerably in the recent years. It is expected that India would be able to double its scientific publications, increase its human resources by two/three times, and increase the share of R&D expenditure in GDP to 2 per cent. On the other hand, Canada has a strong base in S&T research, patenting and industrial use of scientific innovations. There exists ample scope for India and Canada to learn from each other in tapping public funded research and sharing knowledge in different sectors. India can share its acumen in health biotechnology and information technology whereas Canada could share its expertise in aircrafts and biofuels. Further, the outreach programme of Canada called ISTP (International Science and Technology Partnerships) could play an important role in sharing Canada's achievements in S&T in India. The rise in spin-off companies by Canadian universities shows a healthy trend in industry-academia linkage. India may interact with Canadian universities for successful replication of that model in Indian universities and research centres. In addition, the Government of Canada has recently established a Canada-India Centre of Excellence. Interestingly, the greater participation of private firms in promotion and commercialization of innovations sends positive signals to both the countries. By resolving the existing misalignment in the innovation systems, both countries could leverage their strength and success in S&T for enhancing industrial competitiveness and welfare of their people.

Bilateral Investment Issues

This session covered deliberations on a whole range of issues on bilateral investment between India and Canada. Besides highlighting the features and intricacies of current policies on foreign investment in both the countries, the speakers discussed at length the underpinnings of bilateral FDI flows and the challenges faced by the Indian and Canadian firms in promoting businesses in their markets. In addition to changes in their domestic policies, both countries are very much in favour of liberal investment regimes, particularly with respect to foreign direct investment. Besides unilateral offers for promoting FDI in their respective economies, there is increasing concern for investment protection in the context of bilateral agreement. This has attracted attention of the policymakers of both countries to examine the provisions of India-Canada Bilateral Investment Agreements (BITs) so as to avoid policy anomalies and encourage greater participation of investors.

Bilateral FDI flows between India and Canada have grown significantly over the past few years; more strongly for India than Canada. In 2009, India was the 13th largest investor in Canada whereas India remained the 42nd largest recipient of Canadian FDI. India's FDI in Canada is mostly concentrated in the information technology and software sectors. On the other hand, Canadian FDI in India is quite diversified and the sectors that have attracted substantial chunk of those inflows are infrastructure, manufacturing, oil and gas, financial services including insurance.

Despite the recent surge in bilateral FDI flows, there are a good number of issues that require immediate redressal by both the governments in order to create competitive and predictable environment for investments. There is a need for BIT between India and Canada, and the BIT could possibly make huge impact on both economies through the commitment and signalling effects. In terms of policy changes, the first step would be to harmonize the conceptual and methodological difficulties that exist between the two countries with respect to definition and measurement of FDI and other forms of investments. For instance, reporting of FDI data by Canada Statistics differ significantly from the data reported by the Indian statistical authorities. This inconsistency leads to the issue of under-reporting or mismatches of FDI data by the government agencies and creates ambiguities for businessmen and policymakers. At present, India has multiple regulatory regimes for FDI. Many Canadian firms have raised their concerns pertaining to the overlapping jurisdiction and policy processes, rising cost of litigation, unwarranted delays in project clearances, and so on. In this respect, the importance of dispute settlement at bilateral level and academia-business linkage is very high. While faster redressal of grievances at bilateral level would instil confidence among the business communities of both the countries, a strong academic-business linkage would play a key role in bringing transparency and predictability in national investment policies. Lack of a proper institutional mechanism seems to have depressed the potential investment flows between India and Canada.

Moreover, there is a need to look at the whole issue of integrating trade, investment, services within the broader goals of economic growth and development. Very often, the role of investment in growth is missed out or underestimated in bilateral investment agreements. Proper mechanisms should be in place to examine the host and home country motives behind investments and rules of origin anomalies, and create incentive structures accordingly. While aiming at market access in the host country, BIT should create opportunities for both Indian and Canadian investors to invest locally which would in turn reinforce market access in each others' markets. As investments becoming increasing source and time neutral, BIT must consider all related issues in a dynamic setting. In view of different macroeconomic regimes, the priorities for promoting FDI in both the countries are going to be different and should be properly intertwined while devising BIT or any other bilateral investment promotion policies. Further, it is imperative to enhance the business-to-business interactions between the two countries which at present are claimed to be low. Keeping in mind the global pattern of production, the future prospects of bilateral cooperation in investments would depend to a great extent on the efficacy and pace of integration of investments to value chains in both economies. In terms of sectors, Canada could invest vigorously in India in hydropower, cold storage, distribution and processing, and other energy sectors. Likewise, India can explore new areas for investment in Canada besides IT and software services.

