

RIS

ANNUAL
REPORT
2013-14

-POLICY RESEARCH TO SHAPE THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

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

Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) is a New Delhi – based autonomous policy research institute that specialises in issues related to international economic development, trade, investment and technology. RIS is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity-building among developing countries on global and regional economic issues.

The focus of the work programme of RIS is to promote South-South Cooperation and collaborate with developing countries in multilateral negotiations in various forums. RIS is engaged across inter-governmental processes of several regional economic cooperation initiatives. Through its intensive network of think tanks, RIS seeks to strengthen policy coherence on international economic issues and the development partnership canvas.

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

— Policy research to shape the international development agenda



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

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Ambassador Shyam Saran

Former Foreign Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs

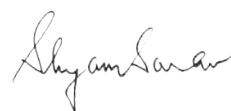
RIS being an important think-tank serving the cause of developing countries has been striving constantly for promoting South-South cooperation. As part of this endeavour, the Institute organised key events like the Conference on Southern Providers for South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges and the Conference on Indian Development Cooperation Policy: The State of Debate. RIS-FIDC (Forum for Indian Development Cooperation) monthly seminar series is another important step in this direction.

In the realm of regional cooperation the Institute has been playing a catalytic role to strengthen ASEAN-India economic integration. In this context, a dedicated ASEAN-India Centre at RIS has also been established. RIS also organized the Second Round Table of ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks in Vientiane, Lao PDR as well as the Inaugural Lecture of the ASEAN-India Centre. Various studies on enhancing connectivity between India and the ASEAN countries were launched. Other areas of regional cooperation in which the studies are being conducted at RIS are IBSA (India, Brazil and South Africa), BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement), IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association) and India-COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa). At the multilateral level, issues being dealt with are WTO, global economic crisis, international aid architecture, global ethics in science and technology, plurilateral agreement in trade in services, implementation of access and benefit sharing, among others.

RIS, jointly with other prominent organisations, held various major events. Apart from that, the Faculty Members participated in various conferences, workshops and seminars both at home and abroad and made significant

contributions. The Faculty also enriched the policy research literature in addition to their work at the RIS. Thus, as in the past, so in coming days RIS would continue to endeavour to cross many more milestones to make its mark as a knowledge centre.

I also take this opportunity to introduce to you the new Director-General of RIS, Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi. I am sure that Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi will bring new dynamism to the work programme of RIS so that the Institute, under his guidance, continues to move forward with added zeal to achieve its aims and objectives.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Shyam Saran' in a cursive style.

Shyam Saran

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT



Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General

During the previous year the research agenda of RIS had focussed on the four broad themes. They are: global economic issues and South-South cooperation; trade, investment and economic cooperation; connectivity and regional cooperation; and new technologies and development issues. With this wide coverage of several new themes, RIS presents breadth and depth that a developing country think-tank requires to meet the major challenges that the policy formulation process faces in these countries. Our effort is to undertake policy research to shape the international development agenda.

Under these wide-ranging themes RIS had undertaken a number of studies. At the multilateral level, the studies, among others, cover various aspects of WTO, global economic crisis, international financial institutions and G-20. Some key issues include international aid architecture and development cooperation approaches, dynamics of South-South cooperation, global ethics in science and technology, access and benefit sharing, and plurilateral trade in services agreement.

At the regional level the studies were launched, *inter alia*, on the following themes: trade and investment prospects of the IORA, regional cooperation for infrastructure development and institutional framework for investment in the IORA, issues before IBSA, managing the global financial sector and imperatives for BRICS, expanding trade and investment linkages between India and Africa, Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement, integrating South Asia with Central Asia, expanding investment cooperation in South Asia, analysing the Asia-Pacific trade agreement, Indian economic dynamism for the EAS Process, India's economic engagement with Latin America and Caribbean countries, development corridors across Asia, various dimensions of promoting ASEAN-India economic integration through enhanced connectivity, biotechnology and development, and promoting globally responsible research. Details about them and other studies are being presented in this report.


In order to provide analytical support for promoting ASEAN-Indian economic integration, a separate ASEAN-India Centre at RIS has been set up. The Centre has launched a number of activities and also brought out the proceedings of the First Round Table of the ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT), viz. ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership: Perspectives from ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tank. The Report contains several useful ideas for policymakers and researchers for deepening Indian-ASEAN economic cooperation. It was launched at the Second Round Table of the AINTT held in Vientiane, Lao PDR.

Fostering policy dialogue is another important part of our work programme. RIS organised a number of important events, which, among others, included: International Conference on Southern Providers for South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges, International Conference on Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation in South Asia: Trends, Challenges and Prospects, Second Round Table of ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks, Inaugural Lecture of the ASEAN-India Centre at RIS, Conference on Africa-India Cooperation for Science, Technology and Innovation, National Seminar on Doha to Bali: Challenges to the Development Agenda, Development Cooperation, Trade and Finance: Emerging Academic Perspective, Seminar on Connectivity Corridors to Development Corridors between India and Myanmar, Workshop on India-China Cooperation and Global Economic Governance, and Conference on Indian Development Cooperation Policy: The State of the Debate. A new RIS-FIDC monthly seminar series was also launched. The capacity building and training programmes organised by RIS included Capacity Building Programmes on International Economic Issues and Development Policy under ITEC, Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives, Workshop on Global and Regional Perspectives on WTO and Climate Change Issues, Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives, etc. The institute had also brought out a number of publications to provide useful policy research inputs on various issues of regional and multilateral importance.

As in the past, under the leadership of its Chairman, Ambassador Shyam Saran and the guidance of the Members of Governing Council, the Institute would continue to serve as a leading and effective think-tank of developing countries.

We are grateful to the Ministry of External Affairs for its constant support. We are also thankful to other departments of the Government of India, like the Departments of Economic Affairs, Commerce, and Science and Technology, for their significant direction in shaping up our research programme. Thanks are also due to our partner institutes in different parts of the world for collaborating with us.

The unstinted efforts and support of the RIS faculty and staff members are the main contributors towards making it possible to meet our goals and face the future challenges. My gratitude and best wishes to all of them. I am sure to receive their continuous cooperation in fulfilling the aims and objectives of the Institute.



Sachin Chaturvedi

POLICY RESEARCH

During the year 2013-14 the focus of RIS activities continued to be on the four broad areas of: (a) Global Economic Issues and South-South Cooperation, (b) Trade, Investment and Economic Cooperation, (c) Connectivity and Regional Cooperation, and (d) New Technologies and Development Issues. The details given below highlight major research programmes undertaken at the institute.

A. Global Economic Issues and South-South Cooperation

A.1. Future of the WTO

Research Team: Prof. Biswajit Dhar and Mr. Roshan Kishore

Long considered as the first best option for liberalising global trade, the multilateral trading system faces the most serious crisis in its six and a half decades of existence. The inability of the World Trade Organisation (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 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. Recognition of global production networks as the harbinger of deepening economic integration between countries is the most prominent of them.

The first focus of the study is 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. Looking at the WTO rules that can support the new reality of the global production networks, the drivers of global economic integration, would be the second main thrust of the study.

A.2. Post-2015 Global Development Agenda

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

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. 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 which is part of the UNDP's National Consultation Report Post 2015 Development Framework: India.

A.3. Global Economic Crisis, International Financial Institutions and G-20

Project Leader: Prof. 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.4. International Aid Architecture and Development Cooperation Approaches

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

RIS has initiated work programme in this area to collect field level details to analyse data and information so as to undertake impact assessment. 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. The findings would be out in form of a book and series of monograph under the RIS Discussion paper series. A discussion paper on 'Balancing State and Community Participation in Development Partnership Projects: Emerging Evidence from Indian SDPs in Nepal' has been brought out.

A.5. Post Busan Dynamics of South-South Cooperation

Project Leader: Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi

South-South Cooperation (SSC) has gained prominence in discussions on international cooperation for development

and thus the expectations from SSC have multiplied several times. It is in this context that 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. RIS, along with UNDESA and Ministry of External Affairs, had also organised a Conference of Southern Providers on South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges.

A.6. Global Ethics in Science and Technology

Research Team: Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas, Mr. Amit Kumar, and Mr. Sahil Arora

Global Ethics in Science and Technology is a three year (2011-2014) project funded by the 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. The idea of ethics in this project stands for access, equity and inclusion (AEI).

RIS participated in the meetings organised by KIT, a partner institution at Karlsruhe, Germany and at Berlin. In the last phase of the project RIS worked with other institutions in finalising the research outputs and in giving a direction to the Project.

The final conference of the Project was held in New Delhi on 6 and 7 March and was organised by RIS. Besides policymakers, scientists and experts from abroad including Prof. W.E Bijker, Maastricht University, The Netherlands and Prof. Cao Nanyan, Tsinghua University, Beijing attended this Conference. As part of this Conference a lecture by Prof. Ambitabh Kundu and a Round Table on 'Communication and Engagement in S&T Policy and Ethics' was organised.

RIS contributed significantly to the Project. The final outputs from the Project have been submitted to the European Commission. Based on the research done under the project a volume is being published by Springer in Open Access mode. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi is one of the editors of the volume and RIS team has contributed to most of the chapters in the volume. RIS will publish Discussion Papers and policy briefs based on the research done under the Project and an article has been submitted to *Economic and Political Weekly* for consideration as publication as a Special Article.

This project has opened up new avenues for RIS to work on S&T and Innovation and Ethics issues. RIS is exploring the opportunities for future

work in these. Although the Project was on Global Ethics, RIS team brought a new dimension to the debate on Global Ethics in S&T by specifying Access, Inclusion and Equity as norm and criteria to assess Ethics in policies and outcomes. This project enabled RIS to strengthen its connection with individuals and institutions working on STI issues in India.

A.7. Human Genetics and Access and Benefit Sharing under GenBenefit

Project Leader: Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) has become an area of increasing global debate within the World Health Organisation (WHO), the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). ABS 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. RIS has also been contributing to this global debate and is working on a project GenBenefit.

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 paper on 'Promoting an inclusive Approach to

Benefit Sharing: Expanding the Scope of the CBD' has been published in an edited volume.

A.8. Plurilateral Trade in Services Agreement (TISA) at WTO: Implications for India

Project Leader: Prof. Ram Upendra Das

The Trade in Services Agreement (TISA), initiated by the United States and Australia, is currently being negotiated in WTO with 50 participants that represent 70 per cent of the world's trade in services. As of September 2013, participants in the TISA include Australia, Canada, Chile, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan), Colombia, Costa Rica, European Union, Hong Kong, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States. This is a plurilateral agreement aimed at expanding trade in services. India has thus far not been a part of it.

The study is examining the implications of it for India. It probes into the question whether India's joining a plurilateral regime under TISA would undermine the multilateral system. What could be the best strategy to ensure India's export interests in various areas of services trade including IT, Audio-Visual Services, etc? Most importantly, what would be the best route of negotiations which would get India greater and effective flexibility under Mode IV of Temporary Movement of Natural Persons?

B. Trade, Investment and Economic Cooperation

B.1. Trade and Investment Prospects of the IOR-ARC in the New Millennium: New Economic Frontiers of the Region

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

Since its inception in 1997 the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IOR-ARC) underwent

comprehensive changes in terms of trade, investment, diplomatic engagements, people-to-people contact and cultural exchanges. Against this backdrop, it was considered imperative to undertake this study in continuation of the RIS ongoing research programme on Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC). The study broadly aimed at examining the progress made in the areas of regional economic cooperation particularly with respect to intra-regional trade, cross-border investment flows and other forms of economic cooperation. Further, the study assessed 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 processes within their respective sub-regions. Besides capturing dynamics in trade and investment flows, estimates of trade potential for the member states were generated at the aggregate as well as at the sectoral levels. These estimates suggested that potential gains from regional liberalisation could be substantial in invigorating trade and investment flows within the region. Sectoral cooperation was found to be the key driver of region's economic prosperity in the future. Despite significant lead in many areas of regional cooperation the pace of regional processes was relatively slow. The study attributes this slow momentum to lack of strong institutional mechanisms and little progress in time-bound projects agreed at different high level meetings. The study came up with 10-point recommendations for promoting economic integration that range from trade facilitation, harmonising regulations, global value chains, sectoral cooperation, etc., among others which was subsequently referred to the Trade and Investment committee of IOR-ARC to examine feasibility of their implementation.

B.2. Regional Cooperation for Infrastructure Development: Towards an Institutional Framework for Investment in the IOR-ARC

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

Infrastructure development is pivotal to economic growth and development. In the context of regional integration, a healthy stock of physical infrastructure facilitates cross-border trade and enables efficient utilisation of regional resources by improving connectivity between the resource-rich regions and 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 substantially lowered transaction costs, reduced transit time, enhanced mobility in the lagging regions and helped integrate the periphery to the core. In that respect, sustained flows of infrastructure investments is central to the regional infrastructure development. There are a number of regional initiatives for promoting infrastructure investments. 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 RIS with funding from the Council 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.3. Economic Aspects of Fisheries: A Framework for Regional Cooperation in the IOR-ARC

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

Fishery is a major economic sector for 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.4. Prospect of Promoting Regional Value Chain in South Asia

Project Leader: Prof. 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 and 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 and apparels, leather, food processing, automobiles, pharmaceuticals and 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.5. Issues before IBSA

Report Coordination: Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi

India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Summit is expected to be hosted by India in the forthcoming year. We propose to undertake four major studies cross-

cutting different sectors focusing on trade and investment linkages among IBSA countries and their linkages with the rest of the South; overview of IBSA experiences at various global negotiations in the realm of trade, intellectual property and traditional knowledge system; protection of biodiversity; social sector experiences and lessons; and finally study of potential for cooperation in the fields of science and technology among IBSA countries. Some of these would have serious implications for access to medicine in the country and in other developing countries.

B.6. India-China Bilateral Trade Relationship

Project Leader: Prof. 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.7. Expanding Trade and Investment Linkages between India and Africa: Towards a New Strategic Economic Partnership

Project Leader: Prof. S. K. Mohanty

India emerged as a vibrant economy before the onset of global financial crisis and the onset of global recession had an adverse effect on the growth prospects of the Indian economy by constraining its export sector. After a prolonged period of slumps in the global economy, several African countries have gradually returned to comfort zone in recent years. In this context, multi-layered engagement of India with these vibrant trading partners may facilitate speedy recovery of Indian trade. It may be recalled that the regionalism has been taking the driving seat following failure of the multilateralism to steer the global trading system. India's renewed focus on

regionalism has contributed to its rising share of high-tech products in exports, leading to change in the composition of its exports, moving gradually away from primary and resource-based exports to more technology-intensive sectors. Simultaneously, India is looking for alternative arrangements to diversify its growing export sector through the regional process. Indian exports are becoming more technology intensive through regionalism than the normal process of trade. Such structural change in the export sector has picked up fast through the regional process during the past decade. These developments suggest that India's future engagement with regionalism could be worthwhile but with a selected set of RTAs. Since African economies are emerging and recovering speedily from recession, India's engagement with these economies could lend support to its efforts to achieve early recovery from the present global impasse. The study is to focus on normalisation of trade engagement of African states with India by reducing trade gaps at the bilateral level; examining trade opportunities existing in the region; exploring the nature of protectionism in African countries; identifying and prioritising selected countries and RTAs for improving India's market access in the continent, among others.

B.8. Economic Interest of India to Consider Joining Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement in the presence of RCEP and TIPP

Project Leader: Prof. S. K. Mohanty

India has been pursuing the policy of regionalism since the 1970s although country's support for multilateralism has been undisputed. During the past four decades, India has been engaged with number of regional trading arrangements which are at different stages of negotiations, but efficacy of these regional groupings is under scrutiny for minimising the risk of over exposure of the external sector. The

21st century mega RTAs like TPP, TTIP and RCEP are likely to dominate the global trading system in future and the TPP has already subsumed seven Members of the RCEP and a few of them have shown interest to join the caucus. The TPP is the 21st century RTA which has a stringent agenda of undertaking sweeping reforms in the Member countries. India is already a Member of the RCEP and many countries from the grouping including India, China, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, etc., are yet to join the TPP. Joining of China in the TPP is a most important consideration for the grouping since the hidden objective of the TPP is to limit the expansion of Chinese trade and political influence in the Global economy. In this situation India joining the TPP means critical for the country as it has to undertake enormous country-wide reforms to be part of the grouping. At the same time, India has to take the risk of losing large trade opportunities if not joining the mega regional caucus. Timing of joining and loss of trade opportunities are empirical questions which need to be examined for complementing the policy making process.

B.9. Chinese Trade Engagement with the South Asia: Implications for the Regional Economies

Project Leader: Prof. S. K. Mohanty

South Asia has emerged as a vibrant region in the world economy during the past decade, with external sector as the driver of growth for most of the regional economies. This has attracted the global interest for trade and investment with the region including China among others. As an immediate neighbouring country, Chinese engagement with South Asia has been impressive during the last decade. China is deeply engaged with the South Asian regional economies, particularly more with exports than imports, leading to widening of trade gap with many economies. With many of them, China has

emerged as the most important partner in recent years. Empirical evidences suggest that large number of products, exported by China to India, are not competitive as compared to many other competitive foreign suppliers in the domestic economy, because of numerous trade strategies adopted by Chinese exporters supported by their state. Chinese exports and imports are more becoming more technology intensive in nature. China is seizing the export opportunities, which are created for the regional economies and losses of such trade opportunities meant for the South Asian regional economies are putting pressure on intra-regional trade to grow. China's aggressive exports to the region is a natural phenomenon as the country has entered into the bracket of upper middle income group, reaching the threshold of losing global competitiveness in diversified sectors on the face of rising domestic wage rates and depletion of domestic reserve of natural resources.

China continues to sustain certain industries with the support from the state with the compelling social objectives of maintaining livelihood security for those working in the sector. Such production requires market access for its exhaustion and South Asia has been used as a backyard for these Chinese products. Implications of large exports to South Asian economies by China can be seen in two distinct areas. Firstly, Chinese exports are reducing space for exports within the regional economies as these export opportunities are grabbed by China, and this may end up with reduction in IRT. Secondly, Chinese exports to South Asian countries are rising without any commensurate imports from these economies, resulting in widening of trade gaps with them. The study is to examine empirically these broad issues in the context of China's growing economic engagement with the South Asian region.

B.10 Expanding Investment Cooperation in South Asia: Feasibility OFDI from the Region

Project Leader: Prof. S. K. Mohanty

The South Asian region has strong potential to grow, but it has been unable to optimise its growth potential due to its inability to attract sizable FDI. The region is not only a recipient of FDI but also engaged in OFDI. Mobilisation of FDI within the region may help the region in its endeavour to move from shallow to deep integration in a reasonable timeframe. There is a need for a comprehensive regional approach toward balanced flow of FDI in the region considering the investment potential in the region for industrial restructuring. Recent studies show that the region has large potential in Regional Value Chain (RVC) in diversified sectors. Building new institutional set up, particularly South Asia Investment Area could promote production integration. Intra-regional investment (IRI) flow has been very low as compared to several other regional groupings in Asia. India being the largest source of OFDI in the region, has very little stake in the region. The study is to examine the reasons for the low FDI flows to the region; to estimate levels of IRI for number of comparable RTAs over a period of time; to explore the reasons for low Indian OFDI to the region and suggest measures to improve investment climate in the region.

