

— Policy research to shape the international development agenda

RIS

Annual Report 2012-13



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

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

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 organization that specializes 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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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Ambassador Shyam Saran
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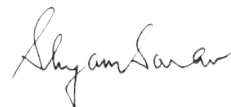
As in the past years, RIS has continued in its endeavour to fulfill its role as an effective forum of the developing countries. In order to give new thrust to the process of development cooperation, the Institute took the important initiative of organising a major event, namely Dialogue with New Development Partners: Learning from National Experience and Building Global Partnership.

The international aid architecture is undergoing major changes and the role of emerging economies of the South has become crucial in the expanding the scope of South-South development cooperation. As part of this research programme on promoting South-South Cooperation, RIS has taken the major initiative to bring academics, civil society organisations and the policy makers on one platform. The institute has launched the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC). The FIDC aims to develop a collective perspective on India's outgoing cooperation programmes by conducting detailed analysis of the whole gamut of India's development partnership as part of its future work programme. A workshop on Indian development cooperation policy was also organised. Apart from these activities, the institute has launched a number of studies on the issues related to the IBSA, BRICS, India-COMESA economic cooperation, among others, as part of its research activities in the area of promoting South-South cooperation.

In dealing with issues such as the multilateral trading system, climate change and international financial institutions, RIS continues to focus its research agenda on global economic governance. The institute is working to promote regional economic integration involving ASEAN, SAARC, and IOR-ARC. RIS organised the First Round Table on ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT) in New Delhi in August 2012. The aim of the Round Table was to initiate and expand a much broader interaction and dialogue among the think-tanks and policy makers that would help in providing greater substance to India's Look East Policy.

In order to fulfilling its mandate of serving as a platform to foster policy dialogue, RIS, as reported in the relevant section of this report, organized a number of events. The RIS research faculty has also been actively participating in the proceedings of many major international events.

I am fully confident that RIS would continue to make path-breaking contributions to the global policy dialogue, bringing the powerful voice of the developing countries to the fore. It will continue to achieve all its aims and objectives under able guidance of the Director-General, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, and with the hard work of the research faculty and other staff members.



Shyam Saran

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT



Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

The focus of research activities of RIS continues to be on the broad areas identified as global economic governance, regional and bilateral economic integration, South-South cooperation and strategic response to globalisation. The report highlights the studies being undertaken under these broad themes. Apart from the policy oriented research activities, RIS has also provided inputs to the Government of India. The institute has increasingly taken up Track-II activities through active engagement with think-tanks from India's partner countries.

This year, RIS added a significant event in its annual calendar of events, the Round Table on ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT). This event was organised in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat. The institute also organised a number of other international events, the more prominent of which were: Dialogue with New Development Partners; International Conference on Facilitating Trade in South Asia; Panel Discussion on Emerging Patterns of Regional Cooperation Initiatives; Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation; Brainstorming Seminar on India-Myanmar Strategic Partnership; Panel Discussion on Global Financial Crisis; among others. In order to establish dialogue on South-South Cooperation with the relevant government agencies, academia and civil society organisations, the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) was launched.

RIS also organised a number of capacity building programmes on international economic issues. These, among others, included the flagship capacity building programme on international economic issues and development policy under the ITEC/SCAPP of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

The research faculty of RIS continues to enrich the policy dialogue process on the issues the institute is working on by participation in various events organised by other organisations and by contributing to outside publications. The institute's Data and Information Centre serves both the RIS faculty and outside researchers and policy makers.

As in the past years, RIS will continue its efforts in serving as a leading think-tank of developing countries under the leadership of its Chairman, Ambassador Shyam Saran and the members of RIS Governing Council and the Research Advisory Council, headed by Dr. Sudipto Mundle. The institute is thankful to the Ministry of External Affairs for its unstinted support. We are also grateful to other Departments of the Government of India who are part of our Governing Council – the Departments of Economic Affairs, Commerce, Science and Technology – for giving important direction for evolving our research agenda. We also take this opportunity for thanking our partner organisations for their collaboration in our work programme. The vigorous efforts of the RIS faculty and administrative staff are the major factors in enabling us to face challenges and meet our goals. My best wishes to all of them.



Biswajit Dhar

POLICY RESEARCH

Research activities of RIS continue to focus on the four broad areas of: (a) Global Economic Governance; (b) Regional/Bilateral Economic Integration; (c) South-South Cooperation, New Technologies and Development; and (d) Strategic Responses to Globalisation. The details of major research programme undertaken at RIS during 2012-13 are as follows:

A. GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

A.1. Future of the WTO

Research Team: Biswajit Dhar and Roshan Kishore

The multilateral trading system, long considered as the first best option for liberalising global trade, faces the most serious crisis in its six and a half decades of existence. The inability of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to deliver promise to deepen and widen trade liberalisation, an exercise that this forum had initiated nearly 12 years ago, has raised several questions about its continued relevance. And, yet, there is no escaping the reality that the WTO is the only organisation that can take a comprehensive view of the increasing complexities of the evolving economic engagements between countries. The challenges that the global community faces in this context are two-fold. In the first instance, there is a need to assess the key developments in the Doha Round, which have contributed to the present stalemate. At the same time, it is imperative to identify the options that the organisation could consider for defining its future work programme, given the new realities of global economic engagement. Since the Doha Round negotiations began, the drivers of economic integration have undergone significant changes. The most prominent of these is the recognition of global production networks as the harbinger of deepening economic integration between countries.

This study addresses the two sets of issues indicated above. The first focuses on the key developments in the Doha Round encompassing some more critical negotiating areas. An exercise of this nature is important, in our view, since it helps in analysing the issues on which agreement has eluded the WTO Members. The second looks at the WTO rules that can support the new reality of the global production networks, the drivers of global economic integration.

A.2. Technology Transfer under the Clean Development Mechanism: A Multi-Country Analysis

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

The core of development process of any country is technology. The lion's share of technology originates in developed countries, thus technology transfer (TT) in adequate scale and at affordable prices from developed to developing countries has 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. Dissemination and transfer of clean and low-carbon technologies are essential prerequisites 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. However, there are certain hurdles that have to be cleared. Importantly, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has recognised 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, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as a

vehicle for TT has also assumed importance for further study.

The RIS study attempts to explore issues governing TT under the CDM and will carry out 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 will use a database that is being prepared by extracting information 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 explores the prospects and challenges of TT to developing countries through the offsets route and puts forward appropriate policy recommendations in this regard.

A.3. Monitoring the Growth of Technical Standards in the WTO

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Ms. Ramaa Arun Kumar

Greater integration of markets has been accompanied with a seemingly divergent tendency, one that has been set in motion by the adoption of increasing number of technical regulations and standards across countries. As a result, there has been considerable differentiation of products, leading in turn to market segmentation. While the reason for this development has been ascribed, among others, to the rise in the numbers of discerning consumers who have demanded products that conform to the desired levels of safety, the misuse of these technical standards as non-tariff barriers is a major challenge.

With the establishment of the WTO, there is a proliferation of sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) have emerged as the most formidable challenges in the global markets. The increase in these standards can be gauged from the fact that since the

WTO was established, the notifications on technical standards issued by the member countries of the organisation have increased nearly five-fold: from less than 400 in 1995 the total number of notifications has increased to 1900 in 2009. In case of sanitary and phytosanitary standards, the increase in total notifications has been more than many fold.

This study aims to analyse the implications of the Agreement on SPS and TBT for India. The following issues would be dealt with in the study: (i) Implications of country-specific vis-à-vis multilaterally evolved/evolving standards; (ii) Possible approaches for harmonisation of standards on India's trade prospects; and (iii) Analysis of relationship between technology transfer and harmonisation of standards through Agreements on TBT and SPS.

The study would provide guideposts in respect of: (i) the possible stand that the Government can take in the WTO and other multilateral forums with respect to the Agreements on SPS and TBT for protecting and promoting national interests; and (ii) the technical/financial/legal interventions that would be necessary for improving the production systems so that they can meet the challenges arising from the two Agreements mentioned above.

A.4. Post-2015 Global Development Agenda

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Mr. Sayan Samanta

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted by United Nations (UN) members in 2000 to address some compelling development deficits, are currently at the centre of a debate for two reasons. Firstly, most of the targets laid down under MDGs have to be met by 2015 and as that date nears, a variety of organisations, not to speak of UN agencies, have got involved in monitoring their progress. Another reason why MDGs are making news is centred on

a debate whether the global community should buy into a post-2015 development compact comprising another set of goals. If such a compact is indeed necessary, what should be its contours and content?

Over the past few months, RIS has been working intensively on this issue. This work received an impetus when the UNDP requested the institute to coordinate the discussion among the think-tanks of the country as a part of the national process to obtain feedback from the major stakeholders. This task has successfully been accomplished and based on the feedback received from the think-tanks; RIS has submitted a paper to the UNDP.

Besides the overall paper reflecting India's priorities, work is in progress in the issue of financing for development. This is a critical area in the context of the post-2015 global development agenda.

A.5. Global Economic Crisis, International Financial Institutions and G-20

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

This study aims at understanding the genesis of the economic crisis of 2008. Apart from analysing the nature and causes of the crisis, the research focuses on the reform of the international financial institutions and the responses of the G-20. A critical analysis of the ongoing initiatives to bring out certain policy suggestions is an integral part of this research. A part of the research is being used in one of the chapters of the forthcoming South Asia Development and Cooperation Report of the RIS. Some preliminary and basic research has been shared in various RIS workshops.

A.6. India's Trade in Audio-Visual Services under the GATS

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

The study aims to analyse the export potential in the audio-visual services sector,

particularly in films, televisions, radio, music, etc., where there is still uncertainty on the impact of the liberalisation undertaken by India autonomously, so as to make suggestions on how we can move forward in our negotiations in the WTO making binding commitments in the areas relating to audio-visual services. The study also explores the potential of India for enhancing trade in this sector through an in-depth analysis of India's trade with selected WTO member countries. It identifies various barriers faced by Indian audio-visual services exporters and discriminatory treatments meted out to the Indian Service suppliers in these countries. The study also suggests remedial measures that can be taken by the Government to remove the barriers mentioned above through bilateral or multilateral negotiations. In this process, the study benefitted from the substantive contribution made by Mr. Pawan Chopra, former Secretary to Government of India. The study has been submitted to the ministry. The study is supposed to be finalised after stakeholders' consultations and with inputs from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. RIS is conducting this study on behalf of the Department of Commerce, Government of India.

A.7. International Aid Architecture and Development Cooperation Approaches

Research Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Mr. Sushil Kumar, Mr. Shashank Mendiratta, and Ms. Jeyenthi Raman

The scope of India's development assistance has expanded considerably, but there remains a gap in the available data and information on the nature and magnitude of development assistance provided by the country. At present, data on the development assistance programmes provided by the Ministry of External Affairs and the contribution that India makes to

the international development agencies is not easily available. A team of researchers is working closely with the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) to bridge this gap through extensive field work and close consultation with line Ministries. The findings would be out in form of a book and series of monographs under the RIS Discussion Paper series.

However, data and information on the contributions that several administrative ministries are making in the development programmes of several developing countries are not readily available. There is, therefore, an urgent need to undertake an exercise aimed at collating the information that captures fully the development assistance being provided by various agencies in India. This exercise also involves a detailed analysis that would focus on two sets of issues: (i) effectiveness of the India's development assistance from the point of view of the donors; and (ii) measures that may be required for enhancing effectiveness of India's assistance for development.

A.8. Technology, Global Firms and Employment

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

The imperatives of globalisation have highlighted the importance of technological advances and changes in industrial organisation. The emergence of global firms with their global operations and participation in global value chains has been a subject which has invited diverse analyses. In this context, a number of conflicting implications are plausible. On a positive note, changes in production processes have led to the introduction of several new products. They have also resulted in sharp cost reductions and improved growth performance in different sectors of an economy. In terms of adverse effects, these have also implied various labour

market ramifications that may hinder the very development process. This research paper analyses these and other related issues both from a theoretical point of view and empirically, in order to arrive at some useful policy implications. Some preliminary findings of this study were presented in the Conference on “Global Firms, Global Finance and Global Inequalities” organised by School of Business and Economics, Loughborough University, UK and were shared informally at a discussion meeting of research scholars at the University of Cambridge in April 2012. A paper is being developed further in light of the comments received.

A.9. Export Sophistication in Developing Countries: Emerging Trends and Challenges

Research Team: Dr. Prabir De and Ms. Sreya Pan

Barring the few years of the global financial crisis, the last one and a half decades have witnessed a liberal trading environment, mainly fuelled by either regional trading agreements or multilateral trading arrangements. We have found increased movement of goods, services, people and capital across borders, which has indeed helped many developing countries achieve fast and sustained economic growth. A large literature shows that product fragmentation across borders leads to more inflows of trade, which in turn allow developing countries to upgrade their export basket. Falling transportation costs, shrinking direct trade barriers, greater transparency in trade regulations, etc., were also found to be the major factors that have been driving the specialisation and sophistication of export.

Many observers also argue that foreign direct investment has been a key ingredient to export sophistication by facilitating transfer of productivity-enhancing techniques and knowledge from industrialised to developing nations. A strong group of existing literature

shows how sophistication of goods exports affects growth. Hausmann, Hwang and Rodrik (2007, hereinafter referred to as HHR) have shown that it is not the specialisation alone, but the sophistication of goods exports that matter for growth. They have argued that rich countries are those that have latched on to rich-country products, while countries that continue to produce poor country goods remain poor. There are, however, many critics to this finding.

The study has two major objectives. First, we measure the export sophistication, and second, we attempt to understand the major determinants of export sophistication. While dealing the first objective, this study focuses on two measures of export sophistication. The first one is based on the approach of HHR and captures the “income level of a country’s exports” (EXPY in the authors’ terminology). In the work of HHR, it is a country-level measure defined as a weighted average of the GDP per capita level associated with each product exported, where the weights are the value shares of each product in the country’s total exports. We also measure product-level sophistication (PRODY in the authors’ terminology). The second measure is export similarity index (ESI). This index measures the degree of similarity between the export profiles of two economies.

The other objective has been pursued through a panel data modeling and panel cointegration. We use export sophistication in panel regression to examine if it is associated with growth and major determinants. We have considered four emerging markets in the developing world, namely, Brazil, China, India and Turkey, and covered the period of last decade, 2000 to 2009. As exports have been increasing rapidly in developing countries, measuring the export sophistication would then help understand the country’s growth potential, among others. Outcomes of this study tell us how

developing countries fare with developed world in export sophistication. It also provides a policy direction to achieve an opportunity to developing countries to upgrade their export basket. A major part of this study has been completed and a research paper is being prepared, which would be published as RIS discussion paper.

B. REGIONAL/BILATERAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

B.1. Development Corridors in Myanmar: Implications for India

Research Team: Ambassador Shyam Saran, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Dr. Prabir De, et al.

Myanmar represents a significant opportunity for India to position itself as a key economic partner of Myanmar, a country rich in resources, in close proximity to India and its being bridge to the rest of South East Asia. Recent political changes and economic reforms in the country offered new openings that should be pursued, but we will now find ourselves in a much more competitive environment as the country begins to open up to the rest of the world. A coordinated strategy involving the government and corporate sector is essential, with a clear set of priorities and a willingness to follow up decisions made. It was recommended in this workshop that RIS should conduct a study on “development corridors” in Myanmar.

This ongoing study will make an attempt to understand the level of trade links that India has with Myanmar, through both formal and informal channels. It will carry out a detailed fact finding survey of development of new infrastructures being planned or under implementation in Myanmar and their implications for North East in general and for India in particular. The study will examine the current status and performance of border infrastructure in North East, particularly in bordering states with Myanmar. It will investigate the strength and dimensions of the regional connectivity through North East.

This study also attempts to understand: (i) resources of Myanmar to be linked through development corridors; (ii) opportunities for resource-based industries which will have strong spill over effect and generate downstream projects in Myanmar and India's North East; and (iii) scopes and opportunities in production networks between India and Myanmar and beyond in sectors like petrochemicals, textile and clothing, rubber and other plantation crops, processed foods and marine products, etc. Finally, based on these investigations, a coherent strategy would be developed for strengthening the existing levels of trade (and also investment) links and connectivity between India and Myanmar and completing the ground work for setting-up development corridors in Myanmar.

B.2. Trade and Investment Prospects of the IOR-ARC in the New Millennium: New Economic Frontiers of the Region

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty and Dr. Priyadarshi Dash

This study was conducted on the request of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group (IORAG). The study empirically examined the synergy existing between the member countries in trade and investment, and the possible ways through which the IOR-ARC could deepen regional economic integration in the future. In this study, regional integration is envisaged in the framework of open regionalism since most of the member countries are engaged with the regional process within their respective sub-regions. Taking into account the trade and investment linkages between different sub-regions within the broad regional caucus, the study provides estimates of trade potential for the member states at the aggregate as well as the sectoral levels. The empirical findings suggest that potential gains from regional liberalisation could

be substantial in invigorating trade and investment flows within the region. Sectoral cooperation is the key driver of region's economic prosperity in future. The COM has come up with 10-point recommendations for promoting economic integration that range from trade facilitation, harmonising regulations, global value chains, sectoral cooperation, etc., among others. The key recommendations are referred to the trade and investment committee to examine feasibility of their implementation. At the same time, the study attributes the slow progress in the regional process in IOR-ARC due to lack of a strong institutional mechanism and little progress in time-bound projects agreed at different high level meetings. This study was in continuation of the RIS ongoing research programme on Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC).

B.3. Regional Cooperation for Infrastructure Development: Towards an Institutional Framework for Investment in the IOR-ARC

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Dr. Priyadarshi Dash and Ms. Ramita Taneja

Infrastructure development is key to economic growth and development. In the context of regional integration, better stock of physical infrastructure facilitates cross-border trade and enables efficient utilisation of regional resources by improving connectivity among the resource-rich regions to the resource-scarce regions. Evidence from the EU, Asia and Latin America suggests that improved physical infrastructure in the form of roads, railways, airports, ports and seaports has lowered transaction costs, reduced transit time, enhanced mobility in the lagging regions and helped integrate the periphery to the core. In fact, regional infrastructure investment initiatives are new to the world economy. Though these regional initiatives suffer from challenges than opportunities

at the beginning, the process becomes rewarding as the region matures. Moreover, carrying out of such regional infrastructure projects is relatively easier for developed countries than developing regions as we have experienced during the past decade.

IOR-ARC represents a heterogeneous group of countries that are characterised by varying levels of access to infrastructure and its use for promotion of regional trade and investment. In view of this unequal and asymmetric stock of physical infrastructure in the member countries, this study was undertaken by the RIS with funding from the Committee of Ministers of IOR-ARC.

The study was based on the premise that infrastructure development is pivotal to strengthen the ongoing regional process of economic integration. While doing so, emphasis was given to the role and importance of infrastructure investments. The objectives of the study was: (a) to assess and analyse the role of infrastructure in regional integration, (b) to examine policies of the member countries on infrastructure development, and (c) to devise a regional institutional framework for infrastructure development in IOR-ARC with respect to identification of priority sectors, project conception and design, sources and modes of project financing, and implementation and governance issues. Based on best practices in the EU, Asia and Latin America, the study delineates a pyramidal institutional structure for infrastructure development in the IOR-ARC with special emphasis on smooth flows of investments into the priority infrastructure sectors.

B.4. Economic Aspects of Fisheries: A Framework for Regional Cooperation in the IOR-ARC

Research team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Dr. Priyadarshi Dash and Mr. Manu Singh Rathore

Fisheries is a major economic sector for most of the member countries of the IOR-ARC providing income and livelihood security to

millions in the region. It has been identified as one of the priority sectors for regional cooperation in the IOR-ARC Charter. The IOR-ARC covers large fishing areas and is endowed with rich fisheries resources, particularly marine fisheries and migratory species. Although the volume of fish catch in the region has increased significantly over the years, the member countries face a number of challenges such as overfishing, overcapacity, illegal fishing, environmental pollution, differences in licensing and regulatory regimes, and so on. This not only affects the prospects of sustainable fishing in the IOR-ARC waters but also raises the risks of hunger and malnutrition among the people dependent on fishing especially indigenous fishing communities and perpetuates the fear of extinction of rich fish species.

Against this backdrop, this study, the first of its kind for the IOR-ARC, aims to contribute to the existing understanding in the region on the economic aspects of fisheries and integrate the role of fisheries to livelihood, nutrition and the economies of the member countries at large. The study involves four major components: (a) analysis of secondary data on fisheries to identify trends and patterns in regional fisheries production, consumption and trade, (b) examining the issues of livelihood, nutrition and food security, (c) examine and suggest policies with respect to sustainable fishing, harmonisation of rules and regulations on licensing, participation of foreign fishers, overfishing, etc., and (d) present a framework for regional cooperation among the Member countries to optimise conservation of aqua species and livelihood security of people in the region.

B.5. Prospect of Promoting Regional Value Chain in South Asia

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty

South Asia has been emerging as one of the fast growing regions of the world, since 2003 until the emergence of the present episode

of global recession. The region has faced the downside risk of growth slowdown because of 'global financial crisis'. Strategic initiatives through regional cooperation can drive the region to high growth path since the region has strong potential in diversified sectors. Experiences of several fast growing regions indicate that intra regional trade could be enhanced with Global Value Chain (GVC) approach. While examining benefits accruing from the regional cooperation, some studies indicate that economic gains from regional value chain (RVC) could be much higher than alternative initiative like PTAs/FTAs.

