



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट **ANNUAL REPORT** 2022-23



RIS

Research and Information System
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली



Shaping the Development Agenda of Global South

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Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

From Director General's Desk

This year was unique for us at RIS. With most sincere efforts on various facets of G20, RIS entered in its 40th year of establishment. India assumed G20 Presidency on 1 December 2022, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, at a time of crisis and chaos with the world facing challenges posed by the after-effects of the pandemic, conflicts and economic uncertainties. The focus of the Indian Presidency remained on “Hope, Healing and Harmony” based on the eternal Indian philosophy “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” with human centric approaches. India has resolved to make the Presidency decisive and action oriented. This means that adverse geo-political situation shall not be allowed to overwhelm the process, rather India would make every effort to work across the North-South as well as East-West divides to arrive at concrete deliverables. With this background, India has emphasised on two points. First, issues of economic development and sustainability would not be overshadowed by geopolitics, given that the G20 is primarily an economic forum of high significance; and second, the G20 should not continue to represent the same structure as observed in most multilateral organisations and must include the ‘Voice of the Global South’. RIS had significantly intensified its involvement with the G20 initiatives since Turkish Presidency in 2015

During the Indian Presidency, the institute has been entrusted with major responsibilities to engage in the work programmes of G20. It became an integral part of the ThinkTwenty (T20) process and has contributed policy briefs and also organised a number of programmes with participation of eminent experts. The Ministry of External Affairs has delegated the task of engaging young minds in the G20 process by organising the G20 Lecture Series across more than 100 universities under the programme ‘University Connect’. At the same time Ministry of Youth Affairs has approached RIS to take forward the programme related to Youth 20 across the country. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare



called upon RIS to be its Knowledge Partner for G20 Agriculture Group. Parallely, RIS was also asked to work for G20 Development Working Group. Thus, RIS became an active partner in the countrywide endeavour for contributing to the success of India's G20 Presidency. These included RIS being actively associated with the prominent Groups of G20, viz. Science20, Civil20, Women20, among others. Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE), advocated by Prime Minister, is a major plank of the work on G20. The agenda of G20 work has been set not only for the year 2022-2023 but way beyond that, expanding its scope to envision a transformative global future for the G20 forum.

For the RIS annual report, a different approach has been adopted. Rather than giving a detailed overview of all the research activities and programmes organised by RIS during the year, the faculty members have attempted to seamlessly incorporate these RIS work programmes into the fabric of their scholarly discourse. Each section delves deeply into the new research methodology, database systems, and research projects undertaken by RIS. Each chapter is prefaced by the scholarly commentary and perspective offered by senior faculty members, adding nuance to the context of our research endeavours.

Beyond the significant involvement in the G20-related responsibilities, the Annual Report underscores RIS' unwavering commitment to strengthening research in various other domains, as eloquently detailed in different chapters. They highlight our contribution to Global Economic Governance and Cooperation, Trade, Investment, and Regional Cooperation, Regional Connectivity and Trade Facilitation, Science, Technology, and Innovation, as well as Traditional Medicine and Women-led Development. Within these chapters, the major themes ranging from Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ASEAN-India partnership to Maritime Economy and Connectivity, IBSA, IORA, Blue Economy, BIMSTEC, RCEP, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), Artificial Intelligence (AI), Critical Minerals, Science Diplomacy, Science, Technology, and Innovation for SDGs, and the Ayush sector among others have been described in details.

A number of important publications were also brought out during this period, including a G20 primer tailored for the student community in multiple Indian languages, viz. Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya and Tamil in addition to English. Additionally, our faculty members actively engaged in various external publications and policy dialogues, further cementing our institution's position as a key contributor to contemporary academic and policy discussions.

We are grateful to faculty colleagues for their valuable contributions for enriching the contents of the RIS annual report in an innovative way which has been brought out with a new perspective with putting across the institute's work programmes with a vibrant narrative, contextualising it with national, bilateral,



regional, sub-regional and multilateral framework of economic affairs. It is hoped that the Report would be found stimulating and insightful by academicians, experts, practitioners, policymakers, business and industry circles, as well as the mass media fraternity for capturing the bandwidth of our research programmes.

We convey our sincere thanks to RIS members of the General Body/ Governing Council and Research Advisory Council for their guidance and support for research programme and administrative activities of the institute. This year has been unique in terms of governance of the institute. The financial management system was scaled up to the level of GB/GC with two-Member committee being appointed to oversee the financial responsibilities, hitherto delivered at internal committees' level. Thanks are always due to the Ministries of External Affairs, Commerce, AYUSH; Departments of Economic Affairs and Science and Technology; and NITI Aayog for their continuous association with the institute's research engagements. We also take this opportunity to thank RIS faculty members and administrative colleagues for their utmost commitment and dedicated efforts for fulfilling the task assigned to the institute at multiple levels.

I am sure in coming years RIS would continue to work relentlessly for taking forward the agenda of Global South for ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth. For this we bank upon the support of our esteemed partner Think Tanks and international agencies from different parts of the world.



Sachin Chaturvedi





Chapter I

G20 Presidency



The G20, comprising major advanced and emerging economies, holds significant sway in shaping global economic policies. Under India's leadership, the focus on sustainable and inclusive growth has been amplified, and key strategies have been deployed to achieve this goal. By investing in renewable energy, promoting sustainable urbanisation, and adopting eco-friendly technologies that can reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change, India can lead the way in fostering a greener and more sustainable world. By strengthening digital inclusion, promoting policies that facilitate the growth of SMEs, such as easier access to finance, simplified regulatory processes, and capacity-building programmes, advocating for open markets, fair trade practices, and reducing trade barriers, India can foster an environment conducive to sustainable economic growth, benefitting both developed and developing nations.

Through its involvement in various initiatives, research programmes, and engagement with other G20-specific working groups and engagement groups, RIS played a pivotal role in promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The organisation has actively interacted with the T20, S20, Y20, and C20 to pool expertise and knowledge from diverse stakeholders. RIS has served as the Knowledge Partner for the G20 Agricultural Working Group, playing a crucial role in shaping policies related to agricultural practices, rural development and food security. As part of the T20 engagement group, RIS has been actively involved in Taskforce 3, focusing on LiFE, Resilience and Values for Wellbeing and Taskforce 6, deliberating on SDGs. RIS endeavours to emphasise values that contribute to overall wellbeing and equitable economic growth. In line with India's growing presence in the space sector, RIS has participated in the Space Economy Leader's Meeting (SELM) during the G20 Presidency. RIS has also been actively engaged with young minds and academia through G20 University Connect Lecture Series, engaging 101 universities across India in fruitful discussions on matters of global significance.

India's G20 Presidency

With unique membership of advanced economies and emerging markets, G20 has been viewed as an important global forum in recent years, especially in the absence of any major breakthrough in multilateral negotiations led by WTO, IMF, WHO, World Bank, among others. Although G20 primarily dealt with financial stability and macro-economic coordination challenges, following the global financial crisis of 2007-2008 in the immediate years of its elevation to the Leaders' Summit level, the G20 agenda has undergone tremendous diversification over time. Greater coverage of developmental issues is observed in recent presidencies. All contemporary developmental challenges like climate change, energy transition, SDGs, financial inclusion, digitalisation, and agriculture, MSMEs, infrastructure financing, etc. have been a part of G20 deliberations at various Ministerial, Working Group and Engagement Group meetings, more prominently since the South Korean Presidency of G20 in 2010.

Over the years, G20 is believed to have witnessed several notable changes in the nature, format and content of its commitments and initiatives. Besides government-to-government deliberations in Ministerial and Working Group meetings, the joint seminars and brainstorming involving the Working Groups and Engagement Groups have become frequent and probably more effective. Very often, various presidencies have responded to short- and medium-term challenges facing the world by launching new Working Groups and Engagement Groups. Currently,

the family of more than 11 Engagement Groups represents diverse stakeholders including the academic community, industry associations, civil society, trade unions, youth and women organisations, among others.

Indian presidency of G20 in 2023 has come at an important point of time as the world consolidates the gains of the post-Covid economic recovery and faces adjustments due to an uncertain geo-political environment. India has chosen the path of '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*' (One Earth, One Family, One Future) as the guiding principle for its presidency. Indian presidency is also equally important from the perspective of consecutive developing country presidencies during 2022-2023. Following India, it would be Brazil and South Africa in 2024 and 2025, respectively. India is trying to push some development ideas that would garner the support of the two successive presidencies. By following an inclusive approach, India has steered debate on key developmental issues such as accelerating SDGs, just transition, digital public infrastructure, digital economy, disaster risk reduction and management, and reforms of international financial institutions, including several other areas. In order to inspire focused discussions and possibly some dedicated commitments by G20, Indian Presidency has introduced a new Working Group (Disaster Risk Reduction and Management) and a new Engagement Group (Start-Up20). In addition, India's efforts towards greater outreach and involving the states and local governments are viewed as innovative formats of people's engagement

in the G20 process. People's participation (*Jan Bhagidari*) in G20 marks a significant contribution to the Indian presidency, especially involving youth and students. Meetings and events hosted at various places across the country have presented India's rich historical and cultural diversity, local cuisine, local products, and flora and fauna.

For a global brainstorming on LiFE and the importance of values and ethics, RIS organised a two-day international conference in Bhopal in January 2023. With more than 60 international experts and around 100 specialists from different parts of the country, this event marked a milestone in India's contribution to T20 especially in deepening awareness about LiFE and facilitating global thinking on the critical role of LiFE as a movement towards climate adaptation.

In the run-up to Indian Presidency, RIS organised several brainstorming sessions to promote debate on important topics of interest to India and developing countries at large. In that connection, RIS dedicated its flagship event, Delhi Process, held in New

Delhi on August 27-28, 2022, to G20 with the theme "Towards Indian G20 Presidency: Exploring New Development Paradigms and Growth Strategies- Partnerships in Times of Transition and Contestations". G20 Sherpa of India and eminent thinkers from different countries deliberated upon global governance, SDGs, new development paradigm, and the issues to be taken up by the Indian presidency. While continuity of actions and commitments over successive presidencies is critical to the success of G20, synergy between G20 and other groupings such as G7 and BRICS is important too. In that spirit, RIS in collaboration with the Embassy of Germany in New Delhi organised a hybrid event on "New Horizons of International Cooperation: Exploring Synergies between G7 and G20" on 7 June 2022. Besides representation of government officials from both sides, the panel discussed the possible areas of cooperation among the G7 and G20 countries. It emerged quite vocally that G7 and G20 can work together for impactful outcomes of negotiations on major issues such as climate change, SDGs, digital economy, etc.





Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for India G20 Presidency

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India assumed G20 Presidency on 1 December 2022 from Indonesia, in the “Amritkaal”, the 25-year period beginning from the 75th anniversary of its independence on 15 August 2022, leading up to the centenary of its independence. Agriculture Working Group, under the Sherpa Track which was created during the French Presidency in 2011, has since become an important forum to enhance cooperation among the G20 members on agriculture-related issues critical for achieving the UN 2030 Agenda, especially the goal of zero hunger (SDG 2). The Working Group also facilitates information exchange and cooperation on a range of global issues such as food security, nutrition, anti-microbial resistance, food waste and loss, sustainability, and resilient and inclusive food value chains.

RIS was appointed as a Knowledge Partner by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the G20 Agriculture Working Group (AWG) during the G20 India Presidency 2023. It accordingly functions as an Advisory Body to the Department for a period of two years since 1 August 2022.

Even prior to it, acting proactively, RIS organised a round table conference on July 16, 2022 for identifying the priority areas for G20 AWG. In this conference, besides the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, experts and representatives from MEA, NITI Aayog, ICAR, IIMs, private sector, and international organisations participated.

RIS undertook extensive research on agriculture, including allied sectors, and contributed in shaping various documents like the Issue Note, Concept Notes for the India Presidency; and was



also involved in providing inputs for the AWG of the Indonesia Presidency 2022. The Issue note finalised for G20 AWG has four priority areas as given in the Box 1.

RIS also provided inputs towards the draft for the Agriculture Ministers' Communiqué and on other aspects like Food Security and Nutrition, Millet Initiative, and Agricultural Market Information System, towards G20 collaborations.

RIS also assisted the Department in expanding its team through the recruitment of senior consultant, consultants and young professionals.

The Department planned four Agriculture Deputies Meetings (ADMs) leading to the Agriculture Ministers' Meeting under G20 AWG during India Presidency, 2023. RIS deputed its agriculture team to these meetings to provide inputs to the Department whenever required. During the financial year 2022-23, the first ADM was held from 13 to

Box 1: Priority Areas of G20 Agriculture Working Group during India Presidency 2023:

- Food Security and Nutrition
- Sustainable Agriculture with Climate Smart Approach
- Inclusive Agri Value Chains and Food Systems
- Digitalisation for Agricultural Transformation

15 February, 2023 at Indore and the second from 29 to 31 March, 2023 at Chandigarh.

During the 1 ADM at Indore, a side event titled, 'Global Forum on Climate Smart Agriculture for Food Security' was organised by RIS on 13 February, 2023, during the three-day ADM. The side event



Distinguished panelist at G20 Presidency of India: Agriculture and Food Sustainability





Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, Director General, RIS addressing the G20 delegates at the Global Forum on Climate Smart Agriculture for Food Security.

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highlighted the gravity of the challenge of climate change and deliberations were held on various pathways leading to Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). Professor Sachin Chaturvedi, DG, RIS, collated its proceedings crystallising the policy prescriptions as realigning incentives, especially for Global South, the need for global governance for CSA, developing a macro perspective for

data use and dashboards, technology-based forecasts, linking policies for promoting innovations, adopting technologies and supporting MSMEs led innovation ecosystem. RIS supported the Department for smooth conduct of the meeting including inputs for presentation on reports of side events and continued to contribute to the partnership on all critical aspects.



Lifestyles for Environment: LiFE

Indian Presidency of the G20 has prioritised LiFE as a key agenda to motivate G20 countries to come up with intentions and policy directions on sustainable consumption and production with higher ambition and inspiration for shifts at the level of individual and society. Through 'LiFE' India aims at high ambition on climate action and emphasises on a new development paradigm to promote conservation over extraction which is widely practiced as part of existing economic models. This also necessitates going beyond income-based measures of economic progress, i.e. Gross Domestic Product or GDP.

In the last several years, RIS has been deeply engaged in research and policy dialogues towards meaningful implementation of the SDGs from a developing country perspective. Faced with evolving realities of poly-crisis and crisis in multilateralism on the one hand, and acknowledging India's own success in development transformations and bold steps towards sustainable transitions on the other, RIS has been playing an instrumental role in furthering a futuristic narrative of sustainable development through conceptualising a new development paradigm. RIS took significant steps in the direction of evidence-based

research on 'LiFE' as a new development paradigm, thereby sufficiently highlighting it as a G20 priority. This is evident from the fact that RIS organised its annual flagship conference Delhi Dialogue VI on the theme "Exploring New Development Paradigms and Growth Strategies: Partnerships in Times of Transition and Contestations" – Towards India's G20 Presidency on 27-28 August 2022 in New Delhi.

RIS initiated a unique Task Force 3 – on *LiFE, Resilience and Values for Wellbeing* comprising twenty-three academicians, scholars and practitioners from across the globe having expertise in diverse issues ranging from economics, philosophy, urban planning, sustainability and development studies, international relations, and public health as co-chairs of the Taskforce.

The members of the Taskforce are engaged in multiple brainstorming sessions to collectively contribute to India's Think 20 process and have consented to contribute original articles for a new volume titled *LiFE, Values and Wellbeing: Towards a New Development Paradigm* to be published by Springer. RIS engagement in this direction reached its peak as it organised a mega international conference on 16-17 January 2023 on "Global Governance with LiFE, Values and



Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of MOHUA, Chairing the Interactive Session.

Wellbeing Fostering Cooperation in Framework, Finance and Technology” in collaboration with T20, Urban 20 (U20), Government of Madhya Pradesh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis (AIGGPA), Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission, United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Global Development Centre (GDC) at RIS, GIZ India, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) in Bhopal, resulting in the much acclaimed ‘Bhopal Declaration’. It places the priorities of sustainable and inclusive development, from the perspective of Global South at the forefront, with emphasis on the need for a new development paradigm, the need for wellbeing measurement beyond GDP, and advocating for the inclusion of African Union as the 21st member of the G20.

Apart from the Think 20, RIS is also engaged as a knowledge partner for the Civil 20 engagement group of G20 India. RIS delegation was present at the C20 Indonesia summit in October 2022 and supported the G20 Secretariat in India through resources and information on the C20 process; and subsequently supported the Indian C20 secretariat. The RIS team has also participated in several consultations and strategy meetings of the C20 India. RIS is actively contributing to three separate working groups of C20 India, viz. the LiFE working group, and the C20 working group for integrated holistic health and the C20 working group on SEWA.

Bhopal Declaration

The Bhopal Declaration came out with the vital recommendations on:

- LiFE and Value-based Development Paradigm
- Accelerating SDGs
- Trade, Investment and Global Value Chains
- One Health
- Children-Our Future
- Financing Resilient Infrastructure
- Women-Led Development
- Wellbeing Measurement
- Inclusive G20
- Global South
- AU Membership
- Bioethics

As part of this engagement, RIS jointly with Maharshi Karve Stree Shikshan Sanstha, Pune; YOJAK, Center for Research and Strategic Planning for Sustainable Development, Pune; Rambhau Mhalagi Prabodhini, Mumbai; Vivekananda Kendra Kanyakumari; and Sewa International organised a day-long conference on “G20 Presidency of Bharat: Bharatiya Developmental Approach and Role of Civil Society Organisations” on 14 November 2022 to discuss the issues before the Civil 20 (C20), as part of the preparations for India’s G20 Presidency.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan delivering the inaugural address.



Space 2.0: Space Economy in the New Space Era

The Space Economy Leader's Meeting (SELM) is among the newest engagement groups in the G20 architecture established during the G20 presidency of Saudi Arabia in 2020. The G20 held its first two SELM meetings under Saudi Arabia's G20 presidency (2020) and Italy's G20 presidency (2021) virtually owing to the economic and travel lockdowns resulting from the COVID-19 global pandemic. The 2022 SELM held under Indonesia's G20 presidency became the first SELM to be held physically. India, one of the world's foremost space-capable countries, organised the SELM 2023 under its G20 presidency, leveraged this first-of-its-kind opportunity to the fullest, and set an extremely pertinent agenda. RIS actively participated in the SELM agenda-setting

through a unique collaboration between RIS and the Department of Space (DoS).

Through its Science Diplomacy Programme, RIS collaborates as the Knowledge Partner with the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (INSPACe). Established in 2020, INSPACe is an autonomous body under the DoS that acts as India's regulator and promoter for commercial non-governmental entities operating in the space sector. The agency, a creation of India's 2020 space reforms, is mandated to enable the private sector to help grow India's share in the global space economy. RIS, sponsored by INSPACe, is conducting a novel strategy research study titled *Strategy for Expanding India's Space Economy Footprint Globally*. The study is a primer for INSPACe to help Indian companies gain



access to the global space market and become internationally competitive. RIS collaborated with INSPACE to leverage India's presidency of SELM 2023 and assisted in agenda-setting.

As part of this project, RIS participated actively in the two SELM meetings – the Precursor Event held in Shillong (April 17-18, 2023) and the SELM Event held in Bengaluru (July 6-7, 2023). While the Precursor Event saw the participation of Ambassadors of G20 member states and G20-2023 guest countries, the main event had the participation of Heads of Space of G20 Member states. The rationale behind the Shillong event was to educate the non-space sector stakeholders on their role in the growing phenomena known globally as Space 2.0 or New Space. The Main Event saw the participation of space agencies and nearly 50 space industries from G20 members and G20 2023 guest countries. The 2023 SELM, held for the first time physically in a major space-faring country, allowed India to demonstrate its commitment to the national space reforms and expose some of its space companies to the rapidly changing global space economy landscape.

India's G20 presidency set the SELM 2023's agenda within the ambits of the theme 'Towards a New Space Era: Economy, Responsibility, Alliance.' identified by the DoS, primarily with its constituent institutions, like ISRO and New Space India Limited (NSIL). The theme resonated with a new global phenomenon increasing private sector participation worldwide in myriad space activities. This phenomenon is now known as Space 2.0 or New Space.

The first aspect of the 2023 SELM theme highlighted that the global space economy is increasingly becoming a crucial dimension of the world. To this end, the SELM 2023 meeting facilitated deliberations on strengthening collaborations among G20 member states and

formulating conducive international space policies.

With a growing activity footprint in outer space, especially orbit and cislunar space, space agencies and commercial space entities must carry out space activities responsibly. The second aspect of the 2023 SELM theme focused on 'responsibilities', which range from sustainable manufacturing of space systems, use of clean launch vehicle and spacecraft propulsion systems, ensuring safe and decongested orbits with mitigatory measures to reduce orbital space debris. The Indian 2023 SELM presidency recalled the 2021 SELM agenda that highlighted the need to address space debris' growing menace and ensure space human spaceflight activities in certain orbits and for global good.

The third and last aspect of the theme, alliance, highlights the necessity for space agencies to partner with the space industry and academia to address challenges in ensuring the long-term sustainability of outer space. To this end, the focus on alliance in the theme encourages greater international cooperation and capacity building in support of space-aspiring nations, especially those in the Global South.

The Science Diplomacy Programme at RIS has contributed to deliberations between the Indian private space sector to increase its role in the global space economy. RIS has organised webinars and has extended its knowledge partnership to industry-sponsored events. RIS has published discussion papers on "Potential Role for Academia-Industry Interface for Space Economy: Emerging Policy Options for India", and a few such national and international policy papers are to follow in the coming months. RIS has many takeaways from the SELM 2023 experience. RIS will employ these experiences during the G20 2024 presidency under Brazil.



Youth 20: Facilitating Global Future

Y20 is one of the important G20 engagement groups. Since its inception in 2012, it has been an effective platform for youth to engage with the G20 and contribute to global consensus building on issues confronting humanity. Typically, the Y20 process involves a few youth consultations, a couple of pre-summit meetings and one final summit where Y20 leaders produce a communique for G20 leaders. However, India has added a new dimension to the Y20 process. Recognising the fact that Indian youth has been delivering innovative solutions for several problems, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS) has introduced a new initiative, the Y20 brainstorming workshops, to channel the energy and innovative ideas of the young achievers to address global concerns. The brainstorming workshops have been conceptualised with the twin objectives of collating policy recommendations for the Y20 communique and facilitating dialogue between young achievers and local policy planners at the city level.

RIS has partnered with MoYAS to conduct Y20 brainstorming workshops in twenty-five Indian cities. The process commenced in January 2023 with the first brainstorming workshop in Bhopal and since then all workshops have been successfully organised in different Indian cities. Young entrepreneurs, professionals, scholars, successful businessmen, doctors, peacebuilders, social activists and politicians have enthusiastically participated in these brainstorming workshops and shared their views on five thematic areas of Y20 India. Workshops on “Future of Work: Industry 4.0, Innovation and 21st Century Skills” witnessed intense discussion on promoting innovations and building future-ready workforce. Highlighting the immense potential of Industry 4.0, young entrepreneurs suggested policy measures such as reducing the compliance burden for start-ups, establishing open innovation centres, formulating regulations for Artificial Intelligence (AI), adopting a cluster-based approach for incubation



centres and prompting STEM education, learnability & lifelong learning to leverage the benefits of emerging technologies. The workshops pertaining to 'Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction' witnessed deliberations on the transition to sustainable living, mitigating disaster risk reduction and accelerating the rise of green energy. The participants pointed out that given the committed emission, climate change is irreversible and urged G20 leaders to adopt a climate-smart approach to mitigate the challenges emanating from rising global temperatures.

Sessions on 'Health, Wellbeing and Sports' witnessed enthusiastic participation of young doctors and innovators to discuss the ways for improving digital health infrastructure, improving access

to health financing, and strategy for the prevention of substance abuse and mental health. Apart from other policy suggestions, participants emphasised the importance of bridging the divide between curative and preventive healthcare segments to ensure the overall wellbeing of people. Discussion on 'Share Future: Youth in Democracy and Governance' revolved around promoting youth participation in politics & governance and initialisation of leadership training. Robust electoral reforms, state funding for contesting elections, the introduction of leadership development courses along with rejuvenating community leadership emerged as major policy suggestions for promoting youth in participation democracy and governance.