B.11. Empirical Assessment of Trade Effects of Non-Tariff Measures: A Cross-Country Analysis

Research Team: Prof. S.K. Mohanty; Dr. Priyadarshi Dash; and Mr. Monu Singh Rathore

With gradual lowering of tariffs, non-tariff measures (NTMs) are perceived to be the most formidable impediments to global trade in the future. At the same time, NTMs, which were traditionally considered as non-tariff barriers, are increasingly being accepted as trade-promoting measures from the angle of its

disciplining effects on streamlining trade procedures and minimising distortions in market access. Since NTMs have substantial descriptive content, it is often found difficult to precisely quantify the severity of different NTMs and their impact of trade. Further, data on many of those NTMs lacks consistency for inter-country and inter-sectoral empirical analysis in order to gauge the differential impact of NTMs on trade. Moreover, it is in the interest of developing and less developed countries for clear understanding of various NTMs and associated costs and benefits in promoting cross-border trade. In that light, a study on the trade effects of NTMs is timely and highly relevant for ongoing policy discussions on trade policy reforms. This study will attempt to analyse recent data on NTMs and methodology concerning impact assessment, and empirically examine the impact of NTMs on trade across different country categories and measures.

B.12. Diversifying Technology-intensive Export Products through the Regional Process

Project Leader: Prof. S.K. Mohanty

Trends in global trade indicate that there has been proliferation of trade in technology-intensive manufacturing products. RIS has initiated a study to identify the globally dynamic products of trade, with high and medium technology intensity. India has been diversifying into technology intensive products with a fair amount of success with export of high technology and medium technology product growing faster than the total exports of India. Further, diversifying India's exports to include more technology-intensive product groups is of vital importance. Export potential in medium and high technology-intensive products varies across different RTAs. Initial empirical evidence suggests that Indian can diversify its exports of technology-intensive products to RTAs. The European Union (EU), North American Free Trade

Agreement (NAFTA), RCEP, Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA), South African Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), etc., could be some important export destinations with sizeable trade opportunities.

B.13. South Asia Development and Cooperation Report

Research Team: Prof. Ram Upendra Das and RIS Faculty

RIS has been bringing out a South Asia Development and Cooperation Report on a continuous basis. The Report aims at situating the South Asian economies in a global context, identify potentials for cooperation and addressing regional challenges and constraints on economic integration. It is an in-house research work without any financial support from any outside agency. Currently, the Report is under updation and finalisation. Simultaneously, Routledge, Delhi office has been contacted for its publication and the matter is under their consideration. The Report would assume greater importance this year due to proposed SAARC Summit in Nepal in November this year and the South Asia Economic Summit (SAES) to be hosted by RIS in New Delhi around the same time. This Report may be launched at the SAES in November in New Delhi.

B.14. Regional Economic Integration: New Context and Analytical Constructs

Project Leader: Prof. 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, as part of the study, a paper has been written which summarises the literature on the regional economic integration. 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 study highlights by underscoring their policy implications, including that for the multilateral negotiations. A peer-reviewed paper has been published.

B.15. Analysing the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA): Prospects and Constraints

Project Leader: Prof. Ram Upendra Das

The Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) is a preferential trade agreement which was established in 1975 for developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The original member countries were Bangladesh, India, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR and Sri Lanka. China acceded to the Agreement in 2001. Mongolia is scheduled to accede to the APTA at the upcoming 4th Ministerial Council. Considering the membership of the APTA now having included some of the most dynamic economies of the Asian region it is imperative to analyse the prospects and constraints in terms of making APTA

a more effective economic grouping in the Asian region. The study precisely aims at these. Based on the study, a paper on “Recent Trends, Developments and Future Direction of Regional Integration of Asia and the Pacific” was presented at the Expert Group Meeting on Regional Integration and APTA organised by United Nations Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), during 18-22 November 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand.

B.16. Regional Economic Integration between Central Asia and South Asia

Project Leader: Prof. 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 study 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. This has been done in the context of Economic Integration through the *Heart of Asia* initiative. This has culminated into a UN publication.

B.17. India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) Some Implications for East Asian Economic Regionalism and RCEP

Project Leader: Prof. 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. This has been brought out as RIS Discussion Paper.

B.18. China Monitor

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

In view of the increasing presence of China in the global economy and the likely implications of this development for India, RIS had 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. As part of this work programme so far seven Policy Briefs have been brought out. These Policy Briefs are available on the RIS website.

B.19. India-COMESA Joint Study Report

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

RIS has been approached by the Joint Study Group (JSG) to examine the feasibility of a comprehensive economic cooperation arrangement between India and COMESA. The mandate of this 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 the recent years as compared to the pre-recession period. It is one of the large trading blocs in Africa, extended from the East to the North of Africa, covering twenty countries from the continent.

The study aims to identify the strategic and economic interests for 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 (MOC&I). 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. Recently, a joint meeting between the India and the COMESA study team was held in New Delhi for preparation of the rest chapters of the Report.

B.20. India's Trade in Audio-Visual Services under the GATS

Project Leader: Prof. 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.

B.21. Export Sophistication in Developing Countries: Emerging Trends and Challenges

Research Team: Prof. 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.

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 2011. 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.

B.22. Deepening India-Maldives Economic Cooperation

Research Team: Ambassador Shyam Saran and Prof. Ram Upendra Das

The study focuses on various dimensions of deepening India-Maldives Economic Cooperation in the medium to long term. It also focuses upon some of the immediate issues on which an enhanced cooperation is needed. It includes policy recommendations and implementation measures relating to sectors such as transport connectivity, telecommunication and IT connectivity, capital market and financial sector development, human resource skill development, audio-visual services, tourism, that together are employment-generating, trade-creating and investment-facilitating.

B.23. Meaning of Indian Economic Dynamism for the EAS Process

Project Leader: Prof. Ram Upendra Das

The Asian reality is characterised by developmental asymmetries across countries on the one hand and a lack of comprehensive pan-Asian formal regional economic integration agreements, on the other. The need for the latter is of paramount importance, given the fact that economic performance of Asia has been phenomenal which has to be sustained on the basis of Asian growth impulses. This becomes even more relevant, especially in the context of economic resilience displayed in the times of recent crisis, albeit it has its own variations across countries.

While most regional cooperation initiatives entail trade liberalisation and investment cooperation agreements, they have largely been bereft of being contextualised in terms of developmental goals like poverty reduction. However, regional economic integration agreements

are also considered to be important policy mechanisms to address developmental asymmetries in a particular region.

Indian economic performance is considered to be one of the best across economies in the world, even during the times of global economic crises of the recent times. India has developed capacities and its economic characteristics as observed in recent years make India an important economic entity in any regional and geographical configuration of economic integration. Besides, India has to offer a wide array of experiences and capabilities for shared prosperity on dimensions often captioned as 'soft power'. The aspect of soft power has thus far not been viewed from a commercial angle in any such study on a similar subject.

In the backdrop of the above, this study has the basic objectives:

- To demonstrate both analytically and empirically what Indian economic dynamism brings to the EAS process, especially by way of its developmental implications,
- To highlight how India's soft power has not only cultural and ethical dimensions but also crucial economic significance to its integration within Asia.

B.24. Economic Integration between India and CLMV Region: Potentials and Challenges for Regional Value Chain Creation

Project Leader: Prof. Ram Upendra Das

Historically, India and Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) have had civilisational, cultural and economic relations since ancient times. People, goods, capital and ideas have travelled between India and the CLMV countries over a long period of time. However, these linkages today are characterised with untapped potential. Preliminary observations suggest that India's Look East Policy has not focused adequately

enough in terms of India-CLMV economic integration. The trade and FDI linkages of India are asymmetric between the CLMV region and the rest of the ASEAN region. It is also important to highlight that India's trade and FDI linkages are asymmetric even within the CLMV region with relatively stronger linkages vis-à-vis Vietnam and Myanmar. This presents with an opportunity for greater economic integration between India and the CLMV region.

The ASEAN region as a whole is also characterised by the presence of strong production networks and regional value chains both within and outside the ASEAN. On the other hand, India is almost left out of any significant regional value chains in her neighbourhood. The CLMV region can possibly be viewed as offering to India, significant factor cost advantages and labour cost arbitrage possibilities, in India's quest for developing regional value chains. Given this and the development deficit in CLMV countries along with India's need to create advantageous regional value chains in different sectors, it is only natural that India focuses on the geographically proximate CLMV region in terms of economic integration.

B.25. Developmental Policies and Trade: Strengthening Global and Regional Value Chains through Rules of Origin

Research Team: Prof. Ram Upendra Das and Prof. Rajan Sudesh Ratna

Value chains are becoming a dominant feature of the world economy, involving countries at different levels of development. The production of goods and services is increasingly getting carried out due to locational advantages and efficient service links with other locations that offer requisite human resources and price-competitive inputs. Such production-fragmentation across countries has important implications for trade and investment flows and

achieving developmental objectives. Rules of origin, on the other hand, under regional and bilateral trade agreements, have remained contentious due to perceptions about them as non-tariff barriers. What is more, it is argued that rules of origin would not be required in the context of production-fragmentation and global and regional supply chains.

Contending this, the book argues out the obverse. In a major contribution to the existing literature the book helps to see the unseen by linking both Global Value Chains (GVCs) and Regional Value Chains (RVCs) on one hand and rules of origin, on the other. The basic objective of RTAs is to promote intra-regional trade through the provisions of value-added formulae and cumulation origin-rules, the book elucidates. This in turn, promotes the bilateral/regional supply chains among the RTA partners. Rules of origin therefore, if carefully designed can create value chains and substantial manufacturing activity thereby creating employment within the trading partners of a regional economic grouping.

While some countries have been heralded as the manufacturers of the world they have not been able to take care of their developmental concerns like adequate employment generation. Little local value addition in various sectors of a supply chain has highlighted the need for its review. This is because adequate emphasis was not placed on domestic manufacturing while focusing on regional value chains. Since the existing literature has not given adequate attention to this aspect, linking GVCs and RVCs with rules of origin is a major analytical and policy-oriented contribution of the book.

B.26. Comparison of India's FTAs/CECAs

Project Leader: Prof. Ram Upendra Das

The work is underway in terms of comparing India's FTAs and CECAs

with Singapore, Malaysia, ASEAN, Japan and South Korea. It compares primarily India's trade in goods performance as a function of tariff liberalisation under these arrangements, although tariff liberalisation is not the only variable determining the former. It is a detailed exercise in terms of macro level trade performance arrived at from micro level trade data at HS 6-digit level of trade classification. In the second phase, an assessment of trade in services and FDI performance will be undertaken wherever applicable, depending upon data availability. These together would be used to examine some of the hypotheses of trade and economic benefits accruing to India due to these agreements so as to assess the policy-efficacy of the entire FTA/CECA strategy.

B.27. Trans-Pacific Partnership: Impact on Textiles, Clothing and Footwear Sector in India

Research Team: Ambassador V. S. Seshadri and Ms. Ramaa Arun Kumar

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is a free trade agreement being negotiated by 12 countries that include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States and Vietnam. The agreement would cover areas like market access, trade rules and domestic regulations that would span 29 chapters. The most sensitive of the issues is market access as it would have immediate impact on the partners.

This study would focus on the impact that tariff reduction and rules of origin provisions under TPP would have on the textile and clothing and footwear sector in India. Based on the current position of the negotiations, we would measure the likely impact that the final agreement would have on these sectors in India.

India's exports to TPP countries, US in particular, comprise mainly apparel items. However, much of its textiles exports are also exported to US, Vietnam, Peru, Japan and Canada. The market access provisions

can affect India's exports in two ways; by losing market for its apparel items where competing TPP countries like Vietnam may get preferential access; and, losing its market for its yarns, fabrics and textiles in the existing supply chains formed with the TPP countries, like Vietnam as a result of the provisions like the "yarn-forward" rule.

B.28. India's Engagement with Latin America and Caribbean Countries in Trade and Investment

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

With intensification of competition for market access there is a greater tendency among the developing countries to divert concentration from the traditional export destinations in the advanced economies and expand market access and investment opportunities in the developing and emerging economies. In that spirit, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region is strategically important to India for more comprehensive and broad-based economic cooperation. On the other hand, there is growing interest among the LAC countries for establishing deeper trade relations with India as part of their focus towards Asia. Although the current level of India's trade with LAC is much lower compared to the other markets, India considers the emergence of LAC as a strategic trade partner in the future. Moreover, India has given due emphasis to the region through the "Focus LAC Programme" which lists the policy direction and specific policy measures that the country would be undertaking in the future in order to promote trade and investment in the region. In view of rapid changes occurring in the global trading landscape, there is a need for India to assess its policies towards the LAC region including the Focused LAC programme.

In order to take stock of the effectiveness of India's existing trade policies for the LAC region and prepare

a roadmap for the future, RIS has been approached by the Ministry of Commerce to undertake this study. The study aims to (1) examine the extent and forms of trade and investment relations between India and the LAC economies; (2) establish the relevance, desirability and efficacy of targeted schemes and programmes such as "Focus LAC Programme" by India and "Looking towards Asia" by LAC in promoting trade and investment in the region; and (3) evaluate India's export competitiveness in LAC vis-à-vis potential competitors like China, South Africa, Brazil and other emerging economies.

C. Connectivity and Regional Cooperation

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

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

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, Myanmar presents significant opportunities. 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.

C.2. Managing the Global Financial Sector: Imperatives for the BRICS

Research Team: Prof. 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.3. REWARD: Performance-based Innovation Rewards

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

REWARD is an EU FP 7-sponsored project for the period 2014-2019. UCLAN (UK) and RIS are the project partners in this. This project will open up new horizons in complementing the international intellectual property rights (IPR) system. The project's ambitious output is an ethically and legally sound

performance-based reward mechanism for pharmaceutical innovation, which complements the existing patent regime, yet mitigates its considerable disadvantages for the global poor. The current IPR system impedes access to life-saving medicines for the poor in two main ways. First, high prices for pharmaceutical innovations are required to recoup research and development costs through time-limited patent protection. Whilst high price levels maintain incentives for pharmaceutical innovation, they price new medicines beyond the range of the poor creating an accessibility problem. At the same time, diseases that burden the poor are often not worthy of investment for pharmaceutical innovators, creating an availability problem ('neglected diseases'). Many international research groups are working on IPR reform plans based on performance-based rewards for pharmaceutical innovation. However, their efforts are disparate and lacking a guiding vision. REWARD will use world-class ethics research as the steering force to determine which performance-based reward mechanism for pharmaceutical innovation is the most promising. In an interdisciplinary collaboration of ethicists, lawyers, economists, and statisticians, with experts in medicine, science and technology policy and gender studies the selected mechanism will be tested in a developed and a developing country.

C.4. ASEAN-India Maritime Transport Cooperation

Research Team: Prof. Prabir De and Mr. Sunando Basu

ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) at RIS has been mandated by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) to carry out a study on ASEAN-India maritime transport cooperation. A draft report has been prepared, which was presented and discussed at a national seminar organised by RIS on 31 January 2014. The report would be published soon. AIC is planning

to organise an international conference on the aforesaid subject later.

C.5. ASEAN-India Air Transport Cooperation

Research Team: Prof. Prabir De and Mr. Sunando Basu

AIC at RIS has been mandated by the MEA to carry out a study on ASEAN-India air transport cooperation. ASEAN and India are keen to implement open sky policy in air cargo. At the same time, to facilitate India's trade (services trade in particular), stronger air connectivity between ASEAN and India is important. One of the objectives of this study is to identify a strategy for strengthening the presence of India's air carriers, particularly Air India, in ASEAN countries in general and CLMV in particular. The study is ongoing and a draft will be ready by early 2015. AIC will be organising a national seminar on this subject.

C.6. ASEAN-India Development and Cooperation Report (AIDCR)

Project Leader: Prof. Prabir De

On recommendation of ASEAN-India Eminent Persons, Leaders from all ASEAN countries attended the Commemorative Summit in 2012 which endorsed elevating ASEAN-India Dialogue Partnership to Strategic Partnership. Subsequent to this, AIC at RIS was set up to assist the Government of India to strengthen India's cooperation with ASEAN, in its realisation of the ASEAN Community by 2015, comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Political Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. An annual flagship report such as AIDCR would provide research support to accomplish the objectives of Strategic Partnership. AIDCR will cover a host of cross-cutting economic issues in line with Vision Statement of ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit, which have implications on ASEAN-India relations.

The chapters have been written by noted research scholars and experts. AIC would organise a workshop on AIDCR. The Report will be published in November 2014.

C.7. BCIM-EC Joint Study Group Report

Research Team: Prof. Prabir De and Ms. Sreya Pan
RIS has been assisting the MEA (East Asia Division) in Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar – Economic Corridor (BCIM-EC) project. RIS is also member of BCIM Joint Study Group (JSG). Besides, RIS is also writing three major chapters (trade, investment and connectivity). First draft of the chapters has already been submitted to the MEA.

C.8. Myanmar Research and Capacity Building Project

Project Leader: Prof. Prabir De

Improving capacity of human resources is essential for Myanmar's prosperity, continued growth, and most importantly, economic integration with India. RIS along with a host of organisations of India and Myanmar with participation of Sussex University, Jadavpur University, UNESCAP, etc., has taken-up this project. The objective is to train Myanmar officials and researchers on contemporary global and regional economic issues and build analytical capacity. The first training programme would soon be held and the first phase of this programme will continue till March 2015.

C.9. Assessing Impacts of Economic Corridors

Research Team: Prof. Prabir De and Mr. Manmeet Ajmani

The study develops an economic geography model to be tested with sub-national data, and assesses the impact of economic (transport) corridors in India with special reference to Indian states in terms of growth. Four important corridors, connecting India with eastern

neighbours, have been selected, namely, (i) BCIM-Economic Corridor, (ii) East-West Corridor (part of Golden Quadrilateral project), (iii) Trilateral Highway, and (iv) Kalandan multimodal transit transport project. The study is ongoing and expected to be completed by early 2015.

D. New Technologies and Development Issues

D.1. Biotechnology and Development

Research Team: Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas and Mr. Amit kumar

RIS has been publishing Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, since early 1990s, as part of RIS work programme on Biotechnology and Development. In this year three issues were published including a Special Issue on Nanobiotechnology. RIS works with Secretariat of Convention on Biodiversity, Department of Biotechnology, UNESCO and the Ministry of Environment and Forests in this programme. In addition to this, RIS is interacting with academia, policymakers and other think-tanks in different countries on issues related to the Programme.

RIS is undertaking a two year research project on Socio-Economic Assessment of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs), funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) under UNEP-GEF Project on Capacity Building. This project is to be executed in association with five institutions is the first comprehensive project in India in this issue. The outputs are expected to help in decision making and in regulation of biotechnology.

The report 'Biotechnology Capacity in Asia-Pacific' published in 2010 based on a project commissioned by UNESCO Jakarta has been revised and updated. This new edition was released in March 2014 by Prof. K. Vijay Raghavan, Secretary, DBT. This report has chapters on 18 countries in Asia-Pacific and situates the developments in biotechnology in the global context besides

recommending measures for development of biotechnology in the region including options in capacity building.

The activities and publications under this Programme will be expanded and diversified in the coming year.

D.2. Innova P2

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

This Project has been completed with holding of an International Conference on Equity and Access to Medicines. Based on the research undertaken for the project a collection of articles have been published as a volume. The volume, *The Living Tree: Traditional Medicine and Public Health in China and India* (eds) Sachin Chaturvedi, Miltos Ladikas, Guo Lifeng, and Krishna Ravi Srinivas with Foreword by former President of India, APJ Abdul Kalam has been published by Academic Foundation. A report on Traditional Medicine in India is in progress and would be published soon.

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. RIS is partnering with University of Central Lancashire and few other institutions on another project REWARD that examines evidence based measures in health and access to medicines. This project funded by European Research Council is for five years (2014-2019) and likely to commence from the latter half of 2014.