In South Asia, regional value chain has been weak though several regional countries are engaged in GVC in number of sectors. India is already into GVC in the production and export activities in textiles & apparel and auto component sectors. Some of the local firms in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are into the Global Production Network (GPN) in apparel sector. Similarly, Nepal and Pakistan are also into other GVC sectors. The region has the potentiality to integrate itself with several GVCs, particularly competitive sectors like textiles & apparels, leather, food processing, automobiles, pharmaceuticals & traditional medicines, cement, IT software, etc. Some of these sectors have received attention from certain national governments in liberalising sectoral policies to facilitate the RVC process.

For the main study, several country-studies were launched, covering numerous sectors including various dimensions of RVC to present potentials of the RVC in South Asia. The sectors considered under the study are: (a) readymade garments (b) automobile (c) processed food (d) parts and components and (e) leather. For understanding importance of the sectors in RVC, we launched similar sectoral studies in India and several other countries in South Asia. The study was conducted with support of lead institutes from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and India.

It follows from the outcome of the study that the regional economies are already engaged in global value chain in diversified sectors. However, scale of operation in most of these sectors has been low and final assembling of product is taking place in other regions of the world. South Asia has strong potential to promote RVC activities in several sectors. The study is sponsored by ADB, and the draft report is submitted to the sponsoring agency.

B.6. India-ASEAN Connectivity: The Emerging Architecture

Research Team: Dr. Prabir De

The FTA that India has signed with ASEAN is expected to increase trade between the two by manifolds in coming years. Along with this growth there will be an increase in demand of both national and international infrastructure, for both production and consumption, and international trade purposes. A failure to respond to this demand will slow down India's trade and hamper the growth process. Therefore, the infrastructure challenges, both hardware and software, faced by the Indian economy require better understanding and adequate support. The overall aim of this study is to bring a comprehensive policy on India-ASEAN connectivity. This study has the following objectives: (i) to exploit synergies in the South and East Asian transportation system; (ii) to move towards an open and free market and integrated borders for transport services between India and ASEAN; (iii) to improve economic efficiency for reducing transportation costs; (iv) to complete the South and East Asian transport networks and improve links with other regions/sub-regions; and (v) to encourage use of different environment friendly modes of transportation. The study also analyses the emerging regional connectivity architecture linking India with East Asia and would, in particular, analyse the recently unveiled

Comprehensive Asian Development Plan (CADP) that the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia has prepared in collaboration with the ASEAN Secretariat and the Asian Development Bank. The report, 'ASEAN-India Connectivity Report: India Country Study' has been published. This is an ongoing project. A number of publications have been brought out by RIS. This study also provides inputs to the Ministry of External Affairs on continuous basis.

B.7. India-China Bilateral Trade Relationship

Research Team: Dr. S.K. Mohanty

The Sino-Indian bilateral trade relationship took an impressive turn during the last decade as China gradually ascended to become the largest trading partner of India since 2008. This novel relationship between the two Asian giants can be linked to a new trend where both countries have expedited their economic engagement with developing countries by withdrawing systematically from the industrialised countries in trade. The Sino-India bilateral trade witnessed rapid growth at the cost of rising trade imbalances against India. As an emerging economy, India can neither afford to limit its economic engagement with China nor continue with such a huge bilateral trade asymmetry for a long period. The study analyses empirically some of the options available to cope with the current situation.

The study finds several important results, which has significant policy implications. India's bilateral export is less diversified than its imports from China and this is partly due to India's inability to materialise its existing export potential in diversified sectors, mostly in manufacturing exports. Several export products of India, having global competitiveness, have been unsuccessful to achieve market access in China despite having strong 'trade creating' effects. India bilateral trade deficit can be

pruned significantly by suspending wistful uncompetitive imports from China. India can meet large Chinese global import demand in several sectors. In that case, India needs to make tailor-made export-oriented production to access Chinese market in five resource-based and technology-intensive sectors. In the trade policy liberalisation, India has made significant headway in liberalising its manufacturing sectors where India is becoming more liberal than China in the manufacturing sector, which is considered stronghold of China. Econometric models suggest that yuan depreciation has significant effects on India's exports in terms of making market access in third countries. Rapprochement with China would benefit India from the RCEP process to the extent of \$ 75.4 billion per annum though the RCEP is likely to gain to the extent of \$ 502.8 billion per annum.

The study was funded by the Reserve Bank of India. The final study was accepted by RBI and was posted on their website.

B.8. South Asia Development and Cooperation Report

Research Team: Dr Ram Upendra Das and other RIS colleagues

This is one of the flagship reports of RIS which is brought out periodically. The Report under preparation covers a wide-range of subjects in the context of South Asian economic integration. These include Global Economic Trends and Outlook for South Asia; Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook; Trade in Goods and Services Integration; Investment Cooperation; Connectivity; Development Cooperation; Food Security; Energy Security; S&T Cooperation; Climate Change Issues; and Human Development Profile. The Report intends to suggest a menu of policy recommendations in light of the potential that exist and the constraints that the region confronts.

B.9. Regional Economic Integration: New Context and Analytical Constructs

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

More recently, efforts geared towards regional economic integration have occupied an important position in the realm of policy-making process, world-wide. This is supported by the fact that the number of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) has shown an increasing trend over time. Given the importance and relevance of RTAs, a substantial amount of literature has emerged on this issue. This is the 'new context' which has implications for not only trade policy making process but policies relating to investment, technology, etc. alongside macroeconomic management. These have wider implications for the global economic management as well. The 'new context' thus needs to be understood and analysed in a more comprehensive manner. Against this backdrop, in this paper the literature on the regional economic integration is summarised. This includes the theoretical concepts as well as the empirical work. However, there are certain areas and issues which are unaddressed in the theoretical literature, which the paper highlights by underscoring their policy implications, including that for the multilateral negotiations. A peer-reviewed paper is being published by Routledge, UK in an edited volume in honour of eminent economist Prof. Sunanda Sen.

B.10. Study on Development of Institutional Framework of Data collection on Trade in Services

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

Services have been one of the key drivers of overall economic growth in South Asia since the 1990s, outpacing the growth in the manufacturing and the agriculture sectors. Yet, the data relating to this sector is sparse

and not managed in a manner that facilitates research analysis, informed policy choices and business decisions. The study aims at creating an institutional mechanism for data collection, storage and dissemination among SAARC countries based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual. The study is being conducted for the SAARC Secretariat. A version of the study has been submitted to the SAARC Secretariat and is under consideration of the SAARC Member States.

B.11. Regional Economic Integration in Central Asia

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

Within the ambit of regional economic integration in the Asia-Pacific, the Central Asian region has an important place. Not only that the region has been at the helm of the historic *Silk Route*, its geographical location is an economic melting-pot for integrating the East, Southeast, South, North and West Asia. The paper estimates the potential that exists for intra-Central Asia economic integration and for South Asia-Central Asia economic integration. It identifies constraints in doing so and suggests launching a well-informed discourse on the subject and makes some broad policy-recommendations. The paper was presented at the 2012 SPECA High-Level Economic Forum entitled "Strengthening Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Central Asia by Sharing the Asian Experience" organised by UNESCAP and UNECE on 27-28 November 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand and has been disseminated through website by the North and Central Asia Office of ESCAP after peer-review.

B.12. India-Japan Study

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

Given the importance of the East Asia Summit process and the ASEAN+6 economic integration processes, and with the implementation of the India-Japan

CECA, study explores as to how the Indo-Japan economic partnership could help strengthening the East Asian economic integration process by building consensus on various complex issues of negotiations such as rules of origin, tariff liberalisation, non-tariff barriers' reduction, etc. The study has been completed after a peer-review process and submitted.

B.13. India-Canada Investment Relations

Research Team: Dr. Ram Upendra Das

As part of the India-Canada Economic Dialogue initiated by RIS, this paper focuses on the investment relations between the two countries. It analyses the current status of bilateral FDI linkages; their prime determinants and the FDI policy regimes of both the countries. Further, it dwells on the bilateral investment treaty which is under consideration and more broadly, the inherent complexities that such a treaty entails between India and other countries and the policy responses thereof. A preliminary version of the paper was presented at the Dialogue in February 2013. The paper is under finalisation.

B.14. Biotechnology and Development

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

RIS has been publishing *Asian Biotechnology and Development Review*, as part of RIS work programme on Biotechnology and Development. In this, apart from the publication of ABDR, effort is also made to bring out key issues concerning developing countries and implications of biotechnology. It was within this programme RIS linked up with Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) and Secretariat of CBD for identifying key socio-economic considerations for GM crops. RIS also undertook in depth studies on capacity building and related

initiatives by various Asian and Pacific economies, which was funded by UNESCO Jakarta. This study also looked into various facets of biotechnology innovation and development in the Asian countries. The recommendations drew out on needs and priorities of developing countries in Asia in the context of agriculture production, access to medicine and industrial biotechnology.

B.15. Financial Cooperation between ASEAN+3: Implications for India

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Ms. Ramaa Arun Kumar

The most significant milestone in financial cooperation amongst the ASEAN+3 members was reached through the establishment of the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO). Regional financial cooperation among ASEAN+3 has assumed an entirely different dimension with the establishment of the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) as an independent surveillance unit. AMRO will be tasked to: (i) monitor, assess, and report on the macroeconomic situation and financial soundness of the ASEAN+3 Countries, (ii) assess macroeconomic and financial vulnerabilities in any of the ASEAN+3 Countries and provide assistance in timely formulation of policy recommendations to mitigate such risks, and (iii) ensure compliance of swap requesting parties with the lending covenants under the CMIM Agreement.

Not only does India need to respond to the developments quickly, it also needs to move proactively so that the country's economic interests remain unaffected. India has remained somewhat of an outlier in the process leading up to the adoption of the CMIM/AMRO and this is where the importance of prompt responses lies. The study explores options that India needs to pursue.

B.16. Review of India's Bilateral Investment Treaties

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

Disputes involving foreign investors in India, which arose following their invocation of the provisions of the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPAs), have raised questions on the implications of these agreements, in particular, on their stifling impact on the policy space available to the government. India had signed BIPAs with 82 countries beginning in 1994 when the first such agreement was concluded with the United Kingdom (UK). However, the first dispute involving the use of the provisions of the BIPAs became known in the closing months of 2011 when the Government of India faced an adverse decision pronounced by a Singapore-based UNCITRAL (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law) tribunal adjudicating a dispute between the public sector Coal India Ltd. and the Australian firm, White Industries Ltd. In recent months, there have been a number of cases where the foreign investors in India have spoken of invoking the provisions of the BIPAs. These cases include those in the telecommunications and the mining industries.

India alone is not witnessing such a development. In fact, disputes with foreign investors worldwide have increased substantially in recent years. The highest number of investment disputes filed in a single year was recorded in 2012.

Disputes have also resulted in a re-think about several aspects of the International Investment Agreements (IIAs) in a number of countries. For instance, the US has concluded a review of its model bilateral investment treaty (BIT) a few months back. In yet another development, Australia has refused to accept the investor-state dispute in its BITs.

The study critically assesses the BIPAs that India has signed and suggests changes that may be incorporated given the emerging relations between the States and foreign investors.

B.17. China Monitor

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Ms. Ramaa Arun Kumar

The increasing presence of China in the global economy and the likely implications of this development for India need to be monitored constantly. RIS has launched review of China's economy, particularly in respect of its macroeconomic developments, including the developments in financial sector. The emergence of the Renminbi as an international currency is being specially monitored.

C. SOUTH SOUTH COOPERATION, NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND DEVELOPMENT

C.1. Post Busan Dynamics of South-South Cooperation

Project Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

RIS has initiated a major work programme for supporting policy formulation process in the post Busan context and partnered with several different agencies. Substantive papers have come out in edited volumes and papers are also published in international peer reviewed journals. The work programme is fully financed by RIS through internal resources. The current work is focusing on various facets of SSC as it promotes the exchange of best practices and support among developing countries in the common pursuit of their broad development objectives, encompassing all aspects of international relations and not just in the traditional economic and technical areas with the idea of collective self-reliance of developing countries with specific modalities and mechanisms like bilateral, sub-regional, regional and inter-

regional cooperation and integration as well as multilateral cooperation.

RIS worked closely with The Asia Foundation (TAF) and the World Bank for two major conferences on this theme where more than 30 countries participated. RIS provided inputs for the International Development Cooperation Report (IDCR) on new dynamics of SSC. A follow up volume on the TAF Delhi conference is also being planned for the following year.

C.2. Issues before IBSA

Report Coordination: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

RIS, being the official host for IBSA Academic Forum (IBSA-AF), prepared a detailed note on key issues before the proposed IBSA Summit. RIS has also come out with a plan to launch IBSA report analysing ten years of IBSA. The theme of this IBSA Summit would be Democracy, Development and Dialogue. This aptly reflects the fundamental commitments for the IBSA members and reemphasise the point that they are on the same page when it comes to the basic principles such as social justice, human rights and growth with equity and inclusion. The 6th IBSA-AF tries to explore common challenges that IBSA members face across different facets of development. In the last Academic Forum, South Africa did introduce some of these issues. At this forum, the idea of IBSA as a formidable bloc in diverse areas such as science and economic development has emerged quite strongly. Key academics contributed in envisaging the idea and identified potential challenges it may face. We need to identify further steps that are needed for moving closer to this goal.

C.3. Managing the Global Financial Sector: Imperatives for the BRICS

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Dr. Priyadarshi Dash

Developments in the world of finance have unerringly pointed to the fact that the major economies need to enhance their

policy coordination so as to ensure that the global economy does not encounter further uncertainties as it tries to get back its pre-crisis momentum. The need for such policy coordination arises particularly in the context of the events that have unfolded since the outbreak of the most recent episode of the financial crisis in 2008, which, unless addressed with a degree of alacrity, could have far reaching implications.

What holds the key to such outcomes is the ability of the forums of major economies, like the BRICS and the G-20, to provide mechanisms that can provide effective oversight of the financial sector. In fact, in the second BRIC Summit in 2010 leaders recognised the need for fostering and strengthening cooperation regarding the regulation and supervision of all segments, institutions and instruments of financial markets. They also underlined their commitment to improve their own national regulations, to push for the reform of the international financial regulatory system and to work closely with international standard setting institutes.

The broad contours of the position taken by the BRICS leaders in respect of the governance of the financial sector may seem adequate. However, a number of occurrences since the last Summit suggest that the BRICS would need to take a more focused view of it.

Our study would focus on two such occurrences that merit attention by BRICS for these could affect these countries quite significantly. The first is the strengthening of the banking sector regulations, the framework of which was adopted by the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision in 2010. The second relates to the impact of the quantitative easings undertaken by the US administration. The increase in capital flows triggered by this action threatened to cause an indirect currency war. To keep their currencies competitive several major

economies are taking recourse to capital controls.

C.4. Study on India-COMESA Joint Study Group

Research Team: Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Dr. Priyadarshi Dash and Ms. Surajita Rout

For setting up a Joint Study Group (JSG) to examine the feasibility of a comprehensive economic cooperation arrangement between India and COMESA, RIS is approached by the Ministry of Commerce and Industries to undertake the study. The mandate of the study is to focus on different dimensions of economic engagement between India and COMESA for deepening the bilateral economic cooperation. COMESA is emerging as an important destination of India for trade and investment. Bilateral trade linkages grew faster in recent years as compared to pre-recession period. It is one of the large trading blocs in Africa, extended from East to North of Africa, covering twenty countries from the continent.

The study may identify the strategic and economic interest and mutual cooperation; proposing a policy framework for enhancing trade in goods, services and investment; reviewing the existing institutional framework, infrastructure and mechanisms in bilateral trade and economic relations; identifying opportunities to expedite the expansion of trade in services, and progressively liberalise trade in services on a preferential basis with substantial sectoral coverage; evolving modalities for investment cooperation with a view to creating a favourable climate for encouraging investment flows across borders; explore the possibilities and scope of a CEPA, covering all areas of the bilateral economic relationship including trade in goods; investment; Intellectual Property Rights; Non-Tariff Barriers, in particular Technical Barriers to Trade and

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Issues; Mutual Recognition Agreements; trade facilitation and customs procedures; Competition policy, monopolies and State enterprises; dispute settlement; etc. A Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model is to be presented to examine the welfare effects of the proposed arrangement under different scenarios. It may take a year for completion of the study.

For conducting the study, RIS is designated as the knowledge partner of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. The first phase of the study is completed and the interim report is submitted to the MOC&I. The interim report has covered discussion on core sectors of both economies. After receiving similar draft report from the COMESA secretariat, the second phase will be commenced. For the remaining chapters, work is in progress.

C.5. RIS-UNDP Partnership for Ensuring an Enabling Environment for Innovation and Access to Treatment

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

Our partnership with UNDP has two components, each of which is based around three sets of issues: (a) use of IPR law and policy to promote access to medicines; (b) cooperation in development of drugs for neglected diseases; and (c) facilitating technology transfer cooperation for local production so as to reduce the cost of drugs.

We perceive three aspects to the issue of affordable healthcare in developing countries. The first aspect is access to affordable medicines. Medicines account for a significant share of hospital/medical expenses. In India, more than 70 per cent of the private expenditure on health care is on medicines alone. This is despite the fact that India has a highly competent generic

pharmaceutical industry providing drugs at prices one of the lowest in the world. In many parts of the developing world there are deliberations on providing universal health care and medicines become a core issue to be considered. The High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage in India has submitted its report and the Planning Commission of India is deliberating on the ways in which health care is provided to all in the country.

Second aspect of an affordable health care system is the affordable access to the services of medical devices. Currently, the Indian health sector faces acute shortage of access to medical devices both on basic as well as high-end medical devices. The lack of access to affordable medical devices also lowered the quality of care since those who need them are too poor to get access to the technology-oriented services. Studies point out that 48-52 per cent of tertiary health care expenses are attributed to services of medical devices. Since local production offers great potentials in ensuring access to affordable services of medical devices, there is a need to identify the bottlenecks in encouraging local production.

The third aspect is research and development (R&D) for new drugs for diseases which do not attract the market forces. Diseases like TB and Malaria, which afflict primarily the developing countries, have treatment regimen that is more than three decades old. Only less than 10 per cent of global R&D dedicated to development of drugs goes for neglected diseases. The R&D for these diseases will have to be undertaken by developing countries themselves. Given the scarcity in financial and well and scientific and technical skills, efforts will have to be made aiming at their pooling and coordination for effective utilisation. The WHO "Consultative Expert Working Group on Research and Development: Financing and Coordination"

has submitted its report recommending for a global regime that is legally binding (R&D Treaty). Now regional consultations would be held to identify the ways in which the treaty can be implemented.

C.6. Global Ethics in Science and Technology

Project Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. Ravi Srinivas

Global Ethics in Science and Technology is a three year (2011-2014) project funded by European Commission. RIS is a partner institution in this project. The other institutions are University of Central Lancashire, Rathenau Institut, KIT and CASTED. The project envisages comparative study of Ethics in S&T policy in the three regions (Europe, China and India) and three case studies (nanotechnology, synthetic biology and food technologies). Brazil and South Africa are special invitees. As input to the project a paper on 'Ethics in S&T Policy Making in India and Structures' was contributed by the project team. The idea of ethics in this project stands for access, equity and inclusion (AEI). Reports on the case studies in the Indian context were also finalised. A one day event was organised on 28th January 2013 in Delhi. In this event Secretary, Department of Science and Technology (DST) delivered the keynote address. He focused on New S&T and Innovation Policy (2013). The other sessions were devoted to the research themes of the project.

As part of the project a study on Nanotechnology's relevance and application in water purification in India is being undertaken. Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas is leading on this work. A Project review meeting was held in Beijing in September 2012. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi participated and presented the case studies from India and the report on Ethics in S&T policy making was also presented. As part of this project Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas visited

Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore and interacted with scientists, technocrats and policy makers. Informal consultations were held with academics and policy makers in New Delhi. RIS would host the final Conference of the Project in March 2014 and the project's outputs will be incorporated in a volume proposed to be published by Springer. RIS will be contributing chapters to the volume.

C.7. Innova P2

Project Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. Ravi Srinivas

This Project has been completed with holding of an International Conference on Equity and Access to Medicines. Based on the research done for the project an edited volume titled as 'The Living Tree' is being published by the Academic Foundation. This has contributions on access to medicine, Health Impact Fund, Gender dimension on access to medicines and articles on Traditional Medicine in India and China. Former President of India, Dr. Abdul Kalam has contributed the Foreword for the volume. The book recommends closer co-operation between India and China in using traditional medicine for improving public health and enhancing access to health. It suggests that traditional medicine in both countries can play a more meaningful role in public health. It recommends using Health Impact Fund proposal to incentivise research on development of new drugs using traditional medicine. It describes the issues and challenges in regulating traditional medicine in India and China, the issues faced by the industry and using intellectual property rights in the context of traditional medicine in both countries.