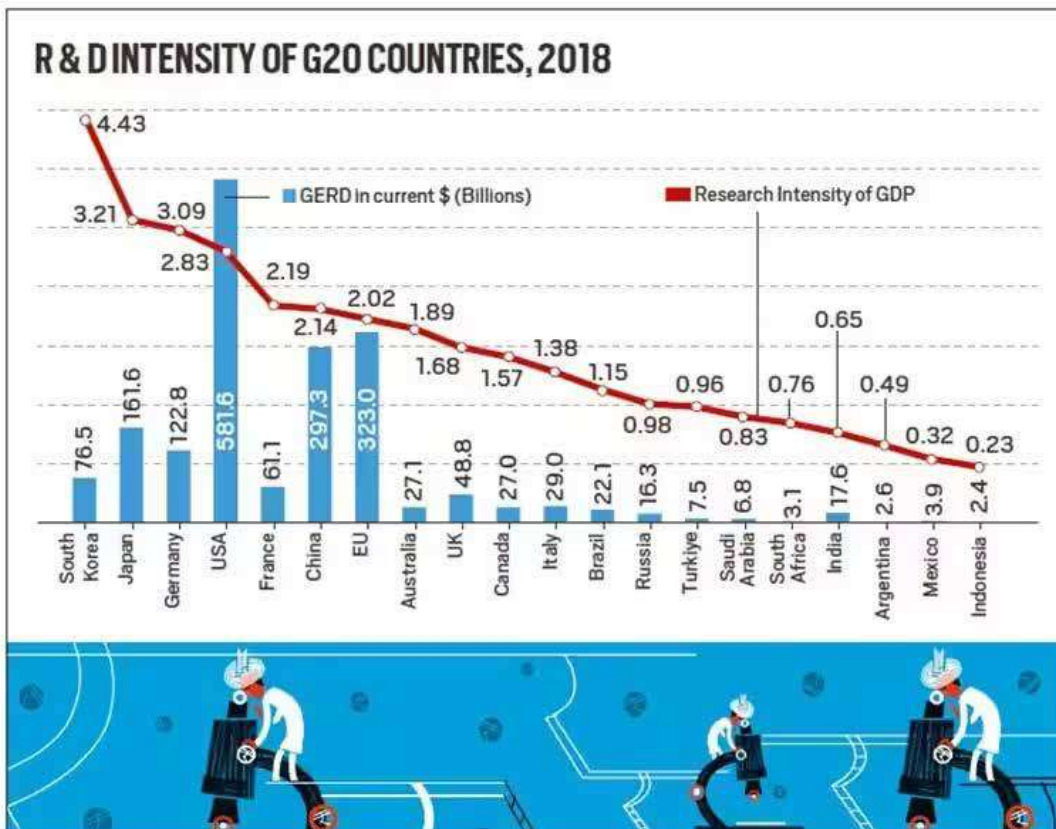


Science 20

The Science20 (S20) Engagement Group, comprising the national science academies of the G20 countries was established in 2017 during Germany’s Presidency. India, along with Indonesia and Brazil, forms the Troika members during India’s G20 Presidency. The role of S20 in furthering the agenda of G20 is crucial. Science plays a key role in development and requires the cooperation of member nations so that experiences and breakthroughs in science and technology can be shared with each other. S20 is a platform to achieve this goal. The primary objective of the S20 engagement group is to offer science-based advice and recommendations emanating from the National Science

Academies, to policymakers, ensuring that decisions are made based on scientific consensus. It presents policymakers with consensus-based science-driven recommendations formulated through discussions with international experts.

The main theme proposed by India for S20 for 2023 was “Disruptive Science for Innovative and Sustainable Development”. RIS participated in the Inception meeting in Puducherry in January 2023 which discussed and endorsed the Indian proposals. Within this broad theme, the deliberations were planned in different parts of the country (Agartala, Lakshadweep and Bhopal) with a focus on three sets of issues: Universal Holistic Health, Clean Energy for a Greener Future,



and Connecting Science to Society and Culture. The consultations also included a Summit meeting in Coimbatore. The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was designated as the Secretariat for S20, while Indian National Science Academy (INSA) was designated the knowledge partner of S20.

Clean Energy for a Greener Future:

There is a pressing necessity to pivot towards technologies which promote a smooth transition to greener energy sources. Such a transformation requires international cooperation and mutually beneficial sharing of technology and financial resources. The G20 nations which historically have greater responsibility for greenhouse gas cumulative emissions, must play a lead role in this battle. A renewed attempt at catalysing breakthroughs in renewable energy technologies within G20 nations' energy portfolios, including nuclear energy, will be critical for achieving global net-greenhouse gas emissions targets.

Universal Holistic Health: In the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis, the management of health systems and ensuring universal access to health is an international imperative. Preventive healthcare is emerging as a focus for health systems globally. India proposes to integrate these concerns with food security, sustainable agricultural practices, holistic medicine, and environment protection. Historical practices and traditional systems

of medicine with scientific support can make a significant contribution. The world as a single health ecosystem and the concept of One Health represents useful approaches in healthcare. There are major gaps and inequalities between the Global North and the Global South. Data-driven processes, augmented by artificial intelligence technologies, could be instrumental in developing adaptable, sustainable and holistic health systems. This would improve global preparedness, participation, and collaboration between national health systems, to meet the challenges of global health threats.

Connecting Science to Society and Culture:

There is a need to bring in science within cultural dialogue. Citizens must be involved and engaged with science. Bringing together science and society could avoid the risks of misinformation. This can be achieved through dialogue between the science community and other stakeholders on areas related to science communication, citizen science and culture and science.

In addition, the G20 also has a Research and Innovation Initiative Gathering (RIIG) comprising the Research Ministries of the G20, and several other groups that consider science-related subjects, such as Health, Energy, Climate Change, Digital Technology, Space Economy, etc. All these inputs through the Sherpa track feed into the Leaders Meeting.



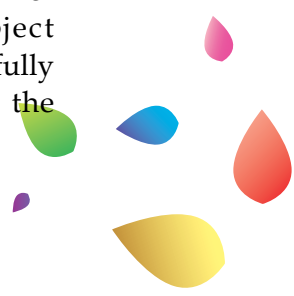


Dr P. K. Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister (extreme right) with the other dignitaries during the lighting of the lamp ceremony.

G20 University Connect

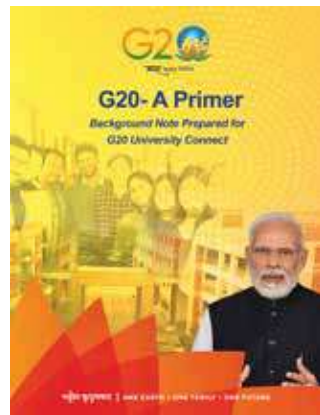
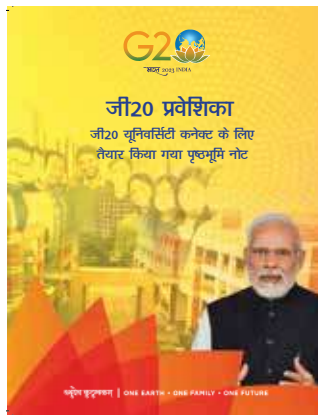
The Indian G20 Presidency aspires to build solidarity that can heal the fragmented world and progress toward culminating 'One Earth, One Family and One Future'. Harnessing the mantra of 'Jan Bhagidari', the G20 University Connect Programme is a flagship initiative by the G20 Indian Presidency. This allows for the creation of future capacities within the nation for active engagement in multilateral processes like the G20. This also showcases the rapid and inclusive developmental process

the nation is undergoing, with students being the ambassadors of our country. Formerly, the initiative proposed to organise 75 lectures by former bureaucrats, distinguished professors and experts in 75 universities spread across different states and union territories of India. RIS is in the process of completing 101 lectures with its prodigious intellectual resources and network of experts, including former diplomats, academics, and subject experts. The programme has successfully maintained the academic nature of the





Hon'ble External Affairs Minister of India with students.



deliberations and is planned to finish this lecture series in October 2023.

Distinctive Experiment

The objective is to create an inclusive process that allows the young minds of our nation to be active stakeholders in the G20 process. Lectures planned at different universities are also often succeeded by successfully coordinated pre-activities ranging from debates, essay & quiz competitions, mock G20

G20 A-Primer: Regional Languages





Distinguished participants at a Valedictory Session.

meetings, model UN conferences, etc. Such activities play an important role in not only creating interest among students but also stimulating and sensitising them about the nature of international summit proceedings and contemporary global affairs. The unique part of the lecture series lies in the elaborate interactive sessions between the students and experts succeeding the lecture. The experts chosen to deliver these lectures are often bureaucrats and professors who at the behest of their varied experiences share rich details with the students that serve as solid foundations for enhancing their practical knowledge. Some lectures are also organised on various contemporary themes drawing from their current

importance and sometimes are based on the academic focus and geographical location of the universities and institutes.

Awareness about Contemporary Geo-Political Issues

Today's youth is growing up in an increasingly interconnected world, where it is necessary to be aware of the geopolitical developments of the world which might have profound effects on the planet. Major global events, including conflicts, pandemics, and environmental disasters, often attract significant media coverage. The platform provided the students to also actively engage with



distinguished academicians and bureaucrats, who are experts of such fields and envisage the contemporary global order. These vivid interactions have been immensely helpful in fostering an atmosphere of critical thinking as well as shaping the students' views on global priority issues. This has led to the culmination of an atmosphere that greatly benefits the overall learning experience of university students.

Creating Future Leaders

It is of immense importance that the future leaders of the nation be abreast of contemporary global challenges like energy security, climate change, geopolitical conflicts, etc. and build their unique understanding of such matters. This initiative also complements the ensuing changes in the higher education sector which will help foster a visionary future and prepare dynamic leaders for tomorrow. This will greatly aid in upholding the decisive, ambitious, action-oriented and reform-driven agenda of the Indian leadership. This series has aimed to foster and inspire young individuals from all backgrounds to engage in leadership possibilities. The lecture also contributed to



mentorship programmes and the exposure to strong role models continues to have a substantial influence on young persons. Mentors play a crucial role in providing guidance, inspiration, and the sharing of important experiences that contribute to the development of aspiring leaders on their road towards leadership. By means of various initiatives implemented at the university or institute level, young individuals are actively encouraged to cultivate a global perspective, actively participate, and foster comprehension of global matters. Cultivating empathy towards diverse cultures can contribute to the development of leaders



who possess a transcendent mindset and are dedicated to positive transformations on a global level. This initiative offers opportunities for young individuals to participate in public speaking and debate, enabling them to effectively express their thoughts, develop critical thinking skills, and enhance their self-assurance. The lectures held at various institutions also saw active student involvement in pre-event activities, including model G20

debates, poster creation, essay contests, and quiz competitions. The aforementioned events generated significant attention among the students, who demonstrated their passion in exhibiting their talents and abilities. Engaging in such activities not only affords students the opportunity to transcend conventional academic discourse, but also plays a crucial role in cultivating resilient leaders for the future.





Global Economic Governance and Cooperation

The triple and concurrent challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, geopolitical conflicts and tensions, and biodiversity loss have imposed severe stresses on the machinery of global economic management and cooperation. These have further aggravated the challenges of inequality and ensuring inclusivity faced by developing countries within the existing global economic ecosystem, the drying up of finance and commitment to the SDGs, and gaps in technology and capacity between developed and developing countries. RIS sought to highlight these challenges and the possible responses through its various activities and programmes, including research papers and publications, discussions, and outreach programmes. RIS collaborates with several institutions to foster cooperation on global governance, values, and wellbeing. The ITEC programme helps RIS provide capacity-building courses, internships, and specialised training for diplomats.

Apart from other major activities related to different aspects of the work programmes on this pillar, Global Development Centre at RIS also undertook several initiatives to further strengthen South-South and Triangular cooperation and partnerships for sharing India's experience in various domains such as digital public infrastructure and governance support, sustainable agriculture, digital health, maternal and child health, traditional medicine, finance, etc. RIS-GDC continued to highlight the concerns of the global South in various global discussions and multilateral forums on development cooperation, bilateral engagements, and with diverse Indian stakeholder institutions.



The present times are a testament to the significant imbalances between developed and developing nations. The divergences in wealth and resources have consequences that have an impact on the well-being and prospects of the nation. Economic disparities between these stakeholders have also ensured that the developed nations have access to global markets and advanced industrial capacities.

The pandemic has further accentuated the divergence between these two worlds. With high poverty levels and a large proportion of the population engaged in informal means of employment, lockdown measures and restrictions severely impacted the vulnerable population. Shrinking fiscal space coupled with a growing debt service burden has widened SDG financing gaps across countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

There also exists a large technological divide between them which causes impediments for the developing nations to match the potential of the developed countries and compete on a global scale. The disparities exist in the form of access and adoption of advanced technologies and the developing world faces challenges in terms of digital infrastructure such as limited internet access, slower connection speeds, etc. Quality education and the necessary technical skills also feature prominently in the context of technological advancements. The digital divide which reflects the lacuna in internet literacy and digital literacy varies to a great extent between these two stakeholders. With generous funding, established research institutions and universities are well-aided

in fostering technological innovation, whereas developing nations remain constrained in the financial resources required for technological breakthroughs.

There are differences between developed nations and developing nations in terms of their engagement with fair trade principles and practices. Developed countries with their well-established trade networks, distribution channels, fewer trade barriers and well-planned logistics enjoy stronger market access, greater influence in global trade and facilitation of trade diversification. Developing nations often remain constrained in accessing developed markets and have limited bargaining power, face tariff and non-tariff barriers and face stricter regulations. Besides, contemporary challenges such as climate change also disproportionately affect developing nations.

The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of the impacts despite contributing less to greenhouse gas emissions than the developed nations. This makes it imperative to invoke the paradigm of climate injustice as much fewer resources and capacities are at the disposal of the developing nations to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change. With limited access to climate finance and technology transfer, they lack the resources to invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, technology, and practices. These difficult years further highlighted the disparities in resources and development capabilities between them, thus, exacerbating global inequities.

In addition to risks such as climate change, conflicts and disturbances around the world are also challenging the current geopolitical landscape. Emerging and



rising powers are gradually gaining influence challenging the hegemony of traditional global powers. Regional conflicts and power struggles have also had their fair share of impact on the geopolitical landscape. The ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and in the Middle East, tensions in the South China Sea, and territorial disputes have the potential to escalate into broader geopolitical disturbances.

Such trends challenge the existing international order and create barriers to the ideals of global cooperation. RIS remains abreast of such contemporary developments in the global sphere and has been proactive in evolving a space for effective deliberations to address such issues. RIS organised a panel discussion on “Peace and Development” with leading Indian think tanks and eminent universities during the visit of H. E. Ms Elizabeth Mary Spehar, Assistant Secretary-General for Peace Building Support, Department

of Political and Peace Building Affairs (DPPA), United Nations. This discussion emphasised the importance of SDGs as the blueprint of a common vision of society and underscored its correlation *with* peace and development. Linkages were drawn between peace and development and the significance of this nexus to confront current global challenges. The potential for South-South and triangular cooperation in support of peace and development was also stressed in the discussions.

Given such global turbulences, it is pertinent to point out that global economic governance plays a vital role in navigating the trajectory of the world economy. It is a key instrument in promoting constructive dialogue among nations to embark on the objectives of battling economic crises and promoting inclusive growth. It is their efficacy that determines decision-making remains transparent, and accountable while reflecting the interests of diverse



H. E. Ms Elizabeth Mary Spehar, Assistant Secretary General for Peace Building Support, DPPA addressing the distinguished participants of the Panel Discussion.

stakeholders. The major components of global economic governance pivot around providing financial assistance, infrastructure development, resolving trade disputes, trade liberalisation, policy coordination, etc. For instance, the World Bank has made significant contributions in terms of finance development projects in various sectors, including roads, health, agriculture, etc. to African nations. Rules, institutions, and policies play a decisive role in facilitating cooperation and coordination among various stakeholders enabling them to address shared economic challenges. However, the world, at present is grappling with a series of intricate challenges urging the need to revisit the modalities of global governance.

In this context The South-South Cooperation (SSC) is assuming far greater importance than ever before as the Global South is seriously affected by a multitude of global crises. As mentioned the unprecedented havoc caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating threats of climate change, geopolitical tensions, disruptions of global supply chains, inflation, particularly rising prices of food and fuels, etc. are serious challenges to the entire global community. The economies of the Southern countries are more affected by these challenges. All the southern developing countries are, therefore, looking for affordable and sustainable solutions to these unprecedented challenges as the philosophy of SSC is based on collective action and solidarity among allies. India as a member of the developing country fraternity is poised to re-synergise its partnership with the Global South to navigate a fragmented world order, amplify the voice of the South and also cooperate to develop capacities

in fellow developing countries by sharing simple, scalable and sustainable solutions that can transform respective economies and societies. The emphasis on SDGs will be a clear pointer to such a realisation.

To continue the prods of deliberations on SSC, RIS hosted an ITEC course on *Development Partnerships: Learning South-South Cooperation*. The course on development cooperation is intended to familiarise the participants with the broader concept of SSC particularly its Development Compact in the context of current global challenges, and specific challenges faced by Southern countries and recent in trends in development cooperation. The programme oriented the participants towards an integrated and multi-dimensional understanding of South-South Cooperation (SSC), exposing them to its diversity and plurality. The programme focused on the theoretical framework, global architecture and deliberated upon the pressing challenges faced to usher in inclusive development. The course also covered efforts and challenges towards regional cooperation and an assessment framework for SSC. Besides in-house faculty, RIS invited eminent experts to give a comprehensive perspective on these issues for the benefit of participants. The report entitled “Global South and Perspectives on Development Partnerships” prepared by the participants was also brought out.

Revitalising global partnerships for sustainable development requires strong commitment, cooperation and partnership between governments, the private sector and civil society. Towards this, RIS-GDC has spearheaded the efforts of bringing all stakeholders together to deliberate on South-South Cooperation (SSC),

instruments of Triangular Cooperation (TrC) for a better understanding of the global development architecture.

Similarly, a workshop was conducted on the Direct Benefit Transfer System, a major reform initiative of the Government of India to reengineer the existing delivery processes, ensuring better and timely delivery of benefits seeding through the biometric system (Aadhaar), of accurately targeted beneficiaries, as well as in-kind transfers from Government to individual beneficiaries. The magnitude of the programme, the wide range of safeguards taken by the government for guaranteed 100 per cent transfer of intended funds to the section concerned, was explained to intended representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Malawi and Reserve Bank of Malawi.

RIS conducts the Delhi Process of conferences to bring together the academic community, policymakers, practitioners,

civil society and other stakeholders including various international development cooperation agencies. In the Delhi Process VI, the New Development Paradigm and Principles of Cooperation were highlighted along the key themes of the New Development Paradigm, Global Development Initiatives and Scope for Partnership and Cooperation, Going beyond Modalities of SSC, NSC and TrC, Development Banks and Resource Mobilisation. Deliberations towards Global Governance and Agenda 2030 included the need for recalibration towards SDGs 2.0. Further, strengthening of national statistical systems, revamping census data and inclusion of extensive social dimensions parameters were emphasised by eminent participants during the discourse.

To take forward the new frameworks, several international agencies have initiated forums to discuss and share



Mr Amitabh Kant, India's G20 Sherpa delivering the Inaugural Address during Delhi Process-VI.





Professor Ajay Kumar Sood, Principal Scientific Adviser to the Govt. of India with other dignitaries at the workshop.

experiences and best practices towards addressing shared problems. In this regard, GDC participated at the 2nd Africa High-Level Forum on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development in Kampala and to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices and transfer of frugal technological innovations relevant for catalysing the attainment of the UN Agenda 2030 among developing countries. Given the similarity of development dynamics in India and Africa, GDC also participated in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) -UN DESA Workshop on Voluntary National Reviews for Agenda 2030 and 2063 (Africa) at Durban and highlighted tested, scalable development solutions with potential for fostering inclusive sustainable development. Together with APRM-UN DESA, it was analysed that innovative mechanisms are required for delivering sustainable development projects in Africa and other developing countries. The major enabler for achieving any progress in these sectors would require intensive transfer of capabilities-financial and technical,

sharing of developmental experiences and knowledge.

During the period, GDC undertook the inter-governmental engagements of RIS, collaborations with developing countries in multilateral negotiations. The efforts undertaken towards global partnerships, have led countries to better coordinate, and seek support in strengthening their capacity as a response towards the dynamic development cooperation. While considering sustainability, the act of undertaking the programmes has been able to trigger initial stimuli for change and reform, which can be followed up independently by the participating countries thus accentuating the demand-driven aspect of SSC as well.

Knowledge sharing can make a valuable contribution to enhancing national and local capacities to generate joint knowledge solutions, especially in the health sector. The recent pandemic has imposed a myriad of challenges to all nations emphasising the need for a paradigm shift from vertical to horizontal development cooperation.

This no longer needs further proof but a call to action. In line with this, GDC has been actively advocating the necessity of South-South Cooperation through India's experience of the COVID-19 Vaccine Intelligence Network (Co-WIN) platform. The intent was to support the creation of digital public goods, knowledge transfer, collaborative and coordinated interventions, and inspire partnerships to pool resources, leverage platforms and explore opportunities for sustainable solutions to improve health outcomes.

Several workshops, webinars, bilateral sessions were undertaken in the health sector with multiple countries in different international forums like Paris Peace Forum, Dubai Expo 2020 etc. In the course of such interactions, recognising the strong interest evinced by officials from the Ministries of Health of Zambia and Uganda, in-depth bilateral sessions were organised in collaboration with the National Health Authority (NHA), Government of India. In their comprehensive presentations followed by a demo, NHA officials explained to these countries about how India has

successfully extended its vaccination coverage to billions of Indians through its Co-WIN platform. They offered technical assistance for installing and advancing the digital vaccination architecture in these countries through appropriate modules to ascertain their specific interest and determine the next steps forward.

A workshop in collaboration with NHA was also conducted in Ethiopia, based on the intent of the Ministry of Health, Ethiopia to collaborate with India in understanding the data generation processes which will aid in developing evidence-based policy formulation, bolster pandemic response and implementation. A detailed presentation was made on the Co-WIN, Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, health assurance scheme- Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Awas Yojna (PMJAY), especially the real-time dashboard set up by PMJAY which helps track and administer the scheme. Currently, Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) scheme and electronic-Community Health Information System (e-CHIS) are being administered by the Government of Ethiopia. It was emphasised by the



Participants at the India-Malawi Interactive session.



NHA officials that instead of manual processing of the claims, the MoH, Ethiopia may set up a technology platform for claim processing in order to efficiently administer such a large-scale insurance scheme. The Government of India has initiated repurposing Co-WIN to serve as a technology platform for universal immunization, organ donation, blood donation and as a light-HMIS (Health Management Information System) for small clinics and doctors. Further, Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission is creating a robust building block under the 'Digital India' program and creating opportunities for seamless implementation of the ABDM.

As part of the STI policies, strengthening digital capacity building and bridging the digital divide in its target geographies has remained one of the core areas of intervention of GDC. As the COVID-19 impacted the pace of several industries cresting new waves consistently, India emerged as a leader in the digital payments landscape. Fintech industry prospered and the move towards

a cashless economy sparked payments infrastructure and enabled innovations. Towards this, GDC in collaboration with International Payments Limited hosted multiple workshops, exposure visits and undertook bilateral sessions, B2B and technical discussions etc. with several countries from Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Mozambique, Seychelles, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Gambia, Gabon, etc.). The aim was to strengthen digital capacity building and bridging the digital divide, economic recovery and growth through digital means. Catalytic solutions like Unified Payment Interface (UPI), RuPay debit card, Aadhaar Enabled Payment System etc. were shared with these countries for the accelerated economic development of these nations. All participating countries underscored the potential for greater exchange of ideas and keenness to learn from India, especially in view of its enormous success in digital transformation.



Distinguished participants at the workshop on DBT system.

Major Programmes

- RIS in collaboration with the Embassy of Germany organised a hybrid event on 'New Horizons of International Cooperation: Exploring Synergies between G7 and G20', June 7, 2022.
- GDC India-Uganda Bilateral Session between the National Health Authority (NHA), Government of India and MoH Uganda, on Co-WIN Vaccination Platform, June 28, 2022.
- RIS hosted 37 MEA interns on 6 July 2022.
- Delhi Process on "Towards Indian G20 Presidency: Exploring New Development Paradigms and Growth Strategies Partnerships in Times of Transition and Contestations", August 27-28, 2022.
- An India-Malawi interactive session on digital payment solutions was organised by Global Development Centre (GDC) at RIS; September 28, 2022
- RIS in collaboration with Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) organised a two-day capacity-building programme in the areas of agricultural trade and policy analysis, Chandigarh, India; September 29-30, 2022.
- Panel discussion on 'Peace and Development' with leading Indian think-tanks and eminent universities. New Delhi; October 6, 2022.
- A One Day conference titled "G20 Presidency of Bharat: Bharatiya Developmental Approach and Role of Civil Society Organisations" was jointly organised by RIS and Maharshi Karve Stree Shikshan Sanstha, Pune; YOJAK, Center for Research and Strategic Planning for Sustainable Development, Pune; Rambhau Mhalagi Prabodhini, Mumbai; Vivekananda Kendra Kanyakumari; and Sewa International organised on 14 November 2022.
- An interactive meeting on G20 priorities of India was hosted by Global Development Centre at RIS on 29 November 2022.
- G20 University Connect curtain raiser event was organised in hybrid mode in collaboration with MEA on 1 December, 2022 New Delhi.
- RIS in collaboration with T20 and Indian Economic Association organised a special session on G20 on the theme "G20 India Presidency and Global Economic order" at the 105 Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association, CMS Business School, JAIN University, Bengaluru; December 27, 2022.
- ITEC programme on 'Learning South-South Cooperation', January 12-23, 2023

- T20 programme on 'Global Governance with LiFE, Values and Wellbeing : *Fostering Cooperation in Framework, Finance and Technology*'. Kushabhau Thakre International Convention Centre (KTICC), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh; January 16-17, 2023.
- As a side event of Agriculture Deputies Meeting (ADM) RIS organized a 'Global Forum on Climate Smart Agriculture for Food Security' at Indore on 13 February, 2023.
- In collaboration with Pondicherry University and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), RIS organised a two-day capacity-building programme to acquaint young researchers and policy analysts in the areas of agricultural trade. Puducherry; February 17-18, 2023.
- A conversation with Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs, Director, Center for Sustainable Development, Columbia University, USA, on priorities and challenges of Indian G20 Presidency on 23 February 2023.
- e-ITEC programme on SDGs was organised by RIS, March 13-24, 2023.
- An interactive session between students and faculties on the need for the study of International Relations was jointly organised by RIS and Mahatma Gandhi University at RIS, New Delhi on 27 March 2023.