Way Forward

Panel Discussion

The last session of the Dialogue, discussed about the ways to move forward in India-Canada bilateral relation. The focus of discussion included bilateral trade, investment and other related issues including cooperation in energy, agriculture, SMEs, immigration, skill development, etc.

In recent years, the bilateral trade between India and Canada is declining. One of the reasons considered for this declining trend is low level of interaction between countries in merchandise trade. In comparison to dialogue between India and ASEAN, dialogue between India and Canada is very low. As dialogue plays a critical role in raising the level of awareness on major issues involved in Indo-Canada bilateral relation, both countries should engage in giving a shape to CEPA through dialogue. Further, the creation of a clear road map for deepening the cooperation in trade and bilateral investment is a priority area which needs to be discussed. In this context, Bilateral Investment Agreements (BITs) could play a major role in improving the investment scenario of both countries.

Trade barriers, both tariff and non-tariff can have a dampening effect on bilateral trade. Canadian businessmen feel that trade barriers are too much in India and similarly Indian traders were of the view that there is strong trade barrier in Canada too. Thus, institutional mechanism needs to be evolved to address these issues. Regarding trade opportunity, India is focusing more on industrialization and largely depends on import of machinery, and Canada should capitalise this opportunity. Both India and Canada can also join hands to work in third market.

Agro processing technology and access to large agricultural market are the major problems that India faces in agricultural sector. India is one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetables and more than 50 per cent of the produce is lost in transit because of lack of technology in terms of processing units, proper transportation, storage units, etc. Canada having expertise in agro technology provides enough opportunity for collaboration. Similarly, in industrial sector, development of SMEs is a major area where India can look at expertise of Canada in specific sectors such as cluster and SME development. Cooperation in energy is also very strategic and it's a potential area where collaboration between two countries can take place.

Migration is another important issue between India and Canada. A lot of young Indians are increasingly looking at Canada as an opportunity for educational advancement and Canada's high-end universities have the opportunity now of enhancing partnerships with Indian universities. India is keen on having a Canadian education summit to take forward the partnership in education over and beyond the movement of young people to Canadian universities just to study. Canada provides enough opportunity for skilled migration and migration of students. Therefore, there is a need to create policy framework to facilitate the movement of people.

Human resource development is another major area of developing cooperation. The largest problem that India is facing relates to unemployment and lack of skilled labour. Given the expertise of Canada in vocational training, it provides lots of opportunity for India. In Canada the integration of higher education institutions with vocational training centres works wonder for the development of workforce and the same can also be applied in India.

Besides the above mentioned issues, trade facilitation, patent and intellectual property right are some of the other major areas which need to be addressed for strengthening the bilateral cooperation between India and Canada.

Both India and Canada should set a road map for cooperation in the above mentioned areas. As dialogue plays a critical role in raising the level of awareness on major issues involved in Indo-Canada relations, both countries should be engaged in comprehensive dialogue. Further, collaborations among institutions should be encouraged. Exchange of information and exchange of young scholars could be another critical area of collaboration which needs to be focused. Research collaboration in major areas including trade in services, energy security, and emigration can also be explored.

It needs to be emphasized again that continuous engagement between both Canadian and Indian think-tanks, including civil society, is required to reorient the policy dialogue process for promoting concrete economic cooperation between the two countries in the areas identified above and those that will keep emerging.

Programme

DAY 1: Tuesday, February 12, 2013

Inaugural Session

Chair: **Dr. Biswajit Dhar**, Director General, RIS, New Delhi

Address: Introduction of the Workshop: **Mr. Evan Due**, Senior Programme Specialist, IDRC, New Delhi

Inaugural Address: **Dr. Alok Sheel**, Secretary, Prime Ministers' Economic Advisory Council, New Delhi

Special Remarks: **Mr. Vikram Kumar Doraiswami**, Joint Secretary (AMS), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Keynote Address: **H.E. Mr. Stewart Beck**, High Commissioner of Canada, New Delhi

Vote of Thanks: **Dr. S. K. Mohanty**, Senior Fellow, RIS, New Delhi



Session I: Trade and Macroeconomic Issues: An Overview

Chair: Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS, New Delhi

Mr. Daniel Schwanen, Associate Vice President, Trade and International Policy,
C.D. Howe Institute, Canada

Professor Rajesh Chadha, NCAER, New Delhi

Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS, New Delhi

Question and Answer Session



Session II: Cooperation in Energy and Agricultural Sector

Chair: Professor Manoj Panda, Director, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi

Dr. Abha Bhargava, Director, Energy Integration, National Energy Board, Canada

Dr. Arunabha Ghosh, CEO, Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), New Delhi