C.8. Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of LMOs

Project Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. Ravi Srinivas

RIS has been part of the global debate on socio-economic impact assessment of living modified organisms (LMOs) for last several

years. This year was particularly interesting as RIS was not only part of the official delegation to lead the socio-economic (SE) component of the negotiations on Cartagena Biosafety Protocol at the CoP-MoP at Hyderabad but also organised several side events with other international policy research organisations. RIS also published a special issue of its journal ABDR on Socio-Economic concerns. This special issue was launched by key global commentators. The Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) has proposed a project to be coordinated by RIS under UNEP-GEF Capacity Building Project on Biosafety – Phase II. This proposed project will be for three years and RIS will work with partner institutions like IEG, NCAP, ISEC and IIM-A. The project envisages development of guidelines and methodologies for Cost-Benefit Analysis of LMOs in agriculture, development of framework for incorporating Socio-Economic Aspects of LMOs in decision making, Guidelines for conducting risk-benefit analysis of LMOs in agriculture, taking into account the special needs in assessing the costs and benefits of various traits and Article 26 of CPB. This project builds upon RIS work on socio-economic impacts of transgenic crops and RIS work on development impacts of biotechnology. The project will be unique one as for the first time in India such an exercise is being done on systematic and comprehensive basis. The outputs will be relevant for policy makers, regulators and institutions involved in development and research on GMOs in agriculture. This inter-disciplinary project will be implemented by RIS as the lead institution.

C.9. Promoting Global Responsible Research

Project Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi and Dr. Ravi Srinivas

In the international discourse on science and technology, the idea of responsible innovation is fast gaining major attention. In this connection, RIS has joined other

international institutions, under the Framework-7 of EU to explore and promote a governance framework for Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) globally. The project is titled as, “PROmoting Global REsponsible research and Social and Scientific innovation” (PRoGReSS). This was launched in February 2013. It will compare science funding strategies and innovation policies in Europe, the US, China, Japan, India, Australia and South Africa. Linking existing RRI networks from all over the world, it seeks to build support and momentum around a normative model for RRI to foster the convergence of innovation systems at the global level. RIS will be involved in ‘Innovation for Society’ theme for Indian case study.

C.10. Human Genetics and Access and Benefit Sharing under GenBenefit

Project Team: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

RIS has been contributing to the various dimensions of the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) debate for last several years. Since 2009, RIS worked with a global project on GenBenefit. Benefit sharing has become an area of increasing international debate within the World Health Organisation (WHO), the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Benefit sharing has become one of the main issues of contention with regard to the WTO’s Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement, creating a state of incompatibility between TRIPS and the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). The CBD, agreed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and the 2002 Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilisation, specify requirements for benefit sharing in relation to the use of non-human

genetic resources such as plants, animals and micro-organisms.

In this project, RIS worked on the ABS regime for human genetics. The area of human genetic resources lacks any such binding of international regulations on benefit sharing. Benefit sharing frameworks which are currently used to justify human genetic research in developing countries are often ethically questionable. There is a real need to re-evaluate existing frameworks and suggest realistic alternatives. A volume is being published with Springer. A paper has also been published in an internationally refereed publication.

D. STRATEGIC RESPONSES TO GLOBALISATION

D.1. Poverty and Investment: Channels to Economic Development

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar and Mr. Sayan Samanta

The fact that growth reduces poverty has been widely accepted. Hence, mostly, the poverty reduction strategies that have been followed are the pro-growth policies at the core. While there is a vast literature available establishing the poverty-reducing effect of growth, the growth-enhancing effect of poverty reduction is not that well scrutinised. The bidirectional relationship between growth and poverty must be well understood for the policies to be effective. To the extent the answer to the question that how the reduction in poverty leads to higher economic activity is clear and rich may elucidate the volume of aid allocations targeted towards poverty reductions in terms of benefiting not only the receiving country but the donor country as well. It is often argued that in the long run all pro-growth policies are pro-poor, nevertheless, it is no less important to enquire whether the pro-poor policies may also end up

being pro-growth policies. Country specific understanding of the channels through which poverty effects growth is of critical importance in identifying the existence of vicious circles and exploring the possibility of suitably converting them into virtuous circles in which poverty reduction and high economic performance reassures each other through the set of appropriate policy interventions.

The study aims to understand the effect of poverty on income through the channels of investment in human and physical capital. We expect to establish that the poverty reduction helps a country to earn more. Reduction in poverty leads to higher investments in both physical and human capital. Moreover, we expect that the rate of human capital accumulation, and therefore creation of indigenous capability in developing countries, is faster with poverty reduction than the rate of investment in physical capital. And, if poverty along with the existing credit market operations is acting as a barrier to human capital accumulation and investment in physical capital then we need to design policies which prescribe not only redistributions of market incomes but also seeks government interventions in health and education sectors. In addition, using our results on income effect of poverty we wish to argue in favour of the effectiveness of aid allocated towards poverty reduction by establishing that it not only benefits the receiving countries but also the donor countries.

D.2. India's FDI Inflows and Outflows: Monitoring and Analysis

Research Team: Dr. Biswajit Dhar

A phenomenal rapid change in the volume and pattern of foreign direct investment (FDI) in India over the past few years has

been noted. Not only has India emerged as a major destination of FDI, the country has also enhanced its position as a provider of this form of investment. However, the implications of these phenomena for India's economic development does not become immediately obvious unless a detailed analysis is undertaken on the nature of both inflows and outflows of FDI. A study has been completed in collaboration with the Institute for the Studies on Industrial Development (ISID), which provides in-depth analysis of the nature of FDI inflows that have taken place during the past decade. This study was complemented by another paper that critically analysed the FDI policies that are in place, in particular the issue of imposing caps on the holding by the foreign investors in Indian enterprises.

Our studies have brought out the importance of monitoring the developments centering on India's FDI policies, which have implications for both inward investments into and outward investments from India. The benefits from FDI inflows also need to be assessed, particularly the contributions made by the foreign investors in providing intangibles like frontier technologies. This study would also analyse the FDI experience of China along with other countries.

D.3. Vision 2050: What Will it Take for India to Celebrate the Centenary of its Republic as a Developed Country?

Research Team: Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala

India's growth performance over the last sixty years has been mixed and the recent high growth trajectory is at risk under the present paradigm. A course correction is needed for India to restore its high growth trajectory and become a high-income country by 2050. A better India is possible provided we give up the defunct doctrine of Washington-inspired neo-liberalism and design a new paradigm for achieving sustainable prosperity. Among

the salient features of this new paradigm are the following:

a) Focus on achieving sustainable prosperity instead of just ritualistic focus on poverty alleviation. Prosperity is defined as achieving, by 2050, the per capita income of developed countries today which, in all probability, will also take care of the problem of mass deprivation and poverty. Sustainability as defined here has four dimensions: economic, financial, social and ecological: (1) In economic terms, sustainability will require a globally competitive production structure with innovations as a major driver. (2) In financial terms, sustainability would require avoiding large internal and external imbalances and controlling speculative finance/casino capitalism with tight regulations. (3) In social terms, sustainability will require opportunities for upward social and economic mobility and employment for all as well as avoidance of crony capitalism and transparent, effective and accountable governance. (4) In ecological terms, sustainability will require remaining within globally responsible levels of carbon emission by adopting low carbon systems of consumption and production.

b) With regard to growth drivers, the new paradigm would mean a switch from trade-oriented goods sector to trade-oriented service sector. While goods sector (both agriculture and manufacturing) will remain an important part of the economy, most of the incremental growth and employment will come from trade-oriented service sector, covering construction, communication, business services, health, tourism, education, research and innovations.

c) Carbon constraint will be taken not as a burden but as blessing in disguise forcing us to adopt low carbon lifestyle, which is healthier, and low carbon energy system, which will improve our energy security.

d) The prosperous India will be largely city-centric with cities accounting for more than 80 per cent of income, employment and human resource development. Effective mechanism will have to be created to facilitate a large-scale transfer of labour from rural to urban areas and for conversion of a small percentage of land from rural use to urban use.

In the new paradigm, provision of public goods (defined broadly to include all four dimensions of sustainability) will play a major role and so will the public sector responsible for provision of public goods. The government will not be seen as “the problem”

but as a major part of the “solution” for development. Within a framework of public-private partnership, public sector will be the senior partner. The new paradigm will be a departure from socialistic era of the 1950-80 as well as from neo-liberalistic era since 1980 and will follow a middle path approach close to the systems adopted by Germany and Nordic countries. While learning from the best in the world, India will devise its own development paradigm rooted in its own traditions. With the new paradigm, India should be able to achieve GDP growth rate of 7 per cent per year during 2010-2050 and celebrate the centenary of its Republic as a developed country.



POLICY ADVISORY SERVICES

ASEAN

- Policy proposal was provided to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India on India's economic dynamism and its meaning to the ASEAN+6 processes.
- Strategy note on enhancement of bilateral trade and investment with Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam submitted to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.
- Note on Rules of Origin was provided to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India
- Brief Note on Operationalising the Vision Statement of the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit (2012), New Delhi was prepared for the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

BRICS

- RIS provided inputs to the Ministry of External Affairs on: (a) The views of the BRICS countries on the "Preparatory Process of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development" (Rio+20 Conference) (b) Global Peace and Security: Role of the BRICS and (c) Access to Affordable Medicines: Opportunities for Co-operation among the BRICS.

BRICS Academic Forum

- Meeting of the BRICS Academic Forum held on 11-12 March 2013: Inputs were provided for facilitating discussions on BRICS and global economy and specific aspects such as establishing an independent BRICS rating agency for educational institutions and BRICS universities, data bank with primary data on the five countries and a digital platform with detailed information on researchers and institutions dealing with BRICS issues.

SAARC

- Inputs were provided for Meeting of the Steering Committee for 2nd South Asia Forum organised by the SAARC Secretariat on 6-7 June 2012 in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- The SAARC Meeting of Country Experts on Trade in Services held at the SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu on 28-29 August 2012: Inputs were provided for finalisation of the Regional Common Schedule of Trade in Services Commitments and submitted to the SAARC Secretariat.

IOR-ARC

- RIS provided inputs to the Ministry of External Affairs on Towards Cooperative Regionalism in IOR-ARC.

Conference of Parties

- RIS provided inputs to the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the agenda items of the 10th Meeting of the Conference of Parties, held in Hyderabad in October 2012.
- Inputs were also provided on the socio-economic aspects of GM crops to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for CoP-MoP-6 of Cartagena Biosafety Protocol at Hyderabad.

NBA

- Note on Trade Dynamics of Traditional Medicine in India and the World Economy was provided to the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA).



FOSTERING POLICY DIALOGUE: CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA AND WORKSHOPS

Round Table on ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT)

RIS, jointly with ASEAN Secretariat, organised Round Table on ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks in New Delhi on 7-8 August 2012. The conference began with welcome address by Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS. Mr. Nyan Lynn, Deputy Secretary General for Political Security Community, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta delivered the special address. Mr. S. M. Krishna, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs delivered the inaugural address. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS extended the Vote of Thanks.

The first working session on Leveraging ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement in Goods was chaired by Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS. The panelists in this session included: Dr. Pradumna B. Rana, Associate Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore; Mr. Poch Kongchheng, Researcher, Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC), Phnom Penh; and Mr. Pranav Kumar, Head, International Trade Policy, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), New Delhi.



Mr. S. M. Krishna, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, Government of India delivering the inaugural address at the Round Table on ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks in New Delhi on 7-8 August 2012. Also seen in the picture (from left to right) Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS; and Mr. Nyan Lynn, Deputy Secretary General for Political Security Community, ASEAN Secretariat.

Fostering Policy Dialogue



Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS delivering the welcome address at the Round Table on ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks in New Delhi on 7-8 August 2012. Also seen in the picture (from left to right) Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS and Mr. S. M. Krishna, Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, Government of India.

The second working session on Exploring Opportunities through Deeper Integration in the Services and Investment was chaired by Dr. Sok Siphana, Chair of Board of Directors, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), Phnom Penh. The panelists were: Mr. Viengsavang Thipphavong, Deputy

Director, Trade Policy Division, Economic Research Institute for Trade (ERIT), Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Vientiane; Dr. Aida Licaros Velasco, Associate Professor, Decision Science and Innovation Department, and Director, Center for Business Research and Development, RVR College of Business, De La



Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS speaking at the Round Table on ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks in New Delhi on 7-8 August 2012.

Fostering Policy Dialogue

Salle University, Manila; and Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS.

The third working session on Enhancing Connectivity for Promoting ASEAN-India Economic Integration was chaired by Ambassador Rajiv Kumar Bhatia, Director General, Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi. The panelists included Dr. Mahani Zainal Abidin, Chief Executive, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Kuala Lumpur; Dr. Michael Yeoh, Co-founder and CEO of the Asian Strategic and Leadership Institute (ASLI), Kuala Lumpur; Dr. Suthiphand Chirathivat, Chairman, Chula Global Network and Executive Director, ASEAN Studies Center, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok; Dr. Siwage Dharma Negara, Researcher, Research Center for Economics, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (IIS), Jakarta; Mr. U Khin Maung, Former Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ministry of Construction, Myanmar Government, Yangon; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS.

The fourth session on Joint Ventures in Third Countries was chaired by Ms. Ng Yeen Seen, Senior Vice President/Chief Strategy and Programme Officer Asian Strategy and

Leadership Institute (ASLI), Kuala Lumpur. The panelists were: Dr. Nguyen Huy Hoang, Deputy Director, Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS), Hanoi; Mr. Manab Majumdar, Assistant Secretary General, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi; and Dr. S K Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS.

The fifth session on Strategies for Meeting the Challenges of Food Security Dr. Mahani Zainal Abidin, Chief Executive, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Kuala Lumpur. The panelists were: Dr. Haji Ismail Bin Haji, Executive Director, Centre for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS), Brunei Darussalam; Dr. Somchai Ratanakomut, Shinawatra University, Bangkok; Dr. Roehlano M. Briones, Senior Research Fellow, Philippines Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), Manila; Dr. Myint Thaung, Former Rector, Yezin Agricultural University, Yangon; Dr. Sombounmy Phomtavong, Researcher, Development Research Division, National Economic Research Institute (NERI), Ministry of Planning and Investment, Vientiane; and Dr. I. N. Mukherjee, Sr. Consultant, RIS.



Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS speaking at the Round Table on ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks in New Delhi on 7-8 August 2012.



Shri Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble Minister for Law and Justice, Government of India delivering the keynote address at Dialogue with New Development Partners: Learning from National Experience and Building Global Partnerships in New Delhi on 22-23 June 2012. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Dr. Alex van Trotsenburg, Vice President, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, The World Bank and Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS.

Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Distinguished Fellow, RIS chaired the sixth session on Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change. The panelists were: Ms. Rahimah Abdulrahim, Executive Director, The Habibie Center, Jakarta; Ms. Vu Xuan Nguyet Hong, Vice President, Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM), Ministry of Planning and Investment, Government of Vietnam, Ha Noi; and Ms. Kasturi Das, Consultant, RIS.

The seventh session on Cooperation in Biodiversity and Traditional Medicines was chaired by Dr. Myint Thauang, Former Rector, Yezin Agricultural University, Yangon. The panelists were Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS. The conference ended with Valedictory session chaired by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS. Mr. Sanjay Singh, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India delivered the Valedictory Address. Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS, and Coordinator, AINTT extended vote of thanks.

Dialogue with New Development Partners: Learning from National Experience and Building Global Partnerships

RIS and World Bank jointly organised a Dialogue with New Development Partners: Learning from National Experience and Building Global Partnerships in New Delhi on 22-23 June 2012. The conference began with the welcome address by Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS. Dr. Axel van Trotsenburg, Vice President, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, The World Bank delivered introductory remarks. Shri Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble Minister for Law and Justice, Government of India delivered the keynote address.

The issues discussed in the conference included: From Aid to Partnerships: Challenges and Opportunities; Lessons from India's Development Cooperation; Comparative Perspectives on Development Cooperation; Engaging the Middle Income Countries' Corporate Sector in Development Partnerships; Results Measurement and

Impact Evaluation in New Development Partnerships; and Global Development Challenges and New Development Partners.

Mr. P. S. Raghavan, Additional Secretary (DPA), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; Mr. Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India; Ambassador Shyam Saran, RIS, India; Mr. James Crabtree, Head of Financial Times Mumbai Bureau, India; Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission, Government of India; and Dr. Kaushik Basu, Chief Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance, Government of India chaired the different sessions.

Eminent speakers included Dr. Axel van Trotsenburg, Vice President, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, The World Bank; Dr. Naohiro Kitano, Director General, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan; Dr. Susanna Moorehead, Executive Director for the UK, World Bank; Ms. Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, National Director, South Africa Institute of International Affairs, South Africa; Mr. In-Kang Cho, Alternate Executive Director for Korea, World Bank; Mr. T. C. A. Ranganathan, Chairman and Managing Director, Export-Import Bank of India, India; Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Dr. Roberto Zagha, Country Director for India, World Bank; Dr. Gareth Price, Senior Research Fellow, Chatham House, UK; Mr. Juan Manuel Salazar, Senior Advisor, UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America, Panama; Dr. Indrajit Coomaraswamy, Former Director, Economic Affairs Commonwealth Secretariat, Sri Lanka; Mr. Shoayb Casoo, Director, South African Development Partnership Agency, Government of South Africa; Prof. Li Xiaoyun, Dean, College of Humanities and Development, China Agricultural University, China; Mr. Marcos Azambuja, Vice President, Brazilian Centre for International Relations, Brazil; Dr. Michael Koch, Director, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, World Bank; Ambassador Shiv Shankar Mukerjee,

Advisor-International Affairs, FICCI, India; Dr. Naresh Trehan, Chairman and Managing Director, Medanta-The Medicity, India; Mr. Harsh Pati Singhania, President, International Chamber of Commerce, India; Dr. Priya Basu, Manger, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, World Bank; Mr. Richard Carey, Former Director, Development Co-operation, OECD; Ms. Arianna Legovini, Head, Development Impact Unit, World Bank; Dr. Roli Asthana, Head, Strategy, results and Communications and Senior Economist, DFID, India; Dr. Jyotsna Puri, Deputy Executive Director and Head of Evaluation, 3ie (International Initiative for Impact Evaluation), India; and Dr. Antonella Bassani, Director, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, World Bank.

Mr. Sudhir Vyas, Secretary (ER), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India delivered the valedictory address. Dr. Uri Dadush, Director of International Economic Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, DC; Dr. Axel van Trotsenburg, Vice President, Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, The World Bank; and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS also addressed the valedictory session.

A Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation

RIS, jointly with IDRC-CRDI organised A Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation in New Delhi on 12-13 February 2013. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS chaired the inaugural session. Mr. Evan Due, Senior Programme Specialist, IDRC, New Delhi made introductory remarks about the workshop. Dr. Alok Sheel, Secretary, Prime Ministers' Economic Advisory Council, New Delhi delivered the inaugural address. Mr. Vikram Kumar Doraiswami, Joint Secretary (AMS), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India made special remarks. H.E. Mr. Stewart Beck, High Commissioner of Canada, New Delhi delivered the Keynote

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Address. Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS extended the vote of thanks.

The Session I on Trade and Macroeconomic Issues: An Overview was chaired Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS. The main speakers were: Dr. 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.

Professor Manoj Panda, Director, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi chaired Session II on Cooperation in Energy and Agricultural Sectors. It had presentations by Dr. Abha Bhargava, Director, Energy Integration, National Energy Board, Canada; Dr. Arunabha Ghosh, CEO, Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), New Delhi; and Dr. T. P. Rajendran, Assistant Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi.

The Session III on Immigration Issues was chaired by Ambassador H. H. S. Viswanathan, Distinguished Fellow, Observers Research Foundation, New Delhi. The main speakers in this session included: 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.

Professor V.V. Krishna, JNU, New Delhi chaired Session IV on Innovation, Production and Technology. Presentations were made by 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; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.

The Session V on Bilateral Investment Issues was chaired by Dr. Daniel Schwanen, Associate Vice President, Trade and International Policy, C.D. Howe Institute, Canada. The main speakers were: Professor Manmohan Agarwal, Senior Visiting Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Canada; Professor Nisha Taneja, ICRIER, New Delhi; and Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS.



Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS addressing the concluding session of A Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation in New Delhi on 12-13 February 2013.



Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS speaking at A Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation in New Delhi on 12-13 February 2013.

The concluding session had panel discussion on way forward. It was chaired by Mr. Evan Due, Senior Programme Specialist, IDRC, New Delhi. The main speakers included: Dr. 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. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; and Dr. S K Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS.

International Conference to Commemorate the 20th Anniversary of ASEAN-India Cooperation

RIS, jointly with the Chulalongkorn University, organised the International Conference to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of ASEAN-India Cooperation: Seamless Integration into the Third Decade – Building on Two Decades of ASEAN-India Partnership, in Bangkok on 20-21 September 2012. The

conference began with Opening Remarks by Professor Kua Wongboonsin, Vice President of Chulalongkorn University and Special Remarks by H. E. Anil Wadhwa, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Bangkok. Lighting of the Lamp ceremony was carried by Professor Kua Wongboonsin, Vice President of Chulalongkorn University; H. E. Anil Wadhwa, Ambassador, Embassy of India, Bangkok; Dr. Chayodom Sabhasri, Dean, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University; Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS; and Dr. Suthiphand Chirathivat, Executive Director, ASEAN Studies Center of Chulalongkorn University.