Publications

G20 A-Primer: Background Note Prepared for G20 University Connect in various languages

Reports

- Towards Indian G-20 Presidency: Delhi Process VI- Exploring New Development Paradigms and Growth Strategies: Partnerships in Times of Transition and Contestations, RIS, 2023, New Delhi
- Trinity of the South: Democracies for Development RIS, New Delhi, 2022
- Development Cooperation between India and Neighbouring Countries: Possibilities & Challenges, RIS, New Delhi, 2022
- Roundtable on India-Africa Relations in a Post-Pandemic World, RIS, New Delhi, 2022

Discussion Papers

- SDG Target 10.1 Inequity and Inequalities: Measurement Choices and Building Blocks of Poverty Sensitising Indices by Pramod Kumar Anand and Krishna Kumar
- G20 Initiatives in Infrastructure Investment & Finance: Progress & Shortfalls by G. A. Tadas

Journals

- G20 Digest, Volume 1, No. 4
- G20 Digest, Volume 2, No. 1
- Development Cooperation Review, Vol 6, No. 1, January March 2023





Regional Connectivity and Trade Facilitation

The role of trade in stimulating growth and poverty reduction is well established. Recognising the fact that countries which have witnessed an increase in trade integration have also registered a sharp decline in poverty, a large number of countries, since the mid-1980s, have discarded import substitution policy in favour of a more liberal trade regime. However, the empirical evidence suggests that more reduction in tariffs, though necessary, is not sufficient to reap the benefits of international trade. Rather good performance in trade depends on a country's ability to supplement a liberal trade regime with efficient connectivity and trade facilitation. An inadequate transportation system, poor logistics, and cumbersome trade procedures can restrict a country's ability to compete on a global scale and thus minimize gains from trade liberalization. Though multilateral forums /organisations have been pushing for trade facilitation and better connectivity for the last several years, regional cooperation, both at bilateral as well as plurilateral levels, has emerged as an important channel to push the agenda of better connectivity and trade facilitation.

Promoting regional cooperation has been an important thrust area of RIS. Over the years, RIS through its policy advocacy along with track 2 and track 1.5 activities has played an important role in shaping India's efforts to foster regional cooperation to boost connectivity and trade facilitation. Keeping up with the tradition, RIS, during last year too undertook several research and networking activities to encourage cross-border trade facilitation and regional connectivity with greater emphasis on Indo-Pacific. RIS research activities highlighted the importance of quality infrastructure, maritime connectivity, energy connectivity, and digital connectivity along with the Blue Economy and suggested recommendations to boost regional cooperation in these areas. Studies are also conducted to explore the emergence of Indo-Pacific as a regional construct and its implications for India. RIS also engaged with key stakeholders from several countries /organisations including Nepal, Bhutan, ASEAN, European Union, Japan etc. to identify the constraints and find ways to deepen cooperation in these areas.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic had changed many dimensions of the world order specifically the ones relating to the concepts of free and borderless world. The governments, border agencies, logistic companies, traders, health professionals, daily wage earners and a host of other people felt the impact of the pandemic not only on health and socio-economic issues; but on various other walks of life including cross-border trade and connectivity. Governments had imposed restrictions on the movement of people and multiple bans on the export of essential products; supply chains were disrupted; and it had impactful consequences on cross-border trade performances and regional connectivity across the world.

However, this situation has prompted governments and international organisations to become more vigilant. Recent strategies aim to alleviate existing bottlenecks in cross-border trade and connectivity, at least partially. Efforts have been made to simplify customs procedures, improve transparency, enhance institutional coordination, embrace digital trade and e-commerce, and adopt innovative practices to manage sudden crises. Dealing with cross-border trade in emergency situations has become a priority area for many National Trade Facilitation Committees. Institutions like Asian Development Bank, national governments and trade committees are instrumental in developing innovative measures and strategies to improve connectivity and trade.

In this given background, the present chapter will focus on the ideas and policy recommendations offered and presented by RIS to create an encouraging and enabling environment for cross-border trade facilitation and regional connectivity through various researches, studies, workshops, dialogues, and conferences in the past one year. The geographic emphasis of this chapter is set on the Indo-Pacific, which covers a vast region contributing almost 65 per cent of the global GDP. The geostrategic importance of the Indo-Pacific in the world of trade and connectivity is also a known fact. Major contemporary strategic arrangements facilitating cross-border trade and regional connectivity in the Indo-Pacific are presented in Figure 1.

The role of quality infrastructure is crucial in trade facilitation and

ASEAN-India: Book Release

ASEAN-India Strategic partnership has been elevated to Comprehensive Strategic partnership in November 2022. On this occasion, ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) at RIS organised a curtain raiser in Phnom Penh on 4 November, 2022 to ponder on the ways to strengthen ASEAN-India cooperation in the post pandemic scenario. In the ASEAN-India Summit, The commemorative volume entitled "Thirty Years of ASEAN-India Relations: Towards Indo-Pacific" was released by the dignitaries. The Curtain raiser was partnered with Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP)

Figure 1: Coordinated Efforts in Cross-Border Trade Facilitation

Source: RIS (Number shown in the name of grouping indicates member states).

connectivity. The first and foremost important role is played by the quality infrastructure institutions such as national standard bodies. They play a vital role in harmonising standards. If the standards are commonly agreed upon, they help in enhancing interoperability and ensuring consistent quality and safety of products across borders. Second, the conformity assessment bodies are important for testing, inspection, certification and accreditation. This helps in building confidence among the traders. Finally, technical assistance and capacity-building institutions are the driving forces for trade and connectivity. Keeping these foundational principles of trade and connectivity in mind, RIS organised several workshops, seminars and dialogues with partners from the Indo-Pacific region. Partners

including the Embassy of Japan and the European Union played pivotal roles in co-hosting these events. Besides the above-mentioned points, these deliberations also focused on green technology and energy transition as the new nodes in the field of trade and connectivity.

Maritime transportation and connectivity are the backbone of global trade. RIS expanded its discussion on maritime connectivity and transportation with a focus on access to safe, reliable and efficient shipping routes, supply chain integration, multimodal connectivity, reduced transit time and well-developed ports. Put together, these can effectively enhance trade and connectivity in the Indo-Pacific. Under the purview of Blue Economy, emphasis has been given to fisheries and aquaculture, offshore energy,

coastal tourism, and environmental sustainability. To sustain the work in this area, it seemed only natural to come up with the Centre for Maritime Economy and Connectivity (CMEC) with emphasis on maritime resources and economy. CMEC was founded by a Memorandum of Agreement that was signed between the Indian Ports Association and RIS in the presence of Hon'ble Union Cabinet Minister of Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterway (MoPSW) Shri Sarbananda Sonowal. The national and international collaborations of RIS emphasise on detailed research and dissemination of policy-oriented research and capacity building for fostering global awareness and debate on growth and development in the Blue Economy sectors, including sea-bed mining, ocean governance, marine scientific research, etc. for global commons.

RIS has always given importance to bilateral cooperation to strengthen the partnership and deepen cooperation in various aspects. Throughout its various dialogues with partners across the globe, RIS has focused on the utilisation of bilateral relationships in enhancing and facilitating trade and connectivity. For details see Figure 2. These issues were highlighted in the bilateral dialogues organised by RIS with partner institutes from Bhutan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan and Sri Lanka. They also discussed features like financial inclusion, project evaluation, supply chain disruptions, IPEF, etc. with their partners.

Regional and sub-regional cooperation are important tools and approaches to enhance trade and connectivity within the existing frameworks. RIS has achieved milestones while marking footprints in the

initiatives involving India's sub-regional and regional partnerships in South and Southeast Asia. RIS is a founding member and nodal point for BIMSTEC Network of Policy Think Tanks (BNPTT) in India. RIS highlighted the recent initiatives taken by BIMSTEC including the finalisation of the Charter, rationalisation of priority sectors and strengthening of BIMSTEC Secretariat. RIS believes in the unique strength of BIMSTEC as a bridge of connectivity and prosperity.

Like BIMSTEC, ASEAN too took a centre stage as the latter is geographically located in the epicenter of Indo-Pacific. ASEAN-India Centre at RIS, along with the key stakeholders, ASEAN partners and the MEA, Government of India celebrated the year 2022 as the diplomatic relationships between ASEAN and India completed 30 years. Webinars, seminars and conferences were organised to speak on the convergence of interests, geopolitical shifts and ASEAN's importance in the Indo-Pacific. For more details on ASEAN's importance in India's strategic outlook towards Indo-Pacific, see the mind map presented in Figure 3.



Hon'ble Union Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways Shri Sarbananda Sonowal.



Key Recommendations from Studies by RIS

Learning from History Remains Important: While we move forward with the developmental agenda, civilisational linkages remain in our hearts as RIS believes that learning from history is important. The preservation and promotion of living cultural ideas, forms, and practices have been emphasised due to the historical significance and cultural wealth of ancient connections in various economic, cultural, and political aspects. This renewed dedication to collaboration extends to the domains of heritage, museums, arts, education, technology, diplomacy, and other related fields. The influence of previous events persists in the present and shapes future outcomes (Dhar, 2022).

High Income is not the Exclusive Indicator of Development: The parameters of Sustainable Development Goals have changed the dynamics of inclusive and holistic development. In present days,

“countries are evaluated based on a broad range of development criteria, including gender equality, climate action, justice and strong institution and governance, and other development indicators” (Martinus, 2022, AIC Working Paper 11). This can be seen in Asia where “countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei are high-income economies in ASEAN, but they are not part of the top 50 best performance in SDGs” (Martinus, 2022, AIC Working Paper 11). This recommendation based on the AIC Working Paper, *Assessing ASEAN-India Future Cooperation Opportunities through the Sustainable Development Framework*, written by Melinda Martinus provides us with glimpses of how countries should approach development and how the issues of SDGs should be prioritized in that context.

Democratic Rule of Law: Even though the present world and emerging geopolitics are multilayered and complex theatres of action, democratic rules are important to be followed. In this context, it is being





A delegation of Bhutanese Journalists and Editors.

Figure 2: Role of Bilateral Cooperation in Trade Facilitation and Connectivity



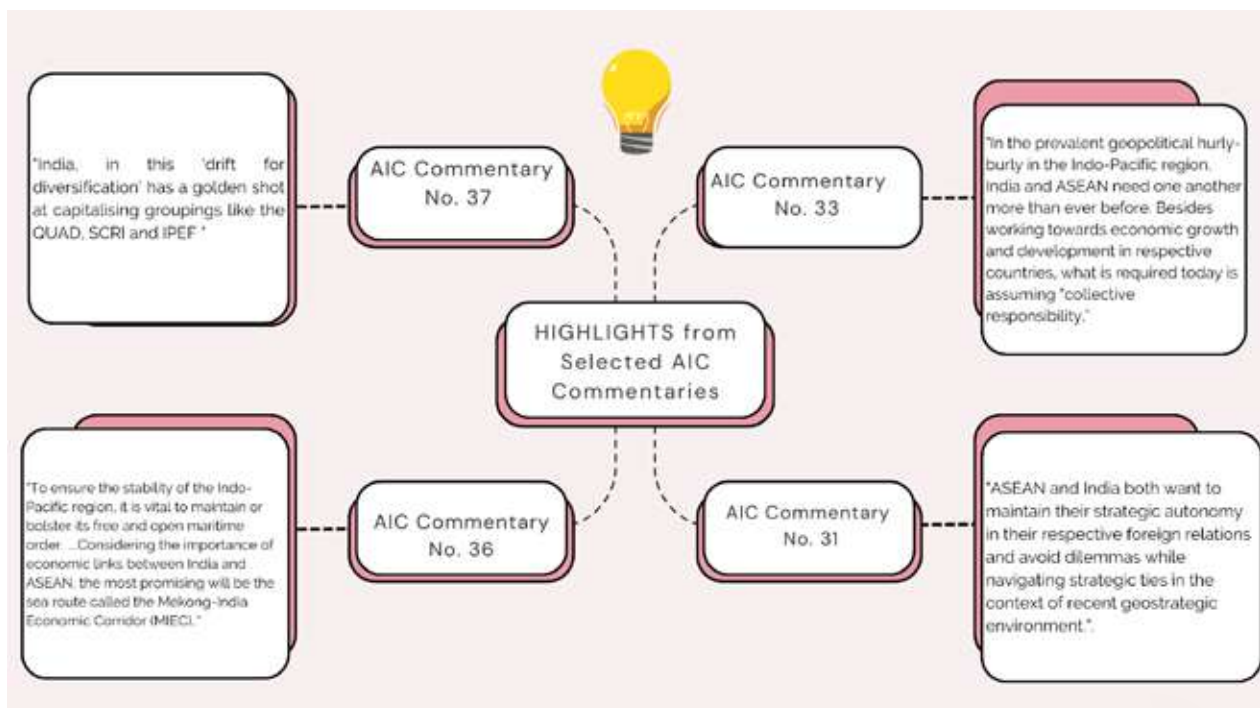
recommended that Indo-Pacific is to be developed as an “open, rules-based, inclusive, “free of all forms of coercion,” region. Democratic values and norms are amply visible in defining the political space in the Indo-Pacific region, which can facilitate free flow of trade as well as respect for international law and national sovereignty” (Vashisht, 2022).

Adherence to Multilateralism is Important for Improved Trade and Connectivity: Speaking about the role of ASEAN-led multilateralism in the Indo-Pacific, RIS stresses that within the broad umbrella of multilateralism, countries can “widen their cooperation in the areas of culture, trade and investment, connectivity, environment, defence and security, maritime security, digital technology, health, education, tourism and so on” (Kundu, 2022, AIC Commentary No. 31).

In the Indo-Pacific, the finest example would be “the existing institutionalism between India and ASEAN” that “needs to be stronger, meetings need to be regular, projects need to be implemented on time and reviews are to be done continuously” (Kundu, 2022, AIC Commentary No. 31). Further details on methods, approaches and recommendations by RIS faculty members are detailed in the concept mapping in Figure 4. Moreover, a critical look at the Journal of Asian Economic Integration provides further inputs on RIS’s global outreach. See Table 1.

A seamless and paperless cross-border trade and regional connectivity is one step towards comprehensive and holistic development. Countries in the Indo-Pacific still need to work for standards for digital economy and technology, supply chain resilience, decarbonisation

Figure 3: Highlights from AIC Commentaries

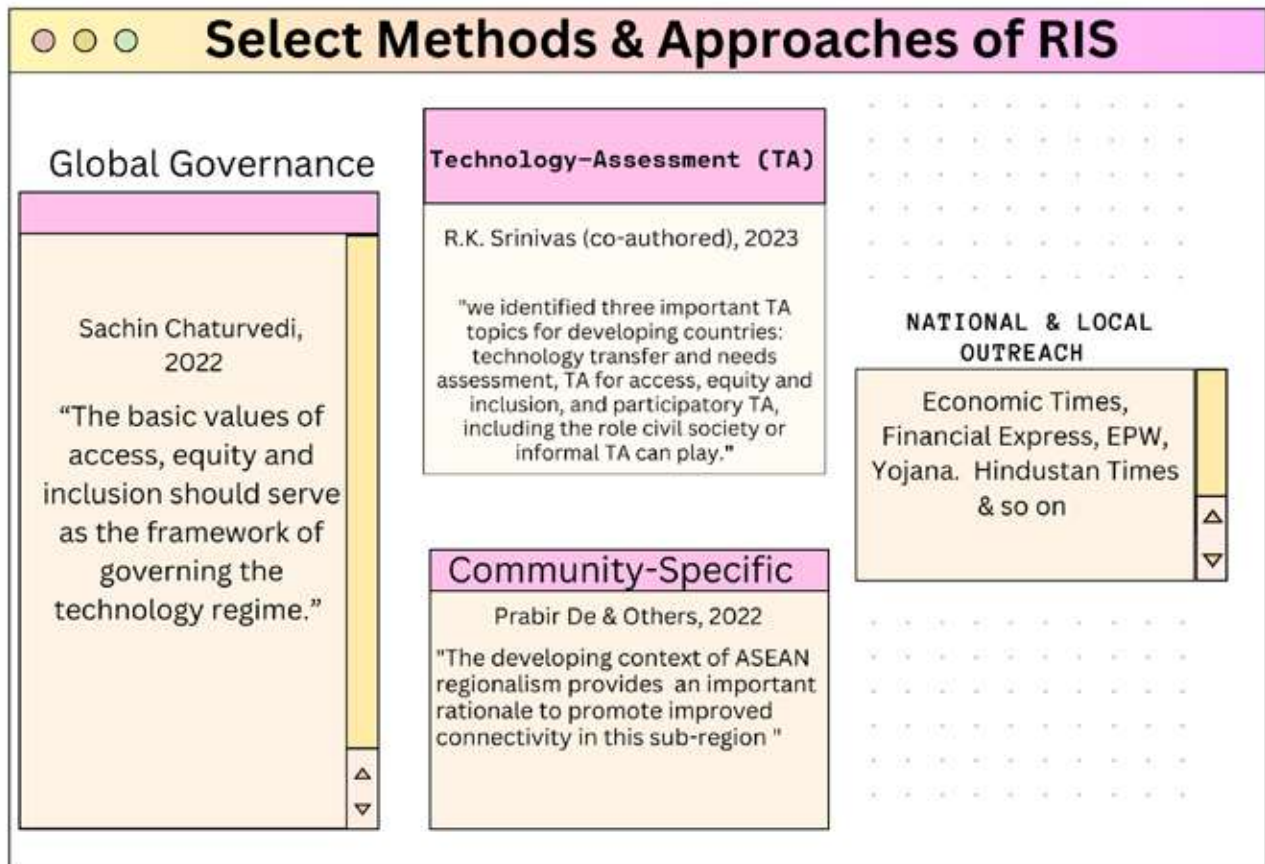


Source: Collected from AIC Commentaries

and clean energy, infrastructure and various other aspects. In this chapter, we discussed the considerable significance given by RIS to issues like G2G partnerships at the bilateral and regional levels, track 1.5 diplomacy, multilateralism, quality infrastructure, sustainable energy and maritime connectivity to improve cooperation and collaboration between societies and countries in the Indo-Pacific to attain the stated goals and standards in trade facilitation and regional connectivity.

Simultaneously, a careful reading of the selected RIS publications highlights the magnitude of learning from history, civilisation linkages and democratic principles and their contributions to building an inclusive world. To sum it up, the vertical on trade facilitation and connectivity of RIS exclusively eyes for a far-reaching and sustainable impact on the policy-makers, academicians, societies and relevant stakeholders to uphold the principles of cooperation and collaboration.

Figure 4: Concept Mapping of Select Methods and Approaches of RIS



Journal of Asian Economic Integration

Table 1: A joint Initiative between AIC, RIS & Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Description	A peer-reviewed journal, published by sage Journals.
	April 2019 - April 2023- All Issues available. 5 volumes published in this timeframe.
	Frequency- bi-annually
Readership	40,541 (total 5 volumes' PDF and HTML downloads)
	eISSN: 26316854 ISSN: 26316846
Abstracting & indexing	DeepDyve
	J-Gate
	OCLC
	Research Papers in Economics (RePEc)
	UGC-CARE (GROUP I)
	Scopus
Editors	Google Scholar
	Sachin Chaturvedi
	Suthiphand Chirathivat
Subscribe	Prabir De
	https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/journal-of-asian-economic-integration/journal203596#subscribe

Major Programmes

- A seminar on connectivity pillar of Indo-Pacific Oceans' Initiative (IPOI) titled, "Connectivity Cooperation for a Free, Open, and Inclusive Indo-Pacific: Building Economic Resilience through Enhanced Connectivity" was organised by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, in partnership with the Embassy of Japan in New Delhi, RIS and ASEAN-India Centre at RIS, New Delhi on 8 April, 2022.
- The second webinar in this series was held on April 22, 2022 in virtual mode.
- RIS along with the, MEA, India, the EU External Action Service and the European Investment Bank (EIB) organised 'India-EU Connectivity: New Context, New Horizons, 27 April 2022.
- Two day virtual Roundtable discussion of ASEAN-India Network of Think Tanks (AINTT) (Seventh Round) was organised on 12-13 May, 2022.

- A webinar on Socio-Cultural Partnership between ASEAN and India was organised on June 30, 2022.
- A two-day International Conference on “Geopolitical Shifts and Opportunities: New Horizons in India-Southeast Asia Relations” was organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) in collaboration with ASEAN India Centre (AIC), RIS to commemorate thirty years of India-ASEAN relations on 20-21 July 2022.
- A virtual Panel Discussion on ‘Current Economic Scenario in Sri Lanka and the Way Forward’ was organised by RIS on 6 August, 2022.
- A panel discussion was arranged by the ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) of RIS to celebrate the 55th Anniversary of ASEAN on August 8, 2022 at New Delhi, India.
- An Interaction Meeting with H.E. Mr Tenzin Lekphell, Secretary General, BIMSTEC on “Rejuvenating Growth through Partnership: Role of BIMSTEC” was organised by RIS and Global Development Centre (GDC) at RIS in collaboration with Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, on August 24, 2022 at New Delhi.
- The Forum for Indian Science Diplomacy (FISD), RIS, organised two online lectures on India and the Arctic in September 14 and 20, 2022.
- A Memorandum of Agreement was signed between the Indian Ports Association and RIS in presence of Hon’ble Minister of Union Cabinet Minister of Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterway (MoPSW) Shri Sarbananda Sonowal for establishment of the Centre for Maritime Economy and Connectivity (CMEC) at RIS.
- The ASEAN-India Centre (AIC) at RIS and Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) jointly organised a curtain raiser on the occasion of the 19th ASEAN-India Summit in Phnom Penh on 4 November, 2022.
- The AIC at RIS organised the 4th webinar of “G-20: Converging Interests between ASEAN and India”.
- An Interactive Session with Journalists/Editors from Media Organisations of Bhutan was organised at RIS on 22 November 2022.
- RIS hosted H. E. Mr Michael William Lodge, Secretary General, International Seabed Authority (ISA) with the ISA delegation, including Marie Bourrel-McKinnon, Chief of Staff & Head of Strategic Planning Unit, Dr Madhumita Kothari, Senior Advisor, Dr Jose Dallo Moros, Head of the Office of Environmental Management and Mineral Resources, Dr Sonkashi Mishra, Programme Manager on January 30 2023.
- RIS welcomed a SCO Resident Researcher at ICWA, New Delhi Mr. Batyr-Muhammad Azamatovich Karagulov from Kyrgyz Republic, for an interaction meeting with RIS faculty members on 16th February 2023.
- RIS hosted members from Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), including the President of KIEP; Kim, Heung Hong to discuss status of Korea-India cooperation and the future direction of cooperation between the two institutes on 7th March, 2023.

Publications

Books/reports

- Connected Histories of India and Southeast Asia: Icons, Narratives, Monuments, Parul Pandiya Dhar (ed.), Sage Spectrum, New Delhi, November 2022

Discussion Papers

- Indo-Pacific Strategies: What do They Entail for India by Pankaj Vashisht

Working Papers

- Melinda Martinus, "Assessing ASEAN-India Future Cooperation Opportunities through the Sustainable Development Framework", AIC Working Paper # 11, New Delhi
- Thirty Years of ASEAN-India Relations: The Stock-taking of Outcomes for 1992-2022, by Sampa Kundu

Policy Brief

- Mekong Ganga Policy Brief No. 11, March 2022

AIC Commentary

- Ways to Strengthen ASEAN-India Relations at Its 30th Anniversary, Gurjit Singh, AIC Commentary No 29, May 2022.
- ASEAN-India Partnership to Strengthen Global Health, K. Srinath Reddy, AIC Commentary No 30. June 2022.
- ASEAN-India Cooperation in the Next 30: Towards Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, Muhammad Waffaa Kharisma and Sampa Kundu, AIC Commentary No. 31, July 2022
- G20 and ASEAN-India Cooperation for Equitable Global Sustainable Development, Nitya Nanda, AIC Commentary No. 32, August 2022.
- Toward ASEAN-India Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, Chintamani Mahapatra, AIC Commentary No. 33, September 2022.
- India-Singapore Fintech Corridor: A Gateway for Deeper India ASEAN Financial Relations, Priyadarshi Dash, Siddhi Sharma and Sukhmani Kaur, AIC Commentary No. 34, October 2022.
- ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit 2022: Outcomes and Way Ahead. Prabir De and Tuhinshra Giri, AIC Commentary No. 35, November 2022.
- India-Japan Relations and Its Prospects for Regional Connectivity, Makoto Kojima, AIC Commentary No. 36, December 2022.
- Global Quest for Supply Chain Diversification: Is India Gaining from It. Pankaj Vashisht and Oorja Tapan, AIC commentary No 37, January 2023.
- Ways Forward for India and ASEAN in Indo-Pacific, Ian Hall. AIC Commentary No 38, February 2023.
- ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit 2022: Outcomes and Way Ahead, AIC Commentary
- India-Singapore Fintech Corridor: A Gateway for Deeper India-ASEAN Financial Relations, AIC Commentary
- India-Japan Relations and Its Prospects for Regional Connectivity.