Dr. T. P. Rajendran, Assistant Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi

Question and Answer Session



Session III: Immigration Issues

Chair: Ambassador H. H. S. Viswanathan, Distinguished Fellow, Observers Research Foundation, New Delhi

Dr. Margaret Walton-Roberts, Associate Professor, Wilfred Laurier University, Ontario, Canada

Professor Irudaya S. Rajan, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

Dr Zakir Hussain, Research Fellow, Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi

Question and Answer Session



Session IV: Innovation, Production and Technology

Chair: Professor V.V. Krishna, JNU, New Delhi

Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdottir, University of Toronto, Canada

Professor Dev Nathan, Duke University, USA, Human Development Institute, New Delhi

Professor Amit Shovan Ray, Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU, New Delhi

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS, New Delhi

Question and Answer Session



DAY II: Wednesday, February 13, 2013

Session V: Bilateral Investment Issues

Chair: Mr. Daniel Schwanen, Associate Vice President, Trade and International Policy, C.D. Howe Institute, Canada

Professor Manmohan Agarwal, Senior Visiting Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Canada

Professor Nisha Taneja, ICRIER, New Delhi

Ms. Sara Wilshaw, Minister (Commercial) and India Trade Program Manager, Canadian High Commission in India, New Delhi

Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS, New Delhi



Session VI: Panel Discussion: Way Forward

Chair: Mr. Evan Due, Senior Programme Specialist, IDRC, New Delhi

Mr. Daniel Schwanen, Associate Vice President, Trade and International Policy, C.D. Howe Institute, Canada

Professor Manmohan Agarwal, Senior Visiting Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Canada

Dr. Abha Bhargava, Director, Energy Integration, National Energy Board, Canada

Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdottir, University of Toronto, Canada

Dr. Margaret Walton-Roberts, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Ontario, Canada

Dr. S K Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS, New Delhi

Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS, New Delhi

Discussion Session

Closing Remarks



Profile of Participants

Professor Manmohan Agarwal

*Senior Visiting Fellow
Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)
Canada*



Professor Manmohan Agarwal has studied at the Calcutta University, the Delhi School of Economics and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At present, Professor Aggarwal is a Senior Visiting Fellow at CIGI in Canada, the Centre for International Governance Innovation. His research at CIGI covers growth of emerging economies and G20 related issues.

He has been teaching at the Centre of International Trade and Development at JNU for more than a quarter of a century. He teaches mainly Macroeconomics, both open and closed, but has also taught investment finance and development economics. He has also worked at the World Bank and the IMF. His publications are in his main areas of research interest, namely international economics and development economics, though he has publications also in the area of environmental economics and international political economy.

H.E. Mr. Stewart Beck

*High Commissioner of Canada
New Delhi
India*



Stewart Beck is the High Commissioner to the Republic of India with concurrent accreditation to the Kingdom of Bhutan and to Nepal. He joined the Department of External Affairs and International Trade in 1982 and served abroad in the United States, Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. In Ottawa, he has held a number of positions, including director general of the North Asia Bureau, director general responsible for senior management and rotational assignments and assistant deputy minister for international business development, investment and innovation. He was consul general in Shanghai and prior to his posting to India, he was consul general in San Francisco.

Dr. Abha Bhargava

*Director
Energy Integration, National Energy Board Canada*



Dr. Abha Bhargava has over 25 years of experience in economic analysis and leadership in the field of energy and environment. She currently leads the Energy Demand Team at the National Energy Board in Calgary. Dr. Abha is also responsible for leading and managing the Energy Futures Project at the Board focusing on long term assessments of energy demand and supply in Canada.

She holds a Masters in Economics from the University of Waterloo, and a Doctorate in Economics from the University of Alberta. Her prior experience includes work with the Canadian Energy Research Institute in various capacities including Senior Director of Environment-Energy Modelling. She has also worked with Saskatchewan Energy & Mines in varied positions on a wide range of energy and environment issues. From time to time, Dr. Abha has served on several notable joint federal-provincial initiatives on energy and environment.

Professor Rajesh Chadha

*Senior Fellow
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Professor Rajesh Chadha is a Senior Fellow at the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in New Delhi, India. He holds Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi. His Teaching and research experience of 32 years includes working at the University of Delhi and the NCAER. Chadha's specialization is international trade with significant experience in applied economic research and modeling. His international experience includes being Visiting Scholar in the Department of Economics, University of Michigan and in the Department of Economics, University of Melbourne. He has also held visiting faculty positions at various research institutes of international repute. Chadha was consultant to the World Bank in 1989, 1990, and 1999, and Consultant to the Australian Government in 2002. He was nominated as a GTAP Research Fellow for 2004-2007 by the Purdue University. His research experience includes national as well as international research projects sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Finance, Government of India; Government of Australia, Ford Foundation, European Union, World Bank, USAID and ESCAP.