Dr. Chayodom Sabhasri, Dean, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University, chaired the first working session on Trade, Investment and Economic Cooperation. Professor Tham Siew Yean, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Kuala Lumpur; Dr. Piti Srisangnam and Dr. Sineenat Sermcheep, Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University presented papers in this session.

The second working session on Connectivity was chaired by Dr. Mia Mikic, ARTNeT Coordinator, Trade Policy Section, Trade and Investment Division, UNESCAP, Bangkok. Dr. Jean-Pierre Verbiest, Senior

Consultant, Asia-Pacific Economies, Former ADB Country Director was the discussant in the session and papers were presented by Dr. Suthiphand Chirathivat and Ms. Anupama D Masali, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University; Dr. Tin Htoo Naing, Yangon Institute of Economics (YIE), Yangon; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS.

Professor Wisarn Pupphavesa, Advisor, Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) chaired the third working session on Education, Knowledge and Institutional Cooperation (especially in areas of science, society and innovation for sustainability). Professor Surichai Wun'gaao, Director, Center for Peace and Conflict Studies, Chulalongkorn University and Professor Lawrence Surendra, Visiting Professor, Planning Commission of India Chair, University of Mysore presented papers.

The fourth working session, held on second day, on Political Cooperation was chaired by Professor Tham Siew Yean, Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (IKMAS), Kuala Lumpur. The discussants were Dr. Panitan Wattanayagorn, Department of

International Relations, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University and Dr. Prapat Thepchatree, Director, Center for ASEAN Studies, Thammasat University. In this session papers were presented by Dr. Sophie Boisseau Du Rocher, Senior Researcher at Asia Centre, Centre des Etudes de l'Asie, Paris and Professor Lipi Ghosh, Calcutta University, Kolkata.

The fifth session had a panel discussion on Perspectives for the Future/Looking beyond the Region and the panelists were: Mr. Kasit Piromya, Former Foreign Minister of Thailand; H. E. Anil Wadhwa, Ambassador of India to Thailand; H.E. Lutfi Rauf, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Thailand; Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS (The speech on the behalf of Dr. Biswajit Dhar was delivered by Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS.); and Assistant Professor Surat Horachaikul, Director, Indian Studies Center, Chulalongkorn University. The conference concluded with concluding remarks by Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS; and Dr. Suthiphand Chirathivat, Faculty of Economics Chulalongkorn University.



Participants at the International Conference to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of ASEAN-India Cooperation: Seamless Integration into the Third Decade – Building on Two Decades of ASEAN-India Partnership held in Bangkok on 20-21 September 2012.



Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS delivering the welcome address at the International Conference on Facilitating Trade in South Asia: Challenges and the Way Forward, in New Delhi. Also seen in picture (from the left to right) Mr. Manab Majumdar, Assistant Secretary General, FICCI; Prof. Shashank Priya, Centre for WTO Studies, IIFT; Mr. S. K. Goel, Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Government of India; and Dr. Yann Duval, Acting Chief, Trade Facilitation Section, UNESCAP.

International Conference on Facilitating Trade in South Asia: Challenges and the Way Forward

RIS, in association with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNet), United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (UNNExT) and Federation of Freight Forwarders' Associations in India (FFFAI), organised the international conference on Facilitating Trade in South Asia: Challenges and the Way Forward, in New Delhi on 28 May 2012. The conference began with welcome remarks by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS. Prof. Shashank Priya, Centre for WTO Studies, IIFT; Mr. Manab Majumdar, Assistant Secretary General, FICCI; and Dr. Yann Duval, Acting Chief, Trade Facilitation Section, UNESCAP also addressed the inaugural session. Mr. S. K. Goel, Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Government of India, who was the Guest of Honour of the conference, released the ESCAP-RIS Report and CWS Report, and delivered the inaugural address.

The conference addressed the following broad themes: Trade Facilitation Updates from Global Trade Costs Database and Export/Import Processes and Procedures in Asia-Pacific Region; Reforming Trade Processes and Procedures in South Asia—Approaches and Achievements; and Trade Facilitation Reforms: Towards a New Agenda. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS; Mr. Joseph Dominic, Former Chief Commissioner of Customs; and Prof. Shashank Priya, Centre for WTO Studies, IIFT, chaired the different sessions.

Presentations were made by: Dr. Yann Duval, Acting Chief, Trade Facilitation Section, UNESCAP on Trade Facilitation Performance in Asia and the Pacific: ESCAP Trade Cost Database and Implications; and by Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS, on Trade Facilitation in Asia and the Pacific: An Analysis of Import and Export Processes.

The distinguished panelists included: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Dr. Pritam Banerjee, Senior Director, Deutsche Post DHL; Mr. S. Ramakrishna, Executive Committee Member, Federation of Freight Forwarders' Associations in India



Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS delivering the welcome address at the International Conference on ASEAN-India Connectivity and Northeastern Region of India held in Imphal on 4 May 2012. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Mr. So Umezaki, Senior Research Fellow, ERIA, Jakarta and IDE-JETRO, Singapore; Mr. Ram Muivah, IAS, Principal Secretary (Works and Transport), Government of Manipur, Imphal; Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; and Mr. Souvik Banerjee, Joint Director and Head – Economic Affairs and Policy, Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Kolkata.

(FFFAl); Prof. Shashank Priya, Centre for WTO Studies, IIFT – Trade Facilitation Gap Analysis for Border Clearance Procedures in India; Dr. Pushpa Raj Rajkarnikar, Chairman, Institute for Policy Research and Development (IPRAD), Kathmandu; Ms. Rama Dewan, Deputy Chief, Bangladesh Tariff Commission, Dhaka; Ms. Ashani Abayasekara, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Colombo; Mr. T. A. Khan, Deputy Director General, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Government of India and Vice Chairman, United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT); Mr. Vimal Srivastava, Director, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India; and Mr. R. P. Singh, Director (Customs), Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Government of India. The conference ended with summary of the conference proceedings and vote of thanks by Dr. Prabir De, RIS.

International Conference on ASEAN-India Connectivity and Northeastern Region of India

RIS, in collaboration with Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia; and Indian

Chamber of Commerce (ICC), organised an international conference on ASEAN-INDIA Connectivity and Northeastern Region of India, in Imphal on 4 May 2012.

The conference began with welcome remarks by Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS delivered the special address. Mr. So Umezaki, Senior Research Fellow, ERIA, Jakarta and IDE-JETRO, Singapore and Mr. Souvik Banerjee, Joint Director and Head – Economic Affairs and Policy, Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Kolkata also addressed the inaugural session. Mr. Ram Muivah, IAS, Principal Secretary (Works and Transport), Government of Manipur, Imphal delivered the inaugural address.

The conference had session on the following broad themes: Comprehensive Asia Development Plan (CADP) and ASEAN-India Connectivity; ASEAN-India Connectivity: Challenges and Opportunities for Northeastern India; and panel discussion on Strengthening ASEAN-India Connectivity: Towards a New Agenda. Prof. Amar Yumnam, Dean, School of Social Sciences, Manipur University, Imphal; and Prof. Suthiphand

Chirathivat, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok chaired the different sessions. Mr. Arvind Kumar, Adviser (Transport Research), Ministry of Shipping, Government of India, New Delhi moderated the panel discussion.

Lead Presentations were made by: Mr. So Umezaki, Senior Research Fellow, IDE-JETRO, Singapore and ERIA, Jakarta; Dr. Prabir De, RIS; Dr. Tin Htoo Naing, Visiting Fellow, Yangon Institute of Economics, Yangon; and Dr. Gurudas Das, National Institute of Technology (NIT) Silchar, Assam.

The panelists in the conference included: Prof. Suthiphand Chirathivat, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, and Chairman, Chula Global Network, Bangkok; Prof. E. Bijoykumar Singh, Manipur University, Imphal; Brig. Arun Joshi, Chief Engineer Sewak; Mr. Mohan Lal, Border Roads Organisation; Dr. Jugindra S, Director, Shija Hospital, Imphal, Manipur; Prof. G P Prasain, Department of Commerce, Manipur University, Imphal; Prof. Amar Yumnam, Manipur University, Imphal; Prof. Suthiphand Chirathivat, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok; Mr. So Umezaki, Senior

Research Fellow, IDE-JETRO, Singapore and ERIA, Jakarta; and Dr. Tin Htoo Naing, Yangon Institute of Economics, Yangon. The conference concluded with summary of the conference and vote of thanks by Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS.

Sixth Asian Biotechnology and Development Conference

RIS, with support of Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology and Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology launched Sixth Asian Biotechnology and Development Conference (ABDC) in Hyderabad on 6-7 October 2012. The first day of the conference began with Welcome Remarks by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS. This session was chaired by Prof. Diran Makinde, ABNE/New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Burkina Faso. Dr. S. R. Rao, Advisor, Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India, New Delhi spoke about the context and evolution of ABDC. Dr. Ranjini Warriar, Director, MoEF and Member Secretary, GEAC and BCH NFP also addressed. His



Participants at the Sixth Asian Biotechnology and Development Conference (ABDC) held in Hyderabad on 6-7 October 2012.

Excellency Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Executive Secretary, Convention of Biodiversity Secretariat (CBD), Canada delivered the keynote address. This session ended with vote of thanks by Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, RIS.

The first session on Biotechnology, Inclusion, Access and Development was chaired by Prof. E. Hari Babu, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Dean, Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. The speakers in this session included Prof. Govindan Parayil, Director UNU-IAS and Vice Rector, United Nations University, Japan; Dr. Renaldo V. Ebor, Director, National Institute for Molecular Ecology and Biotechnology, Philippines; Dr. Vasantha Muthuswamy, Former Deputy Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi.

The second session on Affordable Health Care and Biotechnology: What is in for Asia? and Agricultural Biotechnology: Going Beyond GM Crops was chaired by Dr. B. Balasubramanian, Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad. Dr. Ravi Khetarpal, CABI-South Asia, New Delhi co-chaired the session. The speakers in this session included Dr. Halla Thorsteinsdottir, University of Toronto, Canada; Dr. Sai Prasad, Bharat Biotech International Ltd., Hyderabad; Dr. (Mrs.) R. Kalpana Sastry, National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Hyderabad; and Dr. N. Chandrasekhara Rao, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

The third session on Socio-Economic Indicators – Issues and Perspectives was chaired by Dr. P. G. Chengappa, National Professor of ICAR, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore. The speakers in this session included Mr. Letchumanan Ramatha, Department of Biosafety, Malaysia; Dr. Ranjini Warriar, Director, MoEF and Member Secretary, GEAC and BCH NFP; Mr. Frederic Perron-Welch, Programme Coordinator, Biodiversity and Biosafety

Law, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL), Canada. Dr. L. Pushpa Kumar, Faculty of Law, Delhi University was the discussant.

The fourth session on Biotechnology Innovation, Indicators and National Innovation Systems was chaired by Prof. Pranav Desai, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. The speakers in the session included Mr. N. Srinivasan, Innovation Management, UN Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, New Delhi; Prof. G. Pakki Reddy, Agri Biotech Foundation, Hyderabad; and Dr. Praveen Arora, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi. The discussants included Mr. Samuel Timpo, African Biosafety Network of Expertise, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, Burkina Faso and Dr. Pradosh Nath, National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), New Delhi.

Day two of the conference began with the fifth session on Country Presentations and Regional Perspectives. This session was chaired by Dr. S. R. Rao, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, New Delhi. The speakers in the conference included Prof. Syed Saleheen Qadri, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh; Dr. Dongsoo Lim, Dong-EUI University, South Korea; Dr. Kodi Isparan Kandasamy, Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation Malaysia; Prof. Padmini Giriagama, Senior Research Officer, Council for Agricultural Research Policy (CARP), Sri Lanka; and Dr. S. R. Rao, DBT, New Delhi, India.

The sixth session on Issues before COP was chaired by Dr. Luther M. Rangreji, Faculty of Legal Studies, South Asian University, New Delhi. The speakers in the conference included Prof. Gurdial Singh Nijar, Centre of Excellence for Biodiversity Law (CEBLAW), University of Malaya, Malaysia; and Prof.

Govindan Parayil, Director UNU-IAS and Vice Rector, United Nations University, Japan.

Mr. Hem Pande, Joint Secretary, MoEF and CBD/CPB and GEF National Focal Point (NFP) chaired the valedictory session. The speakers included Dr. S. R. Rao, Advisor, Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India, New Delhi; Dr. Dongsoon Lim, Dong-EUI University, South Korea; Dr. A. Fahmi, UNESCO Regional Office, New Delhi; Prof. Diran Makinde, ABNE/New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Burkina Faso; and Dr. Kodi Isparan Kandasamy, Malaysian Biotechnology Corporation. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. William Dar, Director General, ICRISAT, Hyderabad.

Panel Discussion on Socio-Economic Considerations under Biosafety Protocol and Release of Special Issue of the ABDR on Biosafety and Socio-Economic Considerations

A Panel Discussion on Socio-Economic Considerations under Biosafety Protocol was organised by RIS in Hyderabad on

3 October 2012. The event also witnessed the launch of the special issue of the *Asian Biotechnology and Development Review* (ABDR) on Biosafety and Socio-Economic Considerations. The event was chaired Dr. Balakrishna Pisupati, Chairperson, National Biodiversity Authority of India and the special issue of the ABDR was launched by Mr. Letchu Ramatha, Directorate of Biosafety, Government of Malaysia. The speakers in the discussion included Prof. Diran Makinde, Director, African Biosafety Network of Expertise, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency; Prof. P.G. Chengappa, ICAR Chair Professor, Institute for Socio-Economic Change, Bangalore; Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Mr. Frédéric Perron-Welch, Programme Coordinator Biodiversity and Biosafety Law, CISDL, Montreal; and Dr. Michelle Chauvet, Department of Sociology, Autonomous Metropolitan University, Mexico. The session ended with vote of thanks by Dr. Krishna Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow, RIS and Managing Editor, ABDR.



Participants at the Panel Discussion on Socio-Economic Considerations under Biosafety Protocol held in Hyderabad on 3 October 2012.



Participants at the Brainstorming Seminar on India-Myanmar Strategic Partnership in New Delhi on 4 February 2013.

Brainstorming Seminar on India-Myanmar Strategic Partnership

RIS organised a Brainstorming Seminar on India-Myanmar Strategic Partnership was organised in New Delhi on 4 February 2013. The programme began with introductory remarks by Shri Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS. Mr. Harsh Vardhan Shringla, Joint Secretary (BSM), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India presented an overview of the India-Myanmar relations.

The Session I on India-Myanmar Economic Partnership: India's Development Cooperation had presentations by Mr. P. S. Raghavan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India; Mr. S. Ramadorai, Vice Chairman, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) and PM's Special Envoy for the National Skill Initiative; and Shri Amitabh Kant, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC). It was followed by open discussion.



Mr. V. S. Seshadri, Indian Ambassador in Myanmar speaking at the Brainstorming Session on India - Myanmar Trade and Connectivity in New Delhi on 13 April 2012. Also seen in the picture (left) Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and (right) Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS.

The theme of Session II was: India-Myanmar Economic Partnership: Trade, Investment, Finance and Connectivity which had presentations by Dr. V S Seshadri, Ambassador of India to Myanmar; Mr. R Barthakur, Director, TCS, and Adviser to Chief Minister, Assam; and Dr. Prabir De, Fellow, RIS. The Session III: India-Myanmar Economic Partnership: Energy and Natural Resources had presentation by Mr. Rajiv Bhatia, Director General, Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA). Comments were made by Shri D K Saraf, Chairman, ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL); Shri Raj Kumar on behalf of Shri G Sai Prasad, Chairman and Managing Director, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC).

In Session IV: India- Myanmar Economic Partnership: Development of India's North-East presentations were made by Mr. Y. S. Shahrawat, Chairman, Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI); Ms. Patricia Mukhim, Member, National Security Advisory Board (NSAB), and Editor, Shillong Times; and Mr. P C Haldar, Member, NSAB. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS spoke on the theme of Blueprint for the Future in the concluding session.

Brainstorming Session on India-Myanmar Trade and Connectivity

RIS organised a Brainstorming Session on India-Myanmar Trade and Connectivity in New Delhi on 13 April 2012. The session began with welcome remarks by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS and special remarks by Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS. Mr. V. S. Seshadri, Indian Ambassador in Myanmar made the lead presentation which was followed by open discussion.

Workshop on Indian Development Cooperation Policy

A Workshop on Indian Development Cooperation Policy was organised by RIS-Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) in New Delhi on 15 January 2013. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS, chaired. The programme began with introduction of FIDC by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS. Shri P. S. Raghavan, Additional Secretary (DPA), Ministry, of External Affairs, Government of India made initial remarks. Dr. Anuradha Chenoy, JNU, New Delhi elaborated the idea



Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS addressing the Workshop on Indian Development Cooperation Policy in New Delhi on 15 January 2013. Also seen in picture (from right to left) Ms. Lise Grande, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in India; Mr. P. S. Raghavan, Additional Secretary (DPA), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.



Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS addressing the inaugural session of the Workshop on Science, Technology and Innovation in India: Issues in Access, Equity and Inclusion held in New Delhi on 28 January 2013. Also seen in picture (from right to left) Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India; and Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow, RIS.

of the Workshop. The first session had the Panel Discussion on India's Development Cooperation Policy. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS chaired. Ambassador S. S. Mukherjee, ICWA, New Delhi; Dr. Rajesh Tandon, PRIA, New Delhi; Dr. Nisha Agarwal, OXFAM, India; Mr. Ashok Khosla, Development Alternative, New Delhi; and Mr. Harsh Jaitli, VANI, New Delhi were the main speakers.

The theme of the second session was Regional Focus and Development Cooperation. Ambassador S. S. Mukherjee, ICWA chaired the session. It had presentations by Ms. Jyoti Macwan, General Secretary, SEWA, Ahmedabad; Prof. Varun Sahni, JNU, New Delhi; Dr. Ruchita Beri, IDSA, New Delhi; and Dr. Gulshan Sachdeva, JNU, New Delhi. Dr. Ambrish Dhaka of JNU was the discussant.

Mr. Kumar Tuhin, Joint Secretary (DPA-II), Ministry of External Affairs chaired the session on Thematic Focus and Development Cooperation. It had following presentations: Humanitarian Assistance by Dr. C. S. R. Murthy, JNU; S&T Innovation by Dr. A. P. Kulshrestha, NAM Centre, New Delhi; Agriculture by

Dr. K. K. Sharma, ICRISAT, Hyderabad; Capacity Building by Mr. S. Dave, FSSAI, New Delhi and Health by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS. The workshop ended with concluding remarks by Chair: Dr. Anuradha Chenoy; Dr. Anuradha Joshi, IDS, Sussex; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi.

Workshop on Science, Technology and Innovation in India: Issues in Access, Equity and Inclusion

As part of the GEST (global ethics in science and technology) study RIS organised a Workshop on Science, Technology and Innovation in India: Issues in Access, Equity and Inclusion New Delhi on 28 January 2013. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS chaired the inaugural session. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS made the introductory remarks. Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of India delivered the Keynote Address. Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow, RIS extended the vote of thanks.

Prof N. S. Siddharthan, Hony. Professor of Economics, Madras School of Economics and Hony. Director, Forum for Global Knowledge

Sharing chaired the Session II which had the Panel Discussion on the theme of Perspectives on S&T and Innovation Policy in India. Dr. Ashok Jain, Honorary Vice President (Research & Academic Development) EMPI, Fellow, National Academy of Sciences, India; Prof V. V. Krishna, Professor, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, JNU, New Delhi; and Dr. Amar Jesani, Editor, *Indian Journal of Medical Ethics* and Trustee, Anusandhan Trust, Mumbai participated in the panel discussion.

The Session III on Food Technologies was chaired by Dr. S. R. Rao, Advisor, DBT, Government of India. It had presentations by: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Dr. Rana Ghose, Independent Researcher and Writer, New Delhi; Dr. T.V.Hymavathy, Professor, Food and Nutrition Department, Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad; and Dr. Sangeeta Bansal, Associate Professor, Centre for International Trade and Development, JNU, New Delhi.

Prof. E. Haribabu, Pro-Vice Chancellor, and Dean School of Social Sciences, Central University of Hyderabad chaired Session IV on Nanotechnology. Dr. R. Kalapana Sastry, Head, Research Systems Management Division, National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad; Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow, RIS, and Dr. Sujit Bhattacharya, Senior Principal Scientist, NISTADS, New Delhi made presentations.

The Session V on Synthetic Biology was chaired by Prof. Indira Ghosh, Dean and Professor, School of Informatics Technology, JNU, New Delhi. It had presentations by: Dr. Archana Chugh, Assistant Professor, Kusuma School of Biological Sciences, IIT-Delhi; and Prof. Pawan K. Dhar, Director of Centre for Biodesign, Symbiosis School of Biomedical Sciences, Symbiosis International University, and Founding Editor in Chief - *Systems and Synthetic Biology Journal* (Springer).

The last session had Panel Discussion on Access and Inclusion in the Indian Context. Prof. Pranav Desai, Professor, Centre for Studies in Science Policy JNU, New Delhi chaired. The panelists were: Dr. Dinesh Abrol, Chief Scientist, NISTADS, New Delhi; Dr. Rajeswari S. Raina, Scientist, NISTADS, New Delhi; and Dr. Saradindu Bhaduri, Assistant Professor, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, JNU, New Delhi.