Journal

- Journal of Asian Economic Integration, Vol. 4, No. 2, September



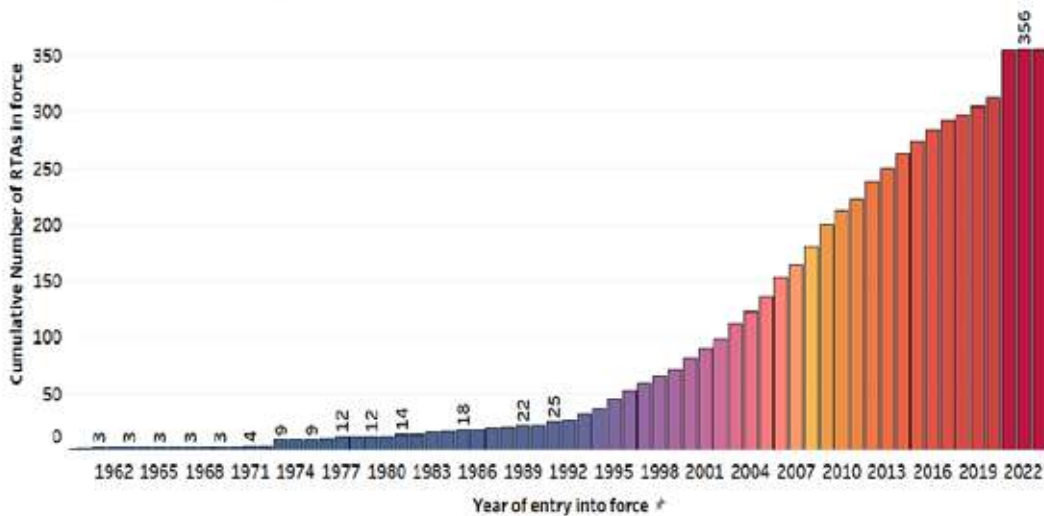
Trade, Investment, Regional Cooperation

Following the onset of the global recession, the relevance of multilateralism, particularly WTO has been marginalised with the emergence of numerous challenges to the multilateral process, including WTO reforms, dealing with the issue of Special & Differential Treatment, Dispute Settlement Mechanisms, etc. The pending issue like fishery subsidies since the days of the Doha Round is not yet fully resolved despite all-rounder efforts made by the members in the last MC12 to the satisfaction of member countries. There has been mounting pressure from Mega regionals to expand the mandate of the WTO to cover more issues beyond the capability of the organisation. To mitigate the adverse effects of the Russia-Ukraine war, and to understand the implications of such a situation for India and the world economy, RIS has undertaken simulation analysis to evolve suitable policies for implementation. RIS has also undertaken a number of studies to examine the trade linkages of India with a number of partner countries such as Bangladesh, Vietnam, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Iran, Mauritius, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the US, Japan, Korea, etc. and regional groupings including IBSA, IORA, BIMSTEC, RCEP, GCC, ASEAN, BRICS, etc. in the framework of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. For facilitating trade negotiations with different partners, RIS has also evolved a number of methodologies for dealing with trade issues and is experimenting with new ideas, including the use of state-level trade data in place of the national-level data for examining the export competitiveness of India with respect to its trade partners. RIS is also working on various areas, including developing different stages of the regional value chain in the agricultural sector, examining the efficacy of the 'One Product One District' scheme for developing export hubs, assessing the export competitiveness of the MSME sector, gauging the export potential of the Ayush sector, etc. These experiments have enabled RIS to emerge as a major think tank in the trade sector in India.

The prowess of economic interdependence of countries in the global space has been evident since the 1960s with the resurgence of the wave of regionalism in the European Union and Latin America. The growing globalisation during 1990-2008 has deepened the economic integration of the economies with rising trade through the value chain sector. However, the rise in geo-political tensions has increased the risk of deglobalisation which is expected to have a detrimental impact on global output and trade. International Monetary Fund (IMF) has estimated that global trade would decline from 5.1 per cent in 2022, where the global demand experienced a sudden growth after the pandemic, to 2.4 per cent in 2023 (IMF, 2023) as the countries are

focusing on domestic demand. The situation would be further aggravated by the adverse effects of the US dollar appreciation in the last year. External factors like the pandemic, geo-economic tensions in East Europe, reduction in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), slower pace of structural reforms, etc., are expected to add further to the global and regional value chains, trade and the overall economic growth across economies. Despite the prevalence of pessimism in the world economy, the pace of countries' engagement in Regional/Bilateral Trade Agreements has been increasing. RIS has been continuously working on global trade and investment issues by undertaking several studies and conducting consultations related to trade, investment and economic

Figure 1: Rising Engagement in RTAs



Source: Author based on RTA Database, WTO, 2023



cooperation in varied sectors at multilateral, regional and bilateral levels.

The proliferation of Regional Trading Agreements (RTAs) amidst the continuation of the global recession is well reflected in the recent statistics of the WTO. As of June 2023, WTO has recorded 356 in-force RTAs and nearly 585 notifications of RTAs which are in force since the inception of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947. Figure 1 represents the mushrooming of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) in the world economy. It is interesting to note that around 43 new RTAs have been into force after 2020 when global trade observed a major setback due to COVID-19, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, inflation and subsequent supply disruptions with the rise in commodity and oil prices. Moreover, the influx of RTAs has not only been in the numbers but also in the number of new areas that the agreements are focusing on. In addition to Singapore issues, WTO-plus and WTO-extra issues, including government procurement, cross-border data flows, data protection, competition policy,

environment and labour standards, etc., have been undertaken in many new 21st-century RTAs. Many of these issues are still being negotiated in the multilateral forum but have gained prominence with the rise of Mega-Regional Trade Agreements (MRTAs) in the 2000s.

The emergence of mega-regionals is a consequence of the accumulation of various unresolved issues in the global economy. Stagnation in the Doha WTO Round, saturation in the growth of developed nations and the simultaneous rise of developing countries, exhaustion of tariff preference, and increased trade in semi-finished goods and parts and components are some of the pressing issues for mooting certain MRTAs like the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), etc. These agreements are more economically heftier than other RTAs of the world, with a substantive contribution of more than a quarter of the world's GDP and trade. Quantitatively, issues discussed under an MRTA are





Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs and Culture, India, Smt Meenakshi Lekhi delivering the inaugural address at SAES, 2022.

beyond the traditional Singapore Issues and are focused on 'behind the border' trade issues than 'at the border' issues. Many of these MRTAs aim at creating new and high standards for trading with stricter rules and regulations, which tend to alter destinations of FDI and global and regional value chains. Replication of such new and high standards in various trade and investment-related areas has been observed to become prominent in many other bilateral and regional agreements. For example, in the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) negotiations, many member countries are pushing for CPTPP standards. Investment also plays an important role in the Indo-Pacific construct developed across the world, with infrastructure, digitalisation, FinTech, the fourth Industrial revolution, Blue Economy and Triangular Cooperation being major sectors. Moreover, the threat these MRTAs pose to the existence of the WTO has been debated in the literature.

The vacuum created on issues beyond the WTO ambit through a regulating mechanism at a multilateral level is expected to be addressed by the 21st-century MRTAs. The questions are raised on the unchanged '*modus operandi*' of the WTO in dealing with the 21st-century trade agreements. However, there have been shreds of evidence where the role of the WTO, as a multilateral trade forum, has been unquestionably proven to be crucial for monitoring global trade. In certain emergencies like the financial crisis in 2008 and the emergence of a global pandemic like COVID-19, etc. where the WTO contributed to the free flow of trade without regional bias and ensured global economic stability and prosperity. The use of its Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSM) has also been well-placed and used in the world trading system by all the member countries, as opposed to practices in DSM at the regional trading agreements. Breakthroughs in the WTO

negotiations like the Bali Package, the Nairobi Package, the use of plurilateral agreements under the WTO and the conclusion of agreements, like fisheries subsidies, WTO response to emergencies, food safety and agriculture, and WTO reform under the Geneva Package at the Ministerial Conference in 2022 (MC12) have raised expectations for the revival of the WTO. RIS has been working on WTO-related issues, including, *inter alia*, technology and the future of trade, the proliferation of plurilateral agreements and mega-FTAs, the ongoing debate on the inclusion of certain developing countries for the Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) provision, WTO reforms, fragmentation of value chains, trade and environment, the role of women in trade, etc. in its flagship report – the *World Trade and Development Report (WTDR)* which raises the voices of the Global South on the various facets of the multilateral trading system to strengthen the WTO process and foster the rule-based trade governance in the global space. Chaturvedi, Saha and Shaw (2022) analysed trade in high-technology products in the BRICS and the world and concluded that the provisions under Information Technology Agreement counter the basic principles of the S&DT mechanism for developing countries. Nevertheless, the Global South has been expanding continuously over the last four decades. The growth prospects of *South Minus China* seem to be favourable, with an expected growth of 6.8 per cent for 2020-25, which is comparable with the Global South at 7.6 per cent. However, the trade within the Southern countries is unevenly spread and needs global attention, especially in the WTO framework.

Another global issue where the world is facing some elements of divergent views from the developing and developed economies is the vicious circle of trade and climate change, where the global consensus is required to maintain the smooth flow of goods and services with an equal emphasis on adaptation and mitigation of climate change through the multilateral trade governance. The WTO has estimated that 25 per cent of the total carbon emissions are linked to the cross-border production and distribution process. However, the world has seen a gradual shift from the “Pollution Haven” regime to green trade. The shift towards the greening of trade through technology-induced green products provides a better solution to mitigate carbon emissions. Additionally, various incentives in trade and production like carbon credits schemes such as Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) and Voluntary Emission Reduction (VERs), incentives for the use of renewable energy, carbon pricing mechanisms etc., have been introduced by many countries to promote green production and trade. However, numerous climate-related policies in different countries have led to carbon leakage, shifting polluting activities towards less-regulated countries from the strongly regulated ones. The recent introduction of the EU carbon tax has been regarded as a measure of “Green Protectionism”, where it increases the cost of imported goods, distorting trade and the efficiency of global production. In the pretext of sustainability, the EU claims to promote fair competition and a level playing field for the EU producers by “equalising” the prices between the foreign and domestic markets with the carbon border



adjustment tax, a new form of non-tariff barrier. The opposition to this carbon tax is not only limited to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and developing countries like Brazil, China, India, and South Africa but also is a concern for countries like the United States. Under the Indonesian G20 Presidency, T20 Policy Brief by RIS faculty indicates that the promotion of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) to foster green trade of Environmentally Sensitive Goods (ESGs) would reduce the pressure on climate change. However, disadvantages for developing countries lie in their inability to access ESTs. The transfer of ESTs to developing countries needs to be provided at reasonable prices and would enhance the greening of trade in the global arena.

India has undertaken many initiatives to contribute its bit to the global challenge of climate change. The country has seen progress in achieving

its net-zero emission target of 2070, with new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), including National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission for a Green India, National Water Mission, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, etc., National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) which could eventually contribute to long-term carbon development strategy which was adopted in 2022. Several key sectors of the country, like Indian Railways, have committed to achieving net zero before India attains its national target. The concept of Sustainable Production and Consumption (SCP) has been effectively embedded in India's G20 Presidency for this year with a separate task force on LiFE in the T20 Working Group and as a cross-cutting area in all the Working Groups and Ministerial Meetings. RIS, being



Distinguished participants at the event.





Box 1: Methodology for Estimation of Processed Food Trade in the BIMSTEC Region

In the existing literature, agricultural products have been classified based on nutrition, food security, production, etc. And integration of classification with trade classification is rarely seen in the literature. In a practical sense, there is wide variation in the production and trade classification of agricultural goods, where FAO production classification divides food groupings into fish, meat, edible, etc., and Harmonised System (HS) of trade classification classifies agriculture products in four sections or 24 HS Chapters. The study on "Development in Agriculture Trade in the BIMSTEC Region" adopts the trade classification for processed food, as defined in Mohanty (2006 and 2014) and Mohanty and Gaur (2022). The classification has grouped 6-digit HS agriculture products into 11 groups, namely, fish, meat, eggs, fruits, vegetable, coffee, sugar, dairy, cereals, edibles, and oils. The introduction and use of this classification in the framework of the 'Smile Curve' would provide the basis for analysing the data for trade negotiations and policymaking.

Source: Mohanty and Gaur (2022)

actively engaged in the T20 Working Group, has organised several workshops, panel discussions and seminars on this area. As a member of IPEF, India has been negotiating commitments under the clean energy pillar to reduce the effects of global warming. This has been one step, among many others, towards venturing into varied WTO-plus and WTO-extra areas in the 21st-century agreements. Such issues are being discussed greatly in India's new wave of regionalism.

India has withdrawn from the RCEP negotiations in 2019. However, it may be noted that the negotiations were found to be unbalanced from the Indian perspective. Except in the case of China, the existing bilateral and regional trade agreements of India with member nations are somewhat balanced. India has been actively engaging with various countries under its new FTAs policy. The second wave started in 2021 when India signed CECPA with Mauritius in the same year and similar agreements with Australia and the United Arab Emirates in 2022. There are many other countries with which India is pursuing trade agreements, like Canada, the United Kingdom, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the European Union, IPEF, Israel, etc. This new phase in regionalism has been attributed to India's new approach towards FTAs, where the policy is to focus on selected countries where India has economic and strategic interests but has to deal with new issues like digital trade, government procurement, clean energy, taxation and transparency, etc. with the required preparedness of industries. Professor Chaturvedi, in his recent article "*Why Bilateral Trade Deals are Beneficial for India*", observed that the country has adopted "an aggressive approach towards FTA", and this trade openness with large and advanced economies would foster

trade momentum and help in sustaining per-capita GDP growth in India. For India to be on the global stage, Indian industries are to be induced to adopt new rules of the game in international trade. In the case of the India-EU FTA, there are discussions over new areas like Geographical Indication (GI), labour standards, digital trade, government procurement, environment & climate change, merger control, energy and raw materials, sustainable food systems, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), etc. and many of these agreements are new to India. For the engagement with 21st-century RTAs, India may not afford to defer such agreements for long, and the time has come to take hard decisions through internal reforms. RIS has undertaken many studies and provided inputs to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the currently negotiating FTAs like India-GCC FTA, India-Canada FTA, and India-Australia

services negotiations, listing out the potential areas where India can gain in the partner's market. Regarding India-GCC FTA, RIS research concluded that India has a larger export potential in the GCC region in comparison with GCC's export potential in India. Additionally, the majority of export potential for India is in the United Arab Emirates, where it has already concluded a bilateral FTA, followed by Saudi Arabia in the GCC region. To achieve its export target of USD 2 trillion by 2030, India has recently come up with its new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023, which is not limited to five years, as in the case of previous FTPs. The government has shifted its strategy from an incentive-based regime to an ecosystem-creating environment focusing on districts as export hubs with agriculture and MSME clusters, high-technology exports, e-commerce export, etc., with equal emphasis on promoting ease of doing business.





Professor Abhijit Das



Professor Sachin Chaturvedi



Professor S. K. Mohanty



Ambassador Jayant Dasgupta



IFS Officer Trainees attending the Capacity Building Programme at the RIS.

Engagement with a new FTA partner does not necessarily mean isolation from the traditional trade partner. India has been equally fostering its trade relations with the traditional partner in the neighbourhood and other parts of the world. The increasing role of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) in India's neighbourhood and the world, especially in the agriculture sector, is well-observed in the global economy since 2003. The region could withstand the pressure of economic turmoil during the sub-prime crisis, the pandemic and the supply disruptions with the Russia-Ukraine conflict and become resilient to maintain high growth despite all odds. The region has presented a trade surplus in the agriculture trade with the world economy. The trade among the BIMSTEC countries also marked

progress in the agriculture sector, where the intra-regional trade in the sector has been around 9 per cent as compared to its overall intra-regional trade of 6 per cent in 2020. Many such results from the RIS-IFPRI-PRCI report 2022- *Developments in Agriculture Trade in the BIMSTEC Region* highlight the importance of specific agriculture sectors, such as fruits and vegetables and prepared food, to increase regional trade among the countries with appropriate trade liberalisation. Within the processed food sector, classified as described in Box 1, fish, edibles, and sugar are major sectors where the region has major intra-regional trade. These sectors also have the potential to develop agriculture value chains to increase the participation of the regional countries and promote the region as an agriculture trading hub of the world. The issues of 'Trade Cooperation and Value Chain Localisation', regional connectivity and



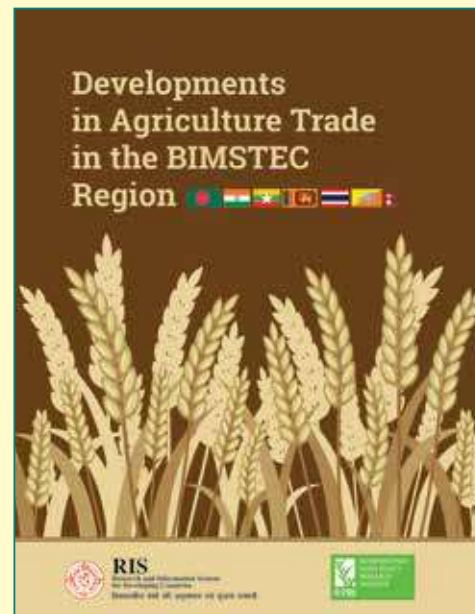
task to RIS to undertake a study to examine the possibility of augmenting regional trade through agriculture value chains in the region. RIS has been pioneering in providing useful and necessary inputs to

the policymakers, whether in the form of publication of reports, policy briefs, monographs, etc. or directly getting involved in free trade negotiations and joint study group reports by the government.

Major Programmes

- The Thirteenth South Asia Economic Summit (SAES) was organised by RIS and partner institutions in New Delhi, on 19th and 20th April, 2022.
- RIS welcomed a delegation of Senior Civil Servants of the Gambia on 20 May, 2022.
- A three-day Induction Training Programme (ITP) was organised by RIS in collaboration with Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service (SSIFS), New Delhi, for the IFS Officer Trainees and two Bhutanese diplomats during July 05-07, 2022.
- A day-long panel discussion for T20 (Task Force 6) Side Event on 'Women as Active Participants and Propellers of Economic Growth: Focusing on Livelihoods and Care Infrastructure' was organised by RIS in collaboration with the United Nations in India, the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and SEWA Bharat, on March 22, 2023, at UN House, New Delhi.
- RIS in collaboration with the MEA and the EU-European External Action Service on India-EU organised a panel discussion on 'Cooperation in Green Hydrogen: Towards Sustainable Energy Transition' on June 2, 2022.

Publications





Science, Technology and Innovation

In today's fast-paced and rapidly evolving world, the intersection of traditional knowledge (TK), technology, and social issues presents a captivating landscape where the past, present, and future converge. This chapter explores the multifaceted aspects of these interconnections, focusing on a diverse array of topics, ranging from cutting-edge science, technology and innovation (STI) policy, and the significance of traditional medicine (TM) and its integration into the global development agenda, to the transformative potential of women-led development and investing in children as future capital. In the light of India's G20 presidency, RIS researchers delved into areas of international relations such as science diplomacy, non-tariff barriers to Ayush exports, intellectual property right (IPR) protection for TK, TM and well-being and international discussions concerning indigenous people and India. It is crucial to strike a balance between harnessing the potential benefits of new technologies from artificial intelligence and robotics to renewable energy and blockchain and ensuring equitable access and inclusive development. Promoting digital literacy, bridging the digital divide, and integrating TK systems into technological solutions are vital for sustainable and inclusive development.

RIS research is focused on understanding the dynamic relationship between STI including emerging technologies and social issues for crafting policies that drive inclusive growth and transformative change. Science Diplomacy serves as a conduit for international collaboration in addressing global challenges. RIS explores India's role during its G20 presidency in leveraging science and technology to foster diplomatic relations and tackle shared problems. Such endeavours facilitate knowledge-sharing, joint research projects, and the collective pursuit of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The relevance of TM in promoting well-being and healthcare is a subject of comprehensive study. Researchers analyse the challenges posed by non-tariff barriers to the export of Ayush products, aiming to facilitate the global acceptance and accessibility of these traditional remedies. RIS FITM team analyses strategies to leverage TM to enhance healthcare access, reduce the burden of diseases, and achieve universal health coverage. India's diverse cultural heritage is subject to international discussions concerning the rights and welfare of indigenous communities.

As part of India's G20 presidency commitment, emphasis is placed on empowering women and investing in children. RIS research has brought out that by creating enabling environments and removing barriers, women's participation in decision-making, leadership roles, and entrepreneurship are ensured. Women's economic empowerment, education, and access to resources contribute not only to gender equality but also to broader societal advancement. Ensuring equal opportunities for all children, regardless of their socio-economic background, contributes to building a skilled workforce, fostering social cohesion, and breaking the cycle of poverty and preparing them to navigate a rapidly changing world.

Science, Technology and Innovation

Scientific advancements and technological innovation play a significant role in national socio-economic development and are critical for tackling global challenges like disease outbreaks, environmental degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, etc. that transcend national and regional boundaries. New and emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, Internet of Things (IoT), nano-, quantum and gene editing technologies are increasing at a great pace and offer immense potential to transform society as well as solve several development challenges. Parallely, there are various issues with respect to their wider impacts on society and the economy, given the lack of certainty regarding their consequences on society, economy, and culture. Therefore, its regulation and governance are of utmost importance. Science Diplomacy has gained renewed attention from the first decade of the twenty-first century. Not to say, that there have not been examples of science diplomacy previously. With growing geopolitical tensions there is a greater realisation of the immense scope of science diplomacy, in strengthening international cooperation, building bridges between countries with little or strained diplomatic ties, scientific and technological capability, reforming multilateralism, evidence-based treaty and agreements negotiations as well as addressing common and global challenges. There is a need for pragmatic, agile, balanced, and inclusive science diplomacy which is locale and context-specific and especially accommodates the needs, requirements as well as diversities even within the Global South.

It is in this context, that the RIS-Science, Technology, and Innovation Work Programme encompasses two strands of research engagements namely, the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Programme (STIPP) and the Science Diplomacy (SD) Programme. They have been discussed in detail in the following sections.

Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

Harnessing science, technology and innovation and finding affordable technological solutions and their dissemination is crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under the STI Policy domain, RIS has been engaged with several research studies covering a wide canvas including the developmental and socio-economical aspects, impact assessment and evaluation. During the recent period, RIS completed a major research project on STI for SDGs (which was supported by the Office of Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India). The report focused on the framework towards 'STI for SDGs Roadmaps for India' and building an 'STI for SDGs Technology Mapping' for India. It also covered the aspect relating to the role of international agencies and India's contribution towards the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM). The report highlighted the roadmaps and approaches needed for mainstreaming STI for SDGs, particularly challenges related to the key focused SDG goals of zero hunger (SDG 2), health and well-being (SDG 3), water and sanitation (SDG 6), and affordable and clean energy (SDG 7) and also emphasised the focus should be placed on affordable technology in order to lower the cost of adoption, which may then be shared through UN procedures.

RIS faculty has contributed to discussions on how impact education could contribute towards SDGs as well as the role of technology in tackling disasters.

Further, recognising digital technologies as powerful tools for achieving the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, RIS has focused on Digitalisation and Development. It has evolved as another significant pillar of the STI Policy work programme, which underlines the benefits of digitalisation in development, and adequately highlights the concerns regarding the digital divide across regions and nations, and also the role of skills, institutions and infrastructure in accruing gains from digitalisation. In this direction RIS partnered with the institutions in the "PRODIGEES" Project funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Programme which connects eight countries across five continents and seeks to investigate the social, economic, governance and environmental impacts of digitalisation. RIS faculty from this project went for the secondment to German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS) in Bonn. Earlier, RIS also hosted a senior researcher from the University of Hamburg, Germany who worked on digital sovereignty and data governance especially in the context of the present geopolitical tensions, as part of the secondment process under this project. A researcher from RIS will be seconded to the University of Hamburg (Germany). The "PRODIGEES" project will result in collaborative research and publications in the near future.

In light of the global pandemic that struck the world, it is important to recognise the broader human, socio-economic and political contexts of global crises. In

this regard, RIS partnered with several institutions in the recently launched Project called "PREPARED", funded under the HORIZON Programme by the European Union. The project focuses on rapid, ethics based, anticipatory measures to respond to Pandemics in the future and aims to work on facing Pandemics in the future, with the overall objective of developing frameworks and guidelines to deal with them, taking into account ethical issues that can arise during the Pandemics.

Global Ethics in Science and Technology Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) has become an area of increasing global debate. RIS pioneered the concept of Access, Equity and Inclusion (AEI) in STI policy. One important aspect of AEI is Gender and STI. Concerns are growing over the under-representation of women in science globally and India is no exception. Many efforts are being made by the scientific community, policy makers and other stakeholders to address marginalisation, inequality, and under-representation, through specific policies, initiatives and institutional mechanisms. The RIS team has been contributing to the debates and has worked with UNESCO on the book *A Braided River* that addresses issues and challenges in Women and STEM in India. A faculty from RIS and an ex-researcher from RIS edited an issue of the Seminar, the Monthly Symposium on Women and STEM in India in December last year. RIS will continue to work on AEI in science, particularly in emerging technologies.

Research on emerging technologies and their impacts has been a significant feature within the STI Policy domain. Among them, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics are growing as key



technologies. Research is being undertaken to study the Ethical, Legal and Social Implications (ELSI) of these technologies on employment as well as responsible research and innovation aspects. In order to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and ensure that no one is left behind, emphasis on inclusive and responsible AI is significant. In this regard, research on digital strategies and public policies with respect to digitalisation in a comparative study between Europe and India was undertaken. The team has studied the reasons why regulating AI would be difficult, how India has a chance to shape the global data governance regime and the need for alternatives with greater dominance of the privately owned seed sector, with a focus on the open source seeds-movement. RIS is planning to work with NITI Aayog and UNESCO on this issue and some events and publications are being planned for the near future. In addition to this, RIS would be working with IIT-IIM in Responsible AI through the to be launched Center on Responsible AI.

RIS proposes to work with the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) on Synthetic Biology. RIS' research on emerging technologies includes the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) and its impacts. In the near future we will be organising seminars/workshops on emerging technologies and some publications are in different stages of completion. We are monitoring recent developments such as Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which has adopted Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Plan and the BBNJ (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction) Treaty process which has been completed with a Treaty that will be made available for ratification soon. Articles in the forthcoming issue of ABDR

discuss these developments including the ones on Digital Sequence Information (DSI).

Deepening concerns for reducing tech dependence on China and supply chain resilience provides a big opportunity for India, which has the fifth largest Rare Earth Elements (REE) reserves in the world. India can use its REE reserve to establish a thriving high-technology manufacturing sector. RIS research highlights the huge scope for India and its emerging strategic partners in Indo-Pacific to co-operate in the extraction and processing of REE. The study also underlines the financial, technological and environmental challenges in this direction. Therefore underlines the need for government support in terms of clear policy and financial handholding in the initial phase of development.