D.3. Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of LMOs

Research Team: Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, Dr. K.Ravi Srinivas and Mr. Amit Kumar

RIS has been part of the global debate on socio-economic impact assessment of living modified organisms (LMOs) for last several years. 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 two years and RIS will work with partner institutions, IARI, GIDR, ISEC, UAS Raichur, NAARM and TNAU. The project envisages development of guidelines and methodologies for socio-economic assessment of LMOs in agriculture, development of framework for incorporating Socio-Economic Aspects of LMOs in decision making, Guidelines for conducting cost-benefit analysis of LMOs in agriculture, taking into account the special needs in assessing the costs and benefits of two traits for two crops 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 interdisciplinary project will be implemented by RIS as the lead institution. The project will commence in the latter half of 2014.

D.4. Promoting Global Responsible Research

Research Team: Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, Dr. Ravi Srinivas and Mr. Amit Kumar

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 tilted 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.

As part of this project RIS has provided inputs on funding for S&T and Innovation in India and on RRI in India. RIS took part in the Project meetings held at Beijing. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi has become the member of the editorial Board of Journal of Responsible Research and Innovation published by Taylor and Francis. Given the increasing importance given to RRI in Europe and elsewhere RRI is likely to be involved in another project related to RRI.

D.5. Technology, Global Firms and Employment

Project Leader: Prof. 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. Work is underway in light of the comments received.

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

Project Leader: Prof. Biswajit Dhar

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.

RIS study would attempt 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. As part of this study a paper on 'The European Union's Proposed Carbon Equalisation System: Some Implications for India's Exports' would be brought out.

D.7. Poverty and Investment: Channels to Economic Development

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

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 benefitting 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 RIS 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. As part of this study a paper on 'Demographic Change, Brain Drain, and Human Capital: Development Potentials in Services-Driven South Asia' was brought out.

D.8. Vision 2050: What Will It Take for India to Celebrate the Centenary of its Republic as a Developed Country?

Project Leader: Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala

The growth performance of India 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.

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 in the new paradigm. 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. The study has been completed and a volume will also be brought out.

D.9. Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

Project Leader: Mr. T.C. James

A National Study on Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was done for Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The report was presented in the First International Dialogue on Practical Ways Forward for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol held in Cape Town, South Africa on 30-31 January 2014. Based on the study a Policy Brief would also be brought out.

An analysis of the gaps in the implementation of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was done for the UNDP and based on the gap analysis, a roadmap for strengthening institutional capacities for effective implementation of the Biological Diversity Act 2002 was prepared and furnished to the UNDP with a background note.



POLICY ADVISORY SERVICES

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

- Provided inputs to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the Twenty-Fifth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
- Provided inputs to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the Twenty-Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Access and Benefit Sharing

- Study on the Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing Regime in India, conducted for the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.
- Provided inputs to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the Third Meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.
- Provided inputs to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the adoption of guidelines on access and benefit sharing.

SAARC

- A paper on 'Relevance of SAARC Development Fund for Expanding Trade within the SAARC Region' was prepared for the Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Trans-Pacific Partnership

- A paper on 'Should India Join Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement in the Era of 21st Century RTAs?' was prepared for the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

India-Canada Economic Cooperation

- RIS' Report provides vital policy research inputs for promoting India-Canada Economic Cooperation in trade, energy, agriculture, immigration, innovation, production, technology and bilateral investment sectors.

India's Export to China

- Provided note on 'Potential for India's Exports to China' for the Economic Survey 2013-14, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Rules of Origin

- Prepared a report on 'India's Rules of Origin under FTAs and CECAs/CEPAs', on the behalf of the Expert Group on Rules of Origin, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Regional Value Chains

- Provided inputs on 'Exploring the Possibilities of Regional Value Chains between India and CLMV region' for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

- Provided inputs as Member of the Expert Committee to Formulate a scheme for management of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Technical Educational Institutions of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the Policy Advisory Committee of National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).
- Provided inputs for the National level consultation on setting up of National Institute/Inter-University Centre (IUC) on IPR and Strengthening of MHRD-IPR Chairs organised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- Provided inputs as Member in the Expert committee on Intellectual Property Rights Policy of IGNOU.



FOSTERING POLICY DIALOGUE: CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA AND WORKSHOPS

Conference of Southern Providers on South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges

The Conference of Southern Providers on South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges was organised by RIS jointly with United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India in New Delhi on 15-16 April 2013. Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations made initial remarks. Mr. Ranjan Mathai, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India delivered the keynote address. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS chaired the session. Mr. Dinesh



Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS speaking at the Conference of Southern Providers on South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges in New Delhi on 15-16 April 2013. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS, Mr. Navid Hanif, Director, Office of ECOSOC Support and Coordination, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, Mr. Ranjan Mathai, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and Mr. Dinesh Bhatia, Joint Secretary (MER Division), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Bhatia, Joint Secretary (MER Division), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India extended the vote of thanks. The agenda of the conference included discussion on issues such as South-South Cooperation: Rationale, Concepts and Contours; Evidence-based Analysis and SSC; Evaluation of Development Partnership Programmes; Institutional Foundation for SSC: Regional, Multilateral Agencies; South-South Cooperation and the Post-Busan Process; and the Way Forward.

The first working session on South-South Cooperation: Rationale, Concepts and Contours was chaired by Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. The second session on Evidence-based Analysis and SSC was chaired by Ambassador Mohamed Amin Abou El Dahab, Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa, Egypt. Mr. P. S. Raghavan, Special Secretary, Development Partnership Administration (DPA), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India chaired the third session on Evaluation of Development Partnership Programmes.

The day two of the conference began with key messages from day one. The fourth session on Institutional Foundation for SSC: Regional, Multilateral Agencies was chaired by Mr. Navid Hanif, Director, Office of ECOSOC Support and Coordination, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Fifth session on South-South Cooperation and the Post-Busan Process was chaired by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.

The valedictory session which discussed the key messages from the conference and the way forward was chaired by Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and Chairman, National Security Advisory Board (NSAB). Remarks were made by Mr. Navid Hanif,

Director, Office of ECOSOC Support and Coordination, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Mr. Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, Secretary, Economic Relations, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India delivered the valedictory address. The conference ended with Vote of Thanks by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS.

The key recommendations of the conference included strengthening systematic collection and analysis of evidence, strengthening the evaluation of SSC programmes and projects, establishing platforms to address issues of common concern and interest, strengthening multilateral and regional support and cultivating coherent response to the Post-Busan process and other global processes. The detailed report is available on the RIS website.

International Conference on Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation in South Asia: Trends, Challenges and Prospects

The International Conference on Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation in South Asia: Trends, Challenges and Prospects was organised by RIS jointly with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Public Diplomacy Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, in New Delhi on 2-3 May 2013. Mr. Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister, Government of India delivered the keynote address and Dr. Cyrus Rustomjee, Director, Economic Affairs Division, Commonwealth Secretariat, London delivered the special address. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS also addressed the inaugural session.

Session one on Deepening South Asian Economic Cooperation was chaired by Prof. Muchkund Dubey, Chairman, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi. Mr. T A Khan, Controller of Certifying Authorities, Ministry



Hon'ble Mr. Salman Khurshid, External Affairs Minister, Government of India delivering the keynote address at the International Conference on Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation in South Asia: Trends, Challenges and Prospects in New Delhi on 2 May 2013.

of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India and Vice Chairman, United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) chaired second session on Enhancing Trade and Transport Cooperation. The third session on Strengthening Cooperation in Energy Sector was chaired by Prof. Mahendra P. Lama, Professor, Centre for South, Central, Southeast Asia and South West Pacific Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Dr. Zaidi Sattar, Chairman, Policy Research Institute (PRI), Dhaka chaired the fourth session on Building Regional Supply Chains.

The day two began with fifth session on Facilitating Regional Investment Flows and Public-Private Partnership which was chaired by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS. The sixth session on Promoting Bilateral Cooperation in South Asia was chaired by Prof. Ajitava Raychaudhuri, Centre for Advanced Studies, Department of Economics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata. The seventh session had a High Level Panel Discussion on South Asia in a Changing

Global Economic Landscape. This session was chaired by Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Senior Fellow, Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi.

Ms. Riva Ganguly Das, Joint Secretary (PD), Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi delivered the Valedictory Address and Dr. Mohammad Razzaque, Commonwealth Secretariat, and Dr. Prabir De, RIS extended the vote of thanks. The detailed agenda of the conference is available on the RIS website.

Second Round Table of ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks

RIS, ASEAN Secretariat, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; and the Institute of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao PDR organised the Second Round Table of ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT) in Vientiane on 10 September 2013. Hon'ble Dr. Thongloun Sisoulith, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR made opening remarks. Mr. Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister, Government



Speakers at the Second Round Table of ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks (AINTT) in Vientiane on 10 September 2013.

of India delivered the inaugural address. Dr. A.K.P Mochtan, Deputy Secretary General, Community and Corporate Affairs Department, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta delivered the special address. Mr. Sayakane Sisouvong, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Lao PDR and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS also addressed the inaugural session. The RIS Volume entitled *ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership: Perspective from the ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks*, containing Proceedings of the First Round Table of AINTT 2012 was also released on this occasion.

The first working session on ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership: Economic Cooperation was chaired by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS. The session on ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership: Connectivity was chaired by Dato' Dr. Muthiah Alagappa, Tun Hussein Onn Chair in International Studies, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Sayakane Sisouvong, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Lao PDR

chaired the third session on ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership: Socio-Cultural and Development Cooperation. The Panel Discussion on ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership: New Frontiers was chaired by Dr. Sok Siphana, Sok Siphana and Associates, Phnom Penh, and Member, ASEAN-India Eminent Persons' Group.

Dr. Prabir De, RIS, and Mrs. Viengngeun Khaykhamphithoune Dy. Director General, IFA, MoFA, Vientiane extended the vote of thanks. The detailed programme is available on the RIS website: www.ris.org.in

Inauguration of the ASEAN-India Centre at RIS

The ASEAN-India Heads of States and Governments during the 2012 New Delhi Commemorative Summit mandated to set up the ASEAN India Centre at RIS. This is one of the main achievements for RIS. Hon'ble Mr. Salman Khurshid, External Affairs Minister, Government of India inaugurated the ASEAN-India Centre at RIS in New Delhi on 21 June 2013, H.E. Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tan, Ambassador



Hon'ble Mr. Salman Khurshid, External Affairs Minister, Government of India delivering the inaugural address at the ASEAN-India Centre at RIS in New Delhi on 21 June 2013. Also seen in picture (from left to right) H.E. Mr. Ashok K. Kantha, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and Chairman, NSAB; Mr. Nguyen Thanh Tan, Ambassador of Vietnam in India and the Chairman, ASEAN New Delhi Committee; and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS.

of Vietnam in India and the Chairman, ASEAN New Delhi Committee delivered the special address. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and Chairman, NSAB and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS also addressed the participants.

Inaugural Lecture of the ASEAN-India Centre at RIS

H.E. Mr. K. Shanmugam, Foreign Minister of Singapore, delivered the inaugural lecture of the ASEAN-India Centre at RIS in New Delhi on 30 July 2013. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman,



H.E. Mr. K. Shanmugam, Foreign Minister of Singapore, delivering the inaugural lecture of the ASEAN-India Centre at RIS in New Delhi on 30 July 2013. Also seen in picture (from left to right) H.E. Haji Sidek Bin Ali, High Commissioner of Brunei Darussalam; Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and Chairman, NSAB; and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS.



Prof. Padmashree Gehl Sampath, Head, Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD, Geneva speaking at the Brainstorming Session on Promoting Enterprise Innovation in India in New Delhi on 8 October 2013. Also seen in picture, Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS.

RIS and Chairman, NSAB gave welcome remarks. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS extended the vote of thanks. A large number of participants took part in the interactive session that followed after the lecture.

Brainstorming Session on Promoting Enterprise Innovation in India

A Brainstorming Session on Promoting Enterprise Innovation in India was jointly organised by RIS and UNCTAD in New Delhi on 8 October 2013. The panelists in the discussion included: Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; Prof. Padmashree Gehl Sampath, Head, Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD, Geneva; Mr. B. N. Satpathy, Senior Adviser (S&T), Planning Commission; Dr. Manish Singh, Consultant, CSIR Headquarters; Mr. K. S. Chalapati Rao, Professor, ISID; Ms. Punita Bansal, Head-Strategic Business Initiatives, IL&FS Clusters; Mr. T. C. James, Consultant, RIS; Dr. Dinesh Abrol, Professor, ISID & JNU; and Dr. Sabyasachi Saha, Consultant, RIS.

Conference on Africa-India Cooperation for Science, Technology and Innovation

The conference on Africa-India Cooperation for Science, Technology and Innovation was organised jointly by RIS, TERI, NEPAD and Michigan State University in New Delhi on 22 October 2013. Mr. Aston Peterson Kajara, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (Privatisation), Uganda; Prof. Gnissa Isa Konate, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation, Burkina Faso; and Dr. Musheibu Mohammed-Alfa, Deputy Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ghana made special remarks. Mr. Ravi Bangar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India delivered the inaugural address. Dr. S. R. Rao, Advisor, DBT, New Delhi delivered the keynote address. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS; Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS and Dr. Vibha Dhawan, TERI/Borlaug Institute



Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Dr. S. R. Rao, Advisor, DBT, New Delhi Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; Prof. Gnissa Isa Konate, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation, Burkina Faso at the inaugural session of the conference on Africa-India Cooperation for Science, Technology and Innovation in New Delhi on 22 October 2013.

for South Asia, New Delhi also addressed the inaugural session.

The first session on Institutional Initiatives on Africa covered issues like multilateral and bilateral institutional initiatives on Africa in agri-biotechnology, capacity building, transfer of technology and knowledge sharing). This session was chaired by Prof. Karim Maredia, MSU and Prof. Diran Makinde, ABNE.

The second session on Cooperation in Agricultural Biotechnology was chaired by Prof. Jenesis Ikindu Kinyamario, Board Chairman, National Biosafety Authority, Kenya. This session covered issues related to Policies; Regulation; Local Enterprise Development.

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS chaired the session on STI Framework: Opportunities and Challenges. The issues discussed in this session were related to Policy Frameworks; Statistics Collection and Data Analysis; Issues in Access and Inclusion.

The conference ended with an Interactive Session with Dr. C.D. Mayee,

Ex-Chairman, Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, ICAR. The detailed agenda of the conference is available on the RIS website.

National Seminar from Doha to Bali: Challenges to the Development Agenda

The National Seminar from Doha to Bali: Challenges to the Development Agenda was organised by RIS jointly with the Third World Network and Focus on the Global South, in New Delhi on 29 October 2013. Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi chaired the inaugural session. Ambassador. Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and Chairman, NSAB made opening remarks. Mr. Rajeev Kher, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India; and Prof. Jayati Ghosh, JNU addressed the opening session.

Dr. T. Haque, Director, CSD chaired the first session on Agreement on Agriculture. Ambassador V.S. Seshadri, Adviser, RIS chaired the second session



Ambassador. Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and Chairman, NSAB making the opening remarks at the National Seminar from Doha to Bali: Challenges to the Development Agenda in New Delhi on 29 October 2013. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Mr. Rajeev Kher, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India; Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi; Prof. Jayati Ghosh, JNU and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS.

on Trade Facilitation Agreement. Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai, Former Home Secretary, Government of India chaired the concluding session on Beyond Bali: The Doha Development Round. The programme of the seminar is available on the RIS website.

Development Cooperation, Trade and Finance: Emerging Academic Perspective

RIS-FIDC and European Commission organised a Discussion Meeting on Development Cooperation, Trade and Finance: Emerging Academic Perspective in New Delhi on 31 October 2013. Mr. Kumar Tuhin, Joint Secretary, DPA-II, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India delivered the inaugural address. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS and Mr. Gustavo Martin Prada, Director, Development Policy, European Commission also addressed the inaugural session. Dr. Stephan Klingebiel, German Development Institute, Bonn and Dr. James Mackie, European Centre for

Development Policy Management, The Netherlands presented the Report.

The session on Development Finance, ODA, South-South Cooperation and Post 2015 context was chaired by Dr. Rajesh Tandon, President, PRIA. Mr. Gustavo Martin Prada, Director, Development Policy, European Commission chaired the session on Structural Transformation of Economies through Trade and Investment. The detailed agenda is available on the RIS website.

Seminar on From Connectivity Corridors to Development Corridors between India and Myanmar

The seminar on From Connectivity Corridors to Development Corridors between India and Myanmar was organised on 28 November 2013 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. H.E. Mr. U Thar Aye, Chief Minister of Sagaing Region of Myanmar; H.E. Daw Lei Lei Thein, Deputy Minister for National Planning and Economic Development, Myanmar; Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman,



Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS speaking at the Discussion Meeting on Development Cooperation, Trade and Finance: Emerging Academic Perspective in New Delhi on 31 October 2013. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Mr. Gustavo Martin Prada, Director, Development Policy, European Commission and Mr. Kumar Tuhin, Joint Secretary, DPA-II, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

RIS and Mr. Gautam Mukhopadhaya, Ambassador of India to Myanmar addressed the inaugural session. The seminar had sessions on Connectivity and Trade Facilitation and Transforming Connectivity Corridor into Economic Corridor.

The seminar concluded with closing remarks by H.E. Mr. U Thar Aye and Ambassador Shyam Saran. From RIS, Ambassador V. S. Seshadri, Adviser and Mr. Sayan Samanta, Consultant also participated in the seminar. The detailed agenda is available on the RIS website.

WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement: Opportunities and Challenges for LDCs and Developing Countries

RIS, jointly with Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute, and Asian Development Bank (ADB), organised the Trade and Development Symposium on 3-5 December 2013 on the sidelines of the WTO Ministerial Conference held in Bali. The theme of the symposium was 'WTO Trade Facilitation and Agreement: Opportunities and Challenges for LDCs

and Developing Countries'. Dr. Md. Mozibur Rahman, Chief Executive Officer (COO), Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute (BFTI), Dhaka was moderator of the symposium. The panelists included: Dr. Mustafa Abid Khan, Director, Programme, Research and Policy



Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS addressing the inaugural session of the seminar on From Connectivity Corridors to Development Corridors between India and Myanmar in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 28 November 2013.



Panelists at the Trade and Development Symposium on WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement: Opportunities and Challenges for LDCs and Developing Countries held in Bali on 3-5 December 2013.

Advocacy, Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute (BFTI), Dhaka; Mr. Ghulam Hussain, Chairman, National Board of Revenue (NBR), Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh, Dhaka; Dr. Nicholas Imboden, Executive Director, IDEAS Centre, Geneva; and Ambassador Steffen Smidt, Facilitator to the WTO on LDC Issues, Special Representative of the Denmark to WTO. From RIS, Dr. Prabir De, Senior Fellow, participated.

Workshop on India-China Cooperation and Global Economic Governance

A workshop on India-China Cooperation and Global Economic Governance was organised by RIS on 12 December 2013. Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development and Former Foreign Secretary of India chaired the workshop. Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS made the welcome



Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS making the welcome remarks at the workshop on India-China Cooperation and Global Economic Governance in New Delhi on 12 December 2013. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Prof. Muchkund Dubey, President, Council for Social Development and Prof. Sun Yang, Vice-Chairman and Executive President, Academy of World Watch (AWW), Shanghai, China.



Ms. Sujata Mehta, Special Secretary (ER & DPA), MEA delivering the inaugural address at the Conference on Indian Development Cooperation Policy: The State of the Debate in New Delhi on 18 January 2014. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS; Ms. Lise Grande, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, New Delhi; Prof. Anuradha Chenoy, Chairperson, FIDC (JNU, New Delhi); and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.

remarks. Prof. Sun Yang, Vice-Chairman and Executive President, Academy of World Watch (AWW), Shanghai, China made the introductory remarks. Dr. Mao Jikang, Associate Research Fellow, AWW; Dr. Yao Yuanmei, Adjunct Associate Research Fellow, AWW; and Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS also addressed the gathering. Dr. Ram Upendra Das extended the vote of thanks. Dr. Ram Upendra Das was the coordinator of the workshop.