Workshop on Technology and Innovation Report 2012

RIS and UNCTAD jointly organised a Workshop on Technology and Innovation Report (TIR)-2012 on 2 November 2012 in New Delhi. The event began with the launch of UNCTAD's Technology and Innovation Report-2012 on Innovation, Technology and South-South Collaboration. Ms. Anne Miroux, Director, DTL, UNCTAD gave a introduction and Presentation of the TIR-2012 was made by Ms. Padmashree Gehl Sampath, Chief, TIR Task Force, UNCTAD.

The first session on Moving from South-South Trade and Investment to South-South Technology Issues was chaired by Prof. Pranav N. Desai, JNU, New Delhi. The panelists included Mr. Shahid Ahmed, JMI; Mr. Saradindu Bhaduri, JNU; Mr. Reji Joseph, RIS; and Ms. Padmashree Gehl Sampath, UNCTAD.

The second session on Do We Need a Common Framework to Conceptualise and Promote South-South Technological Learning? was chaired by Ms. Rajeswari S. Raina, NISTADS and the panelists included Ms. Manisha G. Singh, CSIR; Mr. Sujit Bhattacharya, NISTADS; Mr. Prabir Purkayastha, Knowledge Commons; and Ms. Anne Miroux, UNCTAD.

The third session on What Policies, What Instruments? was chaired by Mr. Dinesh Abrol, NISTADS and the panelists included Mr. A. Pradhan, NRDC; Mr. Madhukar Sinha,



Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS addressing the Workshop on Technology and Innovation Report (TIR) in New Delhi on 2 November 2012. Also seen in picture (left to right) Ms. Anne Miroux, Director, DTL, UNCTAD and Ms. Padmashree Gehl Sampath, Chief, TIR Task Force, UNCTAD.

IIFT; Mr. TC James, RIS; and Ms. Padmashree Gehl Sampath, UNCTAD. The workshop ended with wrap up remarks by Ms. Anne Miroux and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS.

Panel Discussion on Emerging Patterns of Regional Cooperation

Initiatives in 2013 and Beyond

RIS organised a Panel Discussion on the theme of Emerging Patterns of Regional Cooperation Initiatives in 2013 and Beyond in New Delhi on 8 January 2013. Dr. Sudipto Mundle, Chairman, Research Advisory Council, RIS chaired the meeting. Dr. Ganeshan Wignaraja, Director (Research),



Participants at the Panel Discussion on Global Financial Crisis and the Challenges of dealing with Public Debt held in New Delhi on 19 December 2012.

Asian Development Bank of India was the lead speaker. The panelists were: Dr. Rajesh Chadha, Senior Fellow, NCAER; Dr. Amita Batra, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University; Mr. Manab Majumdar, Assistant Secretary General, FICCI; and Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS.

Panel Discussion on Global Financial Crisis and the Challenges of dealing with Public Debt

RIS organised a Panel Discussion on Global Financial Crisis and the Challenges of dealing with Public Debt in New Delhi on 19 December 2012. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS, chaired. The panelist included Dr. Benu Schneider, Chief of International Finance, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, USA and Dr. Alok Sheel, Secretary, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS coordinated the programme.

CONTRIBUTION OF RIS FACULTY TO OUTSIDE POLICY DIALOGUES

Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General

- Participated in the 15th Meeting of Expert Committee for the Development of Business Services Price Index held at Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi on 5th June, 2012.
- Presented a paper on MDGs and India in the KDI-UNDP workshop on Asian Perspective on Post 2015 MDGs held in Seoul, Korea on 10-14 June 2012.
- Panelist in the seminar on Strengthening Public Sector Health System for Universal Access to Health Care, organised by Council for Social Development in New Delhi on 17 July 2012.
- Participated in the RIN Meeting on the invitation of BRC JETRO held in Bangkok on 26–29 July 2012.
- Presented a paper on The BRICS in the Emerging Global Economic Architecture in the Seminar on South Africa, the BRICS and Global Economic Governance, Centurion on 6 August 2012.
- Panelist in the Consultative Meeting on Post 2015 Development Agenda organised by Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Mumbai on 27-28 August 2012.
- Presented a paper on Future of the WTO in the Workshop on Future of the World Trading System: Asian perspective held at ADB Institute, Tokyo, Japan on 29 August-1 September 2012.
- Launched UNCTAD Report on Trade and Development at UN Office in New Delhi on 12 September 2012.
- Participated in the CII Regional Committee on Central Europe (2012-13) in New Delhi on 12 September 2012.
- Member of the Indian Delegation in the meetings of the 11th Conference of Parties (CoP-11) to Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Hyderabad on 8-12 October 2012.
- Panelist in the Workshop on Perspectives on a Green and Inclusive Economy in India organised by jointly by GIZ and TERI in New Delhi on 19 November 2012.
- Panelist in the 12th Russia-India-China Trilateral BRICS, RIC and the Global Economic Outlook Conference organised by Institute of Chinese Studies in New Delhi on 20 November 2012.

- Panelist in the 8th Annual International Conference on India-China Cooperation for Global Good organised by Institute of South Asian Studies, Singapore on 22 November 2012.
 - Participated in the National Consultation on Protection of Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Cultural Expression and Generic Resources organised by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India, in New Delhi on 15 December 2012.
 - Member of the Indian Delegation in the Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGC) on Traditional Knowledge, Traditional and Cultural Expression and Generic Resources issues held in New Delhi on 28-29 January 2013.
 - Member of the Indian Delegation in the Meeting of IGC on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore as Member of Indian Delegation from 3-9 February 2013 at Geneva, Switzerland.
 - Panelist in the Partner's Meet for GEF-Gol-UNDP on Mainstreaming Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants Diversity in Three Indian States, in Haryana on 8 March 2013.
 - Panelist in the Meeting on the invitation of UNDP held on 21-22 March 2013 at Bali, Indonesia.
- Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow**
- Made a presentation on Trade Dimensions of Normally Traded Commodities: Some Issues for Discussion at National Biodiversity Authority in Chennai on 13 April 2012.
 - Made a presentation on Issues of Classification, Trade and Links to NTCs, Under the Act, Report of the Group-3 at National Biodiversity Authority in Chennai on 14 April 2012.
 - Made a presentation on India-China Bilateral Trade Relationship, for the Executive Committee, Reserve Bank of India in Mumbai on 4 June 2012.
 - Made a presentation on Economic Growth, Exports and Domestic Demand: In Search of a New Paradigm of Development at an International Conference organised by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing on 26 June 2012.
 - Made a presentation on India: Biodiversity and Trade: Some Issues for Discussion, at the sideline event of Second Intergovernmental Committee Meeting for Nagoya Protocol on ABS (ICNP-2) organised by CoP 10 in New Delhi on 2 July 2012.
 - Made a presentation on India-COMESA Economic Relationship for Ministry of Commerce and Industries in the 1st Meeting of the India-COMESA Joint Study Group for Free Trade Agreement at the Secretariat, Lusaka, Zambia on 30-31 July 2012.
 - Made a presentation on India's Engagement with Regionalism at India Development Foundation in Gurgaon on 12 November 2012.
 - Made a presentation on Regional Architecture in Asia: Role of India and

Australia, Australia-India Roundtable organised by the Observer Research Foundation in New Delhi on 4-5 December 2012.

Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow

- Participated in the Meeting on the US-India Relationship at American Centre, Kasturba Gandhi Marg in New Delhi on 2 April 2012.
- Presented a paper on Technology, Global Firms and Employment at the Workshop on Global Firms, Global Finance and Global Inequalities organised by School of Business and Economics, Loughborough University, UK, on 25-26 April 2012.
- Participated in the Stakeholder Consultations (Academia) for Formulation of ADB's Country Partnership Strategy organised by ADB in New Delhi on 22 May 2012.
- Participated in the Meeting of the Steering Committee for Second South Asia Forum organised by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi in Kathmandu, Nepal on 6-7 June 2012.
- Participated in the SAARC-ADB Workshop on Studies on Trade, Economics and Finance organised by SAARC Secretariat in Kathmandu, Nepal on 21-22 June 2012.
- Participated in the ICRIER-Wadhwani Chair in India-US Policy Studies organised by ICRIER, New Delhi on 18 July 2012.
- Participated in the SAARC-ADB Meeting of Country Experts for Phase-II of the Study on Development of Institutional

Framework of Data Collection on Trade in Services, including Capacity Building organised by SAARC Secretariat in Kathmandu, Nepal on 28-29 August 2012.

- Participated in the Consultation on Market organised by DFID in New Delhi on 12 October 2012.
- Participated in the KPP Technical Working Group Workshop organised by IPE Global, at DFID, British High Commission in New Delhi on 9 November 2012.
- Participated at the 2012 SPECA Economic Forum on Strengthening Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Central Asia by Sharing the Asian Experience organised by UNESCAP (Bangkok) in Thailand on 27-28 November 2012.
- Present a paper at the Second RIIO International Conference on Development of China and Indian Ocean Economies organised by Research Institute for Indian Ocean Economies (RIIO), Yunnan University of Finance and Economics, Kunming in China on 29-30 November 2012.
- Visiting Research Fellow at Academy for World Watch, Shanghai, China from 1-5 December 2012. Gave Presentation on India's Economic Policies in Asia-Pacific Region.
- Guest Speaker at the conference The Changing Paradigm of India-Japan Relations organised by ICRIER in New Delhi on 17 December 2012.
- Chaired the Session on Industrial Productivity at the Workshop on Japanese Perspectives on India's Economic Development organised

by NCAER in New Delhi on 6 February 2013.

- Discussant at the National Workshop on Balanced Regional Development: Challenges and Way Forward organised by Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies in New Delhi on 9 February 2013.
- Delivered a lecture at the Seminar on Regional Economic Integration organised by the Aditya Birla Group in Mumbai on 17-18 February 2013.
- Guest Speaker at the Seminar on How China Impacts Contemporary India-Japan Relations organised by ICRIER in Chennai on 9 March 2013.
- Discussant at the Annual Conference Normalizing India-Pakistan Trade organised by ICRIER in New Delhi on 14-15 March 2013.

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow

- Made a presentation at the First National Consultation on Trade Classification of Biodiversity Based Products organised by the National Biodiversity Authority in New Delhi on 9 April 2012.
- Made a presentation on Beyond the Slogan of South-South Cooperation: Exploring Development Compact and New Dynamics of SSC at the Barnes Symposium on Legitimacy, Economic Development and Change Revisited at USC Law School, University of South Carolina, USA on 13-14 April 2012.
- Made a presentation on Exploring Development Compact and New Dynamics of SSC at the 4th Managing Global Governance (MGG) Partner

Workshop organised jointly by GIZ, GDI and BMZ, Bonn, Germany on 17-20 April 2012.

- Participated in a meeting with different experts working on science, technology and innovation related issues to discuss Global Ethics in Science and Technology (GEST) project case studies in Chennai on 25-26 April 2012.
- Participated in the Workshop on Rising Powers in International Development organised by Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, UK on 30 April-3 May 2012.
- Made a presentation at the Conference on Delivering Inclusive and Sustainable Development organised by Centre for Policy Research in New Delhi on 9-10 April 2012.
- Made a presentation on International Cooperation and Global Governance: Challenges and Road Map at the Conference on International Cooperation and Global Governance: Challenges & Road Map organised by the National Alumni and Partners of the Managing Global Governance Programme in New Delhi on 4 May 2012.
- Participated in the video conference Meeting on the Post-2015 Framework for Development: Growth, Structural Change and Employment at JICA office in New Delhi on 16 May 2012.
- Participated in the Inter-Ministerial Expert Group Meeting on recommendations of the report and the way forward for ratification

of the Supplementary Protocol, Ministry of Environment and Forest, New Delhi on 24 May 2012.

- Made a presentation on South-South Cooperation and Access to Medicine at the High Level Committee on South-South Cooperation in New York on 22-25 May 2012.
- Made a presentation at the Preparatory Meeting for CoP-MoP on Socio-Economic Issues organised by MoEF in New Delhi on 29 May 2012.
- Made a presentation on GM Crops and Socio-Economic Provisions at the Indian Guidelines on Socio-Economic Issues organised by MoEF at the NARS Complex, New Delhi on 18-22 June 2012.
- Made a presentation on Pro-Poor Growth and Development Cooperation at the two day International conference on Pro-poor Growth and Development Cooperation—Experience and Lessons from Asia, organised by the Asia Foundation (TAF) in collaboration with the Korea Development Institute (KDI) in Beijing, China on 27-29 June 2012.
- Made a presentation on Introduction to Trade, Biodiversity and ABS at the seminar on Trade and Biodiversity: Issues for Access and Benefit Sharing, organised by NBA, in Bangalore on 2 July 2012.
- Participated in the Consultative Meeting on International Development Cooperation Report, IDCR at UNDESA, New York on 4 July 2012.
- Made a presentation on Development Cooperation and Emerging Economies at Development Cooperation Forum, DCF, UNDESA, New York on 5 July 2012.
- Made a presentation on South-South Cooperation in Genomics at the Canadian High Commission during the book launch by Prof. Halla Thorsteinsdottir at New York on 6 July 2012.
- Participated at the roundtable discussion meeting on the paper The Evolving Role of Emerging Economies in Global Governance – an Indian Perspective, organised by FICCI in New Delhi on 30 August 2012.
- Made a presentation on Indian (Bio) Pharmaceutical Industry: Emerging Linkages and Prospects at the Conference on Quest for Quality Generics organised by ASSOCHAM in New Delhi on 31 August 2012.
- Made a presentation on (i) Global Debate in S&T Policies; and (ii) Policy Debates on Food Technologies at the Third Plenary Meeting of Global Ethics in Science and Technology (GEST), organised by Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development in Beijing, China on 4-5 September 2012.
- Made a presentation on Food Safety Issues: Perspectives from India at the China-Europe Workshop on Grand Socio-Technological Challenges, organised by Rathenau Instituut, CASTED and KIT, Beijing on 6 September 2012.
- Made a presentation on (i) Overview of DCF Background Studies and (ii) South-South and Triangular Cooperation at the 2nd International Development Cooperation Report Preparatory Workshop, organised by United Nations Headquarters in New York on 20-21 September 2012.

- Made a presentation on Science Policy Imperatives for Genomics at the CSSP special lecture organised by JNU in New Delhi on 26 September 2012.
- Participated at the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety MOP 6 held in Hyderabad on 1-5 October.
- Made a presentation on Inclusive Growth Strategies and Development Cooperation Approaches at the Pro-Poor Growth and Development Cooperation organised by KDI and TAF in Seoul on 31 October 2012.
- Made a presentation on Indian Development Cooperation: Priorities, Objectives and Philosophy at the Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation organised by Australian National University, Canberra on 29 November 2012 at Australia.
- Made a presentation at the C Subramanian Session on Biodiversity Conservation and Food Security, organised by the 100th Session of Indian Science Congress (ISC), in Kolkata on 7 January 2013.
- Participated at the International Conference on International Cooperation after 2015: Perspectives from Europe and Emerging Economies organised by the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS) in Shanghai, China on 12-13 January 2013.
- Made a presentation on Indian Experience with Small Development Projects: Lessons from Nepal, at the International Conference on Middle Income Countries Development Cooperation Experience Exchange organised by China Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (CAITEC), United Nations Development Programme, China (UNDP China) in Beijing on 17-18 January 2013.
- Participated at the dialogue meeting on Forging Development and Security Linkages: A Dialogue between New and Traditional Actors organised by the Center on International Cooperation (CIC) in New York on 21 January 2013.
- Made a presentation on International Development Cooperation and BRICS: Emerging Issues and Agenda Ahead at the Fifth Academic Forum, Durban organised by Higher Education South Africa (HESA) in South Africa on 10-13 March 2013.
- Made a presentation on International Development Policy – the view from the BRICS at the Conference on Rising Powers in International Development: The BRICS and the Reshaping of International Development Policy organised by the South African Institute for International Affairs (SAIIA) and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) in Johannesburg, South Africa on 19 March 2013.
- Made a presentation on Integrating Science with Societal Concerns in India at the Kick-off meeting on Promoting Global Responsible Research and Social and Scientific Innovation (PROGRESS) organised by UNESCO in Paris on 20-22 March 2013.

Prof. I.N. Mukherji, Senior Consultant

- Chaired Session on Sector Studies at the Annual Conference on Normalising India-Pakistan Trade organised by Indian Council of Research on International Economic Relations on 14-15 March 2013.

- Made a presentation on Agriculture, Climate Change, Germplasm, Seeds and Intellectual Property Rights at the International Conference on Climate Impacts and Adaptation for Food and Environmental Security at SEARCA College, Los Banos, Philippines on 22 November 2012.

Dr. Krishna Ravi Srinivas, Associate Fellow

- Made a presentation on Technology Mechanism under UNFCCC-Post Durban Developments at Regional Seminar on Emerging Issues on Trade, Climate Change and Food Security: Way Forward for South Asia held in Colombo on 31 May 2012.
- Made a presentation on Technology Mechanism, Technology Transfer and IPRs at Seminar organised by TERI on Trade and Technology Dimensions of Energy Use and Climate Change in New Delhi on 29 September 2012.

Dr. Priyadarshi Dash, Research Associate

- Gave a presentation on Impact of Global Financial Crisis during 2007-09 on Foreign Exchange Reserves and Exchange Rate in India at the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), Seoul on 8 November 2012.
- Gave a presentation on IT and IT-Enabled Services Industry in India: Potential for Cooperation between India and Korea in Post-CEPA Era at the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade (KIET), Seoul on 18 November 2012.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

A number of capacity building and training programmes on international economic issues are organised regularly by RIS. The annual programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP), under ITEC/SCAPP of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, meant for policy makers and academics of developing countries, is the flagship programme of the institute. RIS also conducts short-term courses from time to time for government officials, foreign diplomats, university teachers, etc. The capacity building programmes and workshops organised during the year are mentioned below:

Capacity Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP)

Capacity Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP) under ITEC/SCAAP of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India was organised in New Delhi on 11 February-8 March 2013.



Participants of the Capacity Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP) held between 11 February-08 March 2013 with RIS faculty members.

Capacity Building and Training Programmes

Workshop on Global and Regional Dimensions of Trade and Economic Integration

RIS, on behalf of the Foreign Service Institute (FSI), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, organised the Workshop on Global and Regional Dimensions of Trade and Economic Integration for Foreign Diplomats Under the 56th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats (PCFD) in New Delhi on 29 January 2013.



Participants of the Workshop on Global and Regional Dimensions of Trade and Economic Integration held on 29 January 2013 with RIS faculty.

Capacity-Building Programme on Regional Perspectives and WTO Negotiations on Trade and Economic Cooperation

RIS, on behalf of the FSI, New Delhi, organised the Capacity Building Programme on Regional Perspectives and WTO Negotiations on Trade and Economic Cooperation under the 7th Special Course for ASEAN Diplomats in New Delhi on 11 December 2012.



Participants of the Capacity Building Programme on Regional Perspectives and WTO Negotiations on Trade and Economic Cooperation held on 11 December 2012 with RIS faculty members.

Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives

RIS, jointly with FSI, New Delhi, organised a Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives for Foreign Diplomats Under the 55th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats (PCFD) in New Delhi on 4 September 2012. The workshop started with Introductory Session by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS. The themes discussed in the workshop included: World Trading System and Development, Conceptual and Policy Issues in Regional Trading Arrangements (RTAs), Restructuring of the Bretton Woods Institutions and Safeguarding Developing Countries' Interests in the Present Global Economic Scenario.



Participants of the Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives held on September 2012 with RIS faculty members.



Participants of the Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives held on 8 May 2012 with RIS faculty.



Participants of the Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives held on 3 April 2012 with RIS faculty members.

Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives

RIS, jointly with FSI, New Delhi organised a one-day workshop for foreign diplomats on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives under the 2nd Special Course for IOR-ARC, in New Delhi on 8 May 2012. The workshop began with Introductory Session by Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS. The themes discussed in the workshop included: Wither WTO?; Restructuring of the Bretton Woods Institutions; and Trade and Investment Cooperation in IOR-ARC. The lectures were delivered by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS; and Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS.

Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives

RIS, jointly with FSI, New Delhi, organised a one-day workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives for Foreign Diplomats under the 54th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats (PCFD) in New Delhi on 3 April 2012. The workshop began with Introductory Session by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS.

LECTURES DELIVERED BY RIS FACULTY MEMBERS AT THE OUTSIDE TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General

- Delivered a lecture on Emerging Powers as Global Development Action: What Role for the UK organised by the Department of International Development (DFID) for staff members at DFID in New Delhi on 28 June 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on WTO and Agriculture in the Training Programme organised by IIFT in New Delhi on 9 July 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on Prospects and Progress towards Regional Economic Integration in Asia at the South Asian University, New Delhi on 25 August 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on The Economic Legacy of the Hu-Wen Era at the Institute of Chinese Studies in New Delhi on 20 February 2013.

Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow

- Delivered a lecture on WTO and RTA to Indian Economic Service Officers organised by the Institute of Economic Growth, in New Delhi on 10 April 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on GATT Art XXIV and Rules of Origin organised for the Probationary Officer of the Indian Foreign Service (IFS) by IIFT in New Delhi on 12 July 2012.
- Participated in the panel discussion on Trans Pacific Partnership: Implications to India organised for the Probationary Officers of the Indian Foreign Service by IIFT in New Delhi on 13 July 2012.