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

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Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi is a Senior Fellow at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, a think tank with the Government of India's Ministry of External Affairs. Dr. was a Global Justice Fellow at the MacMillan Center for International Affairs at Yale University. He works on issues related to development cooperation policies and South-South cooperation. He has also worked on trade and innovation linkages with special focus on WTO. Dr. Chaturvedi has served as a Visiting Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and has also worked as consultant to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Bank, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, OECD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, IUCN, and to the Government of India's Department of Biotechnology and the Ministry of Environment and Forests, among other organizations. He has been a Developing Country Fellow at the University of Amsterdam (1996), Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla (2003), and Visiting Scholar at the German Development Institute (2007). His experience includes working at the University of Amsterdam on a project on International Development Cooperation and Biotechnology for Developing Countries supported by the Dutch Ministry of External Affairs. Dr. Chaturvedi has also been a member of the IGSAAC Committee of Experts for evolving a framework for cooperation on conservation of biodiversity in the SAARC region, as well as a member of the Editorial Board of Biotechnology Development Monitor (the Netherlands) and Asian Biotechnology Development Review (New Delhi). He has authored two books and edited four books apart from publishing several research articles in various prestigious journals.



Dr. Ram Upendra Das

Senior Fellow
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
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Dr. Ram Upendra Das is Professor and Senior Fellow at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi. He obtained his Ph.D. and M.Phil degrees in Economics from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His broad areas of specialisation include International Economics and Development Policy.

During his 23 years of research experience he has conducted and supervised a number of studies for various institutions including the ADB, Commonwealth Secretariat, ILO, EXIM Bank of India, SAARC Secretariat, UNDP, UNESCAP and the World Bank.

He has also contributed to various studies, including the inter-governmental Joint Study Groups (JSGs), and international negotiating processes on behalf of the Government of India in the context of India's economic engagements with other countries. These include countries and groupings such as Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Maldives, SAARC, Thailand, ASEAN, Singapore, GCC, Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand. He was a member of the Track II Study Group of the CEPEA under the East Asia Summit process. He has also handled the issue of rules of origin negotiations for all the countries with which India has been engaging under trade agreements including the EU, MERCOSUR, Japan and South Korea. He has been member of various committees and expert groups of the Indian government. His work has directly contributed to policy-making processes, also through inter-country negotiations.

He contributed to drafting of the SAFTA Treaty and SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services for the SAARC Secretariat. He also contributed to resolving complex issues during the India-ASEAN trade negotiations.

He was invited as a State Guest by the US Department of State and the Government of Indonesia; and as a Resource Person by the Government of Maldives.

He has written several invited research papers and presented them at international conferences held in India and abroad at institutions of eminence in the US, Europe and Asia. He has numerous publications to his credit on issues relating to international economics and development, including peer-reviewed journals and three books. The most recent books include *Perspectives on Rules of Origin*, Palgrave-Macmillan: UK (2011) and *Regional Trade and Economic Integration*, World Scientific: Singapore and New Jersey (2012).

He has written articles in leading national and international newspapers/magazines and has been interviewed in both print and electronic media.



Dr. Biswajit Dhar

Director General
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
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Dr. Biswajit Dhar has been intimately involved in the policy making process for more than a decade and a half. His links with the policy making process increased after he joined the Centre for WTO Studies as Professor and Head in 2002. The Centre, which is supported by the Department of Commerce, provides inputs on a

wide range of issues on WTO in particular and trade policy in general. Presently, he has been working in close coordination with the following Ministries/Departments: (i) Ministry of External Affairs, (ii) Department of Commerce, (iii) Department of Science and Technology, (iv) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion; (v) Ministry of Health; (vi) Ministry of Environment and Forests; (vii) Department of Education, and (viii) Ministry of Agriculture. Dr. Dhar has been on the official Indian delegations to WTO Ministerial Conferences. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also nominated him as an expert in negotiations conducted under the aegis of the Convention on Biological Diversity. He has also served on expert panels set up by the Ministry of Statistics, Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Ministry of Environment and Forests. Over the years Dr. Dhar has maintained close relationship with senior researchers belonging to several academic institutions and think tanks in India and abroad. These include, the Institute of Economic Growth, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Centre for Development Studies, Delhi School of Economics, Madras School of Economics, Centre for Development Studies, Administrative Staff College of India, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark, Aalborg University, Denmark, Yokohama National University, Japan.