As part of its dissemination and outreach efforts, RIS regularly publishes its open access international peer-reviewed online journal namely Asian Biotechnology and Development Review (ABDR) and coordinates the STIP Forum Lecture Series. The issues during the year focused on advancing Indo-Australia Agricultural Biotechnology Cooperation, Legal, ethical, and environmental challenges of Synthetic Biology, commercialisation of plant Tissue Culture in India, Digital Sequence Information, and the 15th Conference of Parties to Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). ABDR's Vol 25 No 1, as a special issue on "Bioeconomy for the Common Good" is going to be published soon, jointly with Kent University's Centre for Global Science and Epistemic Justice (GSEJ). As 2023 marks ABDR's silver jubilee year, a two-day conference is being planned and some publications will also be released on that occasion.

The Science Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP) Forum was set up in August 2017 by RIS, in collaboration with the India Habitat Centre, TERI, CEFIPRA, and Vigyan Prasar, with the objective of promoting debate on various aspects of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy. It aims to bridge the gap between science and society for the dissemination of scientific achievements as well as for generalising the debate of societal aspirations and promoting responsible research and innovations. STIP Forum Lecture Series are delivered by eminent experts on various important topics related to STI. These included brain sciences research, policy challenges of sustainability, marine litter and microplastic pollution, Treaty for the High Seas and Marine Biodiversity, and India's initiatives in the elimination of cervical cancer, to name a few delivered during the period.

RIS has been researching on Science, Technology, and Innovation issues from a development policy perspective since the inception of the STI Work Programme. Over the years, it has contributed to several national and international projects and publications as well as provided policy advice/inputs on related areas. RIS has built up capacity in the domain of various topics related to STI and is often a preferred knowledge partner, by various national as well as international institutions. The scope and reach of the research themes and outputs have increased considerably over the period, taking into consideration the contemporary developments and discourse on the topic.

Science Diplomacy

As mentioned earlier, we see renewed attention on science diplomacy and several science diplomacy initiatives in the United States, Japan, the European Union as well

as some countries of the Global South. The theoretical framework of science diplomacy remains Global-North centric, therefore theorising a Global South lexicon of science diplomacy is crucial. It is in this direction that the RIS work programme on science diplomacy focuses. It deals with how science diplomacy and South-South Cooperation can be leveraged to tackle national, regional, common and global challenges as well as achieve the universal commitment of the Agenda 2030. RIS faculty has contributed to science diplomacy lessons in South and Central Asia together with India's initiatives. Further to its Science Diplomacy Programme, the RIS has proposed an Advanced Programme on Science Diplomacy which has been submitted to the Department of Science and Technology (DST). Discussions have been held with DST on this proposal. DST is currently reviewing the proposal.

Since 2018, RIS has been contributing towards capacity building, training, building networks and pursuing research within the domain of science diplomacy. Faculty has given lectures to young trainee diplomats, diplomats from Thailand and Bhutan on India's Science Diplomacy. Owing to its active engagements and endeavours, RIS has been recognised as a Satellite Centre for Policy Research (SPR) by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) within the theme of STI Diplomacy. The objectives and functions of the SPR would be to carry out policy research under the theme while considering the local, national and regional priorities.

International collaboration in Outer Space during the Cold War is a well-known example of science diplomacy. Research in the Space economy has emerged prominently in the RIS work programme



during the period. The Government of India has initiated space sector reforms, to promote, enable, authorise and supervise private enterprises and start-ups to undertake space activities. Recognising the significance of space and its economy, RIS has also signed an MoU with the Satcom Industry Association (SIA) for undertaking research on Space applications for telecommunications and the space economy. RIS participated in the first edition of the Indian Space Congress which was held in October 2022. An independent nodal agency under the Department of Space, the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) was announced on June 24, 2020. The motive is to enhance the diffusion of space technology and boost the space economy. RIS has undertaken a project with the IN-SPACe to explore the potential of India's international space economy, particularly with the BIMSTEC countries.

As part of the dissemination and outreach, RIS publishes an open-access peer-reviewed journal, namely the *Science Diplomacy Review (SDR)*. During this period, three issues of the journal have been published. Recently, the special issue on 'New Sciences of Science Diplomacy' was published, jointly with Kent University's Centre for Global Science and Epistemic Justice (GSEJ). Recognising the role of India's G20 Presidency, followed by the G20 troika from the Global South, a Special G20 Issue of the Science Diplomacy Review focusing on issues related to G20 with respect to science diplomacy, international S&T cooperation, and STI will be published soon. In order to monitor and keep a tap

of new and emerging technologies, S&T developments which lay at the core of international S&T cooperation as well as sharing best practices and technological solutions to tackle common challenges and achieve SDGs, the team brings forth the *Science Diplomacy News Alerts* (every fortnightly). Recently, recognising the significance of India's G20 Presidency and the centrality of S&T in the deliberations, a new section of G20 was introduced.

Under the aegis of the Forum for Indian Science Diplomacy (FISD), several public lectures are also being organised on a regular basis. Given, the launch of India's Arctic Policy and the growing significance of India's engagements in the Arctic and the centrality of S&T, FISD lectures were organised on the Arctic. RIS has also been selected to be part of a consortium of leading think-tanks by the NSCS to provide regular inputs and conduct activities related to India's Arctic Policy and its engagements.

During the current Indian G20 Presidency, RIS is in close touch with G20's Science 20 (S20) Secretariat, IISc and INSA to chalk out its engagement in the S20 deliberations. Faculty from RIS participated in the S20 Inception Meeting held in Puducherry. RIS has also expressed its interest in getting involved in the S20 Policy Webinar Series, which is to be launched by the INSA. RIS was also been invited by the Office of PSA to participate and speak on the topic of 'Institutional mechanism for inclusive and action-oriented global S&T policy dialogue' during the first G20-Chief Science Advisers Roundtable (G20-CSAR) meeting to be held in the last week of March 2023 at Ramnagar, Uttarakhand.



As part of its networking efforts, the RIS STI team had a discussion with officials from the India-Korea Centre for Research and Innovation (IKCRI), including a South Korean S&T Counselor, who visited RIS in February 2023 and explored the scope of organising a series of webinars on STI-related issues in the coming months.

As RIS enters the fourth decade since its founding, the STI Programme will be given a new thrust with expansion and diversification

inter alia, in terms of research themes, publications, collaborations and networks.

During the period, Faculty associated with this programme contributed to peer-reviewed literature and to popular media on a wide variety of themes and based on research done under the Programme. Six policy briefs related to themes were contributed to the G20 T20 process of 2023. During Indonesia's Presidency, four policy briefs were contributed to the G20 and T20 process.



Prominent speakers at the webinar.

Major Programmes

- A webinar was organised by the Forum for Indian Science Diplomacy (FISD) at RIS on “Growing Space Economy & Emerging Challenges in Outer Space Governance” on 27 May 2022.
- RIS organised a webinar on “India’s Inevitabilities for the Global Space Economy during the Amrit Kaal” on 28 September 2022.
- A workshop on ‘Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)’ for Malawi was organised by GDC at RIS on September 29, 2022.
- A workshop on “Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development Goals” was organised by RIS and Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India on 11 October 2022 at New Delhi.
- The 43rd STIP Forum Lecture was delivered by Mr Senapathy Gopalakrishnan (Kris), Co-Founder and Former Vice-Chairman, Infosys, Chairman, Axilor Ventures and Chairman, CII AI Forum and CII Start-up Council, on “Why Invest in Research on Brain Sciences?”, on 28 April 2022.

- The 44th STIP Forum Lecture on “Policy Challenges of Sustainability” was delivered by Mr Nitin Desai, former Under Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs, UN and Chairman, Governing Council, TERI, on June 28, 2022
- The 45th STIP Forum Lecture was delivered by Dr Pravakar Mishra, Senior Scientist, National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR, Chennai), on 30 August 2022 via online platform. The topic of this public lecture was “Status of Marine Litter and Microplastic Pollution along the Indian Coast - Need of a National Marine Litter Policy”.
- The 46th STIP Forum Lecture, titled “Emerging Treaty for the High Seas and Marine Biodiversity”, was delivered by Dr Bhaskar Balakrishnan, Science Diplomacy Fellow, RIS on 30 December 2022 via online platform.
- The 47th STIP Forum Lecture was delivered by Professor Dr Ingrid Schneider, Professor of Political Science, Department of Informatics, University of Hamburg (Germany) on 24 January 2023 via online platform. The topic of this public lecture was “Digital Sovereignty and Data Governance in Times of Geopolitical Rivalry”.
- The 48th STIP Forum Lecture was delivered by Dr Shalini Singh, Director, ICMR-National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR) on 31 March 2023 via online platform. The topic of this public lecture was “Elimination of Cervical Cancer: Initiatives in India”.

Publications

Discussion Papers

- Potential Role of Academia-Industry Interface for Space Economy: Emerging Policy Options Before India by Chaitanya Giri.

Journals

- Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Volume: 24, No. 1, March, 2022
- Science Diplomacy Review, Vol 4, No 2, October 2022
- Asian Biotechnology and Development Review, Vol 24, No. 2, July 2022



Traditional Medicine

Amidst a surge in global demand for phytopharmaceuticals, the use of traditional herbal medicines is expanding beyond countries of origin. Positive projections for growth and development of the traditional medicine sector as a result of this demand are also generating debates on addressing challenges in expansion, innovation and institutionalisation. India's Ayush sector itself has been witnessing a steady growth in exports although varying regulatory landscape on traditional medicine for each market and non-tariff barriers to trade create restrictions to access. Within the Ayush industry, normatively dependent on formulations derived from classical texts and against the use of new chemical entities, the use of IPRs to spur innovations is a contentious debate.

FITM's work programme this year covers policy research on the above-mentioned issues in the traditional medicine sector. Mapping trends in the national and global discourse on traditional medicines includes a wide spectrum ranging from research on backend and forward linkages, sustainable supply chains to policy and governance initiatives for attaining SDG goals and utilities in addressing critical global health challenges like anti-microbial resistance (AMR) in One Health framework. The Ayush industry, both manufacturing and services is closely studied by FITM for feeding into relevant policy output by the Ministry of Ayush. Having earlier produced the landmark report on the Ayush manufacturing sector, this year FITM has focussed on emerging issues of sustainability, integration, innovation, trade and institutionalisation in health governance. FITM has also been contributing to RIS and the Ministry of Ayush's engagements in traditional medicine under India's G20 Presidency.



Non-Tariff Barriers to Ayush Exports

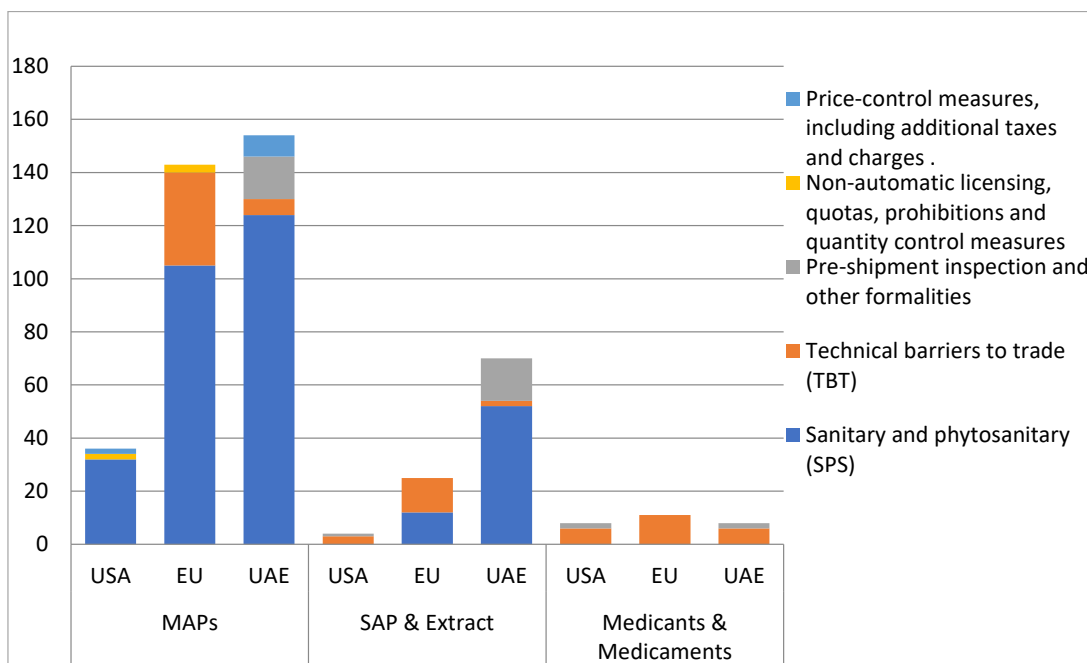
Global trade in herbal medicine has seen a considerable increase in Ayush exports although the trade potential of this sector is largely underutilised. Despite increasing efforts at the national and multilateral level, acceptance of traditional medicines as pharmaceuticals outside the countries of origin is still evolving. Market access is highly dependent on the importing countries' regulatory requirements in authorisation, quality and safety. These vary considerably. FITM's report 'Ayush Exports: Regulatory Opportunities and Challenges in Key Markets' focuses on broad trends or tendencies in countries/regions that make up the bulk of India's exports across all Ayush product categories (50 per cent) viz, USA, EU and UAE. The report analyses the adequacy of drug registration laws for Ayush pharmaceuticals in these markets. It looks at

the key trade barriers (tariff and non-tariff) and the diverse regulatory pathways adopted by Indian exporters to gain market access. It lists Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) as some of the main hurdles to herbal exports. It investigates policy strategies adopted by China for TCM drug registration in regions like the EU for possible replication by India. It also looks at trends and linkages with the growth of the complementary medicine service sector in these markets. Finally, it suggests policy strategies for greater market access by streamlining standards and traceability in adherence to global conformity assessment norms.

IPRs as a Defensive and Positive Protection Tool for Traditional Medicines

The growing traditional medicine industry is also exploring the use of IPRs to incentivise

Key NTBs in Major Markets



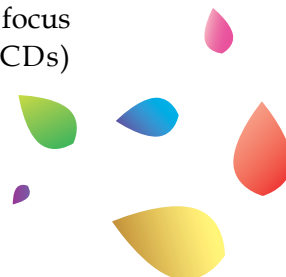
Source: FITM report Ayush Exports: Regulatory Opportunities and Challenges in Key Markets, 2023

investment in innovation. Traditional medicine and traditional knowledge have existed without any specific legal protection till international initiatives towards defensive protection began with the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992. This mainly focused on preventing the misappropriation of traditional knowledge of medicines via the use of IPRs. India itself accorded no special provisions in IP laws for extending protection to these systems till legislative amendments were brought in to prevent IPRs derived from traditional knowledge. RIS in the past has produced a rich literature on the interlinkage of IPRs, biological resources and associated knowledge systems. A committee for Enabling Intellectual Property Rights (IPRS) protection to Traditional Systems of Indian Medicine (TSIM) in 2022 by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has been formed with the broad mandate of examining the current IPR regime vis a vis the traditional medicine sector. The committee includes RIS faculty. A Discussion Paper brought out under this mandate examines the current status of IP protection for traditional medicine, especially the Indian systems like Ayurveda; the issue of innovation in these systems, and the challenges and risks in patenting TM. It argues for positive protection in an industry where research is not aimed at discovering or developing new Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs). It outlines provisions in Indian IP laws and policies with case studies on patent, trademark, and geographical indications for traditional medicine knowledge. It finally offers an analysis of the relevance of IPRs for encouraging innovations and investment in the sector.

Meeting SDG 3 Targets with Traditional Medicine

With less than eight years left to achieve SDG 3 targets, there have been global calls

for ingenuity and innovation in healthcare strategies. These include looking beyond a uni-dimensional approach which accords sole primacy to modern medicines as a panacea to public health challenges. Global attention is shifting to traditional medicines and a growing body of clinical research is adding to its validity. A decline in mortality from communicable diseases, maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions and the emerging burden of NCDs has led to the acknowledgement of both preventive and curative aspects of traditional medicine for sustainable wellness. In this backdrop, FITM organised a Panel Discussion on 'Attaining SDG 3: Role of Traditional Medicine Systems' with a focus on mainstreaming Traditional Medicine(TM) in healthcare for the attainment of SDG targets on 15 October 2022 at the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The panel included Dr Geetha Krishnan, Technical Officer; Traditional, Complementary, and Integrative Medicine (TCIM) Unit, WHO, Geneva; Dr Nitin Agarwal, MD, Bliss Ayurveda, New Delhi; Professor Arpan Bhatt, Professor and HoD Swasthavrutta and Yoga, Institute of Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (ITRA), Jamnagar, Gujarat; Dr Namrata Pathak, Member Secretary, FITM, and Consultant, RIS. Professor S.S. Modi, EDII, Gandhinagar, Gujarat; and Vd. Kashinath Samagandi, Assistant Professor, National Institute of Ayurveda (NIA), Jaipur. The discussion focused on strategies for stronger integration of traditional medicine in primary healthcare (PHC) and Universal healthcare (UHC) through evidence-based clinical protocols, data generation, increased public expenditure and addressing supply chain constraints. Other important observations included arguments in favour of a salutogenetic approach to health and wellness and a focus on Non communicable diseases (NCDs)



as it has longer-term effect on the financial aspects of an individual family's expenditure.

Traditional Medicine and Wellbeing in the G20

The role of wellbeing is being strongly advocated under India's G20 Presidency. Contemporary global health challenges are increasingly calling for a holistic approach based on wellness as a sustainable health strategy drawn from traditional complementary and alternative herbal medicines as compared to a narrow epidemiological focus. T20 Task Force 3 on LiFE, Resilience and Values for Wellbeing chaired by RIS attempts to bring this perspective into focus. FITM has been contributing to this proposition through research and faculty participation in related events. Under the special Think 20 event organised by RIS on 16th-17th January 2023, in Bhopal, one of the parallel sessions on '*One Health, Wellness and Traditional Medicine*' was chaired by Prof T.C. James. The panel discussed pressing global health issues where in the face of the complexity of drivers, and linkage with animal, human and environmental health, countries have been developing multi-sectoral, collaborative, transdisciplinary approaches based on One Health principles. The demonstrated impact of traditional herbal medicines could be a strategic game changer if adopted in the One Health Framework. The Bhopal Declaration brought out following this event highlighted that, among others traditional medicine especially Indian systems of medicine, like Ayurveda, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), could form a strong pillar of 'One Health' approach, that there is an urgent need to launch G20 Forum on Traditional Medicine and take AYUSH and all traditional medicine based global industries forward. A Forum on Traditional

Medicine (FTM) was proposed to be constituted by G20 for collaboration and cooperation on strengthening traditional medicine for addressing the health needs of the member countries and elsewhere in this Declaration.

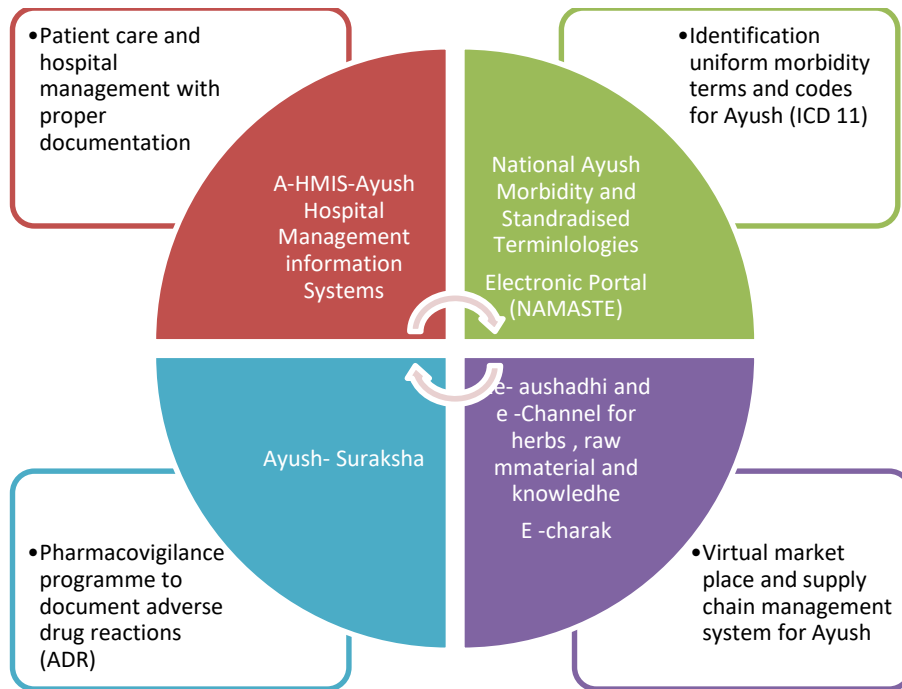
Another T20 side event '*Interlinkage of G20 and SDGs: Challenges, Solutions and Way Forward*' organised by Prasanna School of Public Health and Department of Geopolitics and International Relations, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal in cooperation with the T20 secretariat, ORF and RIS on March 20-21, 2023 held a panel discussion on "India's views and perspective on Global Wellness Agenda" which included participation by Dr Namrata Pathak.

Rendering support to the Ministry of Ayush in pushing traditional medicine within the G20 discussions, FITM has also brought out a '*G20 Primer on Traditional Medicine*' for wider dissemination at G20 events. The Primer highlights the relevance of traditional medicine to G20 with briefs on One Health, Universal Health Coverage (UHC), evidence-based preventive medicines, Yoga R&D and digital technologies in Ayush healthcare.

Ayush in India's One Health Framework

The fundamental aspect of the One Health framework, both at the national and the international level, has been control of zoonoses and AMR although there has been little visible effort in India at drawing from sustainable traditional veterinary and human health practices for humans, animals, livestock and the environment. This becomes pertinent as unlike several countries, India has a thriving practice of traditional herbal medicine systems that sustainably balances human and animal health

Health informatics for digitisation of Ayush



Source : FITM Journal Traditional Medicine Review , Vol 1, No.2, April 2022

through centuries. FITM Policy Brief 'India's One Health Framework: Harnessing Indian Systems of Medicine' brings out the relevance of Ayush systems in India's One Health strategy. Figure 1 describes the digitization of Ayush.

Ayurveda and Yoga as Soft Power Strategies

Ayurveda and Yoga enjoy global popularity today. Maximising the potential of these systems as soft power tools for India would require their careful strategic positioning. FITM Policy Brief 'Heal by India, Heal in India: Ayurveda and Yoga as Soft Power Tools' highlights the policy options available for the use of Ayurveda and Yoga by strengthening

quality assurance in products and services, connectivity and medical value travel norms. It recommends strategic utilisation of the 'Heal by India, Heal in India' initiative as an integrated, holistic and affordable healthcare approach in the healthcare services trade.

FITM Journal Traditional Medicine Review

The two issues of FITM's bi-annual Journal Traditional Medicine Review were published in April 2022 and October 2022. These have covered relevant topics contributed by members of government, academia and industry such as Prof Ritupriya Mehrotra, Centre for Social Medicine & Community



Health, JNU, P. N. Ranjit Kumar, Deputy Director General, Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications, Government of India (Former Joint Secretary, Ministry of Ayush) and Dr Harilal Madhavan, School of Humanities, Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram. Some important subjects covered include global governance of traditional medicine through the standardisation of terminologies, the use of digital technologies for the growth of traditional medicine, Universal and Primary healthcare with traditional medicines, role of voluntary certifications and accreditations for quality assurance in Ayush.

International Discussions on Indigenous People and India

Biodiversity is the key source of medicinal plants, the principal raw materials for traditional medicines. Local communities have long been the preservers of the biological resources and the medicinal knowledge associated with them. Issues of access, benefit sharing with

these communities and their positioning vis a vis narratives on rights and ownership have long been a global debate. International discussions on human rights have thrown up questions on appropriate terms to refer to such people, be it historically, socially or economically. The appropriate use of the term 'indigenous' and how it shapes legal narratives on rights and development both nationally and internationally becomes important in this context. The Paper 'International Discussions on Indigenous People and India' by Prof T.C. James are being translated into Spanish, Odiya, Marathi, Gujarati, Malayalam and Hindi.

Research in Progress

The traditional medicine sector's growth is visible. In the near future, FITM is working towards bringing out important research outputs on SAARC regional cooperation in traditional medicine, India- Africa Cooperation framework on traditional medicine, the medicinal plants sector and Ayush MSMEs.

Major Programmes

- The Forum on Indian Traditional Medicine (FITM) at RIS organised a Panel Discussion on 'Attaining SDG 3: Role of Traditional Medicine Systems' on 15 October 2022.
- RIS organised a workshop on "Exploring Options for G20 Wellbeing Metrics" on 23 November 2022.
- In continuation of the T20 Task Force 3 seminar series, the second session on "Sustainable Consumption and Production, Climate crisis and One Health" was held on 31 March 2023,
- Under the Think20 (T20) engagement group India has introduced Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE), Resilience and Values for Wellbeing. As a part of the efforts to disseminate the concept of LiFE and its various facets, RIS initiated a webinar series starting from 24 March 2023 till 5 May 2023 (every Friday).



Publications

Discussion Paper

- Traditional Medicine and Intellectual Property Rights Law and Policy Perspectives by *T. C. James*

Policy Briefs

- India's One Health Framework: Harnessing Indian Systems of Medicine by Namrata Pathak
- Heal by India, Heal in India: Ayurveda and Yoga as Soft Power Tools by Professor T. C. James

Journal

- Traditional Medicine Review, *Vol 2, No 2, October 2022*
- Traditional Medicine Review, Volume: Vol. 1 | No. 2 | April 2023





Women-led Development and Investing in Children for Human Capital

India has strongly prioritised its commitment to the shift from women's development to women-led development during their G20 Presidency. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India called for a strong emphasis on the approach to development transformation that recognises the role of women in development. Gender equality can be achieved only when women are economically and financially independent, as women are central to growth and progress not as mere beneficiaries but as those who drive the process. Their empowerment and effective representation in decision-making through women-led development approach is one of the main objectives of India's G20 Presidency through financial and digital inclusion.