- Delivered a Lecture on Free Trade Areas, Preferential Trading Arrangements and implications for India organised by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) in Hyderabad on 4 October 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on Trade and Sustainable Development: South-South and Regional Cooperation organised by TERI under the Training Programme on Trade and sustainable Development in New Delhi on 20 November 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on Evolution of India's Trade Policy to the IES Officers organised by the Institute of Economic Growth in New Delhi on 22 November 2012.
- Participated in the Meeting of the Experts on Post-qualification Course in International Trade Laws & WTO of the ICAI, organised by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India, New Delhi on 16 January 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on International Trade Regime and India's Role in It at PG Diploma Course organised by the Mumbai University, Mumbai on 3-4 February 2013.

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow

- Delivered a lecture on Emerging Economies as 'Donors': Role for New Channels for Development Cooperation at the IFS Probationers Programme organised by IIFT in New Delhi on 12 July 2012.
- Made a presentation on Biosafety and Trade Related Issues, at the 6th Training Programme on Applications of Biotechnology and its Regulations under ITEC and SCAAP Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs organised by TERI in New Delhi on 29 August 2012.

Dr. Prabir De, Fellow

- Delivered three lectures, namely (i) International Trade and Development: Trade Theory, Application and Policy, (ii) Globalisation, Institution and Development, and (iii) Look East Policy and India's Current Engagements with East Asia to the MPhil students – 2nd Batch, Institute of Foreign Policy Studies (IFPS), Calcutta University, Kolkata on 5- 9 September 2012.
- Delivered a lecturer on Trade, Infrastructure and Regional Disparity in India and China to the Indian Economic Service (IES) officers organised by the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) in New Delhi on 27 November 2012.
- Delivered a lecture on Dimensions of Trade Facilitation at the Capacity Building Workshop on Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and Trade Facilitation organised by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Federation of Freight Forwarders Association in India (FFFAI) and Calcutta Customs House Agents' Association (CCHAA) in Kolkata on 16 March 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on Alternative Gravity Estimators at the ARTNeT Capacity Building Workshop on Use of Gravity Modeling in Trade Research organised by UNESCAP Trade and Investment Division held in Bangkok on 19-22 March 2013.



OUTREACH, GLOBAL PRESENCE AND NETWORKING

RIS has continued its efforts towards enhancing its outreach and networking activities. A number of policy dialogues were organised jointly, as mentioned in chapter three of this report.

MoUs have been signed with the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Colombo; the Development Research Centre (DRC), Beijing; Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), Seoul; Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore; Institute of Developing Economies (IDE/JETRO), Tokyo; International Institute of Trade and Development, Bangkok; and NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation, Jakarta. RIS continues to maintain close interaction within the Asia Pacific Research and Training Network (ARTNeT), set up by UN-ESCAP, and South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS), Dhaka and Kathmandu, etc.

The New Asia Forum, a network of institutions and experts, promotes regional economic integration in Asia. A quarterly journal, *New Asia Monitor*, which serves as a forum for exchange of information, resources and analysis on regional economic cooperation, is also brought out.

RIS has collaborated with a large number of institutions, including national, regional and international policy think-tanks and civil society organisations, which, among others, include:

International Organisations

- ▶ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva
- ▶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris
- ▶ UNDP, New York
- ▶ World Bank, Washington D.C.
- ▶ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris
- ▶ South Centre, Geneva
- ▶ International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, Geneva
- ▶ International Institute for Sustainable Development, Ottawa
- ▶ International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington D.C.
- ▶ Commonwealth Secretariat, London
- ▶ World Trade Organization, Geneva

Outreach, Global Presence and Networking

- ▶ United Nations University, Tokyo
- ▶ International Monetary Fund, Washington, D. C.
- ▶ Global Development Network, New Delhi
- ▶ International Trade Centre, Geneva
- ▶ World Health Organization, Geneva
- ▶ United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies, Yokohama

Regional Organisations

- ▶ UN-Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok
- ▶ Asian Development Bank, Manila
- ▶ Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo
- ▶ Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade, Bangkok
- ▶ South Asia Centre for Policy Studies, Kathmandu
- ▶ IUCN-Asia Region, Colombo
- ▶ UNDP Regional Centre, Bangkok
- ▶ NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation, Jakarta
- ▶ Asia and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, New Delhi
- ▶ ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta
- ▶ SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu
- ▶ Boao Forum for Asia, Beijing
- ▶ Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta
- ▶ International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, Brasilia
- ▶ Bangkok Research Center-Japan External Trade Organization, Bangkok
- ▶ Indian Ocean Rim Academic Group (IORAG) of Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation, Mauritius
- ▶ Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific of UNESCO, Jakarta
- ▶ Genome, Ottawa

National Institutions in Other Countries

- ▶ International Development Research Centre, Ottawa
- ▶ South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics & Environment, Kathmandu
- ▶ Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute of International Relations and Strategic Studies (LKIIRSS), Sri Lanka
- ▶ Development Research Centre for the State Council of China, Beijing
- ▶ Bangladesh Enterprise Institute, Dhaka
- ▶ Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, Nanjing
- ▶ Coalition of Biotechnology, Manila
- ▶ National Science and Technology Development Agency, Bangkok
- ▶ National Institute for Science and Technology Policy and Strategy Studies, Hanoi
- ▶ Danish Institute for International Studies Copenhagen
- ▶ Inha University, Incheon
- ▶ Kyoto University, Kyoto
- ▶ Council on East Asian Community, Tokyo
- ▶ International Institute for Trade and Development, Bangkok
- ▶ Thammasat University, Bangkok
- ▶ Australian National University, Canberra
- ▶ University of Melbourne, Melbourne
- ▶ Institute for Policy Studies, University Brunei Darussalam
- ▶ Institute of Foreign Affairs, Vientiane
- ▶ Asia Centre, University of the Philippines, Quezon City
- ▶ Institute of Security and International Studies, Bangkok
- ▶ Institute of Developing Economies, Chiba
- ▶ Institute for South East Asian Studies, Singapore
- ▶ Institute of South Asian Studies, Singapore

Outreach, Global Presence and Networking

- ▶ Singapore Centre for Applied Policy and Economics, National University of Singapore
- ▶ Institute for Policy Studies, Singapore
- ▶ LKY School of Public Policy, Singapore
- ▶ Singapore Institute for International Affairs, Singapore
- ▶ Malaysian Institute of Economic Research, Kuala Lumpur
- ▶ Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta
- ▶ Academy of Social Sciences, Hanoi
- ▶ Institute for Development Studies, Sussex
- ▶ Research Centre for Economic Change, Buenos Aires
- ▶ Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales, Paris
- ▶ Institute of Policy Studies, Colombo
- ▶ Pakistan Institute for Development Economics, Islamabad
- ▶ Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, Seoul
- ▶ Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada, Brasilia
- ▶ Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Beijing
- ▶ Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing
- ▶ Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok
- ▶ Centre for Economic Development and Administration, Kathmandu
- ▶ Asia Pacific Foundation, Vancouver
- ▶ University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires
- ▶ Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka
- ▶ Global Development and Environment Institute, Tufts University, Medford
- ▶ Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Canberra
- ▶ Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad
- ▶ LIRNEAsia, Colombo
- ▶ Cambodia Peace Research Institute, Phnom Penh
- ▶ Institute of Public Policy, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore
- ▶ Gross National Happiness Commission, Thimphu
- ▶ Centre for Science and Technology for Development, Beijing
- ▶ National University (Philippines), Manila
- ▶ Institute for Integrated Development Studies, Kathmandu
- ▶ Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
- ▶ National Centre for Contemporary Studies, Kathmandu
- ▶ Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lahore
- ▶ Japan Economic Foundation, Tokyo
- ▶ Association of Indian Economic and Financial Studies, Nashville
- ▶ Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development, Beijing
- ▶ Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Bonn
- ▶ South Asian Centre for Economic Journalists, Kathmandu
- ▶ Japan External Trade Organization, Tokyo
- ▶ MacMillan Centre for International Affairs, Yale University
- ▶ Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry, New Haven
- ▶ Institute of International Agriculture, Michigan State University
- ▶ Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya
- ▶ Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry, Tokyo
- ▶ Asian Productivity Organization, Tokyo
- ▶ The National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
- ▶ Leverhulme Centre for Research on Globalisation and Economic Policy (GEP),

Outreach, Global Presence and Networking

- ▶ University of Nottingham, Nottingham
- ▶ Institute for Policy Research and Development, Kathmandu
- ▶ Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka
- ▶ South Asian Institute for Trade, Environment and Development, Islamabad
- ▶ Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok
- ▶ The South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg
- ▶ Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi
- ▶ International Management Institute, New Delhi
- ▶ Management Development Institute, Gurgaon
- ▶ Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata
- ▶ Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai
- ▶ Institute for Chinese Studies, New Delhi

Institutions within India

- ▶ Confederation of Indian Industry, New Delhi
- ▶ Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
- ▶ The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, New Delhi
- ▶ PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
- ▶ Federation of Indian Small and Medium Enterprises, New Delhi
- ▶ Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Chambers of Commerce, Kolkata
- ▶ Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi
- ▶ Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi
- ▶ Delhi School of Economics
- ▶ Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
- ▶ Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh
- ▶ Centre for SAARC Studies, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
- ▶ Centre for Indian Ocean Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad
- ▶ Asia Centre, Kolkata
- ▶ Foreign Service Institute, New Delhi
- ▶ Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific, India
- ▶ India International Centre, New Delhi
- ▶ Council for Social Development, New Delhi
- ▶ Asian Institute of Transport Development, New Delhi
- ▶ The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi
- ▶ Sikkim University, Sikkim
- ▶ Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi
- ▶ National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi
- ▶ National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi
- ▶ Centre for Policy Research, , New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Council of Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi
- ▶ Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai
- ▶ Institute of Company Secretaries of India, New Delhi
- ▶ National Institute of Technology, Silchar
- ▶ Schumacher Centre, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore
- ▶ Oxfam, New Delhi

Outreach, Global Presence and Networking

- ▶ India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi
- ▶ International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs), New Delhi
- ▶ India Habitat Centre, New Delhi
- ▶ National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi
- ▶ Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi
- ▶ Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi
- ▶ National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Hyderabad
- ▶ Institute of Marketing & Management, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi
- ▶ Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
- ▶ University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
- ▶ Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
- ▶ Calcutta University, Kolkata
- ▶ National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad
- ▶ Mizoram University, Aizawl, Mizoram
- ▶ Manipur University, Imphal
- ▶ North-East Hill University, Shillong
- ▶ Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum
- ▶ Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
- ▶ Engineering Export Promotion Council, Kolkata
- ▶ Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
- ▶ Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata
- ▶ Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum
- ▶ National Institute of Rural Management, Hyderabad
- ▶ Centre for Economics and Social Studies, Hyderabad
- ▶ Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai
- ▶ Madras School of Economic, Chennai
- ▶ Institute for Human Development, New Delhi
- ▶ Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad
- ▶ Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai
- ▶ Entrepreneurship Development Institutes, Ahmedabad
- ▶ Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore
- ▶ Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad
- ▶ Public Health Foundation of India, New Delhi

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

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Trade and Investment Prospects of the IOR-ARC in the New Millennium: New Economic Frontiers of the Region
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Policy Briefs

- #60 **Why South Africa should Examine Pharmaceutical Patents**
- #59 **Chinese Yuan, Spreading its Wings**
- #58 **China's Economy**
- #57 **Feeding India's Growing Billion: Inclusive Growth of Food Production Indispensable**
- #56 **Property Bubble: The Chinese Approach**
- #55 **Internationalisation of Yuan**
- #54 **Is China's Slowdown for Real?**

Mekong-Ganga Policy Brief No. 5

Discussion Papers

- #181 **Logistics, Trade and Production Networks: An Empirical Investigation** by Prabir De and Amrita Saha

Abstract: Logistics services contribute to not only expansion in trade and production networks within or across countries but also help to build countries' productive capacities. With production processes and tasks in production increasingly fragmented across borders, time-sensitive logistics services along with information and communication technology can be the key to facilitate production networks. The analysis in this study provides a synoptic view of the role of logistics in promoting such production networks across borders. It

undertakes a case study of two products: India's export of yarn to Bangladesh and India's import of air-conditioning equipment from Thailand. It is observed that improvements in logistics services can significantly increase trade volumes through production networks across borders. Also, there exists such a long-run relationship between trade and logistics performance that the causal link can be in both directions. In terms of policy, this paper suggests that efficient performance in logistics contributes positively to trade, which, in turn, promotes production networks across borders. A regional logistics sector policy focusing on narrowing logistics gaps is thereby important to facilitate trade and production networks in Asia and the Pacific.

#180 India and Africa: Development Partnership by Ambassador Shyam Saran

#179 Towards a More Equitable Outcome from Rio Plus 20 by Ambassador A. Gopinathan

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• South Asia Economic Journal Vol. 14, Number 1, March 2013

Contents: South Asian Exchange Rates Regimes: Fixed, Flexible or Something In-between? by Tony Cavoli and Ramkishan S. Rajan; Determinants of Trade Development: Panel Evidence from South Asia by Nilotpal Goswami; Output Relationships in South Asia: Are Bangladesh and India Different from Neighbours? by Biru Paksha Paul; Do Imports and Foreign Capital Inflows Lead Economic Growth? Cointegration and Causality Analysis in Pakistan by Mohammad Mafizur Rahman and Muhammad Shahbaz; Institution of State-Business Relation and Its Impact on Manufacturing Productivity Growth in India: A Post-reform Analysis by Vinish Kathuria, Rajesh Raj S.N., and Kunal Sen; India-Sri Lanka Connectivity through a Ferry Service between Colombo and Tuticorin: An Assessment of Operational Viability, Risks and Prospective Strategies by T. Lalithasiri Gunaruwan and S.K. Imashi Dineka; What is Driving India's Food Inflation? A Survey of Recent Evidence by Jayatilleke S. Bandara; Female Autonomy and Fertility in Nepal by Njård Håkon Gudbrandsen; Book Reviews

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Vol. 13, Number 2, September 2012

Contents: Trade in Environmental Goods by Least Developed Countries: Issues for Negotiations by Fahmida Khatun; High Technology Merchandise Exports: Where does India Stand? by Sanjib Pohit and Sanjukta Basu; Impacts of Trade Liberalization on Export Performance in Bangladesh: An Empirical Investigation by Mohammad Monjurul Hoque and Zulkornain Yusop; Does Past Information Help Predict Future Price Movements in Emerging Capital Markets? Evidence from the Colombo Securities Exchange by Thushari Vidanage and O.G. Dayaratna-Banda; Indicators of Banking Fragility in India: An Empirical Test by Basabi Bhattacharya and Tanim Niyogi Sinha Roy; Transport Sector Driving Economic Activity in Sri Lanka: Opportunities and Challenges by T. Lalithasiri Gunaruwan and D. Harshane W. Jayasekera; Economic Dimension of Peacebuilding: Insights into Post-conflict Economic Recovery and Development in Nepal by D.B. Subedi; Book Reviews.

• Asian Biotechnology and Development Review Vol. 15, No.1, March 2013

Contents: Emerging Technologies for Enhancing Indian Agriculture—Case of Nanobiotechnology by R. Kalpana Sastry and N.H. Rao; Triple Helix for Communication of Innovations: Case Study of Bt Cotton in India by Poonam Pandey; Public Acceptance of GMOs: Portraying Variable Terrain by Tomiko Yamaguchi; Patent Maintenance by Indian Pharma and Biopharma Companies by Sangita Kumari and Gayatri Saberwal; Perspectives: Biotechnology: An Ethical and Moral Imperative by William D. Dar; Report: Sixth Asian Biotechnology and Development Conference; Book Reviews.

• Asian Biotechnology and Development Review Vol. 14, No.3, November 2012

Contents: Socio-economic Considerations under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: Insights for Effective Implementation by Georgina Catacora-Vargas; Socio-economic Aspects in Decision-Making in the Context of the Biosafety Protocol: Malaysia's Experience and Case Studies by Letchumanan Ramatha and Johnny Andrew; Multiple Meanings, One Objective: The Case of Biotechnology Policy Convergence in Africa by Julius T. Mugwagwa; Socioeconomics, Biosafety, and Sustainable Development by Frederic Perron-Welch; Governance of Biotechnology in Africa: The

Challenge of Reconciling Interdependencies and Differences by Julius Mugwagwa and Diran Makinde; Socio-economic Considerations and LMOs: The Case for an Appropriate and Integrated Framework by Sachin Chaturvedi, Krishna Ravi Srinivas and Pallavi Singh; Book Reviews.

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Contents: Local Sustainable Biotechnological Developments: Towards Reconstruction of Biotechnologies by Daniel Puente Rodríguez; Algal Technologies and Challenges to Universities: New Approaches to Reach Out to Society by B. Panduranga Narasimharao, N. Anand, S. Vidyashankar and R. Sarada; Foresight Activities in the Indian Biotechnology Firms by Pallavi Singh and Pranav N. Desai; Cultivating Bt Cotton in Gujarat (India): Self-Identified Organic Cotton Farmers Revisited by Devparna Roy; Trends in Public and Private Investments in Agricultural R&D: Implications for Growth by Alka Singh and Sandeep Kumar; Book Review; Announcement of the Sixth Asian Biotechnology and Development Conference.

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Mukherji, I.N. and Iyengar, Kavita. 2013. *Deepening Economic Cooperation between India and Sri Lanka*. Asian Development Bank, Manila.

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VII

DATA AND INFORMATION CENTRE

RIS' Data and Information Centre has 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, technological capacity building, agriculture and food security, new technologies such as IT and biotechnology, environment and sustainable development, etc.

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

The large collection of research material has been growing constantly. The centre has been increasing its stock of on-line journals. RIS has established links with the Delnet (Delhi Library Network) services for acquiring references and ascertaining the availability of the documents and journals in other libraries in Delhi.

RIS Online Documentation Centre

The website of the institute is kept up-to-date for facilitating the dissemination of research output of the institute. RIS publications, such as Research Reports, Policy Briefs, Discussion Papers, conference reports, journals and newsletters, and articles contributed by RIS faculty can be downloaded from the website. The popularity of the institute among its peers and its website has been growing.



HUMAN RESOURCES



Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Ph.D.

Director-General

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.

Faculty



Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Ph.D.

Senior Fellow

Specialisation: Global & regional economic integration and development economic issues.



Dr. Ram Upendra Das, M.Phil, Ph.D.

Senior Fellow

Specialisation: International economics, regional integration and development issues.



Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Ph.D.

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Dr. Gurpreet Singh Bhatia, Ph.D.
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Specialisation: Industrial economics and competitiveness.



Mr. Amit Kumar, B.Tech., M.Phil.
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Specialisation: Innovation, foresight, and governance.



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Specialisation: Social sector, gender empowerment and development issues.



Mr. Sunando Basu, M.Phil.
Research Associate
Specialisation: Applied econometrics, law and economics, and development.

Ms. Sreya Pan (on leave)
Research Assistant

Ms. Ramita Taneja
Research Assistant (till 16 July 2013)

Mr. Anup Kumar Jha
Research Assistant (till 31 July 2013)

Ms. Sunakshi Jain
Research Assistant

Mr. Shashank Mehndiratta
Research Assistant

Mr. Roshan Kishore
Research Assistant

Ms. Jeyenthi V. Raman
Research Assistant

Mr. Vinayak Pandey
Research Assistant

Mr. Sahil Arora
Research Assistant

Mr. Manmeet Singh Ajmani
Research Assistant

Mr. Monu Singh Rathore
Research Assistant

Ms. T. M. Vasuprada
Research Assistant

Advisers/Consultants



Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala, Ph.D.
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.
Senior Consultant

Specialisation: Regional economic cooperation in South Asia, international trade and development



Ambassador Dr. V. S. Seshadri, Ph.D.
Adviser

Specialisation: Myanmar, International Trade including RTAs, Economic Diplomacy



Mr. Rajeev Malhotra, M.A.
Adviser

Specialisation: Development Economist with interest in fiscal and macroeconomic policy and methodological issues in estimation of poverty, human development and human rights.



Mr. T. C. James, M.A.
Consultant

Specialisation: Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) law and policy on IPRs



Ms. Seema Guha, M.A.
Consultant

Specialisation: Foreign Policy and North-East India



Ms. Kasturi Das, M.Phil
Consultant (till 24 May 2013)
Specialisation: Climate change and WTO issues



Mr. Reji K. Joseph, M.Phil
Consultant (till 6 December 2012)

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Ms. Shipra Nigam, M.Phil
Consultant

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Consultant

Specialisation: International trade and finance



Mr. Sayan Samanta, M.A.
Consultant

Specialisation: Development economics



Mr. Sushil Kumar, M.Phil
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Specialisation: International trade and finance



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Adjunct Senior Fellows



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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,
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Economy at the Centre
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Adjunct Fellows



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Boston University; Senior Associate, GDAE,
Tufts University.



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Washington D.C.