Conference on Indian Development Cooperation Policy: The State of the Debate

RIS, as part of the FIDC programme, organised the Conference on Indian Development Cooperation Policy: The State of the Debate in New Delhi on 18 January 2014. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS, chaired the inaugural session. Ms. Sujata Mehta, Special Secretary (ER & DPA), MEA delivered the inaugural address. Prof. Anuradha Chenoy, Chairperson, FIDC (JNU, New Delhi); Ms. Lise Grande, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP

Resident Representative, New Delhi; and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS also addressed the inaugural session.

The first session deliberated on debate on North-South and South-South Cooperation: What Makes India Really Unique. This session was chaired by Dr. Subir Gokarn, Director, Research, Brookings India, New Delhi. Mr. Kumar Tuhin, Joint Secretary (DPA-II), MEA chaired the second session on Indian Development Cooperation Policy. The third session on CSOs, the Media and Development Cooperation Policy was chaired by Dr. Ash Narain Roy, Director, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi. The fourth session on Development Cooperation Policy and the Business Sector was chaired by Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.

The conference ended with a valedictory session. Ms. Gennet Zewide, Ambassador of Ethiopia at New Delhi delivered the valedictory address and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS extended the vote of thanks. The detailed agenda is available on RIS website.

Distinguished speakers and participants at the various FIDC seminars.



Prof. Prof. Gulshan Sachdeva speaking at the FIDC seminar on India's Development Experience in Afghanistan on 2 August 2013. Also seen in picture (to his right) Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.



H. E. Amb. Jaime Nualart speaking at the FIDC seminar on Busan to Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) and Mexico Ministerial: Emerging Perspectives on 10 September 2013. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Mr. Anthony Smith, International Director, Department for International Development (DFID), London; Mr. Dinesh Bhatia, Joint Secretary, MER Division, MEA and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS.



Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS speaking at the FIDC seminar on Indian Development Cooperation: Emerging Challenges and Opportunities – A Non-Busan Perspective on 5 July 2013. Also seen in picture (to his left) Mr. Kumar Tuhin, Joint Secretary (DPA-II), Ministry of External Affairs and Dr. Rathin Roy, Director, NIPFP.



Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS speaking at the FIDC seminar on Experiences with CSOs: Perspectives from Donor Agencies on 19 December 2013. Also seen in picture (to his right) Mr. Ian Shapiro, Head, DFID; Amb. A.N. Ram, Former Secretary (ER), MEA; Mr. Kumar Tuhin, Joint Secretary (DPA-II), MEA; and Dr. Anindya Chatterjee, Regional Director, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada.



Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti, School of Law & School of Business Studies and Director, International Academic Facilitation, Sharda University speaking at the FIDC seminar on Towards an Effective Architecture for Evidence Based Understanding of South South Cooperation: Some Preliminary Issues on 8 October 2013. Also seen in picture (to his left) Dr. Rathin Roy, Director, NIPFP and Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS.



Amb. Sudhir Vyas, Former Secretary (ER), MEA speaking at the FIDC seminar on Experiences of CSOs and Development Cooperation on 27 November 2013. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Mr. Chandra Bhushan, Dy. Director General, Centre for Science and Environment, Prof. Manmohan Agarwal, Adjunct Senior Fellow, RIS; and Mr. Hemendra K. Sharma.



Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS speaking at the FIDC seminar on Moving from ODA to Development Finance: Emerging Contours of New Conceptual Framework on 27 February 2014. Also seen in picture (to his left) Ms. N.M Pillay, South African High Commission, New Delhi; Mr. Rajesh Khullar, Joint Secretary (ABC), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India; Ms. Chloe Rocha Young, Embassy of Brazil, New Delhi and Prof. Manmohan Agarwal, Adjunct Senior Fellow, RIS.

RIS-FIDC Seminar Series

RIS launched the Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) for facilitating discussion and informed debate on various facets of Indian development cooperation policy as in the recent past. As a part of the work programme of FIDC, monthly seminar series has been launched from July onwards. Dr. Rathin Roy, Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, spoke at the inaugural seminar on the theme: Indian Development Cooperation: Emerging Challenges and Opportunities – A Non-Busan Perspective held in RIS on 5 July 2013. On 2 August 2013 Prof. Gulshan Sachdeva, School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi spoke on the theme: India's Development Experience in Afghanistan; on 10 September 2013 Mr. Anthony Smith, International Director, Department of International Development, London; and Mr. Dinesh Bhatia, Joint Secretary, MER Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India spoke on: Busan to Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and Mexico Ministerial: Emerging Perspectives; on 8 October 2013 Prof. Milindo Chakrabarti, School of Law and School of Business studies and Director, International Academic Facilitation, Sharda University, spoke on: Towards an Effective Architecture for Evidence Based Understanding of South-South Cooperation: Some Preliminary Issues. On 27 November 2013, Ambassador Sudhir Vyas, Former Secretary (ER), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India chaired the panel discussion on Experiences of CSOs and Development Cooperation in which Mr. Chandra Bhushan, Deputy Director General, Centre for Science and Environment; and Mr. Harsh Jaitli, CEO, Voluntary Action Network India shared experiences of CSOs. On 19 December 2013, Ambassador A.N. Ram, Former Secretary (ER), MEA, Government of

India chaired seminar on Experiences with CSOs: Perspectives from Donor Agencies. Mr. Kumar Tuhin, Joint Secretary (DPA-II), MEA also addressed the participants. The main speakers at the seminar were: Mr. Ian Shapiro, Head, Department for International Development (DFID); Dr. Anindya Chatterjee, Regional Director, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS. On 27 February 2014, Mr. Rajesh Khullar, Joint Secretary (ABC), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India chaired the seminar on Moving from ODA to Development Finance: Emerging Contours of New Conceptual Framework. It had presentation by: Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS. Ms. Chloe Rocha Young, Embassy of Brazil, and Ms. N. M. Pillay, South African High Commission, New Delhi made special remarks. Prof. Manmohan Agarwal, Adjunct Senior Fellow, RIS was the discussant.

National Seminar on ASEAN-India Maritime Transport Cooperation

RIS jointly with the Indian National Shipowners' Association (INSA) and ASEAN-India Centre at RIS organised the National Seminar on ASEAN-India



Ambassador Anil Wadhwa, Secretary (East), MEA delivering the Keynote Address at the National Seminar on ASEAN-India Maritime Transport Cooperation in New Delhi on 31 January 2014. Also seen in picture is Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and NSAB.

Maritime Transport Cooperation in New Delhi on 31 January 2014. The seminar began with introductory remarks by Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and NSAB. Ambassador Anil Wadhwa, Secretary (East), MEA delivered the Keynote Address. The first session on Mega Regional Agreements: Implications for ASEAN-India Trade and Maritime Connectivity was chaired by Amb. V S Seshadri, Adviser, RIS, and Former Indian Ambassador to Myanmar.

The second session on ASEAN-India Ports and Shipping Networks: Emerging Structure, Challenges and Identification of Ocean Routes was chaired by Mr. Arvind Kumar, Adviser, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), and Former Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, Government of India. Ms. Renu Pall, Jt. Secretary (ASEAN ML), Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India chaired session on ASEAN-India Maritime Transport Cooperation: The Way Forward. Dr. Prabir De, Senior Fellow, RIS, extended the vote of thanks. The programme of the seminar can be viewed at RIS website.

Conference on Ethics, Equity and Inclusion in Science and Technology: Global and Regional Perspectives

The Conference on Ethics, Equity and Inclusion in Science and Technology: Global and Regional Perspectives was organised by RIS jointly with GEST in New Delhi on 6-7 March 2014. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS, India chaired the inaugural session. Dr. K. Vijay Raghavan, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India delivered the keynote address. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; Dr. Miltos Ladikas, Senior Research Fellow, UCLAN, UK; Prof. Jan Staman, Director, Rathenau Institut, The Netherlands; Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS also addressed the inaugural session.

The first session had panel discussion on Ethics and Equity in Emerging Technologies and S&T Policy. Dr. Y.S. Rajan, ISRO, Bangalore chaired the session. Dr. S.R.Rao, Advisor, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India chaired second session on Food Technologies. The third session on Nanotechnology was chaired by



Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS, addressing the inaugural session of the Conference on Ethics, Equity and Inclusion in Science and Technology: Global and Regional Perspectives in New Delhi on 6-7 March 2014. Also seen in picture (from left to right) Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS; Dr. K. Vijay Raghavan, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India; Dr. Miltos Ladikas, Senior Research Fellow, UCLAN, UK; and Prof. Jan Staman, Director, Rathenau Institut, The Netherlands.



Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS, AIC and National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) speaking at the Dialogue on India-Singapore Relations in New Delhi on 6 March 2014. Also seen in picture (from right to left) Ambassador Anil Wadhwa, Secretary (East), MEA; Ambassador Gopinath Pillai, Chairman, ISAS and Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS.

Dr. Michael Decker, Deputy-Head, ITAS, Germany. Dr. Rinie Van Est, Coordinator, Technology Assessment, Rathenau Institut, The Netherlands chaired the fourth session on Synthetic Biology. The fifth session on Building Blocks for Way Forward was chaired by Prof. Zhao Yandong, CASTED, Beijing. The sixth session on Ethics in Indian S&T Policy and Practice was chaired by Dr. Biswajit Dhar, DG, RIS. The round table on Communication and Engagement in S&T Policy and Ethics had presentations by Dr. Miltos Ladikas, UCLAN and Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS. Mr. Dinesh C. Sharma, Journalist & Author was the coordinator for this session. The conference ended with concluding session. Prof. P.M. Bharghava delivered the valedictory address. Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi extended the vote of thanks. The detailed programme is available on RIS website.

Dialogue on India-Singapore Relations

The Dialogue on India-Singapore Relations was organised by The ASEAN-India Centre at RIS jointly with the National University of Singapore; and the Institute for South Asian Studies on 6 March 2014 at RIS. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS, AIC and National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) chaired

the meeting. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director-General, RIS; Ambassador Anil Wadhwa, Secretary (East), MEA; and Ambassador Gopinath Pillai, Chairman, ISAS were the main speakers. The meeting had open discussion on the themes of India's Look East policy; India-Singapore relations and ASEAN-India relations.

The Changthang Borderlands of Ladakh

A Discussion Meeting on the Changthang Borderlands of Ladakh was organised by WWF-India and RIS in New Delhi on 21 March 2014. Mr. Ravi Singh, Secretary General and CEO, WWF-India; Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and NSAB; and Mr. Pankaj Chandan addressed the opening session. Dr. Sidiq Wahid, the noted scholar, historian and social scientist, made a special presentation on his impressions of an eight days visit to Changthang which he undertook in October 2013.

Seminar on ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership

Under the ASEAN-India Seminar Series, the ASEAN-India Centre, RIS organised a Lecture on ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership on 29 January 2014 in New Delhi. Ambassador Sanjay Singh, Former Secretary (East), Ministry of External



Dr. Pradumna B. Rana, Associate Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore delivering lecture on ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership in New Delhi on 29 January 2014. Also seen on head table (from left to right) Dr. Prabir De, Senior Fellow, RIS; Ambassador Sanjay Singh, Former Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India; Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and National Security Advisory Board (NSAB); and Prof. Amita Batra, JNU.

Affairs, Government of India chaired. Ambassador Shyam Saran, Chairman, RIS and National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) made opening remarks. Dr. Prabir De, Senior Fellow, RIS, and Coordinator, ASEAN-India Centre (AIC), RIS gave introductory remarks. Dr. Pradumna B. Rana, Associate Professor, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore delivered the lecture, which was followed by an open discussion.

CONTRIBUTION OF RIS FACULTY TO OUTSIDE POLICY DIALOGUES

Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi Director General

- Made a presentation at the IBSA Local Governance Forum on 'IBSA and Development Cooperation' at the *Conference on Deepening Democracy through Local Governance at Institute of Social Sciences* in New Delhi on 8 April 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'External Health Aid and Sustainable Development: Emerging Contours

of Indian Health Diplomacy' at the *World Health Summit* in Singapore on 10 April 2013.

- Made a presentation on 'Priorities in Food Research and Ethics Framework' at *Fourth Plenary Meeting of Global Ethics in Science and Technology (GEST)* in Berlin, Germany on 17-18 April 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation' at the *De-Briefing Conference on Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation* organised by Asia Foundation at World Bank in Washington D.C. on 21 April 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Post 2015 Development Challenges' at the *Conference on Asian Approaches to Development Cooperation* organised by Asia Foundation in New York on 23 April 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'IBSA Collaboration in Health Biotechnology' at the 9th Working Group Meeting entitled IBSA S&T Working Group Meeting organised by the World Health Organisation in New Delhi on 3 May 2013.

- Made a presentation on 'South-South Cooperation' at the Workshop on 'India's Global Development Presence and Engagement of Indian Civil Society' organised by PRIA in New Delhi on 31 May 2013.
- Participated in the Flagship Forum 'The Rise of the South and New Development Partnerships: Opportunities for Human Development in a Changing World' organised by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Association of Germany (UNA-Germany) in Berlin on 13-14 June 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'India's Foreign Policy and Development Cooperation' at the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ethiopia on 23 July 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Development Cooperation and RIS Initiatives' at Higher Institute for International Relations in Maputo, Mozambique on 26 July 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Ethics and Science and Technology Policy in India' at the *Conference on Innovation and Development* jointly organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) along with Asian Society for Innovation and Policy (ASIP) in New Delhi on 29 July 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'India's Development Cooperation: Emerging Institutional Architecture' at the Workshop on 'Development Agencies in Emerging Powers' organised by Mexican Agency for International Development (AMEXCID) and Instituto Mora in Mexico City on 19 August 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Food Technologies: Debates on Access, Equity and Inclusion in India' at the GEST Project meeting in Beijing on 4 September 2013.
- Made a presentation at the discussion meeting on 'India's Global Development Footprint' organised by British High Commission in New Delhi on 10 September 2013.
- Made a presentation in the seminar on 'Promoting Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture Development' organised by FAO in Rome on 12-13 September 2013.
- Made a presentation in the seminar on 'Trends, Motives, and Case Studies in Indian Development Cooperation: Initial Insights' organised by CII in New Delhi on 19 September 2013.
- Made a presentation in the seminar on 'Public Private Partnership and Innovation' organised by European Science Technology and Innovation platform in India (EU STI Platform) in New Delhi on 19 September 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA) of GMOs' at the Second Meeting of the Project Management and Monitoring Committee (PMMC) of UNEP-GEF supported Phase II Capacity Building Project on Biosafety at Ministry of

Environment and Forest in New Delhi on 23 September 2013.

- Made a presentation at the *Conference on Forging Linkages between Emerging and Traditional Actors: New Approaches for Effective Resource Management* organised by New York University and Center on International Cooperation in New York on 30 September, 2013.
- Participated at the Expert Reference Group Meeting on 'Financing for Development' organised by OECD in Paris on 3-4 October 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Indian Development Cooperation' at the Indo-Kyrgyz Centre for Information Technology in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on 13 October 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Indian Development Cooperation' at the Tajikistan Centre for Information Technology in Tajikistan on 16 October 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'A Brief Overview of Indian Development Cooperation' at the DAC Development Day organised by DAC Secretariat in Paris on 13 November 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Entrepreneurship Development, Capacity Building and Economic Integration: Case of Indian Partnership with CLMV Region' at the AFD/ TAF Meeting in Paris on 14-15 November 2013
- Made a presentation on 'What are the New Features of South-South Development Cooperation that are shared by Southern Partners' at the UNDESA Core Group meeting on Delhi Process in Istanbul on 2-3 December 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Indian Development Cooperation

Policy' at the *International Relations Conference on India and Development Partnerships in Asia and Africa: Towards a New Paradigm* organised by Symbiosis University and Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India in Pune on 14-15 December 2013.

- Made a presentation on 'Mainstreaming of Regional Outcomes' at GEST Policy Meeting in Berlin on 14-15 January 2014.
- Participated at the OECD Expert Group meeting in Paris on 23-25 January 2014.
- Made a presentation on 'Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Access and Benefit Sharing - Current National and International Scenario' at the *Conference on 26th Kerala Science Congress* in Kerala on 29 January 2014 (in absentia).
- Participated at the *International Conference on Global Economic Crisis, Macroeconomic Dynamics, Development Challenges of Developing Economies* organised by JNU and Jamia Millia Islamia in New Delhi on 24 February 2014.
- Made a presentation on 'Development Partnership and India-Africa Relations: Trends and Prospects' at the 10th CII-EXIM Bank Conclave on India-Africa Project Partnership at New Delhi on 10 March 2014.
- Made a presentation on 'Responsible Research and Innovation in India' at the *Conference on Responsible Governance of Science and Technologies: Perspectives from Europe, China and India* in Brussels on 19 March 2014.
- Made a presentation on 'Deconstructing South-South Cooperation' at the Dialogue

on 'Deconstructing South-South Cooperation: A South Asian Perspective' organised by NCAER and CPD at New Delhi on 28 March 2014

- Made a presentation on 'Indian Development Partnership: Genesis and Evolution' at the NIDC Forum organised by Network of International Development Cooperation (NIDC) in collaboration with the Asia Foundation (TAF), Thailand Research Fund (TRF) in Bangkok on March 31 2014.

Prof. Biswajit Dhar

Former Director General

- Participated in the Inter-Ministerial Meeting of Committee of Experts on Protection of TK&TCEs in New Delhi on 16 April 2013.
- Participated in the 1st BRICS Think-tank Round Table organised by the Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing, China on 23-27 April 2013.
- Participated in the workshop on India-Africa Policy Dialogue organised by ISID, PHFI and TERI in New Delhi on 30 April 2013.
- Participated in the meeting on Nagoya Protocol on ABS and India-Matrix in New Delhi.
- Participated in the National Consultation on Legal and Policy Framework for Medicinal Plants and Associated Traditional Knowledge in India organised jointly by MoEF, UNDP and TERI in New Delhi on 9-10 May 2013.
- Participated in the *Regional Consultation Conference on Road to Bali* organised by the Institute

of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 1-3 July 2013.