In this context, there is a need to promote women-led enterprises that increase innovation, boost competitiveness, create jobs, improve productivity and wages which economically empower them, and improve better living standards for women and their families at large.

Since 2012, successive G20 Summits have focused on issues related to women's economic empowerment in the course of ending all kinds of discrimination and gender-based violence; land ownership rights for women farmers; access to quality education with special attention to vocational and technical education; access to labour force market with decent working conditions, and reducing the gender gap in labour force participation. Special emphasis has also been given to an increase in investment in the infrastructure for social protection, including care for children, the elderly, and the disabled.

During the last few Presidencies of G20, gender empowerment has also been one of the major priority areas of the G20 agenda. In general, women face more challenges than their male counterparts, when it comes



to labour participation and access to decent jobs. As has been analysed in the last four G20 Presidencies, it has been observed that there has not been any separate Task Force theme for women empowerment, except in Argentina in 2018. Many Task Forces of different Presidencies are mainly pertaining to the issue of social cohesion, global governance and the future of welfare systems etc. which partially touched upon the issue of women's empowerment.

In subsequent G20 Declarations, some commitments were put forth by G20 countries to address women's issues. However, W20, (Women 20) the engagement group of a transnational network of women's organisations, women entrepreneurs and think-tanks, along with the we-fi (Women Entrepreneur Financing Initiative) are two of the most crucial key initiatives of G20 to promote gender equality. W20 was constituted in 2015 under the Turkish Presidency, coincidentally with the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), when the world leaders pledged their commitment to the 2030 agenda for SDGs in the special session of the UN General Assembly in September 2015. In fact, gender equality pertains to Goal 5 of the SDGs and has been considered as the cross-cutting issue across all the 17 goals of SDGs.

Status of Women SMEs in G20 Countries

During the COVID-19 pandemic, as compared to men, women-led enterprises suffered major setbacks in terms of closure of enterprises and job losses especially in sectors like services, retail trade and hospitality, where women are predominantly more concentrated. It is also observed that closing the gender gap in women's entrepreneurship could boost the global economy, and for that, there is an immediate need to support measures for women entrepreneurs to recover the losses incurred during the lockdown.

However, the pandemic, at the same time, created new opportunities for women

entrepreneurs in the fast-emerging digital economy which encouraged them to transcend national boundaries to forge new partnerships and target new customers overcoming travel and trade restrictions. Many businesswomen effectively responded to the COVID-19 pandemic with new insights and creativity, adopting new business models and using digital platforms, to take advantage of the emerging regional opportunities.

It has been experienced and reported in various literature that a high proportion of women-led businesses are established out of necessity in lower-income countries. While in higher-income countries, a greater share of women's entrepreneurship is driven by opportunities.

Apart from this, some of the major hurdles faced are digital literacy skills, digital financial skills, knowledge of online platforms, cyber security literacy, etc. which pose problems in the effective and successful conduct of online business. Lack of access to traditional forms of collateral to banks like land ownership, owning a house or other fixed assets, and lack of family support force women to struggle in the competitive world. To furnish loans from the banks in order to establish or grow their business ventures, extensive paperwork, complicated terminology, odd hours of bank operation, and submission of documents along with the application along with the guarantor are some of the hindrances often women come across.

Despite these constraints, many women entrepreneurs from developing countries have not only taken initiatives but also proactively harnessed the emerging opportunities amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Increased dependency on digital technology due to COVID-19 posed a major challenge, particularly for effective support to the women entrepreneurs who struggle to adjust in the emerging environment. Nonetheless, the situation also gave an opportunity for the respective Governments, private sector, and civil societies in the region to lay extra emphasis on efforts to address digital inclusion, access and

bridging the gender digital divide. In pursuance of India's commitment towards women led development which is at the heart of India's G20 agenda, RIS in collaboration with T20, U20, Government of Madhya Pradesh, their affiliated think tanks, UNICEF, GIZ, BMGF, and GDC at RIS organised a Special T20 event on 'Global Governance with LiFE Values and Wellbeing: Fostering Cooperation in Framework, Finance and Technology' in January 2023. During this event, apart from others, two separate sessions on 'Women and Youth led Development' and 'Investing in Children: Investing in Future' were held to generate rich and extensive deliberations on these promising issues crucial for inclusive growth that can transform societies and economies at large. It was reiterated that G20 should facilitate sharing of expertise and facilitate replication of success stories on financial inclusion, self-employment through income-generating activities, women entrepreneurship, enrolment of a higher number of girl children in schools and effective participation of women in various fields of excellence, e.g. sports, defence, space in developing countries.

A joint RIS-UNICEF panel on 'Investing in children: Investing in future' with the participation of several national and international experts put forward policy recommendations for the G20 to

focus on investing in child-centric policies that prioritise progressive universal child benefits especially around the early years, maternity benefits and childcare. Evidence shows that investing in the early years can boost cognitive capital to yield the highest and more inclusive economic growth. Investing in children has not received the priority and focus that it deserves and for this, it was prioritised children specific issues in the T20 process to inform the wider G20 deliberations like nutrition and quality education.

RIS, as part of the T20 Core Group, proposes to bring out a special publication jointly with UNICEF, on *Investing in Early Years in Human Capital for Future Resilience: For an Inclusive and Equitous World*. This volume focuses on the dire need to invest in early childhood years to optimise child development, in every sphere, across the world, for future economic growth. It proposes that investing in future resilience is not confined to the current child cohorts, but extends to the next generation child cohorts, equipped with higher human capital; thus today's children during the course of life can shape the prosperity and resilience of their next generations. For inclusive human-centric development, the book addresses cross-cutting issues, be it gender and child budgeting,

Table 1 : Percentage Distribution of Enterprises (Male/Female & Entrepreneurs wise) (2015-16)

Sector	Male	Female	All
Rural	77.76	22.24	100
Urban	81.58	18.42	100
All	79.63	20.37	100
Category			
Micro	79.56	20.44	100
Small	94.74	5.26	100
Medium	97.33	2.67	100
All	79.63	20.37	100

Source : GoI, Ministry of MSME, Annual Report, 2022-23

education, health, nutrition, effects of migration, the role of IT, strengthening of rural and urban infrastructure for improving human capital etc.

Further, as a part of G20/T20, under the aegis of the Task Force 6 (TF6)/T20 ('Accelerating Gender Sensitive SDGs'), RIS, the United Nations in India, the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and SEWA Bharat organised a day-long panel discussion for T20 Side Event 'Women as Active Participants and Propellers of Economic Growth: Focusing on Livelihoods and Care Infrastructure', in March 2023. During the deliberations, it was emphasised that large-scale, regular and gender-disaggregated data for targeted interventions and monitoring progress is needed. Women-owned microenterprises are mostly nano-sized, with over 90 per cent of those having an annual turnover of under US \$12,000. Hence, to promote women's entrepreneurship, a dedicated women's enterprise development fund was said to be essential. It was also highlighted that financing for care infrastructure needs to be made a priority in the agenda for G20 leaders without which women-led development will not be a sustainable and realistic goal. The scope of ICDS-like programmes must be expanded by upgrading them to also become creches. With respect to digital

inclusion, it was recognised that there is a need to educate women in data analytics, machine learning, and the use of AI. Intermediaries like 'digital sakhis' should be a part of the digital economy to facilitate better access and usage of digital infrastructure by women.

If we analyse the situation in India, it is reported that male dominated enterprises are widely prevalent in urban areas as compared to rural areas. It is also revealed that women-owned enterprises have a greater share (22.24 per cent) in rural areas as compared to (18.42 per cent) in urban areas. (Table 1)

Women-led development is one of the main themes of India's G20 presidency. Economically empowering women and closing the gender gap is one the main drivers to achieving Agenda 2030 of Sustainable Development Goals. Research has shown that when women are economically empowered it has a ripple effect on their children, households, and societies. When women work, economies grow - this boosts productivity, increases economic diversity and income equality. For them to be fully and truly economically empowered the world needs to take big steps in ensuring their livelihood either through employment or entrepreneurship.



RIS Faculty Contributions to Outside Policy Dialogues and Publications

Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General

- Made a presentation on 'Enabling Strategies and Business Models for Transfer and Adoption of 4IR Technologies' at the International Conference on Innovation, Transfer And Diffusion of 4ir Technologies organised jointly by UNESCAP-APCTT, Ministry of Science and Technology, People's Republic of China and Guangzhou University on 30 June 2022.
- Recorded podcast on India's Participation and takeaways; the question of equity in climate issues and meeting energy needs and the relevance of India's participation ahead of taking over the G20 presidency organised by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on 27 June 2022.
- Made a presentation on 'India's Development Partnership' at the National Seminar on India's Development Partnership: Expanding Vistas organised by ICWA on 15 June 2022.
- Delivered a Tarlok Singh Memorial Lecture on 'Indian Social Science Research and University-Think Tank Connect: The Way Forward' at the 21st IASSI, Annual Conference organised by IGIDR on 14 June 2022, Mumbai.
- Spoke at the Webinar on 'The Quad Way: A Force for Global Good' organised by India Writes Network; India and the World magazine in association with the Centre for Global India Insights (CGII) on 9 June 2022.
- Participated in the Roundtable on Digital Innovations for Advancing Health and Development - How India's digital public goods can benefit the world organised by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation on 7 June 2022.
- Delivered Keynote Address on "Swadeshi, atma-nirbhar and Sustainability: Convergences and Way Forward" at the 35 International Virtual Conference organised University of Utah on 5 June 2022.
- Chaired the Special Lecture on "Monitoring Large Scale Government Projects" delivered during the 4th Edition of 3PE -Public policy and program evaluation workshop organised jointly by ILR School of Cornell University and GRAAM on 28 May 2022.
- Discussant at the Session on Building on a shared vision for future infrastructure investment: the contribution of T20, B20, D20 at the Virtual Seminar 'Joining forces for recovery and a safe, sustainable future: Assessing a multilateral roadmap for financing high impact, sustainable infrastructure projects in the G20' organised within the framework of the G20 and in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance of Indonesia, the D20 and the T20 and B20 Official engagement Groups on 24 May 2022, Berlin.
- Participated in the Public Panel Discussion: The Role of the G7 in a New Geopolitical Environment at the THINK 7 Summit on Fostering Global Cooperation in a Contested Geo-Political Environment organised by Global Solution Initiative and DIE on 23 May 2022, Berlin.
- Participated in the Informal strategic brainstorming on Triangular Co-operation with Asia: Steps from Political Support to Project Implementation organised by Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Co-operation (GPI) on 23 May 2022 at Berlin.
- Panelist in the plenary session on "What should the G7 do to foster cooperation with the G20?" at the THINK 7 Summit on Fostering Global Cooperation in a Contested Geo-Political Environment organised by Global Solution Initiative and DIE on 23 May 2022, Berlin.

- Delivered speech at the Session on 'Practicing true multilateralism and improving the global economic governance system' at the 14th BRICS Academic Forum 2022 on Cementing Intellectual Support for BRICS with the Focus on Common Development organised by China Council for BRICS Think Tank Cooperation on 20 May 2022.
- Addressed the Plenary Session of the BRICS Political Parties, Think Tanks and Civil Society Organisation Forum on Solidarity and Cooperation toward Common Development and a Brighter Future organised jointly by the International Department of the CPC Central Committee, China Council for BRICS Think Tank Cooperation and China NGO Network for International Exchanges on 19 May 2022.
- Participated in the Consultation Meeting on WTO Issues in preparation for MC-12 organised by Department of Commerce in coordination with the Centre for WTO Studies on 18 May 2022.
- Delivered Remarks in the session on India's Growth Potential at the National Symposium on "Challenges in Understanding Economics" organised by ICSSR on 15 May 2022.
- Panelist at the Special Event 3: Supporting national capacities and the Partnership in Action for STI4SDG roadmaps at the Seventh Annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on STI for SDGs on "Science, technology, and innovation for building back better from the corona virus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" organised by Science, Technology and Innovation (STI Forum), supported by the Inter-Agency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (IATT) on 6 May 2022.
- Made a Special Address on 'Why India should address Indigenous Peoples' Debate with Urgency?' at the fourth session on Global Aspect of the National Vimarsh on "Legal Status of STs; their Identity and Future" on 1 May 2022.
- Addressed the inaugural session and chaired the session on Strategies of Research Design at the Madhya Pradesh PhD Colloquium, 2022 organised by Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis (AIGGPA), Bhopal and Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi on 28-29 April 2022.
- Made a presentation on Trajectory of Trade, Investment and Innovation in India's Biotechnology Sector at the Workshop on Secure Trade and Transfers of Biotechnology: Regulations & Good Practices in India organised jointly by Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, ABLE and STIMSON on 26 April, 2022, Bengaluru.
- Made a presentation on 75 years of Independence how to integrate Trade in Learning and Teaching of Economics made at the 17th Annual National Conference Uttar Pradesh - Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA) organised jointly by Sharda University and UPUEA on 23 April 2022, Greater Noida.
- Made a presentation at the Roundtable 3 on From Deliberation to Collaboration: Government & Industry at the Global AYUSH Investment and Innovation Summit organised by Ministry of Ayush on 20 April 2022 at Gandhinagar.
- Made a presentation at the Roundtable 2 on Indian AYUSH Opportunities for the World at the Global AYUSH Investment and Innovation Summit organised by Ministry of Ayush on 20 April 2022 at Gandhinagar.
- Participated in the Brainstorming Session between STI Agencies of India and APCTT for Promoting Regional Technology Cooperation organised by Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) on 19 April 2022.
- Delivered a lecture on 'SDGs' at the First International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals' organised jointly by Deendayal Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh and others on 15 April 2022, Chitrakoot.
- Made a presentation on India-China Trade Deficit and Wider Trade Narrative? at a Session on India-China Trade Deficit and Emerging Trade Narratives organised by RBI, New Delhi on 13 April 2022.
- Addressed the inaugural session, addressed the session on 'Development Communication and Writing' and also addressed the session on 'Partnership for Sustainable Development

- and Sharing Experiences: Conclave with CSO' at the Partnership for Development and Sharing of Experiences Conclave with CSOs organised jointly by Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis (AIGGPA), Bhopal and PRIA, New Delhi on 8-9 April 2022.
- Recording on India-Nepal Ties in the context of Visit of Prime Minister Hon'ble Deuba to speak on the economic dimensions of the relationship at Weekly Programme on Sansad TV, Diplomatic Dispatch on 6 April 2022.
 - Participated in the Interactive Session on 'Behind the curve: what the global experience tells us about manufacturing employment' with Professor Robert Z. Lawrence Albert L. Williams Professor of International Trade & Investment from Harvard Kennedy School organized by NITI Aayog on 11 July 2022.
 - Made a presentation on 'Trade in FinTech and FinTech-Enabled Services: Emerging Trends and Potential for Growth' at the workshop on 'The Future of UK-India Trade and Cross Border Investment in a Changing Global Environment' organized by Indian Council of Social Science Research on 12 July 2022.
 - Panelist in the Public Forum on 'The G7: Understanding Its Strategic Direction & What It Means for the World' organized by Foreign Policy Community of Indonesia (FPCI) on 14 July 2022.
 - Panelist at the Panel Discussion on 'Perspectives on Climate Change and Food Systems in India' organised during the Launch of IFPRI Global Food Policy Report 2022 and Policy Forum on Climate Change and Food Systems in South Asia organized by IFPRI on 21 July 2022.
 - Panelist in the Session on 'Prospects and Avenues for New Space in India' at the IIC Diamond Jubilee Science Exhibition by ISRO organized by India International Centre and Indian Space Research Organisation and India on 27 July 2022.
 - Panelist in the Interactive Session on 'Reforms of the International Monetary Order: What Should Emerging Markets be Seeking' organized by NITI Aayog on 3 August 2022.
 - Delivered Remarks in the Talk on "G20 @ 2023 - The Road Map to Indian Presidency" organized by Indian Council of World Affairs on 08 August 2022.
 - Made a presentation on 'G20 & SCO' at a Brief Meeting under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister on G20&SCO organized by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare on 10 August 2022.
 - Provided inputs at the G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) organised by India Council of Agricultural Research on 17 August 2022.
 - Made a presentation on "The Challenges in Developing Madhya Pradesh as a \$550-billion Economy" at the Madhya Pradesh First Conclave organised on 20 August 2022.
 - Panelist in the Session on Participatory Water Management for Sustainable Agriculture and Aquaculture in Asia at the World Water Week 2022 organised by GIZ India's project C-SASA and NABARD on 25 August 2022.
 - Panelist in the regional launch for Asia of UNIDO's Industrial Development Report 2022 "The Future of Industrialization in a Post-Pandemic World" organized jointly by UNIDO and UNESCAP on 30 August 2022.
 - Moderated the Session on 'AI governance and ethics - The role of the G20 Community' at the T20 side event on G20 and AI: Connecting the dotted lines between technology and humanity organised jointly by IPAG Asia Pacific, Australian Information Security Association (AISA), and SCICC on 4 September 2022 at Bali.
 - Chaired the Special Session on 'Launch of G20 Research Forum: Towards Multi-Dimensional Perspectives on G20 Development Agenda' organised during T20 Indonesia Summit 2022 jointly by RIS in collaboration with ERIA and T20 Indonesia on 5 September 2022 at Bali.
 - Panelist at the session on 'Future Growth Pathways and Vision for STI in States during the Centre-State Science Conclave' organized by Department of Science & Technology on 10 September 2022 at Ahmedabad.
 - Panelist in the session on 'From Growth to Wellbeing: A Shared Vision of a Green, Digital and Just Transformation?' at the GIZ Future Forum 2022 - From Growth to Wellbeing: Rethinking Development for a Digital, Green, and Just Transformation organised by GIZ on 13 September 2022 at Potsdam.



- Panelist at the High Level Side Event to the UN General Assembly on Government-Philanthropy Roundtable: Realigning Development Finance with the SDGs through Economic Systems Transformation organised by Ford Foundation Centre for Social Justice on 21 September 2022, New York.
- Panelist at the High-Level Event on Rethinking Africa's Development Cooperation & International Partnerships organized by AUDA-NEPAD on 22 September 2022, New York.
- Delivered a lecture on Atma Nirbhar Bharat and India's Foreign Trade organized by Indian Institute of Public Administration on 28 September 2022.
- Panelist at the session on Overriding Disruptive Changes in the Global Economy during the Indian Economy Conclave on A Mid Semester look at the Indian Economy organized by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 29 September 2022, Kolkata.
- Panelist in the Water Conclave organized by Madhya Pradesh State Policy and Planning Commission on 30 September 2022, Bhopal.
- Made a presentation in the session on Vision for South Asia - risks and opportunities at the South Asia Fall Regional Management Team (RMT) Meeting Organized by: UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia/UNICEF Country Office Bhutan on 16 October 2022 in Paro, Bhutan.
- Panelist in the Session on STI Frontiers, Opportunities and Challenges in the Transformation of Agrifood System at the Special Event on 'STI Roadmaps: The role of digital technologies in agriculture production and consumption' organized during the FAO Science and Innovation Forum 2022 jointly organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNESCO on 20 October 2022.
- Participated as a Special Guest & Speaker in the session on India's Space Strategy for future: Turning vision into action at the India Space Congress 2022 organized by Satcom Industry Association on 26 October 2022.
- Panelist in the Think7 handover event organized by the Global Solutions Initiative (GSI) and the German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS), as think tanks mandated for the Think7 process during the German G7 Presidency in 2022, as well as the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) on 31 October 2022.
- Panelist in the session on Possible Priorities and Outcomes in the Development and Climate Sustainability Working Groups at the India's G20 Presidency: Crafting an Indian Narrative on Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Economy (RISE), ICRIER's 14th Annual International organized by ICRIER on 1 November 2022.
- Panelist in the Session on 'Infrastructure and Just Energy Transition Mechanisms: activating private investment and building on digital opportunities' and Session on 'Infrastructure investment strategies to achieve net zero targets, lessons from the G20 Indonesia on the way to the G20 India' at the G20 - T20/B20/D20 Third seminar on Sustainable Infrastructure Finance Unlocking the Power of Multilateral Cooperation for Sustainable Infrastructure Financing and Delivery organized by the Indonesia Ministry of Finance and the G20 Finance Track jointly with the T20, D20-LTIC and B20 on 2-3 November 2022, Turin, Italy.
- Panelist in the Session on 'Sustaining ambition and action through global energy turbulence' at the Workshop on The Road to Net Zero: Regional and Global Prospects organized by KAPSARC, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, WEC on 10 November 2022 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.
- Keynote Speaker at the Special T20 Side Event on lines of The G20 Leader's Summit on Shaping Digital Innovations for A Sustainable and Stronger Recovery organized by ITB-ERIA -T20 Secretariat on 15 November 2022 virtually.
- Panelist in the Session on 'G20: Still an Effective Forum in a Polarized World?' at the fifth edition of Paris Peace Forum organized by Paris Peace Forum on 12 November 2022, Paris.
- Key Panelist in the International Roundtable session on 'Practising Good Governance, Practising Sustainability' organized by South Asian Institute for Advanced Research & Development (SAIARD) on 19 November 2022.

- Made a presentation in the Session III on 'G20/ T20' at the Research Institute Network (RIN) Meeting organized by Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) on 24 November 2022.
- Participated in the Closed Door Roundtable discussion on 'India's Agenda for G20' organized by Council for International Economic Understanding (CIEU) on 25 November 2022.
- Special Guest in the Inaugural Session in the Workshop on Janjatiya Anusandha: Asmita Astitve evam Vikas organized by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes on 26 November 2022.
- Moderator in the Panel on India's Digital Way: The Road to G20 and Beyond Global Technology Summit on The Geopolitics of Technology and Conversation: G20 Troika: Indonesia, India, and Brazil organized by Carnegie India on 29 November to 1 December 2022.
- Chaired the T20 Joint Workshop and Handover event and Bilateral Workshop Task Force 3 on 'LiFE, Resilience and Values for Wellbeing' organized by the T20 Secretariat, ORF on 30 November 2022.
- Remarks delivered on T20 Secretariat Handover Ceremony at the T20 Handover Meeting: From Indonesia to India New Delhi organized by T20 Secretariat on 30 November 2022.
- Panelist in the Session on Rule Based Economic Recovery (Economic Order Based Intervention) at the JEF-ANU joint Asia Pacific Forum 2022 organized by Japan Economic Foundation (JEF) on 2 December 2022.
- Distinguished Panelist at a virtual discussion on the occasion of virtual launching the OECD's Multilateral Development Finance Report (MDFR) organised jointly by Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on 2 December 2022.
- Panelist in the Session on Future of Globalization at the CII Global Economic Policy Summit 2022 organized by CII on 9 December 2022.
- Participated as a Guest Editor at the Annual Edition of The Diplomatist on "India: Leading the New World Order" organized by The Diplomatist on 14 December 2022
- Delivered Inaugural Address (virtually) at the Indialics International Conference 2022: India's Innovation System @75: Achievements, Limits and Way Forward organized by School of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Indore on 21 December 2022.
- Delivered Special Address on 'Indian Presidency and Development Agenda of G20: Broad Reflections' at the 105th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association organised by JAIN University on 27 December 2022 at Bengaluru.
- Participated in the proceedings of the Conference on Framing Indian Narrative of Environment organised by Deendayal Research Institute on 29 December, 2022. at Ujjain.
- Participated in the Roundtable open session on Development Strategies in the era of Disruptions - Taking the Bull by Horn during the first meeting of the MCCI Economist Forum organised by Merchants' Chamber of Commerce & Industry (MCCI) on 9 January 2023 at Kolkata.
- Participated in the Plenary Session on Finding Consensus on Global Wellbeing: LiFE, Energy Transitions and the SDGs at the T20 Inception Meeting organised by T20 Secretariat and ORF on 12-13 January 2023.
- Made a presentation in the session on India-Nepal Development Partnership: Reflection and Prospects at the India-Nepal Development Partnership Conclave organised by the Embassy of India and Centre for South Asian Studies on 23 January 2023 (online).
- Spoke on 'What defines India's international development cooperation strategy and how it is being delivered' at the at TAF's Strategy Meeting organised by the Asia Foundation on 27 January 2023, Jaipur.
- Delivered remarks at a session on "India and the World: A Development Agenda for India's Children and Youth in 2023 and Beyond" organised by UNICEF on 2 February 2023.