Mr. Vikram Kumar Doraiswami

*Joint Secretary (AMS)
Ministry of External Affairs
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He is the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs looking after US and Canada. He has more than two decades of experience in the diplomatic service. He is a China specialist, he has done two postings in China, also served in the prime minister's office for four years and has done a stint in South Africa and also he was in the Indian mission in New York.



Dr. Evan Due

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Dr. Evan Due manages IDRC research that aims to support policies that will promote inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction in Asia. As a senior member of IDRC's Supporting Inclusive Growth team, Dr. Due manages projects in Southeast and East Asia as well as projects in South Asia, principally India. His particular expertise lies in public policy, institutional economics, and poverty analysis. Before joining IDRC in 2003, Dr. Due worked with the Canadian International Development Agency in various capacities, including diplomatic assignments in India, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan. He also served as Senior Economist in the policy branch, and headed Canada's delegation to the OECD Development Assistance Committee working parties on Financial Aspects and Poverty Reduction. He holds a doctorate in development studies from the University of Sussex in England.



Dr. Arunabha Ghosh

CEO

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Dr. Arunabha Ghosh is CEO of the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), an independent, policy research institution in India with a mandate to address pressing global challenges through an integrated approach. With experience in more than thirty countries, his work intersects international relations, global governance and human development, including climate, energy, water, trade and conflict. He advises governments, industry and civil society around the world on energy and resources security; renewable energy policy; water governance and institutions; climate governance (financing, R&D, geoengineering); energy-trade-climate linkages; and international regime design. Dr. Ghosh is part of Track II dialogues on energy, water and climate change with the United States, Israel and Pakistan. He is associated with Oxford's Global Economic Governance Programme and its Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, and was previously Policy Specialist at the United Nations Development Programme (New York) and worked at the World Trade Organization (Geneva). He sits on the Governing Board of the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, Geneva. In March 2013, the World Economic Forum selected him as a Young Global Leader.

Arunabha holds a doctorate and M.Phil. in international relations from Oxford (Clarendon Scholar and Marvin Bower Scholar); an M.A. (First Class) in Philosophy, Politics and Economics (Balliol College, Oxford; Radhakrishnan Scholar); and topped Economics from St. Stephen's College, Delhi University. He lives in Gurgaon, India, and speaks English, Hindi, Bengali and basic Spanish.



Dr. Zakir Hussain

Research Fellow

Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) New Delhi

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Dr. Zakir Hussain is a Research Fellow at Indian Council of World Affairs. His area of interest is political economy of the Middle East. He did his doctorate on Indo-GCC Economic Relations in the Post-1990 Period. Before joining ICWA, he was associated with International Labour Organisation (ILO), National Labour Institute (NLI), Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) and National Maritime Foundation (NMF). Dr. Hussain has a wide array of research experiences on Middle Eastern issues ranging from energy, economics, and migration to geostrategic significance of the major global powers in the region. He has completed more than nine projects on labour and migration issues. Several publications are to Dr. Hussain's credit, including chapters, articles, in edited book, journals, etc. His views regularly appear on electronic and print media, both national and international. Recently, he was in Syria and his observations have been published as a "Sapru House Paper". Currently, he is working on Saudi Arabia: Emerging Regional Superpower and member of the Advisory Group on Energy, ICWA. Because of his migration background he was also the member of the IDSA Task Force on Tibetan Refugees in India and co-authored a book "Tibet and India's Security: Himalayan Region, Refugees and Sino-Indian Relations".

Professor V.V. Krishna

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Professor V.V. Krishna has a Ph.D. in Sociology of Science from the University of Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia. He has 27 years of research experience in the areas of sociology of science, science and technology policy and national innovation systems in Asia and Pacific and social history of science. He has published 40 research papers and five books which include, *Science, technology policy and diffusion of knowledge: Understanding the dynamics of innovation systems in the Asia-Pacific*, UK: Edward Elgar, 2007; *Scientific communities in the Developing Countries*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1997; *Science and Technology in a Developing World*: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997; and *S.S. Bhatnagar on Science Technology Development, 1938-54*, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1994. He is the founder-editor and currently Editor-in-Chief of international journal *Science, Technology and Society*, published through Sage Publications. Prof. Krishna was a consultant to UNESCO, Paris, for its programmes on electronic publishing in the developing countries and the publication of the *World Science Report 1998 & 2000-2001*; *Unesco Science Report 2005 & World Social Science Report 2010*. He was a Council Member of the Society for Social Studies of Science (4S), USA and Member, International Council for Science Policy Studies, ICSU, UNESCO, Paris. Academic positions outside India include visiting Professor at the Institute for Research and Development (IRD) & MSH, Paris during 2000 and 2004; Visiting Senior Research Fellow (2008-10), Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore; Visiting Fellow (2009-2012) University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia; Visiting Professor (2009-2012) Institute of Advanced Study, United Nations University, Yokohama, Japan.