Dr. Suma Athreya,
Reader, Brunel Business
School, Brunel University,
Uxbridge



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

Other Staff Members

Lt. Col. (Retd.) Bharat Panwar

Director (Finance and Administration)

(till 31 May 2013)

Mr. Mahesh C. Arora

Director (Finance and Administration)

(Since 3 June 2013)

Chairman Office

Mr. Sanjeev Sharma, Private Secretary

Mrs. Bindu Gambhir, Stenographer

DG Office

Mr. Surender Kumar, Pers. Assistant

Publications & Data and Information Centre

Mr. Tish Kumar Malhotra, Publications Officer

Mrs. Sarita Kapoor, Documentation Officer

Mrs. Jyoti, Assistant Librarian

Mrs. Sushila, Library Assistant

Information Technology/Databases Unit

Mrs. Sushma Bhat, Dy. Director (Data Management)

Mr. Chander Shekhar Puri, Dy. Director (Systems)

Mrs. Poonam Malhotra, Computer Assistant

Finance & Administration

Mr. V. Krishnamani, Dy. Director
(Finance & Accounts)

Mr. D.P. Kala, Dy. Director
(Administration & Establishment)

Mr. N.N. Krishnan, Private Secretary

Mrs. Sheela Malhotra, Section Officer (Accounts)

Mr. Harkesh, Assistant

Mrs. Anu Bisht, Assistant (Programme)

Mr. Surjeet, Accountant

Mr. Anil Gupta, Assistant

Mr. Piyush Verma, LDC

Research Support

Ms. Kiran Wagh, Private Secretary

Mrs. Sujata Taneja, Private Secretary

Mrs. Ritu Parnami, Pers. Assistant

Project Support

Mr. Sachin Singhal, Graphic Designer

Mr. Satya Pal Singh Rawat
Computer Maintenance Technician

Ms. Ruchi Verma, Publication Assistant

Ms. Geetika Sharma, Web Designer

Mrs. Shalini Sharma, Receptionist

Mr. Sudhir Rana, Library Attendant

Support Staff

Mr. Satyavir Singh (Sr. Staff Car Driver)

Mr. J.B. Thakuri (Staff Car Driver)

Mr. Balwan (Daftri)

Mr. Pradeep

Mr. Raju

Mr. Raj Kumar

Mr. Manish Kumar

Mr. Raj Kumar

Mr. Birju

Mr. Pradeep Negi

Financial Statements



SINGH KRISHNA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

8, Ground Floor, Krishna Market, Kalkaji, New Delhi - 110 019

Tel.: 32500444, Telefax: 40590344, e-mail: skaca@airtelmail.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of the General Body of

Research and information system for developing countries

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013, the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and receipt and payment of the Society in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Society's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Auditors' Report and 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 purposes of our audit;
- ii. in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Society so far as appears from our examination of the books;
- iii. the Balance Sheet, the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- iv. in our opinion, the Balance Sheet, the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account dealt with by this report comply with the applicable accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;
- v. in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - a. in the case of the Balance Sheet of the state of affairs of the Society as at March 31, 2013;
 - b. in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the surplus for the year ended on that date; and
 - c. in the case of the Receipt and Payment Account, of the receipts and payments for the year ended on that date.

for **Singh Krishna & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 008714C

sd/-

(Krishna Kumar Singh)

Partner

M. No. : 077494

Research and Information System for Developing Countries
(A Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2013

(Amount in Rs.)

	Schedule #	As at 31-3-2013	As at 31-3-2012
LIABILITIES			
Research and Development Fund	1	86,240,915.78	77,451,252.76
Fixed Assets Fund (Created out of Grant-in-Aid from the GOI)	}	21,726,168.00	22,701,058.00
Fixed Assets Fund (Created out of various Sponsored Projects-Non-FCRA)		507,241.00	599,338.00
Fixed Assets Fund (Created out of various Sponsored Projects-FCRA)		306,532.00	360,626.00
Unspent Balances of Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	}	8,797,696.00	6,901,340.00
Unspent Balances of Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		3,465,935.38	5,641,485.76
Current Liabilities and Provisions (Non-FCRA)	}	23,963,014.00	21,623,668.13
Current Liabilities and Provisions (FCRA)		899,281.00	-
Total		145,906,783.16	135,278,768.65
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets (Assets created out of Grant-in-Aid from the GOI)	}	21,726,168.00	22,701,058.00
Fixed Assets (Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects - Non-FCRA)		507,241.00	599,338.00
Fixed Assets (Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects-FCRA)		306,532.00	360,626.00
Amount Recoverable from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	}	4,348,526.00	7,446,514.00
Amount Recoverable from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		1,058,624.62	-
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (Non-FCRA)	}	62,797,876.60	53,087,900.97
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (FCRA)		55,161,814.94	51,083,331.68
Total		145,906,783.16	135,278,768.65

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

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Schedules 1 to 15 form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report of even date attached

for Singh Krishna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008714C

for Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

Sd/-
Krishna Kumar Singh
Partner
M. No. 077494

Sd/-
Mahesh C. Arora
Director (Finance and Administration)

Sd/-
Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24.09.2013

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 March 31, 2013

(Amount in Rs.)

	Schedule #	Year ended 31-3-2013	Year ended 31-3-2012
INCOME			
Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI		52,682,741.00	52,753,320.00
Sponsored Projects Grant transferred to meet expenditures on Programme Expenses (Non-FCRA and FCRA)	3	16,458,848.00	17,661,632.00
Surplus amount transferred on completion of Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA and FCRA)		2,243,059.00	399,416.00
Income from Royalty, Publications, etc. (Non-FCRA)		159,189.00	65,207.24
Interest Earned :			
On Term Deposits (FCRA)		4,541,385.40	4,037,893.22
On Term Deposits (Non-FCRA)		3,332,371.83	2,449,357.27
On Savings Account/ Auto Sweep A/c (FCRA)		129,417.86	95,363.24
On Savings Account/ Auto Sweep A/c (Non-FCRA)		537,174.69	433,008.78
On Loan to Employees (Non-FCRA)		11,646.00	1,904.00
On Income Tax Refund (Non-FCRA)		612.00	-
Other Miscellaneous Income (Non-FCRA)		4,336.00	630.00
Excess Provision Written-off (Non-FCRA)		-	3,998.00
Recoveries for Overheads from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		533,956.00	-
Recoveries for Overheads from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)		426,608.00	-
Income on Sale of Fixed Assets (FCRA)		-	623.00
Amount transferred from Fixed Assets Fund - W.D.V. of Assets Sold/ Written-off (Non-FCRA and FCRA)	2	1,317.00	241,537.00
Amount transferred from Fixed Assets Fund - Dep. on Fixed Assets Acquired out of Grant-in-Aid from the GOI/ Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA and FCRA)		1,937,023.00	2,085,508.00
Prior Period Interest Income on Term Deposits (FCRA)		-	8,361,926.74
Total		82,999,684.78	88,591,324.49
EXPENDITURE			
Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA and FCRA)	7	16,458,848.00	17,661,632.00
Establishment Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA	8	37,393,424.00	37,312,618.00
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA	9	15,295,262.76	15,640,795.13
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (FCRA)	10	1,475,467.00	54,047.00
Depreciation on Fixed Assets Acquired out of Grant-in-Aid from the GOI/ Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA and FCRA)	5	1,937,023.00	2,085,508.00
Deficit amount transferred on completion of Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA and FCRA)	3	1,629,296.00	25,466.00
Prior Period Expenses		20,701.00	-
Surplus/ (Deficit) transferred to Research and Development Fund		8,789,663.02	15,811,258.36
Total		82,999,684.78	88,591,324.49

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts
Schedules 1 to 15 form an integral part of the accounts
As per our report of even date attached

15

for Singh Krishna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008714C

for Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

Sd/-
Krishna Kumar Singh
Partner
M. No. 077494

Sd/-
Mahesh C. Arora
Director (Finance and Administration)

Sd/-
Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24.09.2013

Research and Information System for Developing Countries
(A Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860)
Receipt and Payment Account for the Year Ended March 31, 2013

(Amount in Rs.)

	Receipts	Year Ended 31 March 2013		Year Ended 31 March 2012	
A	Opening Balances				
i)	Cash in Hand (Non-FCRA)	24,688.00		8,571.00	
ii)	Bank Balances :				
	In Savings Account -Andhra Bank	8,240.00		6,572.00	
	In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non-FCRA)	16,427,147.10		26,066,097.08	
	In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	2,378,614.00		3,352,386.38	
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (FCRA)	46,231,861.08		36,302,367.72	
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (Non-FCRA)	32,339,679.30		19,078,000.42	
iii)	Postage Stamps in Hand (Non-FCRA)	117,436.00		71,578.00	
	Total A		97,527,665.48		84,885,572.60
B	Grants Received				
i)	From the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI	53,500,000.00		53,500,000.00	
ii)	From various Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	18,656,046.00		4,637,161.00	
iii)	From various Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	1,866,417.00		3,087,050.38	
	Total B		74,022,463.00		61,224,211.38
C	Interest Received				
i)	Loans, Advances, etc. (Non-FCRA)	8,317.00		1,904.00	
ii)	Interest on Savings Bank Account/ Auto sweep (FCRA)	129,417.86		95,363.24	
iii)	Interest on Fixed Deposit Accounts (Non-FCRA)	3,401,087.42		5,961,678.88	
iv)	Interest on Fixed Deposit Accounts (FCRA)	3,925,441.69		9,929,493.36	
v)	Interest on Savings Bank Account/ Auto sweep (Non-FCRA)	536,213.69		432,715.78	
vi)	Interest on Savings Bank Account - Andhra Bank (Non-FCRA)	961.00		293.00	
vii)	Interest on Income Tax Refund	612.00		-	
	Total C		8,002,050.66		16,421,448.26
D	Other Income				
i)	Publication Sales (Non-FCRA)	14,305.00		9,150.00	
ii)	Royalty (Non-FCRA)	74,184.00		56,057.24	
iii)	Miscellaneous Income (Non-FCRA)	3,336.00		630.00	
	Total D		91,825.00		65,837.24
E	Advances & Deposits				
i)	Recovery of Loan/ Advances (Non-FCRA)	22,726.00		1,667,847.00	
ii)	Advances Recovered from Staff (Non-FCRA)	70,400.00		1,514,844.00	
iii)	Recovery of Loan/ Advances (FCRA)	103,682.00		251,868.00	
iv)	Stale Cheques (Non-FCRA)			71,252.00	
v)	Overdraft from Bank of India			12,250,000.00	
vi)	TDS Receivable (Non-FCRA)	7,168.00		-	
	Total E		203,976.00		15,755,811.00
F	Others				
i)	Fixed Assets Sold/ Written off (Non-FCRA)	-		27,000.00	
ii)	Fixed Assets Sold/ Written off (FCRA)	-		8,312.00	
	Total F		-		35,312.00
	Total		179,847,980.14		178,388,192.48

	Payments	Year Ended 31 March 2013		Year Ended 31 March 2012	
A	Expenditure out of Core Grant from MEA				
i)	Establishment Expenses (Schedule - 11)	42,151,152.00		36,612,479.00	
ii)	Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (Schedule - 12)	12,531,475.89		10,441,730.00	
iii)	Prior Period Expenses	20,701.00		-	
iv)	Purchase of Fixed Assets	967,397.00		595,362.00	
	Total A		55,670,725.89		47,649,571.00
B	Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (FCRA) (Schedule - 13)		1,475,467.00		54,047.00
C	Expenditure out of Sponsored Projects				
i)	Programme Expenses (Non-FCRA) (Schedule - 14)	10,574,630.00		13,652,363.00	
ii)	Programme Expenses (FCRA) (Schedule - 14)	1,244,019.00		4,009,269.00	
	Total C		11,818,649.00		17,661,632.00
D	Advances and Deposits				
i)	Advances (Non-FCRA)	1,475,120.00		2,932,500.00	
ii)	Advances (FCRA)	-		249,368.00	
iii)	TDS Receivable (Non-FCRA)	30,366.00		19,968.00	
iv)	Stale Cheque	-		43,351.00	
v)	Overdraft Account, Bank of India (Non-FCRA)	-		12,250,000.00	
	Total D		1,505,486.00		15,495,187.00
E	Others				
i)	Grants Refunded	1,074,543.00		-	
ii)	RIS GIS Employees	-		90.00	
	Total E		1,074,543.00		90.00
F	Closing Balances				
i)	Cash in Hand (Non-FCRA)	124,927.00		24,688.00	
ii)	Bank Balances :				
	In Savings Account - Andhra Bank	16,244.00		8,240.00	
	In Savings Account / Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non-FCRA)	15,716,539.95		16,427,147.10	
	In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	1,758,644.86		2,378,614.00	
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (FCRA)	50,157,302.77		46,231,861.08	
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (Non-FCRA)	40,469,955.67		32,339,679.30	
iii)	Postage Stamps in Hand (Non-FCRA)	59,495.00		117,436.00	
	Total F		108,303,109.25		97,527,665.48
	Total		179,847,980.14		178,388,192.48

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts (Schedule -15)

Schedules 1 to 15 form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report of even date attached

for Singh Krishna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008714C

for Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

Sd/-
Krishna Kumar Singh
Partner
M. No. 077494

Sd/-
Mahesh C. Arora
Director (Finance and Administration)

Sd/-
Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

Schedule 1
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Research and Development Fund

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2012
Opening Balance	77,451,252.76	61,639,994.40
Add : Surplus for the year transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	8,789,663.02	15,811,258.36
Closing Balance	86,240,915.78	77,451,252.76

Schedule 2
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Fixed Assets Fund

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2012
Fixed Assets Fund – Created Out of Grant-in-Aid received from the Government of India		
Balance brought forward	22,701,058.00	24,100,350.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	817,259.00	746,680.00
	23,518,317.00	24,847,030.00
Less : W.D.V. of Fixed Assets Sold/ Written-off during the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	1,317.00	233,848.00
	23,517,000.00	24,613,182.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	1,790,832.00	1,912,124.00
Total	21,726,168.00	22,701,058.00
Fixed Assets Fund - Created Out of Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)		
Balance brought forward	599,338.00	708,459.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	-	
	599,338.00	708,459.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	92,097.00	109,121.00
Total	507,241.00	599,338.00
Fixed Assets Fund – Created Out of Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		
Balance brought forward	360,626.00	432,578.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	-	-
	360,626.00	432,578.00
Less : W.D.V. of Fixed Assets Sold/ Written-off during the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	-	7,689.00
	360,626.00	424,889.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	54,094.00	64,263.00
Total	306,532.00	360,626.00

Schedule 3
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
(A) Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance as at 1 April 2012	Balance Recoverable as at 1 April 2012	Grants Received during the Year	Expenditure Incurred during the Year	Grant Refunded	Surplus on completion of Projects transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account	Deficit on completion of Projects transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account	Unspent Balance as at 31 March 2013	Balance Recoverable as at 31 March 2013
1	ICSSR : Visiting Fellowship Programme	17,646.00	-	4,000.00	9,358.00	12,288.00	-	-	-	-
2	IFPRI : The Structure of Indian Seed Industry	52,991.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,991.00	-
3	RIS/ SACEPS Workshop, ADB	44,705.00	-	-	44,705.00	-	-	-	-	-
4	MOC - Study on Prospects of Making India's Mfg. Sector Export - Oriented	656,880.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	656,880.00	-
5	MOC - India's Trade in Audio-Visual Services under GATs	-	50,861.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,861.00
6	MOC : India Pakistan Trade in Economic Relation	-	293,562.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,562.00
7	MEA : Delegation to China	225,000.00	-	-	225,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
8	ADB : Economic Cooperation between East and South Asia	-	317,990.00	539,190.00	629.00	-	220,571.00	-	-	-
9	Uclan : Study on Pharma Innovation P-2	-	519,853.00	-	-	615,140.00	-	1,134,993.00	-	-
10	CWS : Capacity Building in Trade and Gender	587,333.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,333.00	-
11	EC : FP7 - NIB Project	1,402,562.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,402,562.00	-
12	MHA : Study on Border Trade in North East India	1,151,762.00	-	-	10,740.00	-	-	-	1,141,022.00	-
13	MOC : India Canada Bilateral Trade & Eco Relation	-	191,531.00	-	59,153.00	-	-	-	-	250,684.00
14	RBI : Study on Evolution of India's Trade Linkages	-	18,769.00	-	37,442.00	-	-	-	-	56,211.00

Schedule 3 continued...

15	ADB/ RIS (RETA) Strategic Partnership Policy		1,882,995.00	5,811,704.00	1,881,687.00	-	-	-	-	2,047,022.00	-	-
16	MEA : International Conference on SAARC @ 25	-	409,354.00	-	-	-	-	409,354.00	-	-	-	-
17	MEA - ASEAN India Cooperation Fund	255,081.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,081.00	-	-
18	MOA - IMPACT of WTA Agreements/ Modalities of India Agriculture	378,000.00	-	-	43,800.00	334,200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	UCLAN : GEST (Global Ethics in Science and Technology)	1,625,248.00	-	-	667,653.00	-	-	-	-	957,595.00	-	-
20	COP - 16 - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	-	240,265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,265.00
21	MEA : ITEC Fellowship Programme 2011-2012	-	1,473,605.00	2,102,853.00	619,203.00	-	-	10,045.00	-	-	-	-
22	MEA : SCAAP Fellowship Programme 2011-2012	-	1,018,791.00	1,534,059.00	256,249.00	-	-	259,019.00	-	-	-	-
23	Study on India's Border Trade with Myanmar	341,400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,400.00	-	-
24	MOEF: Workshop on Socio Economic Impact of Living Modified Organisms	27,808.00	-	73,577.00	101,385.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Workshop on Rules of Origin for ASEAN+6	-	1,028,938.00	943,989.00	-	-	-	-	84,949.00	-	-	-
26	MEA : ITEC Fellowship Programme 2012-13	-	-	-	3,101,761.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,101,761.00
27	MEA : SCAAP Fellowship Programme 2012-13	-	-	671,724.00	772,137.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,413.00
28	MOC: India COMESA JSG for FTA	-	-	280,000.00	384,769.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,769.00
29	ASEAN India Network of Think Tanks Meeting	-	-	5,406,467.00	4,413,412.00	728,055.00	-	-	-	265,000.00	-	-
30	International Conference on Trade Facilitation South Asia	-	-	135,717.00	135,717.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	UNESCO : ABDR	134,924.00	-	52,766.00	96,880.00	-	-	-	-	90,810.00	-	-
32	6th Asian Biotechnology Development Conference	-	-	100,000.00	250,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000.00
33	MEA : Development Corridor in Myanmar	-	-	1,000,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00	-	-
	Sub - Total (A)	6,901,340.00	7,446,514.00	18,656,046.00	13,111,680.00	1,689,683.00	489,635.00	1,629,296.00	8,797,696.00	4,348,526.00		

Schedule 3
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
(B) Sponsored Projects (FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance as at 1 April 2012	Balance Recoverable as at 1 April 2012	Grant Received during the Year	Expenditure Incurred during the Year	Grant Refunded	Surplus on completion of Projects transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account	Deficit on completion of Projects transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account	Unspent Balance as at 31 March 2013	Balance Recoverable as at 31 March 2013
1	International Food Safety Regulation and Processed Food Exports (ACIAR)	595,915.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	595,915.00	-
2	SADC: Building Capacity Through South-South Cooperation	501,150.00	-	360,571.00	366,935.00	-	-	-	494,786.00	-
3	Study on South-South Cooperation in Genomics Innovations (University of Toronto)	1,753,424.00	-	-	-	-	1,753,424.00	-	-	-
4	ERIA : ASEAN India Connectivity	220,344.00	-	-	220,344.00	-	-	-	-	-
5	Global Trade Alert Project	1,215,376.38	-	-	49,864.00	-	-	-	1,165,512.38	-
6	Support to a Dialogue on India Canada Economic Cooperation (IDRC)	1,355,276.38	-	-	1,586,922.00	-	-	-	-	231,645.62
7	UCLAN : PROGRESS	-	-	1,505,846.00	296,124.00	-	-	-	1,209,722.00	-
8	India ASEAN Eminent Persons Lecture Series	-	-	-	826,979.00	-	-	-	-	826,979.00
	Sub - Total (B)	5,641,485.76	-	1,866,417.00	3,347,168.00	-	1,753,424.00	-	3,465,935.38	1,058,624.62
	Total (A)+(B)	12,542,825.76	7,446,514.00	20,522,463.00	16,458,848.00	1,689,683.00	2,243,059.00	1,629,296.00	12,263,631.38	5,407,150.62

Schedule 4
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Current Liabilities and Provisions (Non-FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2012
A. Current Liabilities		
Stale Cheques	102,083.00	102,083.00
Audit Fee Payable	129,214.00	112,360.00
Expenses Payable (Non- FCRA)	6,492,138.00	6,455,756.00
PF, Pension and Leave Salary Contribution Payable	38,143.00	38,143.00
Consultancy Fee Payable	-	21,935.00
Unutilised Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) - Refer to Schedule - 4(a)	-	-
Payable to RIS Provident Fund for Shortfall in Income	-	593,391.13
Amount payable to Employees	1,356.00	-
TDS Payable	80.00	-
B. Provisions		
Provision for Replacement of Common Fixed Assets - IHC	17,200,000.00	14,300,000.00
Total	23,963,014.00	21,623,668.13

Current Liabilities and Provisions (FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2012
A. Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	899,281.00	-
Total	899,281.00	-