- Participated in the Public Launch of 2023 Development Cooperation Report: Debating the Aid System organised by OECD on 14 February 2023 (online).
- Made a presentation on “India’s Presidency in G20” at the Orientation Programme for Hon’ble Members of Gujarat Legislative Assembly organised by Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE) of Lok Sabha Secretariat on 15 February 2023 at Gandhinagar.
- Panelist at the Session on ‘The Principles and Communications of South-South and Trilateral Cooperation’ at the Event organised by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and the OECD Development Communication Network on Promoting International Cooperation Together: Lessons from Communicating on South-South & Trilateral Cooperation, 16 February 2023 (online).
- Participated in the Roundtable discussion between India and Development Partners on trilateral and global development Cooperation organised by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, 16 February 2023.
- Made a presentation on ‘Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)’ at the Civil 20 India 2023 organised by the LiFE Working Group of C20 on 18 February 2023.
- Panelist at the launch of UNICEF’s regional report “Responding to Today for Tomorrow – Child-friendly economic and social policies in times of the pandemic and price inflation in South Asia” organised jointly by UNICEF and SAARC Secretariat on 24 February 2023 at Kathmandu.
- Spoke at the seminar on ‘Investing in Children in South Asia’ organised by UNICEF on 24 February 2023 at Kathmandu.
- Lead Speaker at the online meeting on ‘G20 Foreign Ministers Meeting’ organised by Russian International News Agency Sputnik on 3 March 2023.
- Made a presentation in the session on Beyond the Entanglements: Resolving the Food, Fuel and Fertiliser Conflict organised during Raisina Dialogue 2023 organised by ORF on 4 March 2023.
- Panellist in the Session on Global headwinds and the Indian Economy organised during Vasant Vihar Litfest on 4 March 2023.
- Moderated a session on “Decade of Action: A review of the Sustainable Development Goals” at the G20 Global Think Tank Town Hall organised by ORF on 5 March 2023.
- Recorded a podcast of ‘A Fragmenting World Order: Implications for Southeast Asia in the Indo-Pacific Era’ organised by ERIA on 9 March 2023.
- Participated in an interactive roundtable on ‘Transforming Food System in India’ organised by IFPRI on 9 March 2023.
- Co-chaired the Plenary on ‘Lessons learned from the T7 and T20 during the G7 Germany and G20 Indonesia’ at the G20 / G7 Retreat – A Matter of Peace organised jointly by the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and the Rockefeller Foundation, Bellagio Center on March 14, 2023 at Bellagio.
- Chaired the session on ‘Think tanks and the other engagement groups of the civil society in the G7 and the G20’ at the G20 / G7 Retreat – A Matter of Peace organised jointly by the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and the Rockefeller Foundation, Bellagio Center on March 16, 2023 at Bellagio.
- Participated in the Final Project Review Committee Meeting on ‘Publication of Achievements/Impact of PRISM Scheme for the last five years organised Department of Scientific & Industrial Research on 19 March 2023, Tirupati.
- Guest speaker for the FGS Exclusive online Podcast program on “Opportunity for Projection of India’s Soft Power in the Light of G-20 Summit”, organised by Forum for Global Studies on 22 March 2023.
- Guest of Honour at the 2nd Conference ‘BIMSTEC-25 Years of Driving Force behind Neighbourhood Cooperation’, organised jointly by Institute of Social and Cultural Studies and Ministry of External Affairs on 25 March 2023 at Kolkata.



Professor S K Mohanty

- Participated in the 30 Years of ASEAN-India Relations - Delhi Dialogue XII: Building Bridges in Indo-Pacific and made a presentation on Deepening India and ASEAN Economic Partnership: Review of Bilateral FTA in the Session on Facilitating Trade, Investment and Value Chains in the Post Pandemic Recovery and Rebuilding on 16 June 2022, New Delhi.
- Participated in the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, organised by Ministry of Earth Sciences and made a presentation on Relevance of Blue Economy for India, as a special Talk on Blue Economy on the occasion of World Ocean Day, 8 June 2022, New Delhi.
- Participated in the zoom Annual Conference 2022 on The Middle East: A New Arena for Asian Competition? regarding discussion on talking point, organised by Middle East Institute, National University of Singapore (MEI-NUS) on 17 May 2022.
- Participated in the webinar on Regional Trade Agreements of South Asia, organised by the Nepal Institute for International Cooperation and Engagement (NIICE), and made a presentation on Invigorating Trade Cooperation among Regional Economies in South Asia, on 6 May 2022.
- Participated in the virtual Conference on MSME Conclave 2.0 - 'Strengthening OEM Supply Chain Competitiveness: Future Prospects on Global & Indian Engineering Sector' and made a presentation on 'Targeting Engineering Exports for MSME Participation: Strategy to Take Advantage of the Expansionary Engineering Sector,' in the session on Leveraging Digital Tech & E Commerce Platforms for Engineering MSMEs, organised by EEPC India, New Delhi on 14 July 2022.
- Participated in the NeST Board Meeting and Chair the Session on Development Pathways and New Measurement Approaches, New Delhi on 28 August 2022.
- Participated in the Knowledge Workshop on Blue Economy and made a presentation on Blue Economy in India: Opportunities for Business Communities organised by FICCI, New Delhi on 9 November 2022.
- Participated in the meeting of the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry regarding CAFPD and Textiles on Imports from China organised by Ministry of Commerce & Industry at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi on 9 November 2022.
- Delivered virtually lecture on Prospects of Regional Integration in the BIMSTEC Region: Focus on Agriculture Trade under UGC JMI Lecture Series organised by UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia University on 14 November 2022.
- Participated in the selection committee meeting scheduled for CAS promotion in respect of Documentation Officer, JNU organised by Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi on 15 November 2022.
- Submitted report Work in Progress on Towards Reducing Import Dependence on China: Evolving a Sectoral Strategy to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on 6 December 2022.
- Participated in the meeting to discuss research study on Regional Value Chains of Value Added Agriculture Products in BIMSTEC organised by Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi on 8 December 2022.
- Participated in the training programme for parliamentarians, parliamentary staff and others with institutionalized opportunities for systematic training in the various disciplines, a series of Sensitisation Sessions on G20 and addressed to the participants on "Role of G20 with focus on engagement groups (T20, B20, C20, Y20, L20, W20) in shaping decisions on issues of global governance; Analysis of the role of T20 in the framing of the G20 issues and Process of arriving at the G20 issues and Process of arriving at the G20 leader's declaration-lessons from the past" organised by Lok Sabha Secretariat - Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (PRIDE), New Delhi on 20 December 2022.
- Participated as a Panelist in the 105th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association on 'G20 India Presidency and Global Economic Order: Trade, Investment and Technology' and made a presentation on Changing Shades of the Global Trade Scenario on G20: Implications for India's G20

Presidency, organised jointly by RIS, Indian Economic Association and JAIN CMS Business School, Bangalore on 27 December 2022.

- Participated in the Think20@G20: Towards A Resilient South Asia organised by the Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses and made a presentation on Boosting Resilience and Regional Growth on 18 January 2023, New Delhi
- Participated in the Discussion Meeting with Vice Chancellor and Dean and senior faculty of Indian Maritime University regarding Blue Economy and new possible opportunities and areas of collaboration on 15 February 2023, Chennai.
- Participated in the Discussion Meeting with Vice Chancellor and senior faculty of Pondicherry University (PU) on how RIS and PU can work together in their future endeavors to bring about synergy between research and policy-making, especially in the area of Blue Economy on 16 February 2023, Puducherry.
- Participated as a speaker in the Workshop on Blue Economy and made a presentation on Blue Economy: An Alternate Source of Energy organised by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), New Delhi on 27 February 2023.
- Participated in the 70th Professional Course for Foreign Diplomats organised by Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service, Ministry of External Affairs and addressed the diplomats on Towards Shaping Blue Economy Policy in India at New Delhi on 15 March 2023.
- Participated as a panelist in the MP-IDSA - Sichuan University Track 2 Online Bilateral Dialogue and made a presentation on India China Trade Relations organised by Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (MPIDSA) on 24 March 2023.

Dr Sabyasachi Saha

Associate Professor

- Delivered a lecture on 'Sustainable Development Goals' on Thursday 16 February, at Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service (SSIFS) in the 2nd Special Course for Iran.

- Participated in the First meeting of the Civil 20 LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) Working Group on 18 February 2023, New Delhi.
- Delivered a lecture on 'Sustainable Development Goals' on Tuesday, 27 Feb 2023, at Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service (SSIFS) in the 3rd Special Course for Diplomats from Pacific Island Countries.
- Participated at the T20 Task Force 3 Meeting of Co-Chairs on the Sidelines of the Raisina Dialogue on 04 March 2023, New Delhi.
- Delivered a lecture on "Changing World of Work: New Employment Opportunities in G20 Countries" at the L20 at G20 Inception Meet at Amritsar, Punjab, India, 18- 20 March 2023

Dr Priyadarshi Dash

Associate Professor

- Joined as panelist in the Global Policy Forum organised by ISPI, Italy in collaboration with T20 Indonesia on June 20-21, 2022.
- Joined as Discussant in the Virtual Seminar 'Joining Forces for Recovery and a Safe, Sustainable Future: Assessing a Multilateral Roadmap for Financing High Impact, Sustainable Infrastructure Projects in the G20' organised by G20 Indonesia on May 24, 2022.
- Joined as Panelist in the conference on "The World at a Critical Juncture. What Future for Sustainable Development and Global Governance?" organised virtually by the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA) on October 4-5, 2022.
- Joined as Panelist in the Public Policy Conclave titled 'Public Policy, Governance and Business in a Sustainable World' organised by the XIM University, Bhubaneswar on December 10, 2022.
- Delivered lecture virtually on "New Vistas of BIMSTEC: Services, Fintech and Infrastructure" at Department of India-ASEAN studies, Graduate School of International and Area Studies, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea on December 14, 2022.
- Joined as Moderator in the RIS T20 Special Session on G20 at the 105th Annual Conference



of Indian Economic Association titled 'G20 India Presidency and Global Economic Order: Trade, Investment and Technology' & made presentation on "Enhancing Access to Infrastructure and Development Finance" held at CMS Business School, JAIN University, Bangalore on December 27, 2022.

- Made presentation as a panelist at the side event on 'Strategies to Build Coastal Resilience in India' organised by Government of India and UNDP at the 'Resilience and Sustainability Summit: Vision 2047' held in New Delhi on January 19, 2023.
- Made presentation as a panelist at the International Relations Conference on 'India and Africa: Old Partners, New Challenges and Opportunities' organised by Symbiosis International University, Pune on January 20-21, 2023.
- Delivered lectures on "G20 and Emerging Geo-Economic Issues and Challenges" to students at Institute of Management Technology, Ghaziabad on February 2, 2023.

Dr Pankaj Vashisht

Associate Professor

- Participated in Pre Budget-Discussion on Sansad TV on 1st February 2023
- Participated in Sansad TV's prime time show Arthniti to discuss Union Budget 2023, 17th February 2023.

Dr Amit Kumar

Assistant Professor

- Participated in the Discussion Meeting on "India's Arctic Engagements" held on 13 January 2023 at the National Security Council Secretariat, New Delhi.
- Participated in the discussion meeting on 28 February 2023 with a Delegation from India Korea Center for Research and Innovation (IKCRI), New Delhi; comprising of its Director, Dr (Ms) Y J Park and South Korea's S&T Attaché in India, Mr. Hyohee Lee.

Dr Pankhuri Gaur

Assistant Professor

- Panelist in "Engaging Agricultural Value Chains in South Asia" in 16th Annual Research forum of Sri Lanka Agricultural Economic Association (SAEA) organised by Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka on 20th January, 2023.

Dr P. K. Anand

Visiting Fellow

- Made a Presentation on 'Reduction of Poverty in India', in the 'International Conference on Poverty Reduction in the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization', organised by Uzbekistan on 26th May 2022, on the invite of Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA).
- Deliberated in the Roundtable discussion on context for Agriculture and Nutritious Food Systems in India on 11th October, 2022 organized by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, New Delhi.
- Participated in the webinar on Roundtable on Investment and Sustainable Development on 18th October, 2022 organized by OECD
- Participated and delivered Valedictory address as Chief Guest at the 7th International Conference of Indian Academy on Health and Psychology at the Gautam Budha University, Greater NOIDA on 24th December, 2022.
- Participated in the Research Seminar on Effective Rate of Protection and Inverted Duty Structure: Theory and Empirics on 27th January 2023, organized by ISID.
- Participated in the OECD Private Finance for Sustainable Development Conference on 31st Jan - 1st February, 2023.

Mr Rajeev Kher

Distinguished Fellow

- Participated in a discussion meeting on Strategic Roadmap on Competition Issues in Data Markets organized by the Esya Centre in collaboration with the Observer Research Foundation on 17-18 June 2022.
- Participated in a Discussion Meeting on Digital Frontier: Technology and the Board organized by Deloitte on 19 May 2022.



- Participated as a Member in the 8th QCI PPD Steering Committee Meeting on 17 May 2022.
- Participated in a webinar on WTO 2.0 in the post-COVID World organized by ICRIER-KAS on 5 May 2022.
- Participated in the Session on Gearing up with ESG: A Discussion on India's ESG Playbook, Preparedness and Expectations organized by Confederation of Indian Industry on 28 April 2022.
- Participated in the webinar on whether 'data localisation' and 'national champion' approach would lead to an inclusive digital economy? Organized by CUTS on 27 April 2022.
- Participated in a Flagship Seminar on From Grey To Green: Net-zero Transition Opportunities For India, organized by Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP) on 6 April 2022.

Dr Bhaskar Balakrishnan

Science Diplomacy Fellow

- Delivered a lecture on Science Diplomacy as part of the Induction Training Programme of the Sushma Swaraj Institute of Foreign Service (SSIFS) for IFS Officer Trainees of the 2021 batch on 7 July 2022.

RIS Faculty Contributions to Outside Publications

Bonadio, E., Srinivas, K. R., Iyengar, B. P., & Choudhary, A. 2023. "Gandhian Philosophy and Indian Intellectual Property". In *Relevance of Duties in the Contemporary World: With Special Emphasis on Gandhian Thought*. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore. pp. 343-365

Chaturvedi, S. 2022. Why bilateral trade deals are beneficial for India. *Economic Times*, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/opinion/et-commentary/why-bilateral-trade-deals-are-beneficial-for-india/articleshow/95722960.cms?from=mdr>.

Chaturvedi, S. 2022. Redesigning global financial architecture and development strategy. *Blitz India*. <https://blitzindiamedia.com/redesigning-global-financial-architecture-and-development-strategy/>

Chaturvedi, S. 2022. Towards G20 India: bringing back the spirit of cooperation. *Italian Institute for International Political Studies*, Commentary. <https://www.ispionline.it/en/publication/towards-g20-india-bringing-back-spirit-cooperation-36691>

Chaturvedi, S. 2022. G20 Summit: New Energy for the G20: Exploring the Way Ahead. *The Global Governance Project*, G20 Indonesia: The Bali Summit 2022.

Chaturvedi, S & Pogge, T. 2022. India's stand TRIPS vaccine inequity. *Financial Express*. <https://www.financialexpress.com/opinion/indias-stand-trips-vaccine-inequity/2551981/>

Chaturvedi, S. 2022. Bonds of the Bay: fulfilling the potential of the Bay of Bengal community. *Indian Express*. <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/bimstec-summit-bay-of-bengal-community-cooperation-7860591/>

Chaturvedi, S. 2023. Social sector allocations: Endeavour for effective outcomes. *Yojana*, March. p. 23-27.

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Chaturvedi, S. 2023. In my view: Work with Southern providers to achieve greater scale and relevance in Development Cooperation Report: Debating the Aid System. OECD, Paris. pp. 201-203.

Chaturvedi, S. 2023. The Accomplishment - Accruing the Potential: Trade, Tourism &



- Technology in Arvind Singh (ed) Narendra Modi Shaping of the New World Order, Saptahik Vivek: Mumbai.
- Chaturvedi, S. 2023. Agenda 2063 and the Importance of Multifaceted India-Africa Partnership in Nivedita Ray and Sankalp Gurjar (eds.) India and Africa Looking Ahead: Contemporary Realities and Emerging Prospects. Macmillan, 1 January 2023. p 67-72.
- Chaturvedi, S. 2023 (coauthored). A Blueprint for a T20 Network in Asia in Tetsushi Sonobe and others (eds.). *A World in Crisis, A World in Progress: Growing better together*. ADB Institute.
- Chaturvedi, S. 2023. Redressing Global Financing for SDGs, Debt Relief for LDCs, India and the World – India’s G20 Moment: Healing, Hope and Harmony, Vol. 5 No. 4.
- Chaturvedi, S and Dash, P 2023 “A Blueprint for a T20 Network in Asia” in *A World in Crisis, A World in Progress- Growing Better Together: Lesson from a Decade of T20*. ADBI.
- Chaturvedi, S. 2022. Social Sector: Inclusive Infrastructure, Yojana, April 2022.
- Chaturvedi, S. 2022. Strengthening BIMSTEC Partnership for Collective Development. In 25 Years of BIMSTEC: Towards a Peaceful, Prosperous and Sustainable Bay of Bengal, Dhaka, BIMSTEC Secretariat, Dhaka. pp.35-46.
- Chaturvedi, Sachin, Tim Büthe, Peter B Payoyo, and Krishna Ravi Srinivas. 2022. ‘India and the Philippines in Global Health Governance’ in *Rethinking Participation in Global Governance* edited by Joost Pauwelyn, Martino Maggetti, Tim Büthe, And Ayelet Berman, Oxford University Press 2022, pp 349-378.
- Chaturvedi, S., Saha, S., and Shaw, P. “India in Leveraging Trade in High Technology for Emergence: The BRICS Experience”. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. LVII, No. 39, September 2022.
- Chirathivat, S., Charit T., De, P. (eds.) 2022. *Between the Two Oceans of Indo-Pacific: Strengthening Myanmar-Thailand Southern Corridor*. Sage, New Delhi,
- Chaturvedi, S., Tim, B., Peter, B. P., and Srinivas, K. R. 2022. “India and the Philippines in Global Health Governance”. In *Rethinking Participation in Global Governance*. Oxford University Press 2022. pp. 349-378.
- Dash, P. 2023. “Cooperation amongst Governments: Ensuring Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in Indo-Pacific”. In *Regional Integration in Indo-pacific: Connectivity, Cooperation, and New Supply Chain, Linkages*. ERIA Research Project Report 2022 No. 19.
- De, P. 2022. “Thirty Years of ASEAN-India Connectivity”, in Tommy Koh et al (eds.) *ASEAN and India: The Way Forward*, World Scientific, Singapore
- De, P. 2022. “Deciphering the 19th ASEAN-India Summit”, *Hindustan Times*, 13 November 2022
- De, P. 2022. “Thailand–Myanmar East-West Corridor: An Indian Perspective” in Chirathivat et al.
- De, P. and Nida, R. 2022. “Review of ASEAN-India FTA in Goods: Broad Contours and the Next Steps”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 57, No. 33.
- De, P. and Durairaj, K. 2022. “ASEAN-India Dialogue Partnership: Malaysia’s Role in Intensifying Cooperation”, in MEA-ISIS Malaysia (eds.) *India-Malaysia@65*, Focus, Kuala Lumpur.
- Gaur, P. 2022. India’s Withdrawal from RCEP: Neutralising National Trade Concerns. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*. Vol. 27, No. 2. pp. 270-288
- Kumar, K. 2023. ‘Going Beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Valuing Wellbeing’. TF 3: ‘LiFE, Resilience and values for Wellbeing’- T20 Policy Brief.
- Kumar, K. 2023. ‘Financing Climate Smart Agriculture for Sustainable Agri-food Systems’. TF-6: ‘Accelerating SDGs: Exploring New Pathways to the 2030 Agenda’- T20 Policy Brief.
- Mohanty, S. K. 2023. “Prospect of Growth Dynamism in South Asia”. In *The Routledge*

- Handbook of South Asia. Routledge India. pp. 176-197.
- Mohanty, S.K. 2022 Regional Economic Dynamics of BIMSTEC during the Global Recession: China Factor in the Regional Caucus. In *New Futures for BIMSTEC*. Routledge. India. pp 147-166.
- Mohanty, S. K., Gaur, P., Dawani, C., Siregar, R. N., Xu, N., Crett, G., ... & Mazzotti, P. 2022. Greening global trade: enhanced synergies between climate and trade policies for decarbonization. T20 TF1, Policy Brief 4. G20 Indonesia.
- Srinivas, K. R. 2023. "A chance for India to shape a data governance regime" *The Hindu*, March 14.
- Srinivas, K. R., & van Est, R. 2023. "Technology Assessment in Developing Countries: The Case of India – Examples of Governmental and Informal TA". In *Technology Assessment in a Globalized World: Facing the Challenges of Transnational Technology Governance*. Cham: Springer International Publishing. pp. 101-123.
- Srinivas K. R. 2023. Technology Assessment Activities in India. In Hennen, L et al. (Eds). *Technology Assessment in a Globalized World*. Springer, Cham. pp. 149-173.
- Srinivas, K. R. 2023. "Cisgenesis And Cisgenic Crops: Need for a Paradigm Shift in Harnessing and Governance". In *Cisgenic Crops: Safety, Legal and Social Issues* (Eds) Anurag Chaurasia, Chittaranjan Kole Cham: Springer. pp. 255-268.
- Van Baalen, S., Srinivas, K. R., & He, G. 2023. "Challenges of Global Technology Assessment in Biotechnology – Bringing Clarity and Better Understanding in Fragmented Global Governance". In *Technology Assessment in a Globalized World: Facing the Challenges of Transnational Technology Governance* Cham: Springer International Publishing. pp. 149-173.
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Sukhomoy Chakravarty Library and Data Information Centre

Documentation Centre has got a vast collection of latest specialised publications, reports, databases, e-journals and articles, etc. for providing up-to-date information to RIS Faculty and visiting scholars. The institute exchanges programme of publications with a number of national and international organizations and keeps enriching the resource base by adding more publications and study programmes on issues of critical importance.

The institute has also established linkages with key global institutions like FAO, ILO, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, World Bank, WTO, etc. Working Papers, Discussion Papers, Reprints, Occasional Papers from national and international organizations, in print and electronic formats are received either through mutually exchanged programmes or downloaded through institutional websites. The current collection in the Documentation Centre has more than 24,730 books that include government publications, documents of other research institutions in print and electronic format, in addition to 1850 journals in bound volumes. The centre also subscribes to more than 492 print and online journals/magazines that include jstor, Elsevier-science direct, Oxford University Press, Taylor & Francis, Wiley, etc. and gets about 40 journals on complimentary basis from prestigious sources. There are more than 350 CD Roms and databases and being a member of DELNET, it promotes resource-sharing. The Current Awareness Service is provided on a regular basis to faculty members.

The wide range of collection for easy access is also available online through intranet.

Collection includes:

- Books
- Statistical Yearbooks
- Documents-WP-OP-DP
- Journals/Periodicals (Print+Online+CD-Rom)
- Newspapers both Indian and International
- Back Volumes
- CD-Rom
- Databases in CD-ROM
- RIS Databank

The RIS also has a rich global database on trade, tariff and non-tariff measures, balance of payment, financial statistics, development statistics, industrial statistics, intellectual property services and corporate data and information.

RIS Database

RIS has created a comprehensive database called DevCoopIndia, which aims to document India's development assistance provided to partner nations from 1947 to 2021. This database encompasses the five modalities of Development Compact, namely Capacity Buildings, Grants, Concessional Finance, Trade and Market Access, and Technology Transfer. The overarching categorisation is further subdivided into sub-modalities, sectors, and activities. In addition to the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), many additional ministries are involved in delivering development aid via several modalities and sub-modalities. The database

encompasses India's grants, which include bilateral development aid as well as contributions made to international institutions. The allocation for development aid in the fiscal year 2021-2022 is determined by the Revised Estimates for 2021-22, as outlined in the Annual Report for 2022-23.

Another database encompasses a wide range of macroeconomic indicators, such as GDP, trade, investment, tariffs, and other relevant factors. At the national level, data is sourced from a variety of international sources. In the context of trade and tariff databases, RIS effectively restructures data at maximum dis-aggregated level. For example, the allocation of bilateral trade statistics for India is based on an 8-digit Harmonised System (HS) product classification, whereas for the rest of the world it is based on a 6-digit HS classification. The data is recorded at all nomenclature existing in the international trade classification. The level of disaggregation and time series level varies with different data sources. This database is updated at regular interval.

RIS Data Server

The modern Data Server available in RIS is firewalled against any possible external attacks, including data exterminating viral or hacking as part of enhanced security of its databank. This institution has acquired domestic and international time series data for quick reference. It has uploaded vital domestic and international trade data (HS&SITC) on it, along with tariff database, DGCIS database on Indian Domestic Trade Lines - 8 Digit Level both Export and Import Data, Indian Firms Database, Direction of trade statistics, (Dots) World Development Indicators (WDI), etc. These databases on server are updated on a regular basis. The updated data is made available to Faculty members. This profoundly helps in their evidence-based research studies and obviates the need for subscription to expensive multiple global data systems.

RIS Website and Online Documentation Centre

(www.ris.org.in)

The institute has vibrant website. It is updated regularly with more aesthetically impressive, user-friendly, content-wise rich, and equipped with latest features and functions. It is updated on a real time basis by RIS in-house team to put across the wide body of rigorous research studies and related events in the global public domain as a part of its outreach program. It gives substantial up-to-date information on the core areas of the work programme of RIS, including trade, finance, investment, development cooperation, global economic issues, regional cooperation,

RIS Book Club is an initiative to provide a platform for individuals to engage in meaningful discussions, exchange diverse perspectives, and enhance their critical thinking skills.