Dr. Saroj Kumar Mohanty

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Dr. Saroj Kumar Mohanty is a Senior Fellow at the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a New Delhi based think-tank, supported by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. As a trade economist, he has researched extensively in the areas of bilateral and regional trading arrangements, South-South cooperation and multilateral trading issues. He is currently working on Asian economic integration, ASEAN, RCEP, SAARC, BIMSTEC, CLMV, IORARC, BRICS, IBSA, bilateral trade agreements, global value chain, trade and environment and export-orientation of manufacturing sector in India, etc among others. His recent assignments include India's bilateral economic engagement with countries like China, Canada, Nepal, Singapore, Vietnam and Bangladesh and regions like Africa and Latin America. His other research interest includes trade in traditional medicine, food security, social sector issues, environmentally sensitive goods, economic reforms, WTO issues, trade & employment, CGE modeling and productivity analysis. He has directed and coordinated number of studies relating to bilateral and regional FTAs, Global/Regional Value Chain, GSTP and food processing industries in Asia. At present India is holding Chairmanship of the Academic Group of the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC).

Previously, he was teaching in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has published several papers in both national and international journals. He has long association with number of multilateral organisations including Asian Development Bank, UN-ESCAP, UNDP, FAO, European Commission, Common Wealth Secretariat, SAARC Secretariat, etc. He was Member of number of Committees set up by the Government of India, including Joint Study Groups (JSGs) for FTAs, Committee on GATS Negotiations in WTO, Sub-Committee for the Twelfth Five Year Plan on Technology Intensity in India's Manufacturing Exports and trade committee of National Biodiversity Authority of India.

Professor Dev Nathan

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Dr. Dev Nathan is a Visiting Professor, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi and Visiting Fellow, Duke University, USA. He is also a columnist and a regular contributor to the Economic and Political Weekly. Dr. Nathan has previously co-authored Gender and Tribe: Women, Land and Forests (1991), Assessment of Rural Poverty in Asia and the Pacific (2002), edited From Tribe to Caste (1997), and co-edited Gender Relations in Forest Societies in Asia: Patriarchy at Odds (2003). Dr. Nathan frequently serves as a consultant to IFAD, Rome, several UN organizations and ICIMOD, Kathmandu, on issues of rural poverty and the development of indigenous peoples

Professor Manoj Panda

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Professor Manoj Panda holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the Indian Statistical Institute. He is currently Director of Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. He has earlier served as Director of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad (2008-2012), as Professor and Associate Professor at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), Mumbai (1992-2012) and as Economist and Senior Economist at the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi (1982-92). He has also spent a year at the Yale University, USA on a post-doctoral fellowship (1996-97). His research areas span monitoring and analysis of macroeconomic trends and prospects, evaluation of alternative trade and fiscal policy options from the point of view of growth and distribution, development and application of computable general equilibrium (CGE) models, construction of Social Accounting Matrices (SAM), measurement and policy issues in poverty and human development and interaction of carbon emission with economic growth and its pattern. He has undertaken short term assignments for several international organizations including the World Bank, ADB, UNDP, FAO, UN-ESCAP, IFPRI, MacArthur Foundation and Carnegie Endowment. He has published extensively in journals and edited books.

Professor Irudaya S. Rajan

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Professor Irudaya S. Rajan has Ph.D. in Demography, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India. His current research includes Economic Consequences of Gulf Migration in South Asia: Case Study of Kerala, India and Sri Lanka, Care of the Aged: Gender, Institutional Provisions and Social Security in India, Netherlands and Sri Lanka, Promoting Healthy Aging Through Community Development in India.

Dr. T. P. Rajendran

*Assistant Director General
Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
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Dr. T.P. Rajendran is Assistant Director General in Indian council of Agricultural research. Dr. Rajendran is a senior research manager in ICAER and he has studied and practicing basically the crop health management and how crop health management can be used for the health of not only human beings but also of environment and animals. He has over 38 years of experience and also was part of a delegation to Canada for discussions on sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures.