- Participated as the Head of the Delegation from India on deputation of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India in the IGC Retreat on Intellectual Property related to Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (GRTKF) organised by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok, Thailand from 5-7 July 2013.
- Participated in the meeting on the Activities of Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) for the financial year 2013 organised by The Bangkok Research Centre (BRC), the Secretariat for Research Institutes Network Meeting (RINM), organised by JETRO and ERIA in Bangkok, Thailand on 13-14 July 2013.
- Attended the meeting of 25th Session of the Inter-governmental Committee (IGC) on 'Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore' as Member of the Government of India Delegation deputed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India held in Geneva from 22-24 July 2013.
- Participated in the discussion on 'Challenges of Poverty and Food Insecurity in SAARC Countries: RPP - 2010-11' organised by CSD and SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu in New Delhi 7 October 2013.
- Participated in the discussion on 'WTO, Multilateral Trading System and Bali Ministerial:

- Where do We Stand and the Way Forward' organised by FICCI in New Delhi 7 October 2013.
- Participated in the ADB 2020 Strategy Midterm Review Consultations in New Delhi on 7 October 2013.
 - Participated in the High Level Workshop on 'Proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and Trans-Pacific Partnership' in Singapore on 23-25 October 2013.
 - Participated in the 18th Meeting of the Expert Committee for the Development of Business Service Price Index in New Delhi on 30 October 2013.
 - Panelist in the session on 'Regional Trade Choices in JEF-ANU International Symposium Asia's Economic Challenges and Policy Choices' in Canberra, Australia on 4-8 November 2013.
 - Participated in the Meeting regarding SSFFC Medical Products organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in New Delhi on 13 November 2013.
 - Participated in High level Policy Dialogue on 'Reviving Multilateralism: Road to Bali and Beyond' organised by UNESCAP in Bangkok on 18-19 November 2013.
 - Participated in the Seminar on 'Rivers of Peace: Restructuring India Bangladesh Relation' in New Delhi on 3 December 2013.
 - Participated in the seminar on 'Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP): ASEAN+6 FTA including China' organised by FICCI in New Delhi on 9 January 2014.
 - Attended the 2nd Research Institute Network (RIN) Meeting organised by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in Brunei Darussalam on 10-12 January 2014.
 - Participated in the Round Table Meeting on 'Strengthening the Role of Indian Voluntary Sector on the Global Platforms' organised by VANI in New Delhi on 13 January 2014.
 - Participated in the 27th Authority Meeting of the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) in Chennai on 24-25 January 2014.
 - Made a presentation on Implementation of Access and Benefit-Sharing Regime in India at the Dialogue on 'Practical Ways Forward for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol' organised jointly by ABS and GIZ in Cape Town, South Africa on 29-31 January 2014.
 - Participated in the 26th Session of Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) organised by World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in Geneva on 3-7 February 2014.
 - Participated in the joint meeting of IPO and NBA in New Delhi on 11 February 2014.
 - Participated in the C.D. Deshmukh Memorial Lecture 2014 organised by NCAER in New Delhi on 11 February 2014.
 - Participated in the Lecture by Dr. Tariq Karim, High Commissioner of Bangladesh in New Delhi on 11 February 2014.
 - Participated in the Third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended

Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ICNP3) in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea on 24 to 28 February 2014.

- Moderated the Workshop on Internet Governance from the Indian Perspective organised by CCAOI in New Delhi on 19 February 2014.
- Participated in the Advisory Committee Meeting on ICSSR Project organised by ISID in New Delhi on 12 March 2014.

Prof. S.K. Mohanty

- Made a presentation on 'China and Regional Trade in South Asia' in an *International Conference on India-Nepal Trade and Investment* organised by Observer Research Foundation and South Asia Institute of Management in New Delhi on 22 April 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Regional Value Chain in South Asia: Some Emerging Issues' in an *International Conference on Strategic Partnership for Policy Development* in New Delhi on 13 June 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'India-China Bilateral Trade Relationship' at Reserve Bank of India in Mumbai on 4 July 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Changing Trade Complementarities between India and Vietnam' at the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies on 21 August 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Changing Wind across the Indian Ocean: A Comprehensive Approach towards Trade and Investment in IOR-ARC' at the *International Conference on Trilateral Dialogue on Indian Ocean (TDIO)* organised

by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) in New Delhi on 19-20 September 2013.

- Made a presentation on 'Are Indian Exports Consistent with the Global Demand? How Regional Approach Promotes Exports?' at the PHD Chamber of Commerce on 9 October 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Deepening Investment Cooperation in South Asia: Impact on Development of the Region' in an *International Conference on Towards an Asian Century Future of Economic Cooperation in SAARC Countries* organised by Islamabad Policy Research Institute and Hanns Seidel Foundation in Islamabad, Pakistan on 20-21 November 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Evaluation of India's Trade Linkages with China' at the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies on 3 December 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Changing Shade of Economic Priorities in IORA: Trade and Investment Interest of Dialogue Partners in the Region' at the International Symposium on 'Going beyond ASEAN - Challenges and Opportunities for the Rise of Indian Ocean Rim Economy and its implications for Japan' organised by Japan Research Institute and METI, Government of Japan in Tokyo on 20 March 2014.

Prof. Ram Upendra Das

- Panelist in the *Strategic Workshop on Offshore RMB Market and RMB Internationalisation* organised by Hainan Institute for World Watch in Hainan Province, P.R. China on 10-13 April 2013.



Dr. Ram Upendra Das with the faculty of the Hainan Institute for World Watch, Haikou, April 2013.



Dr. Ram Upendra Das at the High-level Panel on RCEP at ERIA, Jakarta, May 2013.



Dr. Ram Upendra Das at the Stakeholders' Consultation on FTAs and ROO for the Government of India, August 2013.

- Panelist in the *High-Level Experts' Round Table on Regional Comprehensive Partnership Agreement (RCEP)* organised by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in Jakarta on 5 May 2013.
- Speaker at the *Round Table on Doing Business with Emerging Countries in Asia* organised by PHD Chamber in New Delhi on 7 May 2013.
- Participated in the Brainstorming session on 'Rules of Origin under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement' organised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 24 May 2013.
- Nominated as Member of Expert Group on Rules of Origin, Government of India in June 2013.
- Participated in the Meeting of Rules of Origin under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement organised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 14 June 2013.
- Nominated as Honorary Fellow in Academy for World Watch, Shanghai, China in July 2013.
- Participated in the Meeting on CLMV convened by Mr. Rajeev Kher, Additional Secretary (FT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi on 5 July 2013.
- Panelist in Industry Consultation on Rules of Origin in India's FTA organised by the Government of India and FICCI in New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, and Chennai on 26 July, 29 July, 2 August, and 5 August 2013, respectively.
- Made a lead presentation on 'India-Pakistan Economic Relations' at the *Conference on Prospects for*

India-Pakistan Economic Relations organised by the Observer Research Foundation in New Delhi on 30 July 2013.

- Guest Speaker at the Indian Model United Nations (INMUN) organised by Ryan International Group of Schools in New Delhi on 8 August 2013.
- Panelist in session on 'WTO and its Implications on India' at the course - WTO and Trade Issues for EPGDIB organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in New Delhi on 17 August 2013.
- Panelist in the Stakeholders' Consultation Meetings of the Expert Group on Rules of Origin organised by the Government of India in New Delhi on 29 August 2013.
- Distinguished Special Invitee at the Academic Advisory Council Meeting of the New Delhi Institute of Management held in New Delhi on 19 October 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Collaboration between Mekong Region Countries and Dialogue Partners in East Asia' at the ERIA Executive Capacity Building Seminar and Workshop *Executive Leaders Summit 2013* in Thailand organised by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Indonesia on 20-25 October 2013.
- Speaker at the 12th India-S. Korea Dialogue: Forty Years of India-S. Korea Diplomatic Relations and Roadmap for a More Intensified Partnership organised by ICRIER in New Delhi on 24-25 October 2013.
- Held Stakeholders' Consultations on India-CLMV Economic Cooperation, for the Ministry



Dr. Ram Upendra Das at the Birla Institute of Management and Technology, April 2013.



Dr. Ram Upendra Das with H.E. Niwatthamrong Bunsongphaisan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce, Thailand, Professor Hidetoshi Nishimura, ERIA, and H.E. Supachai Panitchpakdi, former Secretary General of the UN Conference on Trade Development (UNCTAD) at the ERIA Executive Capacity Building Seminar 2013 in Thailand on 21 October 2013.

of Commerce and Industry, Government of India in Ho Chi Minh City and Yangon during 9-15 November 2013.

- Presented a Paper on 'Recent Trends, Developments and Future Direction of Regional Integration of Asia and the Pacific' at the Expert Group Meeting on Regional Integration and APTA organised by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission of Asia

and the Pacific (UNESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand held on 18-22 November 2013.

- Discussant at the *2nd Annual Conference on Normalising India-Pakistan Trade* organised by ICRIER in New Delhi on 21-22 January 2014.
- Made presentation on 'Study to Identify the areas of Cooperation Value Chains and Economic Integration with CLMV' organised by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India in New Delhi on 20 January 2014.
- Speaker at *Seminar on Forthcoming Sixth BRICS Summit: Looking beyond Economic Cooperation* organised by the Institute of Social Sciences in New Delhi on 19 February 2014.
- Participated in the Curtain Raiser of the India Education Summit organised by the State Government of Victoria in Australia on 5 March 2014.
- Participated in the *International Symposium on East Asian Economic Integration* organised by the Academy for World Watch in Hong Kong during 18-23 March 2014.

Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas

Consultant

- Made a Presentation on 'Climate Change, Technology Transfer and IPRs' at the Workshop convened by UN DESA at UN Headquarters in New York on 30 May 2013.
- Presented a Talk on 'Let Thousand 'Commons' Bloom and Flourish: From Tragedy of Commons to Proliferation of Commons' at Center for Contemporary Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore on 20 September 2013.

- Made a Presentation at GEST Project Workshop in Beijing in September 2013.
- Made a Presentation at the *Workshop on Responsible Governance of Science and Technologies* organised by STOA at the European Parliament in Brussels on 19 March 2014.

Dr. Priyadarshi Dash

Research Associate

- Presented views on 'Gold-Monetising the Investment' at the roundtable discussion organised by FICCI in New Delhi on 12 December 2013.
- Presented views on 'Redefining India's Economic Policy' at the roundtable discussion organised by FICCI and City of London in New Delhi on 26 March 2014.

Mr. T.C. James

Consultant

- Participated in the *Workshop on Public Interest Protection in IPR Law and Practice* organised by the National Law School of India University in Bangalore on 8-9 April 2013.
- Participated in a discussion on 'Supreme Court judgment on Novartis case' on Lok Sabha TV on 12 April 2013.
- Participated in the *Seminar on Future of Pharmaceutical Innovation after Novartis v Union of India* organised by the National Law University in New Delhi on 13 April 2013.
- Participated in the *Workshop on Patents and Innovation-Trends and Policy Challenges* organised by the Faculty of Law, Kerala University on 18-19 April 2013.
- Participated in the *Conference on Investment Treaties Investment*

Disputes organised by the Indian Society of International Law on 20 April 2013.

- Participated in the *Seminar on IP Monetisation and Financing – Unlocking the Potential of Valuable Assets* organised by FICCI in New Delhi on 26 April 2013.
- Participated in the *CII Workshop on Economic Value generation for Indian Geographical Indications* in Bengauru on 31 July 2013 and on *Role of IPR for Exponential Growth of the Business of SME* in Mysore on 1 August 2013.
- Participated in the *WHO seminar on Use of TRIPs Flexibilities – Case Studies in Compulsory Licensing, and Voluntary Licensing* in New Delhi on 18 September 2013.
- Participated in the *UNDP-CBD International Workshop on ABS Experiences* in Chennai on 5 December 2013.
- Participated in the *Workshop on Public Health and IPRs* organised by Tata Institute for Social Sciences in Mumbai on 7 December 2013.
- Participated in the National level consultation on 'Setting up of National Institute/Inter-

University Centre (IUC) on IPR and Strengthening of MHRD- IPR Chairs' organised by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 21 February 2014.

- Participated in the Workshop on Pharmaceuticals Innovation Research' organised by the Third World Network (TWN) on 5 March 2014.

Dr. Sabyasachi Saha

Assistant Professor

- Made a presentation on 'Research and Knowledge Creation in Indian Universities' at the Asian Conference on 'Innovation and Policy' organised by the National Institute of Science Technology and Development; Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology; Center for Studies in Science Policy, Jawaharlal Nehru University; and Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, National Research Foundation of Korea in New Delhi on 28-31 July 2013.

IV

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

Capacity Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP) under ITEC/SCAPP of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India was organised in New Delhi from 10 February to 7 March 2014. Dr. Ram Upendra Das was the course coordinator.

Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives

RIS jointly with Foreign Service Institute (FSI), MEA organised a Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives in New Delhi on 10 September 2013 for Foreign Diplomats under the 3rd Special Course for IOR-ARC and Bangladeshi Diplomats. Dr. Ram Upendra Das was the course coordinator.



Participants of the Capacity Building Programme on International Economic Issues and Development Policy (IEIDP) organised from 10 February to 7 March 2014 with Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS.



Participants of the Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives in New Delhi on 10 September 2013 with Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS.

Workshop on Global and Regional Perspectives on WTO and Climate Change Issues

RIS, jointly with Foreign Service Institute (FSI), MEA, organised a Workshop on Global and Regional Perspectives on WTO and Climate Change Issues in New Delhi on 18 October 2013, for Foreign Diplomats under the 58th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS addressed the introductory session. The themes discussed in the workshop included: World Trading System including Climate Change Negotiations, Understanding Regional Trading Arrangements (RTAs), and Global Economic Issues and Response from the South. Dr. Biswajit Dhar, DG; Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow and Dr. S.K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow delivered the lectures. Dr. Ram Upendra Das was the course coordinator.



Participants of the Workshop on Global and Regional Perspectives on WTO and Climate Change Issues in New Delhi on 18 October 2013 with RIS Faculty Members.

Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives

RIS, jointly with Foreign Service Institute (FSI), MEA, organised a One-day Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives in



Participants of the Workshop on Trade and Economic Cooperation: Global and Regional Perspectives in New Delhi on 30 April 2013 with Dr. Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS.

New Delhi on 30 April 2013 for Foreign Diplomats under the 57th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats (PCFD). Dr. Biswajit Dhar, Director General, RIS addressed the introductory session. The following lectures were delivered: Emerging Economies as Development Partners by Dr Sachin Chaturvedi, Senior Fellow, RIS; Restructuring of the Bretton Woods Institutions by Dr Ram Upendra Das, Senior Fellow, RIS; and Safeguarding Developing Countries' Interests in the Present Global Economic Scenario by Dr. S. K. Mohanty, Senior Fellow, RIS. Dr. Ram Upendra Das was the course coordinator.

Lectures Delivered by RIS Faculty Members at the Outside Training Programmes

Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi Director General

- Made presentations on 'Rise of the South-South Cooperation'

at the Training Programme on 'International Economics and Business Management' organised by IIFT in New Delhi on 11 July 2013.

- Made a presentation on 'Ethics in Science and Technology Policy' at a training programme for DST and CSIR officers organised by the National Institute of Advanced Studies in Bangalore on 31 July 2013.
- Made a presentation on 'Development Finance' at the training programme for IES Probationers at the Institute of Economic Growth, organised by the Ministry of Finance in New Delhi on 2 September 2013.

Prof. Biswajit Dhar Former Director General

- Delivered a lecture on Evolution and Functioning of the Multilateral Trading System in the training

programme for ISS Officer organised by NIPFP in New Delhi on 27 June 2013.

- Participated in the Training and capacity building programme on 'IPR for Policymakers in India: Strengthening Capacity of Influence Public Health Policy Decisions Related to Pharmaceuticals' organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and WHO India Conference in New Delhi 17-20 September 2013.

Prof. Ram Upendra Das

- Delivered a lecture on 'IBSA Vis-à-vis BRICS' at the IBSA Local Governance Forum organised by Government of India and Institute of Social Sciences in New Delhi on 9 April 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on 'GATT Art XXIV & Rule of Origin' at Five-Week Training Programme on International Economics and Business Management for Probationary Officers of the Indian Foreign Service organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in New Delhi on 10 July 2013.
- Delivered lectures on 'Conceptual and Policy Issues in RTAs' at the Post-Qualification Course at the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India on 17 and 22 July 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Regional Trade Agreements: Conceptual and Empirical Issues' organised by the Ministry of Finance for Indian Economic Service Probationers in New Delhi on 3 September 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on 'FTA and Implications for International Trade' organised by the Administrative Staff College of India in Hyderabad on 5 September 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on 'India's Look East Policy: Rationale and Prospects' organised by the Ministry of Finance for Indian Economic Service Probationers in New Delhi on 12 September 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on 'RTAs and India at the Birla Institute of Management Technology (BIMTECH)' in New Delhi on 27 November 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Trade and Sustainable Development: South-South and Regional Cooperation at the ITEC/SCAAP programme' organised by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in New Delhi on 2 December 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Latest Developments at WTO Conference at Bali How do LDCs and Countries like India Gain or lose?' organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in New Delhi on 17 December 2013.

V

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

Books and Reports



The Living Tree: Traditional Medicine and Public Health in China and India

by Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi, Dr. Milton Ladikas, Dr. Guo Lifeng, and Dr. Krishna Ravi Srinivas (eds), published by Academic Foundation, New Delhi in association with RIS, 2014



Report of Southern Providers South-South Cooperation: Issues and Emerging Challenges

RIS, 2013



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

by S. K. Mohanty and Priyadarshi Dash, 2013



India-China Bilateral Trade Relationship

by S. K. Mohanty, 2014



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

by S. K. Mohanty and Priyadarshi Dash,
RIS, 2013, New Delhi



Report of A Dialogue on India-Canada Economic Cooperation

RIS, 2013



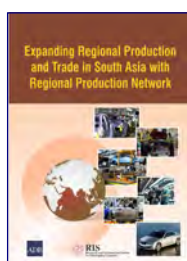
ASEAN-India Strategic Partnership: Perspectives from the ASEAN-India Network of Think-Tanks

ASEAN Secretariat, Government of India,
RIS, and ASEAN-India Centre, 2013



Profile of Indian Voluntary Organisations

RIS, 2013



Expanding Regional Production and Trade in South Asia with Regional Production Network

RIS and ADB, 2013



Deepening Economic Cooperation between India and Sri Lanka

by Indra Nath Mukherji and Kavita
Iyengar (eds.), ADB, 2013

Discussion Papers

#190 Mechanics of Intra-Industry Trade and FTA Implications for India in RCEP by Ram Upendra Das and Jay Dev Dubey

Abstract: Worldwide, free trade agreements (FTAs) have remained a debatable issue. This paper tries to demystify the recent myths that have surrounded the FTA strategy of India, especially as part of the Look East Policy. The paper does this by analysing the determinants of Intra-Industry Trade (IIT), which has remained as one of the most dominant forms of trade flows, not explained by the traditional trade theories. Most importantly, the paper highlights the economics of IIT in the context of FTAs in a manner not explored before, by building on the new trade theories. The paper demonstrates both theoretically and empirically, with robust econometric estimations, that an FTA in goods among ASEAN+6 countries under RCEP, especially with India's active presence and greater trade integration can, not only propel Intra-Industry type trade flows in the region under consideration but it can further help sustain such trade flows.

#189 An Assessment of India's Innovation Policies by Biswajit Dhar and Sabyasachi Saha

Abstract: This paper presents a detailed overview of the innovation policy framework in India in order to assess its role in innovations and enterprise development in the Indian industry. Over the decades, India's innovation strategies have been guided by the S&T policy statements, while industrial policy resolutions/statements have given direction to the development of manufacturing enterprises. These twin processes have tried to ensure that India is able to develop a sufficiently robust manufacturing base and at the same time build a sound S&T infrastructure and create a high-skilled manpower base. We distinguish between eras of closed and liberalised economy in India and account for recent policy overtures. We closely examine the Indian scenario with respect to technological capability of its industry and draw suggestive international comparisons. We devote substantial attention to the emerging issue of innovations in the SME sector in India and discuss in detail technological interventions in two traditional industry clusters in India. Finally, we highlight the existing bottlenecks in India's national innovation system. In this paper we note that the existing policy paradigm does not draw upon immediate innovation challenges that may be specific to India, particularly when developmental priorities are overwhelming. We suggest that while, economic policies should ensure sustained demand for innovations, innovation policies in India at this juncture should cater to two definite goals. First, streamline availability of broad-based skills to seize opportunities of specialization, industrial development and knowledge economy. And, second, achieve frontier R&D focused on pro-poor innovations, niche knowledge and green technologies.