South-South cooperation, health, agriculture, science & technology and innovation. The website provides free download facility of the wide range of publications brought out by RIS faculty in the form of research reports, journals, newsletters, and media articles. It also features details of various conferences, seminars, workshops conducted by RIS. During this FY 2022-23, three new web pages were been developed in-house and linked to the RIS website for their clearer and wider accessibility. The eight sub-domains and nine web pages are as follows:

RIS Main Website

<http://ris.org.in>

Asia Africa Growth Corridor

<http://aagc.ris.org.in>

BRICS

<http://bricscivil.ris.org.in>

Blue Economy Forum

<http://blueeconomyforum.ris.org.in>

Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Initiative

<http://iora.ris.org.in>

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

<http://sdg.ris.org.in>

Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC)

<http://fidc.ris.org.in>

Forum on Indian Traditional Medicine (FITM)

<http://fitm.ris.org.in>

New Asia Forum

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

STI for SDGs

<https://ris.org.in/sti-for-sdg>

BIMSTEC

<http://ris.org.in/bimstec>

Delhi Process

<http://ris.org.in/delhi-process>

Documents on Non-Aligned Movement

<http://ris.org.in/documents-non-aligned-movement>

Summer School

<https://ris.org.in/en/exim-bank-summer-school>

Paris Peace Forum

<http://ris.org.in/deadline-extended-extra-time-submit-your-project-Paris-peace-forum>

University Connect

<https://ris.org.in/university-connect-engaging-young-minds>

T20

<https://ris.org.in/think-20>

G20Digest

<https://ris.org.in/G20Digest/index.html>

Other Websites maintained by RIS**ASEAN India Centre**

<http://aseanindiacentre.org.in>

Global Development Centre (GDC)

<http://gdcin.org>

Network of Southern Think-Tanks (NeST)

<http://southernthinktanks.org>

Forum For Indian Science Diplomacy (FISD)

<http://fisd.in>

IBSA

<http://ibsa-trilateral.org>

South Asia Centre for Policy Studies (SACEPS)

<http://saceps.org.in>

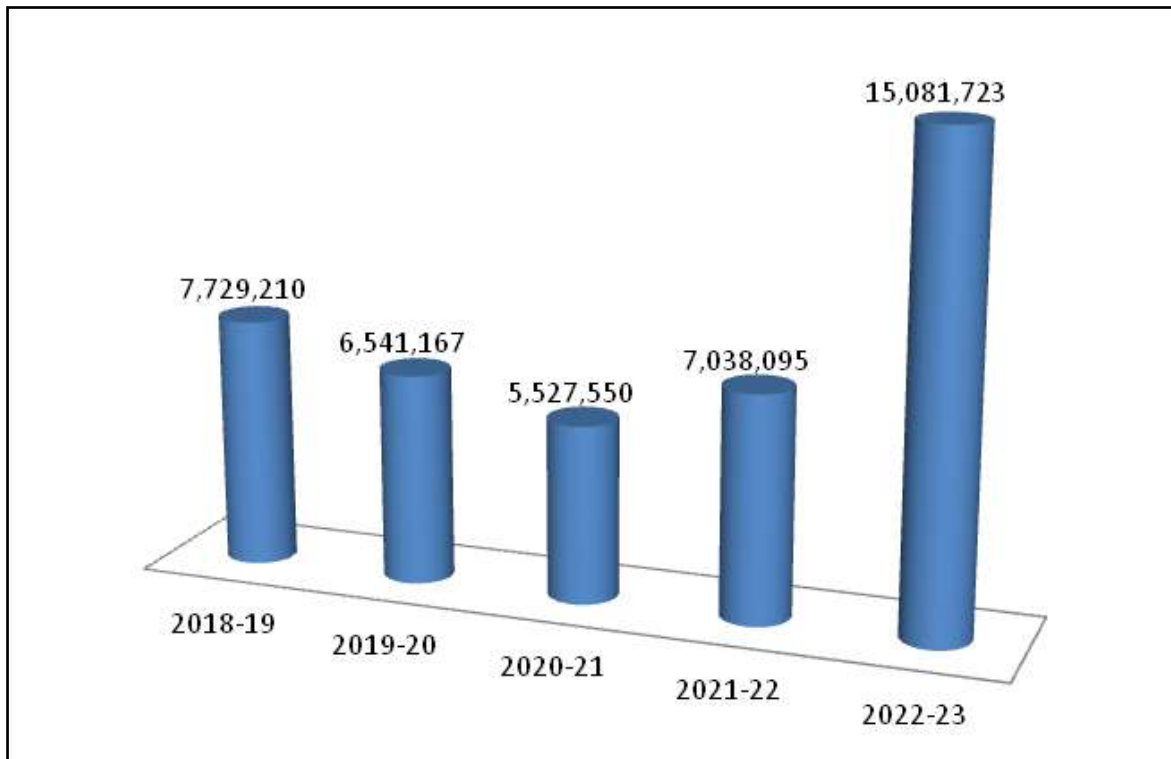
RIS website gained the status of one of the top research institute results powered by Google thereby underlining its expanding visibility. RIS also regularly brings out its quarterly e-newsletter and monthly e-journal, which are disseminated all over the world among leading policy-makers and shapers, think tanks, universities, national and international organizations, prominent academia and other national and international eminent personalities to keep them abreast of the wide variety of credible research work being carried out on issues of critical importance to the developing countries by RIS. There has been a substantial increase in the number of hits in viewership.

Social Media Out Reach

Over the years this institute has deepened its outreach on the social media platforms like Blog,

Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and LinkedIn. RIS YouTube channel is constantly kept updated. There are around 10k on twitter. Video recordings of events are made available in YouTube for easy access. There has been consistent a rise in viewership and subscriber's base in YouTube channel. Around 1.26 k subscribers on found on RIS YouTube channel. The number of followers on Facebook is more than 4.7 k followers and its pages have been rated at 4.6 out of 5 on the basis of public opinion polls. Every major activity of RIS is immediately flashed on both these platforms for quick public access on real time basis. Response has highly encouraging from the viewers from Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, etc.

RIS Website Hits in last Five Years



Acknowledgement

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the RIS faculty members whose unwavering dedication has fueled groundbreaking research, amplifying the institute's global reach. The present RIS annual report, crafted by our esteemed faculty members, provides a comprehensive exploration of institute's impactful journey.

G20 Presidency

Lead Contributors : Dr Priyadarshi Dash
 Dr P K Anand
 Dr Sabyasachi Saha
 Dr Chaitanya Giri
 Dr Pankaj Vashisth
 Dr Bhaskar Balakrishnan
 Dr Sayantan Ghosal

Special Comments : Dr Ivy Roy

Global Economic Governance and Cooperation

Lead contributors : Dr Sayantan Ghosal and Ms Rituparna Banerjee
Special Comment : Dr Bhaskar Balakrishnan

Regional Connectivity and Trade Facilitation

Lead Contributors : Dr Sampa Kundu
Special Comments : Dr Pankaj Vashisht

Trade, Investment and Regional Cooperation

Lead Contributors : Dr Pankhuri Gaur
Special Comment : Professor S K Mohanty

Science Technologies and Development Issues

Lead Contributors : Dr Sneha Sinha
 Dr Namrata Pathak
 Dr Beena Pandey
Special Comments : Professor T. C. James





Human Resource



Professor Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General

Specialisation: International Economic Development and Cooperation

Faculty



Professor S. K. Mohanty

Professor (till 31 October 2022)
Distinguished Fellow (from
1 November 2022)

Specialisation: Global & Regional
Economic Integration
Trade and Development Issues



Dr Sabyasachi Saha

Associate Professor

Specialisation: : Technology &
Development Economics and
International Trade



Dr Priyadarshi Dash

Associate Professor

Specialisation: Macroeconomics
and International Finance



Dr Pankaj Vashisht

Associate Professor

Specialisation: Trade, Technology,
and Labour Market



Dr Beena Pandey

(till 31 March 2023)

Assistant Professor

Specialisation: Social Sector,
Gender Empowerment and
Development Issues



Dr Sushil Kumar

Assistant Professor

Specialisation: International trade
and finance



Dr Amit Kumar

Assistant Professor

Specialisation: Innovation, foresight,
and S&T governance



Dr Pankhuri Gaur

Assistant Professor

Specialisation: International Trade, Blue
Economy, FTAs and Mega Regional



Distinguished Fellows



Mr Rajeev Kher
Distinguished Fellow
Specialisation: International trade and commerce



Ambassador Amar Sinha
Distinguished Fellow
Specialisation: Economic diplomacy and South-South Cooperation



Mr R V Shahi
Distinguished Fellow

Visiting Fellows



Dr Bhaskar Balakrishnan
Science Diplomacy Fellow
Specialisation: STI Cooperation and Science Policy



Mr Krishna Kumar
Visiting Fellow
Specialisation: Official statistics and SDGs



Professor T C James
Visiting Fellow
Specialisation: Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)



Dr K. Ravi Srinivas
Visiting Fellow
Specialisation: IPRs and global trade



Dr P K Anand
Visiting Fellow
Specialisation: Economic growth and development



Dr Ram Upendra Das
Senior Visiting Fellow,
(till 26 November 2022)



Fellow/Consultants



Dr Namrata Pathak

Consultant

Specialisation: Traditional knowledge



Dr Kanica Rakhra

Consultant

(from 25 January 2022 to 24 January 2023)

Specialisation: Multilateralism, International Organisations



Dr Anshuman Gupta

Consultant

Specialisation: Environment and Climate Change



Professor Milindo Chakrabarti

Consultant

(from 23 February 2023)

Specialisation: Micro-economics, International trade, development cooperation and evaluation



Dr Savitha K L

Fellow

(from 7 March 2022 to 18 December 2022)

Specialisation: Environmental Economics, SDGs, and STI for SDGs



Mr G. A. Tadas

Consultant

(from 12 April 2022)



Dr Chaitanya Giri

Consultant

Specialisation: Space Domain Strategies, Planetary Science



Dr P Srinivas Rao

Fellow

(from 29 April 2022)



Dr Sneha Sinha

Consultant

Specialisation: Science and technology studies



Dr Durgesh K Rai

Fellow

(till 31 December 2022)



Dr Rahul Ranjan

Consultant

Specialisation: Energy Economics and Trade in Energy



Dr Ivy Roy Sarkar

Fellow (from 13 July 2022)



Dr Sayantan Ghosal

Consultant

Specialisation: International Relations, Social Protection Welfare Systems



Ms Niyathi Singh

Consultant

(from 1 March 2023)



Dr Rohit Saini

Fellow

(from 16 August 2022)



Ms Elizabeth Roche

Consultant

(from 14 March 2023)



ASEAN India Centre at RIS



Professor Prabir De
Professor/Coordinator, AIC
Specialisation: International Economics,
Trade & Transport Facilitation and
Service Trade



Dr Tuhinshubhra Giri
Fellow
(from 10 May 2022)
Specialisation: International trade



Dr Sampa Kundu
Consultant



Dr Nida Rahman
(till 31 May 2022)
Young Professional

Global Development Centre



Mr Atul Kaushik
GDC Fellow
(from 19 December 2022)



Ms Rituparna Banerjee
GDC Manager



Mr Amit Arora
GDC Manager

Research Assistants



Ms Kritika Khanna
(till 27 November 2022)



Ms Sanjana Agarwal
(till 20 January 2023)



Mr Syed Arslan Ali



Ms Shweta Shaju
(till 3 September 2022)



Ms Neelakshi Maharshi
(till 13 November 2022)



Mr Sukhmani Kaur
(till 29 April 2022)



Ms Siddhi Sharma

(till 31 May 2022)



Mr Chaitanya Khurana

(till 25 May 2022)



Mr Pranesh M

(till 30 June 2022)



Ms Ishita Varma

(till 26 July 2022)



Mr Arpit Berman

(from 10 August 2022)



Mr Sukrit Joshi

(from 10 August 2022)



Ms Neha Gupta

(from 10 August 2022)



Ms Rana Amanat Singh

(from 16 August 2022)



Mr Arya Jash

(from 22 August 2022)



Ms Divyanjana

(from 1 November 2022)



Ms Twinkle Gupta

(from 16 November 2022)



Mr Kartik Kishore

(from 22 December 2022)



Ms Ramandeep Kaur Hora

(from 1 December 2022 to 20 January 2023)



Adjunct Senior Faculty



Professor Anil Sooklal

Deputy Director-General, Asia and the Middle East, Department of International Relations and Cooperation, South Africa



Professor Manmohan Agarwal

Formerly RBI Chair Professor, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram



Professor Haribabu Ejnavarzala

Former Vice-Chancellor-in-Charge, University of Hyderabad



Professor Shahid Ahmed

Professor and Head, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia



Dr Benu Schneider

Formerly with UN, UNCTAD & Adviser at the Reserve Bank of India



Professor Srividhya Ragavan

Professor of Law, University of Oklahoma College of Law, Norman, USA



Professor Amrita Narlikar

President, German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA)



Dr Ramkishan S. Rajan

Vice-Dean (Research) and Professor Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy National University of Singapore



Professor Mukul G. Asher

Professorial Fellow, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore



Dr Suma Athreye

Professor, International Business and Strategy, Brunel Business School, UK



Dr Balakrishna Pisupati

Chairperson, FLEDGE and Former Chairman, NBA, Chennai



Dr T. P. Rajendran

Formerly Assistant Director General, ICAR and Visiting Fellow, RIS



Dr Biswajit Banerjee

Chief Economist, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic and Professor of Economics at Ashoka University, Sonapat, Haryana.



Professor Kevin P. Gallagher

Professor, Department of International Relations, Boston University; Senior Associate, GDAE, Tufts University



Dr Mitu Sengupta

Professor, Department of Politics and Administration, Ryerson University, Canada, Visiting Professor Council for Social Development (CSD)



Dr Ganeshan Wignaraja

Adjunct Senior Fellow Senior Research Associate at the Overseas Institute (ODI), London, a Non-Resident Senior Fellow at the Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS)

Staff Members

Mr Mahesh C. Arora

Director (Finance and Administration)

DG Office

Mr N.N. Krishnan,

Personal Assistant

(retired on 31 July 2022)

Mrs Ritu Parnami,

Private Secretary

Mr Arivu Selvam,

Executive Assistant

(from 3 September 2022 to 15 November 2022)

Ms Gohar Naaz,

Secretarial Assistant

Mr Baljit,

Special Assistant

Publication Department

Mr Tish Kumar Malhotra,

Publication Officer

Mr Sachin Singhal,

Publication Assistant (Designing & Web)

Mr Sanjeev Kumar Karna,

Publication Assistant, (from 1 November 2022)

Library and Documentation Centre

Mrs Jyoti, Assistant Librarian

Mrs Sushila, Library Assistant

Information Technology/Databases Unit

Mrs Sushma Bhat,

Dy. Director (Data Management)

Mr Chander Shekhar Puri,

Dy. Director (Systems) (till 31 January 2023)

Mrs Poonam Malhotra,

Computer Assistant

Mr Satya Pal Singh Rawat

Jr. Assistant

Mr Soumya Ranjan, IT Assistant

(till 31 May 2022)

Ms Nisha Saini, Website Developer

(from 4 July 2022)

Mr H. K. Malik

(from 10 March 2022)

Administrative Officer (Administration & Accounts)

Finance & Administration

Mr Anil Kant Sharma, *Consultant*

(from 8 August 2022)

Mrs Anu Bisht, *Assistant*

Mr Surjeet, *Accountant*

Mr Anil Kumar, *Assistant*

Mr Arun Kumar Gupta, *Consultant (Accounts)*

(from 6 September 2022)

Mr Piyush Verma, *LDC*

Mrs Shalini Sharma, *Receptionist*

Mr Bhaskar Tiwari, *Accounts Clerk*

(from 3 January 2022)

Research/Secretarial Support

Ms Kiran Wagh, *Private Secretary*

(till 31 January 2023) Secretarial Assistant (from 1 February 2023)

Mr Sanjeev Sharma, *Private Secretary (On Deputation)*

Mr Surender Kumar, *Private Secretary*

Mrs Bindu Gambhir, *Stenographer*

Mr J. Srinivas Rao, *Secretarial Assistant*

Mr Baidnath Pandey, *Office Assistant*

Support Staff

Mr Satyavir Singh (*Sr. Staff Car Driver*)

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

Mr Balwan (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Pradeep (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Raju (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Raj Kumar (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Manish Kumar (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Raj Kumar (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Sudhir Rana (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Birju (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Pradeep Negi (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Avinash Kapoor (*MultiTask Staff*)

Mr Ramesh Singh Chaudhary (*MultiTask Staff*)

(from 27 January 2023)



Financial Statements

G S A & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the General Body of
Research and Information System for Developing Countries

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Research and Information System for Developing Countries**, a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, (the entity), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Entity as at 31st March 2023, income and expenditure and its receipt and payment for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance 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, and financial performance of the entity 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



Report on Other Requirements

We report that:

- (i) We have sought and 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 entity so far as appears from our examination of the books; and
- (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 aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

For GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000257N/N500339



(CA Sunil Aggarwal)
Partner
M. No. 083899



UDIN: 23083899BGXUFT7420
Place: New Delhi
Date: 04/09/2023



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

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

		Amount in ₹	
	Sch. #	As at 31-Mar-23	As at 31-Mar-22
LIABILITIES			
Research and Development Fund	1	15,89,79,552.22	14,50,26,883.01
Fixed Assets Fund (Non - FCRA)	} 2	11,68,27,535.00	11,83,26,021.00
Fixed Assets Fund (FCRA)		46,037.00	1,14,634.00
Unspent Balance of Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	} 3	82,18,008.14	1,62,92,667.14
Unspent Balance of Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		8,09,19,187.15	9,09,88,960.24
Unutilised Grant-in-Aid from the MEA, GOI	4a	-	65,10,730.00
Current Liabilities and Provisions (Non - FCRA)	} 4	5,39,75,073.60	6,18,16,104.63
Current Liabilities and Provisions (FCRA)		1,00,87,720.00	72,52,196.00
Total		42,90,53,113.11	44,63,27,996.02
ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment (Non - FCRA)	} 5	11,68,27,535.00	11,83,26,021.00
Property, Plant and Equipment (FCRA)		4,47,333.00	5,15,930.00
Investment (Non - FCRA)	} 6	3,41,56,930.00	5,26,19,103.80
Investment (FCRA)		18,98,49,406.95	8,61,53,570.00
Amount Recoverable from Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	} 3	1,14,78,167.20	80,52,406.00
Amount Recoverable from Sponsored Projects (FCRA)		26,18,735.62	1,60,672.90
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (Non - FCRA)	} 7	5,36,66,026.67	6,39,85,822.03
Current Assets, Loans, Advances, etc. (FCRA)		2,00,08,978.67	11,65,14,461.14
Total		42,90,53,113.11	44,63,27,996.02

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Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

16

Schedules 1 to 16 form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report of even date attached

for GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000257N/ N500339



(CA Sunil Aggarwal)
Partner
M. No. 083899

Place : New Delhi
Date : 04/09/2023



for Research and Information System for Developing Countries


Anil Kant Sharma
Director (Finance & Admin)


Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General

**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, 2023

		Amount in ₹	
	Sch. #	Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
INCOME			
Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI	4(a)	14,03,42,651.00	11,90,65,528.00
Sponsored Projects Grant transferred to meet Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	3	9,76,25,342.96	3,83,48,023.74
Surplus amount transferred on completion of Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		-	21,42,204.00
Income from Royalty, Publications, etc. (Non - FCRA)		2,54,695.00	2,82,818.00
Interest Earned :			
On Term Deposits (FCRA)		47,52,929.00	47,87,984.00
On Term Deposits (Non - FCRA)		17,05,429.00	23,94,767.00
On Savings Account/ Auto Sweep A/c (FCRA)		7,22,692.00	5,25,445.00
On Savings Account/ Auto Sweep A/c (Non - FCRA)		10,57,788.00	3,00,911.00
On Loan to Employees (Non - FCRA)		28,301.00	92,396.00
On Income Tax Refund (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		89,439.00	33,934.00
Other Miscellaneous Income (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		9,367.18	-
Recoveries for Training Programs and Overheads from Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		63,39,491.00	18,55,709.00
Payable Written Off		-	1,432.00
Amount transferred from Property, Plant and Equipment Fund - W.D.V. of Assets Sold/ Written-off (Non - FCRA and FCRA)		-	-
Amount transferred from Property, Plant and Equipment Fund - Dep. on Assets Acquired out of Grant-in-Aid from the GOI/ Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	2	34,67,093.00	50,30,180.00
Total		25,63,95,218.14	17,48,61,331.74
EXPENDITURE			
Programme Expenses - Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	8	9,76,25,342.96	3,83,48,023.74
Establishment Expenses (Non - FCRA)	9	10,22,72,449.00	8,46,89,270.00
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (Non - FCRA)	10	3,89,93,050.31	3,73,52,160.73
Administrative and Other Programme Expenses (FCRA)	11	84,413.66	70,889.12
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	5	34,67,093.00	50,30,180.00
Deficit amount transferred on completion of Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA and FCRA)	3	-	-
Prior Period Expenses		-	-
Surplus transferred to Research and Development Fund		1,39,52,669.21	93,70,808.15
Total		25,63,95,218.14	17,48,61,331.74


Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

16

Schedules 1 to 16 form an integral part of the accounts.

As per our report of even date attached

for GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000257N/ N500339



(CA Sunil Aggarwal)
Partner
M. No. 083899



Place : New Delhi
Date : 04/09/2023

for Research and Information System for Developing Countries


Anil Kant Sharma
Director (Finance & Admin)


Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General

**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, 2023**

	Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Payments	Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Amount in ₹
A Receipts						
A Opening Balances						
i) Cash in Hand (Non - FCRA)	42,473.00	36,046.00				8,63,32,839.00
ii) Bank Balances :						
In Savings Account - Andhra Bank	39,140.00	39,140.00		9,44,94,291.00		3,14,81,631.77
In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	5,56,00,240.03	2,44,41,874.76		5,02,82,673.34		
In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	54,77,363.14	73,54,784.14		1,036.66		44,053.12
In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (FCRA)	8,61,53,579.95	9,23,84,916.33				
In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	5,26,19,103.00	5,06,46,467.00		7,56,74,290.96		2,96,71,075.74
In Savings Account- State Bank of India (FCRA)	10,65,20,308.00					
Postage Stamps - Balance in Franking Machine (Non - FCRA)	2,39,036.00	2,72,523.00				
Total A	30,66,91,240.12			22,04,52,293.96		14,75,29,599.63
B Grants Received						
i) From the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI	14,59,00,000.00			1,74,66,307.00		8,77,75,634.00
ii) From various Sponsored Projects (Non - FCRA)	2,83,28,512.82					
iii) From various Sponsored Projects (FCRA)	4,59,04,814.13					
Total B	22,01,33,326.95			1,74,66,307.00		8,75,10,660.00
C Interest Received						
i) Interest on Loans, Advances, etc. (Non - FCRA)	25,301.00					
ii) Interest on Savings Bank Account/ Auto sweep (FCRA)	7,11,763.00					
iii) Interest on Fixed Deposit Accounts (Non - FCRA)	20,57,140.00					
iv) Interest on Fixed Deposit Accounts (FCRA)	16,95,663.00					
v) Interest on Savings Bank Account/ Auto sweep (Non - FCRA)	10,57,748.00					
vi) Interest on Income Tax Refund	85,439.00					
Total C	66,439.00					
D Others						
i) Grants Refunded	5,25,445.00					
ii) Amount Received from LIC and Paid to Employees	24,40,337.00					
iii) Amount paid to RIS Provident Fund	70,20,375.00					
iv) Disposal of Tangible Assets and Misc. Items (Refunded to GOI, MEA)	9,97,952.00					
Total D	35,934.00					
Total Carried Forward	56,37,094.00	1,10,84,481.00		2,14,73,226.00		23,24,387.00
Total Carried Forward	53,24,61,661.07	64,40,02,150.03		26,99,11,652.76		23,93,81,185.63



	Year Ended 31-Mar-23		Year Ended 31-Mar-22		Payments	Year Ended 31-Mar-23		Year Ended 31-Mar-22	
Receipts	Year Ended 31-Mar-23		Year Ended 31-Mar-22		Total Brought Forward	Year Ended 31-Mar-23		Year Ended 31-Mar-22	
D Total Brought Forward	53,24,61,661.07		54,40,02,150.03		E Closing Balances	26,09,11,662.76		23,95,83,185.53	
D Other Income					i) Cash in Hand (Non - FCRA)	11,981.00		42,473.00	
i) Royalty					Cash in Hand (FCRA)	4,608.00			
ii) Miscellaneous Income	9,367.18	9,367.18	1,17,648.72	1,17,648.72	Bank Balances :				
Total D					In Savings Account - Andhra Bank (Non - FCRA)	39,140.00		39,140.00	
E Advances and Deposits	93,657.00		12,18,081.00		In Savings Account / Auto Sweep - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	4,55,14,305.87		5,56,00,240.03	
i) Recovery of Loan/ Advances (Non - FCRA)					In Savings Account/ Auto Sweep - Bank of India (FCRA)	3,97,661.08		54,77,360.14	
ii) Advances Recovered from:					In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (FCRA)	8,96,49,406.95		8,61,53,379.95	
iii) Staff (Non - FCRA)					In Fixed Deposits - Bank of India (Non - FCRA)	3,41,56,630.00		5,26,19,103.00	
iv) State Cheques (Non - FCRA & FCRA)	56,282.00	56,282.00	44,011.00	44,011.00	In Fixed Deposits - State Bank of India (FCRA)	10,00,00,000.00			
v) Amount received from LIC and Payable to Employees	99,75,461.00	99,75,461.00	-	-	In Savings Account- State Bank of India (FCRA)	1,27,19,252.59		10,85,20,308.00	
v) Amount received in Advance (Non - FCRA)					Postage Stamps - Balance in Franking Machine (Non-FCRA)	3,74,337.00		2,39,036.00	
vi) Recovery of Loan/ Advances (FCRA)	32,636.00	32,636.00	1,59,798.00	1,59,798.00	Total E	28,30,67,622.49		30,66,91,240.12	
vii) Amount received on behalf of RIS PF					Total	54,39,79,275.25		54,60,74,425.75	
Total E	1,01,60,036.00		14,43,567.00						
F Others									
i) Disposal of Tangible Assets									
ii) Disposal of Tangible Assets and Misc. Items (Refundable to GOI, MEA)	88,900.00	88,900.00	26,243.00	26,243.00					
iii) Income Tax Refund	12,59,311.00	12,59,311.00	4,64,615.00	4,64,615.00					
Total F	13,48,211.00		5,11,059.00						
Total	54,39,79,275.25		54,60,74,425.75						

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts (Schedule -16)

Schedules 1 to 15 form an integral part of the accounts

As per our report of even date attached

for GSA & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000257N/ NS000339



(CA Sumit Aggarwal)
Partner
M. No. 083889

Place : New Delhi
Date : 04/09/2023

for Research and Information System for Developing Countries

(Signature)
Prof. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General

(Signature)
Anil Kant Sharma
Director (Finance & Admin)

About RIS

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



RIS

**Research and Information System
for Developing Countries**

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली

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