Schedule - 4(a)
Unutilised Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2012
Opening Balance	-	-
Add : Grant-in-Aid Received During the Year	53,500,000.00	53,500,000.00
Less : Utilised for Revenue Expenditures (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	52,682,741.00	52,753,320.00
Less : Utilised for Depreciable Fixed Assets (transferred to the Fixed Assets Fund)	817,259.00	746,680.00
Unutilised Grant-in-Aid	-	-

Schedule 5
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Fixed Assets

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Balance as at 1-4-2012	Addition during the Year	Sold/ Written- off during the Year	Total	Rate of Depreciation	Depreciation for the Year	Balance as at 31-3-2013
A	Assets created out of Grant-in-Aid from the Government of India							
	Building - Office space at IHC inclusive Interior Work	16,984,053.00	-	-	16,984,053.00	5%	849,203.00	16,134,850.00
	Computer Hardware	1,584,155.00	464,208.00	-	2,048,363.00	15%	278,739.00	1,769,624.00
	Motor Car	548,170.00	-	-	548,170.00	20%	109,634.00	438,536.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	572,837.00	18,149.00	-	590,986.00	10%	58,191.00	532,795.00
	Office Equipments	1,132,772.00	40,889.00	1,317.00	1,172,344.00	15%	173,385.00	998,959.00
	Library Books	948,482.00	294,013.00	-	1,242,495.00	20%	223,532.00	1,018,963.00
	Interior (Furniture and Fixtures)	828,802.00	-	-	828,802.00	10%	82,880.00	745,922.00
	Electric Installation	101,787.00	-	-	101,787.00	15%	15,268.00	86,519.00
	Sub - Total A	22,701,058.00	817,259.00	1,317.00	23,517,000.00		1,790,832.00	21,726,168.00
B	Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)							
	Computer Hardware	487,109.00	-	-	487,109.00	15%	73,066.00	414,043.00
	Office Equipments	21,566.00	-	-	21,566.00	15%	3,235.00	18,331.00
	Word Perfect (PCL)	2,281.00	-	-	2,281.00	15%	342.00	1,939.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	15,188.00	-	-	15,188.00	10%	1,519.00	13,669.00
	Fax Machine	14,073.00	-	-	14,073.00	15%	2,111.00	11,962.00
	Library Books	59,121.00	-	-	59,121.00	20%	11,824.00	47,297.00
	Sub - Total B	599,338.00	-	-	599,338.00		92,097.00	507,241.00
C	Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects (FCRA)							
	Mobile Phone	15,849.00	-	-	15,849.00	15%	2,377.00	13,472.00
	Laptop (Computer Hardware)	344,777.00	-	-	344,777.00	15%	51,717.00	293,060.00
	Sub - Total C	360,626.00	-	-	360,626.00		54,094.00	306,532.00
	Total Assets (A+B+C)	23,661,022.00	817,259.00	1,317.00	24,476,964.00		1,937,023.00	22,539,941.00
	Previous Year	25,241,387.00	746,680.00	241,537.00	25,746,530.00		2,085,508.00	23,661,022.00

Schedule 6
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (Non-FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2012
A. Current Assets		
1. Cash in Hand	124,927.00	24,688.00
2. Bank Balances with Scheduled Banks:		
In Savings Account with Andhra Bank	16,244.00	8,240.00
In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep Deposit with Bank of India	15,716,539.95	16,427,147.10
In Fixed Deposit Accounts with Bank of India	40,469,955.67	32,339,679.30
3. Postage Stamps and Balance in Franking Machine	59,495.00	117,436.00
Sub - Total A	56,387,161.62	48,917,190.40
B. Loans, Advances, etc. (unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
1. Advances		
i) Staff	204,235.00	222,385.00
ii) Others	1,381,405.00	49,113.00
2. Recoverable from RIS Provident Fund	370,247.00	-
3. Prepaid Expenses	2,345,216.00	1,734,533.00
4. Interest Accrued	2,018,675.98	2,087,391.57
5. Security Deposit	6,950.00	16,500.00
6. TDS Receivable	83,986.00	60,788.00
Sub - Total B	6,410,714.98	4,170,710.57
Total (A+B)	62,797,876.60	53,087,900.97
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (FCRA)		
Particulars	As at 31 March 2013	As at 31 March 2012
A. Current Assets		
Bank Balances with Scheduled Banks :		
In Auto Sweep/ Saving Account with Bank of India	1,758,644.86	2,378,614.00
In Deposit Account with Bank of India	50,157,302.77	46,231,861.08
Sub - Total A	51,915,947.63	48,610,475.08
B. Loans, Advances, etc. (unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
1. Advance - Others	100,000.00	-
2. Interest Accrued	3,086,270.31	2,470,326.60
3. TDS Receivable	2,530.00	2,530.00
4. Prepaid Expenses	57,067.00	-
Sub - Total B	3,245,867.31	2,472,856.60
Total (A+B)	55,161,814.94	51,083,331.68

Schedule 7
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA and FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2013			Year Ended 31 March 2012		
		Expenses Incurred out of Grant/ Fees Received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	Expenses Incurred out of Grant/ Fees Received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	Total	Expenses Incurred out of Grants/ Fees Received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	Expenses Incurred out of Grants/ Fees Received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	Total
1	Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	426,533.00	-	426,533.00
2	Consultancy Charges	2,108,188.00	-	2,108,188.00	1,045,269.00	1,546,016.00	2,591,285.00
3	Staff Welfare Expenses (Medical Facility)	4,441.00	-	4,441.00	6,079.00	-	6,079.00
4	Bank Charges	30,024.00	8,920.00	38,944.00	18,688.00	27,826.00	46,514.00
5	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	4,934,960.00	1,620,328.00	6,555,288.00	2,756,628.00	1,315,156.00	4,071,784.00
6	Hospitality Expenses	4,207.00	-	4,207.00	41,946.00	18,696.00	60,642.00
7	Postage, Telephone and Communication	8,319.00	9,097.00	17,416.00	44,401.00	10,756.00	55,157.00
8	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	23,173.00	1,560.00	24,733.00	82,217.00	7,696.00	89,913.00
9	Publication Expenses	129,374.00	2,293.00	131,667.00	149,250.00	21,698.00	170,948.00
10	Certification Fees	4,216.00	-	4,216.00	23,185.00	7,028.00	30,213.00
11	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	665,836.00	1,005,448.00	1,671,284.00	1,993,610.00	-	1,993,610.00
12	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	454,510.00	8,752.00	463,262.00	3,577,517.00	489,289.00	4,066,806.00
13	Training Programme	4,303,242.00	-	4,303,242.00	2,920,555.00	-	2,920,555.00
14	Subscription Expenses	-	40,763.00	40,763.00	218,685.00	58,500.00	277,185.00
15	Transcription Charges	-	-	-	4,080.00	18,550.00	22,630.00
16	Computer Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	5,500.00	5,500.00
17	Honorarium	-	115,926.00	115,926.00	342,447.00	482,558.00	825,005.00
18	Office Expenses	1,102.00	-	1,102.00	1,273.00	-	1,273.00
19	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	13,480.00	125.00	13,605.00	-	-	-
20	Overhead Charges	426,608.00	533,956.00	960,564.00	-	-	-
	Total	13,111,680.00	3,347,168.00	16,458,848.00	13,652,363.00	4,009,269.00	17,661,632.00

Schedule 8
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Establishment Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2013	Year Ended 31 March 2012
1	Salaries and Wages	28,122,810.00	25,357,775.00
2	Manpower Hire Charges	656,569.00	628,849.00
3	Consultancy Charges	4,282,664.00	3,408,994.00
4	Allowances and Bonus	105,842.00	149,556.00
5	Contribution to Provident Fund	938,513.00	930,888.00
6	Contribution to NPS	192,849.00	-
7	Leave Encashment on LTC	178,636.00	20,245.00
8	Leave Travel Concession	1,057,114.00	123,900.00
9	Contribution to Other Funds :		
	i) Leave Encashment Fund	707,417.00	4,819,577.00
	ii) RIS Benevolent Fund	50,000.00	50,000.00
	iii) RIS Group Gratuity Scheme	203,626.00	793,132.00
10	Staff Welfare Expenses :		
	i) Medical Facility	399,027.00	462,807.00
	ii) Insurance	129,174.00	107,306.00
	iii) Liveries	-	5,060.00
	iv) Others	294,183.00	379,529.00
11	Honorarium to Staff	75,000.00	75,000.00
	Total	37,393,424.00	37,312,618.00

Schedule 9
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2013	Year Ended 31 March 2012
1	Advertisement and Publicity Expenses	36,734.00	-
2	Audit Fees	129,390.00	112,360.00
3	Bank Charges	43,801.76	29,612.00
4	Computer Repair and Maintenance	273,015.00	105,850.00
5	Professional Fees	62,979.00	103,140.00
6	Electricity and Power	177,628.00	124,140.00
7	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	328.00	3,313.00
8	Expenses on Appeal Filing Fee	1,000.00	-
9	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	1,869,636.00	1,094,299.00
10	Honorarium to Other	12,000.00	-
11	Hospitality Expenses	405,422.00	285,309.00
12	Insurance of Motor Car	23,748.00	28,407.00
13	Insurance of Office Equipment	27,731.00	5,057.00
14	Interest on TDS	24.00	-
15	Interest Paid on Overdraft	-	177,935.00
16	Income Shortfall - RIS PF Trust	-	593,391.13
17	Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	617.00	206,848.00
18	Maintenance Charges - IHC	1,328,216.00	1,215,536.00
19	Maintenance of Office Equipment	169,557.00	178,564.00
20	Maintenance of Office Premises	473,643.00	574,541.00
21	Membership Fee	66,650.00	59,432.00
22	Office Expenses	175,341.00	122,320.00
23	Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges	1,140,580.00	1,324,598.00
24	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	476,750.00	676,032.00
25	Provision for Replacement of Common Fixed Assets - IHC	2,900,000.00	4,400,000.00
26	Publication Expenses	420,835.00	562,213.00
27	Rates and Taxes	392,884.00	392,884.00
28	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	839,361.00	171,209.00
29	Subscription Expenses	2,482,002.00	1,872,935.00
30	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	914,778.00	801,218.00
31	Vehicles Repair and Maintenance including Petrol	450,612.00	419,652.00
	Total	15,295,262.76	15,640,795.13

Schedule 10
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2013	Year Ended 31 March 2012
1	Audit Fees	-	54,047.00
2	Bank Charges	3,702.00	-
3	Consultancy Charges	439,019.00	-
4	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	264,196.00	-
5	Publication Expenses	768,550.00	-
	Total	1,475,467.00	54,047.00

Schedule 11
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Establishment Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2013	Year Ended 31 March 2012
1	Salaries and Wages	28,019,352.00	25,278,894.00
2	Manpower Hire Charges	620,466.00	544,714.00
3	Consultancy Expenses	4,275,449.00	3,387,059.00
4	Allowances and Bonus	134,540.00	290,440.00
5	RIS Provident Fund Contribution	938,513.00	930,888.00
6	RIS NPS Contribution	192,849.00	
7	Leave Encashment on LTC	178,636.00	27,355.00
8	Leave Travel Concession	1,033,263.00	139,096.00
9	Contribution to Other Fund		
	i) Leave Encashment Fund	4,869,157.00	1,322,352.00
	ii) RIS Benevolent Fund	50,000.00	50,000.00
	iii) RIS Group Gratuity Scheme	804,711.00	3,772,656.00
10	Staff Welfare Expenses :		
	i) Medical Facility	522,592.00	319,078.00
	ii) Insurance	103,824.00	132,581.00
	iii) Liveries	-	5,060.00
	iv) Others	332,800.00	337,306.00
11	Honorarium to Staff	75,000.00	75,000.00
	Total	42,151,152.00	36,612,479.00

Schedule 12
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses incurred out of Core Grant from MEA

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2013	Year Ended 31 March 2012
1	Advertisement and Publicity Expenses	36,734.00	
2	Audit Fees	112,536.00	166,002.00
3	Bank Charges	43,801.76	29,612.00
4	Computer Repair & Maintenance	325,556.00	73,604.00
5	Professional Fees	59,833.00	61,554.00
6	Electricity and Power	171,492.00	153,297.00
7	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	328.00	3,313.00
8	Expenses on Appeal Filing Fee	1,000.00	-
9	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	1,992,808.00	971,127.00
10	Honorarium to Other	12,000.00	1,000.00
11	Hospitality Expenses	432,710.00	252,151.00
12	Insurance of Motor Car	22,759.00	26,406.00
13	Insurance of Office Equipment	28,138.00	27,623.00
14	Interest on TDS	24.00	-
	Income Shortfall - RIS PF Trust	593,391.13	-
15	Interest Paid on Overdraft	-	177,935.00
16	Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
17	Maintenance Charges - IHC	1,328,216.00	911,652.00
18	Maintenance of Office Equipment	235,162.00	166,011.00
19	Maintenance of Office Premises	271,517.00	545,558.00
20	Membership Fee	56,180.00	126,082.00
21	Office Expenses	170,630.00	116,015.00
22	Postage Telephone and Communication Charges	1,158,029.00	1,321,524.00
23	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	473,568.00	659,342.00
24	Publication Expenses	436,421.00	546,547.00
25	Rates and Taxes	392,884.00	392,884.00
26	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	708,534.00	171,945.00
27	Subscription Expenses	2,296,167.00	2,269,033.00
29	Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	734,825.00	683,715.00
30	Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance including Petrol	436,232.00	403,156.00
31	Website Development Charges	-	184,642.00
	Total	12,531,475.89	10,441,730.00

Schedule 13
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2013	Year Ended 31 March 2012
1	Audit Fees	-	54,047.00
2	Bank Charges	3,702.00	-
3	Consultancy Charges	439,019.00	-
4	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	264,196.00	-
5	Publication Expenses	768,550.00	-
	Total	1,475,467.00	54,047.00

Schedule 14
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA and FCRA)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2013			Year Ended 31 March 2012		
		Expenses incurred out of Grant/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	Expenses incurred out of Grant/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	Total	Expenses incurred out of Grants/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (Non-FCRA)	Expenses incurred out of Grants/ Fees received from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	Total
1	Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	426,533.00	-	426,533.00
2	Consultancy Charges	2,108,188.00	-	2,108,188.00	1,045,269.00	1,546,016.00	2,591,285.00
3	Staff Welfare Expenses (Medical Facility)	4,441.00	-	4,441.00	6,079.00	-	6,079.00
4	Bank Charges	30,024.00	8,920.00	38,944.00	18,688.00	27,826.00	46,514.00
5	Expenses on Seminar/ Workshops	4,918,973.00	829,109.00	5,748,082.00	2,756,628.00	1,315,156.00	4,071,784.00
6	Hospitality Expenses	4,207.00	-	4,207.00	41,946.00	18,696.00	60,642.00
7	Postage, Telephone & Communication	8,319.00	1,035.00	9,354.00	44,401.00	10,756.00	55,157.00
8	Printing, Stationery & Photocopy Charges	23,173.00	1,560.00	24,733.00	82,217.00	7,696.00	89,913.00
9	Publication Expenses	129,374.00	2,293.00	131,667.00	149,250.00	21,698.00	170,948.00
10	Auditors Remuneration						
	(a) Audit Fee	-	-	-	23,185.00	-	23,185.00
	(b) Certification Fees	4,216.00	-	4,216.00	-	7,028.00	7,028.00
11	Seminar and Conferences Abroad	385,650.00	286,895.00	672,545.00	1,993,610.00	-	1,993,610.00
12	Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	450,807.00	8,752.00	459,559.00	3,577,517.00	489,289.00	4,066,806.00
13	Training Programme	2,492,676.00		2,492,676.00	2,920,555.00	-	2,920,555.00
14	Subscription Expenses	-	97,830.00	97,830.00	218,685.00	58,500.00	277,185.00
15	Transcription Charges	-	-	-	4,080.00	18,550.00	22,630.00
16	Allowance & Bonus	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Computer Repair and Maintenance	-	-	-	-	5,500.00	5,500.00
18	Honorarium	-	7,500.00	7,500.00	342,447.00	482,558.00	825,005.00
19	Office Expenses	1,102.00	-	1,102.00	1,273.00	-	1,273.00
20	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	13,480.00	125.00	13,605.00	-	-	-
21	Overhead Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	10,574,630.00	1,244,019.00	11,818,649.00	13,652,363.00	4,009,269.00	17,661,632.00

Schedule 15
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2013
Significant Accounting policies and Notes on Accounts

A. Significant Accounting Policies

1. The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for interest on loan to staff which is accounted for on cash basis.
2. Direct expenses related to the sponsored projects and overheads as per approved budget are charged to the projects. Expenditure in respect of telephone, electricity, maintenance charges payable to India Habitat Centre and other common office expenses are not directly allocated to the projects. On completion of the project(s), unspent amount/ excess expenditure are transferred to Research and Development Fund Account unless the unspent amount is refundable to the sponsors.
3. Investments are kept in fixed deposits with the Banks and have accordingly been shown at cost.
4. 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 Fixed Assets Fund for keeping physical and financial control over them.
5. As per the guidelines of the Director-General Comptroller of Accounts, depreciation was 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. Depreciation on other assets is being provided as per the above mentioned method.
6. Management periodically assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. In case of such an indication, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the difference is recognized as impairment loss.
7. Foreign currency transactions are generally accounted for in the books of account at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transactions.
8. Grants/ contributions received are initially treated as liability and adjusted as per utilisation during the year. Grants, to the extent utilised for depreciable assets, are transferred to the Fixed Assets Fund and recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account on a systematic and rational basis. Grants to the extent utilised for revenue expenditures are treated as income of the year.
9. Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Income and Expenditure Account of the year in which the related service is rendered. Post employment and other long term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year in which the employee has rendered services. The expense is recognised at the present value of the amounts payable determined using actuarial valuation techniques. Actuarial gain and losses in respect of post employment and other long term benefits are charged to revenue.

Following Employee Benefit Plans are in place:

- a) RIS 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. Employees' Subscription and Employer's Contribution towards Provident Fund are remitted to the P. F. Trust on monthly basis.

All appointees joining RIS on or after January 01, 2004 have been covered under the New Pension Scheme. Further, staff appointed prior to January 01, 2004 has an option of switching over to the New Pension Scheme.

- b) RIS is having LIC's Group Leave Encashment Scheme Policy for its staff for which amount is remitted to LIC.
 - c) RIS is having LIC's Group Gratuity Scheme for its employees for which an annual premium worked out on actuarial basis is remitted to LIC.
 - d) RIS has taken a Mediciam Policy 'Arogyadan Mediciam Scheme' offered by Andhra Bank in cooperation with United India Insurance Company to cover the hospitalization cost up to Rs. 1.50 Lakhs for employees and their family members.
 - e) RIS has taken a Personal Accidental Policy to cover Accident and Death for its employees with a sum assured of Rs. One Lakh and Two Lakhs respectively.
10. Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provision required settling the obligation are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation.
11. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may but probably will not require an outflow of resources. Disclosure is also made in respect of a present obligation that probably requires an outflow of resources, where it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the related outflow.

B. Notes on Accounts

1. Contingent Liabilities:

Income Tax assessment has been completed vide order under section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the assessment year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10). The assessing officer has added Rs. 18,50,000 and 21,00,000 respectively to the declared income of Rs. Nil as RIS could not utilise the amount accumulated under section 11(2) of the Act for the financial year 2002-03 and 2003-04 within time limit prescribed by the Act. The assessments have resulted in tax demand of Rs. 8,36,324 for the assessment year 2009-10 and 8,99,050 for the assessment year 2010-11. Being aggrieved with the assessment orders, RIS has filed appeals before CIT(A)- XXI, New Delhi and no provisions have been made for the Tax demands

2. Capital Commitment – Nil

3. RIS is registered with the Income-Tax Department under Section 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Further it is an approved institution for the purposes of Sub-clause (iv) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide order dated March 25, 2008.

In the opinion of the Management of RIS, all activities undertaken during the year are within the purview of the above mentioned sections. Hence, no provisions for the current income-tax and deferred tax have been made in these financial statements.

- 4. No provision for ground rent has been made in the books of accounts as no demand has been received from India Habitat Centre in this regard till date.
- 5. Registration Deed in respect of office space at IHC in favour of RIS is yet to be executed.
- 6. India Habitat Centre (IHC) has informed all institutional members vide letter dated 07.01.2009 regarding provisions to be made in the respective books of accounts for replacement of common fixed assets like AC, Lifts etc. as IHC is being run on self financing basis and as such the institutional members are also

liable to pay for the replacement of fixed assets. RIS has made a provision of Rs. 143 Lakhs for the same up to the financial year ending 31.03.2012. During the financial year 2012 – 13 an additional provision of Rs. 29 Lakhs has been made and the total provision as on 31.03.2013 is Rs. 172 Lakhs.

7. As per the information available, there are no amounts due that require disclosure/ provisioning as per the requirements of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.
8. In the opinion of the management of RIS, current assets, loans and advances have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet and provision for all known liabilities have been made in the financial statement.
9. The previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year's figures.

Signatories to Schedule to 1 to 15

As per our report of even date attached

for Singh Krishna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008714C

for Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

Sd/-
Krishna Kumar Singh
Partner
M. No. 077494

Sd/-
Mahesh C. Arora
Director (Finance and Administration)

Sd/-
Dr. Biswajit Dhar
Director-General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24.09.2013

– Policy research to shape the international development agenda



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