#188 Demographic Change, Brain Drain, and Human Capital: Development Potentials in Services-Driven South Asia by Biswajit Dhar and Sayan Samanta

Abstract: The growing dominance of the service sector in South Asian economies suggests that the development potentials that these economies can realise depend on their ability to get the fast growing younger cohort of their population absorbed in this sector. However, there is overwhelming evidence to suggest that South Asian countries suffer from significant skill gaps, particularly, with respect to the high-end services that tend to be relatively skill intensive. Skill development, therefore, holds the key to the future development of this region. South Asian economies need to make serious efforts to improve their educational achievements not only at the tertiary level, but also at primary and secondary levels. These countries need to adopt appropriate policy initiatives that will ensure future availability of skilled labour force in their services sector. This discussion paper seeks to understand the nature of the ongoing demographic transition in South Asia and the challenges faced by the countries of the region to augment their future supply of skilled labour in South Asia.

#187 The Changthang Borderlands of Ladakh: A Preliminary Inquiry by Siddiq Wahid

#186 India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA): Some Implications for East Asian Economic Regionalism and RCEP by Ram Upendra Das

Abstract: With the shift in the centre of economic gravity towards Asia, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) of the ASEAN+6 countries has assumed a new meaning. The new mega-groupings in the form of a Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) with an attempt to resurrect the APEC, the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), the intermittent moves to push for ASEAN+3 partnership at a faster pace through the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) Agreement, the proposed trilateral East Asian FTA among Japan, China and South Korea – all these initiatives and forums exclude India. It is, in this sense, quite crucial that a grouping like the RCEP becomes fully functional and dynamic. This paper, situates the India-Japan economic interactions, against this backdrop, and brings out important insights from the India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). The paper examines modalities of substantial trade coverage, sensitive lists, and formulation of rules of origin with a developmental angle in the CEPA. These could be crucial, especially in terms of providing

a negotiating template for the RCEP and broader East Asian regionalism. However, it may be mentioned that India's partnership with Japan will have to be viewed not in isolation but in the context of India-China and India-US partnerships as well.

#185 Transatlantic Trades and Investment Partnership by V. S. Seshadri

Abstract: Efforts are underway to forge a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the United States and the European Union for which negotiations have commenced this year. It is proposed to be an ambitious free trade and investment agreement, whose focus will not only be towards achieving deeper liberalisation of their trade and investment regimes, but also towards bringing about greater convergence, if not harmonization or mutual recognition, of standards and regulations across all products and services sectors. With both economies having a significant share in the world GDP and world trade, the two trade majors are also hoping that some of the WTO plus disciplines that they can agree on, including in areas like competition policy, raw materials and energy and state owned enterprises, could provide a basis for future multilateralisation. If the two parties are able to conclude such an agreement, it could have a profound impact on world trade as a whole, not only on the bilateral trade and investment relations between the two parties. India could also be affected as a result. Developments in this regard will need to be carefully monitored and a suitable strategy devised. The paper briefly dwells on several of these aspects.

#184 Financial Crisis of 2008 and Shifting Economic Power: Is There Convergence by Manmohan Agarwal and Sayan Samanta

Abstract: This paper analyses shifts in economic power over the last almost five decades. Developing countries and regions have increased their share of incremental world income and incremental world exports over this period. However, there is very little shift in the relative rankings according to size of GDP of the 25 largest economies in 2011 over these five decades. The economies of Korea and Brazil have become relatively much larger; the other changes have been minor. The rank correlations between the ranks over the years are very large showing that there has been little change in the rankings. Also, the GDP and GDP per capita of other countries and regions have increased relative to the US but this increase has been slow, particularly after 1982. The GDP of most of the large developing countries has increased relative to that of the US but far fewer have increased their relative per capita GDP suggesting slow rates of growth of productivity and limited structural change of shift in economic activity from low productivity to high productivity sectors. We also aggregated 20 indicators to form an index of economic power. Again we see that there has been little change in the rankings according to this index. We also measured the distance of individual countries

from the US on the basis of these indicators. We find that most countries had been converging on the US but very slowly. There is no evidence that the 2008 financial crisis has resulted in a hastening of the decline of the US.

#183 Balancing State and Community Participation in Development Partnership Projects: Emerging Evidence from Indian SDPs in Nepal by Sachin Chaturvedi, Sushil Kumar and Shashank Mendiratta

Abstract: Since early nineties when 'East Asian miracle' aroused heated debate among revisionists and neoclassical economists on economic development and the role of state, two different approaches have emerged in the realm of development cooperation. In one the community participation is seen in commanding position to "create" social capital while the other assign this role to a more "powerful" State. India's development programme in Nepal exhibits features that are common to both of these positions. In this paper, we evaluate the impact and potential of these development programmes known as Small Development Projects (SDPs), introduced by India as part of its development cooperation portfolio in Nepal. Through a set of case studies and analytical tools, we find that India's experience of SDPs in Nepal involved wide variety of stakeholders, namely, communities and their groups, local authorities from administration and governments from Nepal and India. We show that the positive externalities enjoyed by Nepal are a result of a complex interaction among these stakeholders as explained by the process through which the projects are delivered. We argue that the outcome of SDPs would be less than optimal if any one of the above mentioned constituents are missing. It would also be affected if the current process of approval is compromised as it brings in due representation of these actors, thus creating an approach that is more nuanced and balanced and one which leads to synergy between state and community for a better development. The paper concludes that the decentralised mode of project delivery led to demand for those projects that were relevant to the community. Further, we have identified gaps in the implementation process and recommend certain policy prescriptions that will improve or enhance the impact of similar development projects for Nepal.

#182 The Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) by V. S. Seshadri

Abstract: The Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) has emerged as a major regional initiative for trade and investment liberalisation and towards enhancing competitiveness of the twelve participant countries drawn from either side of the Pacific. The United States has taken a leadership role in advancing this initiative for which eighteen rounds of negotiations have already been held. This discussion paper dwells on the background surrounding this initiative, its principal elements and what its implications could be for India, if it is successfully concluded.

Policy Briefs

#63 Internet Governance and Developing Countries: Implications for India

#62 China's Economy: Stable, but needs to be Sustainable

#61 Foodgrain Management Policy, FCI and Implications for Food Security, July 2013

Mekong-Ganga Policy Brief No. 6

FIDC Policy Briefs

#1 Features of South-South Cooperation and Global Dynamics

#2 India-Africa Cooperation in Agriculture Science, Technology and Innovation: New Avenues and Opportunities

Journals

South Asia Economic Journal

Volume 15, Number 1, March 2014

Contents: Intra-regional FDI and Economic Integration in South Asia: Trends, Patterns and Prospects by *Prema-chandra Athukorala*; The Role of Expenditure Components in Nepal's Import from India by *Birendra Bahadur Budha*; Does the Institutional Quality Matter to Attract the Foreign Direct Investment? An Empirical Investigation for Pakistan by *Mohsin Hasnain Ahmad and Qazi Masood Ahmed*; Growth Effects of Industrial Clusters: Evidence and Implications for India by *M.R. Narayana*; Estimating the Impact of the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement on Indian Industries by *Ranajoy Bhattacharyya and Avijit Mandal*; and book reviews.

Volume 14, Number 2, September 2013

Contents: The Imperfect Substitutes Model in South Asia: Pakistan-India Trade Liberalization in the Negative List by *Sasidaran Gopalan, Ammar A. Malik, and Kenneth A. Reinert*; Pruning the SAFTA Sensitive List of Bangladesh: Its Scope, Methods and Selection of Products by *Khondaker Golam Moazzem and Kishore Kumer Basak*; Remittances, Financial Development and Economic Growth in Bangladesh by *Gazi Salah Uddin and Bo Sjö*; Integration of Sri Lanka into Indian Supply Chains under the Bilateral Free Trade Agreement by *Sirimal Abeyratne*; GSP+ Removal and the Apparel Industry in Sri Lanka: Implications and Way

Forward by *Ashani Abayasekara*; Human Development Achievement and Improvement: An Analysis of Indian States by *Swati Dutta*; and book reviews.

Asian Biotechnology Development Review

Volume 16, Number 1, March 2014

Contents: Partnerships and Miracle Crops: On Open Access and the Commodification of Plant Varieties by *Eric Deibel and Aysem Mert*; Global Justice and the Shift in Property Regime for Plant Genetic Resources by *Ludo Milan de Goede*; Knowledge Production by Indian Biotechnology Parks by *Swapnan Kumar Patra*; and book review.

Volume 15, Number 3, November 2013

Contents: Editorial Introduction by *R. Kalpana Sastry and N.H. Rao*; Prospects of Nanotechnology for Enhancing Water and Nutrition Security by *R. Kalpana Sastry, Anshul Shrivastava and N. H. Rao*; Health Hazards Associated with Engineered Nanomaterials by *Shashi Bhushan and Gautam Kaul*; Developments in Bionanocomposite Films: Prospects for Eco-friendly and Smart Food Packaging by *G. Venkateshwarlu and K. Nagalakshmi*; Overview of Nanobiotechnology Public R&D System in India by *Amit Kumar and Pranav N. Desai*; 'Moving Forward Responsibly': From Agribiotechnology to Agrinotechnology in India by *Poonam Pandey*; Forum: Ten Lessons from Biotechnology Experiences in Crops, Livestock and Fish for Smallholders in Developing Countries by *James D. Dargie, John Ruane and Andrea Sonnino*; Report on Africa-India Cooperation for Science, Technology and Innovation; and book review.

Volume 15, Number 2, July 2013

Contents: Bioscience and Innovation Research: Examining the GM Animals Case with Indian Researchers Using the Ethical Matrix by *Scott Bremer, G. Pakki Reddy and Kate Millar*; Patenting of Naturally Occurring 'isolated' Biological Materials by *Luigi Palombi*; Genetically Modified Crops and Sustainability of Farm Livelihoods: A Comparative Analysis of India, China and Brazil by *Asmita Bhardwaj*; Agricultural Biotechnology, Intellectual Property Rights and Seed Industry in India by *Vikas Kumar and Kunal Sinha*; Perspectives: Bio-based Production in a Bioeconomy by *Jim C. Philp and Krishna C. Pavanani*; and book review.

Contributions to Outside Publications by the RIS Faculty Members

Research Papers

Chaturvedi, Sachin, Sara Crager, Miltos Ladikas, Vasantha Muthuswami,

- Yeyang Su, and Huanming Yang. 2013. "Promoting an Inclusive Approach to Benefit Sharing: Expanding the Scope of the CBD?" in Doris Schroeder and Julie Cook Lucas (ed.) *Benefit Sharing: From Biodiversity to Human Genetics*. London: Springer.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin, Julie Cook Lucas, Doris Schroeder, Roger Chennells, and Dafna Feinholz. 2013. "Sharing Traditional Knowledge: Who benefits? Cases from India, Nigeria, Mexico and South Africa" in Doris Schroeder and Julie Cook Lucas (ed.) *Benefit Sharing: From Biodiversity to Human Genetics*. London: Springer.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin. 2014. "Trade and Investments in India and Africa Relations: Trends and Prospect" in Ruchita Beri (ed.) *India and Africa: Enhancing Mutual Engagement*. New Delhi: IDSA and Pentagon Press.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin. 2014. "India, the EU and Development Aid: New Context and New Realities" in Rajendra K. Jain (ed) *India and the European Union in a Changing World*. Delhi: Aakar Books.
- Chaturvedi, S. and Amit Kumar. 2014. "Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Unresolved International Issues: Evolving National Agenda with Institutional and Legislative Responses" in *Compendium of Invited Papers*. 26th Kerala Science Congress. Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment.
- Chaturvedi, S. and K. Ravi Srinivas. 2013. "Genetically Modified Crops: Policy Logjam". *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 40., No 14, 6 April.
- Das, Ram Upendra. 2013. "Regional Economic Integration: New Context and Analytical Constructs" in Byasdeb Dasgupta (ed.) *External Dimensions of an Emerging Economy*. India, London and New York: Routledge.
- Das, Ram Upendra. 2013. "Economic Integration in the "Heart of Asia": South Asia-Central Asia Linkages". *UNESCAP Development Papers No. 1305*. UNESCAP Sub regional Office for South and South-West Asia (SRO-SSWA), New Delhi.
- Dash, Priyadarshi. 2013. "Fiscal Policy in Post-Recession Era: Challenges and New Directions" in *Trends and Patterns in Public Finance: Theoretical and Empirical Aspect*. Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), New Delhi.
- Dash, Priyadarshi. 2013. "Bilateral Cooperation in IT and IT-enabled Services between India and Korea in Post-CEPA Era: Potential and Challenges". *KIET Industrial Economic Review*, Vol. 18. No. 3, pp. 45-58.
- De, Prabir. 2013. "India-Pakistan Economic Cooperation: Implications for Regional Integration in South Asia". *Occasional Paper*, Commonwealth Secretariat, London, April.
- De, Prabir. 2013. "India - Pakistan Economic Cooperation: A Case for Improved Trade Facilitation." *Trade Insight*, Vol. 9, No. 2, July.
- De, Prabir. 2013. "What Does MFN Trade Mean for India and Pakistan? Can MFN be a Panacea?" *Policy Research Working Paper*, The World Bank, Washington, D.C., August.
- De, Prabir. 2013. "Services Trade Growth in India: Implications for Poverty and Inequality" in *Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2013*, UNESCAP, Bangkok, November.
- De, Prabir. 2013. "Global Financial and Economic Crisis: Implications from Trade and Industrial Restructuring in South Asia", in Willem Thorbecke and Wen-jen Hsieh (eds.) *Industrial Restructuring in Asia: Implications of the Global Economic Crises*, Sage Publications, November.

- De, Prabir. 2014. "WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and South Asia", *Trade Insight*, Vol. 10, No. 1, March.
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VI

DATA AND INFORMATION CENTRE

Since its inception in 1984, RIS Documentation Centre has been an integral part of the institution and functioning as one of the leading International Economics/ Social Science research and reference libraries in the country with a rich collection of Books, Journals, Government publications, Documents of other research institutions in print or electronic form on issues such as the world economy, international trade, world trading system, international monetary and financial system, South-South economic cooperation including regional economic cooperation like SAARC, ASEAN, and 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.

The Data and Information Centre caters not only to the research support to the RIS research Faculty as well as to policymakers, administrators, consultants, students and others from all over the country. The library plays a vital role in collecting, organising and disseminating information for the benefit of researchers.

The Documentation Centre Documents collection policy is guided by the RIS Research faculty's requirements, as well as a broader policy toward making it a prominent resource centre in the area of International economics, International Trade, International Finance, International Cooperation, Biotechnology, Science and Technology, etc.

Special Collection - Statistical publications includes - Agricultural Statistics, National Accounts Statistics, Budget Documents, Labour Statistics, Fertiliser Statistics, Science and Technology Statistics, Trade & Development Statistics, Economic Outlooks, FAO, ILO, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, World Bank, WTO, etc. It also includes annual reports of various ministries and institutions.

Documents includes-Working papers, Discussion papers, Reprints, Occasional papers of National and International Organisations in print or electronic form, received either on mutual exchange basis or through downloaded through Institutional Websites

The library collection is over fifteen thousand titles covering development studies, economics, demography, statistics, and other allied subjects. It subscribes to 323 journals currently. In addition, it receives about 50 journals by way of gifts or exchange. The library is maintaining an exchange programme of publications with a number of national and international organisations.

Documentation Centre/Library Collection as on 31 March 2014

Books	15000
Statistical Yearbooks	1400
Documents-WP-OP-DP	400+
Journals/ Periodicals (Print+Online +CD-Rom)	68+245+50=373
Newspapers- Indian + International	21
Back Volumes	1856
CD-Rom	548
Databases in CD-ROM	15

Documentation Centre (DC) follows an open access system. DC is meant for RIS faculty. Access is free to researchers and Ph.D. students with proper identity card or Supervisor's letter.

RIS-Documentation Centre: Resources and Services

RISDC brings Electronic Current Awareness Services (ECAS) regularly for the RIS Research Faculty. RISDC-ECAS-Resources are maintained on annual basis to update the faculty about the Databases, online and print journals received in Documentation Centre. RISDC-ECAS-Recent Addition list is made to update research faculty regularly, it covers books, working papers, documents, statistical yearbooks received in Print format or downloaded pdf documents from various institutions websites. Similarly, for newspapers articles there is RISDC-ECAS-Press Index which includes selecting the newspaper articles, editorial and news items according to the requirement of the research faculty from various newspapers, i.e Financial Times, WSJ and other Financial dailies. On request we also bring bibliographies and press index for specific areas, such as RIS-Northeast India e-Newslane (NIN) it covers News and articles published in the Northeast region newspapers.

Databases

Bibliographical Online Databases

- EconLit -American Economic Association-1990-2003,1994-2005
- Research Reference CD – ISID Index 1998
- Indiatat.Com
- Sciencedirect
- JATOR-328 Journal Archive

Electronic Databases/CD-Rom Collection

- ABS-CUSTADA-2009-2014
- DGCIS-MSFTI-2004-2013
- DGCIS-FTSI by Commodities-2010
- FAO-SOFA-2001-2004
- Indiatat.Com

- IMF Databases-DOT; IFS; BOP: GFS-2007-2014
- UNCTAD-HOS-2000-2004-2011-2012
- UNCTAD-WIR-2003, 2013
- World Bank-WDI-2001-2012
- World Bank-Global Development Finance 2002, 2004, 2008, 2011
- WTO-International Trade Statistics-2004

Online Databases

- JSTOR
- DELNET
- Indiatat.Com
- Sciencedirect
- UNIDO-INDSTAT 4 and IDBS
- World Trade Online



RIS Data Bank

RIS' Data Bank has well maintained data bases. We have databases on trade including both Domestic and International, Investment, Employment, Environment and Industries. Keeping in view the usefulness of the databases for our projects we update them on regular basis.

Global Databases include:

- Trade databases, tariff and Non-tariff measures
- Balance of Payment
- Financial Statistics

- Development Statistics
- Industrial Statistics
- Intellectual property Services, Policy, Information and Cooperation data

Indian databases include:

- Time series databases on Trade at 8-digit level
- Indian Company's database and their financial performances
- Socio-economic database
- Customs tariff database

RIS Website and Online Documentation Centre

The Website is being updated on the real time basis with addition in RIS publications and events. All the details and resources of publications such as research reports, policy briefs, discussion papers, conference reports, journals and newsletters and newspaper articles contributed by RIS faculty can be freely downloaded. The contents can be shared via major popular social networks such as Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn. Popularity of RIS website is increasing day by day with increase in number of Hits. RIS website always emerges at the top of search results powered by Google which means that the website has the best visibility.

RIS website has language translator which makes the website contents 'user friendly' all over the world.

RIS also has YouTube channel which contains coverage of RIS in television and videos of major recent RIS events. RIS also have facebook page.

VII

HUMAN RESOURCES



Prof. Biswajit Dhar, Ph.D.

Director General (till 30 May 2014)

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.



Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi, Ph.D.

Director General (since 10 September 2014)

Specialisation: International economic issues, technology & innovation and development cooperation.

Faculty



Prof. S.K. Mohanty, Ph.D.

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



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

Specialisation: International economics, regional integration and development issues.



Prof. Prabir De, Ph.D.

Specialisation: International economics, trade and transport facilitation, service trade



Dr. Beena Pandey, Ph.D.
Research Associate
Specialisation: Social sector, gender empowerment and development issues.



Ms. Sreya Pan
Research Associate (since March 2014)
Specialisation: International Trade



Dr. Sabyasachi Saha, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Specialisation: Technology and Development; Innovations and IPR; Economic Development; and WTO.



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



Dr. Priyadarshi Dash, Ph.D.
Research Associate
Specialisation: Macroeconomics and international finance.