Professor Amit Shovan Ray

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Professor Amit Shovan Ray is a Professor of Economics at the Centre for International Trade and Development (CITD) of the School of International Studies in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta and at the University of Oxford from where he received his D. Phil in Economics in 1988. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health, London in 2007. He is a Member of the Independent Commission on Development and Health in India since 2008. During his 26 years of academic career, Professor Ray has held teaching and research positions at premier Universities and Institutions in India and abroad, including Oxford University Institute of Economics and Statistics, International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington DC), Jawaharlal Nehru University (New Delhi), University of Calcutta (Kolkata) and Indian Institute of Technology (Delhi). He has been a Consultant to various national and international bodies, including the Planning Commission (Government of India), The World Bank, and UNCTAD. Professor Ray's research has primarily focussed on issues of technology and R&D, Intellectual Property Rights, economics of health, pharmaceutical industry, WTO-TRIPS, Foreign Direct Investment and a wide range of policy issues pertaining to India's development experience. He has over 60 research publications, including 28 refereed articles in reputed international journals and edited volumes, 5 books and short monographs and 32 working (discussion) papers/ research reports. He has been actively engaged in research collaborations involving multi-country partners

and has been invited to deliver lectures and present his research at seminars and conferences across the world spanning 18 countries over five continents: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, UK and USA.

Mr. Daniel Schwanen

*Assistant Vice President
C.D. Howe Institute
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Mr. Daniel Schwanen is an award-winning economist with a passion for international economic policy. He is spearheading Institute programs focused on the link between Canada's international trade and investment policy and Canadians' standards of living. Having earned degrees in economics from the Université de Montréal and Queen's University, Daniel began his career in the financial services industry, becoming International Economist at the CIBC in 1986. He first joined the C.D. Howe Institute in 1990, producing widely-cited research on international trade, Canada's economic union, climate change policy, and the economics of cultural policy. His work in the 1990s earned him foreign visitorships in the United States, Japan and Australia.

After joining the Institute for Research on Public Policy in 2001, Daniel earned the Policy Research Initiative's Outstanding Research Contribution Award for his paper "A Room of Our Own: Cultural Policies and Trade Agreements," and produced, with co-editors Thomas Courchene and Donald Savoie, a major series of papers on North America after NAFTA. In 2007, he co-wrote the independent review of Australia's Progress to Achieve APEC Goals, presenting the report at APEC's Senior Officials meeting as part of APEC's peer review process.

Mr. Daniel joined the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) in Waterloo, Ontario in 2005, serving in a number of senior research and executive positions. Most recently, his work there focused on the G20 and international economic policy coordination. Daniel returned to the C.D. Howe Institute in March, 2011 as Associate Vice President, Trade and International Policy. He was promoted to Assistant Vice President, Research in January 2013.

Dr. Alok Sheel

*Secretary
Prime Ministers' Economic Advisory Council, New Delhi*



Dr. Alok Sheel is secretary in Prime Ministers' Economic Advisory Council. He has graduated with History Honours from St. Stephens, Delhi University. He has done Masters, M.Phil and Ph.D in History from the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and joined the Indian Administrative Service in 1982. He was allotted to the Kerala Cadre of the I.A.S. Over the years he was entrusted with a number of important assignments, both under the Government of Kerala, as well as the Government of India. He has over 30 years of experience in public administration both at the cutting edge of implementing government policies and exercising quasi-judicial sovereign authority, as well as in senior management and policy making, particularly in the area of economic policy. His areas of expertise include-The global economy, international financial markets, and Balance of Payments including Macro-economic policies for stabilizing and enhancing growth, including fiscal and monetary policies. And multilateral economic diplomacy and negotiations, particularly understanding the Global Financial Crisis and the Great Recession and negotiating the coordinated global policy response within the G 20.

Professor Nisha Taneja

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Dr. Nisha Taneja has a Ph.D in Economics from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her broad areas of interest include WTO issues, regional trade, industrial economics and institutional economics. She has been engaged in several research projects that have been sponsored by Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Finance, Asian Development Bank, UNIDO, the London School of Economics, Indian Corporate sector, and the South Asia Network of Economic research Institutes (SANEI). Some of her recent research work includes informal trade in South Asia, trade facilitation and non-tariff barriers. She has also worked extensively on various aspects of India-Pakistan trade. She has served on committees set up by the Government of India on Informal Trade, Rules of Origin and Non-tariff Barriers. Her research papers have been published in several journals and have been disseminated widely in India and abroad.

Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdottir

Associate Professor
University of Toronto
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Canada



Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdottir is an Associate Professor at the Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto and a member of the McLaughlin-Rotman Centre for Global Health, University Health Network. She completed her doctoral studies in Science and Technology Policy in 1999 at SPRU – Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Sussex, United Kingdom. Prior to that, she completed a master's degree in Development Economics from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University in Ottawa Canada as well as a master's degree in Psychology from the same university. Halla's research is focused on health biotechnology innovation in developing countries. Her current projects examine collaboration in health biotechnology both between Canada and developing countries (north-south collaboration) and amongst developing countries (south-south collaboration) as well as regenerative medicine innovation systems in several emerging economies. Halla is the recipient of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Institute of Genetics Maud Menten New Principal Investigator Prize (2005-2006) and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, New Principal Investigator Award (2007-2012).

Ambassador H. H. S. Viswanathan

Distinguished Fellow
Observers Research Foundation
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India



Ambassador Viswanathan was a member of the Indian Foreign Service for 34 years. He has a long and diverse experience in International relations and Diplomacy. His foreign assignments include Belgium, Zaire, Czechoslovakia, Germany, China, Italy, Cote d'Ivoire, USA and Nigeria. He was the Head of Mission (Ambassador/High Commissioner) in Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria with concurrent accreditation to Niger, Guinea (Conakry), Sierra

Leone, Cameroon, Benin, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe. At the Headquarters in MEA, he has been Deputy Secretary (East Europe) and Joint Secretary (Administration). In the USA, he was Consul General of India in San Francisco with a consular jurisdiction over 14 States in the mid- West and West coast of the US. He has also experience in multilateral diplomacy. He represented India in the African Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). He was also Observer at the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). He has participated in several Conferences/Seminars/Workshops in UC, Berkley, UCLA, Stanford University, CSU, Riverside, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs and University of Sienna, Italy. Apart from Indian languages like Tamil, Malayalam and Hindi he speaks French and Italian. His hobbies include Golf, music and reading. He is particularly fond of books on Science and Philosophy. He is also a Movie buff. Presently he is working as a Distinguished Fellow at ORF's Centre for International Relations

Dr. Margaret Walton-Roberts

*Associate Professor
Wilfred Laurier University
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Dr. Margaret Walton-Roberts is an associate professor in the Geography and Environmental studies department at Wilfred Laurier University Ontario, and associate director of the International Migration Research Centre. Her research addresses gender, Indian migration, immigrant settlement in mid-sized Canadian cities, and the impact of transnational networks in both source and destination locales. Her Indian related research can be grouped into the following areas: Her focus on gendered migration within transnational contexts includes examining the phenomena of India-Canada transnational marriages, immigrant settlement in smaller towns and cities, and skilled emigration of nurses from different regions in India. In terms of transnational networks she has published a number of articles highlighting the role of immigration and remittances in transnational community formation and maintenance including work on health philanthropy, remittance-led village projects in Punjab, explorations of the role of the state and community in the nature of transnational relations between Non Resident Indians and sending communities. Recent work following up on the transnational network theme examines the links between immigration and trade between Canada and India, in contrast to Australia-India relations.

Ms. Sara Wilshaw

*Minister (Commercial) and India Trade Program Manager
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After completing her studies in International Relations and Economics at York University in Toronto, Canada, Ms. Sara Wilshaw joined the Foreign Service in 1996. Her career at Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada has seen her posted to the high-tech commercial section in Tokyo and on the IP file at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the WTO in Geneva. In Ottawa, she has had assignments covering East Asia (Korea and Japan), Multilateral Trade Policy, Human Resources and Strategic Policy; leading the team that laid the groundwork for Canada's Global Commerce Strategy. As the head of the Trade Commissioner Service Support division, she successfully managed a \$5 million Client Service Fund and tabled the Government's Corporate Social

Responsibility Strategy for the Extractive Sector. Before posted to India in 2011, she was the Director-General of the Office of the Chief Trade Commissioner of Canada. She has been nearly twenty years with the government of Canada including seventeen years at DFID including postings in Tokyo and Geneva.

At present, Ms. Sara, Minister Commercial at the Canadian High Commission in India. In her current role as Minister (Commercial) and Trade Program Manager at the High Commission of Canada to India, she is responsible for advancing Canada's Commercial relationship with India, Nepal and Bhutan; and for providing leadership and guidance to the 12 trade and investment offices Canada has located across South Asia.

Some Glimpses



Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a New Delhi based autonomous think-tank under the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, is an organisation that specialises in policy research on international economic issues and development cooperation. RIS is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity-building among developing countries on international economic issues.

The focus of the work programme of RIS is to promote South-South Cooperation and assist developing countries in multilateral negotiations in various forums. RIS is engaged in the Track II process of several regional initiatives. RIS is providing analytical support to the Government of India in the negotiations for concluding comprehensive economic cooperation agreements with partner countries. Through its intensive network of policy think tanks, RIS seeks to strengthen policy coherence on international economic issues.

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

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