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



Ms. Aditi Jha
Research Associate

Research Assistant



Mr. Manmeet Singh Ajmani
Research Assistant



Ms. Vrinda Seksaria
Research Assistant



Mr. Monu Singh Rathore
Research Assistant



Ms. Payel Chatterjee
Research Assistant



Ms. Gamika Takkar
Research Assistant



Mr. Pratyush
Research Assistant



Ms. Surabhi Agrawal
Research Assistant



Ms. Nitya Batra
Research Assistant



Ms. Aastha Gupta
Research Assistant



Mr. Vinayak Pandey
Research Assistant (till August 2014)



Mr. Roshan Kishore
Research Assistant (till September 2014)



Ms. T. M. Vasuprada
Research Assistant (till July 2014)



Mr. Sahil Arora
Research Assistant (till September 2014)



Ms. Jayanthi V. Raman
Research Assistant (till November 2013)



Mr. Kunal Singh
Research Assistant (till August 2014)

Mr. Shashank Mendiratta
Research Assistant (till October 2013)



Mr. Prateek Kukreja
Research Assistant (till August 2014)



Ms. Ramita Taneja
Research Assistant (till July 2013)



Ms. Sunakshi Jain
Research Assistant (till August 2014)



Mr. Anup Kumar Jha
Research Assistant (till June 2013)

Advisers/Consultants

**Dr. Ramgopal Agarwala**, Ph.D.*Distinguished Fellow* (till March 2014)

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* (till 9 September 2013)

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

**Ambassador Dr. V. S. Seshadri**, Ph.D.*Adviser* (till 30 March 2014)*Vice Chairman* (since 31 March 2014)

Specialisation: Myanmar, International Trade including RTAs, Economic Diplomacy

**Mr. Rajeev Malhotra**, M.A.*Adviser* (till April 2014)

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

**Dr. K. Ravi Srinivas**, Ph.D.*Associate Fellow* (till April 2014)*Consultant* (since 1 May 2014)

Specialisation: IPRs and global trade.

**Ms. Seema Guha**, M.A.*Consultant* (till 31 March 2014)

Specialisation: Foreign Policy and North-East India

**Ms. Shipra Nigam**, M.Phil*Consultant* (till 21 September 2014)

Specialisation: Macroeconomics of growth and development, economic theory

**Ms. Ramaa Arun Kumar**, M.Phil*Consultant*

Specialisation: International trade and finance

**Mr. Sayan Samanta**, M.A.*Consultant* (till 14 September 2014)

Specialisation: Development economics

**Mr. Sushil Kumar**, M.Phil*Consultant*

Specialisation: International trade and finance

**Mr. Jay Dev Dubey**, M.Phil*Consultant*

Specialisation: Econometrics, Micro-economic and Applied Macroeconomics

**Mr. Santosh Kumar Das**, M.Phil*Consultant*

Specialisation: Macroeconomic Theory, Monetary economics and Political Economy

**Ms. Surajita Rout**, M.Phil*Consultant* (till 27 March 2014)

Specialisation: International Economics, Trade and Environment and Public Finance

Adjunct Senior Fellows



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



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



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

Adjunct Fellows



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



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



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



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

Other Staff Members

Mr. Mahesh C. Arora

Director (Finance and Administration)

Chairman Office

Mr. Alok Kumar, Secretarial Assistant

Mrs. Bindu Gambhir, Stenographer

DG Office

Mr. Tish Kumar Malhotra, In charge of DG's Office/Publication Officer

Mr. N.N. Krishnan, Private Secretary

Mrs. Ritu Parnami, Pers. Assistant

Mr. Shiv Kumar, Secretarial Assistant

Publications Department

Mr. Tish Kumar Malhotra, Publication Officer

Mr. Sachin Singhal, Publication Assistant
(Designing & Website)

Ms. Ruchi Verma, Publication Assistant (Editorial)

Data and Information Centre

Mrs. Sarita Kapoor, Documentation Officer

Mrs. Jyoti, Assistant Librarian

Mrs. Sushila, Library Assistant

Mr. Sudhir Rana, Library Attendant

Information Technology/Databases Unit

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

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

Mrs. Poonam Malhotra, Computer Assistant

Mr. Satya Pal Singh Rawat, UDC

Mrs. Geetika Sharma, Data Entry Operator

Finance & Administration

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

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

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

Mrs. Shalini Sharma, Receptionist

Research Support

Ms. Kiran Wagh, Private Secretary

Mrs. Sujata Taneja, Private Secretary

Mr. Sanjeev Sharma, Private Secretary

Mr. Surender Kumar, Pers. Assistant

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

VIII

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



SINGH KRISHNA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

8, Second Floor, Krishna Market, Kalkaji, New Delhi - 110 019
Tel.: 32500444, Telefax: 40590344, e-mail: skacamail@gmail.com

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, 2014, 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control. 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, 2014;
 - 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

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.09.2014

Research and Information System for Developing Countries
(A Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2014

		Amount in `	
	Sch. #	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
LIABILITIES			
Research and Development Fund	1	92,270,422.84	86,240,915.78
Fixed Assets Fund (Non - FCRA)	2	21,794,229.00	22,233,409.00
Fixed Assets Fund (FCRA)		456,533.00	306,532.00
Unspent Balances of Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	3	12,069,473.00	8,797,696.00
Unspent Balances of Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		8,345,185.00	3,465,935.38
Current Liabilities and Provisions (Non - FCRA)	4	21,034,720.00	23,963,014.00
Current Liabilities and Provisions (FCRA)		1,315,819.00	899,281.00
Total		157,286,381.84	145,906,783.16
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets (Non - FCRA)	5	21,666,349.00	22,233,409.00
Fixed Assets (FCRA)		978,998.00	306,532.00
Assets Held for Disposal (Non - FCRA)		127,880.00	-
Assets Held for Disposal (FCRA)		110,798.00	-
Amount Recoverable from Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	3	4,940,681.00	4,348,526.00
Amount Recoverable from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		1,588,412.00	1,058,624.62
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (Non - FCRA)	6	63,095,536.67	62,797,876.60
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (FCRA)		64,777,727.17	55,161,814.94
Total		157,286,381.84	145,906,783.16

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 Research and Information System for Developing Countries

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

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

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

Sd/-
Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.09.2014

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, 2014

			Amount in `
	Sch. #	Year Ended 31-Mar-14	Year Ended 31-Mar-13
INCOME			
Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI	3	52,118,725.00	52,682,741.00
Sponsored Projects Grant transferred to meet expenditures on Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		21,226,891.74	16,458,848.00
Surplus amount transferred on completion of Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		1,514,240.38	2,243,059.00
Income from Royalty, Publications, etc. (Non - FCRA)		114,162.00	159,189.00
Interest Earned :			
On Term Deposits (FCRA)		5,055,311.69	4,541,385.40
On Term Deposits (Non - FCRA)		3,696,792.12	3,332,371.83
On Savings Account/ Auto Sweep A/c (FCRA)		186,468.05	129,417.86
On Savings Account/ Auto Sweep A/c (Non - FCRA)		454,407.50	537,174.69
On Loan to Employees (Non - FCRA)		7,289.00	11,646.00
On Income Tax Refund (Non - FCRA)		860.00	612.00
Other Miscellaneous Income (Non - FCRA)		7,036.34	4,336.00
Recoveries for Overheads from Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		-	960,564.00
Amount transferred from Fixed Assets Fund - W.D.V. of Assets Sold/ Written-off (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	2	178,628.00	1,317.00
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)		1,910,434.00	1,937,023.00
Total		86,471,245.82	82,999,684.78
EXPENDITURE			
Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	7	21,226,891.74	16,458,848.00
Establishment Expenses (Non - FCRA)	8	41,319,256.00	37,393,424.00
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA)	9	15,497,729.89	15,295,262.76
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (FCRA)	10	260,566.13	1,475,467.00
Depreciation on Fixed Assets (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	5	1,966,093.00	1,937,023.00
Deficit amount transferred on completion of Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	3	-	1,629,296.00
Prior Period Expenses		-	20,701.00
Income Tax		171,202.00	-
Surplus/ (Deficit) transferred to Research and Development Fund		6,029,507.06	8,789,663.02
Total		86,471,245.82	82,999,684.78

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

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 Admin.)

Sd/-
Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.09.2014

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, 2014

										Amount in `
	Receipts	Year Ended 31-Mar-14		Year Ended 31-Mar-13			Payments	Year Ended 31-Mar-14		Year Ended 31-Mar-13
A	Opening Balances					A	Expenditures (Non - FCRA)			
i)	Cash in Hand (Non - FCRA)	124,927.00		24,688.00		i)	Establishment Expenses (Schedule - 11)	41,615,824.00		42,151,152.00
ii)	Bank Balances :					ii)	Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (Schedule - 12)	15,340,992.89		12,531,475.89
	In Savings Account -Andhra Bank	16,244.00		8,240.00		iii)	Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Schedule - 14)	16,611,105.87		10,574,630.00
	In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	15,716,539.95		16,427,147.10		iv)	Prior Period Expenses	-		20,701.00
	In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	1,758,644.86		2,378,614.00			Total A		73,567,922.76	65,277,958.89
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (FCRA)	50,157,302.77		46,231,861.08		B	Expenditures (FCRA)			
	In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	40,469,955.67		32,339,679.30		i)	Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (Schedule - 13)	240,186.13		1,475,467.00
iii)	Postage Stamps in Hand	59,495.00		117,436.00		ii)	Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Schedule - 14)	6,102,060.87		1,244,019.00
	Total A		108,303,109.25		97,527,665.48		Total B		6,342,247.00	2,719,486.00
B	Grants Received					C	Payment for Fixed Assets			
i)	From the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI	53,500,000.00		53,500,000.00		i)	Payment for Fixed Assets (Non - FCRA)	1,579,666.00		967,397.00
ii)	From various Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	17,909,814.87		18,656,046.00		ii)	Payment for Fixed Assets (FCRA)	3,091,558.00		-
iii)	From various Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	12,279,009.49		1,866,417.00			Total C		4,671,224.00	967,397.00
	Total B		83,688,824.36		74,022,463.00	D	Advances and Deposits			
C	Interest Received					i)	Advances (Non - FCRA)	55,163.00		1,475,120.00
i)	Interest on Loans, Advances, etc. (Non - FCRA)	7,289.00		8,317.00		ii)	Advances (FCRA)	19,536.00		-
ii)	Interest on Savings Bank Account/ Auto sweep (FCRA)	186,468.05		129,417.86		iii)	TDS Receivable (Non - FCRA)	128,071.00		30,366.00
iii)	Interest on Fixed Deposit Accounts (Non - FCRA)	1,452,165.83		3,401,087.42			Total D		202,770.00	1,505,486.00
iv)	Interest on Fixed Deposit Accounts (FCRA)	3,328,782.23		3,925,441.69		E	Others			
v)	Interest on Savings Bank Account/ Auto sweep (Non - FCRA)	453,730.50		536,213.69		i)	Grants Refunded	615,140.00		1,074,543.00
vi)	Interest on Savings Bank Account - Andhra Bank (Non - FCRA)	677.00		961.00		ii)	Income Tax	171,202.00		-
vii)	Interest on Income Tax Refund	860.00		612.00		iii)	Income Tax - Disputed Demands	899,050.00		-
	Total C		5,429,972.61		8,002,050.66		Total E		1,685,392.00	1,074,543.00
	Total Carried Forward		197,421,906.22		179,552,179.14		Total Carried Forward	86,469,555.76		71,544,870.89

	Receipts	Year Ended 31-Mar-14		Year Ended 31-Mar-13			Payments	Year Ended 31-Mar-14		Year Ended 31-Mar-13	
	Total Brought Forward		197,421,906.22		179,552,179.14		Total Brought Forward		86,469,555.76		71,544,870.89
D Other Income						F Closing Balances					
i) Publication Sales (Non - FCRA)	22,055.00			14,305.00		i) Cash in Hand (Non - FCRA)	16,296.00			124,927.00	
ii) Royalty (Non - FCRA)	79,911.00			74,184.00		ii) Bank Balances :					
iii) Miscellaneous Income (Non - FCRA)	7,036.34			3,336.00		In Savings Account - Andhra Bank	14,585.00			16,244.00	
Total D			109,002.34		91,825.00	In Savings Account / Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	8,845,428.90			15,716,539.95	
E Advances and Deposits						In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	4,273,434.40			1,758,644.86	
i) Recovery of Loan/ Advances (Non - FCRA)	475,247.00			22,726.00		In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (FCRA)	53,486,085.00			50,157,302.77	
ii) Advances Recovered from Staff (Non - FCRA)	33,180.00			70,400.00		In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	44,822,121.50			40,469,955.67	
iii) Recovery of Loan/ Advances (FCRA)	5,639.00			103,682.00		iii) Postage Stamps in Hand (Non - FCRA)	144,493.00			59,495.00	
iv) Stale Cheques (Non - FCRA)	2,810.00			-		Total F		111,602,443.80			108,303,109.25
v) TDS Refund (Non - FCRA)	9,510.00			7,168.00							
Total E			526,386.00		203,976.00						
F Others											
i) Sale of Fixed Assets	14,705.00			-							
Total F			14,705.00		-						
Total			198,071,999.56		179,847,980.14	Total		198,071,999.56		179,847,980.14	

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

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

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.09.2014

for Research and Information System for Developing Countries

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

Sd/-
Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Research and Development Fund

Schedule - 1

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
Opening Balance	86,240,915.78	77,451,252.76
Add : Surplus for the year transferred from the Income and Expenditure Account	6,029,507.06	8,789,663.02
Closing Balance	92,270,422.84	86,240,915.78

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Fixed Assets Fund (Non - FCRA)

Schedule - 2

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
A. Fixed Assets Fund – Created Out of Grant-in-Aid received from the Government of India		
Balance brought forward	21,726,168.00	22,701,058.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	1,381,275.00	817,259.00
	23,107,443.00	23,518,317.00
Less : W.D.V. of Fixed Assets Sold/ Written-off during the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	49,713.00	1,317.00
	23,057,730.00	23,517,000.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	1,795,276.00	1,790,832.00
Sub - Total A	21,262,454.00	21,726,168.00
B. Fixed Asset Fund - Created Out of Sponsored Projects		
Balance brought forward	507,241.00	599,338.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	190,972.00	-
	698,213.00	599,338.00
Less : W.D.V. of Fixed Assets Sold/ Written-off during the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	94,554.00	-
	603,659.00	599,338.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	71,884.00	92,097.00
Sub - Total B	531,775.00	507,241.00
Total (A+B)	21,794,229.00	22,233,409.00

Fixed Assets Fund (FCRA)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
Fixed Assets Fund – Created Out of Sponsored Projects		
Balance brought forward	306,532.00	360,626.00
Add : Addition to Fixed Assets during the year	227,636.00	-
	534,168.00	360,626.00
Less : W.D.V. of Fixed Assets Sold/ Written-off during the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	34,361.00	-
	499,807.00	360,626.00
Less : Depreciation for the year (transferred to the Income and Expenditure Account)	43,274.00	54,094.00
Total	456,533.00	306,532.00

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Schedule - 3

[illegible]

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance as at 1-Apr-2013	Balance Recoverable as at 1-Apr-2013	Grants Received during the Year	Utilised and Credited to Income and Expenditure Account	Utilised and Credited to Fixed Assets Fund	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-Mar-2014	Balance Recoverable as at 31-Mar-2014
12	UCLAN : GEST (Global Ethics in Science and Technology)	957,595.00	-	-	957,595.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	COP - 16 - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	-	240,265.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,265.00
14	Study on 'India's Border Trade with Myanmar	341,400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,400.00	-
15	MEA : ITEC Fellowship Programme 2012-13	-	3,101,761.00	3,309,516.00	-	-	-	207,755.00	-	-	-
16	MEA : SCAAP Fellowship Programme 2012-13	-	100,413.00	154,652.00	-	-	-	54,239.00	-	-	-
17	MOC: India COMESA JSG for FTA	-	104,769.00	-	498,773.00	-	-	-	-	-	603,542.00
18	ASEAN India Network of Think Tanks Meeting	265,000.00	-	-	70,980.00	-	-	-	-	194,020.00	-
19	Unesco : ABDR	90,810.00	-	-	-	-	-	90,810.00	-	-	-
20	6th Asian Biotechnology Development Conference	-	150,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000.00
21	MEA : Development Corridor in Myanmar	1,000,000.00	-	1,000,000.00	1,422,467.00	-	-	-	-	577,533.00	-
22	Conference on Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation in South Asia	-	-	417,445.87	417,445.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	MEA : ASEAN India Centre	-	-	5,910,000.00	1,788,782.00	190,972.00	-	-	-	3,930,246.00	-
24	MEA : ITEC/SCAAP Program 2013-14	-	-	-	3,453,903.00	-	-	-	-	-	3,453,903.00

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance as at 1-Apr-2013	Balance Recoverable as at 1-Apr-2013	Grants Received during the Year	Utilised and Credited to Income and Expenditure Account	Utilised and Credited to Fixed Assets Fund	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-Mar-2014	Balance Recoverable as at 31-Mar-2014
25	MEA : South South Cooperation Issues and Emerging Challenges	-	-	4,411,470.00	4,411,470.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	MOC: Study on India CLMV Economic Integration	-	-	790,000.00	624,097.00	-	-	-	-	165,903.00	-
27	Myanmar Research & Capacity Building Project 2013	-	-	358,595.00	358,595.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	National Study on Implementation of National ABS	-	-	680,000.00	375,496.00	-	-	-	-	304,504.00	-
29	Training Workshop for Policymakers in India	-	-	100,000.00	100,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	UNDP	-	-	196,000.00	132,903.00	-	-	-	-	63,097.00	-
	Sub - Total (A)	8,797,696.00	4,348,526.00	17,909,814.87	14,633,425.87	190,972.00	-	405,795.00	-	12,069,473.00	4,940,681.00

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

(B) Sponsored Projects - (FCRA)

Schedule - 3

Amount in ₹

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unspent Balance as at 1-Apr-2013	Balance Recoverable as at 1-Apr-2013	Grant Received during the Year	Utilised and Credited to Income and Expenditure Account	Utilised and Credited to Fixed Assets Fund	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-Mar-2014	Balance Recoverable as at 31-Mar-2014
1	International Food Safety Regulation and Processed Food Exports (ACIAR)	595,915.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595,915.00	-
2	SADC: Building Capacity Through South-South Cooperation	494,786.00	-	-	498,729.00	-	-	-	-	-	3,943.00
3	Global Trade Alert Project	1,165,512.38	-	-	57,067.00	-	-	1,108,445.38	-	-	-
4	Support to a Dialogue on India Canada Economic Cooperation (IDRC)	-	231,645.62	234,074.49	2,428.87	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	UCLAN : PROGRESS	1,209,722.00	-	-	46,244.00	-	-	-	-	1,163,478.00	-
6	2nd Round Table ASEAN -India Network of Think Tank	-	-	4,168,235.00	2,871,714.00	-	-	-	-	1,296,521.00	-
7	ERIA : Meaning of Indian Economic Dynamism	-	-	1,977,004.00	436,484.00	227,636.00	-	-	-	1,312,884.00	-
8	UCLAN : REWARD	-	-	3,977,735.00	1,348.00	-	-	-	-	3,976,387.00	-
9	UCLAN : GEST	-	-	1,921,961.00	2,679,451.00	-	-	-	-	-	757,490.00
10	India ASEAN Eminent Persons Lecture Series	-	826,979.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826,979.00
	Total	3,465,935.38	1,058,624.62	12,279,009.49	6,593,465.87	227,636.00	-	1,108,445.38	-	8,345,185.00	1,588,412.00
	Total (A)+(B)	12,263,631.38	5,407,150.62	30,188,824.36	21,226,891.74	418,608.00	-	1,514,240.38	-	20,414,658.00	6,529,093.00

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Current Liabilities and Provisions (Non - FCRA)

Schedule - 4

Amount in ₹		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
A. Current Liabilities		
Stale Cheques	104,893.00	102,083.00
Audit Fee Payable	129,214.00	129,214.00
Expenses Payable (Non- FCRA)	2,100,613.00	6,492,138.00
PF, Pension and Leave Salary Contribution Payable	-	38,143.00
Amount payable to Employees	-	1,356.00
TDS Payable	-	80.00
B. Provisions		
Provision for Replacement of Common Fixed Assets - IHC	18,700,000.00	17,200,000.00
Total	21,034,720.00	23,963,014.00

Current Liabilities and Provisions (FCRA)

Amount in ₹		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	1,312,819.00	899,281.00
TDS Payable	3,000.00	-
Total	1,315,819.00	899,281.00

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

Schedule - 4(a)

Amount in ₹		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
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)	52,118,725.00	52,682,741.00
Less : Utilised for Depreciable Fixed Assets (transferred to the Fixed Assets Fund)	1,381,275.00	817,259.00
Unutilised Grant-in-Aid	-	-

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Schedule - 5

Amount in ₹

	Particulars	Balance as at 01-Apr-13	Additions	Assets Sold/ Held for Disposal	Total	Rate of Depreciation	Depreciation for the Year	Balance as at 31-Mar-14
A	Assets created out of Grant-in-Aid from the Government of India							
	Building - Office space at IHC inclusive Interior Work	16,134,850.00	-	-	16,134,850.00	5%	806,743.00	15,328,107.00
	Computer - Hardware	1,769,624.00	619,449.00	76,018.00	2,313,055.00	15%	316,726.00	1,996,329.00
	Computer - Software	-	196,606.00	-	196,606.00	15%	29,491.00	167,115.00
	Motor Car	438,536.00	-	-	438,536.00	20%	87,707.00	350,829.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	532,795.00	86,936.00	46,063.00	573,668.00	10%	55,511.00	518,157.00
	Office Equipments	998,959.00	242,102.00	12,124.00	1,228,937.00	15%	182,627.00	1,046,310.00
	Library Books	1,018,963.00	236,182.00	3,233.00	1,251,912.00	20%	228,901.00	1,023,011.00
	Interior (Furniture and Fixtures)	745,922.00	-	-	745,922.00	10%	74,592.00	671,330.00
	Electric Installation	86,519.00	-	-	86,519.00	15%	12,978.00	73,541.00
	Sub - Total A	21,726,168.00	1,381,275.00	137,438.00	22,970,005.00		1,795,276.00	21,174,729.00
B	Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects							
	Computer - Hardware	414,043.00	174,510.00	134,709.00	453,844.00	15%	54,988.00	398,856.00
	Office Equipments	18,331.00	16,462.00	-	34,793.00	15%	3,985.00	30,808.00
	Word Perfect (PCL)	1,939.00	-	-	1,939.00	15%	291.00	1,648.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	13,669.00	-	-	13,669.00	10%	1,367.00	12,302.00
	Fax Machine	11,962.00	-	-	11,962.00	15%	1,794.00	10,168.00
	Library Books	47,297.00	-	-	47,297.00	20%	9,459.00	37,838.00
	Sub - Total B	507,241.00	190,972.00	134,709.00	563,504.00		71,884.00	491,620.00
	Total Assets (A+B)	22,233,409.00	1,572,247.00	272,147.00	23,533,509.00		1,867,160.00	21,666,349.00
	Previous Year	23,300,396.00	817,259.00	1,317.00	24,116,338.00		1,882,929.00	22,233,409.00

Assets Held for Disposal (Non - FCRA)

	Particulars	Balance as at 01-Apr-13	Additions	Assets Sold	Total	Rate of Depreciation	Depreciation for the Year	Balance as at 31-Mar-14
	Computer - Hardware	-	26,739.00	-	26,739.00	-	-	26,739.00
	Computer - Hardware (Sponsored Projects)	-	40,155.00	-	40,155.00	-	-	40,155.00
	Furniture and Fixtures	-	46,063.00	-	46,063.00	-	-	46,063.00
	Office Equipments	-	12,124.00	-	12,124.00	-	-	12,124.00
	Library Books	-	2,799.00	-	2,799.00	-	-	2,799.00
	Total	-	127,880.00	-	127,880.00	-	-	127,880.00
	Previous Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Schedule - 5

	Particulars	Balance as at 01-Apr-13	Additions	Assets Sold/ Held for Disposal	Total	Rate of Depreciation	Depreciation for the Year	Balance as at 31-Mar-14
A	Assets created out of General Fund							
	Computer - Hardware	-	523,530.00	-	523,530.00	15%	39,265.00	484,265.00
	Computer - Software	-	165,392.00	-	165,392.00	15%	16,394.00	148,998.00
	Sub - Total A	-	688,922.00	-	688,922.00		55,659.00	633,263.00
B	Assets created out of various Sponsored Projects							
	Mobile Phone	13,472.00	-	-	13,472.00	15%	2,021.00	11,451.00
	Computer - Hardware	293,060.00	-	145,159.00	147,901.00	15%	22,185.00	125,716.00
	Computer - Software	-	227,636.00	-	227,636.00	15%	19,068.00	208,568.00
	Sub - Total B	306,532.00	227,636.00	145,159.00	389,009.00		43,274.00	345,735.00
	Total Assets (A+B)	306,532.00	916,558.00	145,159.00	1,077,931.00		98,933.00	978,998.00
	Previous Year	360,626.00	-	-	360,626.00		54,094.00	306,532.00

[illegible]

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (Non - FCRA)

Schedule - 6

Amount in ₹

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
A. Current Assets		
1. Cash in Hand	16,296.00	124,927.00
2. Bank Balances with Scheduled Banks :		
In Savings Account with Andhra Bank	14,585.00	16,244.00
In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep Deposit with Bank of India	8,845,428.90	15,716,539.95
In Fixed Deposit Accounts with Bank of India	44,822,121.50	40,469,955.67
3. Postage Stamps and Balance in Franking Machine	144,493.00	59,495.00
Sub - Total A	53,842,924.40	56,387,161.62
B. Loans, Advances, etc. (unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
1. Advances		
i) Staffs	222,171.00	204,235.00
ii) Others	264,956.00	1,381,405.00
2. Recoverable from RIS Provident Fund	-	370,247.00
3. Prepaid Expenses	3,393,636.00	2,345,216.00
4. Interest Accrued	4,263,302.27	2,018,675.98
5. Security Deposit	6,950.00	6,950.00
6. TDS Receivable	202,547.00	83,986.00
7. Income Tax - Disputed Demand	899,050.00	-
Sub - Total B	9,252,612.27	6,410,714.98
Total (A+B)	63,095,536.67	62,797,876.60

Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (FCRA)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-14	As at 31-Mar-13
A. Current Assets		
Bank Balances with Scheduled Banks :		
In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep Deposit with Bank of India	4,273,434.40	1,758,644.86
In Fixed Deposit Accounts with Bank of India	53,486,085.00	50,157,302.77
Sub - Total A	57,759,519.40	51,915,947.63
B. Loans, Advances, etc. (unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
1. Advance - Others	2,190,147.00	100,000.00
2. Prepaid Expenses	12,731.00	57,067.00
3. Interest Accrued	4,812,799.77	3,086,270.31
4. TDS Receivable	2,530.00	2,530.00
Sub - Total B	7,018,207.77	3,245,867.31
Total (A+B)	64,777,727.17	55,161,814.94

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)

Schedule - 7

Amount in ₹

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-14			Year Ended 31-Mar-13		
		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	2,354,736.00	181,420.00	2,536,156.00	-	-	-
2	Consultancy Charges	652,223.00	315,541.00	967,764.00	2,108,188.00	-	2,108,188.00
3	Bank Charges	3,394.00	32,398.00	35,792.00	30,024.00	8,920.00	38,944.00
4	Seminar/ Workshops/ Conference	7,941,624.87	5,351,762.00	13,293,386.87	5,600,796.00	2,625,776.00	8,226,572.00
5	Hospitality Expenses	20,545.00	234.00	20,779.00	8,648.00	-	8,648.00
6	Postage, Telephone and Communication	200.00	19,103.00	19,303.00	8,319.00	9,097.00	17,416.00
7	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	3,699.00	-	3,699.00	23,173.00	1,560.00	24,733.00
8	Publication Expenses	81,575.00	-	81,575.00	129,374.00	2,293.00	131,667.00
9	Certification Fees	4,800.00	-	4,800.00	4,216.00	-	4,216.00
10	Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	56,775.00	111,627.00	168,402.00	454,510.00	8,752.00	463,262.00
11	Training Programme	3,449,119.00	-	3,449,119.00	4,303,242.00	-	4,303,242.00
12	Subscription Expenses	-	57,067.00	57,067.00	-	40,763.00	40,763.00
13	Honorarium	10,000.00	2,428.87	12,428.87	-	115,926.00	115,926.00
14	Office Expenses	-	-	-	1,102.00	-	1,102.00
15	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	4,173.00	25,025.00	29,198.00	13,480.00	125.00	13,605.00
16	Overhead Charges	-	-	-	426,608.00	533,956.00	960,564.00
17	Research Assistance	-	496,860.00	496,860.00	-	-	-
18	Website Dev. and Maint. Expenses	50,562.00	-	50,562.00	-	-	-
	Total	14,633,425.87	6,593,465.87	21,226,891.74	13,111,680.00	3,347,168.00	16,458,848.00

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Establishment Expenses (Non - FCRA)

Schedule - 8

Amount in ₹

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-14	Year Ended 31-Mar-13
1	Salaries and Wages	31,050,980.00	28,122,810.00
2	Manpower Hire Charges	904,450.00	656,569.00
3	Consultancy Charges	4,566,877.00	4,282,664.00
4	Allowances and Bonus	108,373.00	105,842.00
5	Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	835,971.00	938,513.00
6	Employer's Contribution to NPS	435,535.00	192,849.00
7	Leave Encashment on LTC	47,532.00	178,636.00
8	Leave Travel Concession	147,881.00	1,057,114.00
9	Contribution to Other Funds :		
	i) Leave Encashment Fund	1,527,069.00	707,417.00
	ii) RIS Benevolent Fund	50,000.00	50,000.00
	iii) RIS Group Gratuity Scheme	-	203,626.00
10	Staff Welfare Expenses :		
	i) Medical Facility	932,561.00	399,027.00
	ii) Insurance	178,937.00	129,174.00
	iii) Others	388,963.00	294,183.00
11	Honorarium to Staff	92,500.00	75,000.00
12	Pension Contribution	51,627.00	-
	Total	41,319,256.00	37,393,424.00

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA)

Schedule - 9

Amount in ₹

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-14	Year Ended 31-Mar-13
1	Advertisement and Publicity Expenses	74,261.00	36,734.00
2	Audit Fees	129,214.00	129,390.00
3	Bank Charges	77,499.76	43,801.76
4	Professional Fees	133,174.00	74,979.00
5	Electricity and Power	199,811.00	177,628.00
6	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	6,058.00	328.00
7	Seminar/ Workshops/ Conference	2,649,455.13	2,708,997.00
8	Hospitality Expenses	470,585.00	405,422.00
9	Insurance of Motor Car	20,003.00	23,748.00
10	Insurance of Office Equipment	22,973.00	27,731.00
11	Interest on TDS	2,766.00	24.00
12	Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	129,562.00	617.00
13	Maintenance Charges - IHC	1,421,538.00	1,328,216.00
14	Repair and Maintenance - Computer	216,765.00	273,015.00
15	Repair and Maintenance - Office Equipment	151,783.00	169,557.00
16	Repair and Maintenance - Office Premises	355,930.00	473,643.00
17	Membership Fee	68,058.00	66,650.00
18	Office Expenses	208,792.00	175,341.00
19	Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges	1,295,443.00	1,140,580.00
20	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	698,437.00	476,750.00
21	Provision for Replacement of Common Fixed Assets - IHC	1,500,000.00	2,900,000.00
22	Publication Expenses	556,854.00	420,835.00
23	Rates and Taxes	523,847.00	392,884.00
24	Subscription Expenses	3,065,591.00	2,482,002.00
25	Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	963,797.00	914,778.00
26	Vehicles Repair and Maintenance including Petrol	537,347.00	450,612.00
27	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,350.00	1,000.00
28	Recoverable Written-off	16,836.00	-
	Total	15,497,729.89	15,295,262.76

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (FCRA)

Schedule - 10

Amount in ₹

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-14	Year Ended 31-Mar-13
1	Bank Charges	4,802.00	3,702.00
2	Consultancy Charges	215,680.13	439,019.00
3	Seminar/ Workshops/ Conference	-	264,196.00
4	Publication Expenses	-	768,550.00
5	Subscription	6,973.00	-
6	Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	33,111.00	-
	Total	260,566.13	1,475,467.00

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Establishment Expenses (Non - FCRA)

Schedule - 11

Amount in ₹

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-14	Year Ended 31-Mar-13
1	Salaries and Wages	31,039,578.00	28,019,352.00
2	Manpower Hire Charges	962,228.00	620,466.00
3	Consultancy Charges	4,596,027.00	4,275,449.00
4	Allowances and Bonus	118,630.00	134,540.00
5	Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	835,971.00	938,513.00
6	Employer's Contribution to NPS	428,959.00	192,849.00
7	Leave Encashment on LTC	47,532.00	178,636.00
8	Leave Travel Concession	171,732.00	1,033,263.00
9	Contribution to Other Funds :		
	i) Leave Encashment Fund	1,221,647.00	4,869,157.00
	ii) RIS Benevolent Fund	50,000.00	50,000.00
	iii) RIS Group Gratuity Scheme	427,007.00	804,711.00
10	Staff Welfare Expenses :		
	i) Medical Facility	953,643.00	522,592.00
	ii) Insurance	182,717.00	103,824.00
	iii) Others	397,883.00	332,800.00
11	Honorarium to Staff	92,500.00	75,000.00
12	Pension Contribution	89,770.00	-
	Total	41,615,824.00	42,151,152.00

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA)

Schedule - 12

Amount in ₹			
S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-14	Year Ended 31-Mar-13
1	Advertisement and Publicity Expenses	74,261.00	36,734.00
2	Audit Fees	129,214.00	112,536.00
3	Bank Charges	77,499.76	43,801.76
4	Professional Fees	135,870.00	71,833.00
5	Electricity and Power	211,365.00	171,492.00
6	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	6,058.00	328.00
7	Seminar/ Workshops/ Conference	2,780,282.13	2,701,342.00
8	Hospitality Expenses	516,070.00	432,710.00
9	Insurance of Motor Car	18,625.00	22,759.00
10	Insurance of Office Equipment	-	28,138.00
11	Interest on TDS	2,766.00	24.00
12	Income Shortfall - RIS PF Trust	-	593,391.13
13	Maintenance Charges - IHC	1,421,538.00	1,328,216.00
14	Repair and Maintenance - Computer	219,881.00	325,556.00
15	Repair and Maintenance - Office Equipment	80,836.00	235,162.00
16	Repair and Maintenance - Office Premises	548,468.00	271,517.00
17	Membership Fee	23,000.00	56,180.00
18	Office Expenses	219,836.00	170,630.00
19	Postage, Telephone and Communication Charges	1,402,645.00	1,158,029.00
20	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	702,407.00	473,568.00
21	Publication Expenses	556,934.00	436,421.00
22	Rates and Taxes	523,847.00	392,884.00
23	Subscription Expenses	3,867,435.00	2,296,167.00
24	Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	1,232,347.00	734,825.00
25	Vehicles Repair and Maintenance including Petrol	588,458.00	436,232.00
26	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,350.00	1,000.00
	Total	15,340,992.89	12,531,475.89

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (FCRA)

Schedule - 13

Amount in ₹

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-14	Year Ended 31-Mar-13
1	Bank Charges	4,802.00	3,702.00
2	Consultancy Charges	215,680.13	439,019.00
3	Seminar/ Workshops/ Conference	-	264,196.00
4	Publication Expenses	-	768,550.00
5	Subscription	19,704.00	-
	Total	240,186.13	1,475,467.00

Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)

Schedule - 14

S. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-14			Year Ended 31-Mar-13		
		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	2,354,736.00	178,420.00	2,533,156.00	-	-	-
2	Consultancy Charges	570,023.00	315,541.00	885,564.00	2,108,188.00	-	2,108,188.00
3	Bank Charges	3,394.00	32,398.00	35,792.00	30,024.00	8,920.00	38,944.00
4	Seminar/ Workshops/ Conference	8,237,797.87	4,997,519.00	13,235,316.87	5,304,623.00	1,116,004.00	6,420,627.00
5	Hospitality Expenses	20,545.00	234.00	20,779.00	8,648.00	-	8,648.00
6	Postage, Telephone and Communication	200.00	25,631.00	25,831.00	8,319.00	1,035.00	9,354.00
7	Printing, Stationery and Photocopy Charges	3,699.00	-	3,699.00	23,173.00	1,560.00	24,733.00
8	Publication Expenses	81,575.00	-	81,575.00	129,374.00	2,293.00	131,667.00
9	Certification Fees	4,800.00	-	4,800.00	4,216.00	-	4,216.00
10	Traveling and Conveyance Expenses	60,478.00	28,004.00	88,482.00	450,807.00	8,752.00	459,559.00
11	Training Programme	5,259,685.00	-	5,259,685.00	2,492,676.00	-	2,492,676.00
12	Subscription Expenses	-	-	-	-	97,830.00	97,830.00
13	Honorarium	10,000.00	2,428.87	12,428.87	-	7,500.00	7,500.00
14	Office Expenses	-	-	-	1,102.00	-	1,102.00
15	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	4,173.00	25,025.00	29,198.00	13,480.00	125.00	13,605.00
16	Research Assistance	-	496,860.00	496,860.00	-	-	-
	Total	16,611,105.87	6,102,060.87	22,713,166.74	10,574,630.00	1,244,019.00	11,818,649.00

Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Schedules forming part of the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2014

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

Schedule – 15

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 the Income and Expenditure 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 assets is being provided as per the above mentioned method. Assets purchased and put to use on or after 1st October of the year under review are depreciated for that year at half of the rates stated above.

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. 2 Lakhs for employees and their family members.
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 had been completed vide order under section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the assessment year 2009-10 and 2010-11 with addition of Rs. 18,50,000 and 21,00,000 respectively to the declared income of Rs. Nil. The additions had been made by the Assessing Officer stating that 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 additions to the income resulted in tax demands of Rs. 8,36,324 and Rs. 8,99,050 for the assessment year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Being aggrieved with the assessment orders, RIS filed appeals before CIT(A)- XXI, New Delhi and no provisions were made in the books of account for the tax demands.

The CIT(A) has upheld the order of the Assessing Officer for the assessment year 2010-11 but the order of CIT(A) has been challenged by RIS before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi.

RIS has made payment of Rs. 8,99,050 against the tax demand for the assessment year 2010-11 during the year under review and the same has been presented as recoverable ' Income Tax – Disputed Demand' in these financial statements.

2. Capital Commitment (Net of Advances) - ₹ 50,89,692.50
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. 172 Lakhs for the same up to the financial year ending 31.03.2013. During the financial year 2013 – 14 an additional provision of Rs. 15 Lakhs has been made and the total provision as on 31.03.2014 is Rs. 187 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

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

for Research and Information System for Developing
Countries

Sd/-
Mahesh C. Arora
Director (Finance & Admin.)

Sd/-
Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.09.2014

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RIS
Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

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